

# The Elements of Art

## Guided Notes

The seven elements of art are:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

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## Line and Shape

1. **Line:** \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 Properties of line:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- How lines affect a piece of art

- 1.
- 2.

- Types of lines:

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| A. | F. |
| B. | G. |
| C. | H. |
| D. | I. |
| E. | J. |

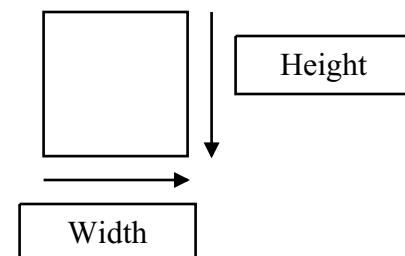
2. **Shape:** \_\_\_\_\_

Geometric Shapes:

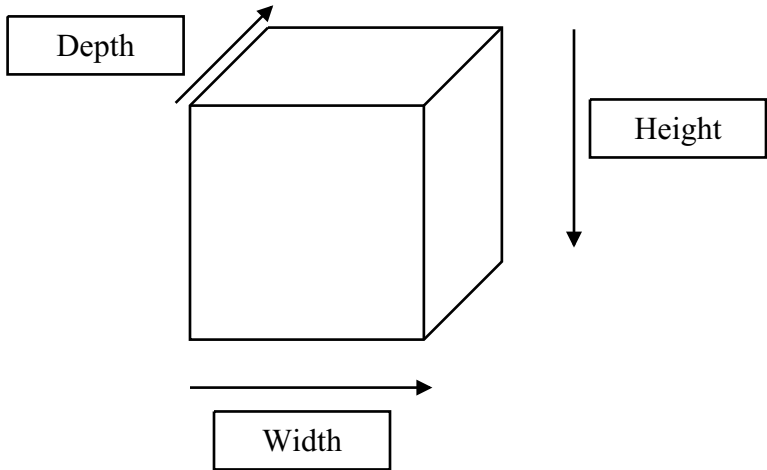
EX:

Organic Shapes:

EX:



3. **Form:** \_\_\_\_\_



4. **Texture:**

\_\_\_\_\_

- Gives a visual sense of how \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EX: Van Gogh gives the feel of texture by:

1.

2.

- In 3-dimentional art, texture is \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. **Space:** \_\_\_\_\_

- Defines whether objects are \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Space brings \_\_\_\_\_ to the artwork.
- Perspective: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- **Types of Perspective:**
  1. **Linear** –
  2. **One-Point** -
  3. **Two-Point** –
  4. **Aerial/Atmospheric** –

6. **Value:** \_\_\_\_\_

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- **How values are adjusted:** \_\_\_\_\_
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- **Shade:** \_\_\_\_\_
- **Tint:** \_\_\_\_\_

# The Element of Color

## Guided Notes

**Color:**

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\*\*\*Color represents

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**What are Primary Colors?**

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**The three primary colors are:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

**Color Theory: All colors can be made from the**

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**Secondary Hues:**

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- Some examples of secondary colors are:

**Hue:** A particular shade or tint of a given color.

**Intermediate Hues:** Created when mixing together \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ colors.

- Some examples of intermediate colors are:
- Another name for Intermediate colors is \_\_\_\_\_.

Complementary colors are hues

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

- Some examples of complementary colors are:

When colors are mixed together, the overall effect diminishes the \_\_\_\_\_ of the hue.”

**Intensity:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Triadic Color Scheme:** A color group or color scheme using three colors of equal distance from one another on the color wheel, forming an equilateral triangle.

- **EX: Red, blue, and green form a triadic color group.**

**Analogous Color Scheme:** Colors that are next to each other on the color wheel. One color is used as a dominant color while other colors are used to enrich the scheme.

- Some examples of these are:

Remember...Black and white are NOT colors...they are

\_\_\_\_\_.

### **Monochromatic Color Scheme:**

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- The artist \_\_\_\_\_ primarily uses monochromatic color schemes in his art.
- The artist \_\_\_\_\_ primarily uses primary colors in his art.

### **Warm and Cool Colors:**

It's important to recognize that individual colors have a bias towards cool or warm for color mixing. If you mix two warm colors together, you'll get a warm secondary color and, conversely, if you mix two cool colors together you'll get a cool secondary.

### **Cool Colors:**

Cool colors tend to have a calming effect. At one end of the spectrum they are cold and impersonal colors. At the other end the cool colors are comforting and nurturing.

- Some examples of cool colors are:

### **Warm Colors:**

Warm colors rev us up and get us going. The warmth of red, yellow, or orange can create excitement or even anger. Warm colors convey emotions from simple optimism to strong violence. The neutrals of black and brown also carry warm attributes.

- Some examples of warm colors are:

### **Color Harmony:**

Color Harmony is combining

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