


PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN



Click for
worksheets

BALANCE

Symmetric balance: the same on _____ sides, one side is a _____ image of the other

3 things that have symmetric balance: leaf, _____, _____

Radial balance: symmetry around a _____ point.

3 things that have radial symmetry: flower, _____, _____

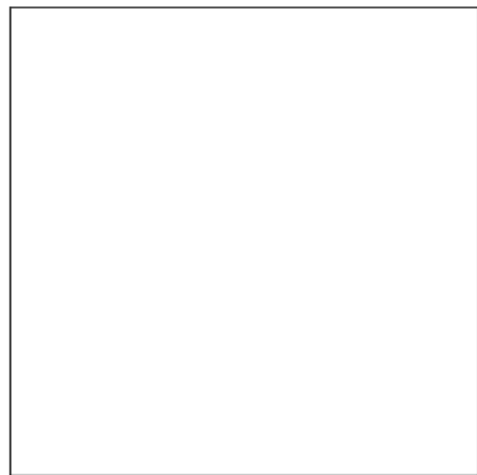
Illustrate the types of balance below:

Asymmetric balance: not the same on _____ sides.

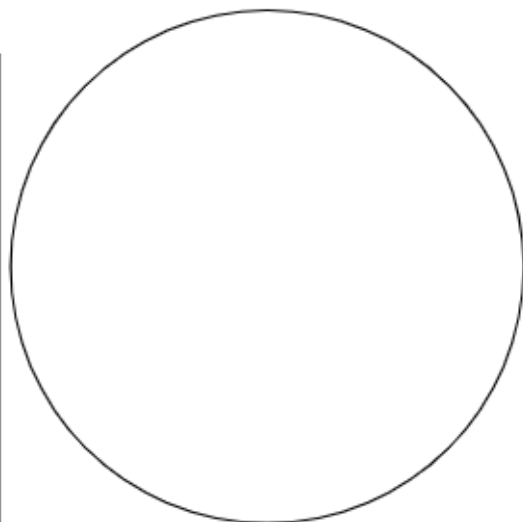
3 things that have asymmetric balance: a key, _____, _____

Draw an example of each type of balance in the sections below:

Symmetric



Radial



Asymmetric



CONTRAST

The greater the contrast, the more something will _____ out.

High contrast artwork is _____ and _____.

Low contrast artwork is _____ and _____.

Create an example of contrast using the techniques below:

Black and -----	Organic and -----	Big and -----	Dark value and -----

EMPHASIS

Emphasis is used in art to attract a viewer's _____ to a particular _____ of the artwork. This is usually the place the viewer looks _____.

The _____ is the most important part of the artwork.

Ways to create emphasis: create a point of emphasis using the techniques below.

Contrast: create a point of emphasis using each element and contrast.

Color	Size	Value	Shape

Positioning:

Centering	Isolation

MOVEMENT

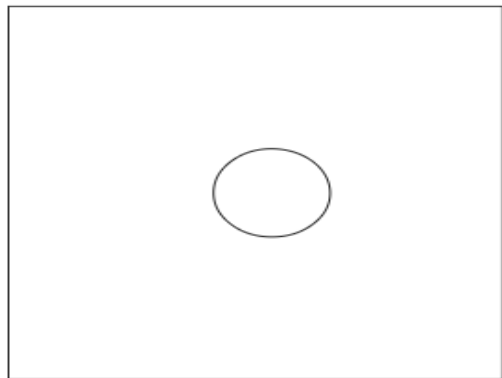
Movement is the _____ the viewer's eye takes through the work of art. Artists use movement to influence what the viewer sees _____.

Movement helps create the _____ of an artwork.

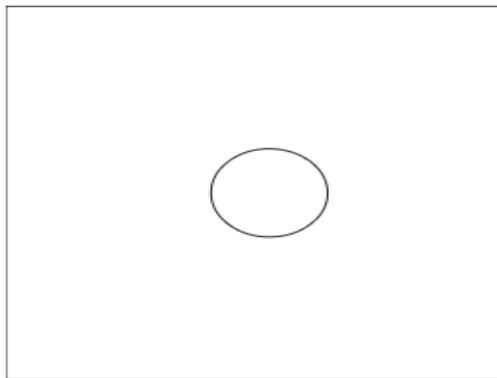
An artist can use the _____ of art to create movement.

Lines: lines can indicate that an object is in _____ and can also show the _____ of the movement.

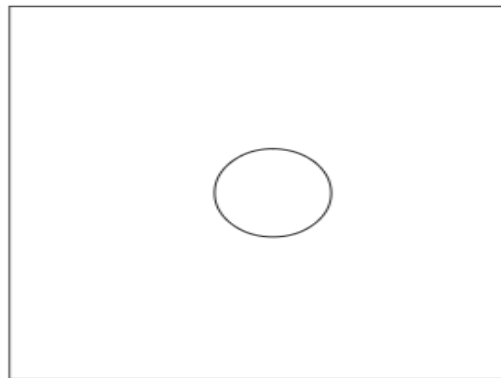
Draw straight lines to show that the circle is moving



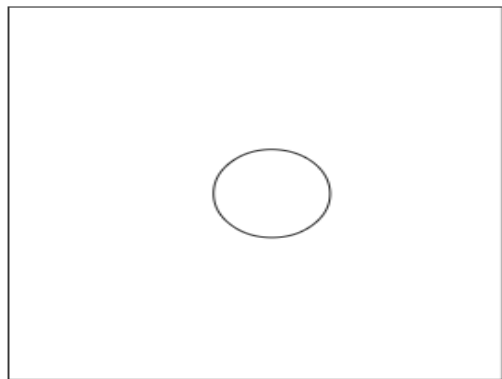
Draw dashed lines to show that the circle is moving



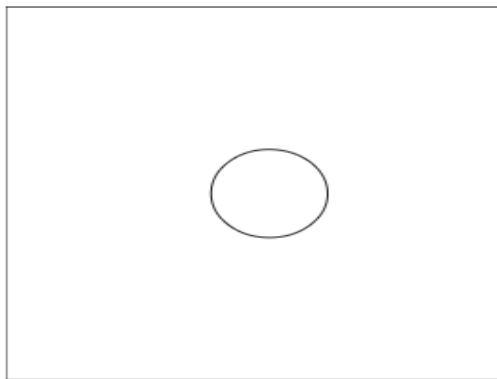
Draw curvy lines to show that the circle is moving



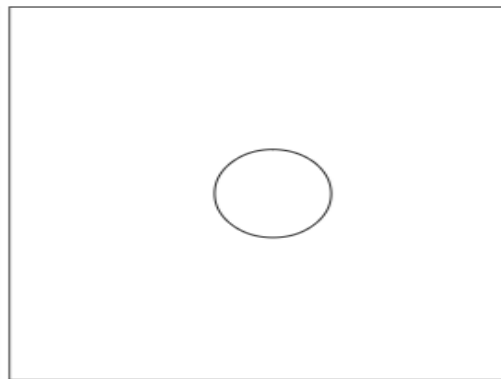
Repeat and overlap the circle shape to show movement



Repeat and increase the size to show movement



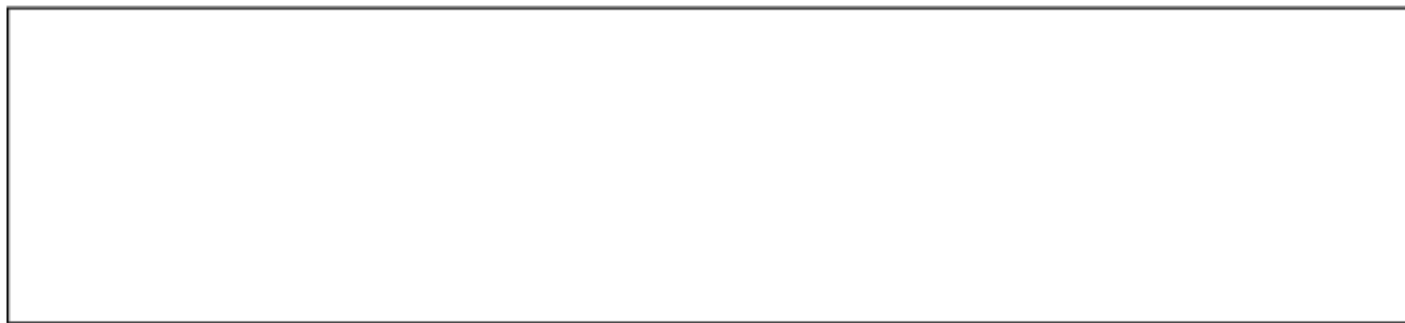
Blur the space behind the circle to show movement



PATTERN

Pattern is _____ an object throughout the composition.

Repetition: one _____ is repeated:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for a student to draw or write an example of repetition.

Regular Pattern: two or more elements in a _____ arrangement



Rhythm: a combination of elements repeated, but with _____.



UNITY

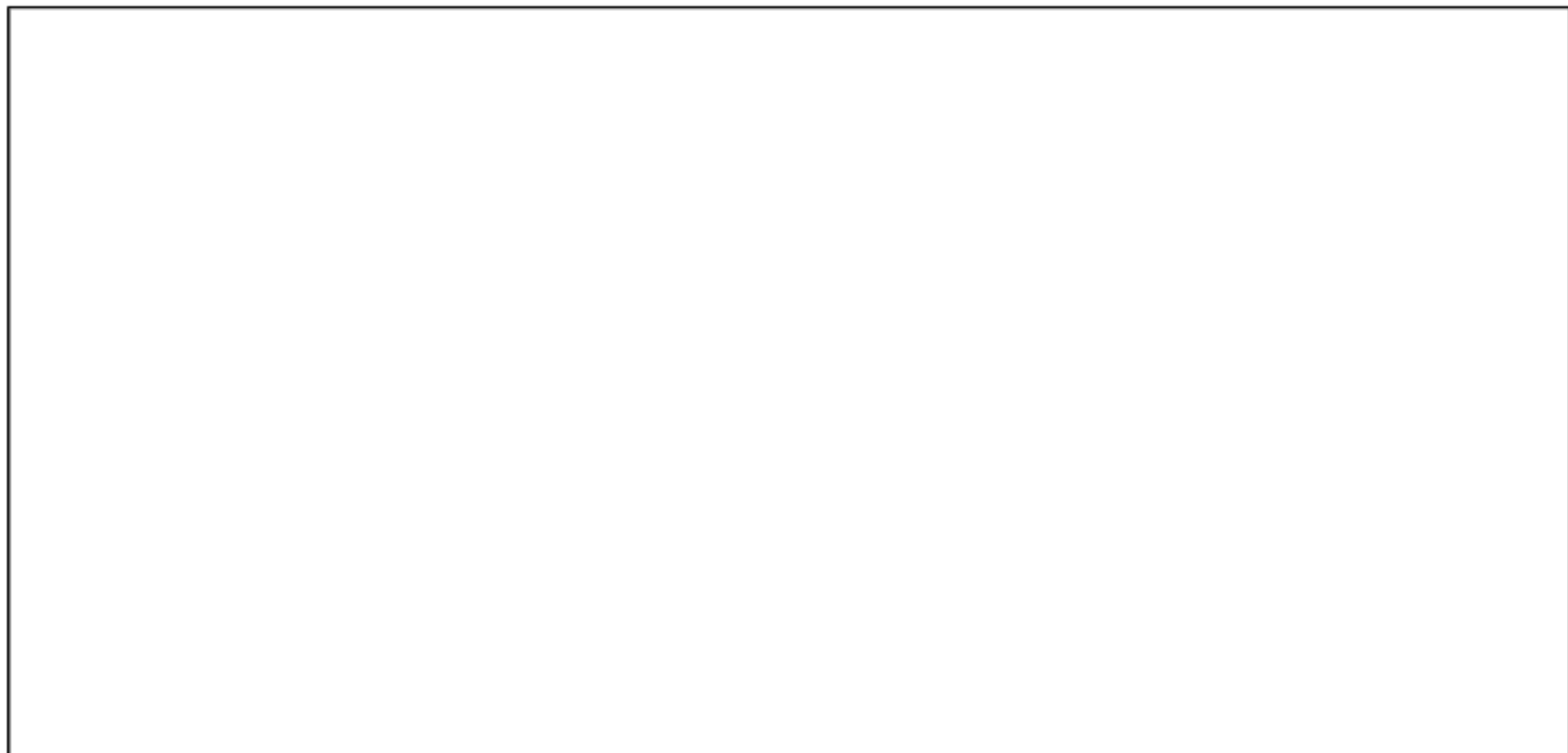
An artwork has unity when all of the _____ look like they belong together. This makes an artwork feel _____.

Ways to create unity: (illustrate the technique in the boxes below).

Similar...

Shapes	Colors	Sizes


Using what you've learned, create a landscape that shows unity below.



Elements

of

Art



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COLOR

Primary Colors: The 3 primary colors are _____, _____, and _____. They cannot be _____ from other colors.

Secondary Colors: The 3 secondary colors are _____, _____, and _____. They are made by mixing the _____.

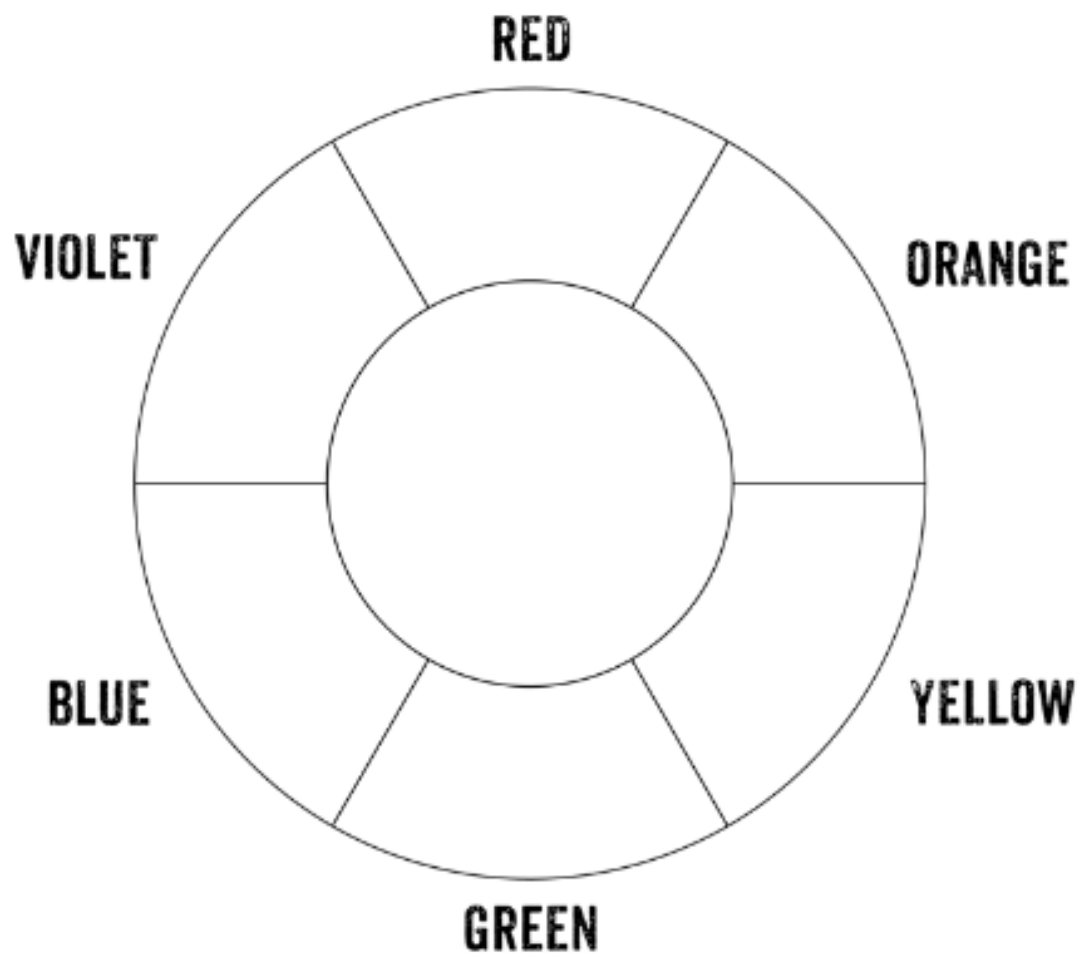
Warm Colors: _____, _____, and _____.

Cool Colors: _____, _____, and _____.

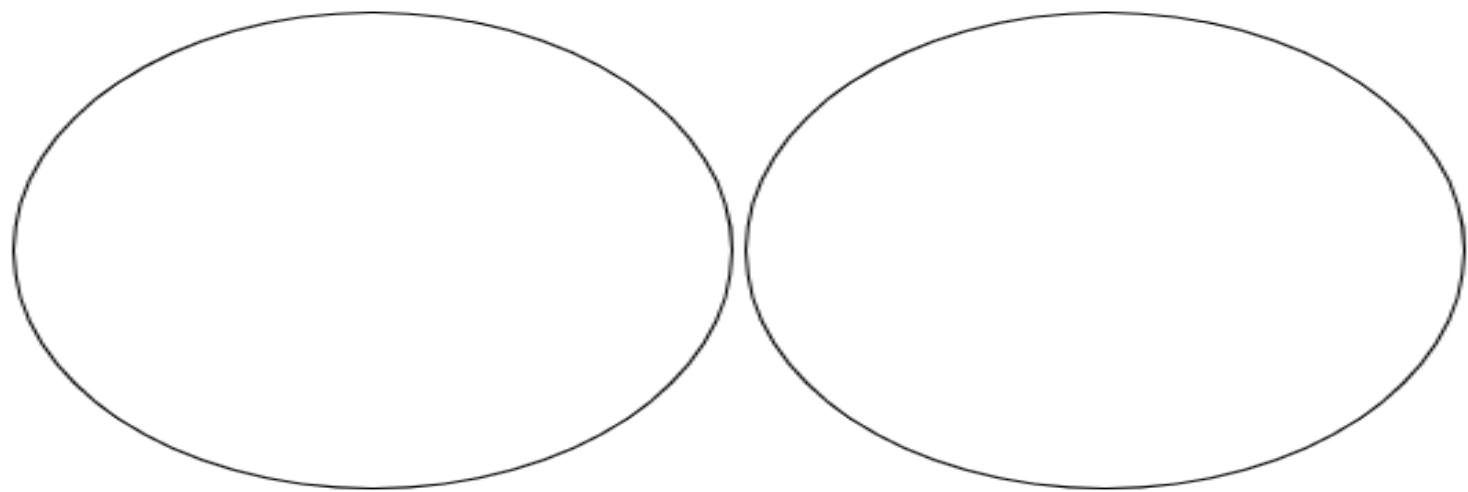
Analogous Colors: _____ to each other on the color wheel.

Complementary Colors: _____ from each other on the color wheel.

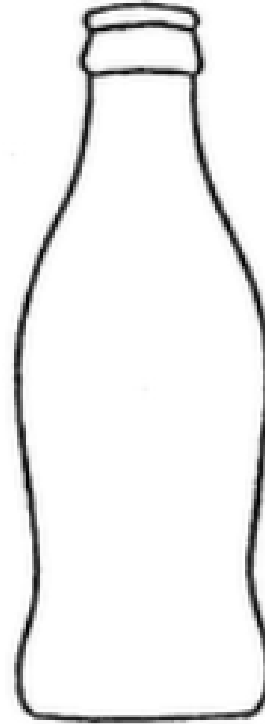
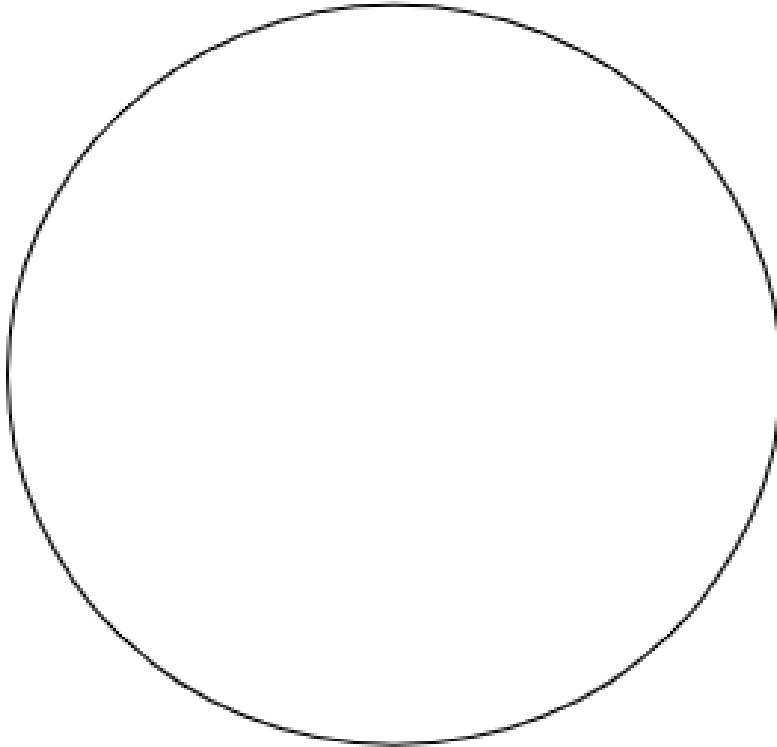
Monochromatic Colors: _____, _____, and _____ of one hue.



LINE



Line. A line is **an identifiable path created by a point moving in space**. It is one-dimensional and can vary in width, direction, and length. Lines often define the edges of a form. Lines can be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal, straight or curved, thick or thin



SHAPE

A shape is created when a _____ is enclosed.

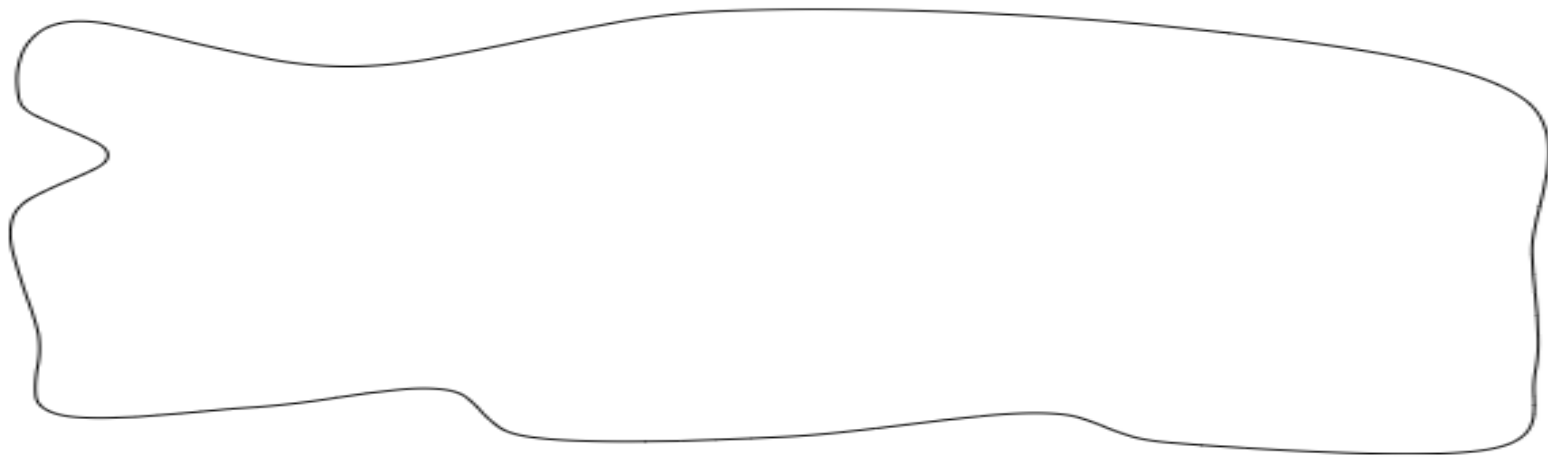
Geometric shapes have _____ sides, are easy to _____, and usually have _____.

Organic shapes are _____ form with _____ sides.

Draw your initials with geometric shapes:



Draw your initials with organic shapes:

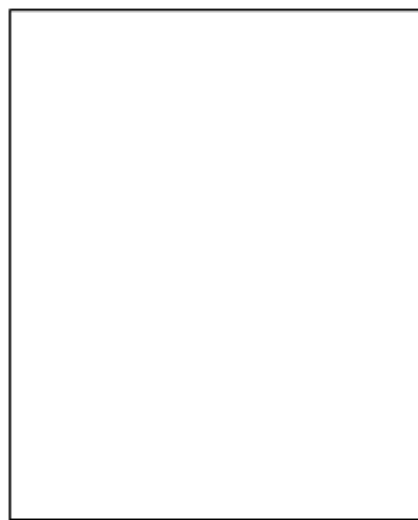


SPACE

Negative space is _____ the object.

Positive space is the _____.

Draw the chair in the box by drawing the negative white space only!



Creating the illusion of space in a 2D artwork:

Overlapping	Size	Placement	Detail

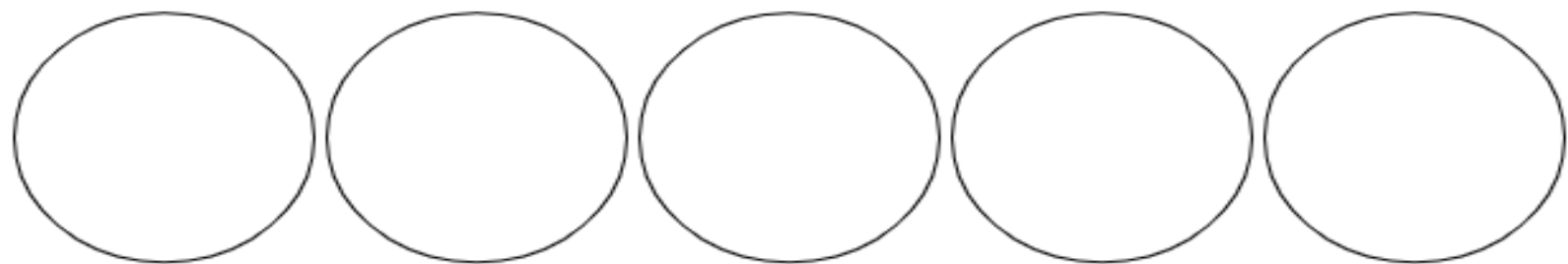
TEXTURE

Texture is the _____ of an object.

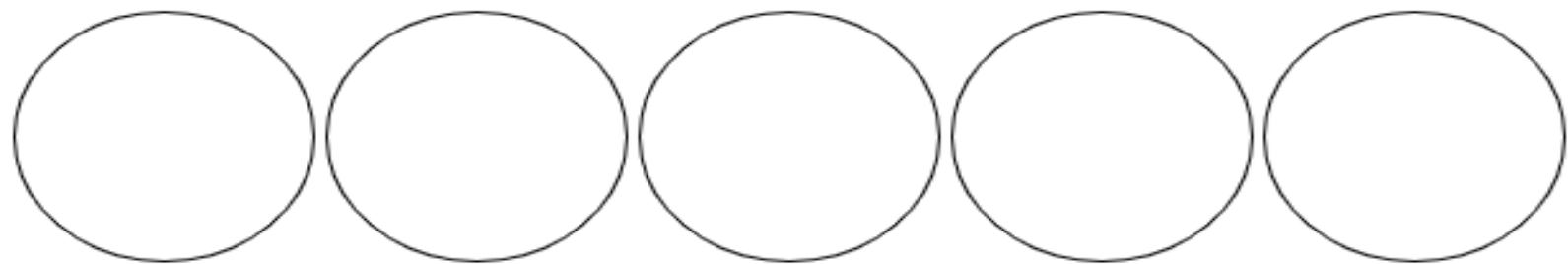
Actual textures can be _____.

Simulated textures are _____ by the artist.

Glue a different actual texture in each circle:



Use a pencil to draw (simulate) the textures above:



WALLIE

Pencil

--	--	--	--	--

Ebony Pencil

--	--	--	--	--

Colored Pencil

--	--	--	--	--

Marker (stippling)

--	--	--	--	--

Pen (hatching)

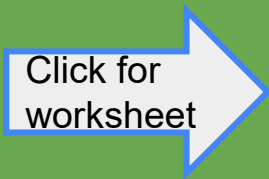
--	--	--	--	--

Review

Elements

and

Principles of Art



Element:
Principle:
Media:

Element:
Principle:
Media:

Element:
Principle:
Media:

Element:
Principle:
Media:

Element:
Principle:
Media:

Element:
Principle:
Media:

Elements and Principles Grid

Name: _____ Period: _____

Directions: Create a visual representation of each element/principle combination using any media.

	Balance	Contrast	Emphasis	Movement	Pattern	Unity
Color						
Line						
Shape						
Space						
Texture						
Value						

Working with Clay

Working with Clay

Rules:

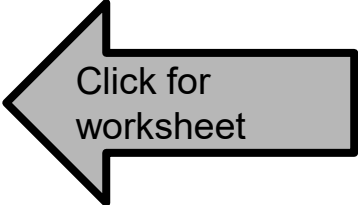
Clay will dry if it's exposed to air. Cover it completely with plastic!

Clay dust is BAD to breathe. Keep the room clean!

If you want clay to stick together, you MUST score and slip!

Solid pieces take a LONG time to dry and might explode, hollow them out!

Clay shrinks as it dries and even more when it is fired because water evaporates.



Click for
worksheet

Stages of Clay:

Slip: clay mixed with water. Used for joining clay, slip trailing, and slip casting.

Plastic: soft clay that can be molded and formed. Used for hand building and wheel throwing.

Leatherhard: clay that has dried and hardened some. Used for handbuilding.

Bone Dry: clay that is completely dry and very fragile. Ready to be fired in the kiln or recycled. Clay until the end of this stage is called greenware.

Bisqueware: clay that has been fired once in a kiln. It cannot be recycled. Ready to be fired.

Glazeware: clay that has been glazed and fired in a kiln. It cannot be recycled.

Vocab:

Kiln: used to fire clay. Our clay is fired to 1888 degrees Fahrenheit.

Slab: clay rolled flat and even.

Coil: clay rolled into a rope-like shape.

Pinch pot: clay pinched into a bowl shape with your hands.

Wedging: kneading clay to mix it together and remove air pockets.

Throwing: using a pottery wheel.

Trimming: removing extra clay from the bottom of a leather hard pot.

Underglaze: basically colored clay. Can be mixed, is not shiny. Can be used on the bottom of a piece. Can be used on greenware and bisqueware.

Glaze: glossy coating that has been melted onto a ceramic surface. Cannot be mixed. Cannot be used on the bottom of a piece. Must use if you want the piece to be safe for food. Can only be used on bisqueware.

Wax: used on greenware to slow drying, used on bisqueware to resist glaze.

Rib: used to smooth, compress, and shape clay. Can be plastic, wood, or metal.

Needle Tool: sharp, pointy tool used for scoring and slipping, cutting, and decoration.

Clay 101

Stages of Clay:

Slip: clay mixed with _____. Used for _____ clay, slip trailing, and slip casting.

Plastic: soft clay that can be _____ and formed. Used for hand building and _____ throwing.

Leatherhard: clay that has _____ and hardened some. Used for handbuilding.

Bone Dry: clay that is _____ dry and very _____. Ready to be _____ in the kiln or _____.

Clay until the end of this stage is called _____.

Bisqueware: clay that has been _____ once in a kiln. It cannot be _____. Ready to be _____.

Glazeware: clay that has been glazed and fired in a _____. It cannot be recycled.

Rules:

Clay will _____ if it's exposed to air. Cover it completely with _____!

Clay _____ is BAD to breathe. Keep the room clean!

If you want clay to stick together, you MUST _____!

Solid pieces take a LONG time to _____ and might explode, _____ them out!

Clay _____ as it dries and even more when it is fired because water evaporates.

Vocab:

Kiln: used to _____ clay. Our clay is fired to _____ degrees Fahrenheit.

Slab: clay rolled _____ and even.

Coil: clay rolled into a _____ like shape.

Pinch pot: clay pinched into a _____ shape with your hands.

Wedging: kneading clay to mix it together and remove _____.

Throwing: using a pottery _____.

Trimming: removing extra clay from the _____ of a leather hard pot.

Underglaze: basically colored _____. Can be mixed, is not _____. Can be used on the _____ of a piece. Can be used on greenware and _____.

Glaze: glossy coating that has been _____ onto a ceramic surface. Cannot be mixed. Cannot be used on the bottom of a piece. Must use if you want the piece to be safe for _____. Can only be used on _____.

Wax: used on greenware to slow drying, used on bisqueware to resist _____.

Rib: used to _____, compress, and shape clay. Can be plastic, _____, or metal.

Needle Tool: sharp, pointy tool used for scoring and slipping, _____, and decoration.

Trimming Notes

Name: _____ Period: _____

 Click for worksheet

- 1.) We trim clay pots to _____ excess clay. The walls and bottom of your pot should be the same _____.
- 2.) Gather your tools: large trimming tool, small trimming tool, _____, needle tool
- 3.) Grab a golf ball sized chunk of clay from the "clay for trimming" _____.
- 4.) Center your pot on the wheel the best you can using the rings on the wheel. Either _____ on center or spin the wheel slowly and use your _____ to find the closest spot, then move the pot back a bit. Continue until it's centered.
- 5.) Hold the pot down and use the clay to secure it to the wheel. Make 3 _____ and push it up against the pot.
- 6.) Level the sizes and the bottom with the _____ trimming tool.
- 7.) Use the _____ tool to draw a circle in the bottom of the pot.
- 8.) Use the _____ trimming tool to remove clay from the center of the circle. This is called the _____.
- 9.) Use the larger trimming tool to cut an edge into the outside of the pot by holding it at an _____.
- 10.) Optional: use a _____ to smooth the pot.
- 11.) Put the _____ back in the "clay for trimming" bag. Put the tools back.
- 12.) Put the trimming scraps in the _____ bucket in the middle of the room.
- 13.) Your pot is now ready to decorate or _____. Make sure your _____ are on it!

CLAY NOTES KEY

1. We trim clay pots to remove excess clay. The walls and bottom of your pot should be the same thickness.
1. Gather your tools: large trimming tool, small trimming tool, sponge, needle tool
2. Grab a golf ball sized chunk of clay from the “clay for trimming” bin.
3. Center your pot on the wheel the best you can using the rings on the wheel. Either tap on center or spin the wheel slowly and use your finger to find the closest spot, then move the pot back a bit. Continue until it’s centered.
4. Hold the pot down and use the clay to secure it to the wheel. Make 3 lumps and push it up against the pot.
5. Level the sizes and the bottom with the large trimming tool.
6. Use the needle tool to draw a circle in the bottom of the pot.
7. Use the small trimming tool to remove clay from the center of the circle. This is called the foot.
8. Use the larger trimming tool to cut an edge into the outside of the pot by holding it at an angle.
9. Optional: use a sponge to smooth the pot.
10. Put the clay back in the “clay for trimming” bag. Put the tools back.
11. Put the trimming scraps in the white bucket in the middle of the room.
12. Your pot is now ready to decorate or fire. Make sure your initials are on it!

Glazing Notes

Name: _____ Period: _____

Underglaze

-Best for making a detailed image

Underglaze is basically colored _____. It is not _____ after it's fired. It looks the _____ before and after it's been fired.

Underglaze can be used on _____ or _____.

Underglaze can be used on the _____ of pots.

Underglaze can be _____ with other underglaze.

Underglaze can be thinned with _____ and used like watercolor paint.

After bisque, underglaze needs to be covered with 2 coats of clear _____.

Overglaze

-Best for painting large areas of single colors

Overglaze is basically melted _____. It is _____ after it's fired. It looks different after it's been _____.

Overglaze can only be used on _____.

Overglaze CANNOT be used on the _____ of pots because it will _____ to the kiln shelf.

Most overglazes need at least _____ coats (let it dry at least 5 minutes in between coats).

Overglaze CANNOT be _____ with any other glaze.

Overglaze can be cleaned off of a pot with a _____ if you accidentally put it on the bottom.



[Click for worksheet](#)

KEY

Underglaze

-Best for making a detailed image

Underglaze is basically colored clay. It is not shiny after it's fired. It looks the same before and after it's been fired.

Underglaze can be used on greenware or bisqueware.

Underglaze can be used on the bottom of pots.

Underglaze can be mixed with other underglaze.

Underglaze can be thinned with water and used like watercolor paint.

After bisque, underglaze needs to be covered with 2 coats of clear overglaze.

Overglaze

-Best for painting large areas of single colors

Overglaze is basically melted glass. It is shiny after it's fired. It looks different after it's been fired.

Overglaze can only be used on bisqueware.

Overglaze CANNOT be used on the bottom of pots because it will melt to the kiln shelf.

Most overglazes need at least 2 coats (let it dry at least 5 minutes in between coats).

Overglaze CANNOT be mixed with any other glaze.

Overglaze can be cleaned off of a pot with a sponge if you accidentally put it on the bottom.

Watercolor Mixing

Learning to Blend Colors

Watercolor Color Mixing Practice

Name: _____ Period: _____

Directions: mix the colors in your palette, add water, paint the result next to the recipe. Create your own recipes and write them down in the remaining rows.

1R+1Y		3R+1Y		3Y+1R+1B	
1R+1B		3R+1B		3R+1Y+1B	
1B+1Y		2Y+1R+1B		3B+1R+1Y	
1B+1R+1Y		2R+2B+1Y		3Y+2R+1B	
2R+1Y		2R+2Y+1B		3R+2Y+1B	
2R+1B		2B+2Y+1R		2R+1Y+1B	

$2B+1Y$		$2B+2R+1Y$		$2B+1Y+1R$	
$2B+1R$		$2Y+2B+1R$			
$3B+1R$		$2Y+2R+1B$			
$3B+1Y$		$3B+2Y+1R$			
$3Y+1B$		$3B+2R+1Y$			
$3Y+1R$		$3Y+2B+1R$			

18 essential watercolour techniques

- 1. Use a range of brushes**
- 2. Use and explore different quality paints**
- 3. Explore dry versus wet**
- 4. Work from light to dark**
- 5. Stock up on paper towels**
- 6. Splatter your watercolours**
- 7. Bleed colours into one another**
- 8. Get the textures right**
- 9. Pull in colour**
- 11. Try scumbling**
- 12. Lift the colour**
- 13. Use salt to create texture**
- 14. Apply paint using a sponge**
- 15. Explore negative painting**
- 16. Use tape to add clean edges**
- 17. Use a 2H pencil for your underdrawings**
- 18. Save your darkest darks for fine detail**

Watercolor Collage Landscape Sketch

Sky Technique:
Color:

Background:
Technique:
Color:

Middleground:
Technique #1:
Color:
Technique #2:
Color:
Technique #3:
Color:

Foreground:
Color:

Perspective:
Technique:
Color:



Watercolor Collage Landscape Sketch

Sky Technique:
Color:

Background:
Technique:
Color:

Middleground:
Technique #1:
Color:
Technique #2:
Color:
Technique #3:
Color:

Foreground:
Color:

Perspective:
Technique:
Color:



Repeating Pattern Prints

Repeating Pattern Sketch

1.) Put your name on your worksheet.

2.) List 6-8 things that describe you/make up your identity. They must be things that you can draw (you are not allowed to trace)! You don't have to explain why. ****IMPORTANT:** everything you draw will print backwards! I recommend NOT drawing numbers or letters!

1.) Choose one of the objects that is the most important to you and circle it.

2.) On the back of the worksheet, draw the object you circled to fill the large rectangle. Do NOT touch the outer edges of the rectangle with your drawing and Do NOT trace!!! Do not draw any of the other objects yet.

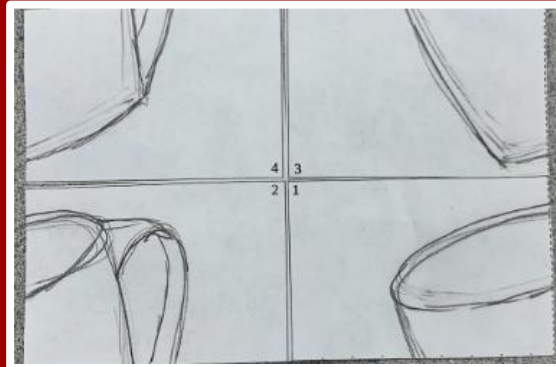
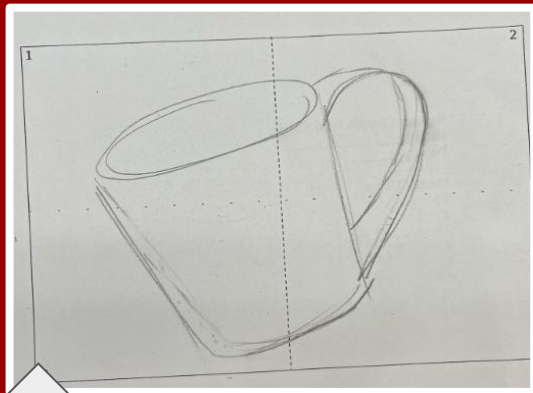
3.) CAREFULLY cut the rectangle out using the paper cutters. It is very important to cut on the line.

4.) Use the paper cutter to cut it in half down the vertical dashed line. It is important that you make your cut accurate and straight!

5.) Next, cut down the horizontal dashed lines.

6.) Tape the halves together **ON THE BACK** so the numbers look like this in the middle (4, 3, 2, 1): It's very important to tape the papers together carefully and not overlap them.

7.) In the empty space, draw the remainder of your objects. Make them different sizes. Do **NOT** touch the edges! Do **NOT** overlap anything! You **CAN** draw over the numbers. Everything will print backwards, so draw numbers and letters backwards.



Click on picture to view step
by step and print project

Identity Pattern Print Worksheet

Name: _____

Period: _____

Identity Things

- 1.)
- 2.)
- 3.)
- 4.)
- 5.)
- 6.)
- 7.)
- 8.)

**Repeating
Patterns**

1	2
3	4