

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

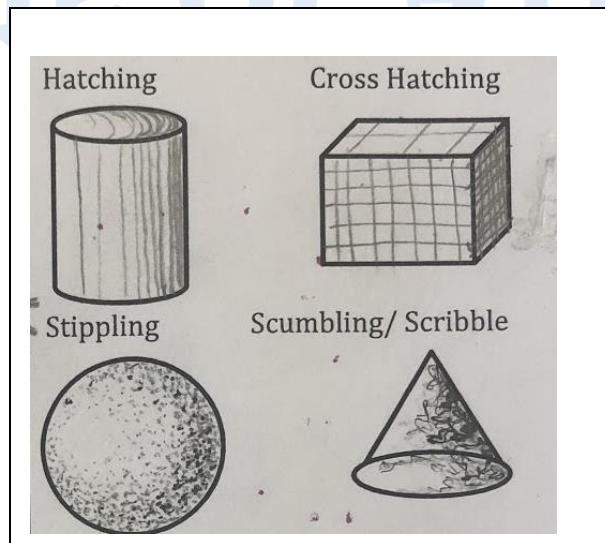
# Elements of Art

Mrs. Tucker Gravatt

Visual Art

## LINE

Cut and Paste Examples of Line from Magazines in the small squares below.



## DESIGN

In the square on the right; shade the empty shapes with the types of lines listed to show an implied form.

### DEFINE:

**Line:** An element of art that is used to define space, contours, and outlines, or suggest mass and volume. It may be a continuous mark made on a surface with a pointed tool or implied by the edges of shapes and forms. ( P. 32-43)

Implied line: suggestion of an edge/shape – not actually there

Expressive line: lines that express emotion/feeling

Outline: only outer edge of a shape

Contour: inner and outer lines that define an object – coloring book

Blind Contour: drawn without looking at paper

Continuous line: contour drawing done with only 1 line

Gesture: quick expressive lines to show form

**RESEARCH:** Use the classroom textbook: The Visual Experience

On Page \_\_\_\_\_, I found the artwork titled: \_\_\_\_\_ by the

artist \_\_\_\_\_

Describe how this artwork best demonstrates the element:

LINE \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Draw a picture of the artwork you chose from the book in the above square.

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

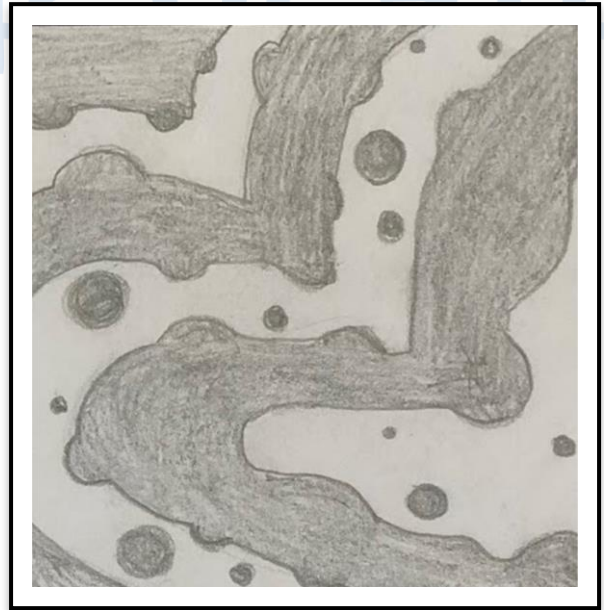
# Elements of Art

Mrs. Tucker Gravatt

Visual Art

## SHAPE

Cut and Paste Examples of Shape from Magazines in the small squares below.



## DESIGN

In the square on the right; Draw a design that demonstrates a positive/negative relationship with both organic and geometric shapes .

### DEFINE:

**Shape:** An element of art that is an enclosed space defined by other art elements such as line, color, and texture. (P. 62-65)

Positive Shape/ Figure: actual shape in design

Negative Shape/ Ground: all space/shape around or in positive (background)

Organic: shape found in nature (no two are the same)

Geometric: man made shape (circle, square...)

**RESEARCH:** Use the classroom textbook: The Visual Experience

On Page \_\_\_\_\_ , I found the artwork titled: \_\_\_\_\_ by the

artist \_\_\_\_\_

Describe how this artwork best demonstrates the element:

SHAPE \_\_\_\_\_

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



Draw a picture of the artwork you chose from the book in the above square.

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

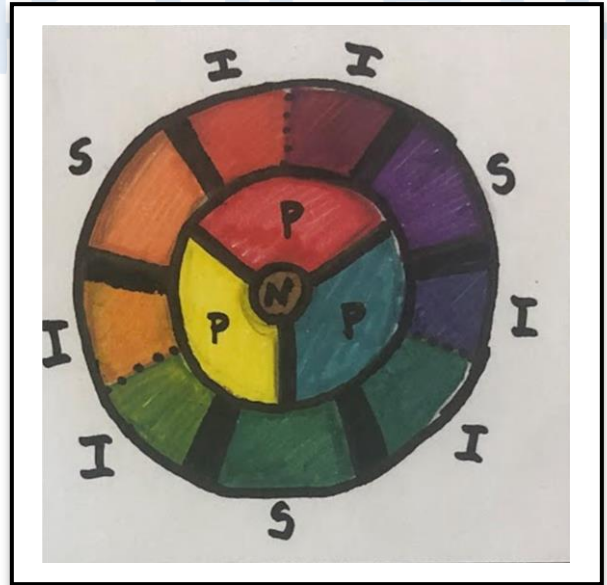
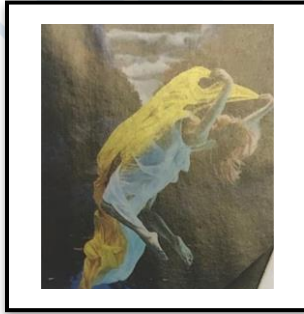
# Elements of Art

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Visual Art

## COLOR

Cut and Paste Examples of Color from Magazines in the small squares below.



## DESIGN

In the square on the right; Using colored pencils draw a 13 hue color wheel including neutral hue in middle. Label primary, secondary and intermediate colors.

### DEFINE:

**Color:** An art element with three properties; hue, value, and intensity. Also, the character of surfaces created by the response of vision to wavelengths of reflected light. (P. 96-104)

Hue: name of the color

Primary: red, yellow, blue

Secondary: orange, green, violet

Intermediate: colors in between primary and secondary (red orange, yellow green...)

Complimentary: colors across from each other on the color wheel

Intensity: how bright or dull a color is

Warm Color: red, orange and yellow hues

Cool Color: blue, green and violet hues

Analogous: three colors next to each other on the wheel

Triad: equilateral triangle on wheel (primary colors)

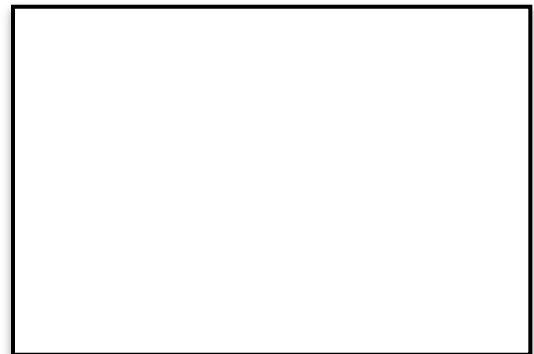
Split Compliment: find compliment, split one side (3)

Double Compliment: find compliment, split both sides

Neutral: mix compliment colors together

**RESEARCH:** Use the classroom textbook: The Visual Experience

On Page \_\_\_\_\_, I found the artwork titled: \_\_\_\_\_ by the artist \_\_\_\_\_, that best demonstrate using color in design.



Draw a picture of the artwork you chose from the book in the above square.

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

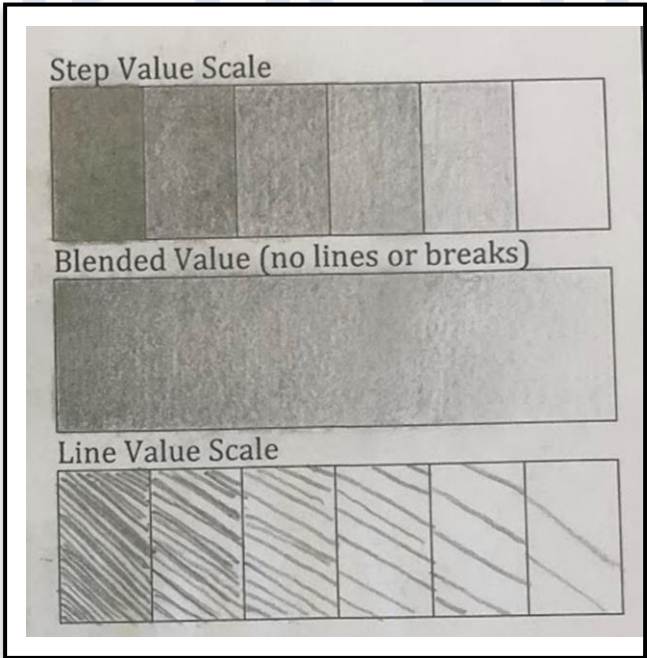
# Elements of Art

Mrs. Tucker Gravatt

Visual Art

## VALUE

Cut and Paste Examples of Value from Magazines in the small squares below.



## DESIGN

In the square on the right; fill in the following value scales.

### DEFINE:

**Value:** An element of art concerned with the degree of lightness of colors. Darker colors are lower in value. Shading can also be used to create mood in artwork. (P.92-95)

Shading/ Chiaroscuro: adding dark values / adding light values

Tint: light values, Shade: dark values

Monochromatic: one color with different values

Gradient: gradual transition from light to dark.

**RESEARCH:** Use the classroom textbook: Visual Art Experience

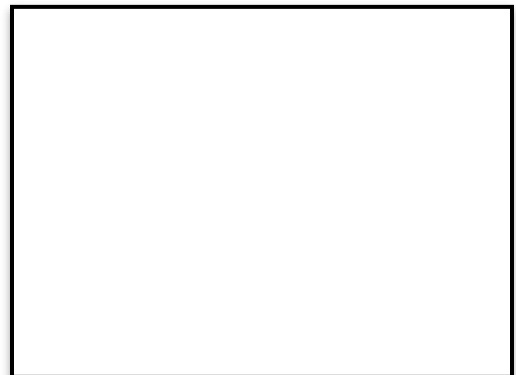
On Page \_\_\_\_\_, I found the artwork titled:

\_\_\_\_\_ by the artist \_\_\_\_\_

Describe how this artwork best demonstrates the element:

VALUE \_\_\_\_\_

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



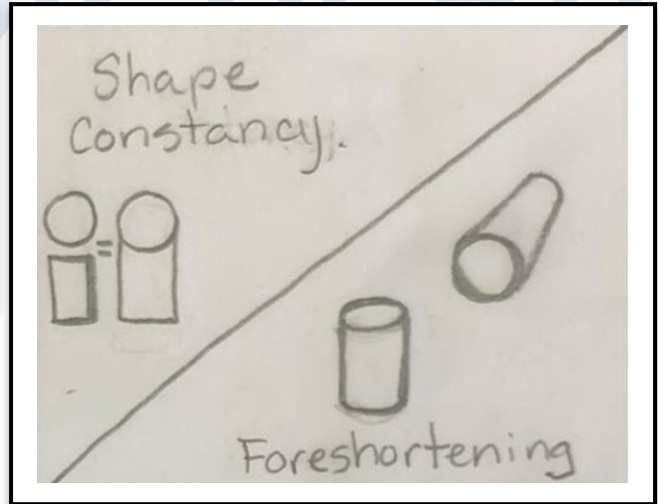
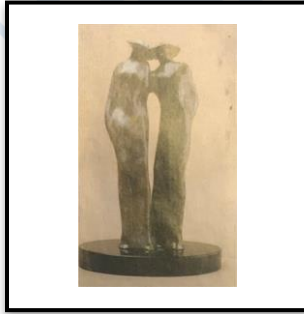
Draw a picture of the artwork you chose from the book in the above square.

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Elements of Art

Mrs. Tucker Gravatt Visual Art **FORM**

Cut and Paste Examples of Form from Magazines in the small squares below.



## DESIGN

In the square on the right; Draw an example of a cylinder with shape constancy and one with foreshortening.

### DEFINE: (P. 66 - 73)

**Form:** An element of design that appears three-dimensional and encloses volume such as a cub, sphere, pyramid, or cylinder. The term may also refer to the characteristics of an artwork's visual elements (lines, color, textures, etc.) as distinguished from its subject matter.

**Foreshortening:** an object shown at an angle that appears to get smaller

**Ellipse:** foreshortened circle

**Shape Constancy:** keeping shapes in a form constant without foreshadowing

**Size Constancy:** no size change regardless of distance away

**Still life:** a work of art depicting mostly inanimate subject matter, typically commonplace objects are food, flowers, glasses, vases, etc. This is an artwork made from observation, not a photograph.

**Light source:** in reference to still life, it is the direction the light is coming from.

**Highlight:** lightest value created by the light source.

**Shadow:** shows the depth of a form in relation to where it is sitting, will be on the opposite side of the light source.

**RESEARCH:** Use the classroom textbook: The Visual Experience

On Page \_\_\_\_\_, I found the artwork titled: \_\_\_\_\_ by the artist \_\_\_\_\_, that best demonstrates the use of form.



Draw a picture of the artwork you chose from the book in the above square.

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

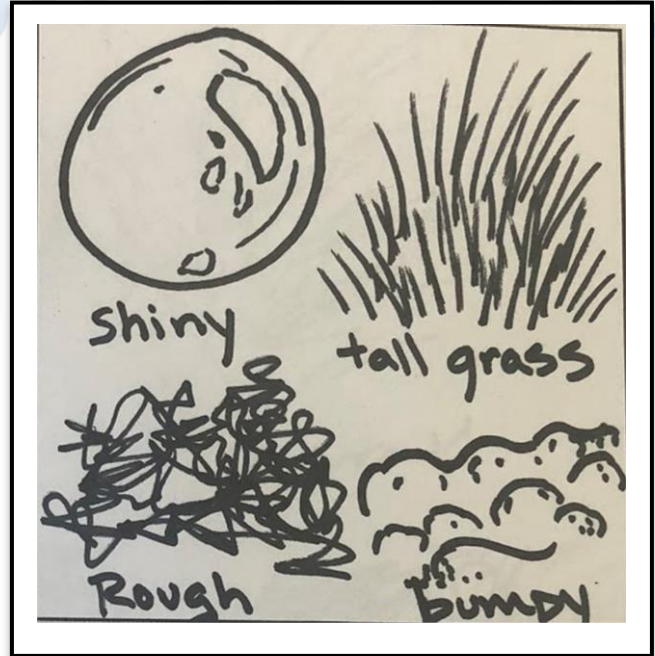
Mrs. Tucker Gravatt

Visual Art

# Elements of Art

## TEXTURE

Cut and Paste Examples of Texture from Magazines in the small squares below.



## DESIGN

In the square on the right; Draw and label four different types of implied texture.

### DEFINE:

**Texture:** *the surface quality of an artwork usually perceived through the sense of touch. However, texture can also be implied, perceived visually though not felt through touch.*

Textures can also create a specific mood in an artwork. (P. 150-157)

Actual textures: **real texture you can feel**

Implied: Simulated **made to look like actual texture**

Implied: Invented **made up / inspired by nature / patterns**

Gloss: **shiny**      Matte: **dull**

**RESEARCH:** Use the classroom textbook: The Visual Experience

On Page \_\_\_\_\_, I found the artwork titled:

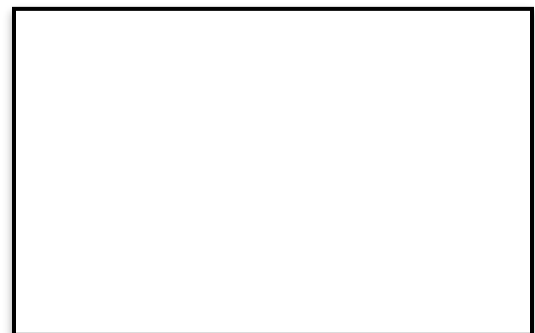
\_\_\_\_\_ by the artist \_\_\_\_\_

Describe how this artwork best demonstrates the element:

TEXTURE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Draw a picture of the artwork you chose from the book in the above square.

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

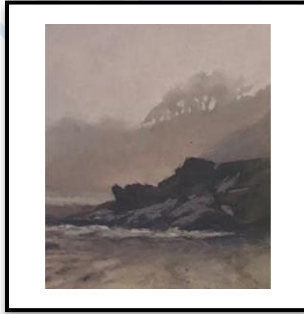
# Elements of Art

Mrs. Tucker Gravatt

Visual Art

## SPACE

Cut and Paste Examples of Space from Magazines in the small squares below.



## DESIGN

In the square on the right; Draw a design that demonstrates the illusion of space by using overlapping, value, and detail.

### DEFINE: (p. 118-133)

**Space:** an element of art that indicates areas between, around, above, below, or within something.

Positive/Negative Space: + is objects in space. - is surrounding space

Overlapping: by placing objects in front or behind you show depth

High/Low placement: objects lower in design plane are closer to you

Size/ Scale: smaller objects appear to be farther away

Space Value: value gets lighter in the distance

Detail: you see more detail in the foreground

Intensity: bold = forward, dull = recede

### Linear Perspective

Uses a vanishing point to draw objects in space

Foreground: space closest to viewer

Middle ground: space in middle of design

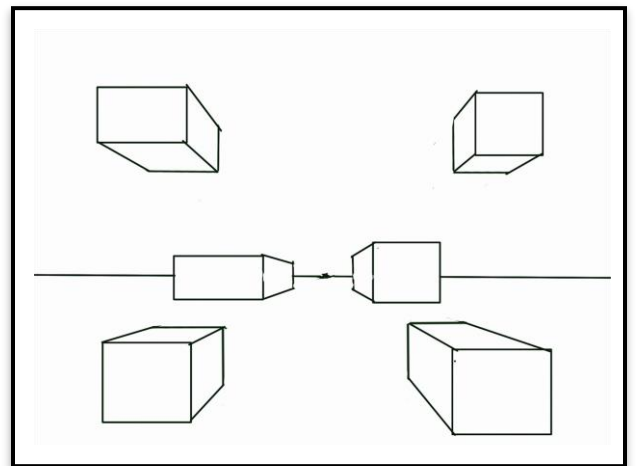
Background: space farthest away

Horizon line: your eye line where land/sky meet

Vanishing point: lines converge here to show depth

Converging lines: lines drawn to vanishing point

Parallel lines: lines that never touch that are not to each other



In the drawing to the right; label the foreground, middle ground, background, horizon line, vanishing point, converging lines, and parallel lines.