

**Art Elements.** Visual arts components (parts), such as line, texture, color, form, value, shape, and space.

**Color.** Element of design that is a property of light.

**Form.** Element of art that is three-dimensional and encloses space. Form has length, width, and depth.

**Line.** A point moving in space. Line can vary in width, length, curvature, or direction.

**Shape.** Element of art that defines a two dimensional space

**Space.** The objects and the areas around them

**Positive Space.** Shapes or spaces that are/ or represent solid objects.

**Negative Space.** Empty space surrounding shapes and forms.

**Background.** The area of an artwork that appears to be behind other objects or farther away from the viewer.

**Foreground.** In a visual work, the area that appears to be closest to the viewer.

**Middle ground.** The area of an artwork that appears to be between the foreground and the background.

**Perspective.** Refers to two major systems for showing depth and distance in a work of art (linear perspective and atmospheric perspective).

**Texture.** surface characteristics (e.g., rough or smooth).

*Visual texture-* Texture that you see and that is implied

*Tactile texture-* Texture that is felt and actual.

**Value.** The lightness or darkness of a hue or neutral color.

**Principles of Art.** Ways artists organize the elements of art.

## **Movement**

**Principle of design that deals with creating the illusion of action or physical change in position.**

Action, or alternatively, the path the viewer's eye follows throughout an artwork. Movement is used caused by using elements under the rules of the principles in art to give the feeling of action and to guide the viewer's eyes throughout the artwork.

## **Unity**

**Unity** or **harmony** is the quality of wholeness or oneness that is achieved through the effective use of the elements and principles of art. Simply put the arrangement of elements and principles to create a feeling of completeness.

## **Variety**

**Variety** is the quality or state of having different forms or types. The differences that give a design visual and conceptual interest: notably use of contrast, emphasis, difference in size and color.

## **Balance**

**Balance** is arranging elements so that no one part of a work overpowers, or seems heavier than any other part. Two different kinds of balance are symmetrical and asymmetrical. Symmetrical (or formal) balance is when both sides of an artwork, if split down the middle, appear to be the same. The human body is an example of symmetrical balance.

*Symmetrical* – Formal balance in which two halves or sides of a design create a mirror image.

*Asymmetrical* – Another name for informal balance, in which unlike objects have equal visual weight or eye attraction.

*Radial Balance* – Type of balance in which forces or elements branch out from a central axis in a circular pattern

## **Emphasis**

**Emphasis** (also called focal point) is where the focus is concentrated through design principles or meaning. To do this one develops points of interest to pull the viewer's eye to important parts of the body of the work. It is to make one part of an artwork dominant

over the other parts. It makes an element or object in a work stand out. To use emphasis in an artwork is to attract the viewer's eyes to a place of special importance in an artwork.

## **Contrast**

**Contrast** to show difference and diversity in an artwork by combining elements to create interest. Contrast is to provide an artwork with something interesting to break the repetitions.

## **Proportion**

**Proportion** (sometimes called scale) describes the relative sizes and locations of objects in the artwork. It refers to the relationships of the size of objects in a body of work. Proportion gives a sense of size seen as a relationship of objects, such as smallness or largeness.

## **Pattern/Rhythm**

Principles of art that indicate movement by the repetition of elements. **Pattern** and **rhythm** show consistency with colors or lines. Putting a red spiral at the bottom left and top right, for example will cause the eye to move from one spiral, to the other, and everywhere in between. It is indicating movement by the repetition of elements. Rhythm can make an artwork seem active.

## **The Art Elements and Principles questions:**

### **The Art Elements**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ texture is the texture that you see and that is implied.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the area that appears to be closest to the viewer.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the element of design that is a property of light.
4. Linear \_\_\_\_\_ and atmospheric \_\_\_\_\_ are two major systems for showing depth and distance in a work of art.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the area of an artwork that appears to be behind other objects or further away from the viewer.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ surface characteristics that are felt and actual.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the objects and the areas around them.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ A point moving in space.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ Principle of art that indicates movement by the repetition of elements.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ shows difference and diversity in an artwork.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Formal balance in which two halves or sides of a design create a mirror image.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Element of art that defines a two dimensional space
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ is also called focal point.
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ a type of balance in a circular pattern.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ has length, width, and depth
16. \_\_\_\_\_ informal balance
17. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the relationships of the size of objects in a body of work.

**+ 5 Draw below an organic shape & a geometric shape and label each of them.**