

Preparation work for Year 7 Art and Design

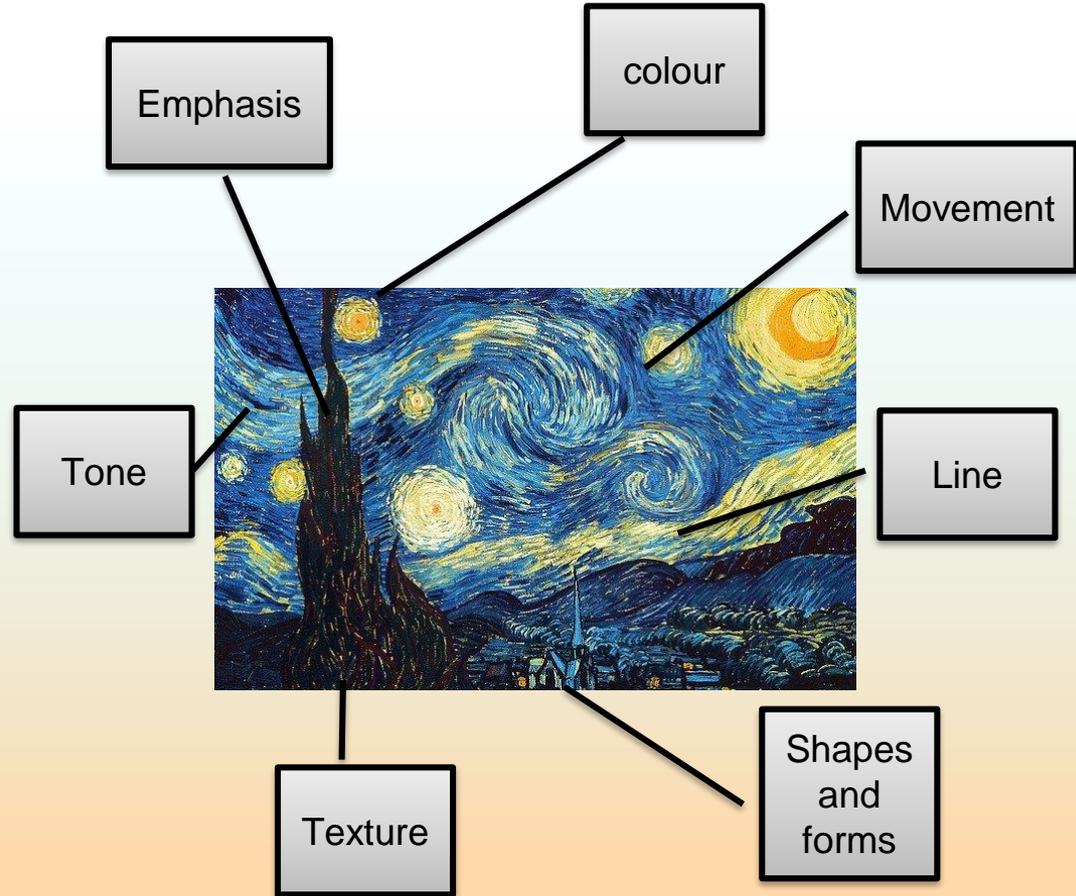
**An introduction to:
The Elements and Principles of Art**

What are The Elements and Principles of Art?

The elements and principals of art are the ingredients that artist use to create a piece of art.

If understood and used correctly, you can make amazing artwork, like the painting by Van Gogh illustrated here called “Starry Night”.

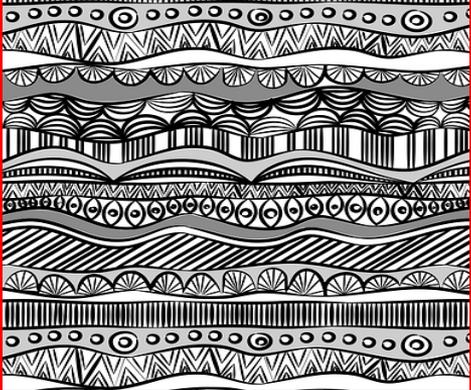
In this booklet, you will learn about the elements and principles of art and also practise using them by completing practical tasks.



The Elements and Principles of Art

Line

Individual marks made on a surface



Tone

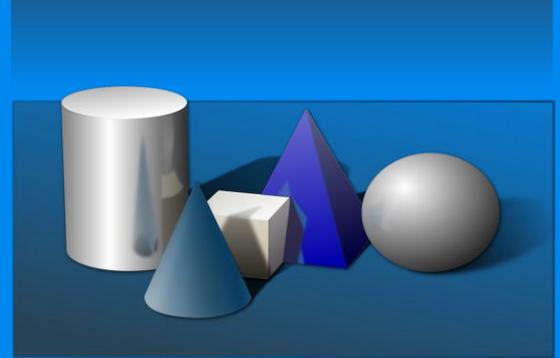
Tone describes the shades of light and dark.



Shape & Form

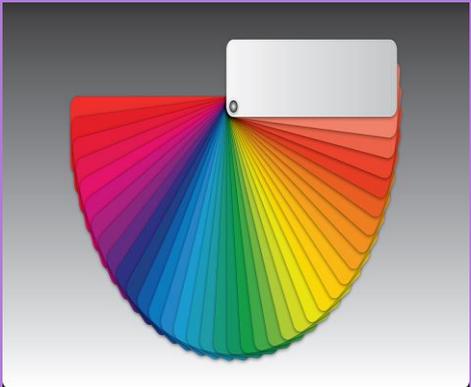
The outline of an object

When the shape is shaded in 3D



Colour

The hue, tint or shade



Pattern

A repeated motif



Texture

The appearance of the surface



The Elements and Principles of Art

Space

The spaces created within an image (the object and background)



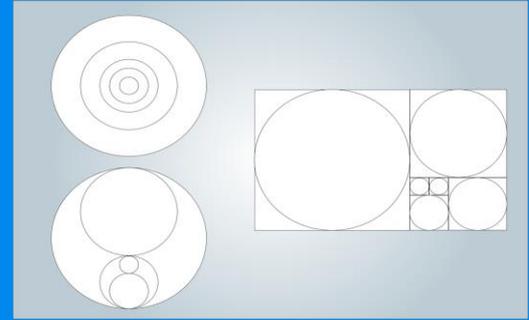
Rhythm & Movement

How elements are arranged to create movement.



Scale & Proportion

The size of the elements and how they relate to each other



Balance

The arrangement of the elements to balance



Emphasis

Where attention is drawn to in the image. This could be by using colour,



Unity

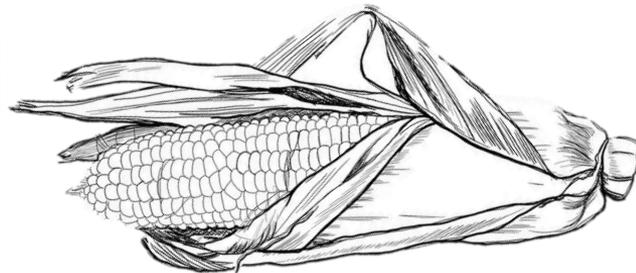
How all of the elements come together to create harmony.



Line

Individual marks made on a surface

Mehndi is a form of body art originating in ancient India, in which decorative **designs** are created on a person's body, using a paste, created from the powdered dry leaves of the **henna** plant



Exercise 2: Copy the Mehndi patterns in the box above thinking carefully about how to create them with different lines.



Exercise 3: Copy the line drawing of the corn on the cob above. Carefully observe the different tones and thickness of line.

Observational Drawings

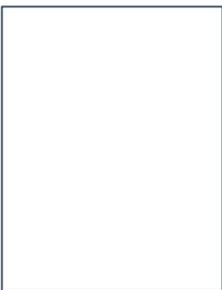
Drawing from real life. To do this successfully, you need to carefully and constantly look at what you are drawing as you are drawing.

Continuous Line Drawing

Continuous line is created when you complete a drawing without taking your pencil off the paper at any point during the drawing. See Picasso's drawings (right).

Hatching and cross hatching

This is where shading is created using parallel lines.



Horizontal Line



Vertical Line



Curved Line



Zigzag Line

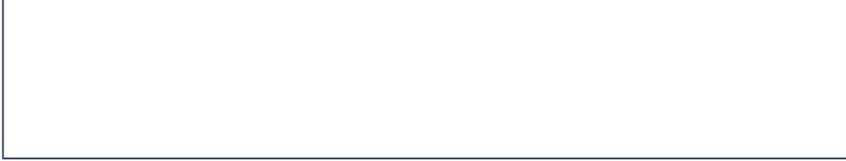
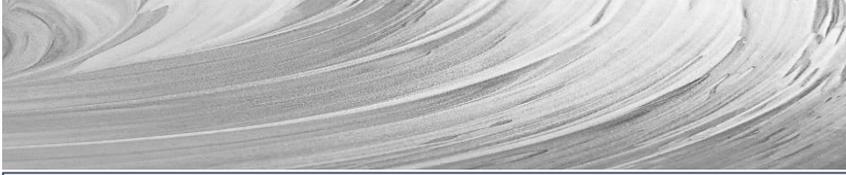


Cross Hatched

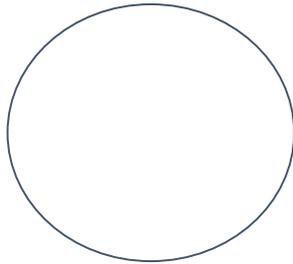
Exercise 1: Fill the boxes above with the different types of line patterns using pencil.

Tone

Tone describes the shades of light and dark. Tone is used to suggest the illusion of a three dimensional form.

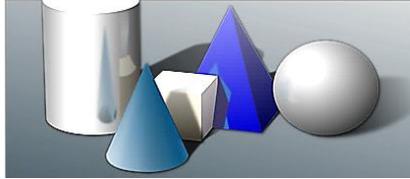


Exercise 1: Try to copy the image above as accurately as you can. Carefully observe the blended tones in lights and darks.

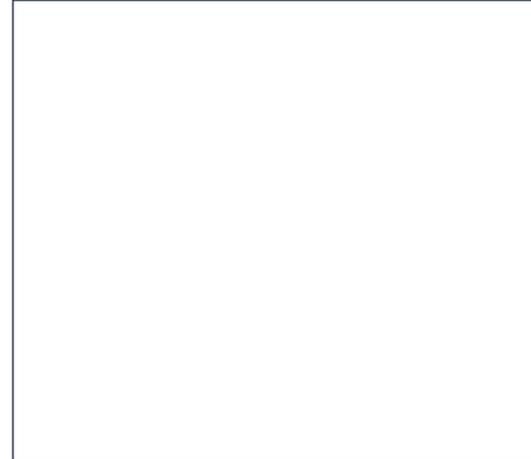


Exercise 2: Shade the circle so that it appears as a sphere like the bauble.

Exercise 3: Copy the 3D shapes in the box below. Carefully observe the shapes, tone and shadows and recreate them in your drawing.



Exercise 4 : Draw the image of the apple to create form. To start, when you draw the shape, curve the direction of your lines (see example). This is called contouring. Don't forget to add a shadow so it doesn't look like it's floating.



Shape

The outline of a form



Mandalas use geometric shapes to create intricate designs.

Geometric shapes



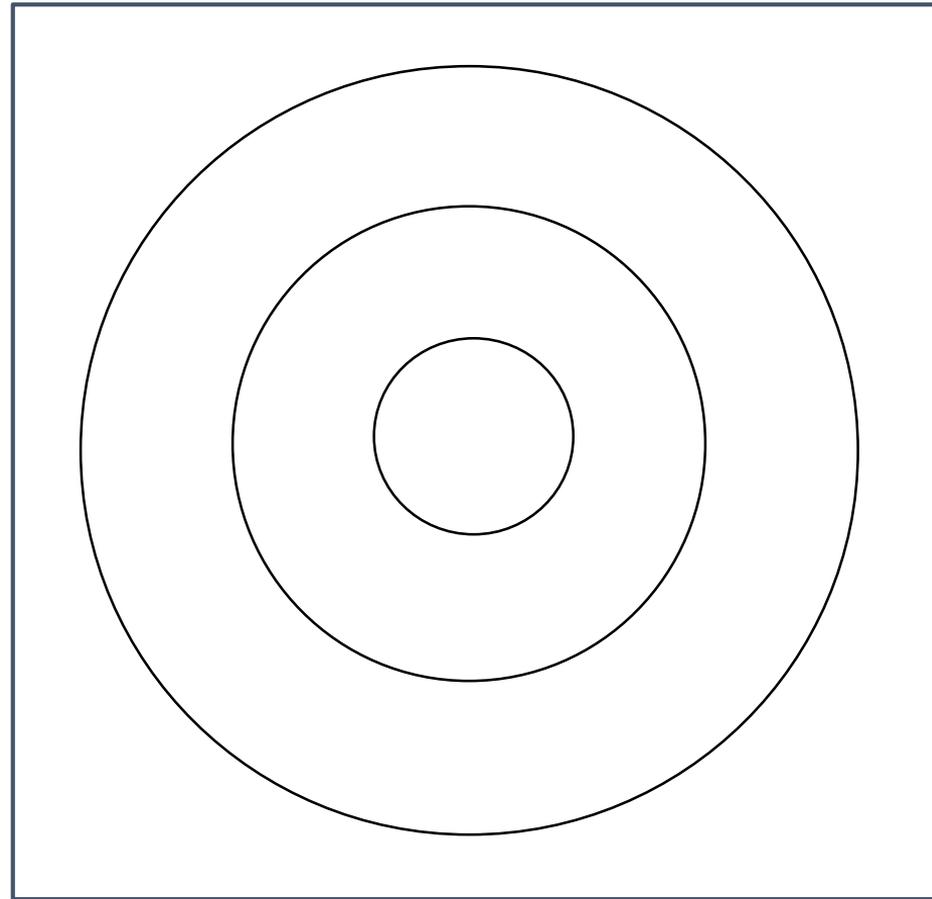
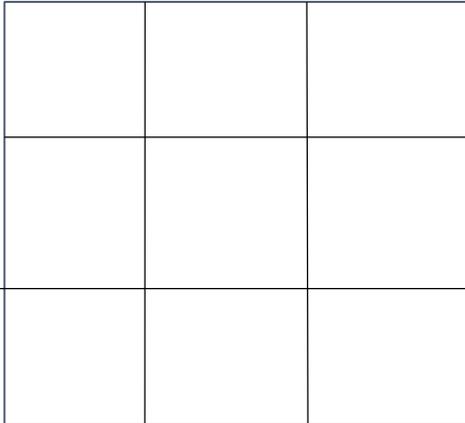
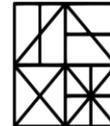
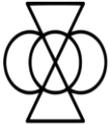
Geometric shapes describe shapes such as squares, triangle, circles etc.

Organic shapes



Organic shapes are associated with things from the natural world like plants which have flowing shapes and lines.

Exercise 1: Copy the shapes as accurately as possible without using a ruler.

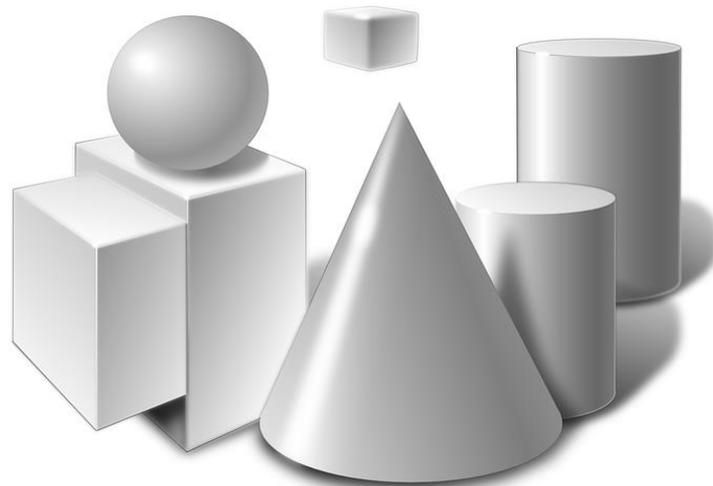


Exercise 2: Create your own mandala design using lots of interesting shapes.

Form

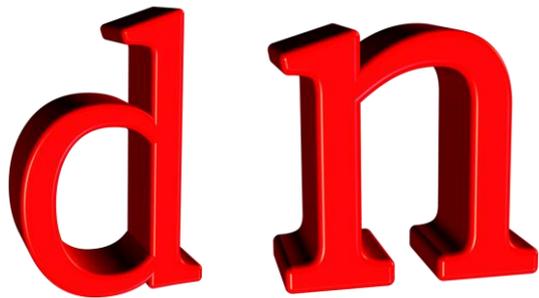
A 3D shape / to make something appear 3D

Exercise 1



Exercise 2 : Carefully observe and draw the geometric forms with tonal shading.

Exercise 2



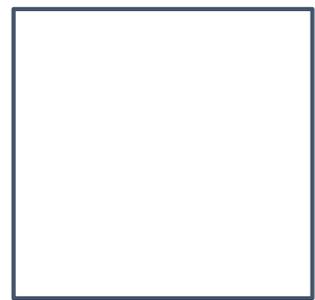
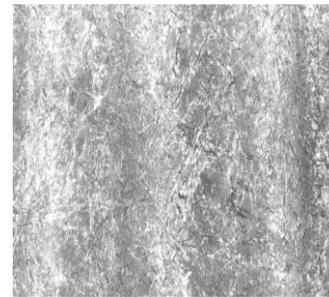
Exercise 1 : Carefully observe and draw the 3D letters in the box above.

Texture

The appearance of a surface

Rubbing:

A rubbing is created by laying a piece of paper on top of a textured surface and then using a soft pencil or crayon to rub over the paper and capture the textures underneath.



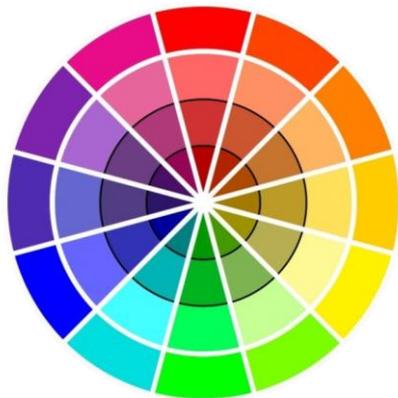
Exercise 1: Create a rubbing of an interesting texture in the box.

Exercise 2: Draw the textures above using pencil. You might like to experiment with also adding colour and pen to your drawings. If you use more than one media in a drawing, it is called mixed media drawing.

Colour

The hue, tint or shade

<p>Primary Colour: Red, blue, yellow</p>	<p>A colour that cannot be made by mixing other colours together.</p>
<p>Secondary Colour: Orange, purple, green</p>	<p>Made by mixing two primary colours together.</p>
<p>Tertiary Colour: e.g. blue-green</p>	<p>Made by mixing a primary and a secondary colour together.</p>
<p>Complementary Colour: Red and green Blue and orange Yellow and purple</p>	<p>They are opposite each other on the colour wheel. Appear brighter when placed next to each other.</p>
<p>Harmonious Colours e.g. green, blue, yellow</p>	<p>Colours that are side by side to each other on the colour wheel and are pleasing to the eye.</p>
<p>Warm Colours</p>	<p>Are shades of orange, yellow and red.</p>
<p>Cold Colours</p>	<p>Are shades of green, blue and purple.</p>
<p>Tint/Shade</p>	<p>A tonal range from light to dark.</p>



The Colour Wheel

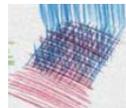
harmonious



complementary



Exercise 1: Complete the boxes above to show a harmonious pair of colours and a complementary pair of colours.



Exercise 2: create experiments in the boxes by overlapping more than one colour. Observe what happens when you use complementary colours and harmonious colours together.

Exercise 3: carefully copy a section of the flower watercolour painting. You could use layered coloured pencil to do this.

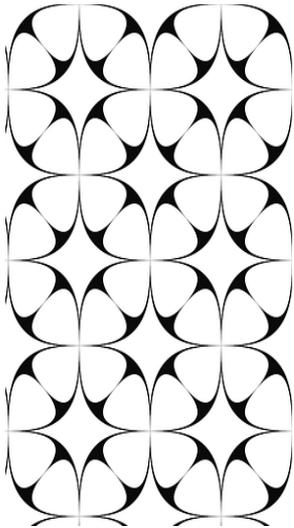
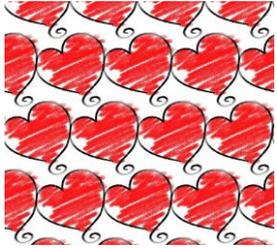
Exercise 3



Pattern

A repeated motif

A **pattern** is created by **repeating** a design element. The design element could be a line, shape or a colour. The repeating element is called a **motif**. Motifs can be simple repeats or more complex arrangements. Even the simplest motif can create **infinite** variations of patterns through **tessellation**. Tessellation is an arrangement of shapes closely fitted together in a repeated pattern without gaps or overlaps. Patterns can be man-made, like a design on fabric, or natural, such as the markings on animal fur.



Textiles designers create beautiful patterns to decorate fabrics for own clothes and home.

Task 2: create your own fun and interesting textiles design using colour and shapes.



Task 1: Draw the different repeating patterns in the boxes above.