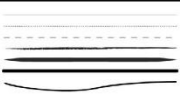

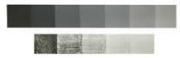
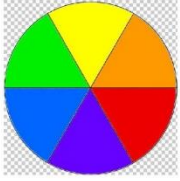





## The Visual Elements

The seven **Visual Elements** are the building blocks of visual art. Every piece of art you make will use some (or possibly even all) of these elements.

ELEMENT:	DESCRIPTION:	EXAMPLE:
<b>LINE</b>	A continuous <b>mark</b> . <b>Line</b> is used to describe the edges of objects, <b>shapes</b> and spaces and can be used to produce effects of <b>tone</b> , <b>pattern</b> and <b>texture</b> .	
<b>SHAPE</b>	When a <b>line</b> joins up with itself, a <b>shape</b> is formed. <b>Shape</b> describes the <b>outline</b> of an object and the <b>space</b> inside and outside of it. <b>Positive space</b> is inside the object, <b>Negative space</b> is outside.	
<b>TONE</b>	The lightness or darkness of an image or <b>colour</b> (sometimes called <b>Value</b> ). It shows the <b>shadows</b> and <b>highlights</b> . <b>Tone</b> varies from white through greys to black and can be used to make a <b>shape</b> look three dimensional.	
<b>COLOUR</b>	<b>Primary</b> colours: <b>red</b> , <b>blue</b> and <b>yellow</b> . <b>Secondary</b> colours: <b>green</b> , <b>orange</b> and <b>purple</b> . <b>Complimentary</b> colours (pairs of colours opposite each other on the colour wheel): blue and orange; red and green; yellow and purple.	
<b>FORM</b>	The physical <b>volume</b> of a <b>shape</b> in a <b>space</b> . Usually <b>3D</b> (like a sculpture), but can be the <b>illusion</b> of 3D (for example by using <b>tone</b> )	
<b>PATTERN</b>	A regular arrangement or repetition of an element ( <b>line</b> , <b>shape</b> , <b>colour</b> , etc) or motif.	
<b>TEXTURE</b>	The feel of a <b>surface</b> or the <b>illusion</b> of how it appears it would feel. It might be smooth, rough, silky, furry, etc.	

## Key Words

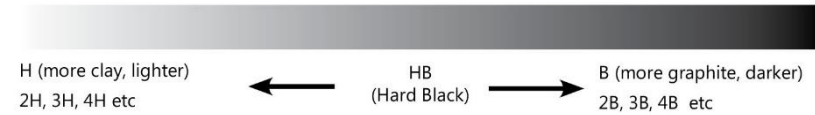
<b>Primary Colour</b>	Colours which can't be made by mixing other colours – Red, Yellow and Blue
<b>Secondary Colour</b>	Colours made by mixing two primary colours – Green, Purple and Orange
<b>Complimentary Colour</b>	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel – Red/Green, Blue/Orange, Yellow/Purple
<b>Harmonious Colour</b>	Colours that sit next to, or near each other on the colour wheel – e.g. Blue, Green, Yellow
<b>Gradient</b>	A gradual change in tone or colour, without stops between
<b>Composition</b>	The combination of parts (or elements) to form a whole. The structure of art, music or even writing.
<b>Medium/Media</b>	The materials a work of art is made from – e.g. pencil, paint, chalk, ink, photography
<b>Mixing</b>	With paints, inks or other wet media, combining two or more colours to create a third.
<b>Blending</b>	Similar to mixing, but with dry media. The colours are combined on the paper or canvas.
<b>Abstract</b>	Art that does not attempt to represent reality – colours, tones, lines and shapes.
<b>Figurative</b>	Art that does try to represent reality, showing figures or objects that exist in real life.

# Tone

Tone describes the lightness and darkness of an image. When drawing with tone, you should aim for at least 5 different tonal values: White, Light Grey, Mid Grey, Dark Grey and Black.

## Pencil Grades:

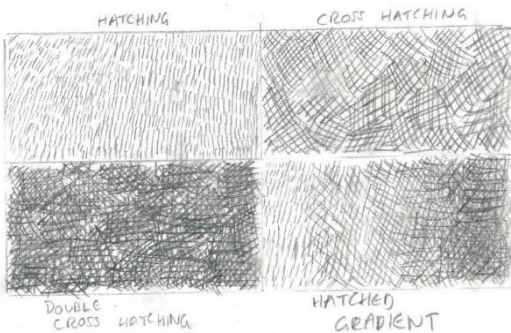
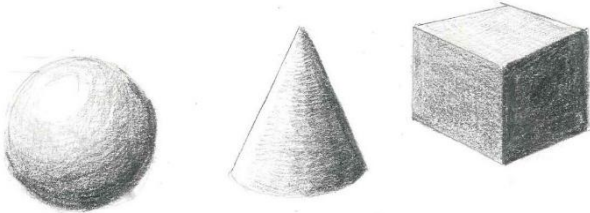
The different grades of pencil each have a different tonal value. Hard pencils (H) contain more clay, and are lighter. Black pencils (B) contain more graphite, and are darker. An HB (HARD/BLACK) pencil is in the middle of this range and will give you a mid grey (HB pencils are good for lightly sketching out your line work)



## blocks



## gradient



# COLOUR

## PRIMARY COLOURS

**Red, Blue and Yellow** are the three **Primary Colours**. They are called this because they cannot be made by mixing other colours together, but they combine to make other colours.

## SECONDARY COLOURS

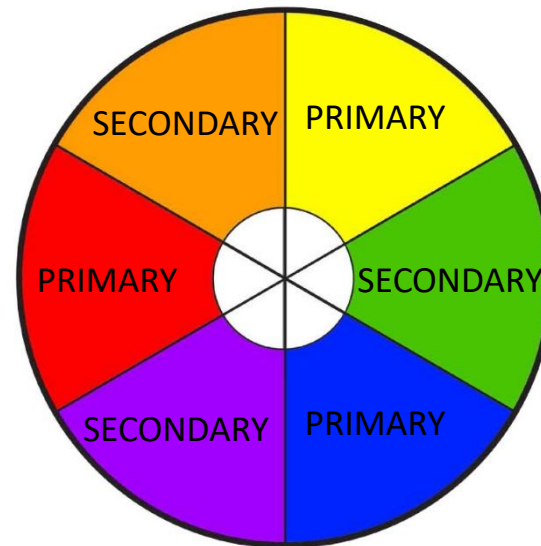
**Green, Purple and Orange** are **Secondary Colours**. These are made by mixing together two Primary Colours. You can see on the colour wheel below that each secondary colour sits in between the two primary colours that make it:

**Red + Blue = Purple,**  
**Red + Yellow = Orange,**  
**Blue + Yellow = Green.**

## COMPLEMENTARY COLOURS

Colours that are **opposite** each other on the colour wheel are called **Complementary Colours**. Each secondary colour is directly opposite the primary colour that doesn't go into making it. So red is opposite green because red is the only primary colour that doesn't go into green - blue and yellow do.

The Colour Wheel





## Abstract Artists

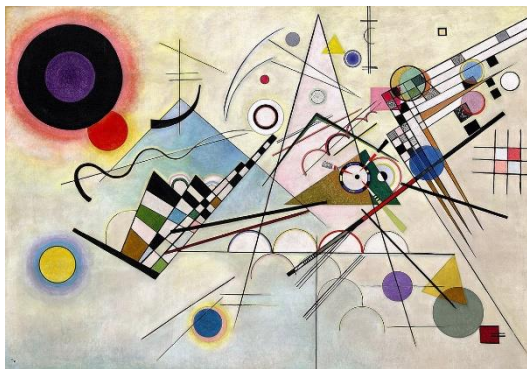
### Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944)

Wassily Kandinsky was a Russian painter who is considered to be one of the founders of Abstract art. Although he started painting scenes and objects from real life, he began to believe that paintings did not need to represent a subject, but could be represented by colours and shapes alone.

Kandinsky was very keen on music, and thought that art should be no different – his paintings are an attempt to show feelings and music through colors and shapes in his paintings.



Yellow, Red, Blue (1925)



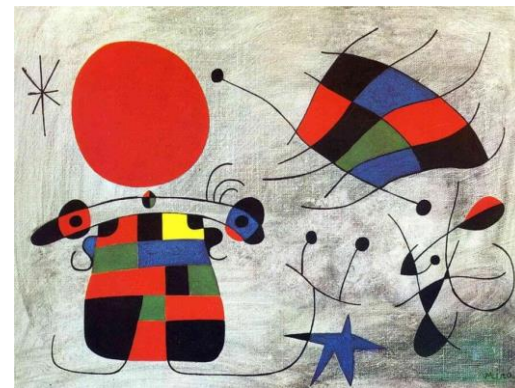
Composition VIII (1923)

For example, he thought that yellow would be a bright sound like a trumpet and that certain colors put together had harmony like music.

Swinging (1925)



Ladders Cross the Blue Sky in a Wheel of Fire (1953)



The Smile of the Flamboyant Wings (1953)



The Singing Fish (1972)

### Joan Miró (1893 – 1983)

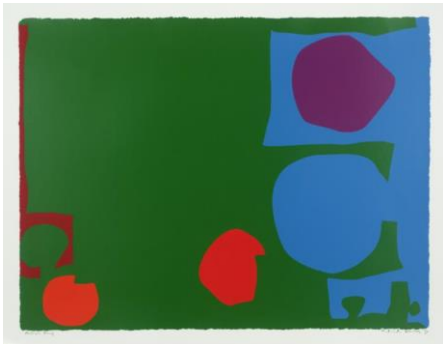
Joan Miró was a Spanish painter, sculptor and ceramicist. He started painting at a young age and quickly developed a unique style – although not a purely abstract one. In his paintings can be seen figures, creatures, symbols, stars, planets and all sorts of other objects, all painted in a simplistic, almost child-like style.

Miro was very influenced by early cave paintings discovered in his native Spain, and some of the figures in his paintings resemble these prehistoric drawings.

## Abstract Artists

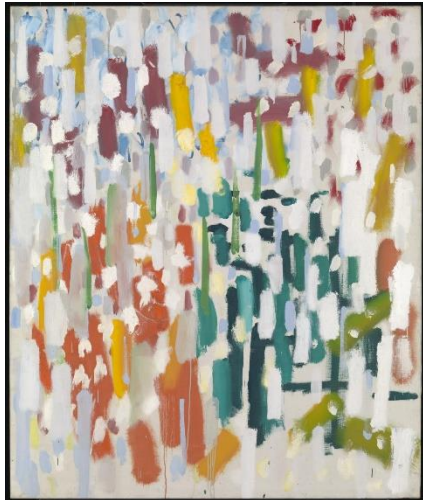
### Patrick Heron (1920-1999)~

Patrick Heron was a British artist who spent most of his life living in Cornwall, which influenced a lot of his paintings – much of what he painted was inspired by the scenery and light of the place. Heron believed that every bit of the painting was equally important and should get the same amount of attention. He was very concerned with the use of colour in his work, and his paintings are recognisable for their use of very vibrant colour.



Three Reds in Green  
and Magenta in Blue  
(1970)

Yellow Painting (1958)



Azalea Garden (1953)



Prismes Electrique (1914)



Simultaneous Contrasts (1913)



Rhythm Colouer (1939)

### Sonia Delaunay (1885-1979)

Sonia Delaunay was a Russian painter, illustrator and textile designer who was one of the early pioneers of abstract painting.

Delaunay, along with her husband Robert, founded the art movement known as Orphism, which was also known as Simultaneism. Orphism was concerned with the interaction of colours when placed alongside each other – how one colour or shade can appear differently depending on the colour it is placed next to. Although the paintings look purely abstract, it is possible to see real life objects in many of them, such as buildings, or propellers of aeroplanes.