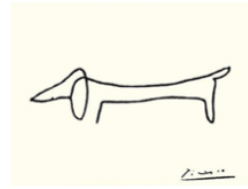


# Formal Elements

Art – Miss Robinson

# Line

Individual marks made on a surface



Observational Drawings

Drawing from Life. By looking continually from what you are drawing to the piece of paper and back again you will be able to draw far more accurate than if you are trying to imagine or remember your subject.

Continuous Line Drawing

Continuous contact between the drawing tool and the surface that is drawn on. This technique helps you concentrate on varying the weight of line produced by changing the pressure you apply while drawing.

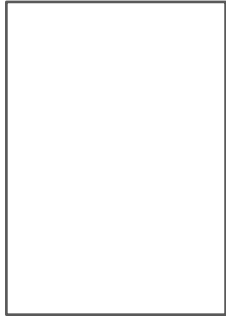
Hatching

A drawing technique where shade or tone are created using closely-spaced lines. Cross Hatching is a drawing technique where shade or tone are created using crossing lines.

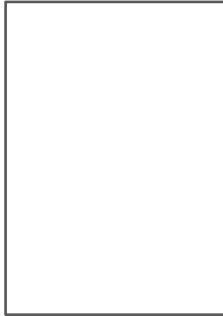
Picasso liked to create drawings of animals using continuous line drawings.



**Exercise 2: Copy one of the Picasso animal drawings above.**



Horizontal Line



Vertical Line



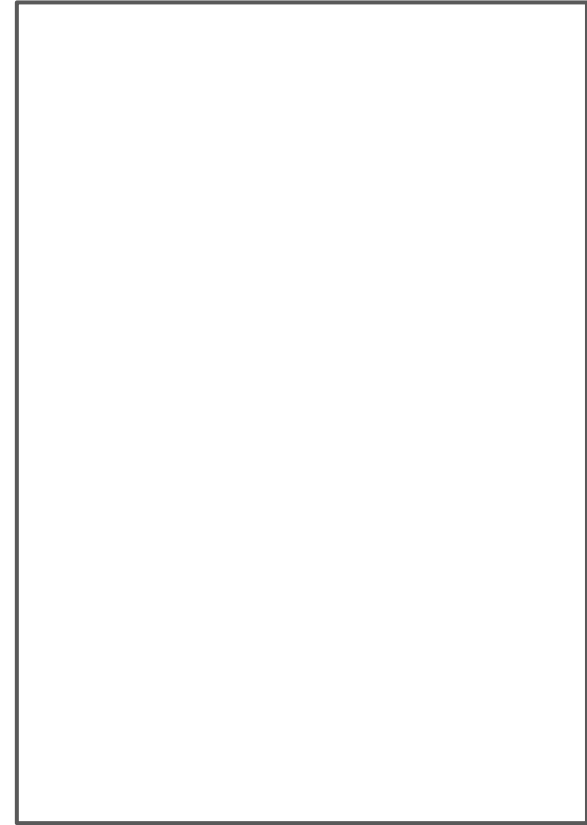
Curved Line



ZigZag Line



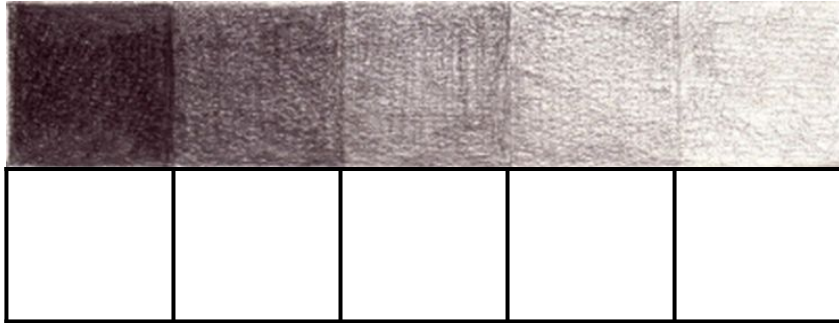
Cross Hatched



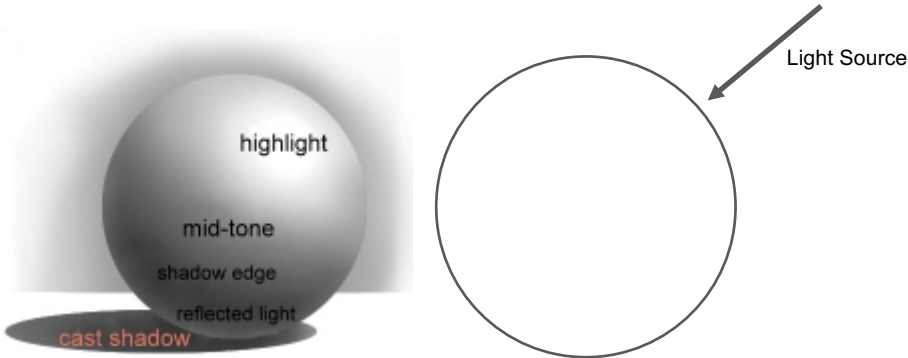
**Exercise 3: Create a continuous line drawing of objects from your pencil case. Remember do not take your pencil off the page!**

# Tone

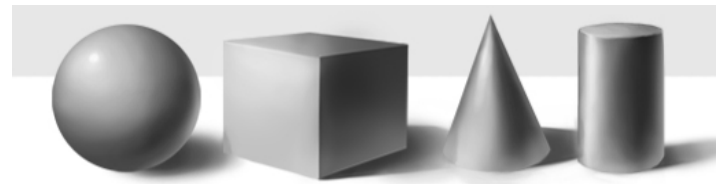
Tone describes the shades of light and dark. Tone is used to suggest the illusion of a three dimensional form.



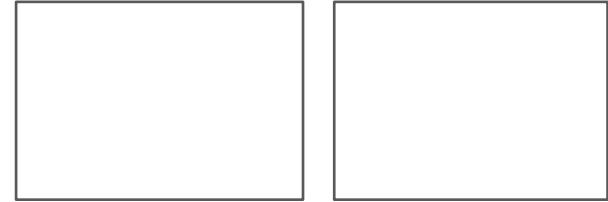
**Exercise 1:** Shade in the boxes decreasing in tone.



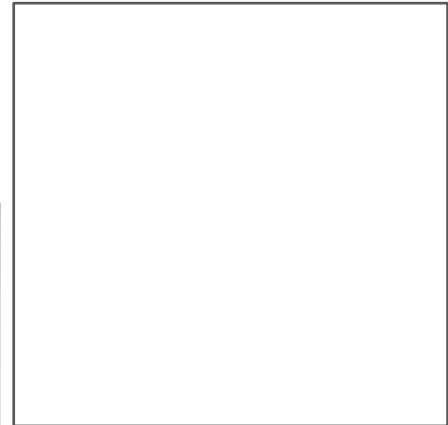
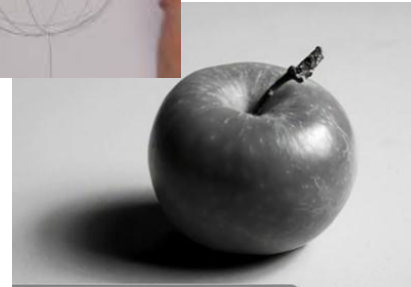
**Exercise 2:** Shade the circle above so it appears as a sphere.



**Exercise 3:** Choose two shapes from the image above. Draw and add shade to them in the boxes provided .



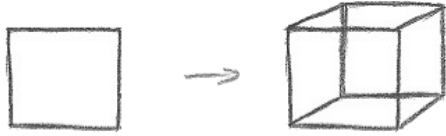
**Exercise 4 :** Draw an apple using form. Think about the direction of your lines, these should be curved, this is call contouring. Don't forget your shadow so it doesn't look like it's floating.



# Form

A 3D shape / to make something appear 3D

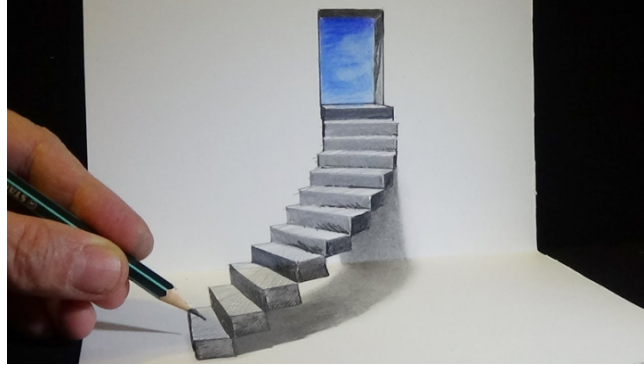
**Exercise 1 :** Copy the steps below to make an shape look 3D. You can do the square or triangle or pick your own shape as a challenge.



## Exercise 1

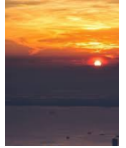
**Exercise 2 :** Use the diagram to draw the letters of your name in 3D.

## Exercise 2



**Exercise 3 :** Make the photo look like a door with some stairs leading up to it in 3D. Don't forget your shadows.

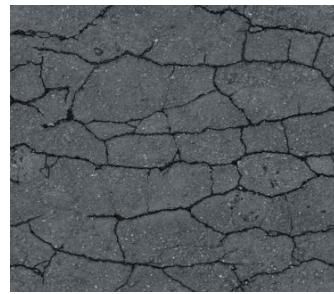
## Exercise 3



# Texture

The appearance of the surface

Frottage is the technique or process of taking a rubbing from an uneven surface to form the basis of a work of art. It is created by placing a piece of paper surface and then rubbing the paper with something to deposit marks, most commonly graphite or wax crayon.



**Exercise 1: Create a rubbing in the box above.**

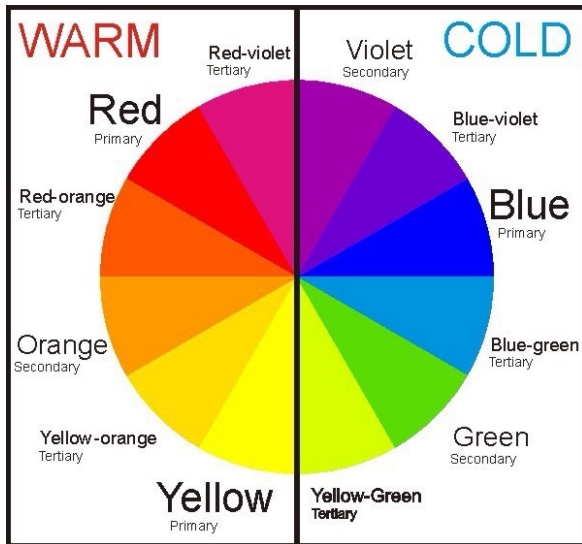
**Exercise 2: Draw the textures above using pen or pencil.**

**Exercise 3: Write over the photo descriptive words that represent that texture.**

# Colour

The hue, tint or shade

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



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**Exercise 1:** Using your favourite colour create a tonal gradient above. In the block below blend two colours from each end together in the middle.

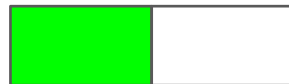
**Exercise 4:**



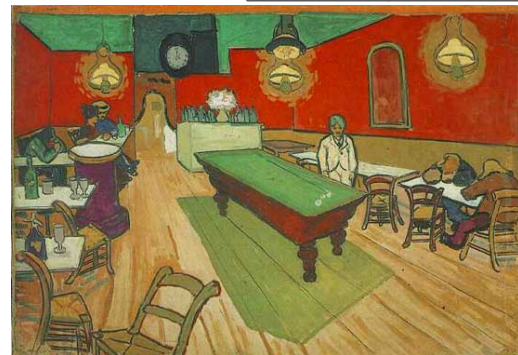
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**Exercise 2:** Fill in the remaining complementary colour pairs.



**Exercise 3:** Fill in the remaining harmonious colour pairs.



**Exercise 4:** Describe Vincent Van Gogh's *The Night Café, Arles (1888)* use of colour in his Marilyn Monroe screen prints.

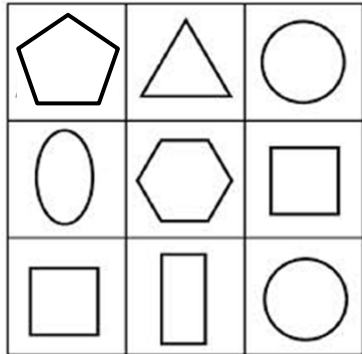
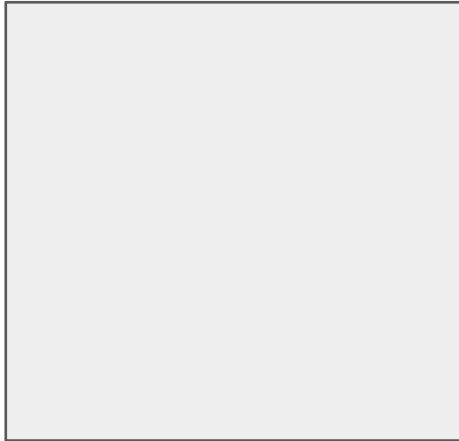
# Shape

The outline of an object

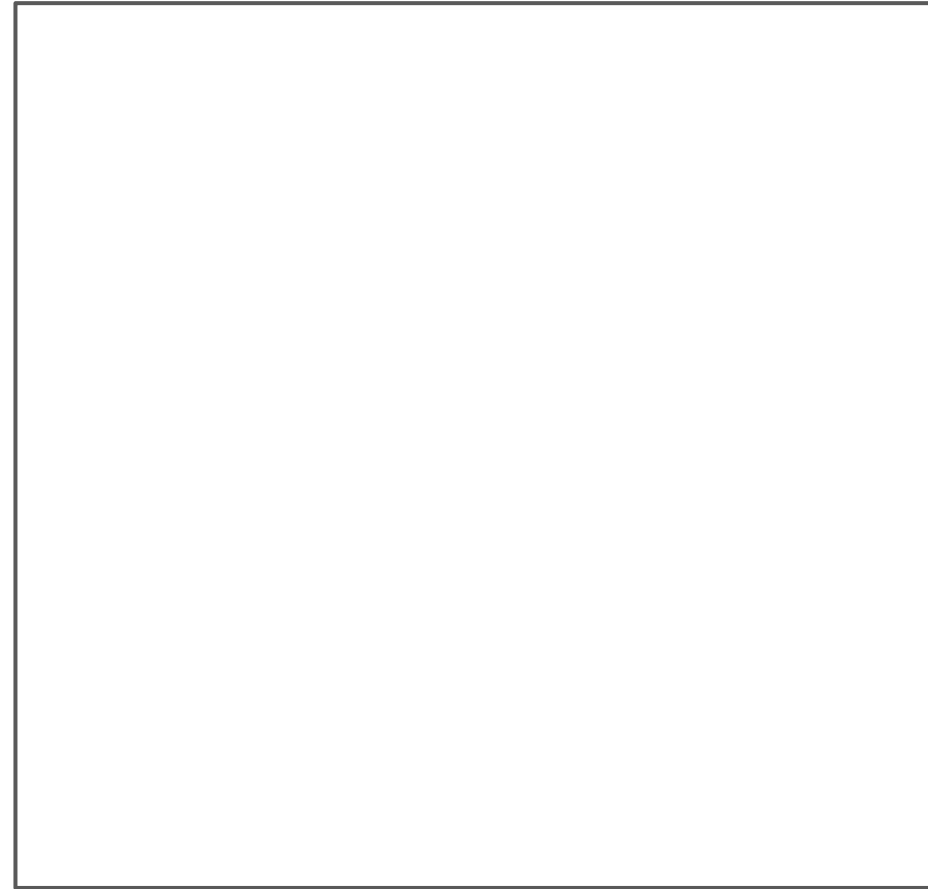
Geometric	Geometric shapes describe regular shapes such as squares, triangle, circles etc.
Organic	Organic shapes are associated with things from the natural world like plants which have flowing shapes and lines.



Bruce Gray is an artist who makes his work using shapes.



**Exercise 1:** Draw all the shapes from the box to the left in the box above making sure they overlap.



**Exercise 2:** Create your own Bruce Gray inspired piece of work using geometric shapes. Colour your design using a colour theory choice.

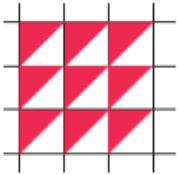
# Pattern

A repeated motif

A **pattern** is created by **repeating** one design element. This can be a mark, line, shape or a colour. This is called a **motif**. Motifs can be simple shapes or 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 overlapping. Patterns can be man-made, like a design on fabric, or natural, such as the markings on animal fur.

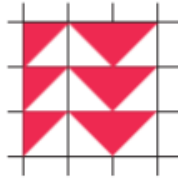
## Single repeat

The motif is repeated along vertical and horizontal lines



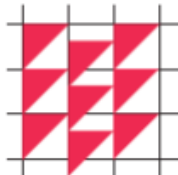
## Reflection repeat

The motif is reflected on a line or axis



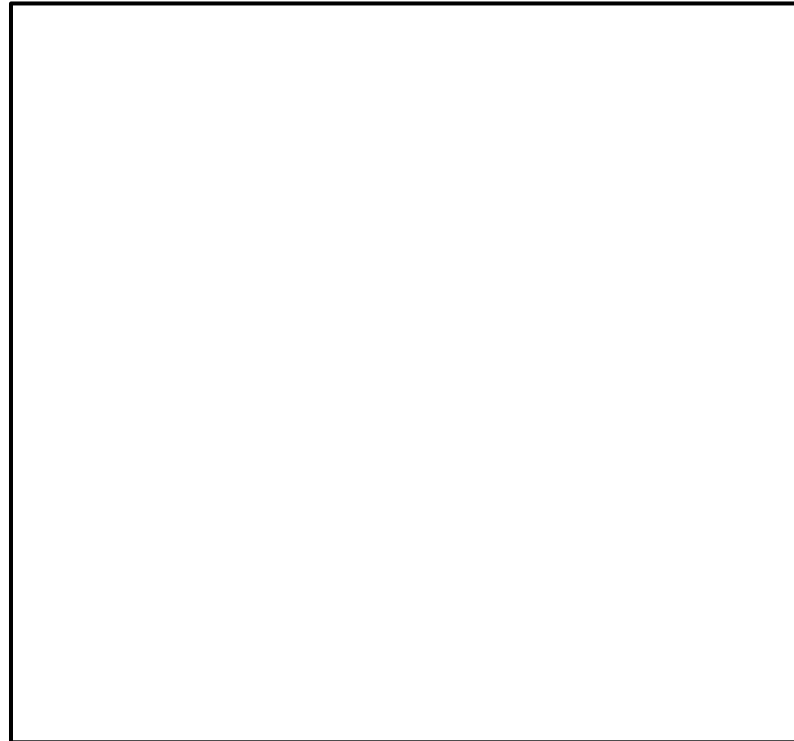
## Half drop repeat

Every other line of the motif is staggered



William Morris is a famous British textile designer known for his nature inspired wall papers.

**Task 2: Draw below your own repeating wallpaper.**



**Task 1: Draw an example of each of the types of repeat pattern in the boxes below.**