

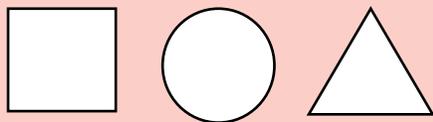
Art KS3 What are the formal elements?

The **formal elements** are the key ingredients when creating any piece of artwork. They are known as **line, tone, texture, shape, form, pattern, space** and **colour**.

Line: a mark or stroke, such as dashed, dotted, straight, curved etc.



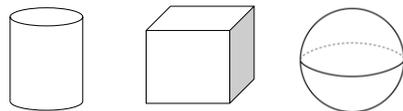
Shape: the outline of something.



Texture: the look or feel of a surface such as rough, smooth, bumpy etc.



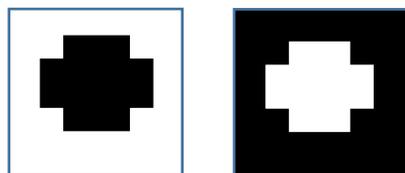
Form: a three dimensional object.



Tone: the lightness or darkness of a colour. This can be used to show shadows and highlights.



Space: the area an object takes up.



Positive
The inside
of a shape.

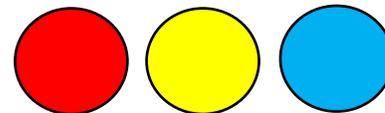
Negative
The area
surrounding
a shape.

Pattern: a repeated or decorative design.

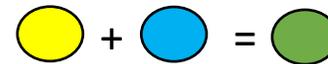
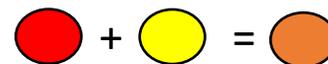
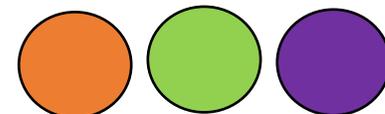


Colour: the quality of something created by the reflection of light.

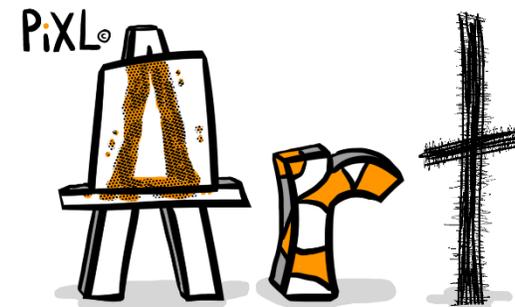
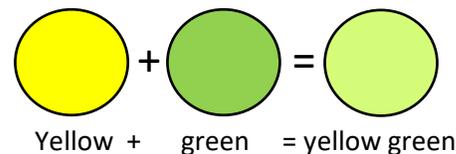
Primary: a colour that cannot be made (Red, yellow and blue).



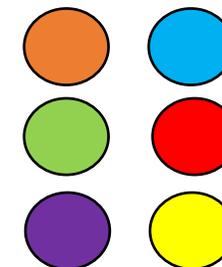
Secondary: a colour made by mixing two primary colours together.



Tertiary: a colour made by mixing a primary and secondary colour together.



Complimentary: colours that are opposite each other in the colour wheel that compliment one another. The pairs are:



Cool: colours that remind us of cool, calm and peaceful things.



Warm: colours that remind us of warmth, fire and anger.



KS3 Formal Elements

Hue: is the actual colour of something.

Tint: is when a colour is mixed with white to make a lighter colour.



Shade: is when a colour is mixed with black to make a darker colour.



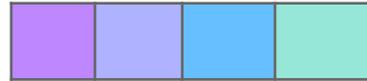
Saturation: is the intensity of a colour.



Analogous: is a group of three colours which sit next to each other on the colour wheel. They share a common colour.



Harmonious: is a group of 4 or 5 colours which sit next to each other on the colour wheel.

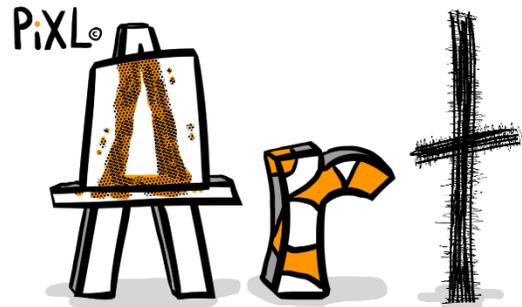


Neutral: colours with no hue, also known as earth colours.



Colours evoke a certain feeling or emotion, some examples are:

Red	= anger, passion, power
Orange	= warmth, energetic, fun
Yellow	= cheerful, friendly, happy
Green	= natural, peaceful, safe
Blue	= cold, spirit, trustworthy
Purple	= wise, royal, mysterious
White	= pure, innocent, fresh
Grey	= calm, neutral, balanced
Black	= formal, prestigious, authority



Activities:

1. Line: Divide a page into 8 sections. In each section, use a range of mark-making techniques to demonstrate the following: the grains of a tree, speckled rain, jagged edges, fish scales, grains of rice, fragments of glass, curly hair and a fade.

2. Shape: Fill a page with simple shapes. Explore with scale, overlapping and composition. Apply warm colours.

3. Texture: Find objects and surfaces with unusual texture. Place a sheet of paper over the top and create a series of rubbings using a range of material such as pencil, charcoal, pastel etc.

4. Tone: Create a tonal chart - gradually shading from light to dark to show a smooth transition of colour.

5. Form: Select an object - draw the outline and add a range of tone to

make it look 3D. Use darker tones to emphasise the shadows and use a rubber to demonstrate the highlights (where the light is reflecting).

6. Space: You will need 3 complimentary colour (2 x orange and 1 x blue) pieces of A4 card. On the first sheet (blue), using one half, draw the outline of your image. Cut it out and stick it on the second sheet (orange). The remaining cut (blue) should be stuck on the other orange sheet. You now have a positive and negative space image.

7. Pattern: On a 10x10cm piece of tracing paper, create a design using simple shapes. Cut a piece of paper to 20cmx20cm. Now trace your pattern four times next to one another, reversing as you go. Now you have made your very own repetitive pattern. Add primary colours to the first and third sections and secondary to the second and fourth section.