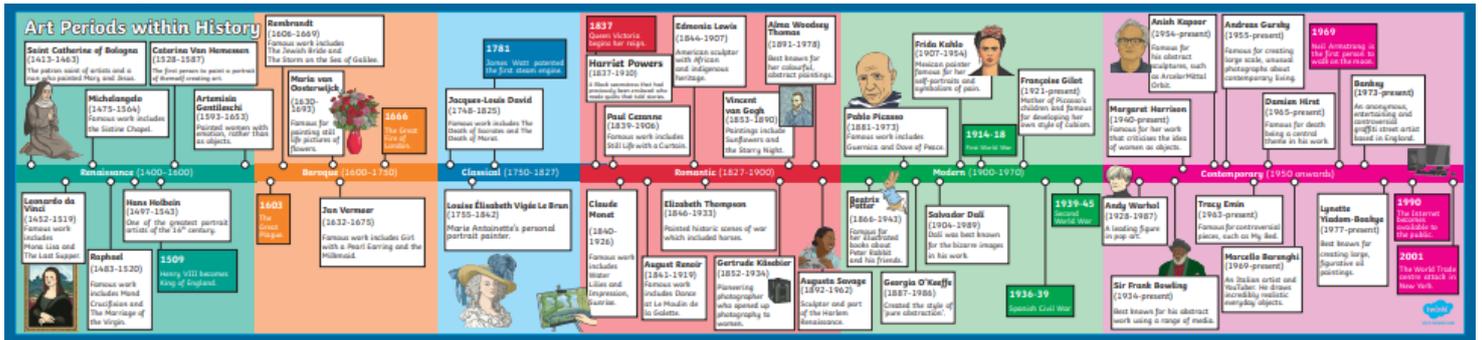


Formal elements of Art Knowledge Organiser – Whole School

Unit Vocabulary –

Line	A mark made by a pointed tool such as a pen, brush or stick. A moving point. Line can be used to show many different qualities, such as: • Contours – showing the shape and form of something. • Feelings or expressions.	
Colour	There are three properties of colour: Hue (name), Value (shades and tints) and Intensity (brightness). Colour is created by light.	
Shape	A flat, enclosed area that has two dimensions, length and width. Artists use both geometric and organic shapes.	
Tone/Value	Degrees of lightness or darkness. When one tonal range blends into another is called a gradation. The difference between values is called value contrast.	
Space	Is used to create the illusion of depth. Space can be two dimensional, three-dimensional, negative and/or positive.	
Form	Objects that are three dimensional having length, width and height. They can be viewed from many sides.	
Texture	Describes the feel of an actual surface. The surface quality of an object can be real or implied.	

Art History timeline



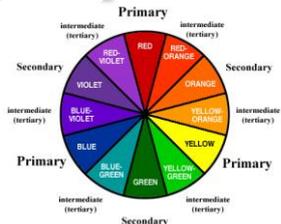
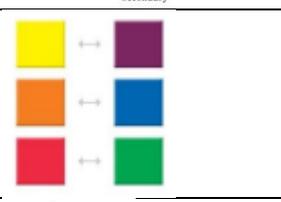
SEE – THINK – WONDER - Describing, Interpreting, Wondering
Analysing Artist's Works.

a) SEE - What do you see? What do you observe? Explain what you see.

b) THINK - Based on what you see? What do you think is happening in the image? What do you see that makes you think that?

c) WONDER - What questions do you have about this image? What issues or ideas does it raise in your head?

Colour in more detail

Harmonious Colours – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary colours	These colours are next to each other on the colour wheel. These colours blend well together and create balance. Primary colours are the 'starting' colours. They cannot be mixed by other colours. These are red, blue and yellow. Secondary colours are made by mixing an equal amount of 2 primary colours together. These are orange, purple and green. On the colour wheel, a secondary colour is sandwiched in-between the two primary colours that make it. Tertiary Colours are made by mixing an uneven amount of primary colours. For example, a yellow-orange would be made with a bigger ratio of yellow than red.	
Complimentary Colours	Complimentary colours are opposite each other on the colour wheel. They do not blend together but will make each other stand out.	
Warm and Cool colours	Warm colours — such as red, yellow, and orange evoke warmth because they remind us of things like the sun or fire. Cool colours — such as blue, green, and purple evoke a cool feeling because they remind us of things like water or grass. Warm and cool colours are split in half on the colour wheel.	