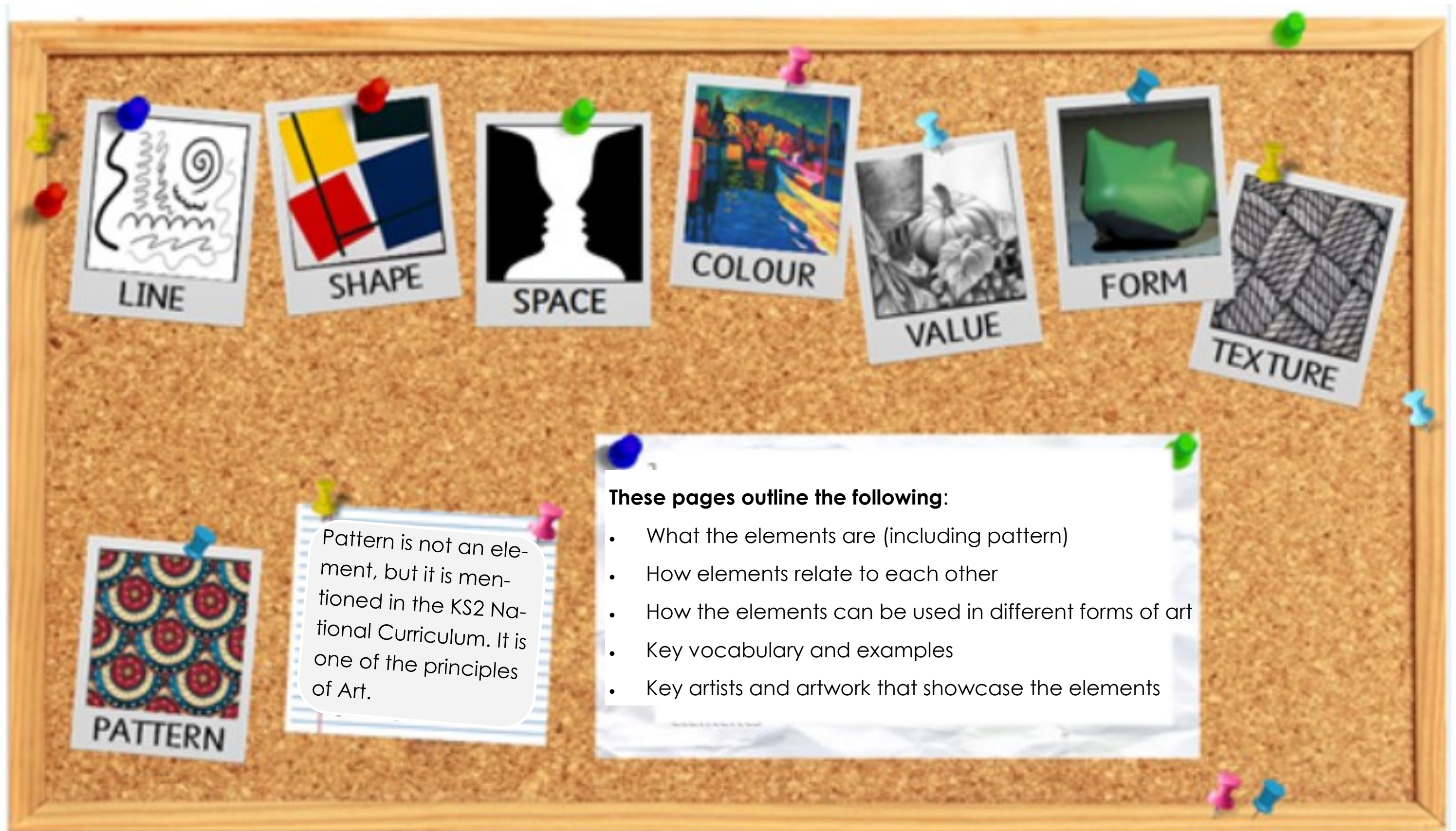


# Understanding Elements

There are 7 elements in Art, these are our key concepts that our Art curriculum is based on.



Pattern is not an element, but it is mentioned in the KS2 National Curriculum. It is one of the principles of Art.

**These pages outline the following:**

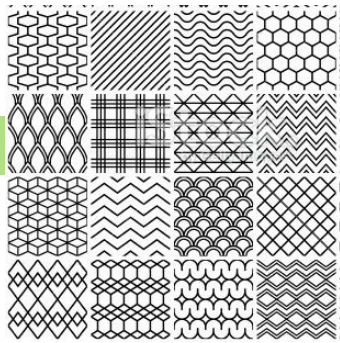
- What the elements are (including pattern)
- How elements relate to each other
- How the elements can be used in different forms of art
- Key vocabulary and examples
- Key artists and artwork that showcase the elements



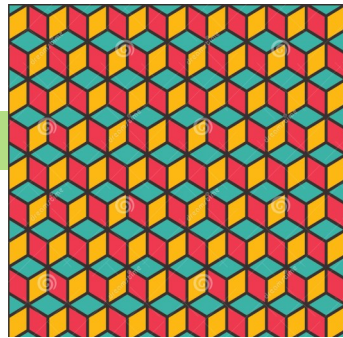
# Exploring Pattern

Pattern is the repetition of one or more of the art elements in a piece of art.

Patterns in Line



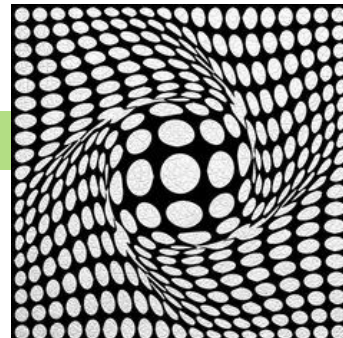
Patterns in Shape



Patterns in Colour



Patterns in Space



Patterns in Form



Patterns in Value

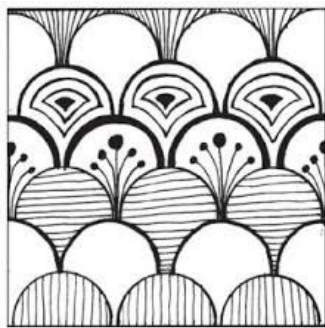


Patterns in Texture

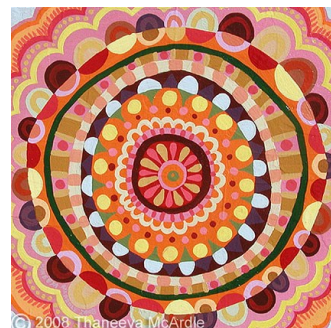


## Using Patterns

In Drawing



In Painting



In Printing



In Collage



In Sculpture



In Digital Art



Pattern is not one of the 7 elements of Art. Pattern is one of the principles of Art

### Vocabulary

**Mosaic:** created by arranging together small pieces of tile, glass etc.

**Lattice:** an arrangement of lines to create squares or diamonds.

**Natural:** pattern created in nature or inspired by nature.

**Man-made:** patterns created are more uniform, used in design.

**Regular:** uniform in arrangement.

**Irregular:** less uniformity in arrangement.

**Organic:** does not obey laws of geometry or symmetry.

**Repeating:** repeated shapes or lines.

**Random:** no set arrangement.

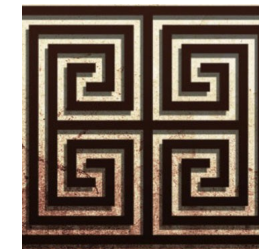
## Pattern Types

Patterns can be broadly categorised into **natural** or **man-made**. They can then be categorised further. Below are some examples of specific patterns.

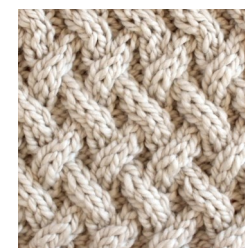
Mosaic



Meander



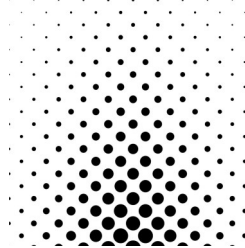
Lattice



Spiral



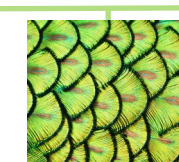
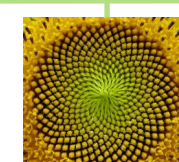
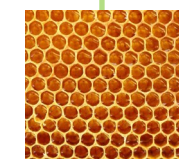
Polka Dot



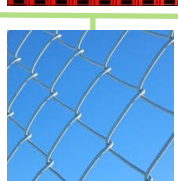
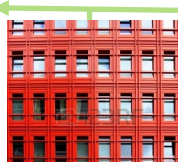
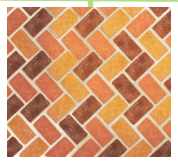
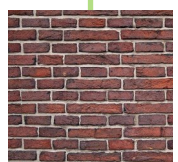
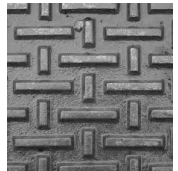
Chevron



## Natural



## Man-made



Regular

Irregular

Organic

Geometric

Repeating

Random



# Pattern in our curriculum

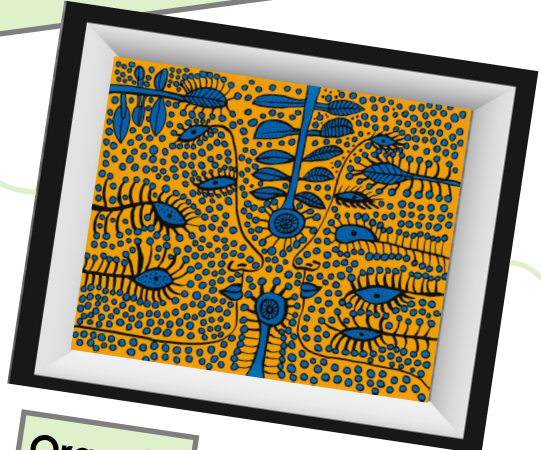


**Showcase Artist: Yayoi Kusama, (b.1929)**  
 a Japanese artist, creates paintings and sculpture decorated in dots of varying sizes. Sometimes her patterns are **geometric** and other times they are more **organic**.



Geometric

Repeating



Organic



Y3

**Gustav Klimt:**  
Organic, irregular



Y4

**Andy Goldsworthy:**  
organic



Y5

**Andy Warhol:**  
repeating, regular



Roman **mosaic**



Greek pots: **meanders**



Y6

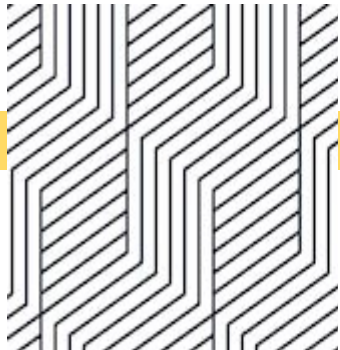
**William Morris:**  
organic, symmetrical



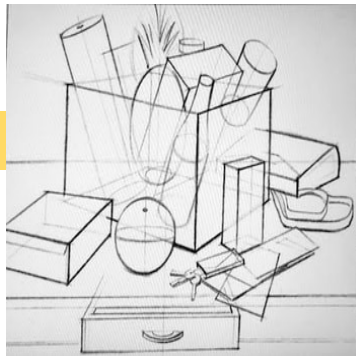
# Exploring Line

A line is a path made by a moving point through space. It can vary in width, direction and length.

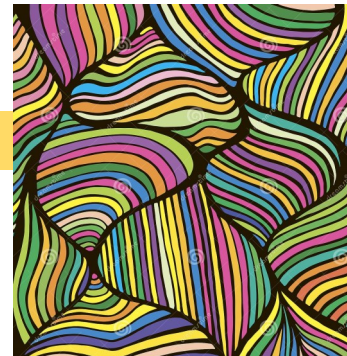
Line with pattern



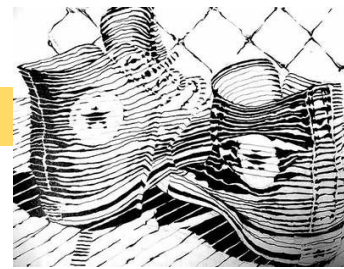
Line with shape



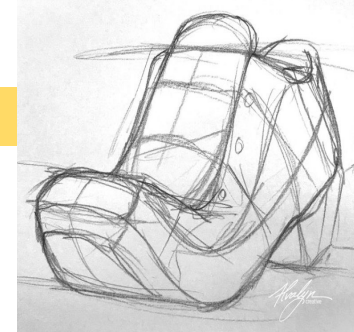
Line with Colour



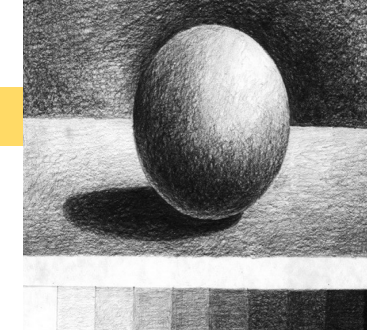
Line with Space



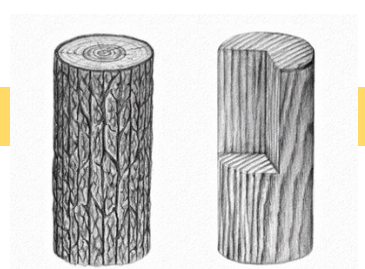
Line with Form



Line with Value

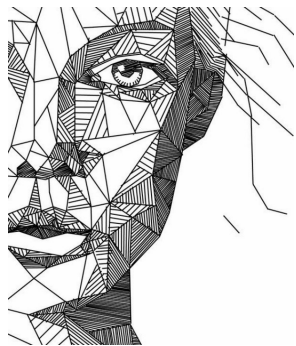


Line with Texture



## Using Lines

In Drawing



In Painting



In Printing



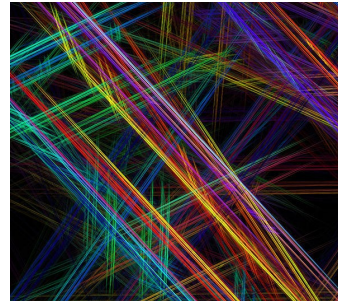
In Collage



In Sculpture



In Digital Art



**Line** is one of the 7 elements of Art and is included in the KS2 National Curriculum.

### Vocabulary

**Organic:** loose and curved like those in nature.

**Inorganic:** straight or perfectly curved, like those found in geometry.

**Hatched:** fine lines in close proximity to give an effect of shading.

**Cross-hatched:** an arrangement of lines to create squares or diamonds.

**Stippled/broken:** a pattern of winding or interlocking lines.

**Solid:** an unbroken line.

**Continuous:** the line in a continuous line drawing is unbroken from the beginning to the end.

**Angular:** use of straight lines to create a number of points.

## Line Types



Vertical



Horizontal



Diagonal



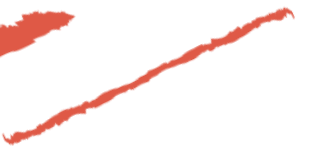
Solid



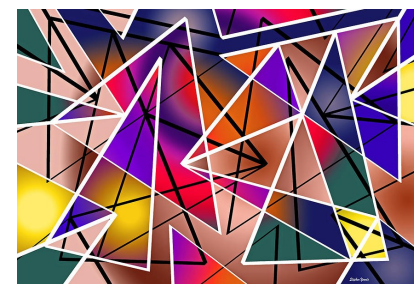
Broken



Thick



Thin



Angular



Continuous

Hatched

Cross-hatched



Scribble



Dashed



Spirals



Dotted



Scalloped



Zig-zag



Curved



Castles



Wavy





# Line in our curriculum



**Showcase Artist: Wassily Kandinsky (1866-1944)**  
was a Russian painter and art theorist who's considered the progenitor of abstract art. He is an influential figure in modern art, and his own work employed elements of fauvist, abstract, expressionist and constructivist art.



Angular

Solid lines



Organic



Y3

**Cave art:**  
Organic, continuous



Y4

**Andy Goldsworthy:**  
Organic, curved, spiral



**Jackie Morris:**



Y5

**Greek Pots:**  
Continuous, zig-zag, castles.



Y6

**Keith Haring:**  
Continuous,



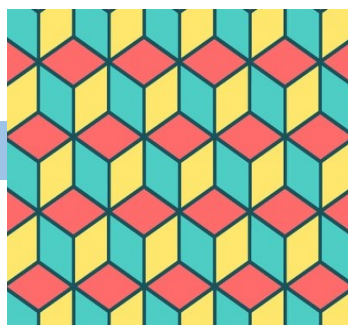
# Exploring Colour

Colour is produced when light hits an object and reflects back into the eye. All art uses colour in some way.

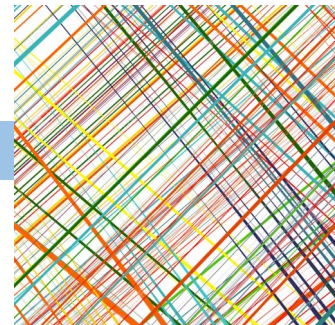
Colour with pattern



Colour with shape



Colour with Line



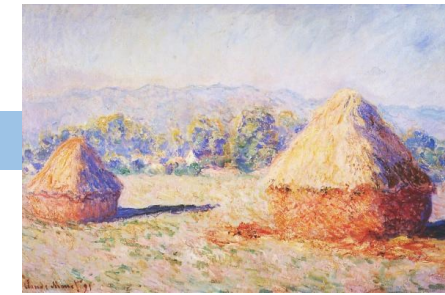
Colour with Space



Colour with Form



Colour with Value

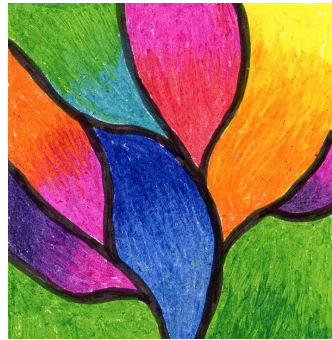


Colour with Texture



## Using Colours

In Drawing



In Painting



In Printing



In Collage



In Sculpture



In Digital Art



Colour is one of the 7 elements of Art and is included in the KS2 National Curriculum.

### Vocabulary

**Primary:** red, yellow and blue can be combined in different ways to make every other colour

**Secondary:** the colours we have as a result of mixing two primary colours together.

**Tertiary:** made by mixing equal amounts of a primary colour and a secondary colour together. There are six tertiary colours.

**Neutral:** hues that appear to be without colour, they don't appear on the colour wheel.

**Complimentary:** pairs of colours that contrast with each other, and when placed side-by-side make each other look brighter.

**Monochrome:** tints, shades and tones of a single colour.

## Colour Types



### Primary



### Secondary



### Tertiary



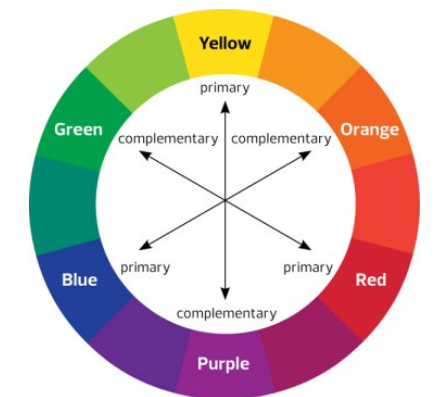
### Complimentary/Contrasting



### Warm



### Cool



### 3 properties of colour:

**Hue:** colour name

**Intensity:** strength/purity

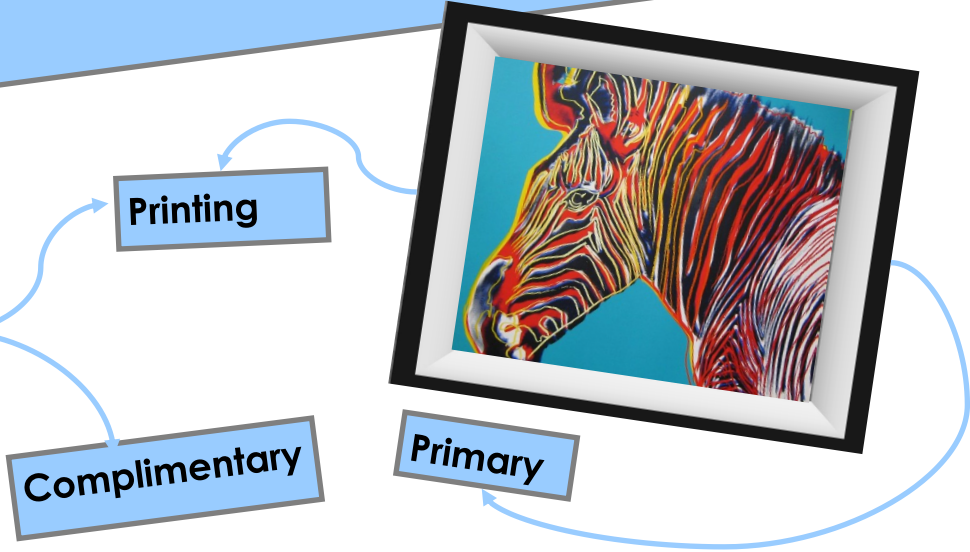
**Value:** lightness and darkness



# Colour in our curriculum



**Showcase Artist: Andy Warhol (1928-1987)**  
 was part of the pop art movement. He is famous for exploring popular culture in his work. Warhol liked to use bright colours and silk screen printing techniques.



**Y3**

**Wassily Kandinsky:**  
 Colour study, primary



**Y4**

**Paul Klee:**  
 Secondary



**Andy Goldsworthy:**  
 Hue



**Y5**

**Sheila Gill:**  
 Watercolour



**Andy Warhol:**  
 Complimentary



**Y6**

**Yayoi Kusama:**  
 Primary



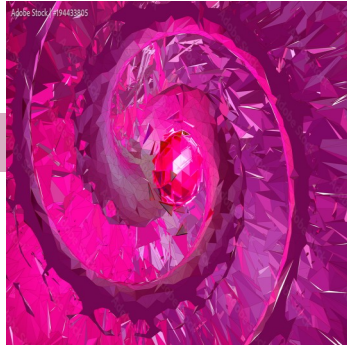
**Keith Haring**  
 Contrasting colours



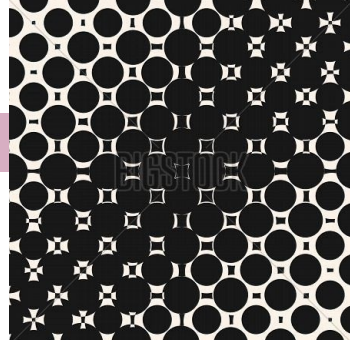
# Exploring Tone

Tone refers to how light or dark a hue is. Tone can be used to make a 2D object look 3D or to create more depth to a piece of artwork.

Tone with pattern



Tone with shape



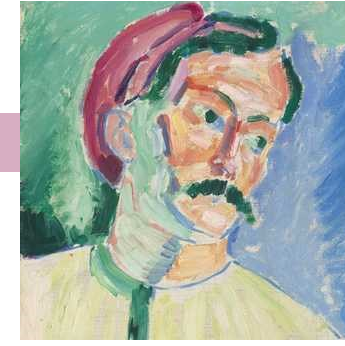
Tone with Line



Tone with Space



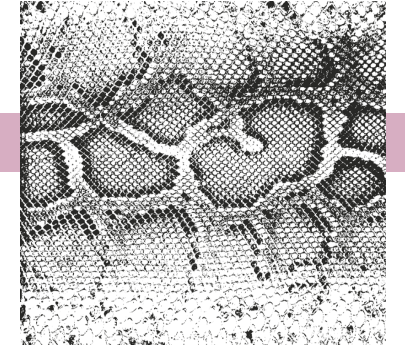
Tone with Form



Tone with Value

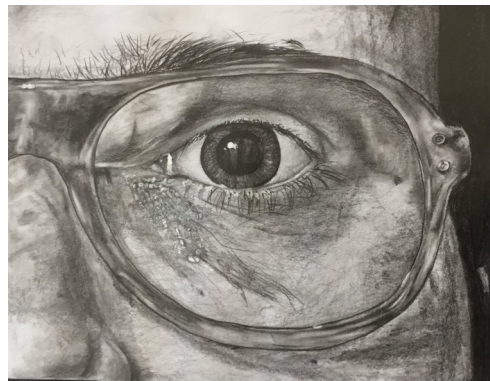


Tone with Texture

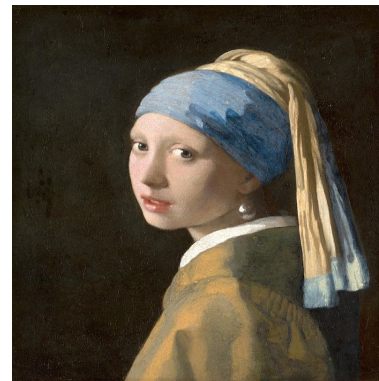


## Using Tone

In Drawing



In Painting



In Printing



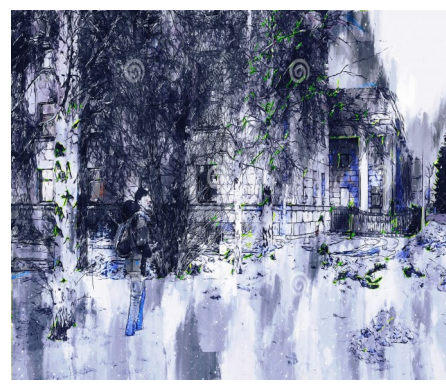
In Collage



In Sculpture



In Digital Art



**Tone** is one of the 7 elements of Art and is included in the KS2 National Curriculum.

### Vocabulary

**Monotone:** using only one colour.

**Duotone:** similar to a monotone but is made up of two colours rather than black and white.

**Depth:** the degree of lightness or darkness of an area.

**Value:** how light or dark a tone is.

**Shading:** hatching involves building tone using lines. The thickness and number of lines and the distance between them creates the illusion of form. There are different types of hatching:

**Hatching** uses parallel lines.

**Crosshatching** uses lines that cross at different angles to each other.

**Contour hatching** uses curved lines that follow the form of a subject.

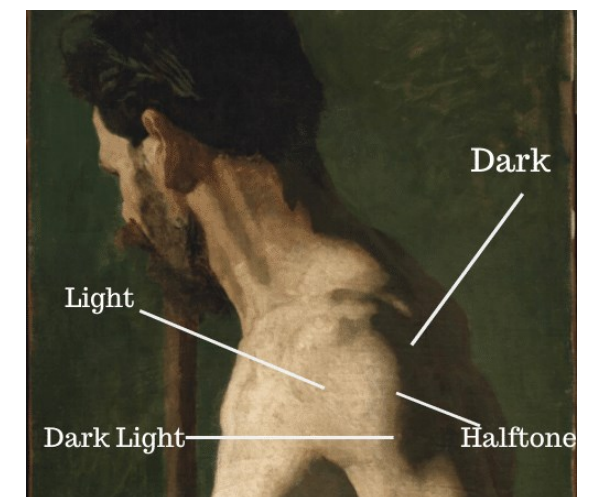
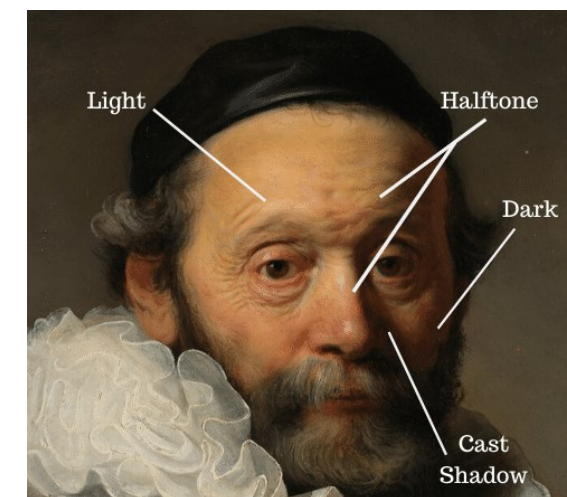
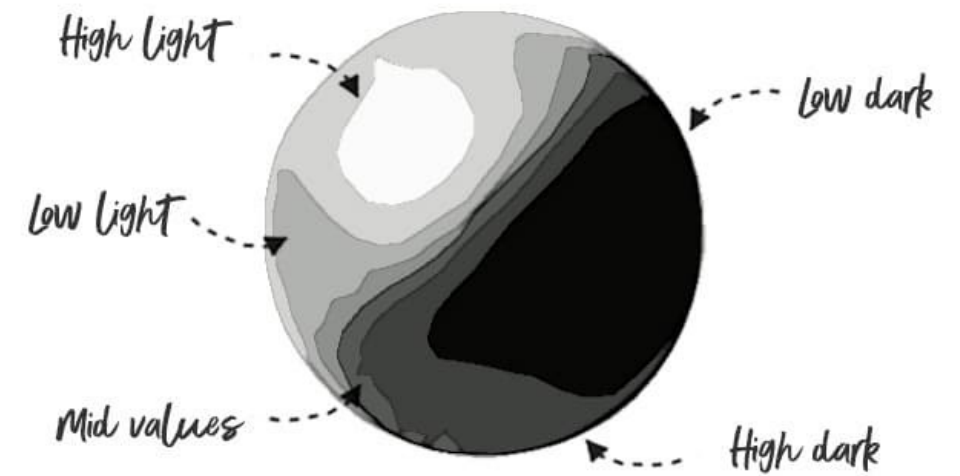
## Tone Types

Dark Tones



Mid Tones

Light Tones





# Tone in our curriculum



**Showcase Artist: Leonardo da Vinci: (1452-1519)**

Part of the Italian Renaissance. Famous for his paintings, but he was also a scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, sculptor, architect, botanist, musician, and a writer. Leonardo wanted to know everything about nature. He wanted to know how everything worked.



Shading

Contour hatching



Depth



Y3

**Hokusai:**

Duotone, depth



Y4

**Andy Goldsworthy:**

Monotone, shading



Y5

**Henry Moore:**

Hatching



**Sheila Gill:**

Depth



Y6

**Leonardo da Vinci:**

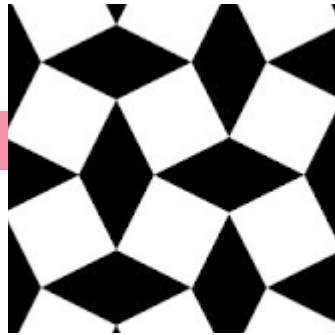
Monotone, value



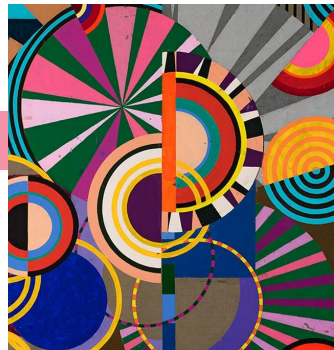
# Exploring Shape

Shape is a 2D enclosed space that has length and width. Shape can help to create complex drawings and paintings, affect composition, and contribute to the balance within a work.

Shape with Pattern



Shape with Colour



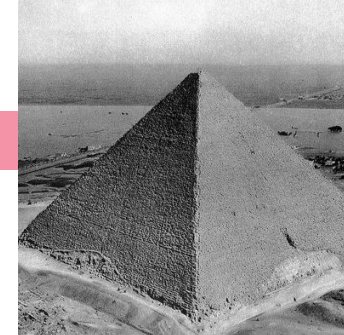
Shape with Tone



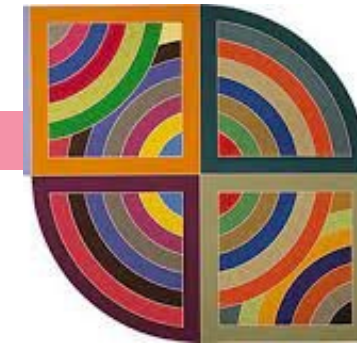
Shape with Space



Shape with Form



Shape with Line



Shape with Texture



## Using Shape

In Drawing



In Painting



In Printing



In Collage



In Sculpture



In Digital Art



**Shape** is one of the 7 elements of Art and is included in the KS2 National Curriculum.

### Vocabulary

**Geometric:** precise and regular, like squares, rectangles, and triangles.

**Organic:** shapes are irregular and imperfect.

**3D:** (three-dimensional) shapes are solid shapes that have three dimensions including length, depth and width. These are shapes that occupy space.

**Positive Space:** space is taken up by objects.

**Negative Space:** the empty space around and between objects.

## Shape Types

### Geometric

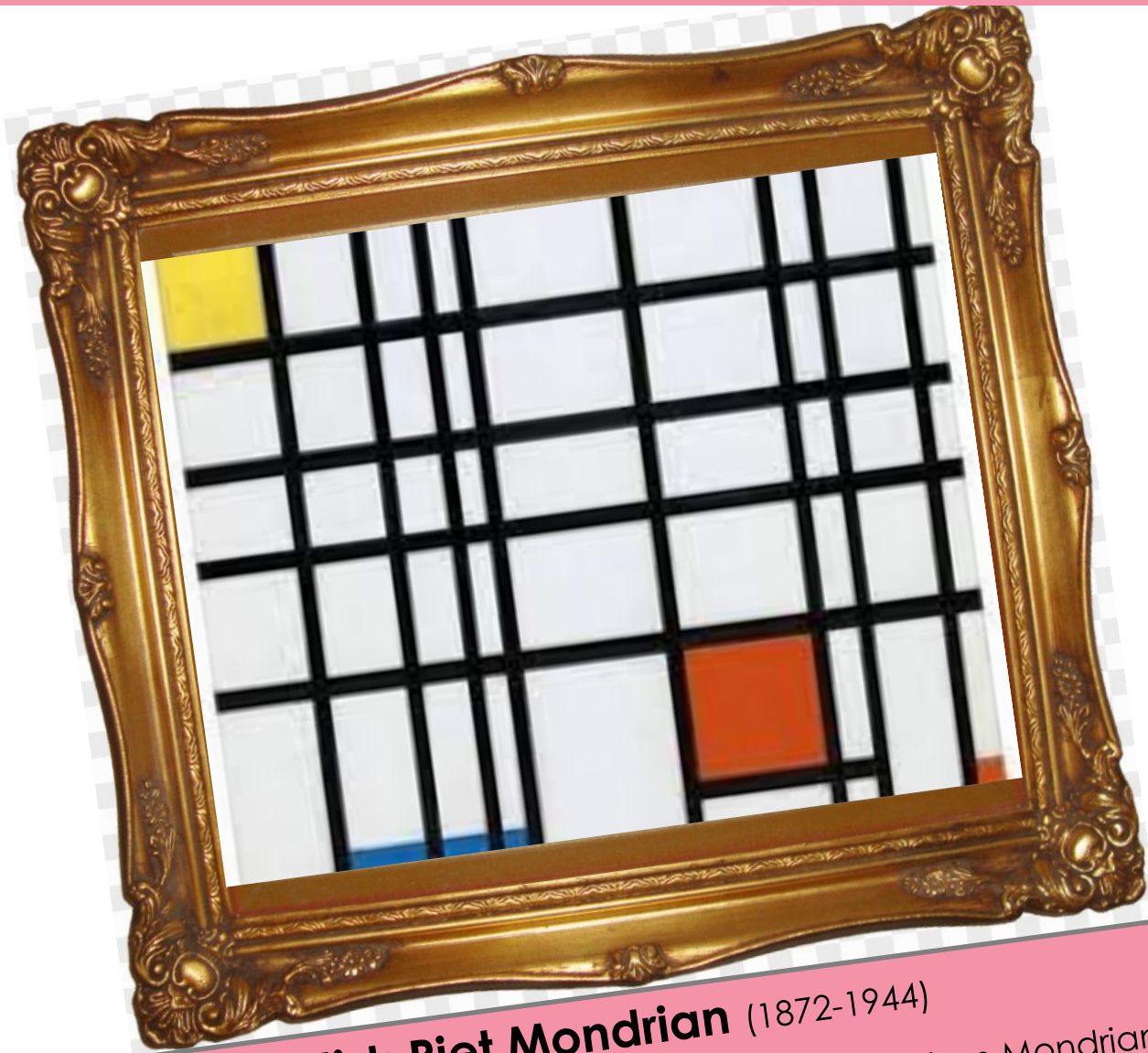


### Organic





# Shape in our curriculum



**Showcase Artist: Piet Mondrian (1872-1944)**

is a Dutch artist best known for his abstract paintings. When Mondrian made his paintings, he would always mix his own colours, never using the paint directly out of a tube. He often used primary colours – red yellow and blue – as in this painting.



Closed

Rectangles



Graphic



Y3

**Beatriz Milhazes:**  
Geometric



**Wassily Kandinsky:**



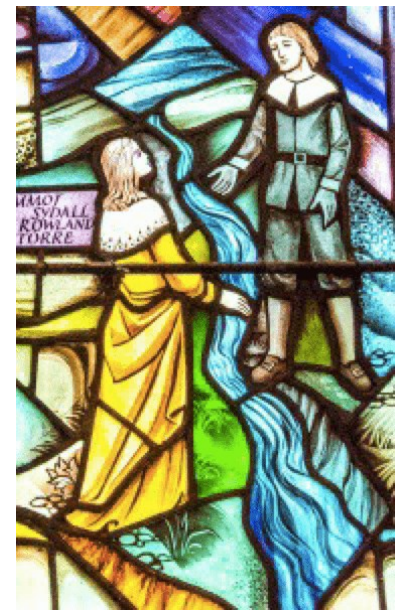
Y4

**Paul Klee:**  
Geometric



Y5

**Georgia O'Keefe:**  
Organic



**Eyam Stained Glass Window:**



Y6

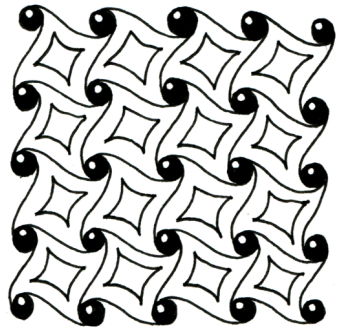
**Yayoi Kusama:**  
organic



# Exploring Space

Space is used to create the illusion of depth within an artwork. It can also refer to the positive and negative space between, around or within objects.

Space with Pattern



Space with Colour



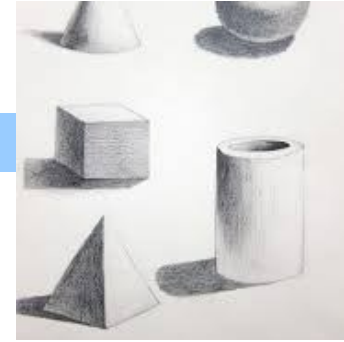
Space with Tone



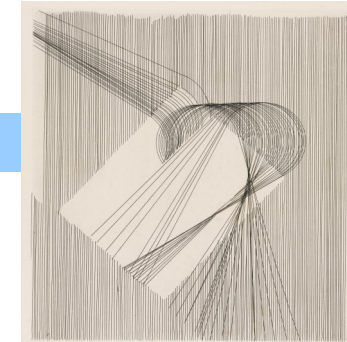
Space with Shape



Space with Form



Space with Line

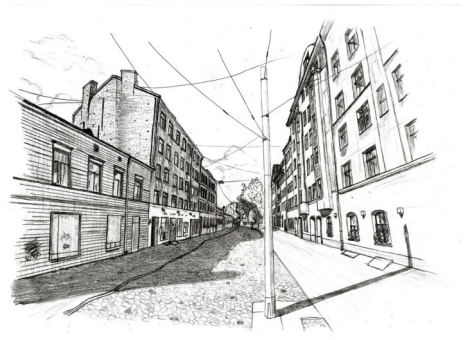


Space with Texture



## Using Space

In Drawing



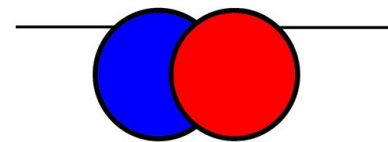
In Painting



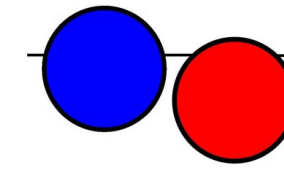
**Space** is one of the 7 elements of Art and is included in the KS2 National Curriculum.

## Space Types

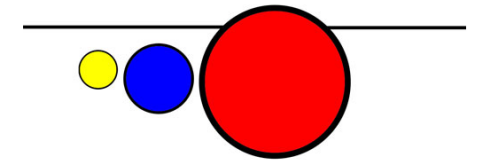
Overlapping



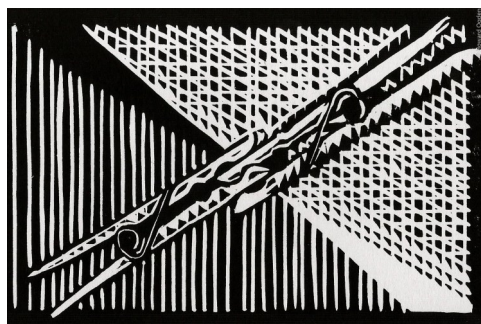
Placement



Size



In Printing



In Collage



### Vocabulary

**Overlapping:** when objects that are closer to the viewer prevent the view of objects that are behind them.

**Size:** Objects that are smaller will appear further away from the viewer.

**Detail:** Objects that are further away should have less detail than objects that are closer to the viewer.

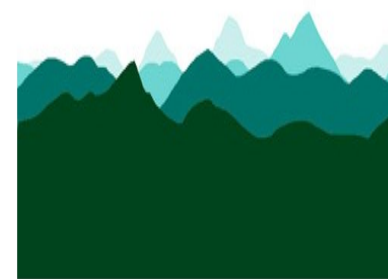
**Negative Space:** the space around and between the subject of the image.

**Positive Space:** the space taken up by an object.

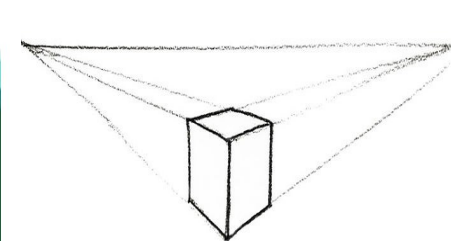
**Perspective:** a technique to create the linear illusion of depth. As objects get further away from the viewer they appear to decrease in size.

**Vanishing Point:** where the elements of the painting look to disappear, to give it an illusion of depth.

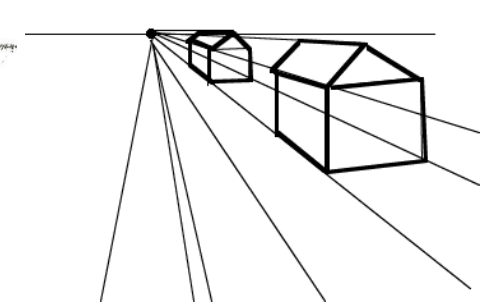
Colour and Tone



Perspective



Vanishing Point



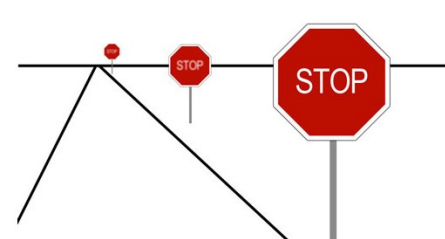
In Sculpture



In Digital Art



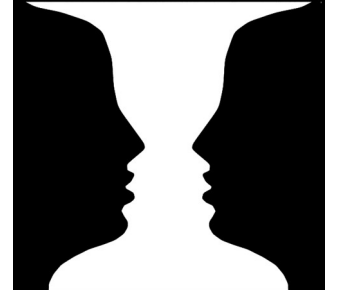
Detail



Negative Space

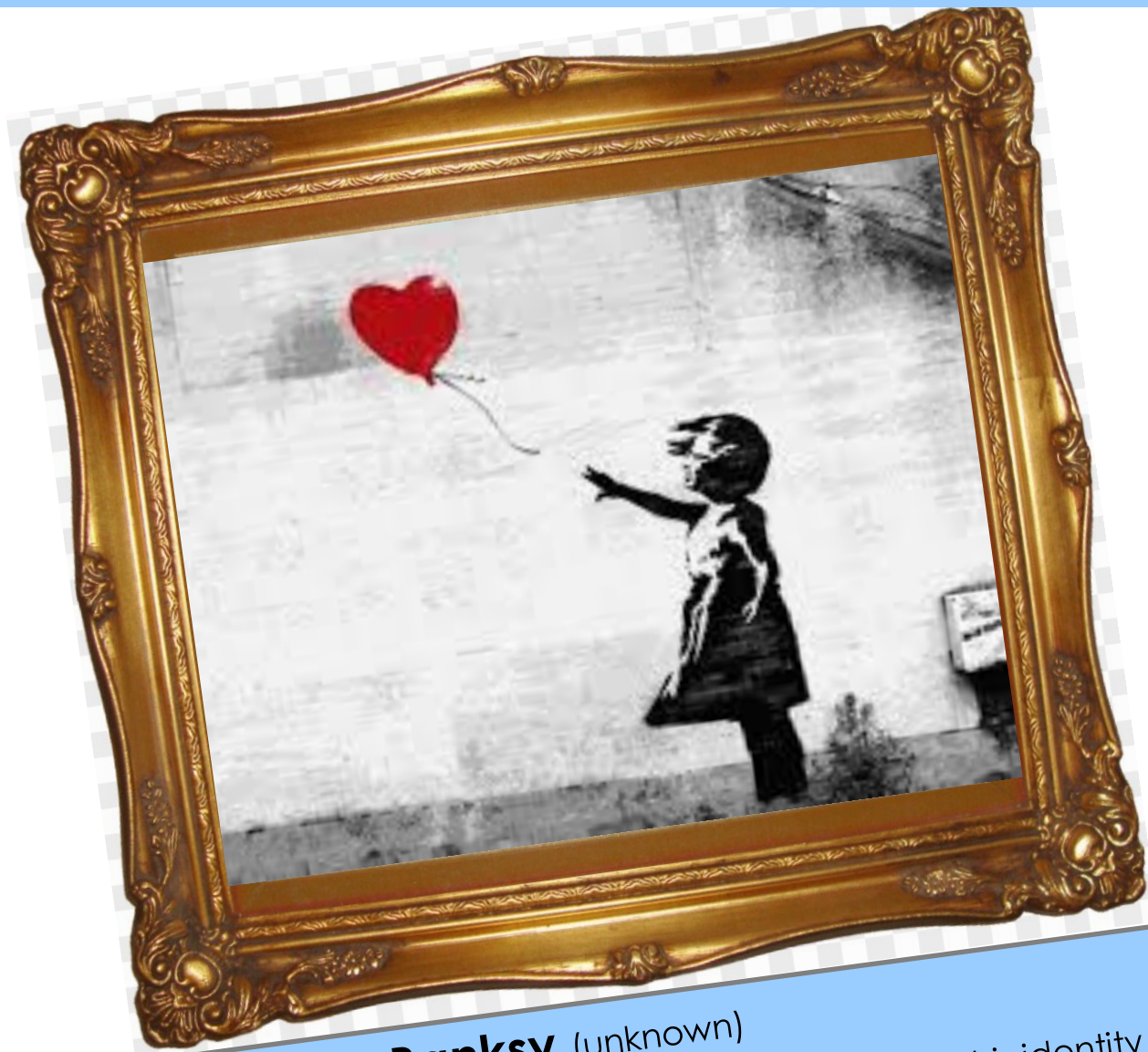


Positive Space





# Space in our curriculum



**Showcase Artist: Banksy** (unknown)  
 is a famous - but anonymous - British graffiti artist. He keeps his identity a secret. He produces pieces of work which appear in public places, such as on the walls of buildings. A lot of his art is done in a particular style which people can easily recognise.



Placement

Detail



Perspective



Y3

Cave Art  
 Overlapping



Y4

Pete Mckee:  
 Overlapping, placement



Clare Caulfield:  
 Vanishing point, perspective



Y5

Georges Seurat:  
 Colour and tone



Y6

Banksy  
 Placement



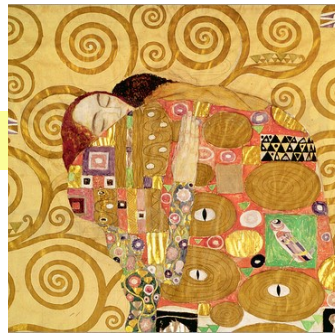
Leonardo da Vinci:  
 Perspective



# Exploring Texture

Texture describes the surface quality of an object.

Texture with Pattern



Texture with Colour



Texture with Tone



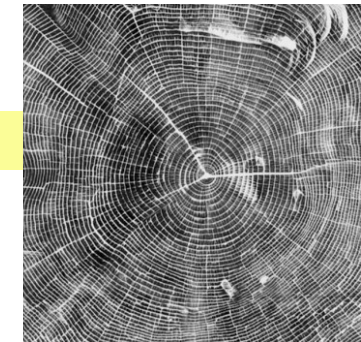
Texture with Space



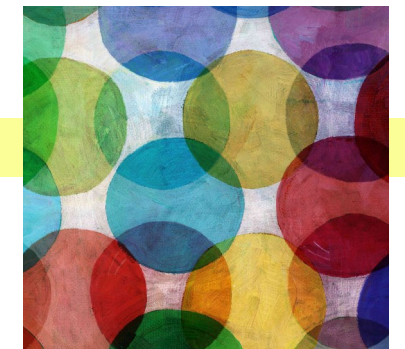
Texture with Form



Texture with Line



Texture with Shape



## Using Texture

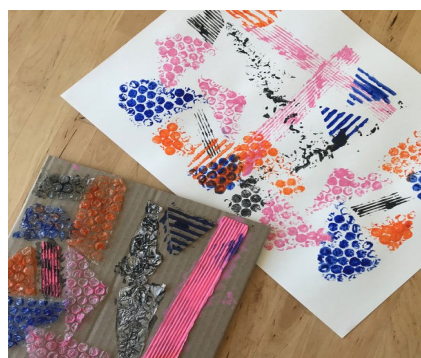
In Drawing



In Painting



In Printing



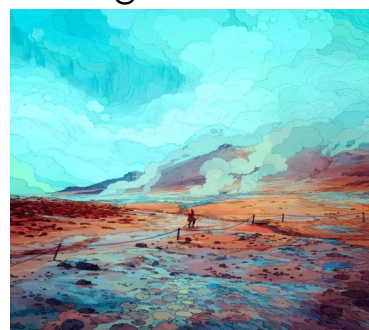
In Collage



In Sculpture



In Digital Art



**Texture** is one of the 7 elements of Art and is included in the KS2 National Curriculum.

### Vocabulary

**Actual Texture:** the physical surface of an artwork or design.

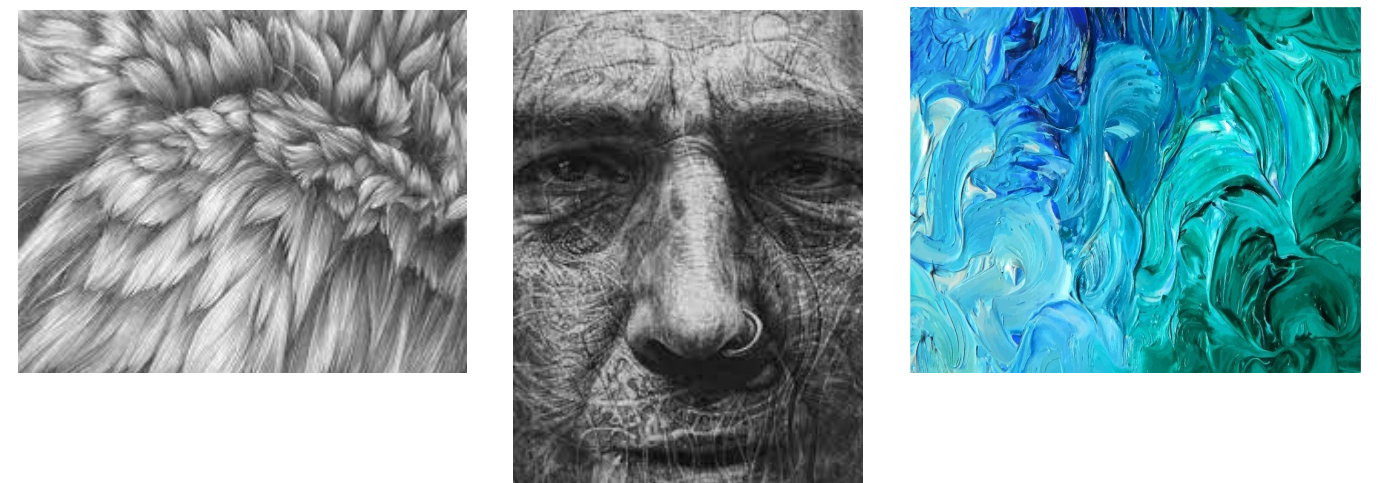
**Implied Texture:** the artist uses their skill to create the illusion of an object's texture.

## Texture Types

**Actual Texture:** the tactile qualities of a material or piece of art. **It can only be experienced in real life**, as it is the real materials used by the artist that give a piece its actual texture. Artists can alter the texture of their materials with techniques like sanding and polishing, or conversely, roughing materials up.



**Implied Texture:** the **textural appearance of a two-dimensional piece of art**. Artists can use different methods to make their art appear soft, silky, rough or a range of other textures, when in reality this may not be the case.





# Texture in our curriculum



**Showcase Artist: Andy Goldsworthy** (b.1956)

is one of the most well-known and admired Land artists. His work interacts with nature itself, using natural materials like trees and stone to form intricate sculptures.



**Hard, smooth**



**Soft, fragile**

**Actual texture**

**Y3**



**Henri Rousseau:**  
Implied texture

**Y4**



**Andy Goldsworthy:**  
Actual texture



**Jackie Morris:**  
Implied texture

**Y5**



**Sheila Gill:**  
Implied texture

**Y6**



**Leonardo da Vinci:**  
Implied texture



# Exploring Form

Forms are 3D (length, width, height) and can be viewed from different angles. Form has volume and takes up space.

Form with Pattern



Form with Colour



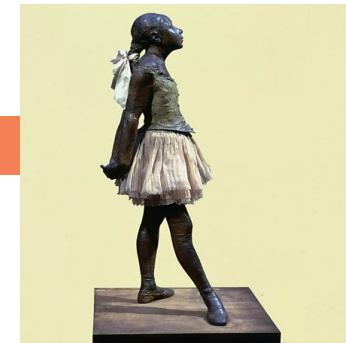
Form with Tone



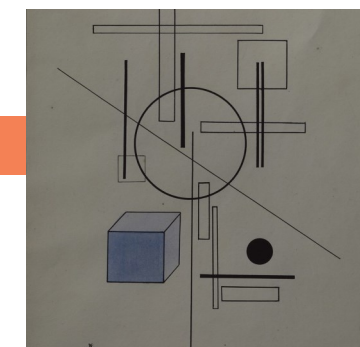
Form with Space



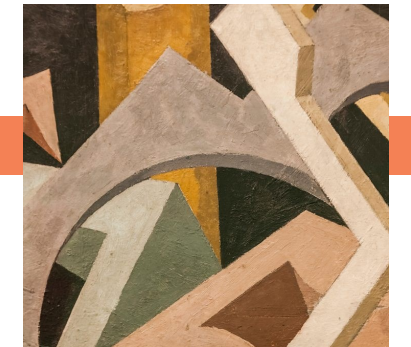
Form with Texture



Form with Line

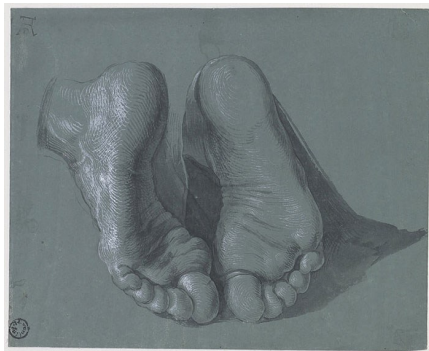


Form with Shape



## Using Form

In Drawing



In Painting



In Printing



In Collage



In Sculpture



In Digital Art



**Form** is one of the 7 elements of Art and is included in the KS2 National Curriculum.

### Vocabulary

**Geometric Forms:** have specific names associated with them, (for example cube), and are typically man-made

**Organic Forms:** look natural. They are irregular and may seem flowing and unpredictable.

**Real Forms:** forms that are three dimensional, such as sculptures or buildings.

**Implied Forms:** lines or shapes are shown in a way that suggests they have depth. This can be done using perspective, or through tone or colour effects.

## Form Types

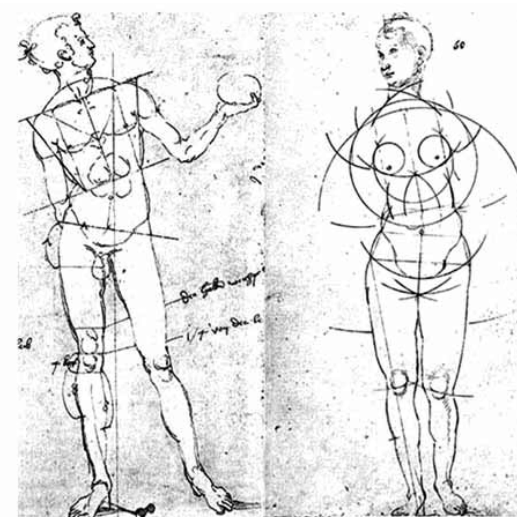
**Geometric Form:**



**Organic Form:**



**Implied Form:**

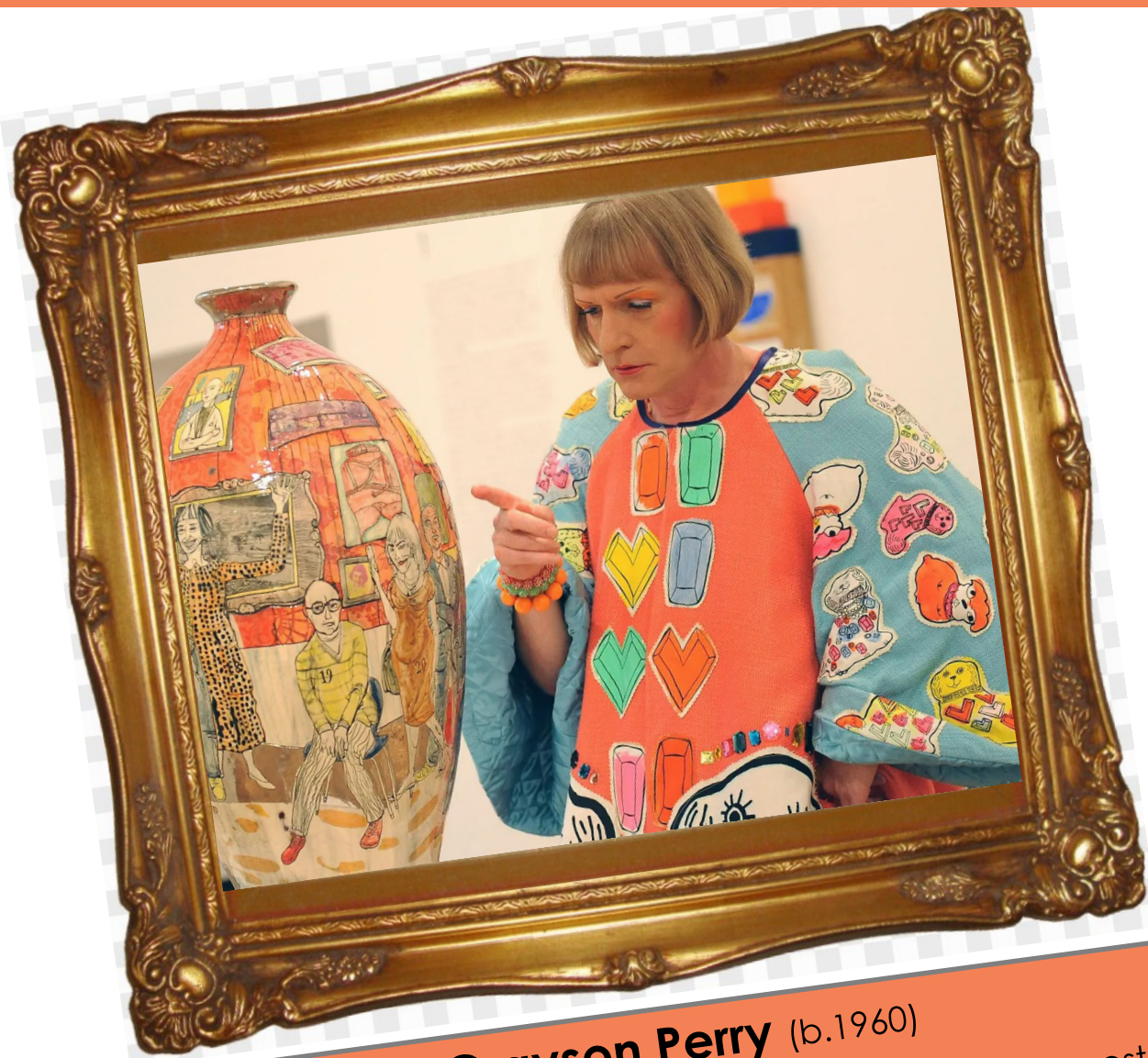


**Real Form:**





# Form in our curriculum



**Showcase Artist: Grayson Perry** (b.1960)  
 an English contemporary artist known for his ceramic vases, tapestries and cross-dressing and for dissecting British "prejudices, fashions and foibles". Perry's vases have classical forms and are decorated in bright colours.



Real Form

Organic Form

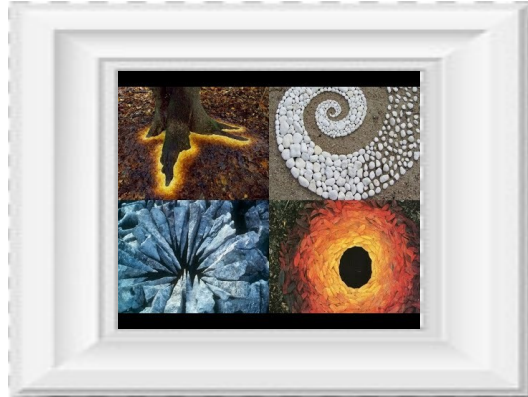


Implied Form



Y3

**Cave Art:**  
Implied form



Y4

**Andy Goldsworthy:**  
Real, organic form



**Antonio Gaudi:**  
Organic form with space



Y5

**Grayson Perry:**  
Real, organic form



Y6

**Yayoi Kusama:**  
Real, organic form



**Zaha Hadid:**  
Real form with space