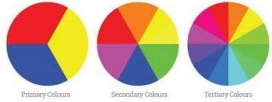
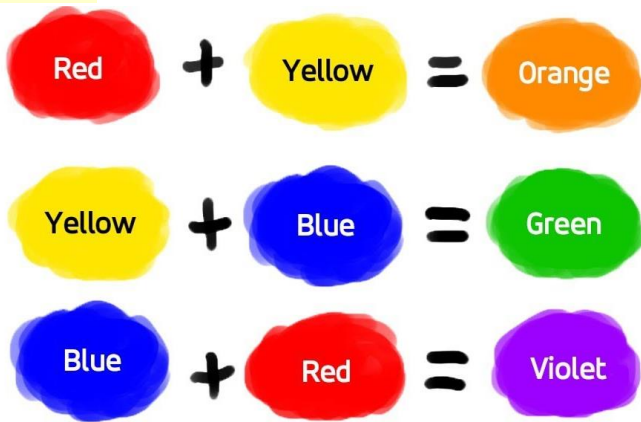
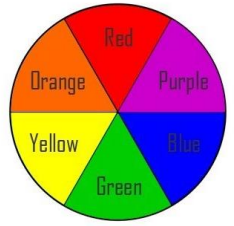


Formal Elements



Colour theory

Primary Colours: Red, yellow and blue

Primary colours: are the 3 pigment colours that cannot be mixed or formed by any combination of other colours. All other colours are derived from these 3 colours.

Secondary Colours: Green, orange and purple

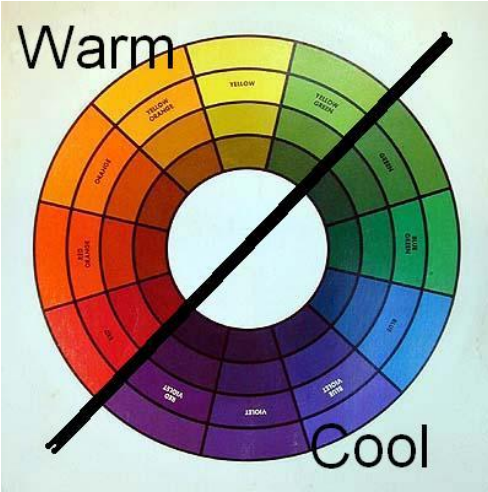
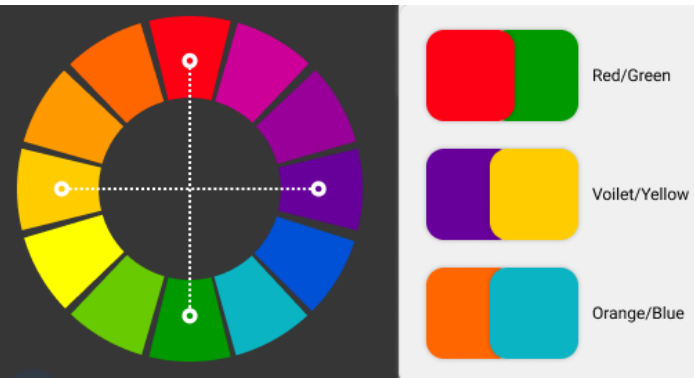
These are the colours formed by mixing the primary colours.

Tertiary Colours: Yellow-orange, red-orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green & yellow-green

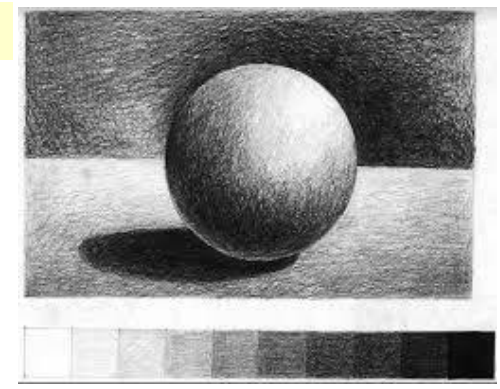
These are the colours formed by mixing a primary and a secondary colour.

Complementary colours: are opposite each other on the colour wheel.

Harmonious colours: are next to each other on the colour wheel.

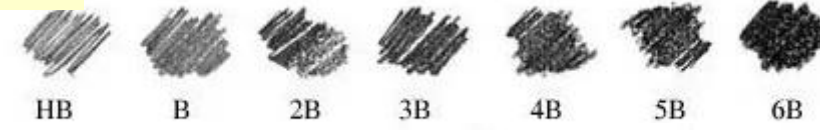


Texture: the way something feels

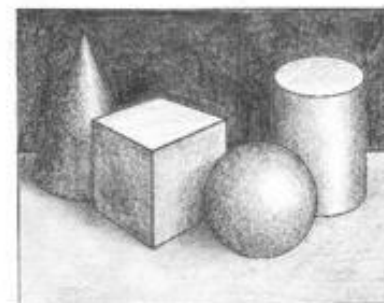


Grades of Pencils-
Pencils come in different grades, the softer the pencil the darker the tone. You will use HB and 6B in your work.

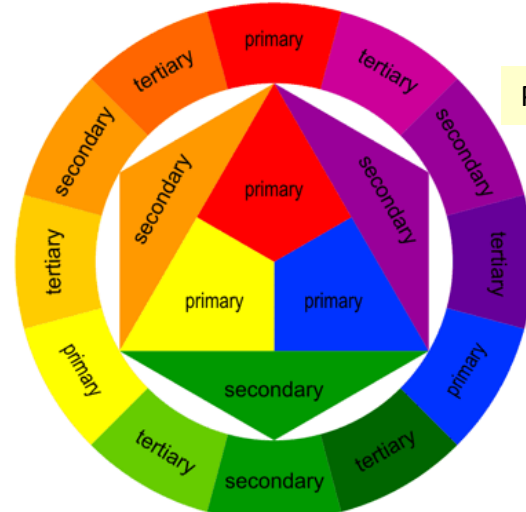
Pattern: something that repeats



Making objects look 3D
To prevent your drawings from looking flat, you should use a range of tones and marks. Pressing harder and layering with your pencil creates different tones. Use the direction of your pencil to help enhance the 2D surface, and you can also include shadows which will also help objects appear 3D.



Tone: Add shading to your drawings or painting, by using lighter or darker tones, to make them, look 3D.



Kandinsky: Russian born artist who painted his emotions using shapes and lines whilst listening to music.



Art Technique Key Words	
Media/Medium	The materials and tools used by an artist to create a piece of art
Technique	The way an artist uses tools and materials to create a piece of art
Composition	Where you place objects on the page
Highlight	The bright or reflective area on an object or piece of art
Shadow/shade	The darker areas within a piece of art or object
Proportion	The size relationship between different parts - eg height compared to width