

ART & DIGITAL DESIGN

8 ELEMENTS OF DESIGN HANDOUTS

TEXTURE

TEXTURE in design can be tactile or visual.
TEXTURE is used to create contrast, emphasis, and add detail to design.

TEXTURE



VISUAL TEXTURE

In print design texture can be implied by using color, value, and line to create detail. The viewer can imagine the way the object would feel if they touched it, such as a thorny rose.



TEXTURE can be used to create pattern and rhythm in a design. It can draw the viewer's eye to specific areas in a design.



TEXTURE can be used to create a sense of depth and definition in a design. It can help describe a form to inform the viewer.

TYPOGRAPHY

TYPOGRAPHY is one of the most important elements in design.
TYPOGRAPHY conveys information through text as well as the style and placement of text.



SERIF FONT
SERIF FONTS are fonts that have an extra stroke at the tops and/or bottoms of each letter.
Example: ABC



SANS-SERIF FONT
In TYPOGRAPHY there are three type of fonts: serif, sans-serif, and decorative.
A SANS-SERIF FONT is a font that does not have the extra stroke at the end of letters. This is the cleanest looking font type.
Example: ABC

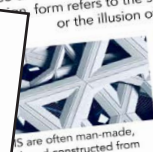


Decorative Font
DECORATIVE FONTS are fonts that don't fit into the traditional SERIF and SANS-SERIF categories. They are often creative, more artistic looking, and are best used in headlines, rather than in the text body.
Example: ABC



FORM

Form is three dimensional and can be measured in height, width, and depth.
Form refers to the shape of the object being designed or the illusion of form in print media.



GEOMETRIC FORM
Geometric forms are often man-made, and constructed from geometric or named shapes.



ORGANIC FORM
ORGANIC FORMS are often asymmetrical, flowing, and dynamic. Organic forms are found in nature.



ACTUAL FORM
The form of a physical object is its actual form. This can be seen in the real world.

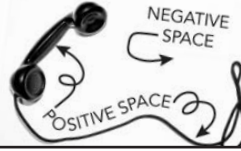


IMPLIED FORM
The illusion of form can be created in flat media such as billboards, logos, or magazine spreads, or in design may.

SPACE

SPACE is the area in and distance around objects in a design.
With three dimensional designs, space is the area the object occupies.

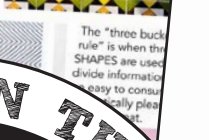
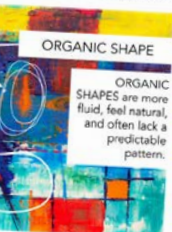
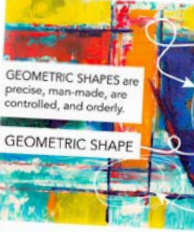
NEGATIVE SPACE can also be referred to as WHITE SPACE. If used correctly, WHITE SPACE can give a design breathing room and help emphasize the focal point. WHITE SPACE can also make an area look very large or very small based on how much space is left around the object.



POSITIVE SPACE
NEGATIVE SPACE
SPACE is made up of POSITIVE SPACE, the object in the design, and NEGATIVE SPACE, the area around the object.

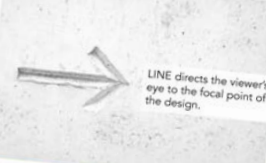
SHAPE

SHAPES are defined by boundaries such as line or color.
Like form, SHAPES can be geometric or organic.



LINE

In design, line is the connection between two points.
Line can be used to divide a space, direct the viewer's eye, and emphasize the focal point.



VALUE

VALUE is the range of light to dark in a design.
VALUE helps create contrast, emphasis, and divide a space in both color and black and white designs.



TYPOGRAPHY

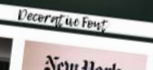
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FRONT & BACK WORKSHEETS
WITH ACTIVITIES & DIGITAL
FILL IN OPTIONS



ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

HANDOUTS & ACTIVITIES

BIG IDEA:

- Elements of Design

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:

- How are the various elements of design used to create a design?
- How are the elements used to enhance a design?
- How are the elements combined to work together in a design?

OBJECTIVES: Students will...

- Look at examples of using the elements of design to create a design.
- Identify techniques the elements are used to enhance a design.
- Apply the elements of design to their own design.

- a. Analyze the qualities of and relationships between the components, style, and preferences communicated by media artworks and artists.
- b. Analyze how a variety of media artworks manage audience experience and create intention through multimodal perception.

ART:

- Visual Arts/Creating, proficient, VA:Cr1.2.HSI, Shape an artistic investigation of an aspect of present-day life using a contemporary practice of art or design.

SUPPLIES:

- Access to computers or magazines to find images
- Access to InDesign (if using InDesign to fill and submit)
- Access to Adobe Acrobat Pro (if using Pro to fill and submit)

PRODUCT:

- Handouts for:

- Line: One of the building blocks of design. Can be thick, thin, curved, diagonal. Line can help divide a space, emphasize a form, pattern and texture.
- Shape: One of the building blocks of design. Shape is defined by as line and color. Shape can create pattern, interest, define space, viewer's eye, emphasize the focal point, and organize information.
- Form: One of the building blocks of design. Include geometric, actual and implied form. Form is used in the physical design of an object to enhance design in print media such as billboards, magazines, etc.
- Space: The area in an object or distance around and between objects. Space is used to create white space, breathing space, and emphasis. When divided well, space can create stronger designs.
- Texture: One of the building blocks of design. Texture can be tactile or visual. Texture can be used to create pattern, rhythm, contrast, and emphasis. Texture can be used to create pattern, rhythm, contrast, and emphasis.
- Typography: The fonts and font styles used in a design. Font can be used to create pattern, rhythm, contrast, and emphasis. Color placement, and hierarchy can be used to help enhance typography.

IMPLEMENTATION: For a 50 minute class, times may vary.

Consider whether you want students to fill this out by hand or digitally. Consider when you want students to work on the handouts.

Option A: Spend a week working on the handouts. Work through each section as they are all complete at the start of the semester.

Option B: Have students fill out the handouts as they work on projects. Focus on the elements of art that is the focus of their project.

Introduction to Elements of Design: Fill out by Hand

- Go over the worksheet as a group or have students look at it individually.
- Take questions as the arise.
- Once students are ready, they can start working on the back of the worksheet.
- Students can flip through magazines or find pictures online and use them to create a design.
- Have them cut and glue or tape the examples the element to the back of the handout.
- Once they are done, have them turn in the handout for a participation grade.
- Allow students a few minutes at the end of class to clean up.

Introduction to Elements of Design: Fill Digitally Using InDesign

- Go over the worksheet as a group or have students look at it individually.
- Take questions as the arise.
- Once students are ready, they can start working on their handout.

- They should find images online and save them to their computer or upload their own photographs to their computer.
- Once they are ready to add to their document, they can drag and drop the image to the box.
- The image will autofill the box.
- If they need to make minor adjustments within the frame they should click on the selection tool (the black arrow) and double click the frame. This will turn the frame orange. They can then use the arrows on their keyboard to move the image around within the frame.
 - With the image still highlighted orange they can also drag the corners of the image to crop it in order to show more of it in the handout frame if an important part is not visible in the frame.
- If they need to make the frame larger or smaller, with the selection tool (windows) or shift + command (mac) while dragging the frame.
- Once they are done, have them turn in the handout for a participation grade.
- Linking tips. If students try to send the document and it doesn't show up it may have lost the link. To correct this they should:
 - A: Go to File-Package-Select Package-Select Links-Show Missing Links and select "package." The folder with the links will appear.
 - B: In the links window right click on the image and select "embed link" saving it as a document should store the image in it. They can then delete the links to the pictures.
- Allow students a few minutes at the end of class to clean up.

Introduction to the Elements of Design: Fill Digitally Using Adobe Acrobat

- Go over the worksheet as a group or have students look at it individually.
- Take questions as the arise.
- Once students are ready, they can start working on their handout.
- Students should open the Acrobat PDF version of the form handout.
- Have them read through the information on page one, then continue on page two.
- They should find images online and save them to their computer.
- Once they are ready to add to their document, they should click on the icon in the box they want to fill.

<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Product/elements-of-design-handouts-11111111>

This will upload the image to fit in the box.

- If they need to swap the image or clear the image all they have to do is click the image, the secondary window will pop up again, they can browse to a new image or select "clear image" and select "OK".
- They should repeat until each section is filled, then save the document by adding their last name in front of the name of the document.
- Once they are done, have them turn in the handout for a participation grade.
- Allow students a few minutes at the end of class to clean up.

Digitally filled documents can be uploaded to a digital classroom (such as Microsoft Teams, Blackboard, or Google Classroom), e-mailed to the teacher, or saved to a folder on a class drive.

LESSON PLAN:

BIG IDEA, ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS, US NATIONAL STANDARDS, STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS

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COLOR

Color is one of the building blocks of design. It can be used for the focal point, subject, background, or to fill other elements, such as line, shape, and typography.



Color can create emphasis and direct attention to the subject of the design.



Less is more with color. Try sticking with a dominate and secondary color.



A design can also use the absence of color to create impact.



Color is a complex element that can be used in different ways.

TYPOGRAPHY

Read the instructions and find examples of advertising, photographs, artwork, or similar that you feel best fit the prompts below. Either digitally drop them in or print, cut out, and glue your examples in the boxes. Reference the front as needed.

Find an example of a SERIF FONT used in a design.

Find an example of using hierarchy with TYPOGRAPHY in a design.

Find an example of a SANS-SERIF FONT used in a design.

Find an example combining multiple FONT styles in one design.

COLOR

Read the instructions and find examples of advertising, photographs, artwork, or similar that you feel best fit the prompts below. Either digitally drop them in or print, cut out, and glue your examples in the boxes. Reference the front as needed.

Find an image, advertisement or similar that uses COLOR to EMPHASIZE the focal point.

Find an image, advertisement or similar that uses INTENSE COLOR well.

~~DRAW AND DROP PICTURE HERE~~

~~DRAW AND DROP PICTURE HERE~~

Find an image, advertisement or similar that uses INTENSE COLOR well.

HANDOUTS

INFO ON THE FRONT, ACTIVITIES ON THE BACK

FORM

Form is three dimensional and can be measured in height, width, and depth.
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or the illusion of form in print media.



GEOMETRIC FORMS are often man-made, mathematically based, and constructed from other geometric or named shapes.



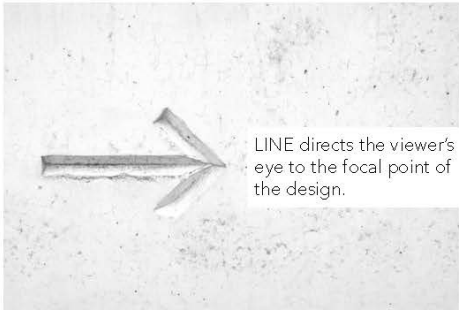
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GEOMETRIC FORM

ORGANIC FORM

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LINE directs the viewer's eye to the focal point of the design.



FORM

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Find an example of GEOMETRIC FORM.

Find an example of ORGANIC FORM.

Find an example of ACTUAL FORM.

Find an example of IMPLIED FORM
(think a flat pattern that looks three dimensional).

LINE

Read the instructions and find examples of advertising, photographs, artwork, or similar that you feel best fit the prompts below. Either digitally drop them in or print, cut out, and glue your examples in the boxes.
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Find an example of using LINE to emphasize the focal point.

Find an example of LINE used to divide space.

CLICK TO UPLOAD YOUR PICTURE

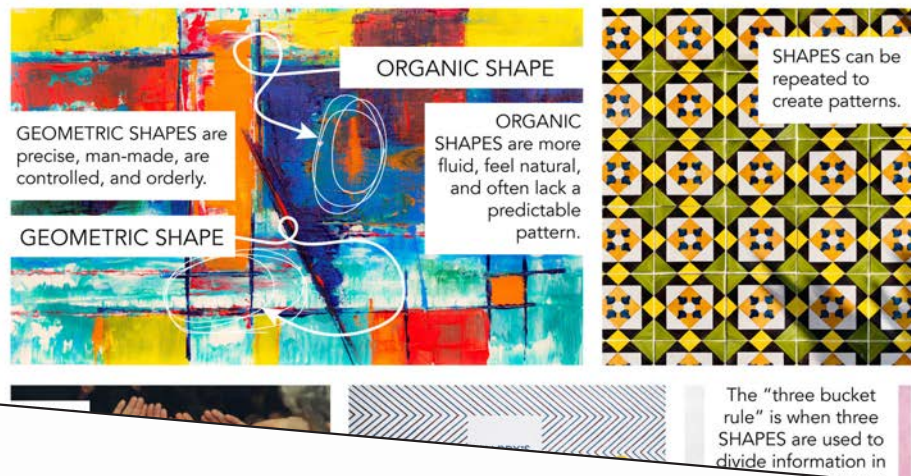
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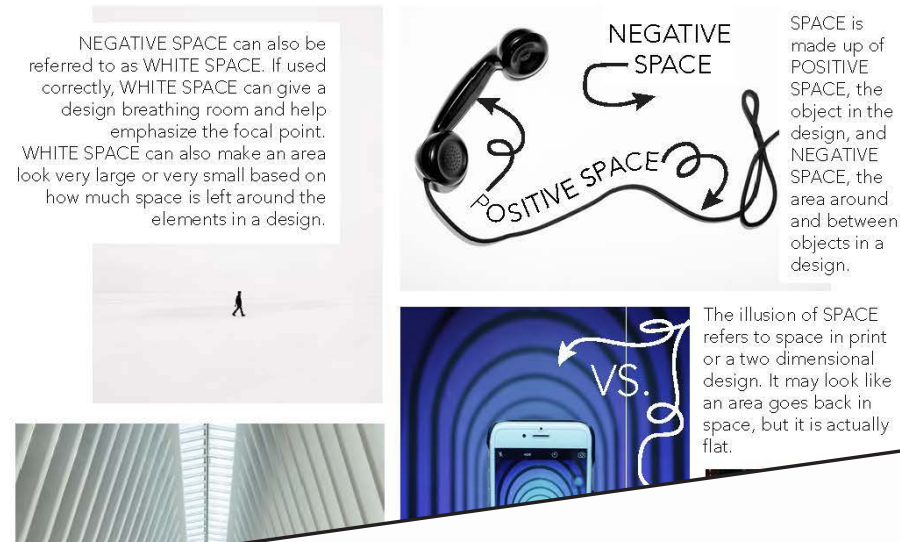
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Reference the front as needed.

Find an example of organic SHAPE.

Find an example of geometric SHAPE.

Find an example of the three bucket rule using SHAPE.

Find an example of SHAPE defined by color or line.

Find an example of SHAPE used to create a recognizable logo.
TIP: Think of logos you would be able to recognize even if it were just a silhouette.

SPACE

Read the instructions and find examples of advertising, photographs, artwork, or similar that you feel best fit the prompts below. Either digitally drop them in or print, cut out, and glue your examples in the boxes.
Reference the front as needed.

Find an example where **POSITIVE SPACE** is emphasized.

Find an example where **NEGATIVE SPACE** is emphasized.

HANDOUTS

INFO ON THE FRONT, ACTIVITIES ON THE BACK

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Find an example of a range of VALUE in a design.

Find an example of using VALUE to create a low key design.

Find an example of high contrast VALUE in a design.

Find an example of a VALUE to create depth in a design.

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CLICK TO UPLOAD YOUR PICTURE

Find an example of using hierarchy with TYPOGRAPHY in a design.

CLICK TO UPLOAD YOUR PICTURE

Find an example combining multiple FONT styles in one design.

CLICK TO UPLOAD YOUR PICTURE

HANDOUTS

INFO ON THE FRONT, ACTIVITIES ON THE BACK

