

ART ACTIVITY

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

COLORING SHEETS



repetition

an element that repeats one or more times

rhythm

pattern

BALANCE

TYPES OF BALANCE:

SYMMETRICAL BALANCE:
Created by having the mirror image of an object on the opposite side of a vertical axis. Also called formal balance.

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE:
Created when objects of equal visual weight but different design are placed next to each other. Also called informal balance.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC BALANCE:
Created by repeating patterns with the same visual weight. Typically has no focal point.

RADIAL BALANCE:
Created when objects radiate from a central point and all objects are balanced.

EMPHASIS

SPIRAL

MEANDER

PATTERN

SYMMETRICAL

PATTERN

TYPES OF PATTERN:

repetition

types of repetition:

rhythm:
When elements repeat in a pattern in a way that creates a sense of harmony or a visual beat.

pattern:
When elements repeat in a predictable way.

activity instructions:

beat in the same way.

curved shapes.

smaller versions of themselves.

circles to larger circles.

INSTRUCTIONS

with the colours, think creatively.

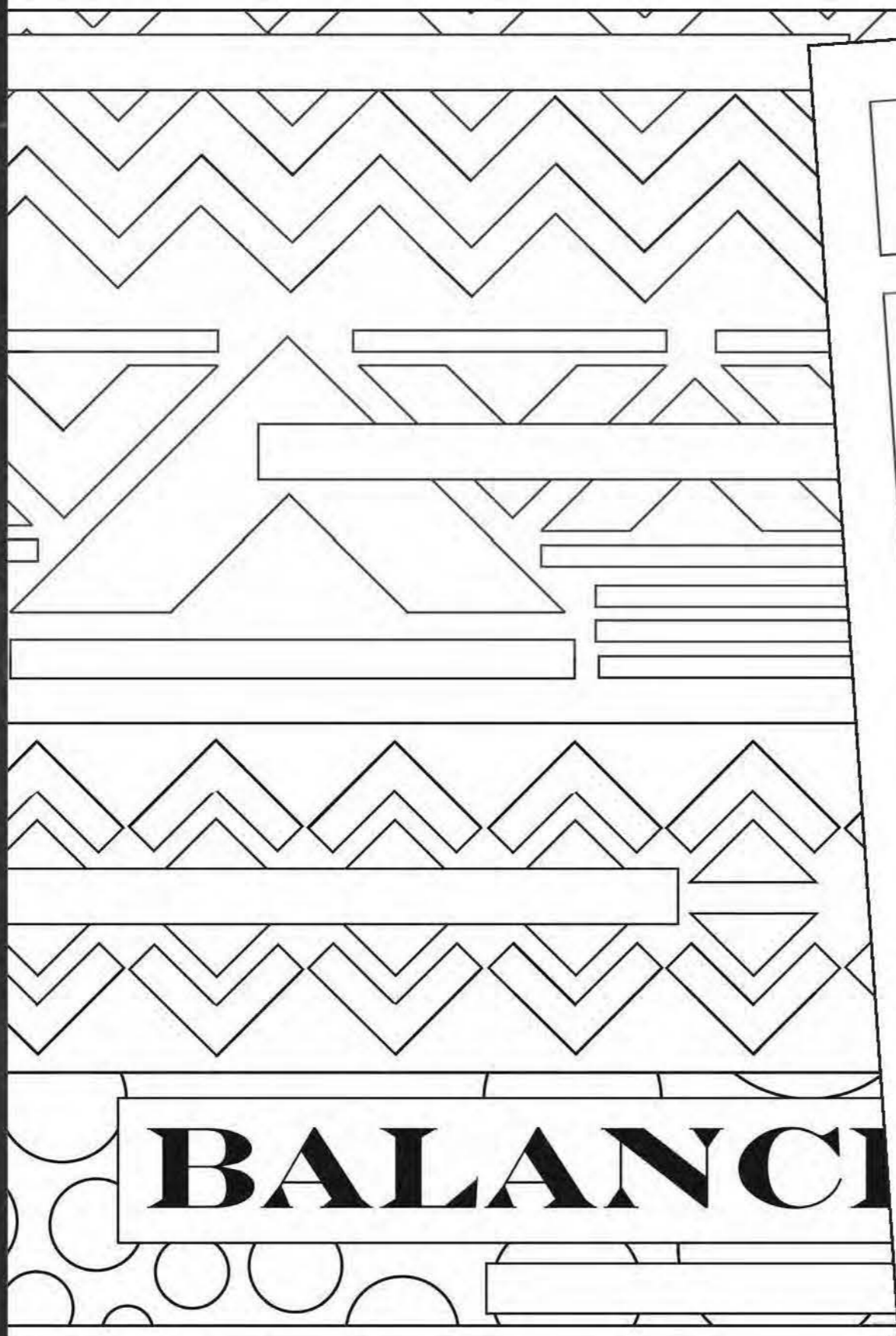
spiral, meander, fractal, and ripple patterns.

11 COLORING PAGES

PRINT WORKSHEET OR POSTER SIZES

BALANCE

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



BALANCE

TYPES OF BALANCE:

SYMMETRICAL BALANCE:

Created by having the mirror image of an object on the opposite side of a vertical axis.
Also called formal balance.

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE:

Created when objects of equal visual weight but different design are placed next to each other.
Also called informal balance.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC BALANCE:

Created by repeating patterns with the same visual weight. Typically has no focal point.

RADIAL BALANCE:

Created when objects radiate from a central point and all objects are balanced equally.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS:

STEP ONE:

Color in the balance handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively

STEP TWO:

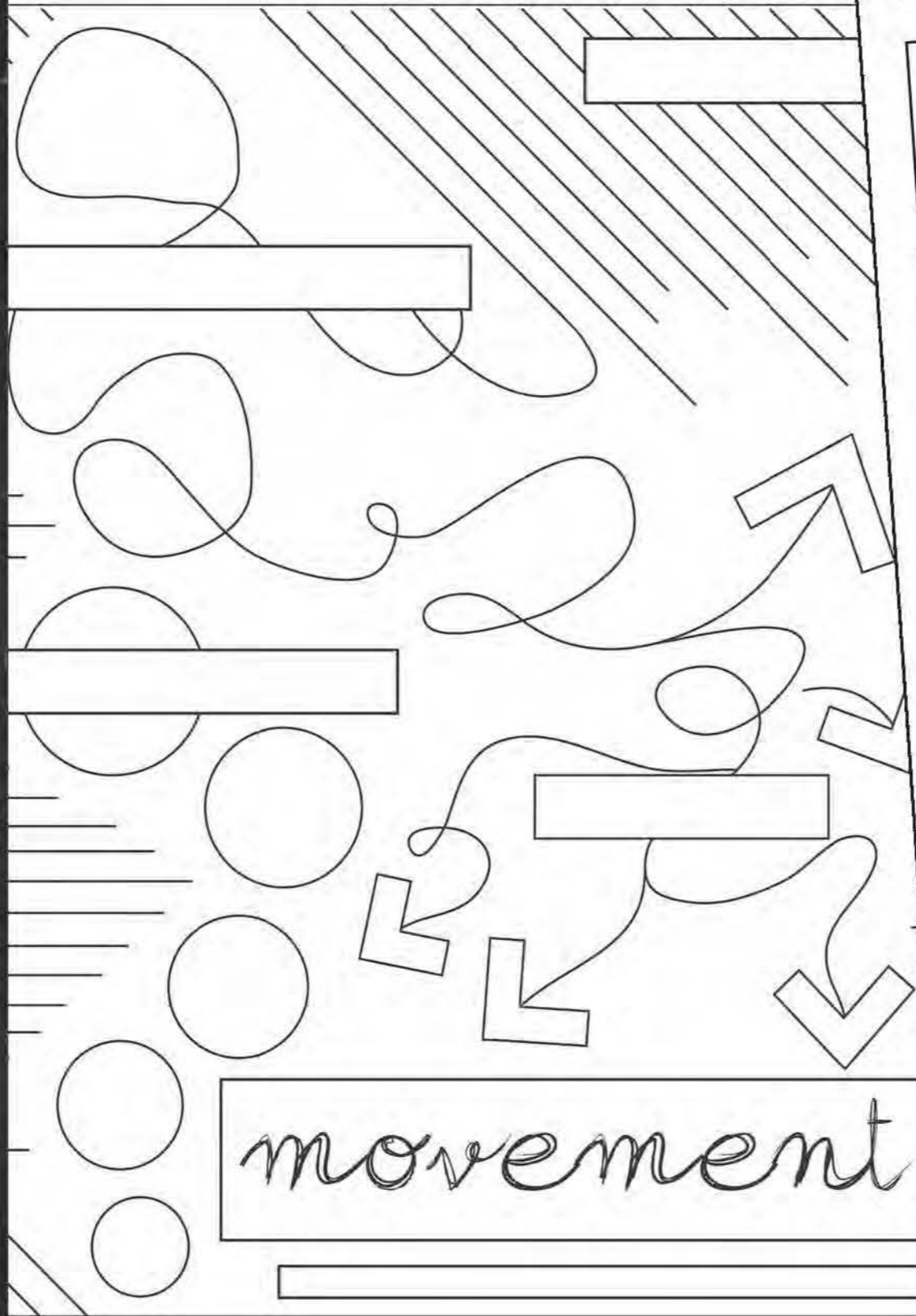
Identify the examples of symmetrical balance, asymmetrical balance, crystallographic balance, and radial balance.

STEP THREE:

Write the labels on the lines on the handout.

MOVEMENT

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



movement

create movement through:

overlapping:

Grouping similar shapes or forms and overlapping them can create a sense of movement.

diagonal lines:

Create a sense of excitement, action, and movement by adding diagonal lines.

change of direction:

Create a sense of movement by changing direction of a line, shape, or series of objects in a work of art.

change in value:

Create a sense of movement by changing the value in a series of lines, shapes, or objects in a work of art.

activity instructions

step one:

Color in the movement handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

step two:

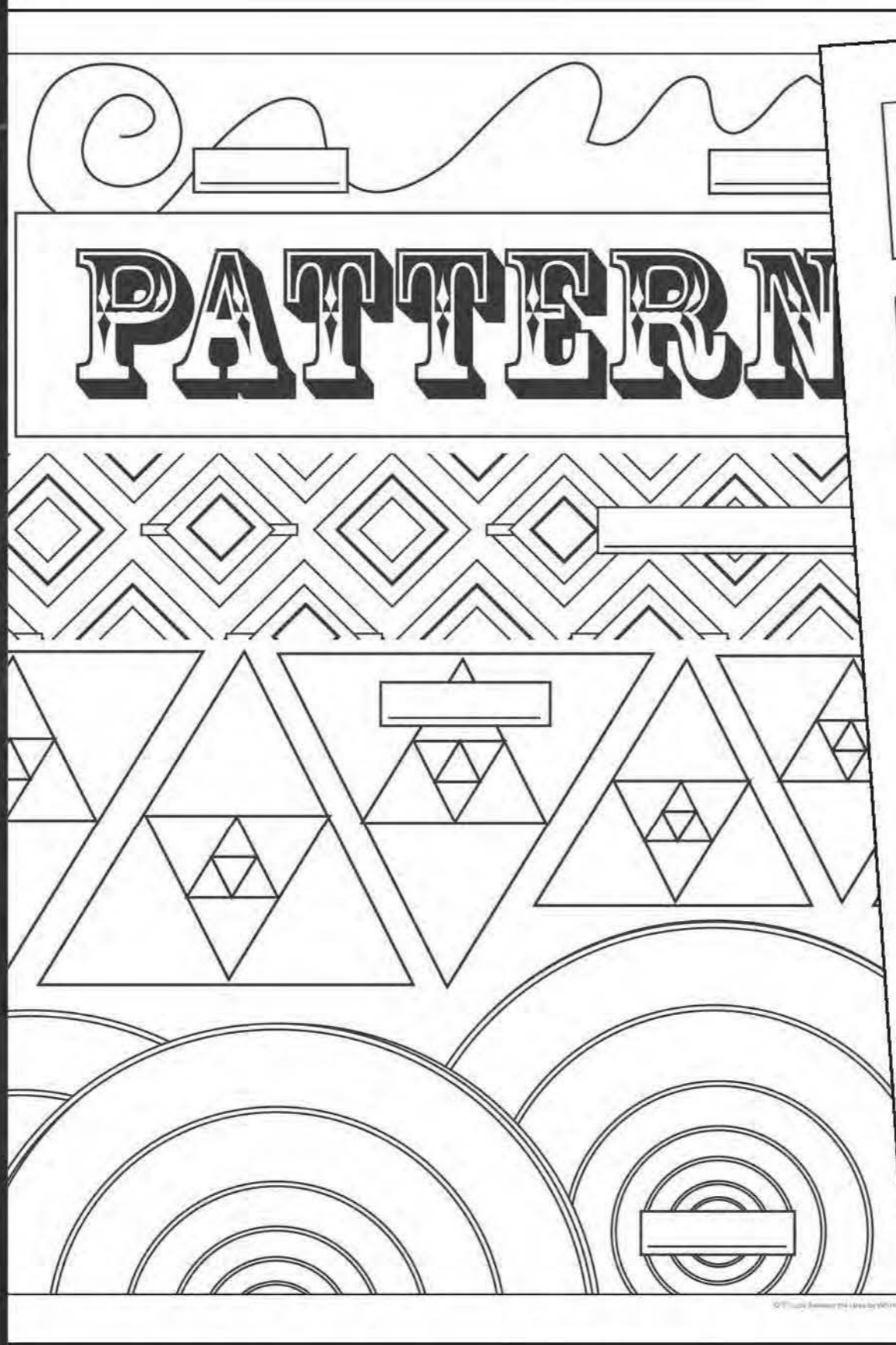
Identify the examples of overlapping, diagonal lines, change of direction, and change in value on the front of the handout.

step three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the movement techniques you identified in step two.

PATTERN

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



PATTERN

TYPES OF PATTERN:

SYMMETRICAL PATTERN:

Symmetrical pattern is created when shapes repeat in the same way.

SPIRAL PATTERN:

Patterns created from round curving shapes.

MEANDER PATTERN:

Patterns created through irregular waves or curved shapes.

FRACTAL PATTERN:

Patterns created when shapes divide into smaller versions of themselves.

RIPPLE PATTERN:

A circular pattern that moves from small circles to larger circles.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

STEP ONE:

Colour in the pattern handout. Have fun with the colours, think creatively.

STEP TWO:

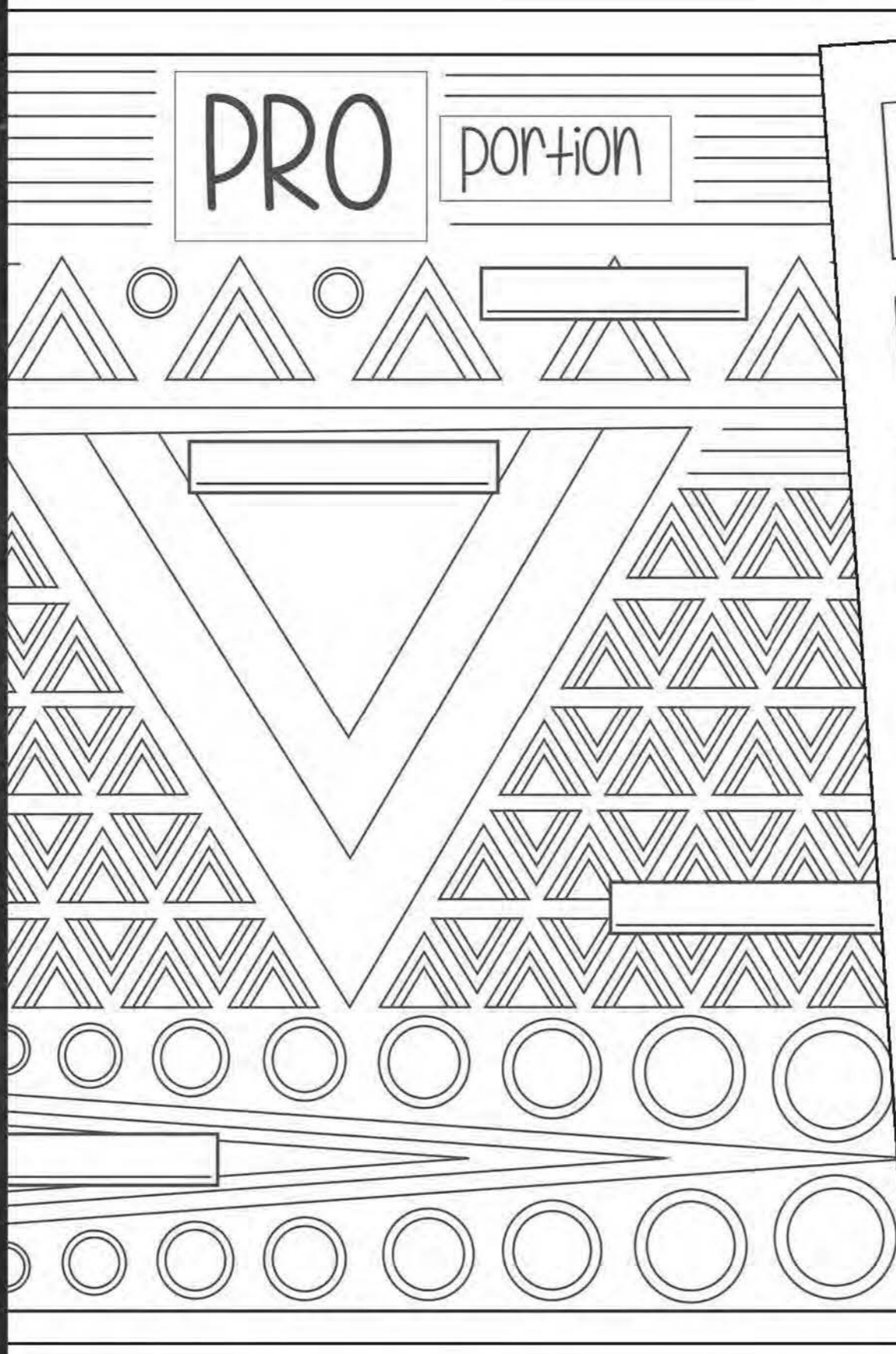
Identify the examples of symmetrical, spiral, meander, fractal, and ripple patterns.

STEP THREE:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of pattern you identified in step two.

PROPORTION

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



PROPORTION

Types of proportion:

Standard proportion:

When an object appears to be the correct size compared to its surroundings.

Altered proportion:

When the size looks unrealistic or changed from the standard size.

Miniature proportion:

When the size of an object is smaller than normal when compared to its surroundings.

Monumental proportion:

When the size of an object is larger than normal when compared to its surroundings.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

STEP ONE:

Color in the proportion handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

STEP TWO:

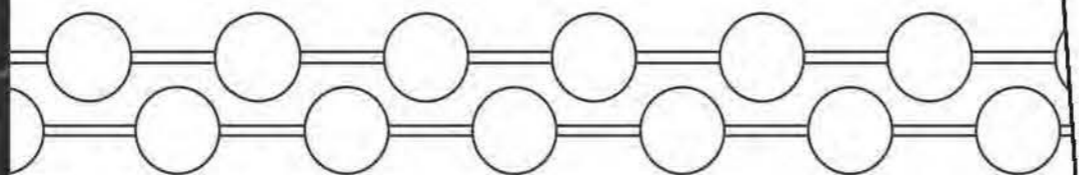
Identify the examples of standard, altered, miniature, and monumental proportion.

STEP THREE:

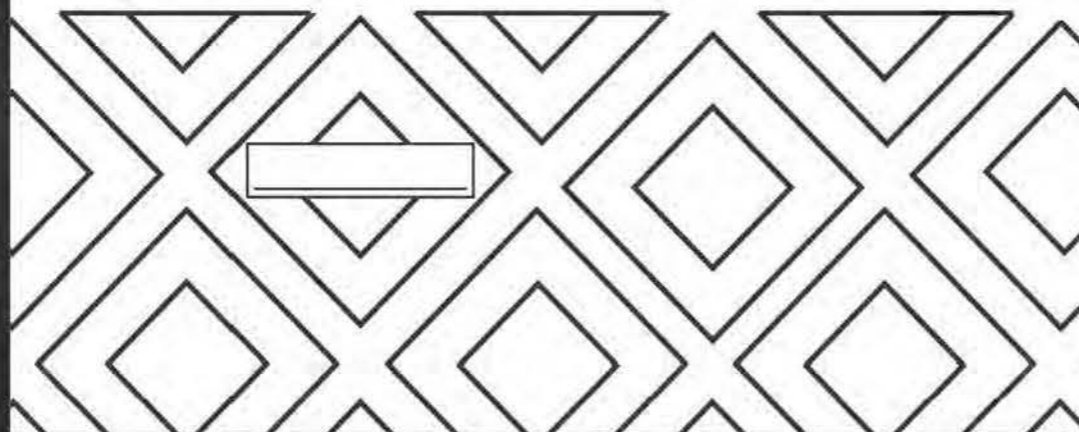
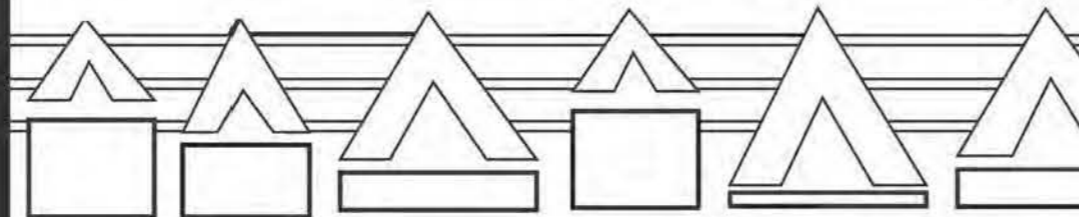
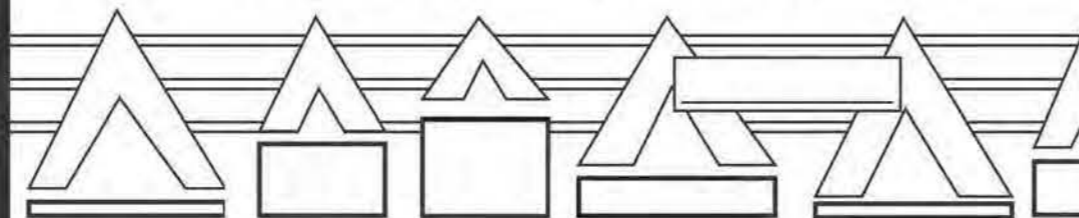
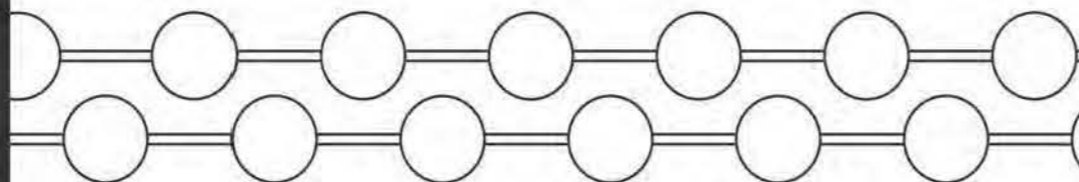
Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of proportion you identified in step two.

REPETITION

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



repetition



repetition

types of repetition:

rhythm:

When elements repeat in a pattern in a way that creates a sense of harmony or a visual beat.

pattern:

When elements repeat in a predictable way.

activity instructions:

step one:

Color in the repetition handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

step two:

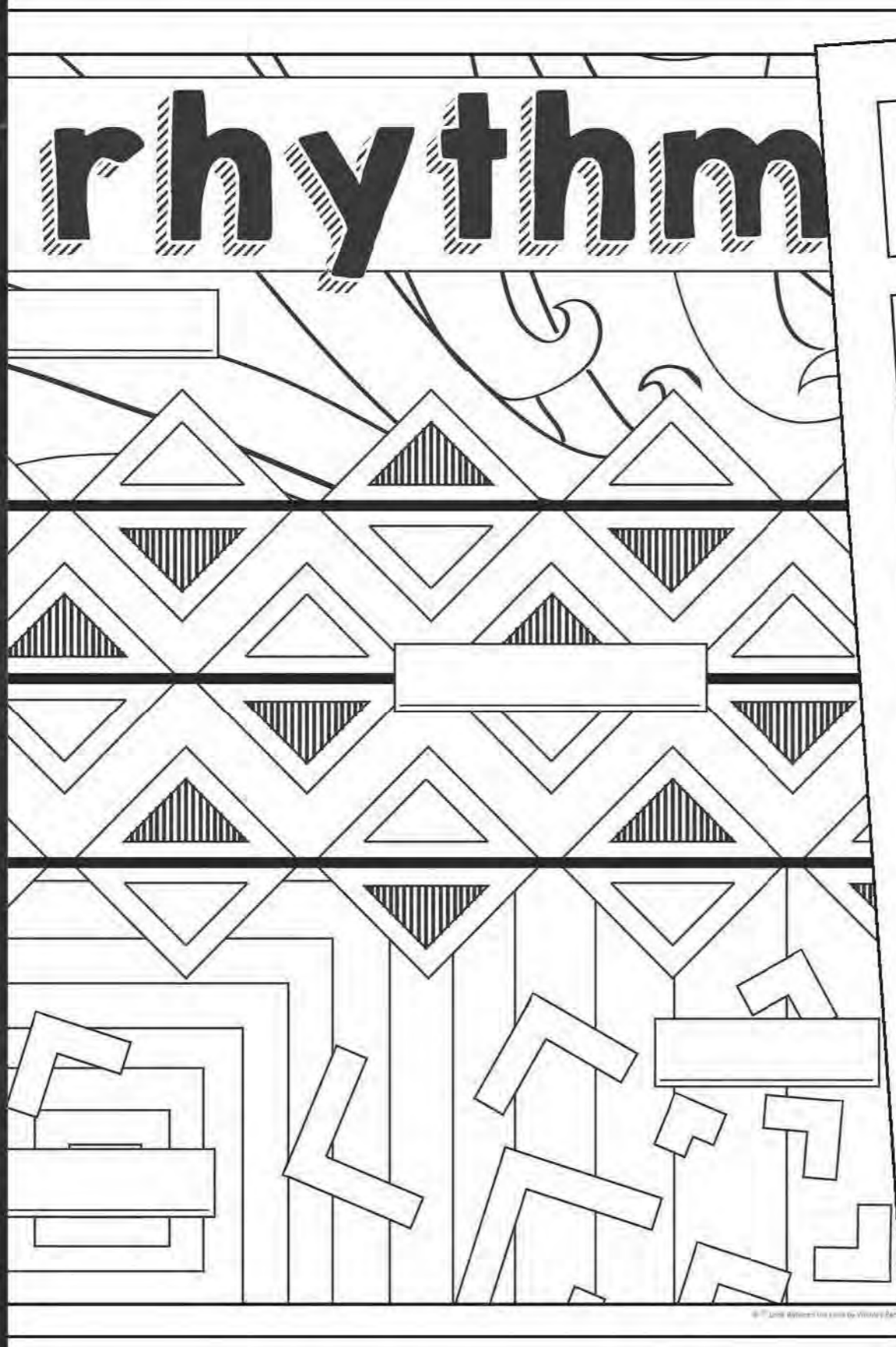
Identify the examples of rhythm and pattern.

step three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of repetition you identified in step two.

RHYTHM

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



rhythm

types of rhythm:

Rhythm is created when elements are arranged in a way that creates a sense of harmony or visual beat.
Rhythm has a sense of organized movement in a work of art.

regular:

Similar or identical elements repeating at regular intervals. Think of a steady beat.

random:

Repeating similar elements with no pattern.

flowing:

Curving lines and organic shapes that change direction and repeat in a natural feeling pattern.

alternating:

Two or more different elements alternating to create a more complex version of a regular rhythm.

activity instructions:

step one:

Color in the rhythm handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively.

step two:

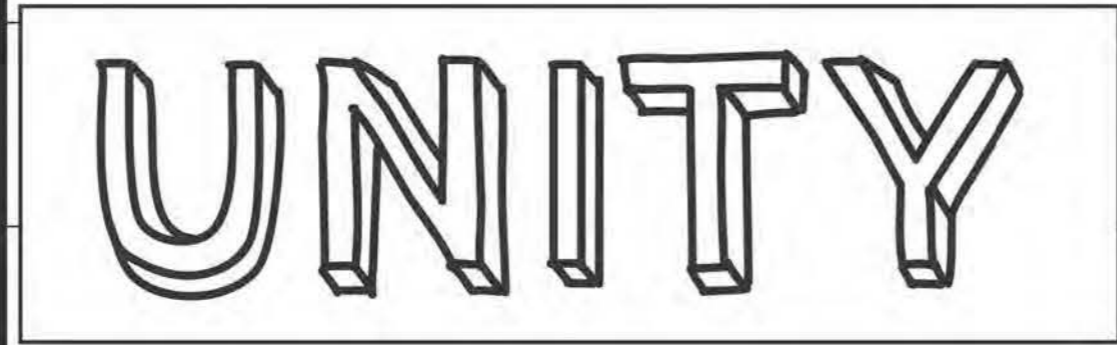
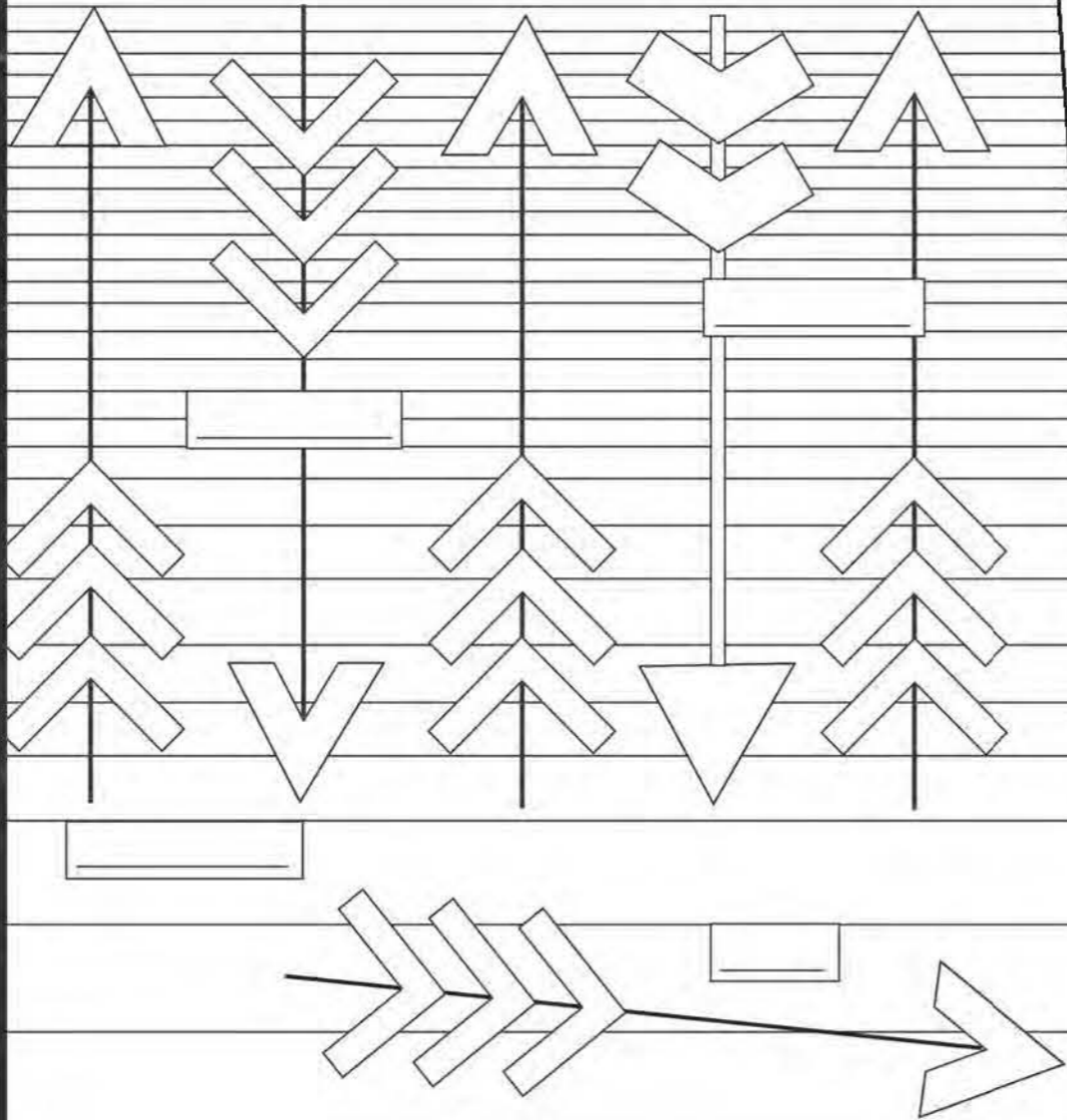
Identify the examples of regular, random, flowing, and alternating rhythms.

step three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of rhythm you identified in step two.

UNITY

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



UNITY

TYPES OF UNITY

Unity is a connection between elements that creates a sense of organization and harmony in a work of art.

COLOR

Elements with similar colors or a color scheme will visually tie them together.

PROXIMITY

The closer elements are together the more likely the viewer will see them as a unified group.

REPETITION

If similar elements are repeated they will appear related.

CONTINUATION

Elements, such as connecting lines, shapes, and colors, can visually tie elements together.

ALIGNMENT

Lining up the edges of elements will visually group them together.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

STEP ONE

Color in the unity handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively. Consider how color can be used to unify the design.

STEP TWO

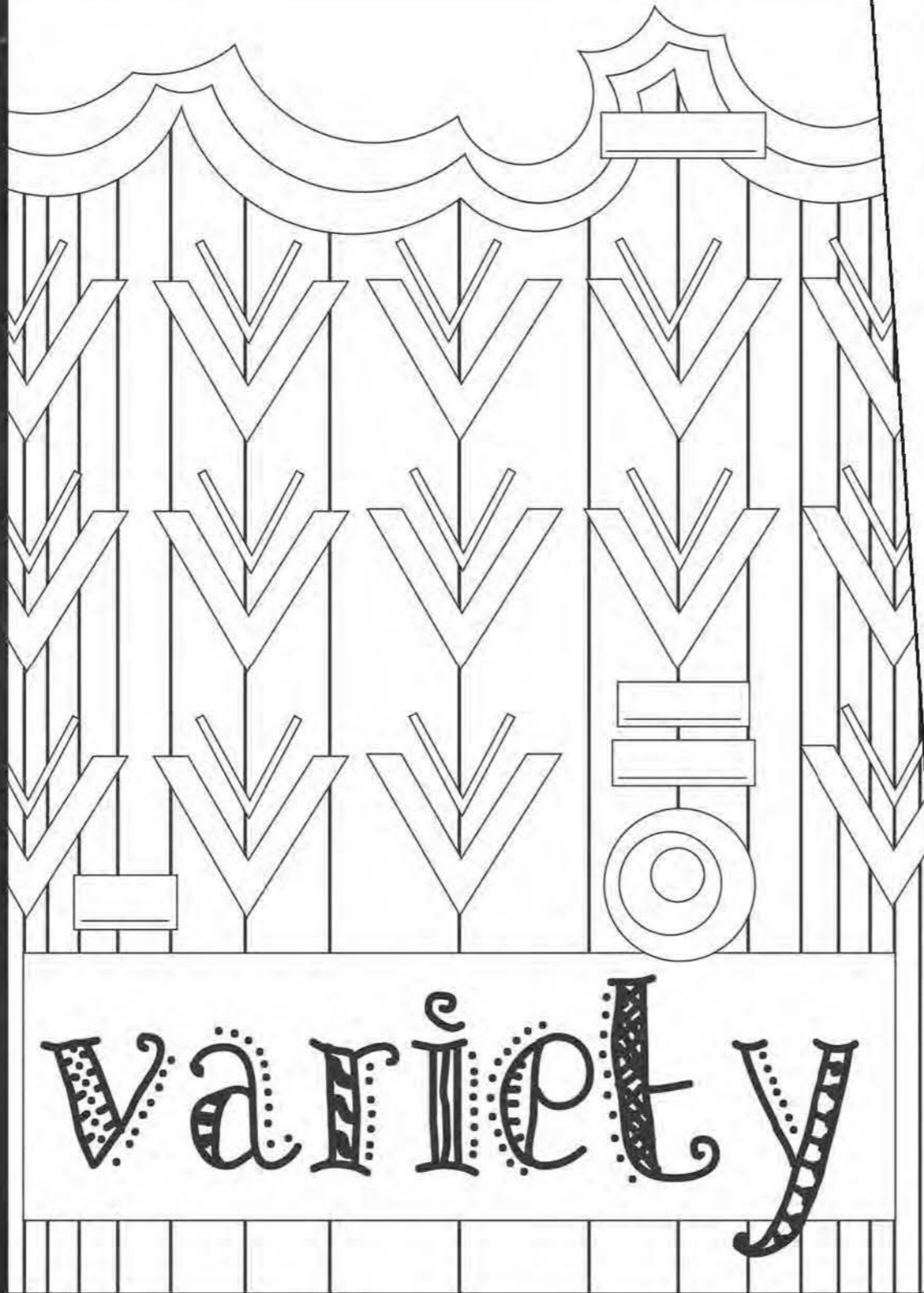
Identify the examples of creating unity through color, proximity, repetition, and continuation.

STEP THREE

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of unity you identified in step two.

VARIETY

Coloring page, instructions on the back,
teacher key, handout and poster size options.



variety

types of variety:

Variety is using different versions of elements to create interest.
A successful work of art includes both variety and unity.

colour:

Vary the hue, value, and saturation of colour to add interest.

line:

Vary a line's direction, angle, thickness, and length to add interest.

shape:

Vary size, type, colour, and direction to add interest to shape and form.

texture:

Vary value, colour, rough, smooth, and similar to create texture to add interest.

activity instructions:

step one:

Colour in the variety handout. Have fun with the colours, think creatively.
Consider how colour can be used to add variety to the design.

step two:

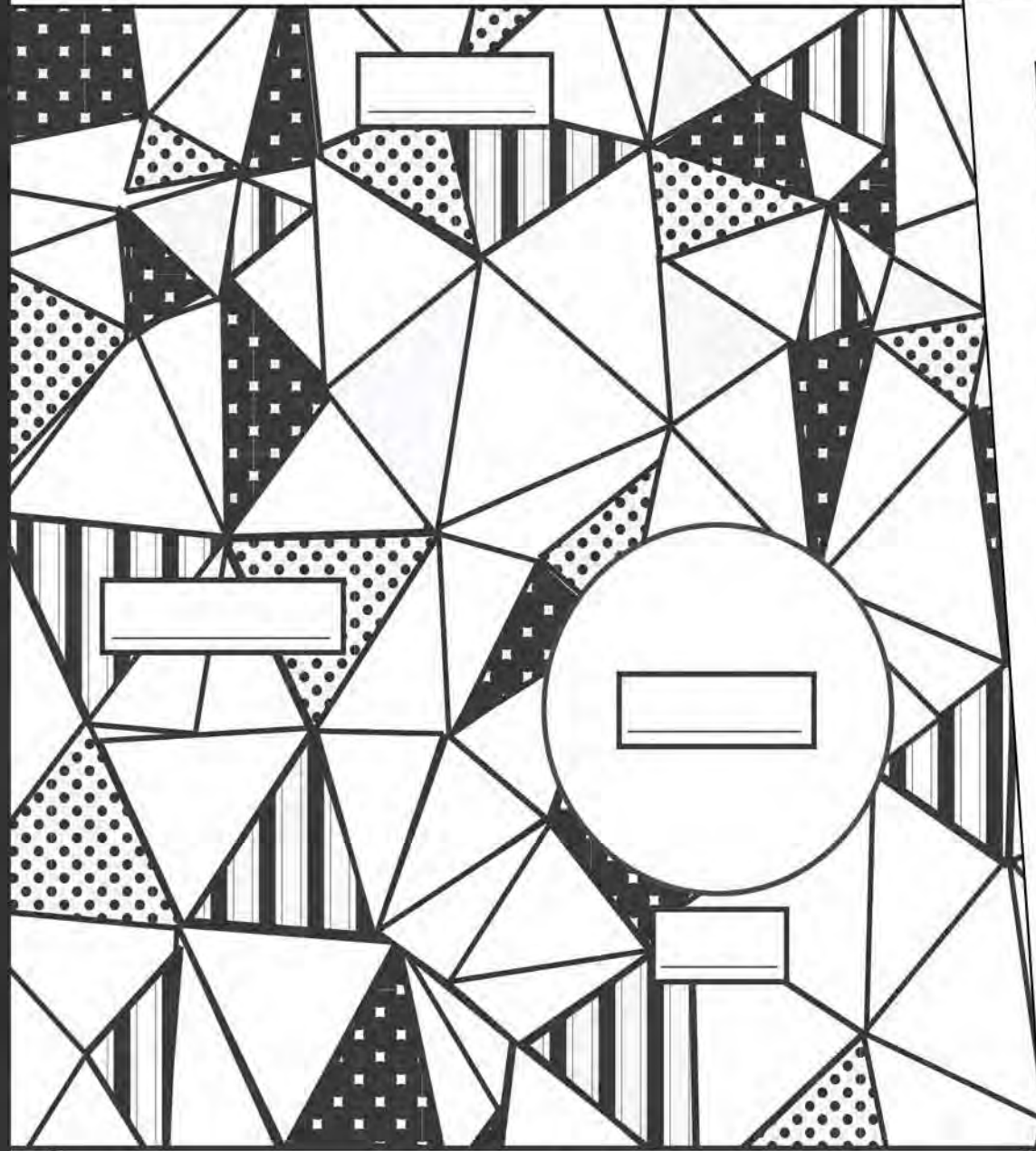
Identify the examples of creating variety through color, shape, texture, and line.

step three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of variety you identified in step two.

CONTRAST

Coloring page, instructions on the back, teacher key, handout and poster size options.



CONTRAST

CONTRAST

Types of Contrast:

When placed next to each other contrasting elements will grab your attention. Contrast can help create a focal point in a work of art.

Color:

Dark and light colors or complementary colors will contrast when they are placed next to each other. Red and green, purple and yellow, blue and orange are complementary colors.

Shape:

Placing one different shape in a group of shapes will make the contrasting shape stand out.

Size:

Placing an element that is larger or smaller than other elements will make it stand out.

Pattern:

Adding a plain pattern in a group of patterns or one patterned element in a group of plain elements will make them stand out.

Activity Instructions:

Step One:

Color in the contrast handout. Have fun with the colors, think creatively. Consider how color can be used to add contrast to the design.

Step Two:

Identify the examples of creating contrast through color, size, pattern, and shape.

Step Three:

Add labels on the front of the handout with the types of contrast you identified in step two.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Coloring page, instructions on the back,
teacher key, handout and poster size options.

unity
proportion
PATTERN
BALANCE

principles of design

rhythm

variety

movement

repetition

principles of design

DEFINITIONS

Balance: the visual distribution of weight using the elements of art. Balance helps make an image feel stable.

Emphasis: a part of a design that catches the viewer's eye and brings it to the focal point of the work of art.

Pattern: created when elements repeat in a predictable way.

Proportion: the relationship between objects in a work of art and how they compare to each other and the artwork as a whole.

Movement: when objects appear to be moving or feels caught in a point of motion. This creates a sense of excitement and helps direct the viewer's eye around the artwork.

Repetition: helps unify a work of art by repeating elements in a pattern.

Rhythm: used to create a sense of organized movement in a work of art. It can create a visual beat through repetition of elements in a work of art.

Variety: using different versions of elements of art in one work of art to create interest.

Unity: a connection between elements that creates a sense of organization or harmony in a work of art. Unity helps create a sense of completeness.

ACTIVITY INSTRUCTIONS

Colour the front of the handout.
Have fun with the colours, think creatively.
Use the back to reference as needed to review the principles of design and their definitions.

CRYSTOLLAGRAPHIC BALANCE

ASYMMETRICAL BALANCE

diagonal lines

change in direction

change in value

EMPHASIS

SPRAL

MEANDER

PATTERN

SYMMETRICAL

PRO

portion

repetition

an element that repeats one or more

rhythm

flowing

TEACHER KEYS

TEACHERS LOVE MY ART ACTIVITIES:



"These are so well made and the prompts are helpful for students who may need more direction in understanding the principles. My special needs students colored, cut and glued them into their sketchbooks. Thank you!"



"This is a great way for students to practice what they have learned. Lots of fun and creative. Thank you."

CHECK OUT MORE PRODUCTS:



ART CRITIQUE ACTIVITY
29 HANDOUTS
20 CRITIQUES
12 LESSONS

12 CRITIQUE LESSONS:
20 ACTIVITIES TO
MAKE CRITIQUES FUN

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY SHARON PATRICK

This product features a collage of art critique worksheets and handouts. Visible elements include a 'GO' sign, a 'STOP' sign, a '10 SECONDS' timer, and various diagrams and text boxes related to art critique.



ART POSTERS
11 PRINCIPLES
OF DESIGN
POSTERS

PRINTABLE POSTERS FOR
YOUR CLASSROOM

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY SHARON PATRICK

This product displays a grid of 11 colorful posters illustrating design principles. Visible terms include 'repetition', 'variety', 'Unity', 'PROPORTION', 'BALANCE', and 'CONTRAST'.



ACTIVITY ELEMENTS OF ART
7 WORKSHEETS
ELEMENTS OF ART

FRONT & BACK WORKSHEETS
WITH ACTIVITIES & DIGITAL
FILL IN OPTIONS

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY SHARON PATRICK

This product shows several worksheets for art elements. Visible terms include 'COLOR', 'LINE', 'FORM', 'SHAPE', 'VALUE', and 'TEXTURE'.



ART CLASS DECORATION
ART SUPPLY
PRINTABLE
LABELS

BRIGHT, MOTIVATING & EASY TO READ

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY SHARON PATRICK

This product features a collage of colorful, artistic illustrations of art supplies. Labels include 'CHARCOAL', 'PAPER', 'PALLETS', 'KNIFE', 'PALETTE', 'CALLIGRAPHY', 'PENS', 'YARN & KNIVES', 'GLUE', 'SCISSORS', 'PENCILS', 'PASTEL', 'COAL', and 'BRUSHES'.

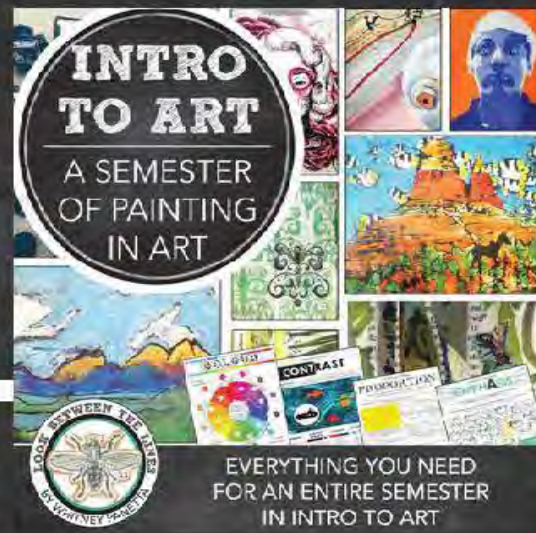


Bundle Pack
20 ELEMENTS
OF ART &
PRINCIPLES
OF DESIGN
Printable
Posters

PRINTABLE POSTERS

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY SHARON PATRICK

This product displays a collection of 20 posters for art elements and principles. Visible terms include 'VALU', 'PROPORTION', 'REPETITION', 'COLOR', 'FORM', 'SHAPE', 'EMPHASIS', 'RHYTHM', 'BALANCE', 'VARIETY', 'TEXTURE', and 'UNITY'.



INTRO TO ART
A SEMESTER
OF PAINTING
IN ART

EVERYTHING YOU NEED
FOR AN ENTIRE SEMESTER
IN INTRO TO ART

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES
BY SHARON PATRICK

This product features a collage of various art projects and worksheets. Visible terms include 'CONTRAST', 'PROPORTION', and 'SHAPE'.

Check out more printmaking projects for elementary through high school students.

Grab early finishers for those quick artists or an entire curriculum so you can focus on teaching.

[VIEW MORE HERE](#)

LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES

BY WHITNEY PANETTA



I'm Whitney, a former art teacher turned art curriculum developer. I now focus on designing art lessons, resources, & full curriculums for elementary, middle, high school art teachers, homeschool parents, & general art enthusiasts.

I am so glad to still be connected to the world of art education and I love seeing my resources "in the wild" all over the globe. Reach out anytime with questions or comments at whitneywpanetta@gmail.com.