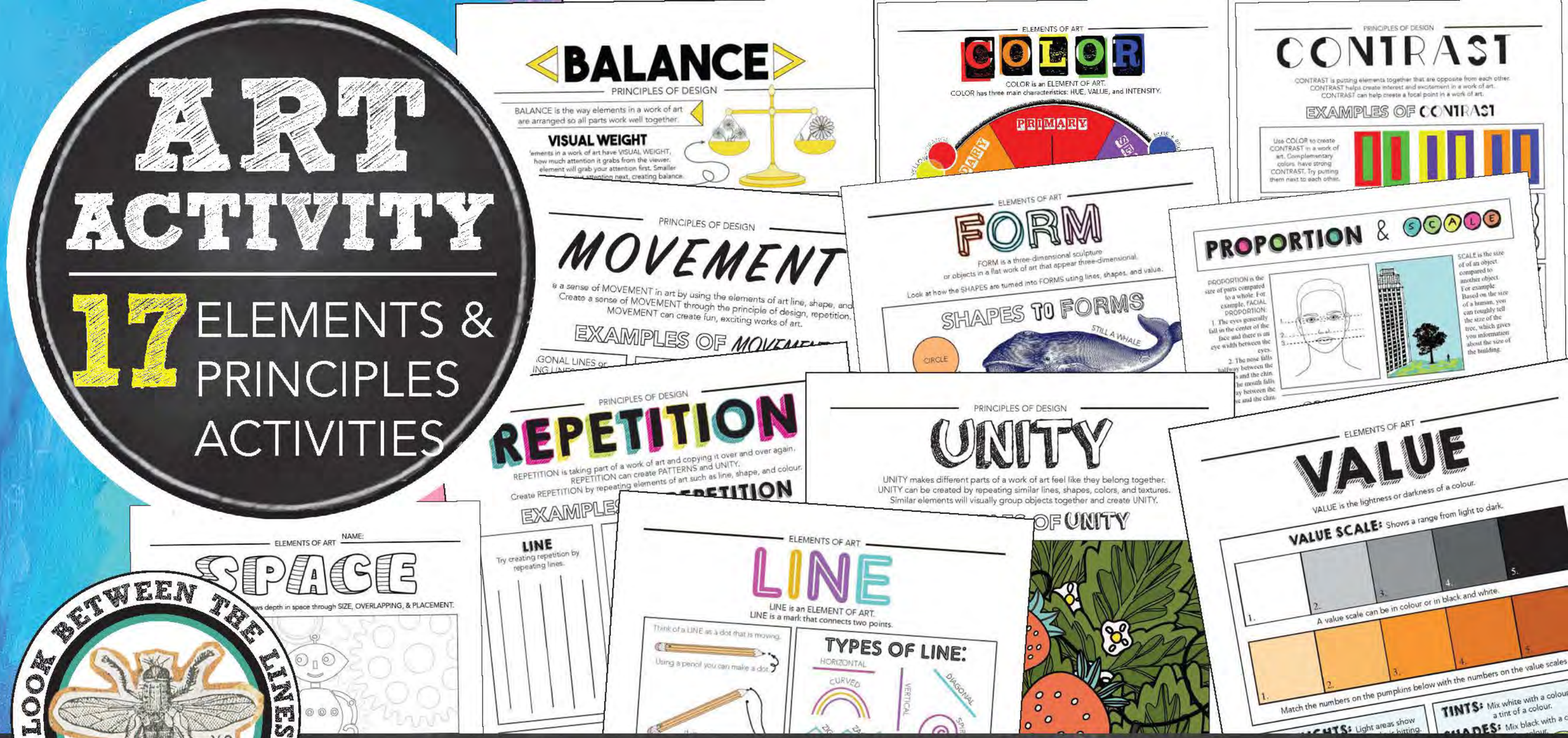
ART ACTIVITY

17 ELEMENTS & PRINCIPLES ACTIVITIES



LOOK BETWEEN THE LINES

BY WHITNEY PANETTA

17 HANDOUTS, 33 ACTIVITIES & 17 POSTERS

PRINT WORKSHEET OR POSTER SIZES

ART ACTIVITIES

This elements of art and principles of design worksheet pack is designed for elementary art and middle school art students.

Teach the elements & principles with fun, bright colored, easy to follow, student directed activities.

Posters to decorate the art room and handouts for students.

2 activity options for 16 out of 17 handouts to plan for different ability levels and grade levels.

COLOR & COLOUR

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Black & White, Color Versions

ELEMENTS OF ART

COLOR

COLOR is an ELEMENT OF ART.
COLOR has three main characteristics: HUE, VALUE, and INTENSITY.

HUE
HUE is a color in its pure form.

SHADE
A SHADE of a color is created when you add black to it.

VALUE
VALUE is how light or dark a color is.

INTEN
INTENSITY
vibrant or brigh

TIN
A TINT of a color
when you add w

ELEMENTS OF ART

COLOUR

Colour is an ELEMENT OF ART.
Colour has three main characteristics: HUE, VALUE, and INTENSITY.

ELEMENTS OF ART

COLOR

Use the information on the front to complete the following activities:

1. Fill in your own color wheel. Make sure the correct SECONDARY COLOR is between the two PRIMARY COLORS that are mixed to create it.

FORM

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Black & White, Color Versions

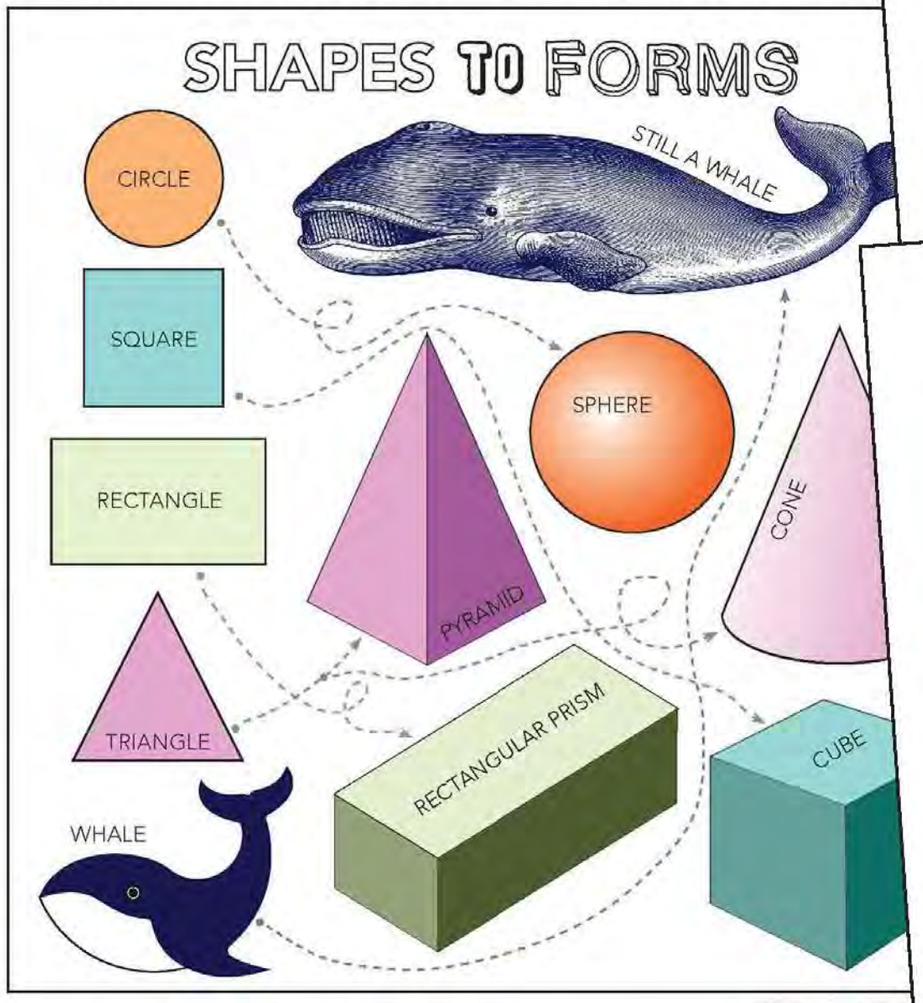
ELEMENTS OF ART

FORM

FORM is a three-dimensional sculpture
or objects in a flat work of art that appear three-dimensional.

Look at how the SHAPES are turned into FORMS using lines, shapes, and value.

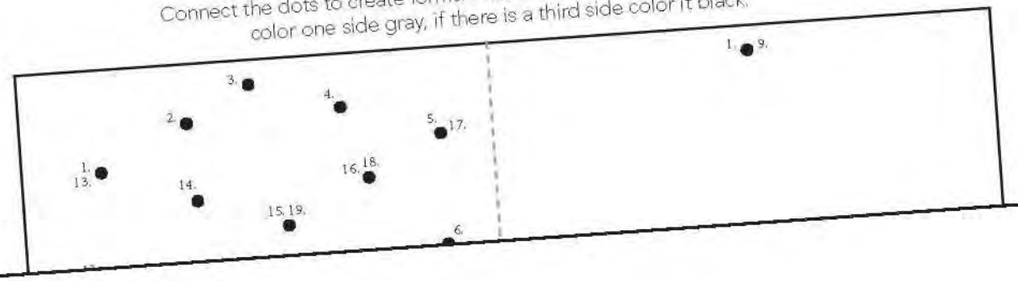
SHAPES TO FORMS



ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

FORM

Connect the dots to create forms. Pick one side of the form to leave white, color one side gray, if there is a third side color it black.

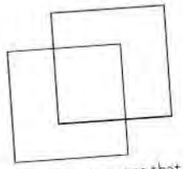


ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

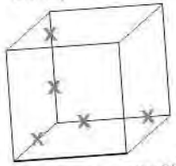
FORM

Follow the steps below to turn shapes into forms. Pick one side of the form to leave white, color one side gray, if there is a third side color it black. Look at the front for examples.

CUBE

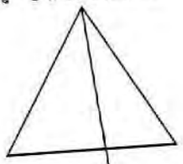


1. Draw two squares that overlap corners.

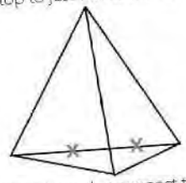


2. Draw lines to connect the corners. Erase the lines with Xs.

PYRAMID

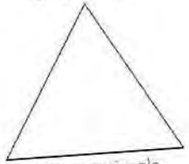


1. Draw a triangle. Draw a diagonal line from the top to just below the bottom line.

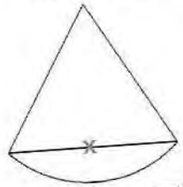


2. Draw lines that connect the bottom corners to the line. Erase the lines marked with Xs.

CONE



1. Draw a triangle.



2. Draw a curved line connecting the bottom corners. Erase the X line.

LINE

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Black & White, Color Versions

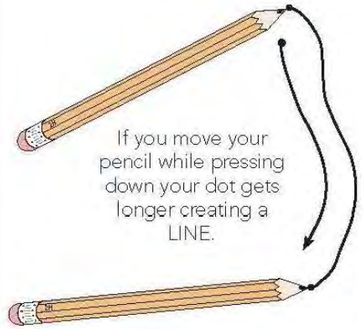
ELEMENTS OF ART

LINE

LINE is an ELEMENT OF ART.
LINE is a mark that connects two points.

Think of a LINE as a dot that is moving.

Using a pencil you can make a dot.



If you move your pencil while pressing down your dot gets longer creating a LINE.

TYPES OF LINE:

HORIZONTAL

VERTICAL

DIAGONAL

CURVED

ZIG ZAG

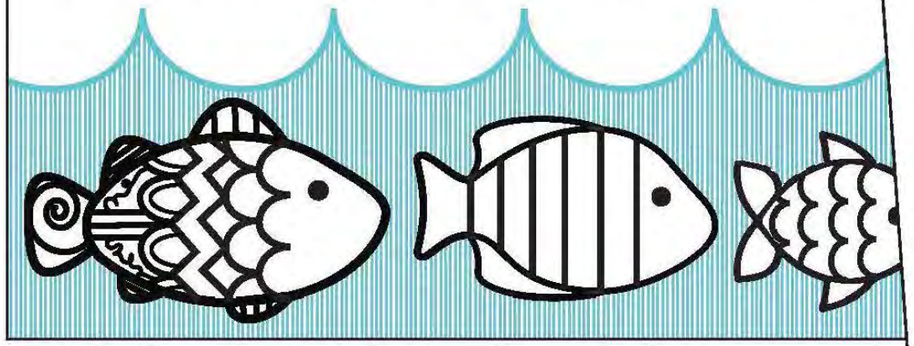
SCALLOPED

WIGGLE

FREE

LINE + PATTERN:

If you repeat LINES you can create a PATTERN.
Repeat the same line for a simple pattern or repeat different types of line for a complex pat



ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

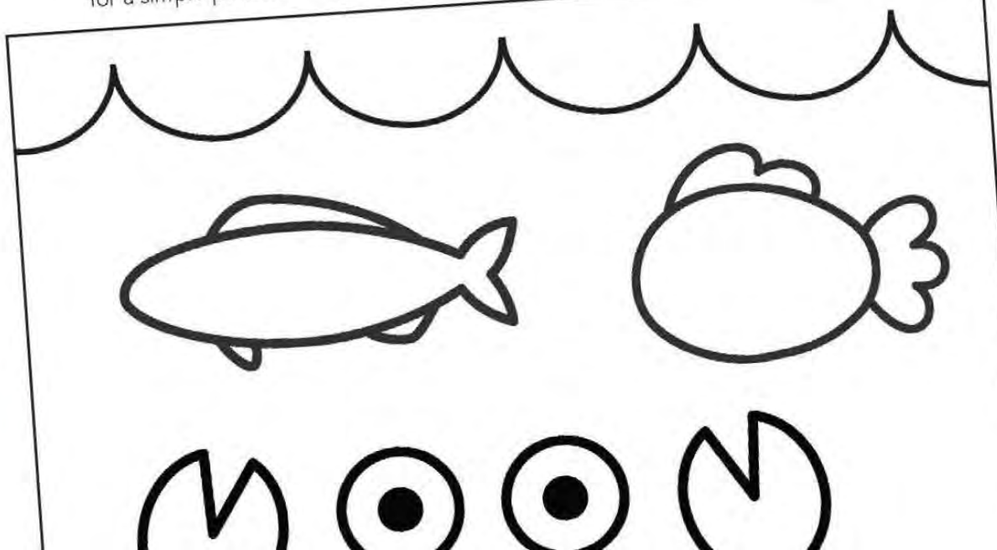
LINE

Create a scene that uses at least 3 different TYPES OF LINE.
Repeat LINES to make simple and complex PATTERNS in your scene.

ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

LINE

Add LINES to create PATTERNS in the scene below. Repeat one LINE for a simple pattern or repeat different types of LINE to create a complex pattern.



SHAPE

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Black & White, Color Versions

ELEMENTS OF ART

SHAPE

SHAPE is an ELEMENT OF ART.
SHAPE is created when lines touch, creating a closed area

Separate lines.

LINES to a SHAPE

SHAPES are always two-dimensional or flat.

oval circle square rectangle triangle trapezoid rhombus pentagon hexagon

SHAPES can be GEOMETRIC or ORGANIC.

GEOMETRIC SHAPES:

Have straight lines, angles, points, and are regular and predictable.

ORGANIC SHAPES:

Are free flowing, curving, and look like they could be found in nature.

ELEMENTS OF ART

SHAPE

Experiment with shapes below. Create your own invented shapes or draw your favorites.

ELEMENTS OF ART

SHAPE

Use the information on the front to complete the following activities.

1. Pick 3 SHAPES from the front to draw in this box.

2. Draw 3 of your own shapes! Draw something brand new or draw one of your favorites.

4. Repeat ORGANIC SHAPES to create a pattern.

SPACE

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Black & White, Color Versions

ELEMENTS OF ART

SPACE

SPACE is an ELEMENT OF ART.
SPACE is anything above, below, between, and in elements of a work of art.

Use of SPACE in a work of art can make it look like the work of art goes back in space
Using overlapping, size, and placement can create a sense of depth.

ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

SPACE

Create a scene that shows depth in space using SIZE, OVERLAPPING, & PLACEMENT.

ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

SPACE

Add color to the scene that shows depth in space through SIZE, OVERLAPPING, & PLACEMENT.

TEXTURE

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Black & White, Color Versions

ELEMENTS OF ART

TEXTURE

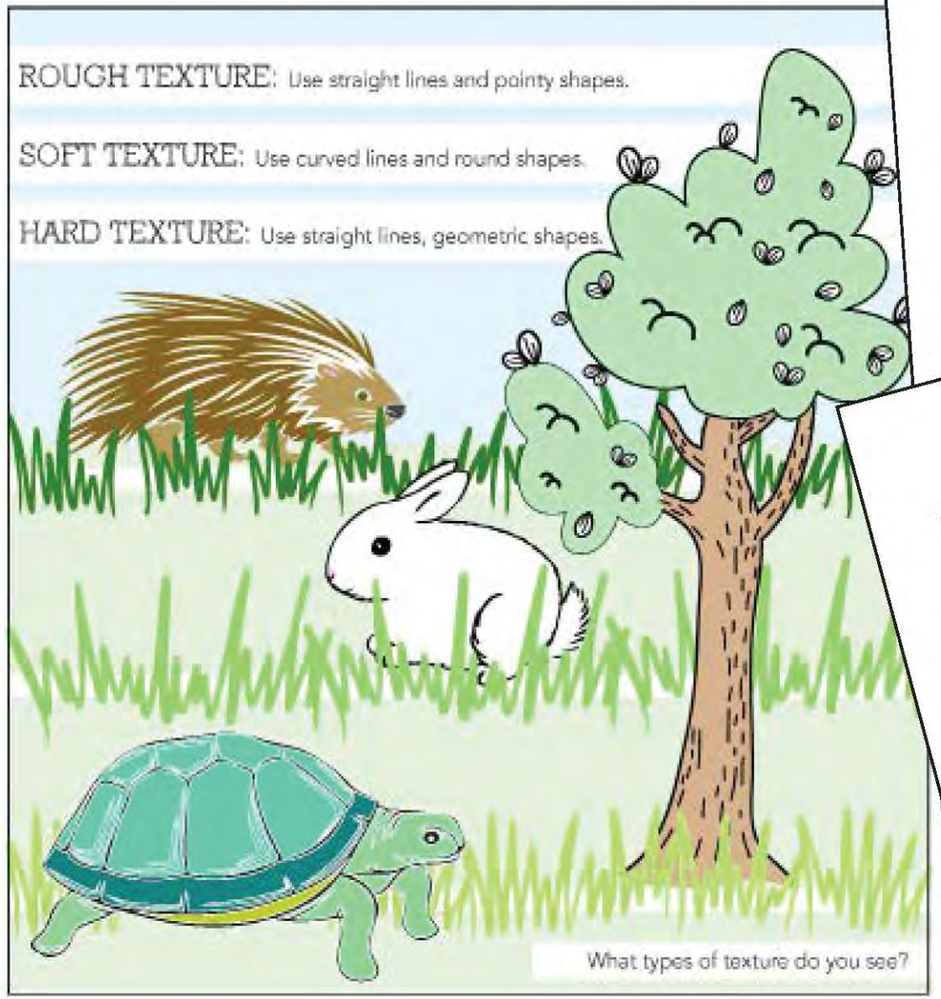
TEXTURE is the way something feels or looks like it feels.

In sculpture you can touch the art and feel the texture. With two-dimensional or flat artw
artists use lines and shapes to make the art look like it has texture.

ROUGH TEXTURE: Use straight lines and pointy shapes.

SOFT TEXTURE: Use curved lines and round shapes.

HARD TEXTURE: Use straight lines, geometric shapes.



What types of texture do you see?

ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

TEXTURE

Draw a picture below that shows rough texture, soft texture, and hard texture.
Add other textures such as bumpy, smooth, slick, scratchy, furry, or another type of texture.

ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

TEXTURE

Draw 3 animals below that show rough texture, soft texture, and hard texture.
Add other textures such as bumpy, smooth, slick, scratchy, furry, or another type of texture.

VALUE

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Black & White, Color Versions

ELEMENTS OF ART

VALUE

VALUE is the lightness or darkness of a color.

VALUE SCALE: Shows a range from light to dark.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

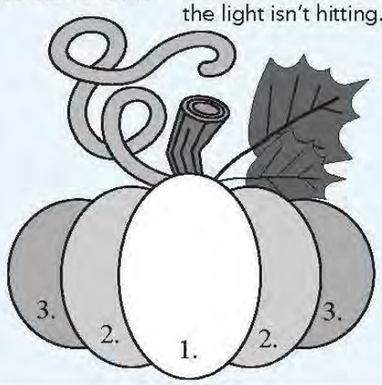
A value scale can be in color or in black and white.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Match the numbers on the pumpkins below with the numbers on the value scales.

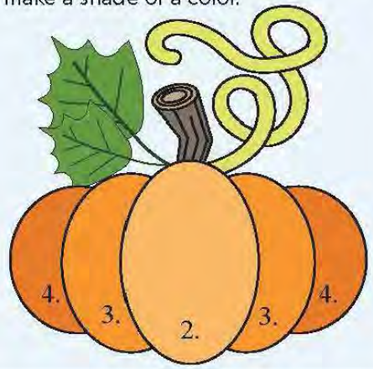
HIGHLIGHTS: Light areas show where the light is hitting.

SHADOWS: Dark areas show where the light isn't hitting.



TINTS: Mix white with a color to ma
a tint of a color.

SHADES: Mix black with a color to make a shade of a color.



© Lost Between the Lines by Whitney Pantello

ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

VALUE

Fill in the value scale below going from light to dark.
Draw a picture below, use all 5 values on your value scale in your drawing.

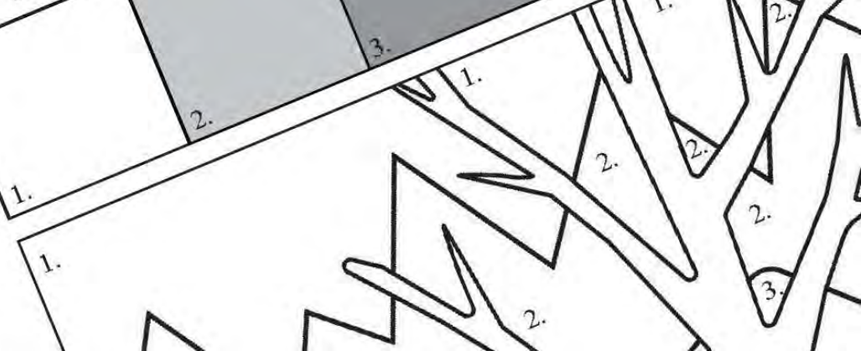
LIGHTEST → DARKEST

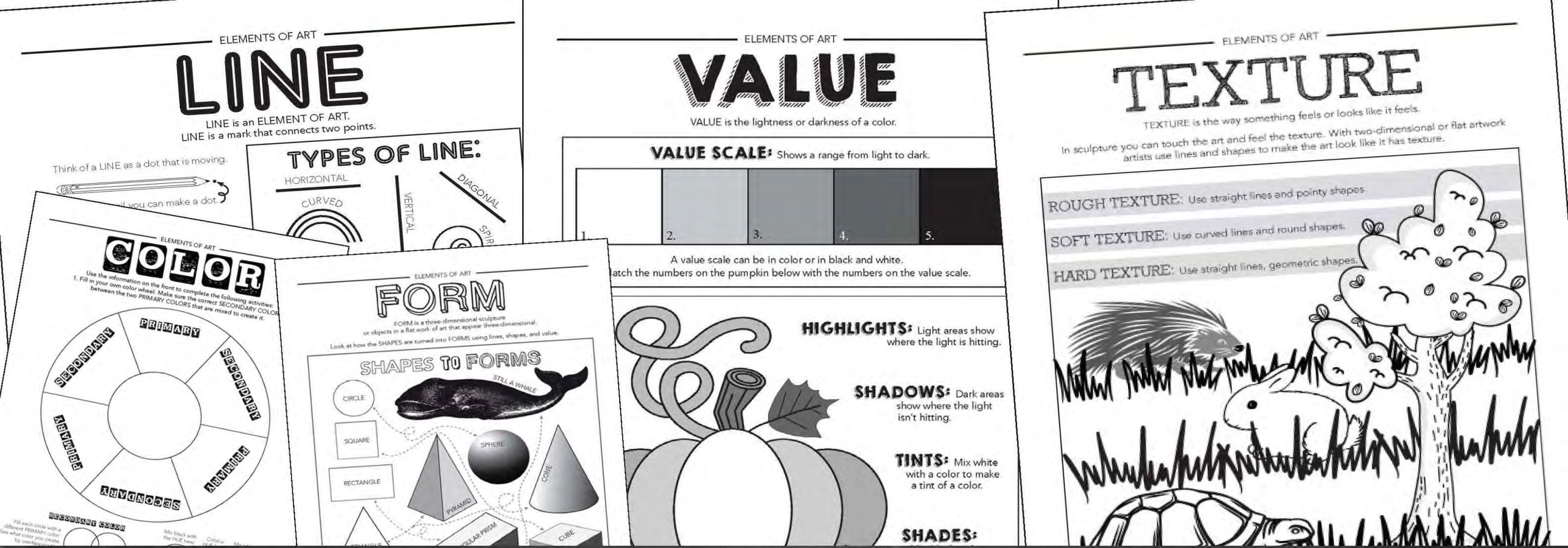
ELEMENTS OF ART NAME:

VALUE

Use a pencil to add value to the picture.
Use the numbers to match the value in the value scale to the value in the picture.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.




ELEMENTS OF ART
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LINE is a mark that connects two points.
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TYPES OF LINE:
HORIZONTAL
CURVED
VERTICAL
DIAGONAL
ELEMENTS OF ART
COLOR
PRIMARY
SECONDARY
ELEMENTS OF ART
FORM
FORM is a three-dimensional sculpture
or objects in a flat work of art that appear three-dimensional.
Look at how the SHAPES are turned into FORMS using lines, shapes, and value.
SHAPES TO FORMS
STILL A WHALE
CIRCLE
SQUARE
RECTANGLE
SPHERE
PYRAMID
CONE
CUBE
ELEMENTS OF ART
VALUE
VALUE is the lightness or darkness of a color.
VALUE SCALE: Shows a range from light to dark.
1.
2.
3.
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ELEMENTS OF ART
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ROUGH TEXTURE: Use straight lines and pointy shapes.
SOFT TEXTURE: Use curved lines and round shapes.
HARD TEXTURE: Use straight lines, geometric shapes.

BLACK & WHITE

BALANCE

Handout & Poster Sizes

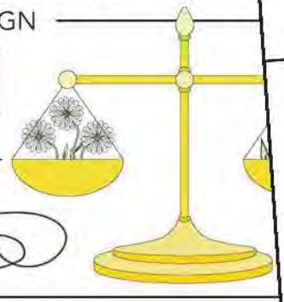
Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

BALANCE

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

BALANCE is the way elements in a work of art are arranged so all parts work well together.



VISUAL WEIGHT

- Elements in a work of art have VISUAL WEIGHT, or how much attention it grabs from the viewer.
- A big element will grab your attention first. Smaller elements will grab your attention next, creating balance.
- Three small flowers balance with one big flower.

SYMMETRICAL BALANCE

(ALSO CALLED FORMAL BALANCE)

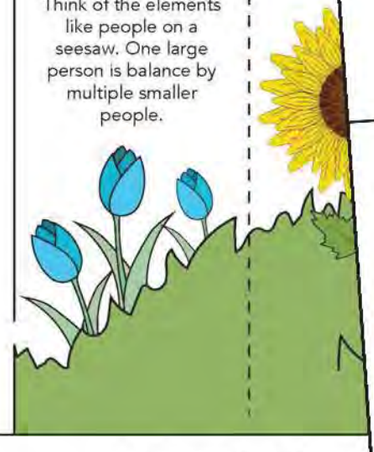
The work of art is the same on both sides of the center line.

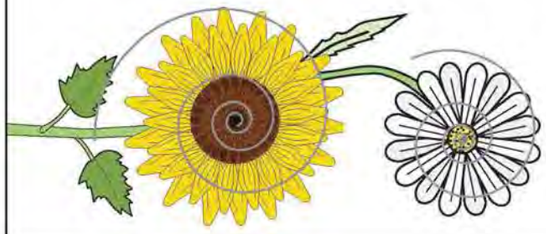
ASYMMETRICAL BA

(ALSO CALLED INFORMAL BA

The work of art is different on eac center line, but the elements BALAN

Think of the elements like people on a seesaw. One large person is balance by multiple smaller people.





RADIAL BALAN

Instead of creating BALANCE on line, RADIAL BALANCE is cre BALANCE from a central point. E are evenly placed around the c Round designs such as snowfl mandalas, flowers, and spirals RADIAL BALANCE.

NAME: _____

BALANCE

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

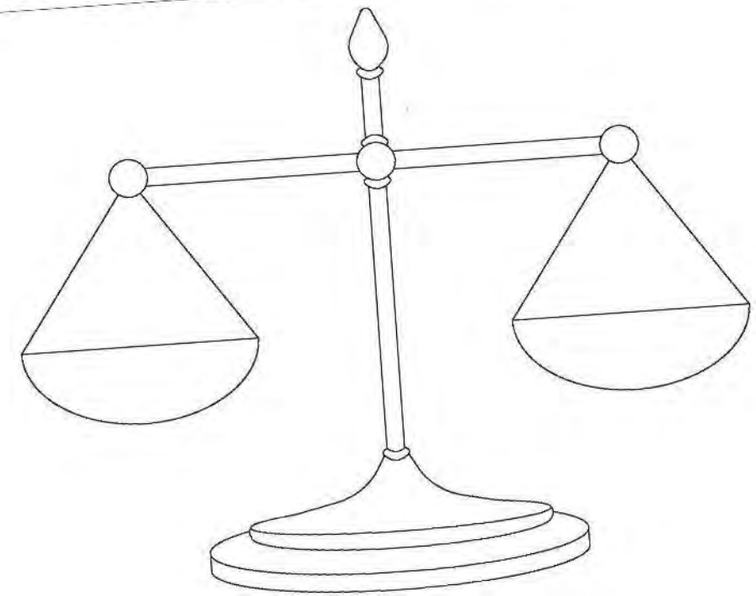
Draw objects in the scale pans below that BALANCE each other.
Remember, everything has VISUAL WEIGHT, their VISUAL WEIGHT should BALANCE each other.
Add color to the scale and your drawing.

NAME: _____

BALANCE

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

Draw objects in the scale pans below that BALANCE each other.
Remember, everything has VISUAL WEIGHT, their VISUAL WEIGHT should BALANCE each other.



PATTERN

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

CONTRAST

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

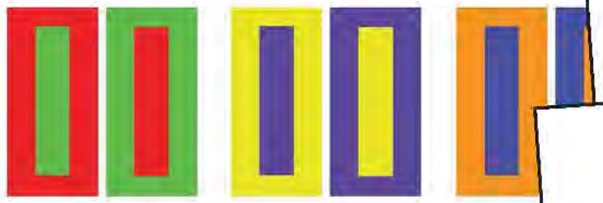
PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

CONTRAST

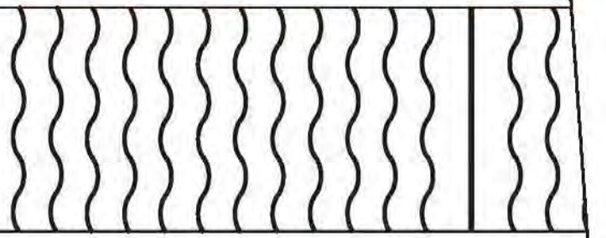
CONTRAST is putting elements together that are opposite from each other.
CONTRAST helps create interest and excitement in a work of art.
CONTRAST can help create a focal point in a work of art.

EXAMPLES OF CONTRAST

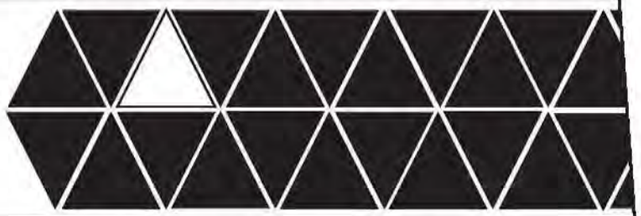
Use COLOUR to create CONTRAST in a work of art. Complementary colours have strong CONTRAST. Try putting them next to each other.



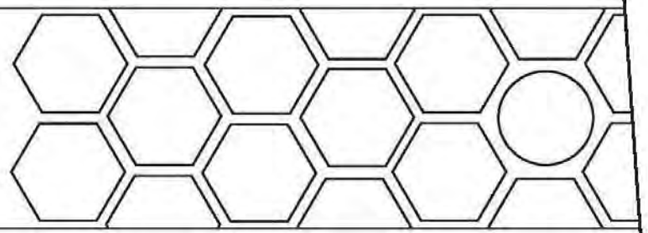
Use LINE to create CONTRAST in a work of art. Try placing straight lines in a group of wiggly lines.



Use VALUE to create CONTRAST in a work of art. Try placing light values next to dark values to create CONTRAST.



Use SHAPE to create CONTRAST in a work of art. Try placing a round shape in a group of straight edge shapes.



© Look Between the Lines by Whitney Pe

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

CONTRAST

Create a drawing or pattern in the space below. Create contrast using lines, shapes, value, and color.

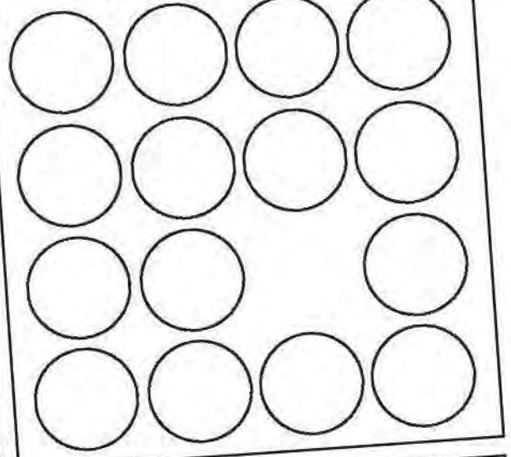
PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

CONTRAST

Try out different techniques to create CONTRAST in a work of art below.
Look at the front for ideas and to remind you how to use contrast.

Create a pattern using straight lines. Add one wiggly line to your pattern to create contrast.

Add a shape to the shapes below that adds CONTRAST to the pattern.



CONTRAST. Color one shape a different color or value
light and dark colors.

MOVEMENT

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

MOVEMENT

Create a sense of MOVEMENT in art by using the elements of art line, shape, and co
Create a sense of MOVEMENT through the principle of design, repetition.
MOVEMENT can create fun, exciting works of art.

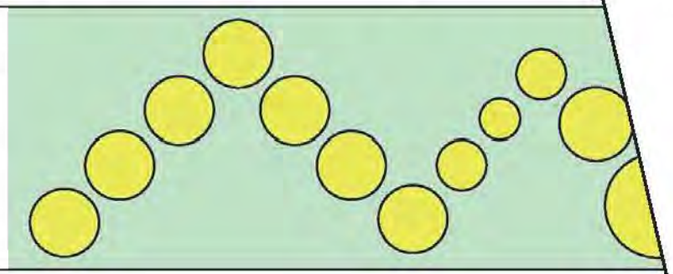
EXAMPLES OF *MOVEMENT*

DIAGONAL LINES or CURVING LINES can create a sense of movement.

ORGANIC SHAPES create more movement than geometric shapes.

BRIGHT COLOURS c
more movement th
DARK COLOURS

REPEATING objects can create a sense of MOVEMENT in a work of art. Try making the object larger and smaller to add more MOVEMENT.



A comic strip is a great way to show movement through a series of still images.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

MOVEMENT

Design your own comic strip below. Create a sense of MOVEMENT as the story continues in the boxes.

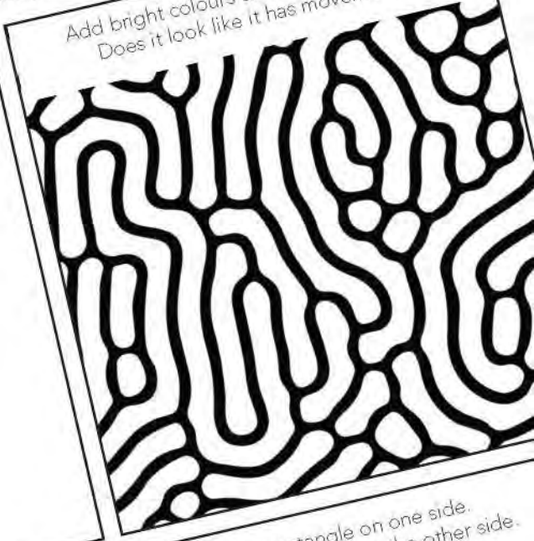
PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

MOVEMENT

Try out different techniques to create MOVEMENT in a work of art below.
Look at the front for ideas and to remind you how to create MOVEMENT.

Make a design with diagonal lines and wiggly lines. Does it look like it has movement?

Add bright colours to the pattern below.
Does it look like it has movement?



square, or rectangle on one side.
edges, on the other side.

RHYTHM

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

RHYTHM

RHYTHM can create a sense of flow, movement, and unity in a work of art.
RHYTHM can be created by repeating the elements of art such as line, shape, and colo
There are different types of RHYTHM, check out some examples below.

EXAMPLES OF RHYTHM

LTERNATING RHYTHM: When elements are repeated in a pattern.

ROGRESSIVE RHYTHM: When elements change as they repeat.

EGULAR RHYTHM: When elements are repeated in the same way.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

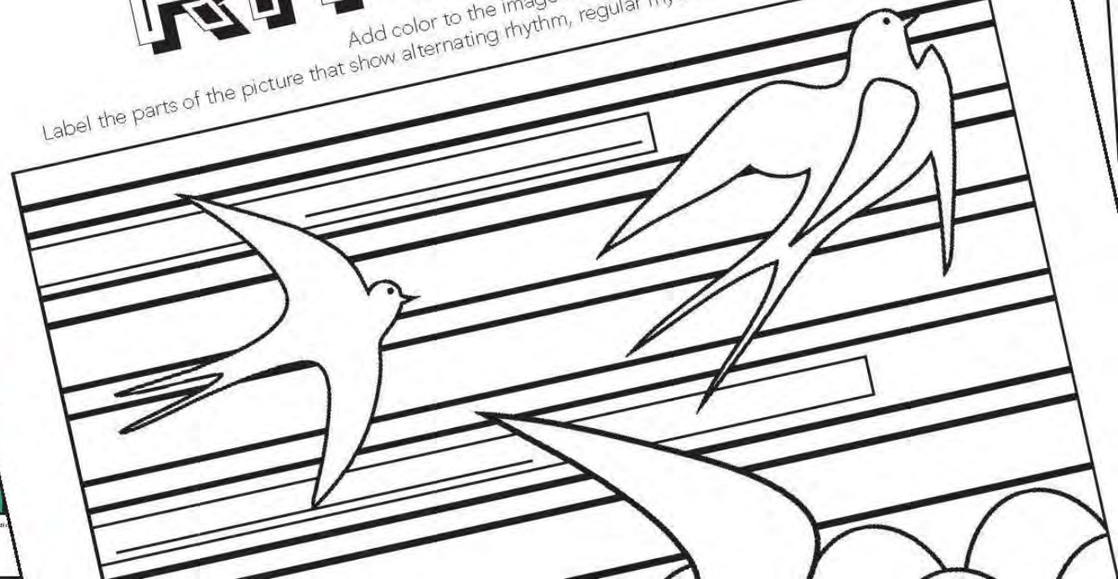
RHYTHM

Create a drawing below that shows alternating, progressive, and regular rhythm.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

RHYTHM

Add color to the image below.
Label the parts of the picture that show alternating rhythm, regular rhythm, and progressive rhythm.



REPETITION

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

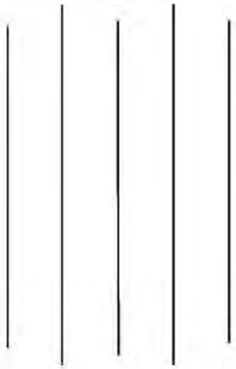
PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

REPETITION

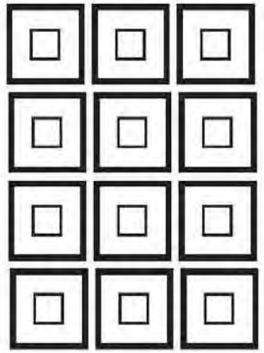
REPETITION is taking part of a work of art and copying it over and over again.
REPETITION can create PATTERNS and UNITY.
Create REPETITION by repeating elements of art such as line, shape, and colour.

EXAMPLES OF REPETITION

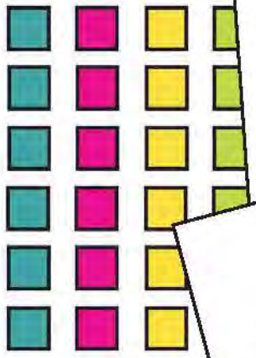
LINE
Try creating repetition by repeating lines.



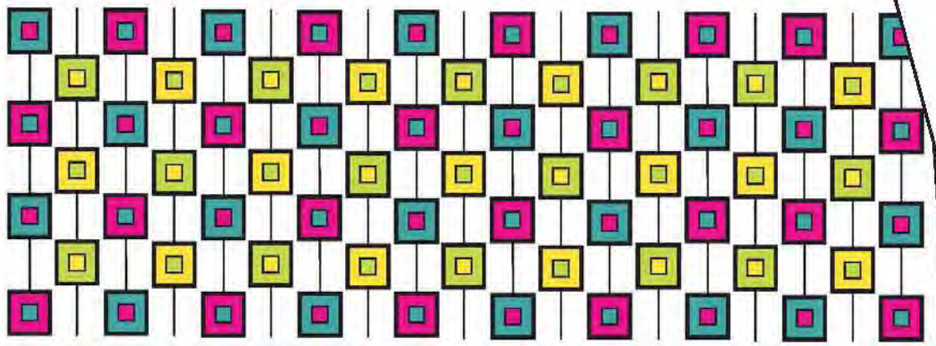
SHAPE
Try creating repetition by repeating shapes.



COLOUR
Try creating repetition b
repeating colours.



PATTERN: When elements of art are repeated in the same way it creates a PATTERN



PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

REPETITION

Test out different LINES, SHAPES, and COLOURS below.
Pick your favorites and repeat them to use REPETITION to create a PATTERN.

LINE
Try out different types of lines.

SHAPE
Try out different shapes.

COLOUR
Test out a range of colours.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

REPETITION

Add COLOURS to the repeating lines and shapes to create REPETITION and PATTERN.

UNITY

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

UNITY

UNITY makes different parts of a work of art feel like they belong together.
UNITY can be created by repeating similar lines, shapes, colors, and textures.
Similar elements will visually group objects together and create UNITY.

EXAMPLES OF UNITY

SHAPE: When shapes are similar or repeat they show UNITY.

COLOR: When colors are repeated they create UNITY.

TEXTURE: Similar or repeated textures create UNITY.

©

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

NAME:

UNITY

Create a drawing below that shows UNITY.
Repeat shapes, lines, colors, and other elements to create UNITY in your work of art.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

NAME:

UNITY

Add color, lines, and shape to the fish below. Repeat similar designs in the fish to create UNITY.

VARIETY

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

VARIETY

VARIETY means including different types of elements in a work of art.
VARIETY can be created by having different types of lines, shapes, and colors.
VARIETY makes a work of art more interesting and exciting.

EXAMPLES OF VARIETY

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

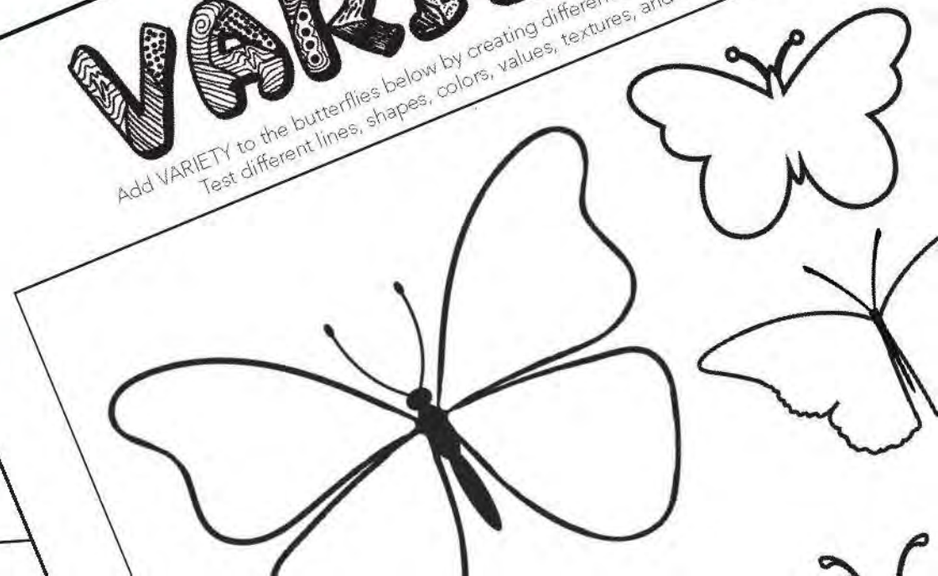
VARIETY

Create a drawing below that shows VARIETY.
Repeat shapes, lines, colors, values, and other elements to create VARIETY in your work of art.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

VARIETY

Add VARIETY to the butterflies below by creating different designs in each one.
Test different lines, shapes, colors, values, textures, and more!



EMPHASIS

Handout & Poster Sizes

Info on the Front, Activities on the Back

Color and Colour Versions

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

EMPHASIS

EMPHASIS helps bring your attention to a part of a work of art.
EMPHASIS can be created through leading lines, adding different color, size, or other elem
EMPHASIS helps create a focal point in a work of art.

EXAMPLES OF EMPHASIS

EADING LINES: Have lines pointing to an area to EMPHASIZE it.

OLOR: Place an object with different colors in a group of one color to EMPHASIZE it.

ZE: Make an object larger than other objects to EMPHASIZE it.

PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

EMPHASIS

Create a drawing below. EMPHASIZE one part of your drawing to create a focal point.
TIPS: make the object larger than the rest, have lines pointing to it, make it a different color, texture, or shape.

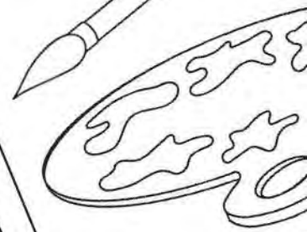
PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN NAME:

EMPHASIS

Create EMPHASIS in each section below. Add color to all the images and follow the direction to add other elements to EMPHASIZE the focal point.

Draw three objects that are the same. Draw one larger than the others to emphasize it.

Use leading lines, or lines pointing to an object, to emphasize ONE of the objects below.



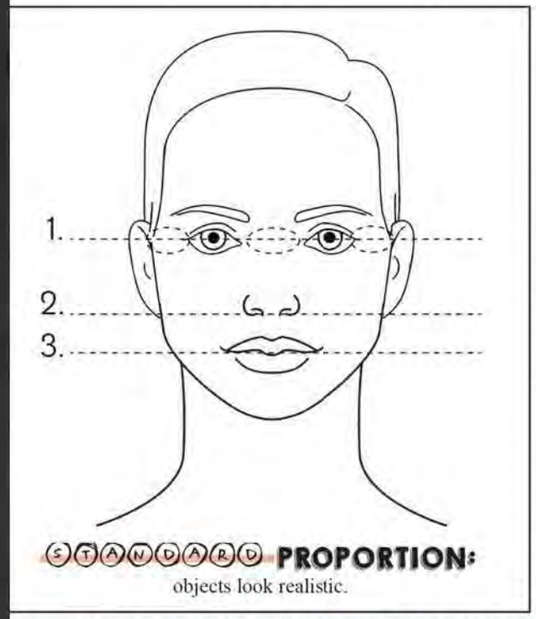
PROPORTION

Handout & Poster Sizes
Info on the Front, Activities on the Back
Color and Colour Versions

PROPORTION & SCALE

PROPORTION is the size of parts compared to a whole.

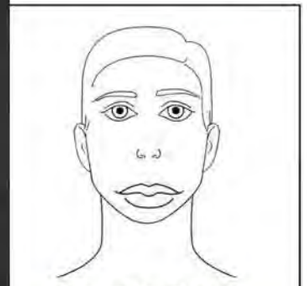
SCALE is the size of an object compared to another object.



STANDARD PROPORTION:
objects look realistic.

REALISTIC FACIAL PROPORTION:

1. The eyes generally fall in the center of the face and there is an eye width between the eyes.
2. The nose falls halfway between the eyes and the chin.
3. The mouth falls halfway between the nose and the chin.



ALTERED PROPORTION:
objects don't appear realistic.

MONUMENTAL PROPORTION:
objects are larger than normal.

MINIATURE PROPORTION:
objects are smaller than normal.

Name: _____

PROPORTION & SCALE

Draw a picture that shows either ALTERED or REALISTIC **PROPORTION.**

Draw a picture that shows **MINIATURE PROPORTION.**

Draw a picture that shows **MONUMENTAL PROPORTION.**

Fill in the facial features using **STANDARD PROPORTION.**

Fill in the facial features using **ALTERED PROPORTI**

POSTERS

17 PRINTABLE POSTERS

TEACHERS LOVE MY ART ACTIVITIES:

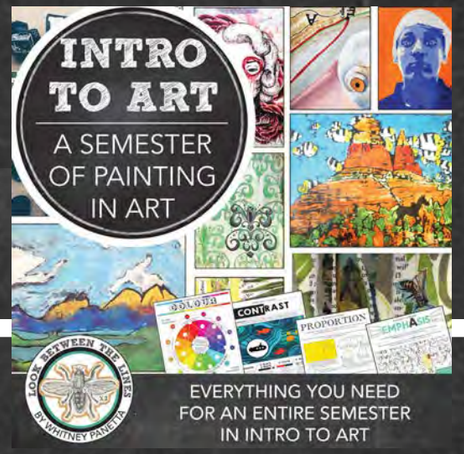
★★★★★

"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:



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.