

Name: _____.

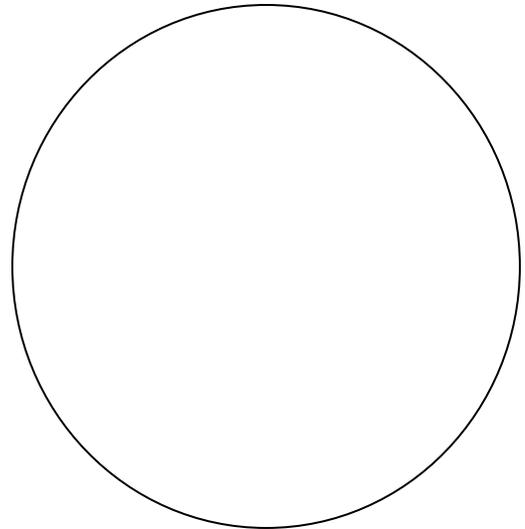
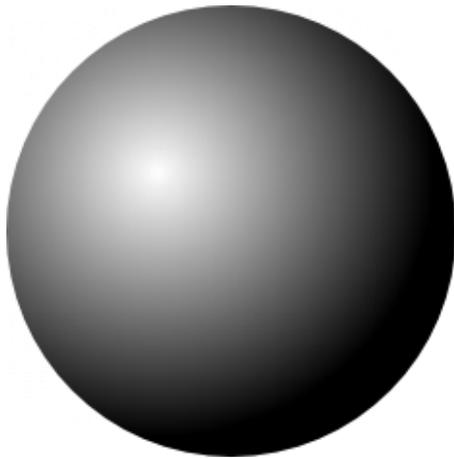
Visual Art Summer Course Pack

Follow the instructions in this booklet and work your way through all of the activities. You will need your sketchbook for some of the exercises. Use your creativity and have fun!

Value: refers to light and dark of a neutral or colour. Value contrast helps us to see and understand 2D work.

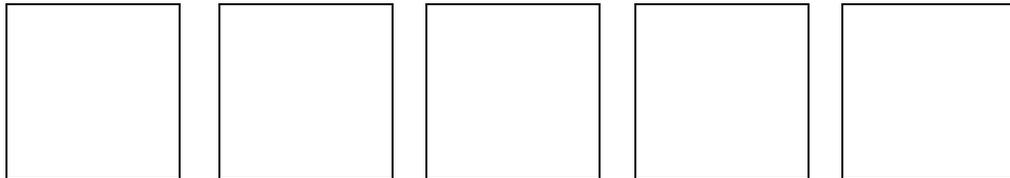
Using value shade in this circle to make it look 3D

Example



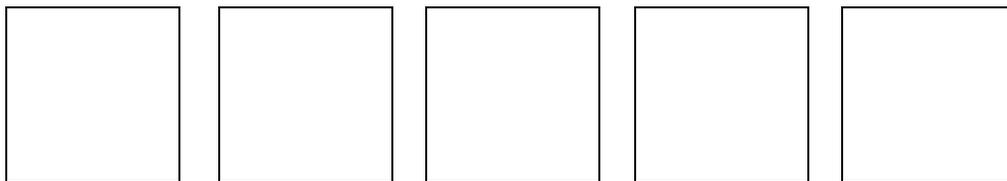
Create a **value scale** using H, 2B, and 4B pencils

Light
(H pencil)



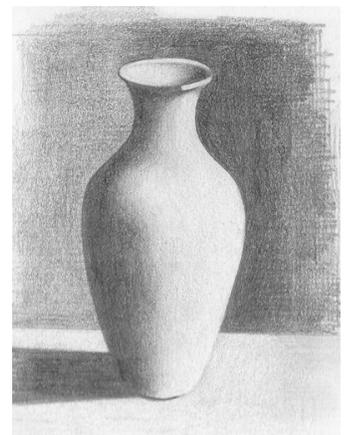
Dark
(4B pencil)

Create a value scale using a colored pencil crayon (Hint– Blue, Red, and Green work really well)



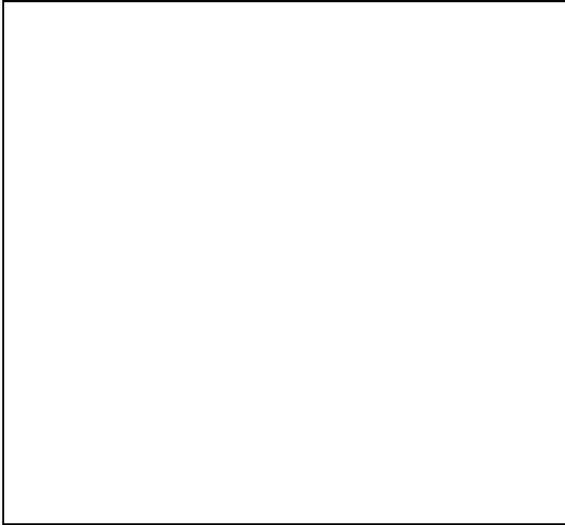
Sketch Book: In your sketch book draw a picture of a household object like a kettle or a spoon using only pencil. Add value to make the object look 3D

Example →

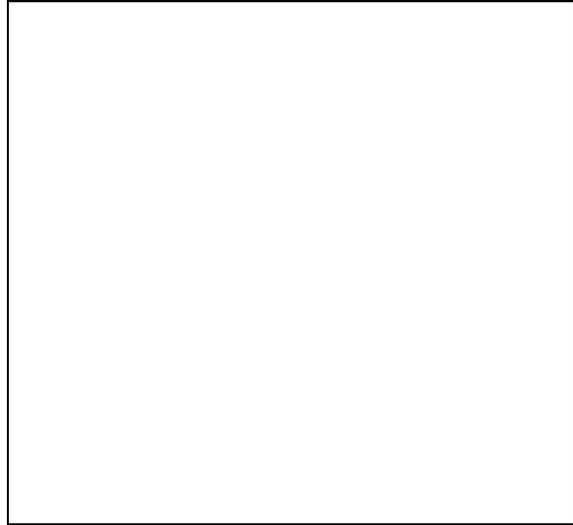


Shape: an area that is contained within an implied line, or is seen and identified because of colour or value changes. Shapes have 2 dimensions (length and width); they can be inorganic & organic

Fill this box with Organic Shapes



Fill this box with Inorganic shapes



Sketch Book: In your sketch book draw a picture that uses only organic shapes or only inorganic shapes. It can be of anything.

Example →

Balance: refers to the distribution of visual weight in a work of art. It can be symmetrical, asymmetrical, or radial.

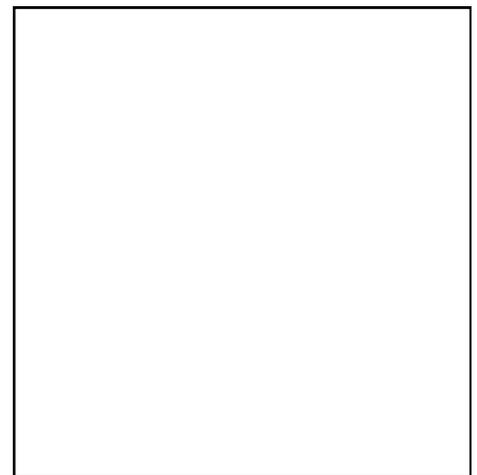
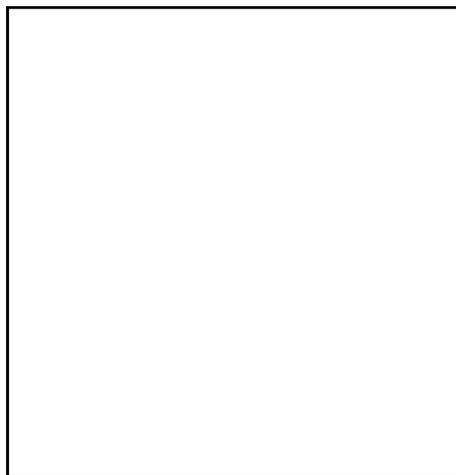
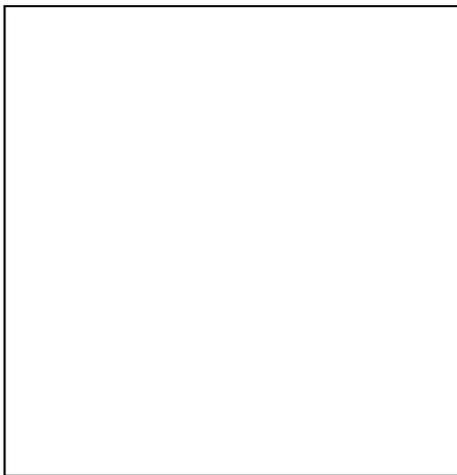
Draw a small picture in each box using one of the types of balance



Symmetrical

Radial

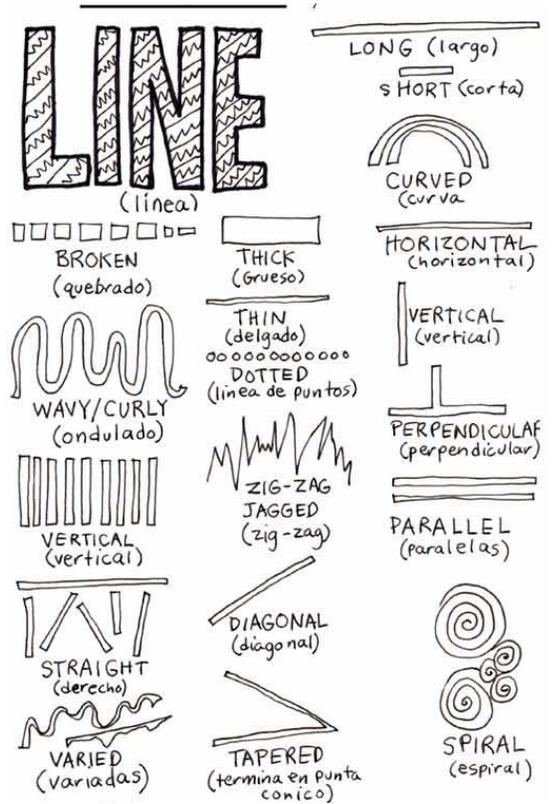
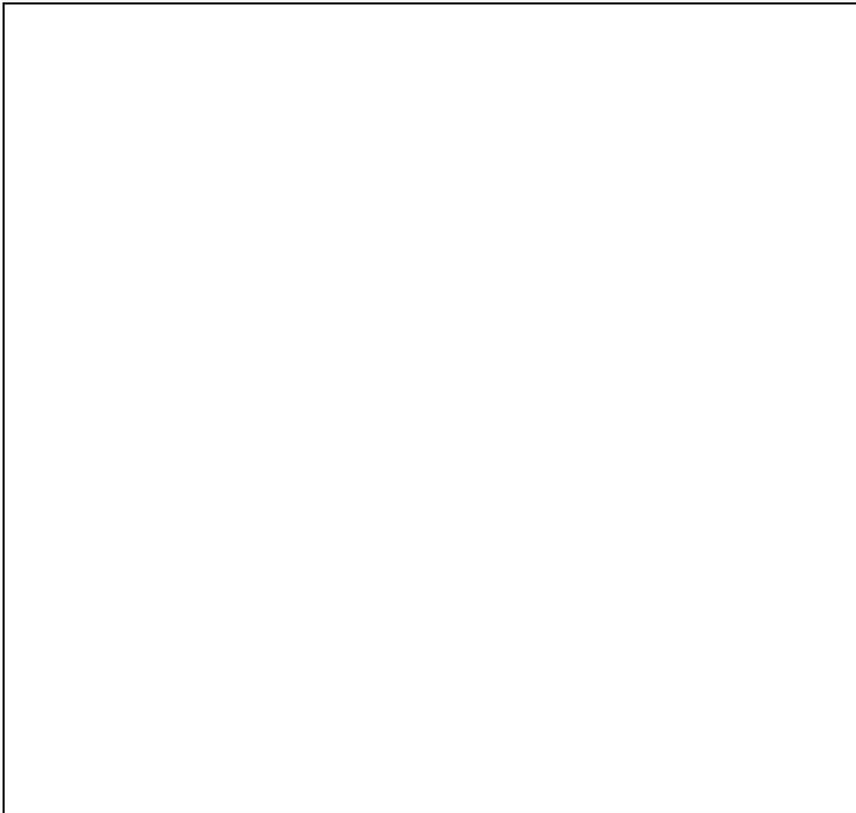
Asymmetrical



Sketch Book: In your sketchbook create a geometric abstraction piece that uses one kind of shape and one kind of balance (you may choose any combo you like)

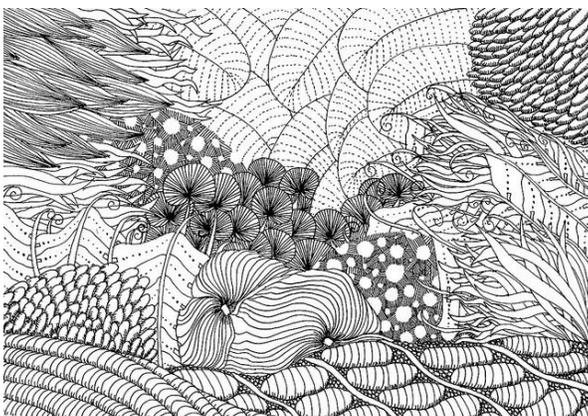
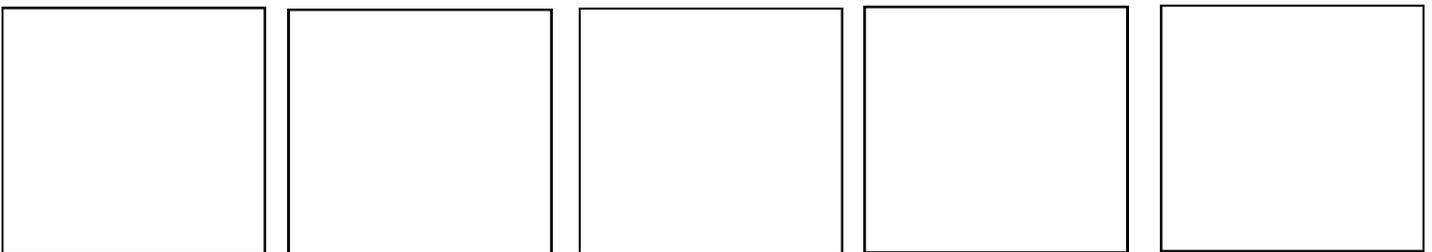
Line: The “visual path left by a moving point” It can take the look of many different widths, lengths and types.

Draw a picture in the box that uses each type of line from the chart.



Pattern: uses the elements of design in planned or random repetitions to enhance surfaces of artwork. Patterns increase visual excitement by enriching surface interest.

Draw out a new pattern in each box

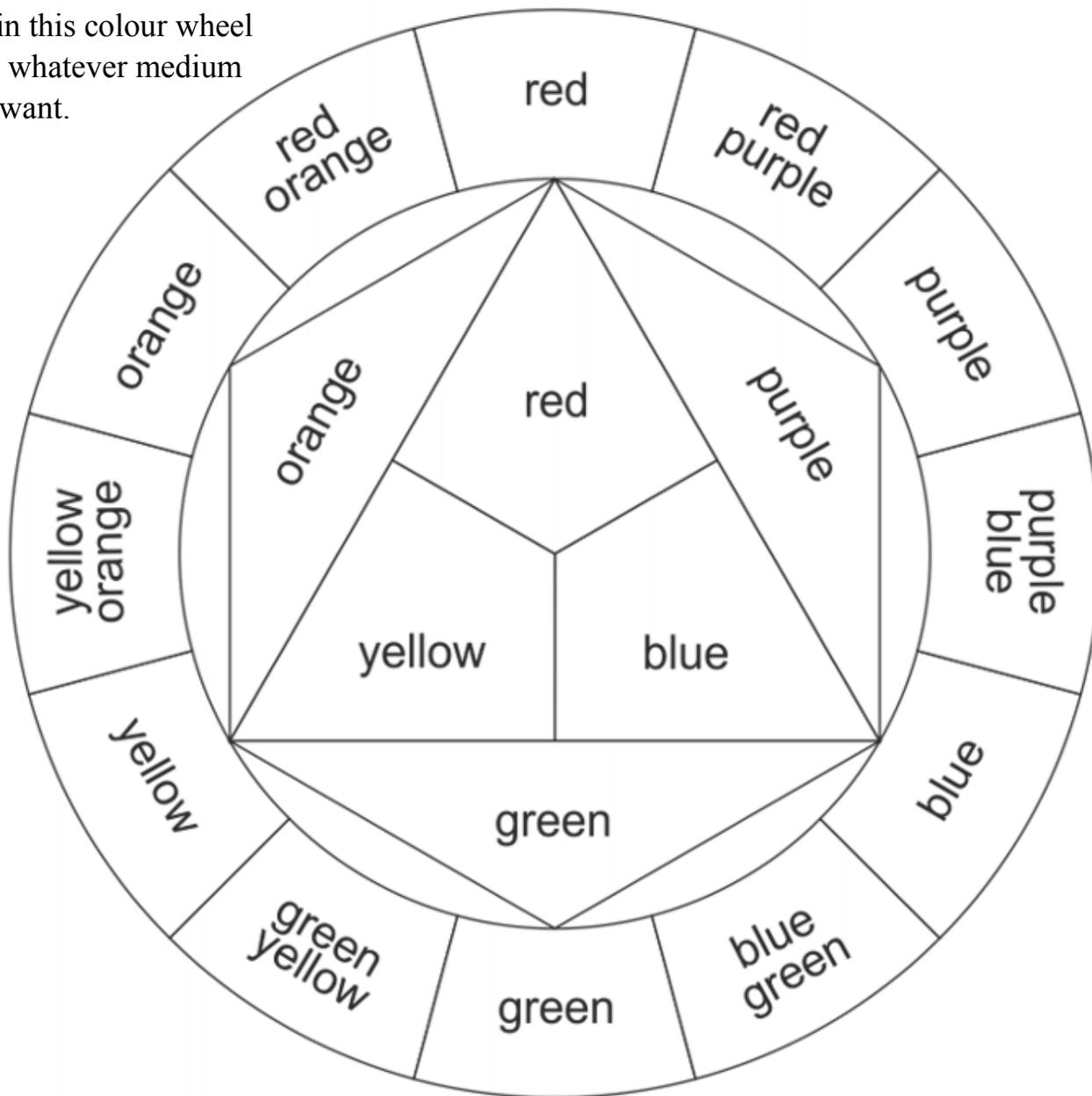


Sketch Book: In your sketch book create an image using only black pen. See how many different lines and patterns you can fit in. the more you add the better it will look.

← Example

Colour: depends on light because it is made of light. There must be light for us to see colour. There are many different types of colour theory that you can use to enhance your art. Below are some of the ways you can use colour successfully.

Fill in this colour wheel with whatever medium you want.



Sketch book: In your sketch book choose one colour theory from the list and create a work of art that uses only that type of colour.

Cool colour
Warm colour

Primary colours
Secondary colours

Complimentary colours
Monochromatic colour

Space: in artwork can be real or implied (illusion). Actual space is a 3D volume that can be empty or filled with objects; it has width, height and depth.

Fill in this box with a landscape that uses all the different picture planes.

Background

Horizon Line

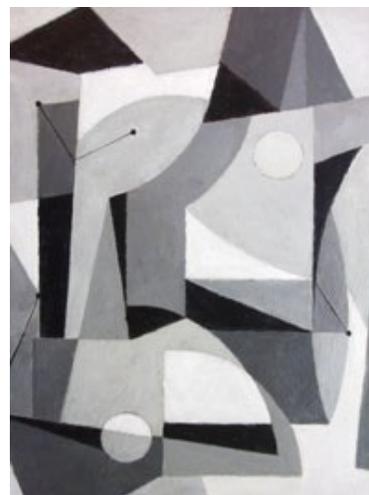
Middle ground

Foreground

Contrast: refers to differences in the elements of design. Contrasts create visual excitement and add interest.

Using contrast create a picture with negative and positive space and any other element

Example



I hope you had fun working your way through these key visual art ideas. Anything that you make can be brought in for 'THE WALL' next year to share with your new class. So get creative and get drawing!

Have a Sensational Summer