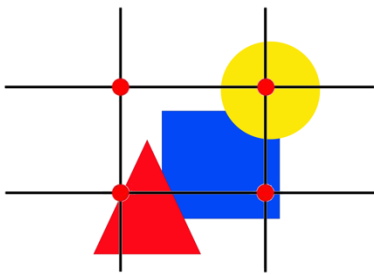
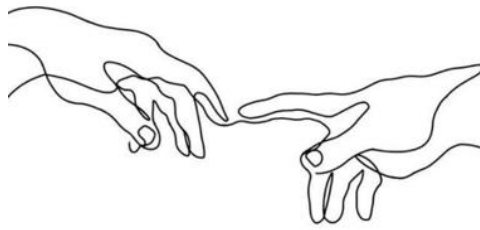


The Formal Elements in Art

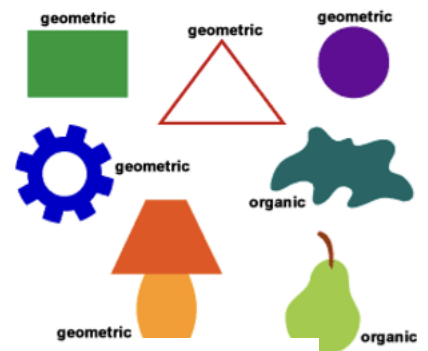
The Formal Elements are the parts used to make a piece of artwork. The art elements are **line, shape, space, form, tone, texture, pattern, colour and composition**. They are often used together, and how they are organised in a piece of art determines what the finished piece will look like. Artists consider each of the formal elements carefully when making their artwork.



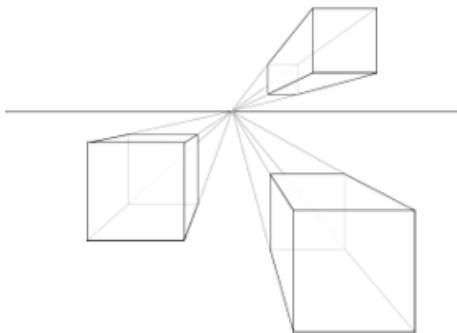
COMPOSITION



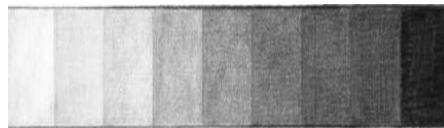
LINE



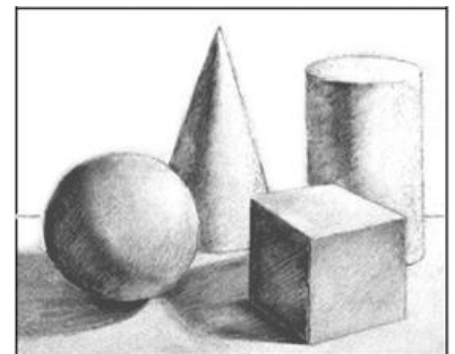
SHAPE



SPACE



TONE



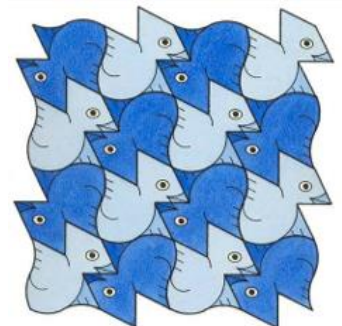
FORM



TEXTURE



COLOUR



PATTERN

HOMEWORK 1

Line

Line is the path left by a moving point. For example, a pencil or a brush dipped in paint.

A line can take many forms. It can be horizontal, diagonal or curved. It can also change over its length, starting off curved and ending up horizontal, for example.

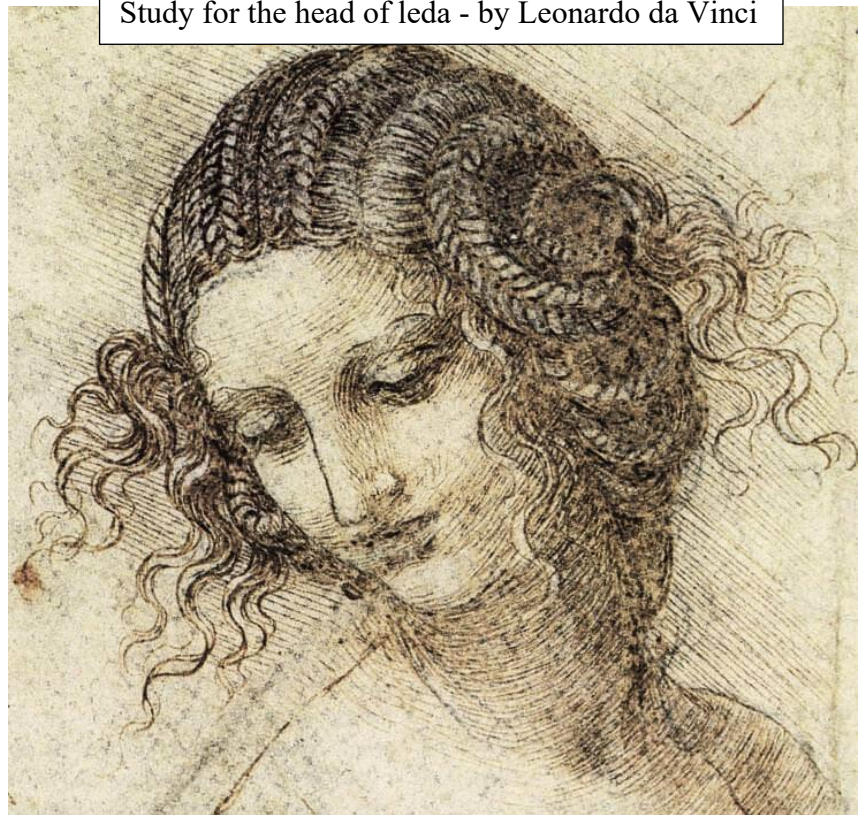
Line can be used to show many different qualities, such as:

- contours – showing the shape and form of something
- feelings or expressions – a short, hard line gives a different feeling to a more flowing one
- movements

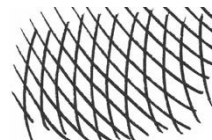
When analysing artwork, we look at the artist's use of the formal elements and the 'quality' of line used.

Leonardo da Vinci is famous for his many drawings of the human form, animals, nature and inventions. Look how the artist has used different qualities of line to describe this figure. He uses curved **hatching** lines that follow the form of the face showing the contours, and **cross hatching** to make darker areas of shadow. The figure's hair has more **expressive**, soft, loose lines in addition to further detailed, directional hatching lines within the plaits.

Study for the head of Leda - by Leonardo da Vinci



HATCHING



CROSS HATCHING



EXPRESSIVE

Continuous Line Drawing



Definition: A continuous line drawing is produced without ever lifting the drawing instrument from the page. This means that, in addition to outlines and internal shapes, the pencil must move back and forth across the surface of the paper, with lines doubling back on each other, so that the drawing is one free-flowing, unbroken line. This drawing method develops confidence and drawing speed and encourages your eyes and hand and brain to work together. Continuous line drawings work best with in-depth observation of your subject, without interference from your thinking mind.