
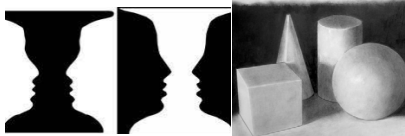


# Knowledge organiser Colour Theory and Shape

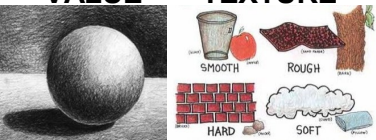
**LINE** **SHAPE**



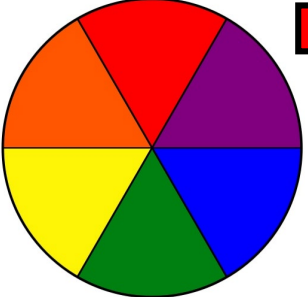
**SPACE** **FORM**



**VALUE** **TEXTURE**

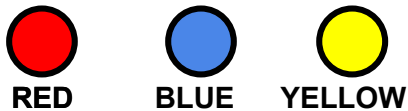


**COLOUR**

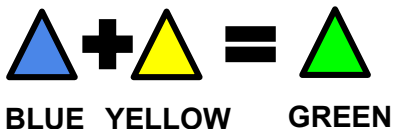
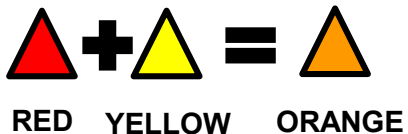
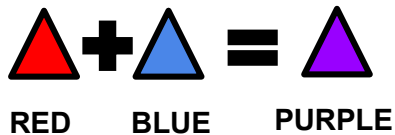


**7 Elements of art:**

**Primary Colours** - cannot be made, creates other colours

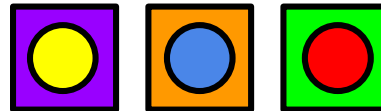


**Secondary Colours** - created by mixing two primary colours together



**Colour scheme** - a group of colours organised to be used in an artwork or design

**Complementary Colours**



Three pairs of colours that sit opposite on the colour wheel. They work well together and make each other look bright and bold.

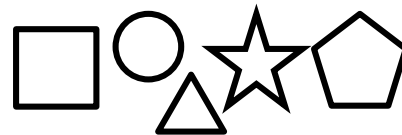
**Warm colours**



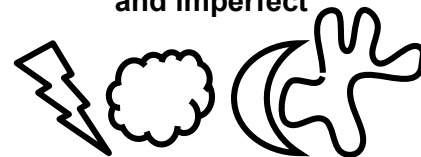
**Cool colours**



**Geometric shape** - it is a mathematical shape with a name, regular and perfect



**Organic shape** - it is a natural free flowing shape without a mathematical name, irregular and imperfect

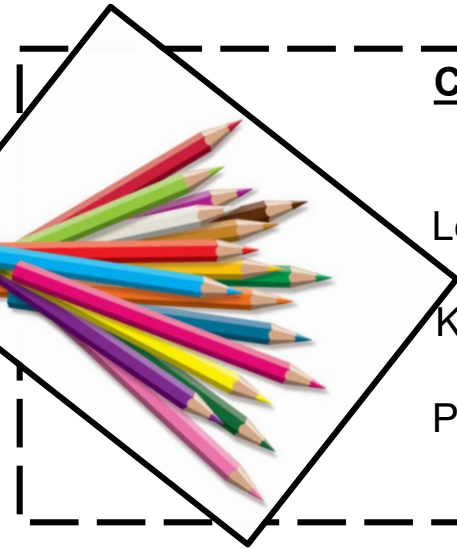


**Patterns** - the repeat of an object or shape



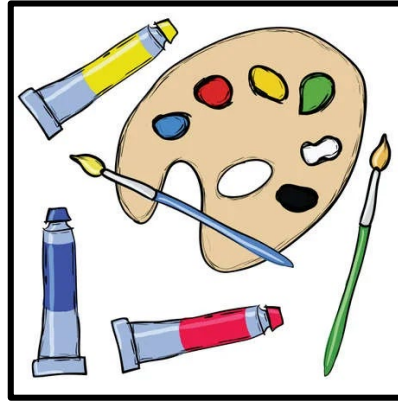
**Collage** - glueing different materials onto the main backing





### Colour Pencil shading

Shade in the same direction,  
Leave no white gaps for a smooth texture,  
Keep it neat and stay in the lines or area,  
Press harder for a solid, bright, bold colour



### Acrylic paint-

Paint in the direction the shapes flow,  
To create secondary colours you need to mix equal amounts of each primary colour,  
Don't add too much water as it makes it more opaque,  
Be neat and stay in the lines,  
Do not overload the paintbrush,  
Clean paint brushes after as they can get damaged



### Collage

Rip or cut your material to what you want it to be,  
Cut slowly for a neat edge,  
Glue away from book so there are no glue marks,  
Glue the side with the drawing outline down to the paper

