

Art Concepts	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Color									
1. There are three primary colors (R,Y,B).	X	X	X						
2. Colors have value - light and dark.	X	X	X	X			X		
3. Colors have intensity - bright and dull.	X		X			X		X	
4. Colors may have an effect on other colors.									X
5. Colors change when used in different proportions.		X	X				X		
6. Colors change when used in different positions.								X	
7. Colors change with different backgrounds and neighbors		X	X		X				X
8. Bright colors are joyful and exciting.					X		X		
9. Drab colors are quiet and sober.					X			X	
10. Dark colors are heavy and somber.			X					X	
11. Light colors are delicate and fragile.			X			X			
12. Warm colors are exciting.	X	X	X			X		X	
13. Cool colors are quiet.	X	X	X			X			X
14. Opposites or complementary colors clash.						X			
15. Similar colors harmonize.								X	
16. Monochromatic color schemes harmonize.									X
17. Equal amounts of many different colors is chaotic.					X				X
18. Dark tones recede -light tones advance (perspective).							X		
19. Secondary colors are formed by using 2 primary colors.	X	X		X				X	
20. Tertiary colors are formed by using a P and a S color.						X			X
21. God gave us the gift of color.	X								
Shape & Form									
1. Shapes and Forms are areas with boundaries.		X	X	X			X		
2. Shapes and forms may relate in color.				X				X	
3. Shapes and forms may relate in size.					X				X
4. Shapes and forms may relate in texture.						X	X		
5. Proportions of forms are important (variety).		X	X		X			X	
6. Positions of forms can show perspective.	X	X	X		X				X
7. Overlapping of shapes can show perspective.							X		
8. Both sight and touch are important in sculpture.	X	X	X	X				X	
9. Higher shapes appear more distant, lower ones closer.									X
10. Shading with color can be used to suggest form.						X	X		
11. God has put many pleasing forms into nature.	X	X		X			X		
12. The four basic solids are: cube, cone, sphere, cylinder.					X			X	
13. Basic shapes are regular geometrical figures, irregular plane figures, or free forms.	X	X	X			X			X
Composition									
1. Negative space is unused areas between lines and forms.				X	X	X	X	X	X
2. There must be a balance of space, shapes, and lines.		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Planning and organizing are important.		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Texture									
1. God gave us the sense of touch to experience texture.	X								
2. There are a variety of textures.	X	X	X					X	X
3. Texture must first be experienced.		X	X	X				X	

4. Texture can be created in many ways.	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Rhythm, Pattern, & Repetition									
1. Rhythm in art produces eye movement.				X	X	X			X
2. Repeated lines can create pattern.	X	X	X	X			X		
3. Repeated shapes can create pattern.	X	X	X	X				X	
4. Repeated colors can create pattern.	X	X	X			X	X		
5. Repeated texture can create pattern.								X	
6. Rhythm means contrasts and motions, not monotony.									X
7. Rhythmic repetition of visual elements can create a feeling of movement that can be extended to the edges of the composition and even beyond.				X					X
8. Identical repetition can be monotonous.						X			X
9. God has put a great deal of rhythm, pattern, and design in nature.	X					X	X	X	X
Dominance & Center of Interest									
1. Small among big.			X	X			X		
2. Big among small.		X	X	X			X		
3. Detailed among plain.				X				X	
4. Dark in light setting.		X	X	X			X		
5. Light in dark setting.		X	X	X			X	X	
6. Bright in dull setting.					X			X	
7. Warm in cool setting.						X		X	
8. Cool shape in warm setting.									X
9. A dominant factor may be a center of interest.		X	X						X
10. A dominant factor may be a mood.		X	X						X
Balance									
1. Formal balance is symmetrical.				X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Informal balance is asymmetrical (more possibilities)				X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Radiation is also a type of balance.							X		
4. All living creatures are balanced.							X	X	X
Variety & Contrast									
1. Contrast and variety with the use of color.						X	X	X	X
2. Contrast and variety with big & small shapes.				X			X	X	X
3. Contrast and variety with the use of texture.					X		X	X	X
Perspective									
1. Brighter objects appear closer.					X			X	
2. More distant objects will show less detail.					X			X	
3. Larger objects appear closer or objects of equal size appear smaller as their distance from the view increases				X			X		
4. Lines get closer as they go farther.									X
5. 1 point perspective						X			X
6. 2 point perspective.									X
7. Far-away objects appear higher.				X				X	
8. Partly overlapped objects appear farther away than whole objects.					X		X		
9. Parallel lines appear to come together as they move						X			

