

Element of Design: SHAPE

Shape:

- When a line curves around and crosses itself or another line it creates a shape.
- A shape is 2-dimensional; **it has length, width but *no depth***. Shapes are flat.

Categories of Shapes:

Geometric Shapes:

- These shapes are easy to recognize: circles, triangles, squares and rectangles.
- They are often found in architecture and many manufactured and hand-made products are based on geometric shapes.

Draw an example of geometric shapes here:

Organic Shapes:

- These shapes are free-flowing and found in nature
- They are often curved or rounded and appear in a variety of irregular shapes: Pears, maple leaves, flowers etc...

Draw an example of organic shapes here:

Look at the shapes below and identify whether they are Geometric or Organic?



**Geometric
or
Organic**



**Geometric
or
Organic**



**Geometric
or
Organic**



**Geometric
or
Organic**

Shapes Express:

Just like line, shapes communicate certain feelings. We associate shapes with similar ones in real life. Any feeling you have about an object will affect your feelings about the artistic work and bring back memories of that/those objects.

CURVY SHAPES

To **please and soothe** a viewer, the artist should use **organic shapes**, which remind us of worn stones. These shapes and forms tempt us to touch them and are comfortable.

Draw an example of curvy shapes here:

ANGULAR SHAPES

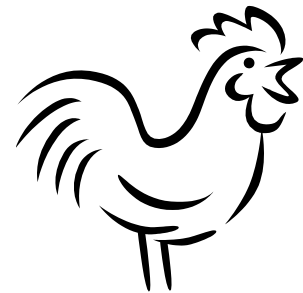
Zigzag outlines with pointed projections remind us of **sharp and jagged** things. With these types of objects we remember the **pain** of broken glass and we project that memory of a feeling onto a work of art that looks similar.

Draw an example of angular shapes here:

Positive Shapes:

In artwork the positive shape is the subject matter or the main image.

Shade the positive shape



Negative Shapes:

In artwork the negative shape is the space around the subject matter of main image.

Shade the negative shape

