

Eight substantive concepts which underpin the procedural knowledge developed through the CRSAAT primary art curriculum

Line	Line is a mark made upon a surface using a drawing tool or brush. Lines can be thought of as having weight (thick, thin) and direction (horizontal, vertical, zigzag, diagonal, curly, curved, spiral) Lines can be used to create shape, pattern, texture, space, movement and optical illusion in design. The use of lines allows artists to demonstrate delicacy or force . A line can be used to express various moods and feelings .
Tone	Tone refers to the visible lightness or darkness of a colour. Tone is relevant to the lightness or darkness of any colour, but its importance is easiest to visualize in a work with no colours other than black, white, and a grayscale.
Colour	Colours have three main characteristics– hue (blue, red, green, etc.), tone (spectrum of light and dark) and intensity (spectrum of bright and dark) – all contributing to what the colour communicates and how it is used. Colour is often associated with warmth and coolness. Artists vary the tone and intensity of colour to create contrast within a composition.
Pattern	A pattern is a design in which lines, shapes, forms or colours are repeated. Patterns can be regular or irregular . Artists often look to establish motifs which are the visually distinctive elements of repeated patterns.
Texture	The two main types of texture are actual and visual. Actual, or physical texture , refers to the real tactile properties of a design. Visual texture is the illusion of texture, created by other design elements.
Shape	Shapes are areas of enclosed space that are two-dimensional. Shapes are flat , and can only have height and width. The two different categories of shapes are: geometric and organic . Geometric shapes are mathematical, like circles and squares. Organic shapes come from nature, like clouds and leaves.
Form	A form is a shape in three dimensions , and, like shapes, can be geometric or organic . Geometric forms are forms that are mathematical, regular and precise, often found in architecture and the built environment. Organic forms are those that are free-flowing, curvy, sinewy, and are not symmetrical or easily measurable or named. They most often occur in nature, as in the shapes of flowers, branches, leaves, clouds, animals and the human figure. Form is a concept integral to sculpture .
Space	In art, space refers to how a piece of artwork is organized - the area above, below, and within components of a piece. The relationship between these areas – foreground, background, and middle ground – is strategically utilized by artists to give the illusion of depth to a flat surface.