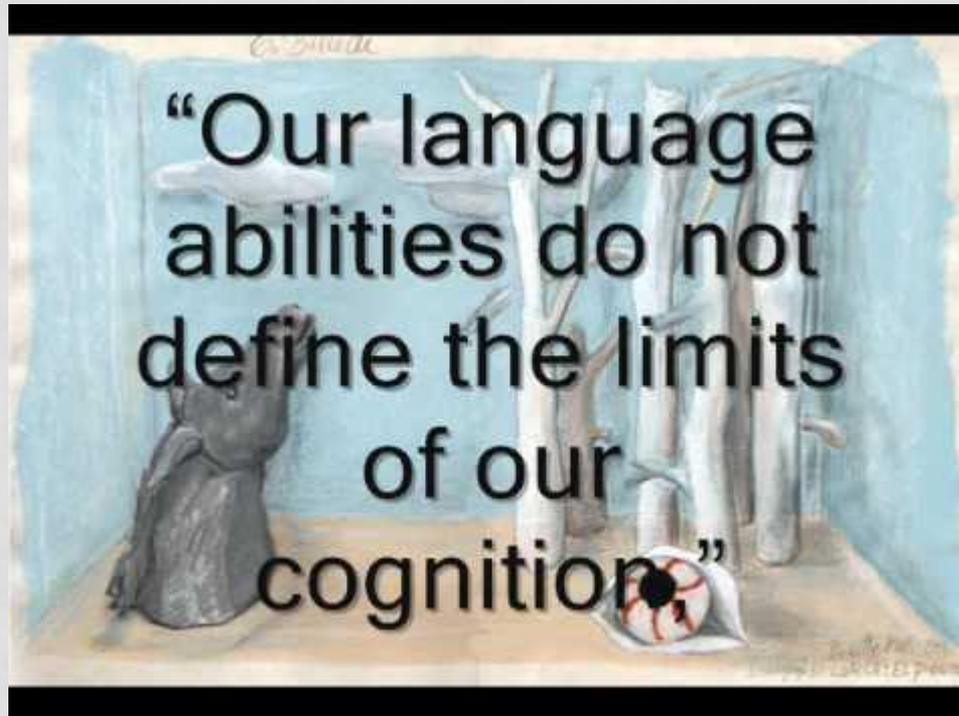


VISUAL LITERACY

OUR FIRST LANGUAGE

IT'S MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE
Presented by Carol Skolas



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6MBo2Ak4gXU&t=548s>
student directed

Students retain information

- 30% from lecture/ verbal delivery
- 60% when a visual is anchored to the content

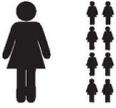
Linking verbal and visual information helps students learn to make connections, relationships and think critically

Elements and Principles of Design

The Elements of Design (the tools to make art)

Line		Horizontal, vertical, diagonal, straight, curved, dotted, broken thick, thin.
Shape		2D (two dimensional)/ flat Geometric (square, circle, oval, triangle) Organic (all other shapes)
Form		3D (three dimensional), Geometric (cube, sphere, cone), Organic (all other forms such as: people, animals, tables, chairs, etc).
Colour		Refers to the wavelengths of light. Refers to hue (name), value (lightness/darkness), intensity (saturation, or amount of pigment), and temperature (warm and cool). Relates to tint, tone and shade.
Value		The lightness or darkness of an image (or part of an image).
Texture		The feel, appearance, thickness, or stickiness of a surface (for example: smooth, rough, silky, furry).
Space		The area around, within, or between images or parts of an image (relates to perspective). Positive and negative space.

The Principles of Design (how to use the tools to make art)

Pattern		A regular arrangement of alternated or repeated elements (shapes, lines, colours) or motifs.
Contrast		The juxtaposition of different elements of design (for example: rough and smooth textures, dark and light values) in order to highlight their differences and/or create visual interest, or a focal point.
Emphasis		Special attention/importance given to one part of a work of art (for example, a dark shape in a light composition). Emphasis can be achieved through placement, contrast, colour, size, repetition... Relates to focal point.
Balance		A feeling of balance results when the elements of design are arranged symmetrically or asymmetrically to create the impression of equality in weight or importance.
Proportion/Scale		The relationship between objects with respect to size, number, and so on, including the relation between parts of a whole.
Harmony		The arrangement of elements to give the viewer the feeling that all the parts of the piece form a coherent whole.
Rhythm/Movement		The use of recurring elements to direct the movement of the eye through the artwork. There are five kinds of rhythm: random, regular, alternating, progressive, and flowing. The way the elements are organized to lead the eye to the focal area. Movement can be directed for example, along edges and by means of shape and colour.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aMSmb9UZ2r4>



ای از جهان گذشته
مردم نیست های م ا نکه
بیا الا بدن اشک
ای خوب ای و آدم ر
کتاب تو هم کت دست
ای خوب ای و لادم
بام بدای تم خط
ای دستم و حق اخذ
ای خوب ای و
کتاب کت دو
انقا عدو
ای

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ای









CONCEPTS

ISOLATION

GROWTH

ADOLESCENCE

SPACE

PREJUDICE

MATERNAL

MIGRATORY PATTERNS

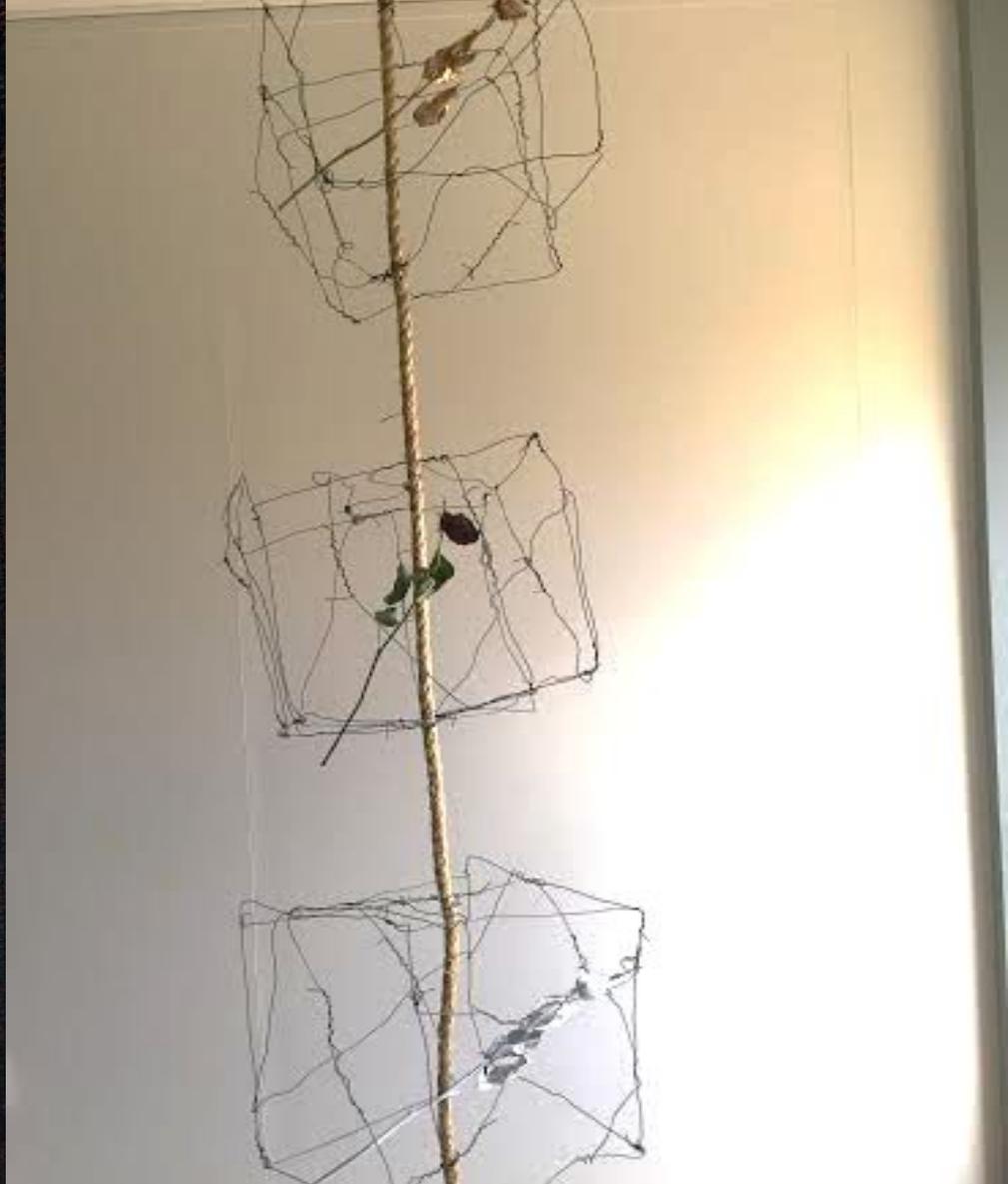
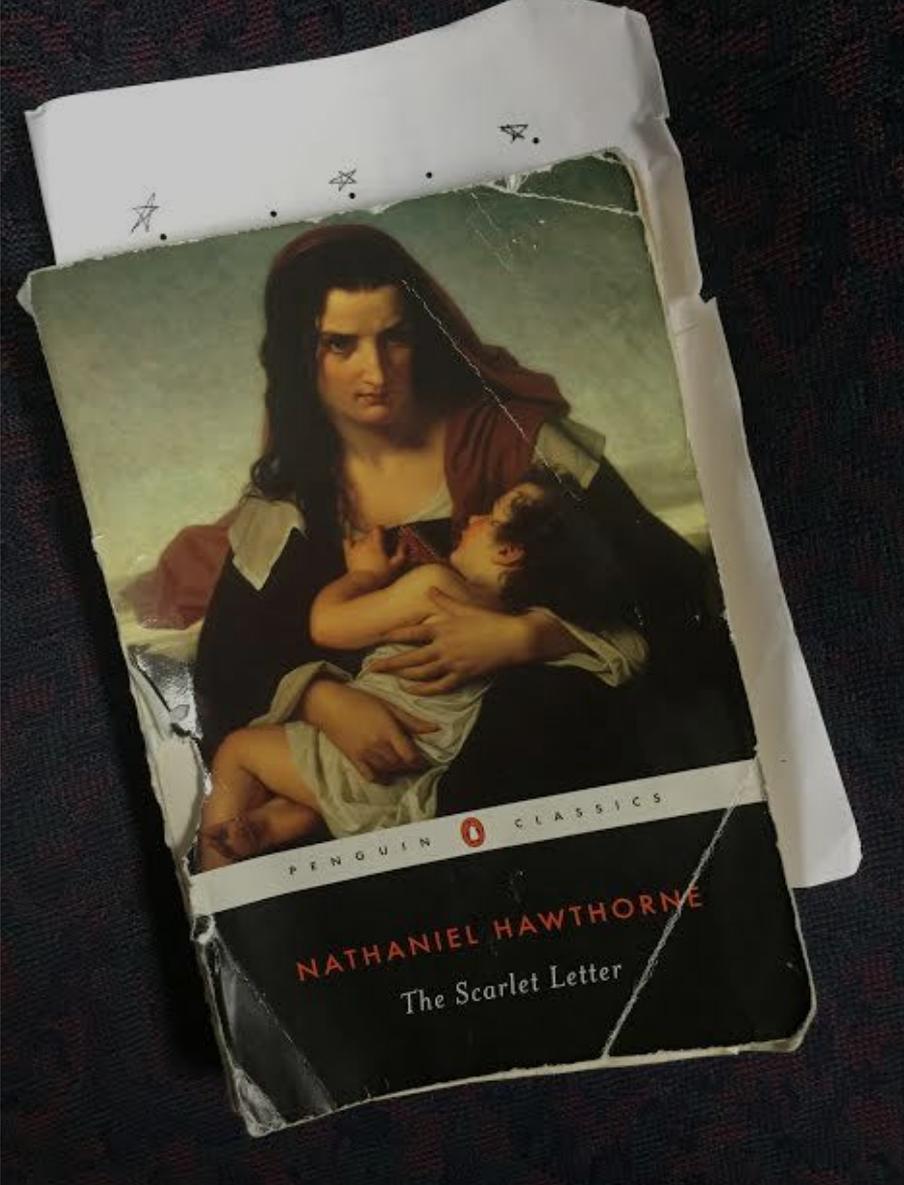
DOMINANCE

CULTURE

CONGRUENCY

PARALLELISM

BCE/CE

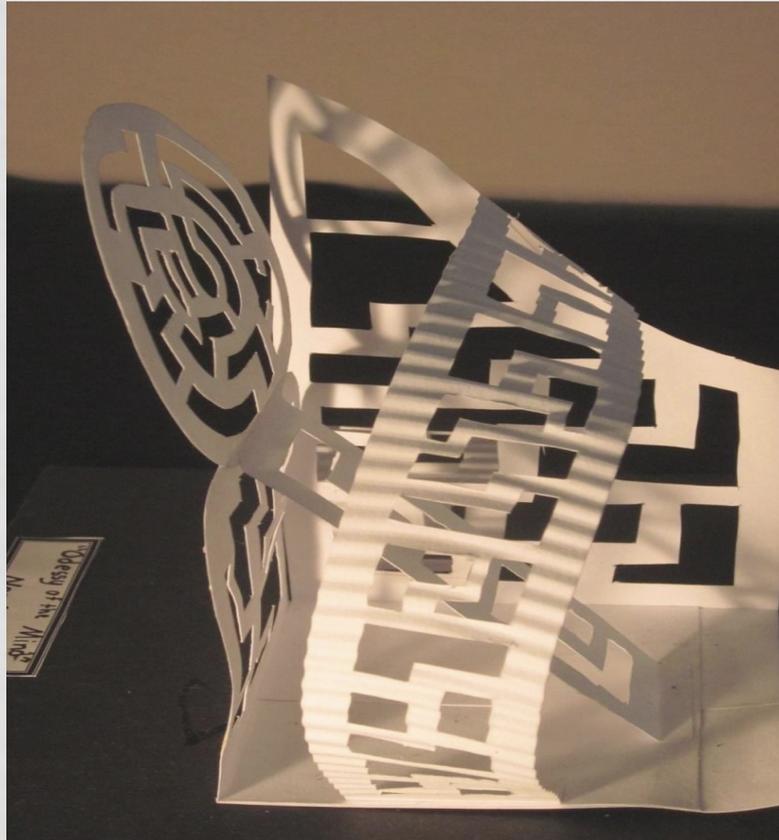


“The limits of our language do not define the limits of our cognition.”

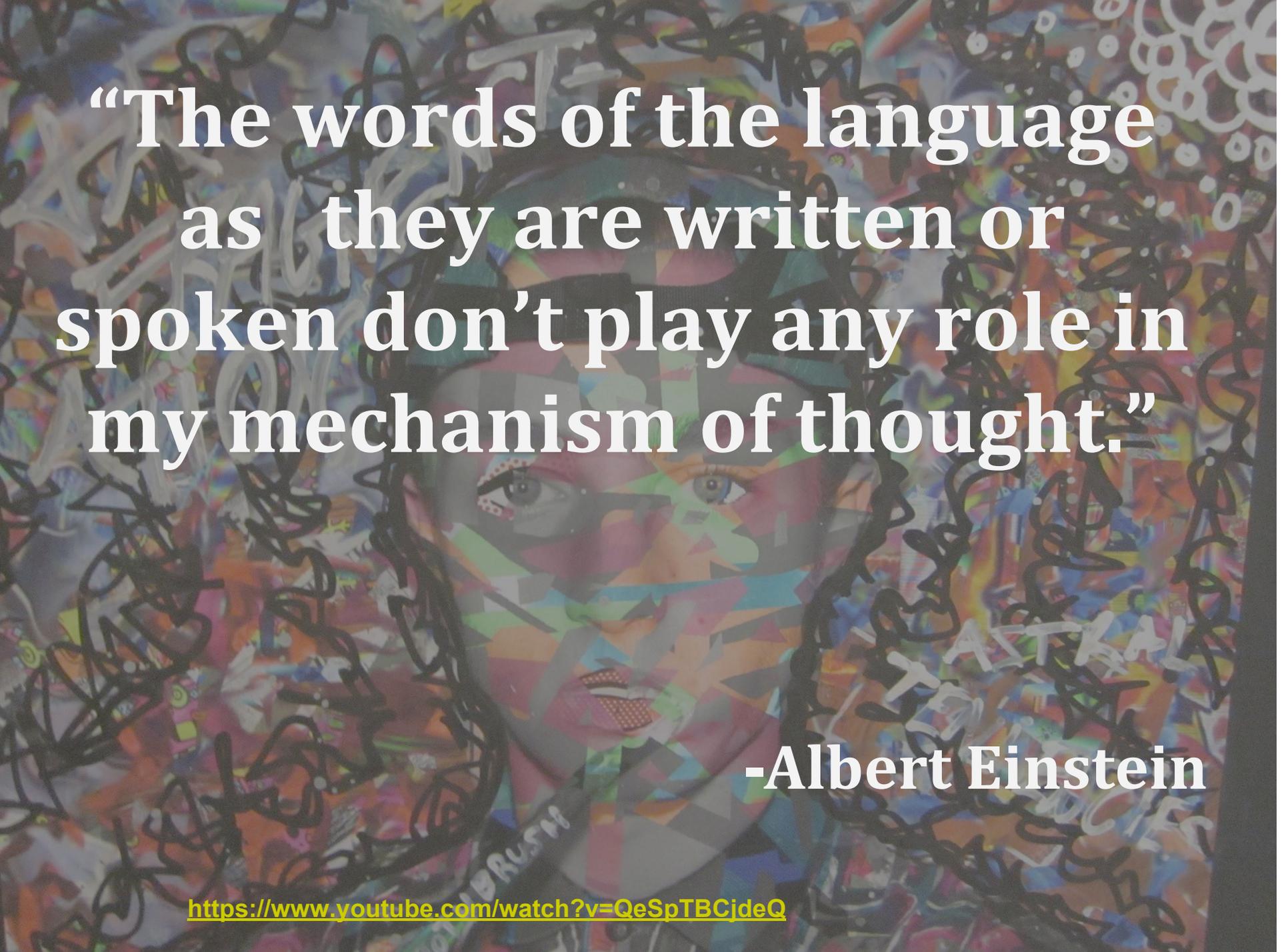
Elliot Eisner

“Words are nothing more than meaningless noises or marks on paper unless their referents can be imagined. Unless we have a conception of justice, the word is empty.”

-Eliot Eisner



Odyssey of the Mind



**“The words of the language
as they are written or
spoken don’t play any role in
my mechanism of thought.”**

-Albert Einstein

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QeSpTBCjdeQ>



Beware of pushing an agenda of learning facts.

How can we slow down, take the time, truly process ideas and make them our own?

*Bring back play, collaboration,
inventiveness*

IT MIGHT FEEL UNCOMFORTABLE

**THE VISUALS NATURALLY
PROMOTE ENGAGEMENT**

Teaching without words

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2VLje8QRrwg>

Innovation Collaboration

Work with your team to create a 3D model for a concept.

20 minutes to work on your model.

Artistic Terms:

3-D- A form that can be viewed from all sides.

Asymmetrical Balance - lacks symmetry; has parts that fail to correspond to one another in shape, size or arrangement. What feelings might asymmetry evoke in the viewer?

Symmetrical Balance- when one side balances out or mirrors another; when elements within a composition balance each other. What feelings might symmetry evoke in the viewer?