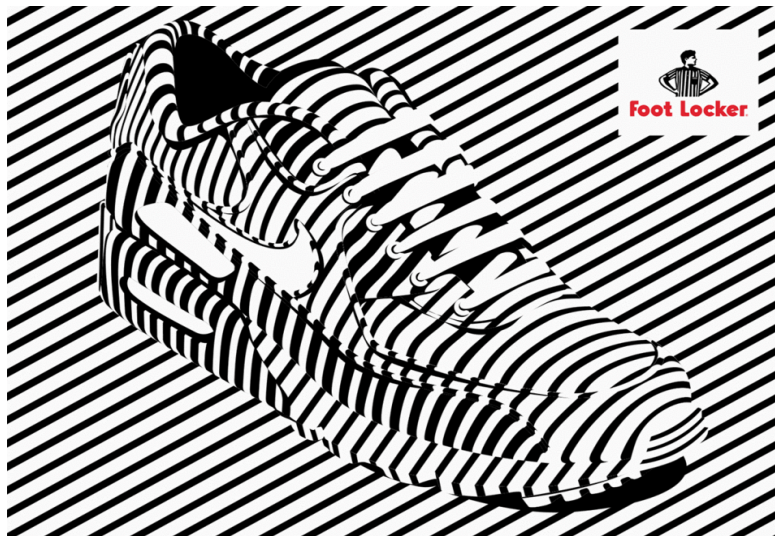


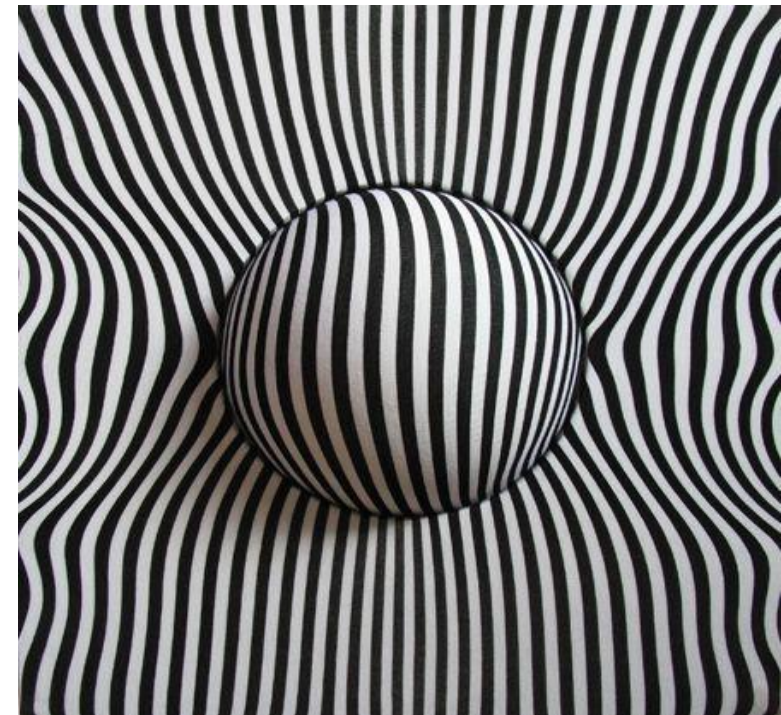
# What have you learnt in last lesson?



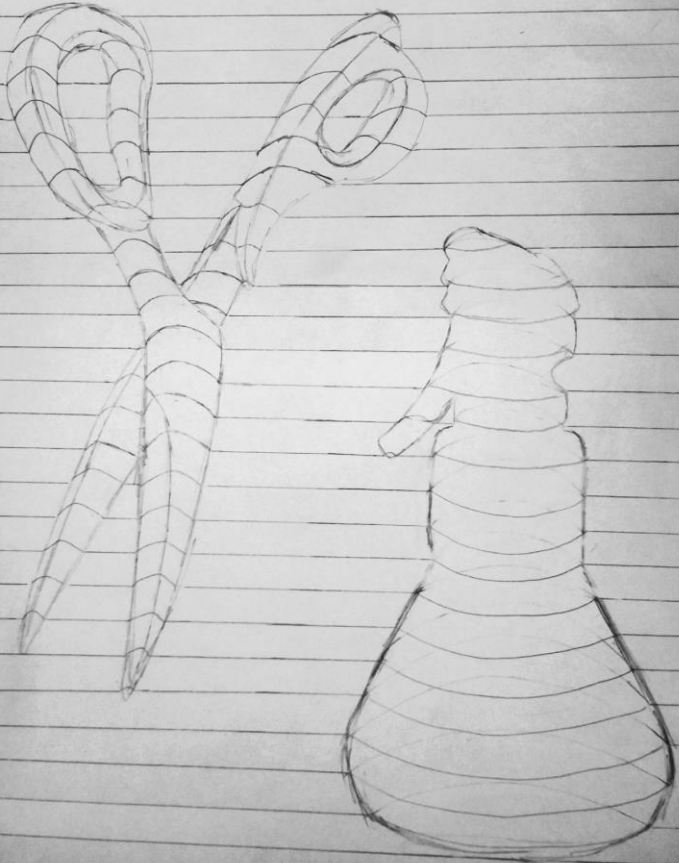
**Op Arts (歐普藝術)**

# Do you remember the features of Op Art ?

- ❖ Op Art(歐普藝術) is **Optical art (視幻藝術)**
- ❖ A style of visual art that uses **points, lines, shapes and colours** to make **optical illusions (視錯覺)**
- ❖ Give the viewer the impression of **movement, concave and convex.**



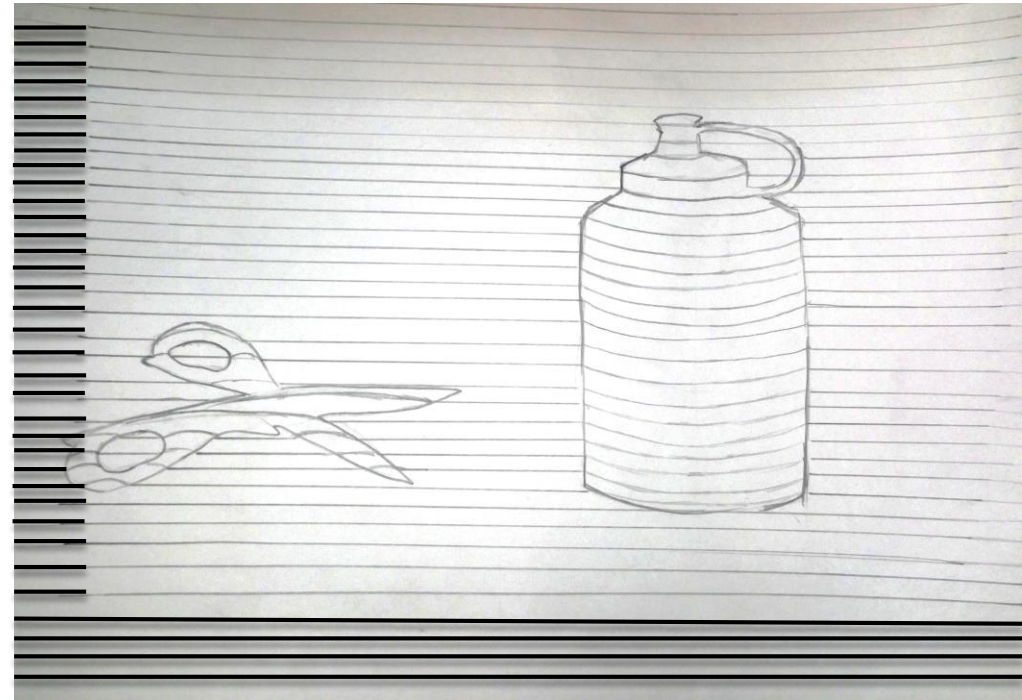
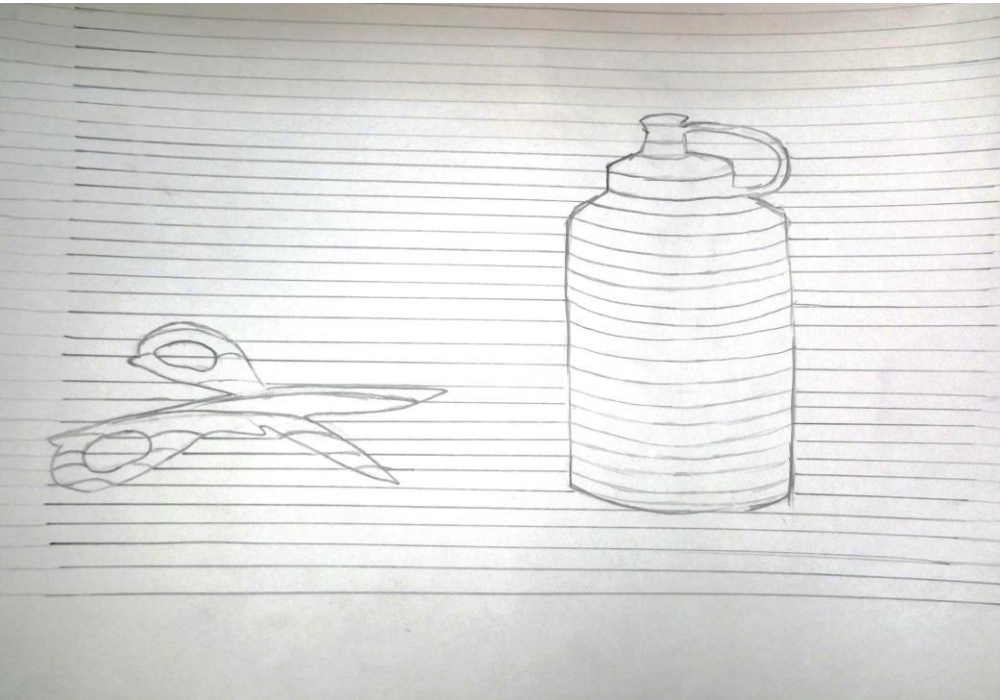
# Evaluation of drafts



1. Use **curved lines** for **a shape that stick out**
2. Use **straight lines** for **a flat area**
3. Draw **smooth lines**
4. Connect objects and background with **lines**



# Evaluation of drafts

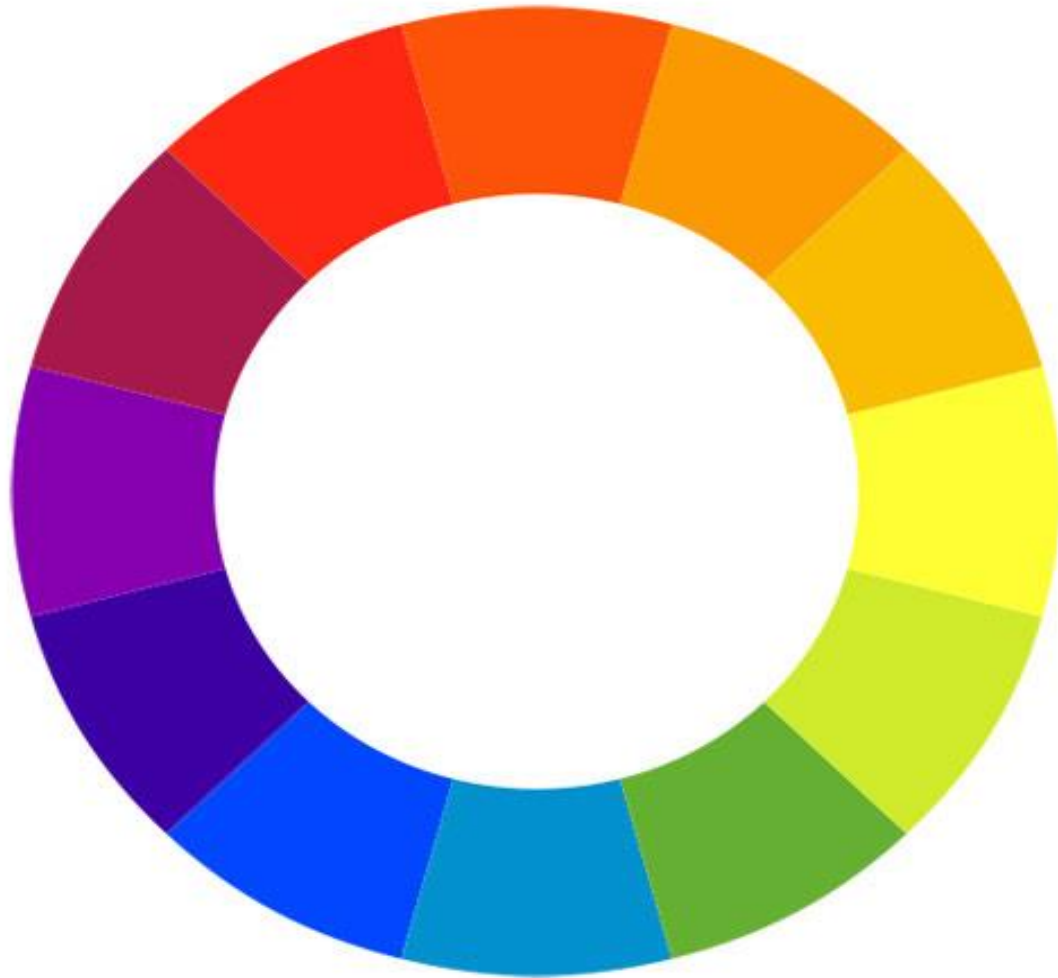


Fill in the background with **lines**

# Op Arts (Application Colours)

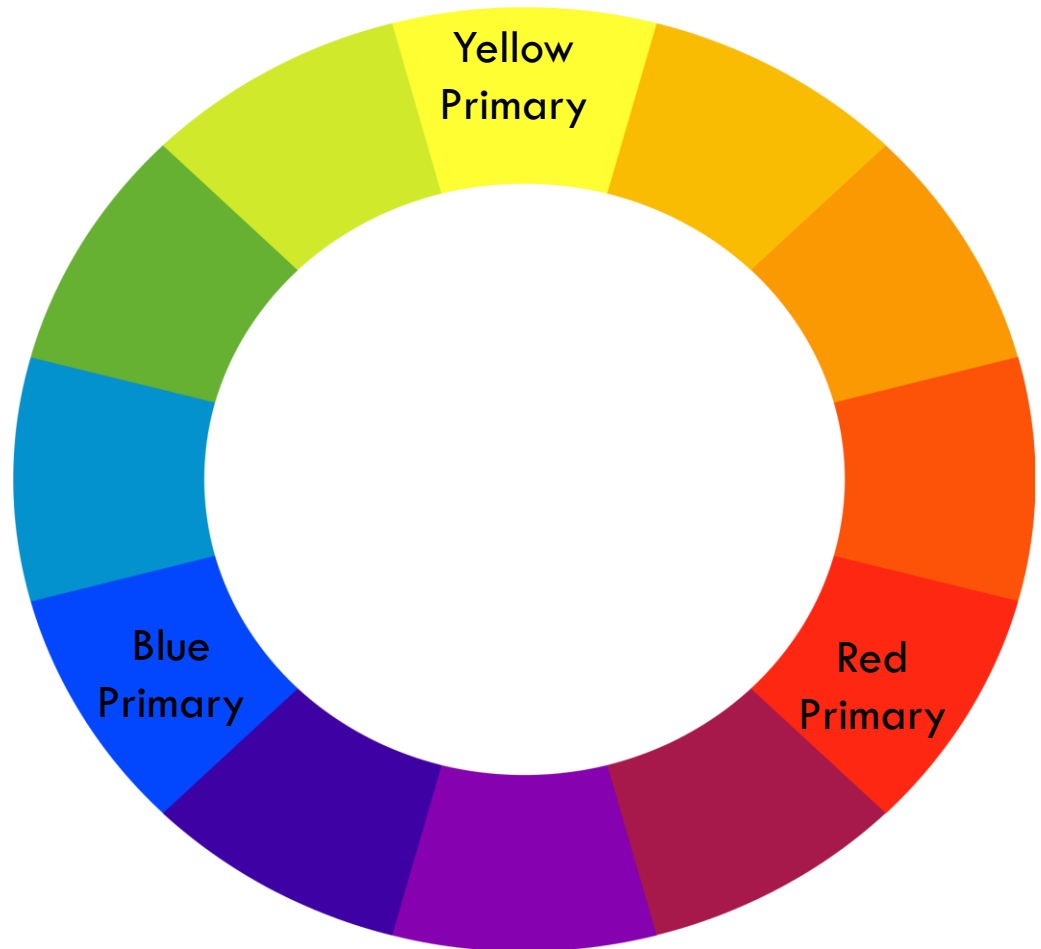


# Colour Scheme (色彩概念)



Which colours are **primary colours** ?

- Red
- Blue
- Yellow



# Which colours are **secondary colour**?

## Mix two primary colours

- Orange
- Green
- Purple

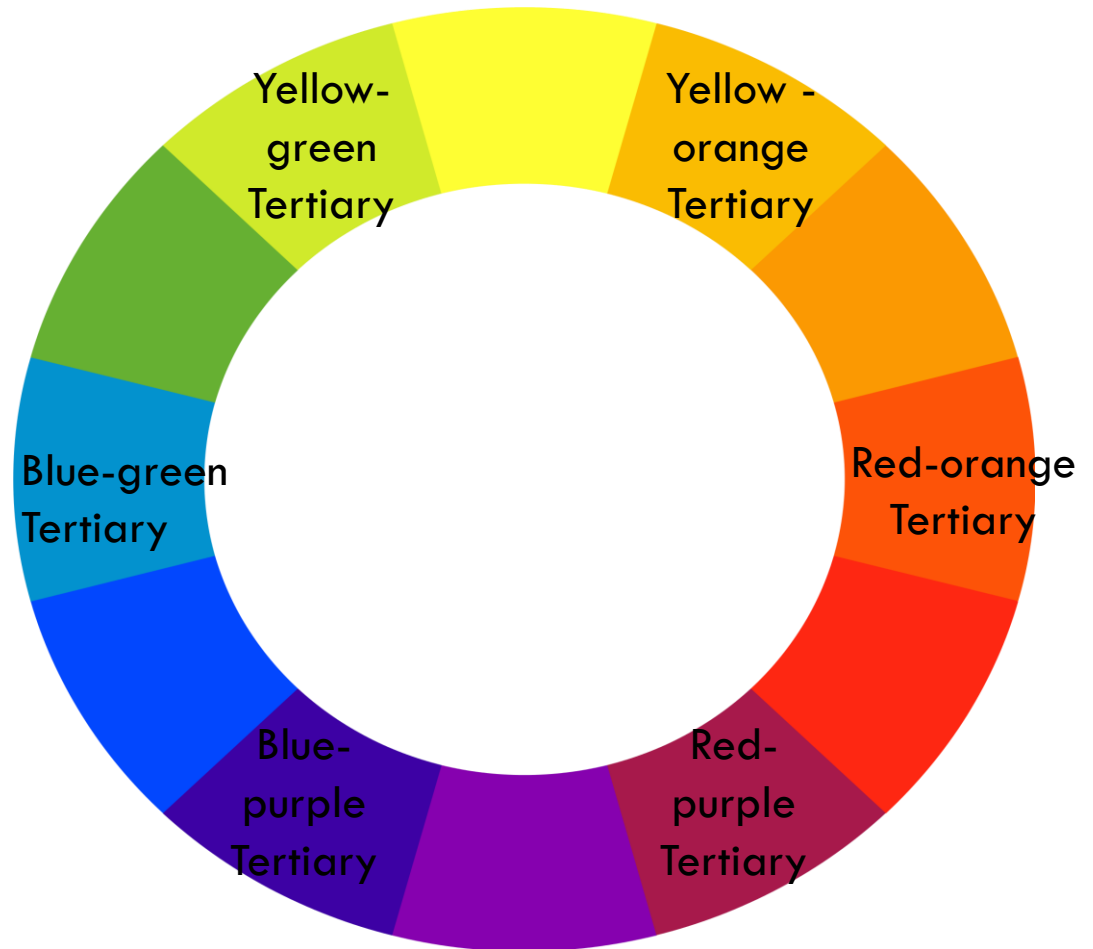




# Which colours are **tertiary colours** ?

## Mix primary and secondary colors

- Yellow – green (lime green)
- Yellow – orange
- Red – orange
- Red – purple/violet
- Blue – purple (crimson)
- Blue – green (turquoise)

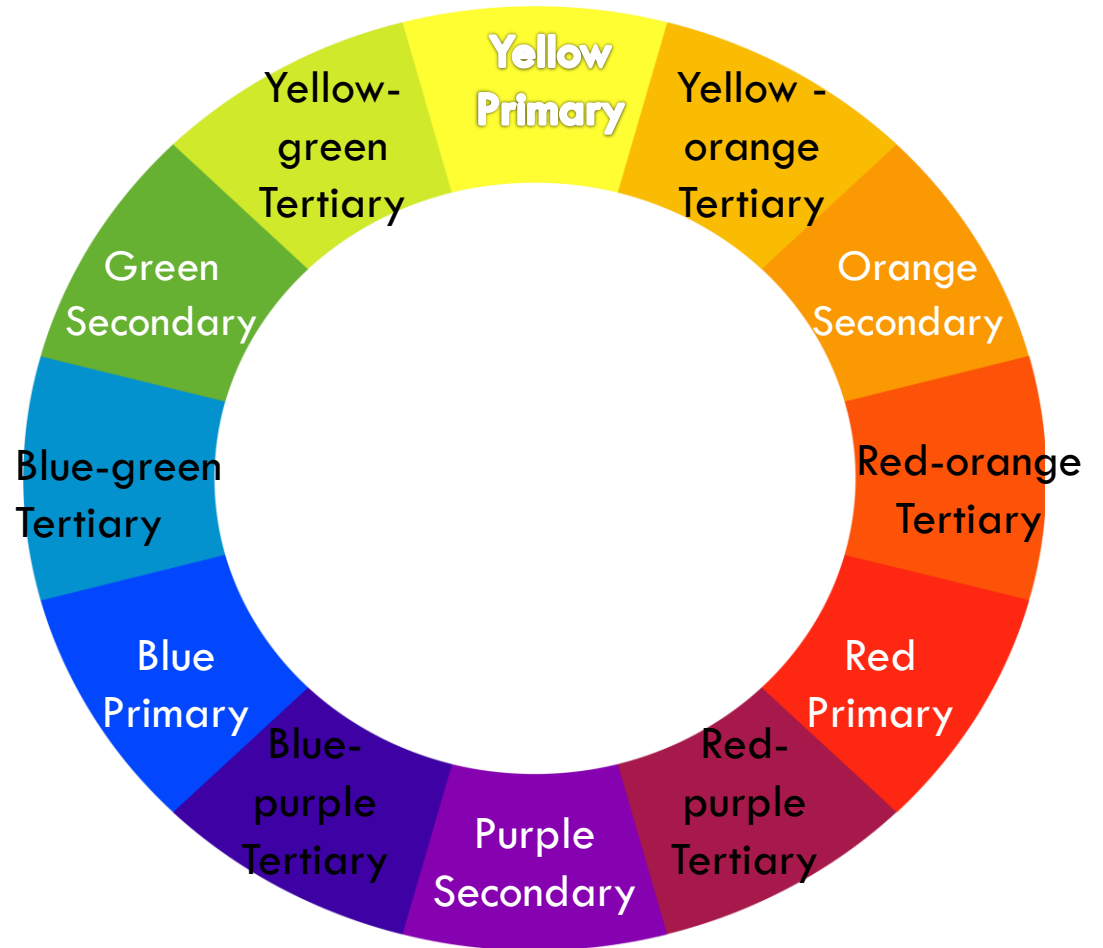


# Colour Wheel

**Primary colours**

**Secondary colours**

**Tertiary colours**

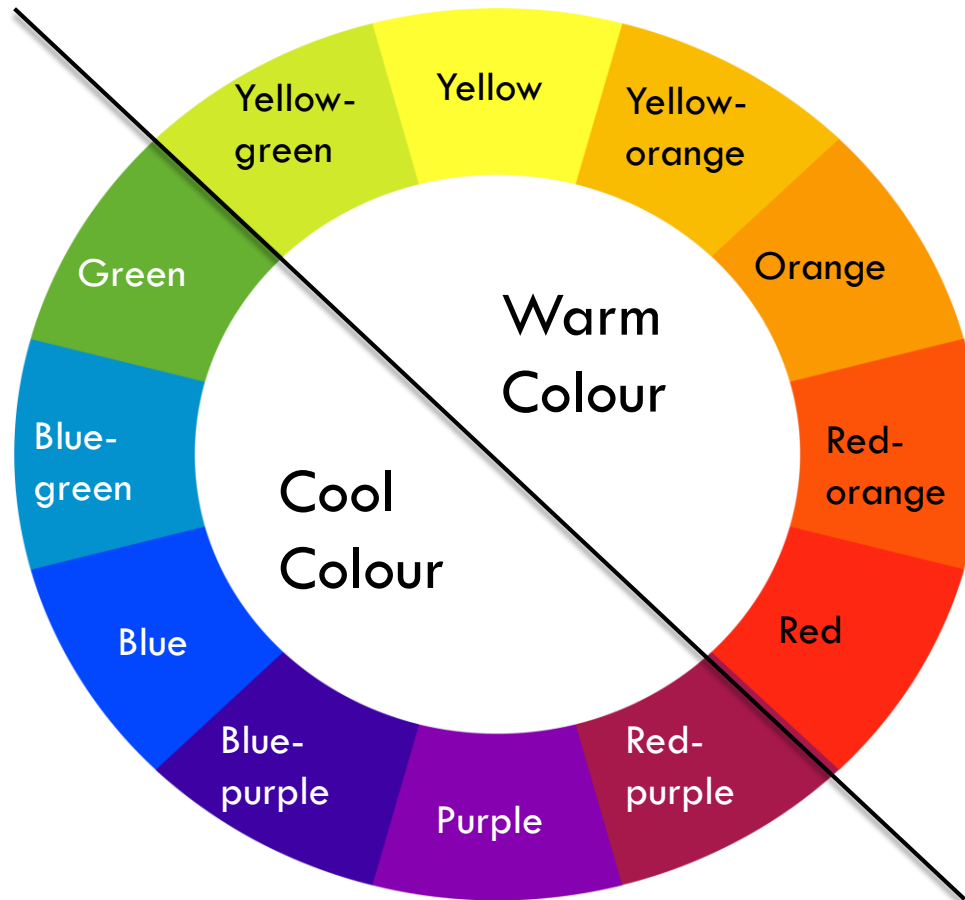


# Colour Scheme (色彩概念)

1. Warm Colours and Cool Colours
2. Monochrome colours (同色系)
3. Analogous colours (近似色)
4. Complementary colours (互補色)

# 1. Warm Colours and Cool Colours

- **Green**
- **Blue**
- **Purple**
- **Blue - green**
- **Blue – purple**
- **Red-purple**



- **Red**
- **Orange**
- **Yellow**
- **Yellow - green**
- **Yellow-orange**
- **Red - orange**

What do you feel of **warm colours**?



**Warm colors** are **bright, passionate and energetic** to tend to be **eye-popping**(引人注目視的) **colours**.



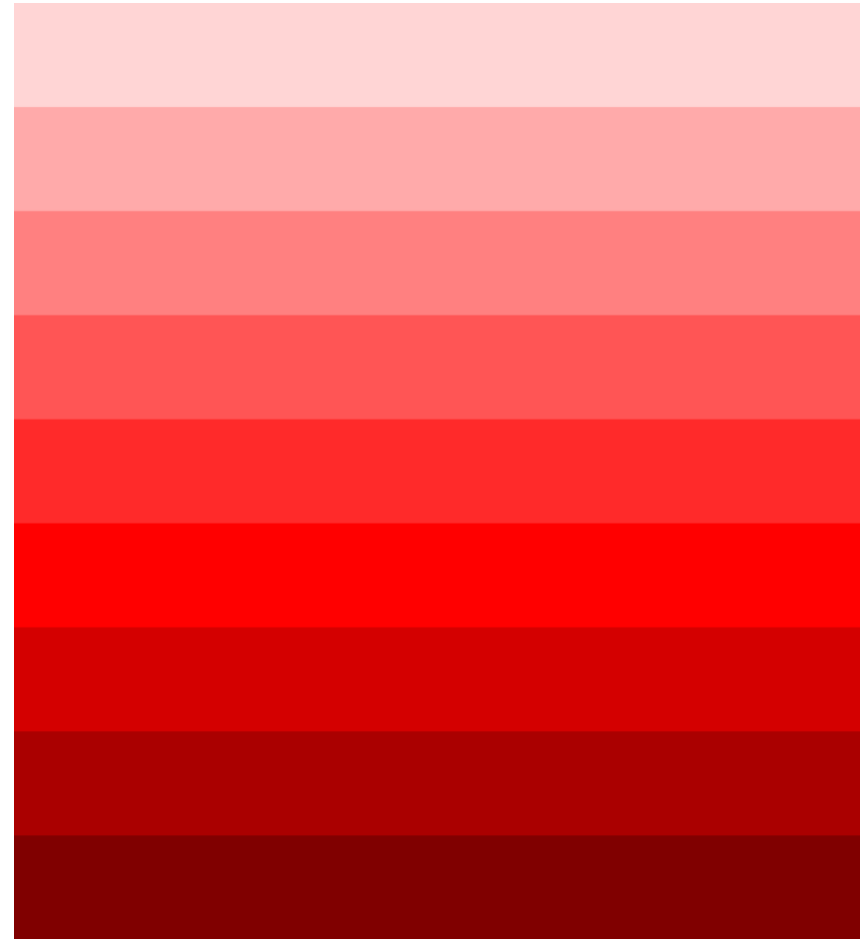
What do you feel of **cool colours** ?



**Cool colours** are steady and give a feeling of **calm** to create a **smoothing**(舒緩) impression.

## 2. Monochrome colours (同色系)

- All the colors (tints, tones, and shades) of a single hue(色相).
- If a color is made **lighter** by adding **white**, the result is called a **tint(色彩)**.
- If **black** is added, the **darker** version is called a **shade(色度)**.
- if **gray** is added, the result is a different **tone(色調)**.



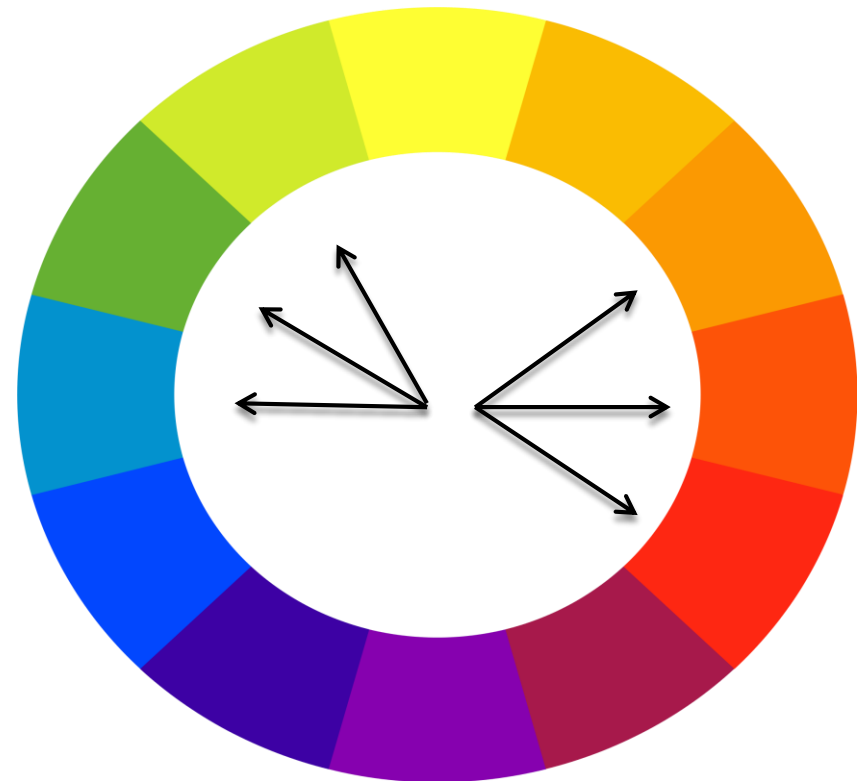
# 3. Analogous colours (近似色)

**Next to each other on the color wheel with one being the dominant color**

- Blue-green & Green & Yellow-green



- Orange & Red-orange & Red



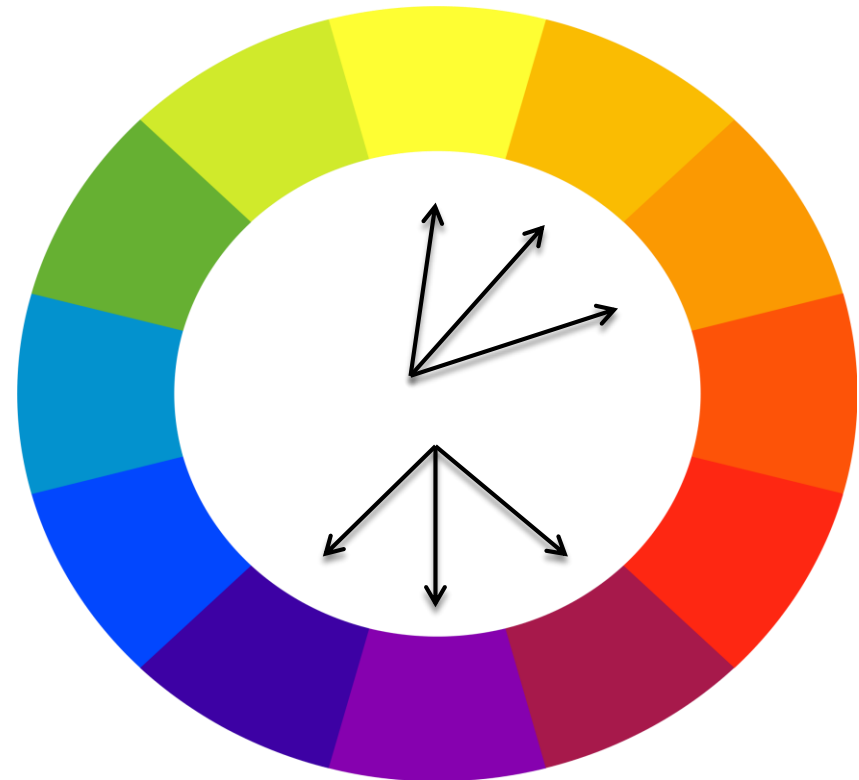
# 3. Analogous colours (近似色)

**Next to each other on the color wheel with one being the dominant color**

- Blue-purple & Purple & Red-purple



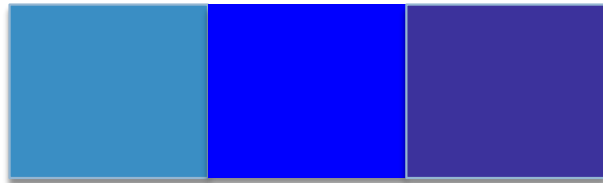
- Yellow & Yellow-orange & Orange



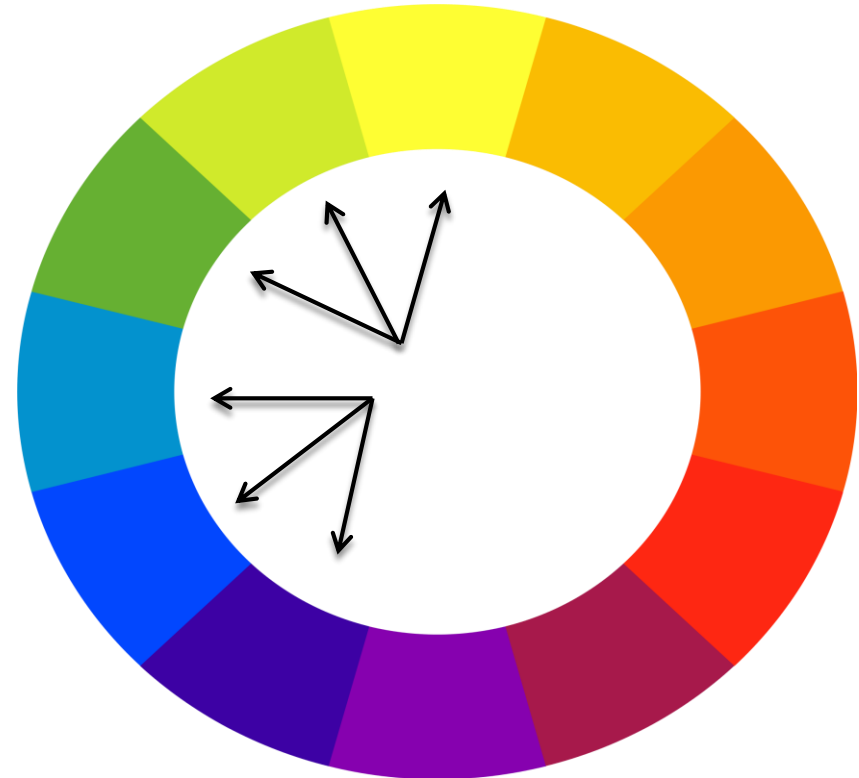
# 3. Analogous colours (近似色)

**Next to each other on the color wheel with one being the dominant color**

- Blue-green & Blue & Blue purple



- Yellow & Yellow-orange & Orange





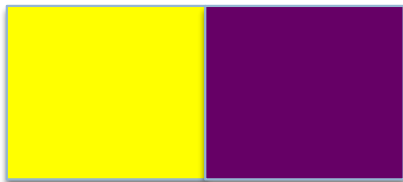
# 4. Complementary colours (互補色)

**Opposite to each other on the color wheel**

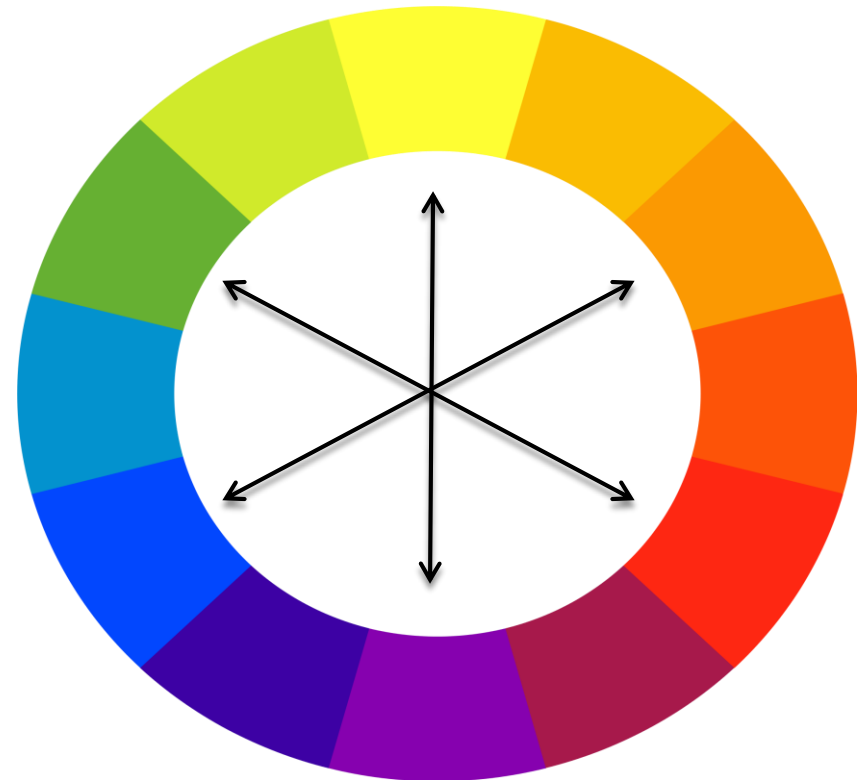
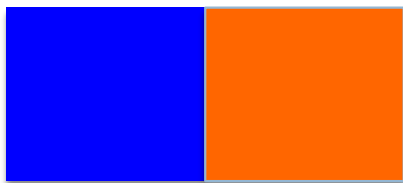
- 1.Red and Green



- 2.Yellow and Purple



- 3.Blue and Orange



# 4. Complementary colours (互補色)

## Opposite to each other on the color wheel

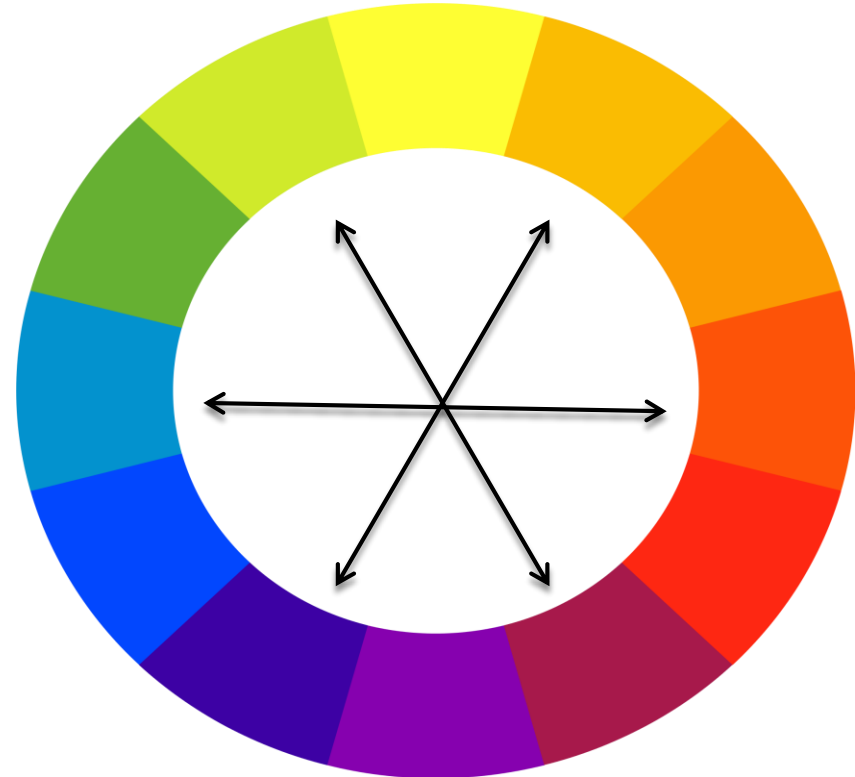
- 4. Yellow – green & Red – purple



- 5. Yellow – orange & blue – purple



- 6. Red - orange & blue green



<b>Monochrome colours</b>	<b>Analogous colours</b>	<b>Complementary Colours</b>
<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Easy to manage</li><li>• <b>looks balanced</b> and visually appealing</li></ul>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Easy to create the monochromatic colour</li><li>• <b>looks richer</b></li></ul>	<p><b>Pros:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• offers <b>stronger contrast</b></li><li>• draws <b>maximum attention.</b></li></ul>
<p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>lacks colour contrast</b></li><li>• not as vibrant as the complementary colours</li></ul>	<p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>lacks colour contrast</b></li><li>• not as vibrant as the complementary colours</li></ul>	<p><b>Cons:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>harder to balance</b></li></ul>

What are the **colour schemes** used in these three logos ?

A



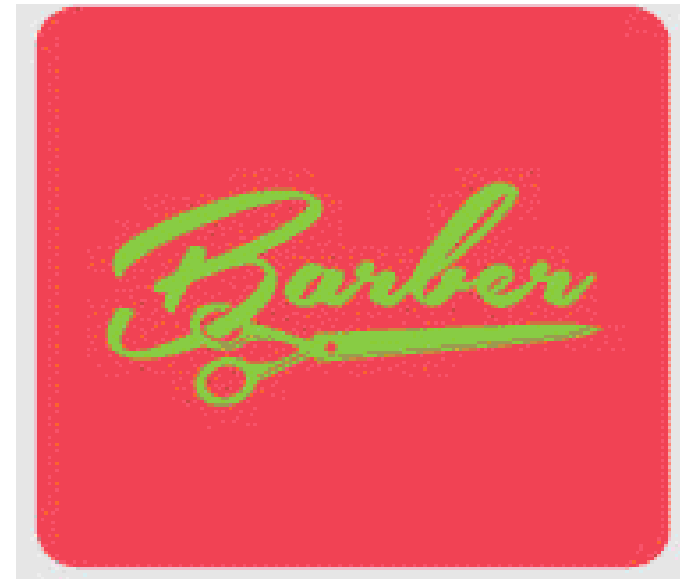
Monochrome  
colours

B



Analogous  
colours

C



Complementary  
colours

What do you **feel** of these three logos ?

A



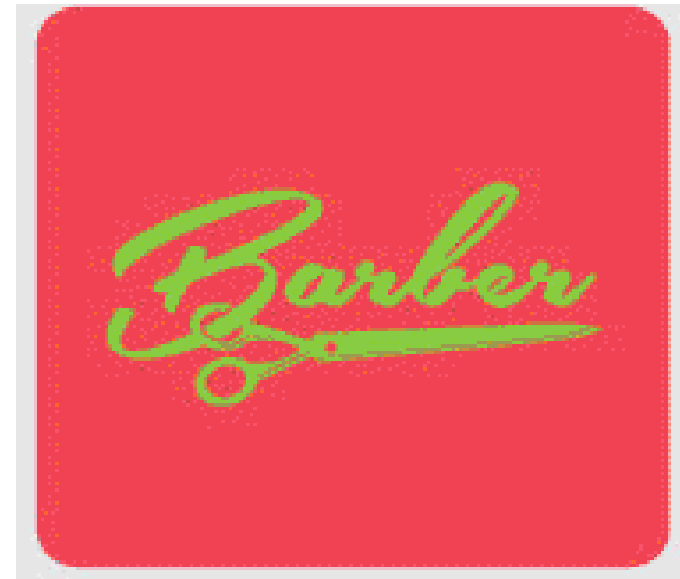
**Calm**

B



**Harmony**

C



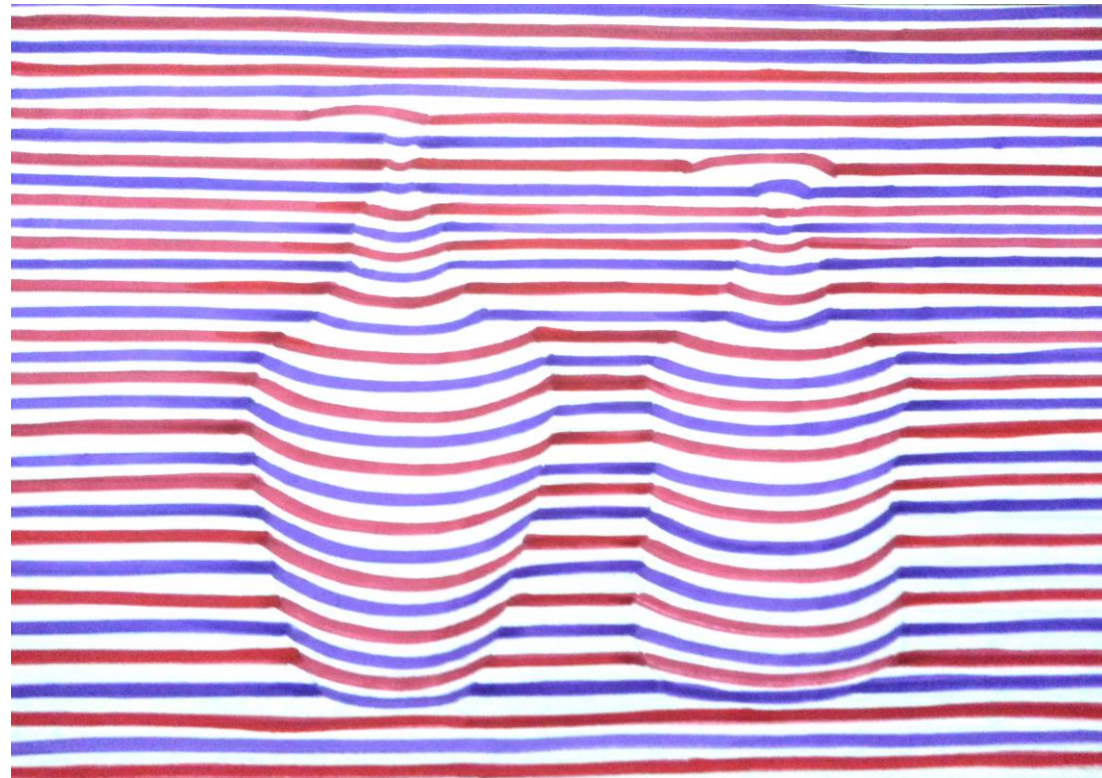
**Contrasting**



# How to stand out the images?

## **Making contrast**

- ❖ **repeat filling up the lines to create a heavier tone**



## Demonstration Time

**Drawing lines with colours marker.**

# Individual Work

**Objectives: application of colours to deliver optical illusions**

- Apply **1 colour scheme** (monochrome, complementary or analogous colours) on your work
- Arrange lines with **colour markers**
- **Draw lines smoothly**

# Marking Scheme

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- Visual effect of Optical illusion
- Effectiveness of using colours to deliver optical illusion
- Ability of mastering the skills of drawing lines

# Appreciation Time

- What is the colour scheme used in the work?
- Are the lines drawn smoothly?
- Can your work arrange lines effectively to create optical illusion ?