

Monochromatic

Knowledge organiser

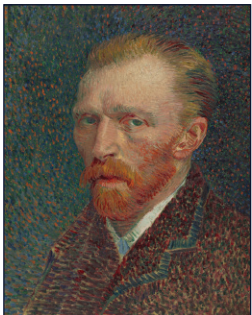
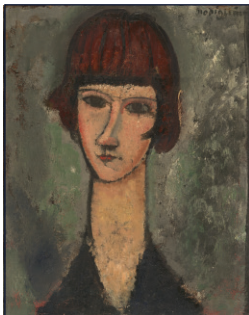
Year 6

Portraits

A **portrait** shows what a person looks like and can show personality or mood. A **self-portrait** is when an artist draws themselves.

Artists create portraits to show appearance, explore identity and emotion or experiment with style and technique.

Common mistakes when learning **realistic** drawing include incorrect proportions, mismatched eyes, outlining the nose instead of using tone or ignoring light and shadow. Careful observation helps avoid these, but artists sometimes break these rules on purpose for expression or style.



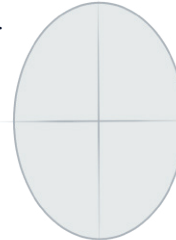
Key vocabulary

blend 	composition 	contrast 	form 	horizontal 	observe 	organic
portrait 	pressure 	proportion 	realistic 	reference material 	refine 	reflection
shading 	shape 	smudge 	texture 	tone 	value 	vertical

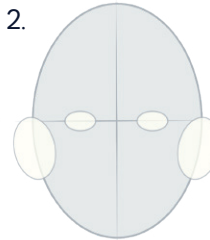
Face proportion guide

Proportion means making each facial feature the correct size and in the right place compared to the others. You can follow the stages below to work out proportion and place each feature accurately.

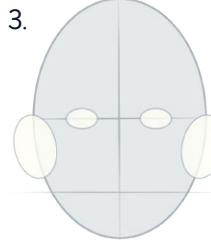
1.



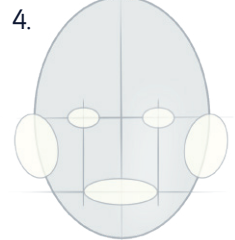
2.



3.



4.



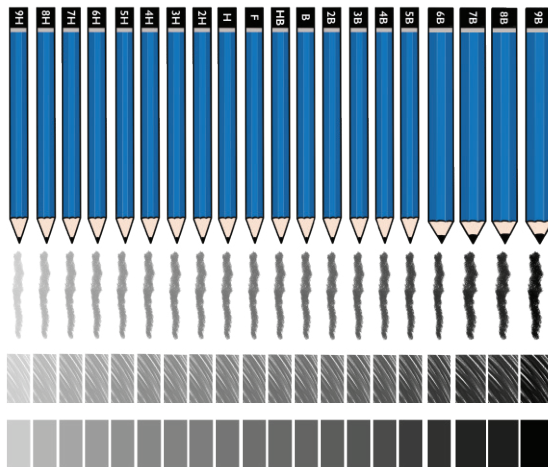
Tone, value and pencil use

Tone, value and shading

Tone and value show how light or dark something is. Build shading from light to dark using pressure, blending and smudging.

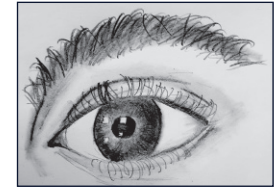
Graphite and pencil grades

B pencils are soft and dark for shading. H pencils are hard and light for guidelines and detail.

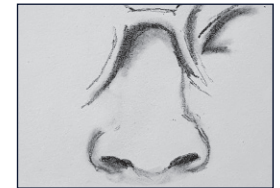


Key face features

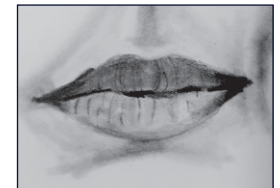
eyes – use shape and tone to show the round eyeball and eyelids



nose – use value and soft shading to show form instead of outlines



mouth – use contour and tone to show the curve of the lips and philtrum



Drawing with a pencil



The '**lead**' in a pencil isn't actually made from lead. It is made from **graphite**. The wooden part of a pencil is called the '**body**'. The numbers and letters on the pencil show the **hardness or softness of the graphite**.