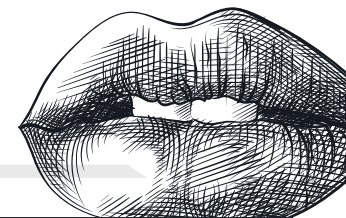


Y6 Monochromatic



What mistakes can artists make when drawing faces?

Overview Of Learning

In this final drawing unit, children will build on the knowledge and skills they have studied through KS2 and KS1. Children will learn specific skills and techniques to confidently use line, shape and value to create their own artwork. They will use pencils and ballpoint pens to explore shading, blending and mark-making and will have developed a proficiency at controlling and selecting the appropriate tools. They will be able to articulate their observations. They will evaluate their own work as well as that of their peers.

Previous Learning

Year 1 - pupils explored mark-making and creating landscapes with lines. They explore pressure, direction and pencil grip.

Year 2 - pupils explored patterns and used lines and shapes to create them. They considered mosaics and wallpaper prints and learnt about geometric and organic shapes. They learnt about mehndi patterns and how they are used to celebrate.

Year 3 - pupils explored drawing texture with shapes and lines and drawing hair. Pupils look at how artists draw eyes, noses and mouths in different styles. They draw a portrait of an imaginary person.

Year 4 - pupils learnt the difference between shape and form and how to use values to create a sense of form. Pupils learnt about perspective (atmospheric, linear and colour). They explored hatching, cross-hatching and stippling.

Year 5 - pupils explored how artists can have a style and developed vocabulary to help them describe their own style. They used shapes, lines and values to sketch form. They explored geometric drawings.

Knowledge And Understanding Objectives

Practical Knowledge - use close observation when drawing, use values to create form, select different pencils for different effects, use proportion when drawing, use shapes to guide our observations and drawing

Theoretical Knowledge - Learning about artists from around the world

Disciplinary Knowledge - developing vocabulary to describe common errors made in realism portraits, understanding that art can be practised and improved upon, learning how artists can use reference material, and evaluating your own work and the work of others.

Future Learning

Key stage 3 pupils will learn about art, craft, design and architecture history, including periods, styles and major movements from ancient times to the present day.

They will analyse and evaluate their own work and that of others to strengthen the visual impact or applications of their work.

Key Vocabulary

cupid's bow, form, geometric, graphite, horizontal, iris, nose bridge, observe, organic, philtrum, portrait, proportion, pupil, reference material, shape, tear duct, value, vertical

Elements Of Art

form, shape, colour, line, value

Practical Materials

drawing pencils, blending stumps (or paper towel), rubbers, blue ballpoint pens, mirrors

Videos

Drawing a realistic eye - <https://youtu.be/dIP7xwh4RmM>

Drawing a realistic mouth - <https://youtu.be/hmDVQQw32fg>

Measuring the proportions of a realistic face - <https://youtu.be/tYYkRG5Whks>

Unit Overview

Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5
<p>Key question:</p> <p>What are the common mistakes people make when drawing eyes?</p>	<p>Key question:</p> <p>What are the proportions of a face?</p>	<p>Key question:</p> <p>What mistakes might we make when drawing a realistic nose?</p>	<p>Key question:</p> <p>How can we draw a realistic mouth?</p>	<p>Key question:</p> <p>How can I avoid common mistakes when drawing a self-portrait?</p>
<p>Practical Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • observational skills to notice details • using values to create a form • selecting different pencils for different effects 	<p>Practical Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use proportion when drawing • using shapes to guide our observations and drawing • selecting different pencils for different effects 	<p>Practical Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use values to create a sense of form • use proportion when drawing • use close observation when drawing 	<p>Practical Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use values to create a sense of form • use shapes to guide our observational drawings 	<p>Practical Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using values to create a realistic portrait <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluating your own work and the work of others
<p>Practical Outcome:</p> <p>To have drawn a realistic eye</p>	<p>Practical Outcome:</p> <p>To have started a self-portrait, outlining face shape and adding eyes.</p>	<p>Practical Outcome:</p> <p>To draw a realistic nose and continue working on a self-portrait.</p>	<p>Practical Outcome:</p> <p>To have drawn realistic lips.</p>	<p>Practical Outcome:</p> <p>To finish a self-portrait.</p>