

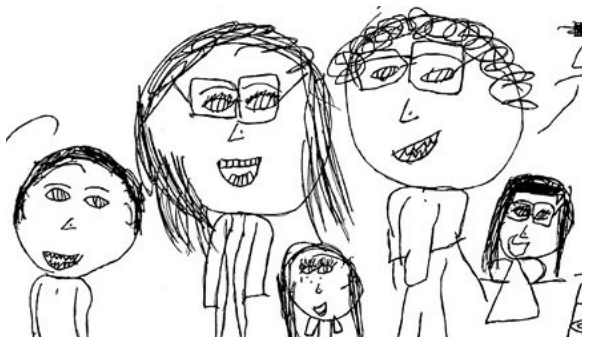
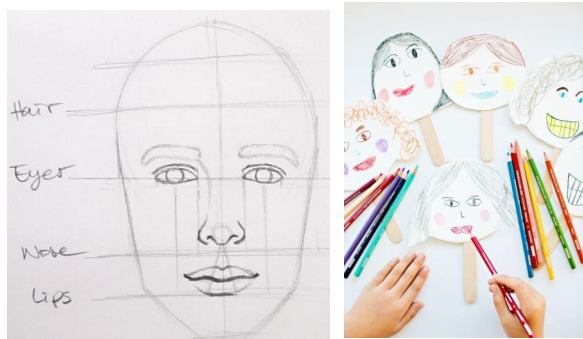
What I should already know:

Observational drawings are done from real life
 Have more control over lines used to represent objects, seen, remembered or imagined
 That there are three primary and three secondary colours which can be linked to various feelings.
 How to scale and add details in drawings
 Recognise light and shade in drawings
 How to explore tone using different grades of pencils, pastels and chalks

By the end of this unit:

Observational drawings will have more detail and control
 Drawings will show shading and blending of colours
 Be able to use more varied tools to draw
 Use contrasting colours in portraits
 Produce more detailed observational drawings and paintings of self and other people

YEAR 2
Art and Design
Portraits
Self and family



<u>Vocabulary</u>	
Contrasting colours	Colours which are opposite on the colour wheel: red and green; blue and orange; yellow and purple.
Medium/media	The materials used to create the art work.
Observational drawings	Drawing or painting of what the artist sees; eg: still life, people, landscapes and not from their imagination
Paper	Material on which we write or draw.
Primary colours	Red, yellow and blue
Portrait	Drawing or painting of the person's face or head and shoulders.
Scale	The size of an object in relationship to another object
Secondary colours	Orange, green and purple
Self portrait	Drawing or painting of the face or head and shoulders the artist produces of themselves
Shade	Comparing light and dark are distinguished from one another
Tone	The lightness and darkness of something. This could be a shade

