

Year 5 Autumn Art Knowledge Organiser

Walt: experiment with a range of pencils

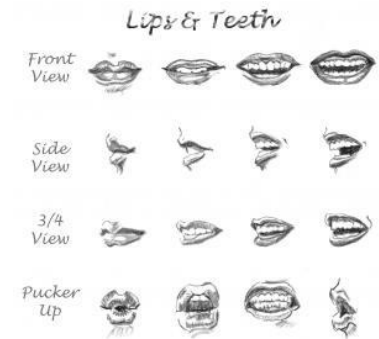
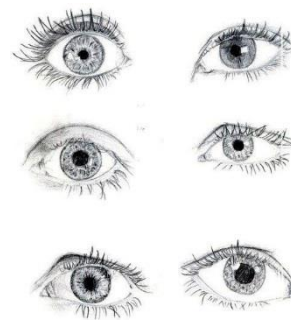
sketching pencils are typically marked with an H, a B, or both. These abbreviations are used to indicate the hardness (H) and the blackness (B) of the pencil's graphite. We use different pencils to create different effects. We also use the following vocabulary to describe what we are doing with the sketching pencils.

Line - a mark made using a drawing tool or brush. It can be thick, thin, horizontal, vertical, zigzag, diagonal, curly etc.
Tone – refers to the lightness or darkness of colours used .
Texture – how something feels when it is touched. It helps add dimension to a picture.



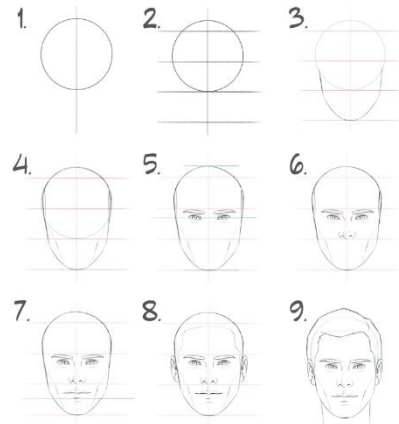
WALT: draw mouth, noses and eyes

Close observation is key when drawing facial features. Children should look in the mirror, concentrating on their eyes, and describe what they see – shape, colour, eyelashes. Look at the difference between upper and lower eyelashes, look at the iris and the white. When looking at mouths focus on the shape of the mouth and its thickness and width. Noses are more difficult. Concentrate on the shape of the nostril and the shadows inside to begin with, then draw the shadows either side of the bridge.



WALT: draw and position features of a face.

To successfully draw a face, guidelines need to be used to help with the positioning of facial features. Don't forget to add small details such as earrings, freckles, moles, collars etc.



WALT: draw faces in profile

A profile of a head or face is when a face is represented or seen in a side view. Again guidelines need to be used to help with the positioning of facial features.

