KS3 ART – PORTRAITURE

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WHAT IS PORTRAITURE?

Portraiture is the art of representing a person. Portraits can show:

- Appearance
- Personality
- Emotion
- Identity



LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To develop observational drawing skills and create a portrait showing accurate proportions and tone.

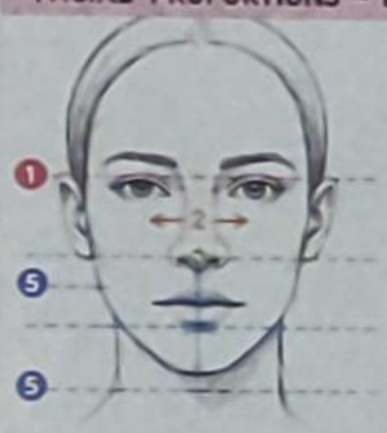
SUCCESS CRITERIA

- ✓ I can draw facial features in the correct positions
- ✓ I can use tone and shading to create depth
- ✓ I can show expression and personality
- ✓ I can experiment with artist styles or colour

KEY VOCABULARY

Portrait	Artwork showing a person
Proportion	Correct size relationship between features
Tone	Lightness or darkness
Shading	Using light and dark to create form
Symmetry	Matching both sides of the face
Contour	Outline of a shape or form
Expression	Emotion shown in the face
Blend	Smoothly mixing tones together

FACIAL PROPORTIONS – BASIC RULES



1. Eyes are halfway down the head
2. Gap between eyes = one eye width
3. Nose is halfway between eyes and chin
4. Mouth sits halfway between nose and chin
5. Ears line up with eyes and nose

FEATURE CHECKLIST

Eyes	Nose	Lips	Ears
			

Look carefully at the shape, size, angles and details!

ARTIST INSPIRATION

FRIDA KAHLO
Mexican artist known for expressive self-portraits and symbolism



PABLO PICASSO
Famous for abstract and Cubist portraits



VINCENT VAN GOGH
Used bold colour and expressive brush marks



TECHNIQUES TO TRY

DRAWING


Observational Drawing


Grid Method


Continuous Line

SHADING


Hatching


Cross-hatching


Blending


Stippling

MAIN TASK – PORTRAIT PROJECT

Create a portrait from observation or a photograph.

Your portrait must include:

- Accurate facial proportions
- At least 3 shading techniques
- A full range of tones (light to dark)
- Details showing personality or emotion



EXTENSION CHALLENGE

Create your portrait in the style of Picasso or Frida Kahlo – or use bold colour to express emotion or identity!



MATERIALS


Pencils (HB – 6B)


Eraser


Sharpener


Colour Pencils


Paint


Fine Liner

TOP TIPS

- Look carefully and regularly
- Measure proportions – don't guess!
- Build tone slowly – light to dark
- Don't forget the background!

REMEMBER!

"Draw what you see, not what you think you see."

PLENARY QUESTION

How can tone and proportion make a portrait look realistic?