

Year 1 Art – Self Portraits

What I should already know

- How to create patterns using repetition
- How to experiment with a variety of mark making materials
- To know that art comes from many forms
- To know that artists have different styles

What I will learn by the end of this unit

- To describe a portrait or self-portrait using adjectives
- To describe the difference between a portrait and self-portrait
- To create a self-portrait using shapes for features
- To create our own self-portraits
- To create self-portraits using different mediums including clay

Key Facts

A self-portrait is a picture of the artist
A portrait is a drawing/painting of a person
Before photography, people used self-portraits to capture moments in their lives.
Self-portraits can be created with any medium.
Ancient humans created self-portraits.
One of the most famous self-portrait artists was Pablo Picasso
Every artist is different, so every self-portrait is different too

Creative Ideas and Examples

Symmetry: A nice idea to create symmetry is to use a photograph for one half and draw the other.

Study: Use a mirror to look closely at your facial features. Look carefully at size and shape.

Detail: Focus on each facial feature in turn. Think about how you can make your drawing realistic with straight and curved lines.

Evaluate: Does your self-portrait look realistic? What do you like? What parts would you change next time?

Styles and Techniques

Shape and Size	-It is important to study and copy the shape and size of your face and facial features. This helps to make your drawing realistic. -For example, the outline of our face is like an upside-down egg. The space between our eyes is about the same length as one of our eyes.	
Symmetry	-Symmetry is about both sides of something looking the same. Use a mirror to see the symmetry of your face. Look at the distance between features. -Try to make sure your self-portrait has the correct symmetry, e.g. eyes the same size, mouth the same width, etc.	
Types of Lines	-Use a mirror to closely study which parts of your face has straight and curved lines. -Think carefully about how hard you press on the page. Bold lines are useful for features that are dark, e.g. nostrils/ eyebrows, but fainter lines should be used for lighter features.	

Pablo Picasso's self-portraits are important because they span his entire career, and it shows how he changed the way he portrayed himself.



Key Vocabulary

Drawing	self-portrait	detail
shape	mirror	symmetry
facial features	curve	straight
		bold

Disciplinary Skills

- Use and layer a variety of media – pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felts, charcoal, chalk and clay.
- To ask questions and answer questions
- Use a sketchbook for practising skills and recording knowledge.
- To express emotions and feelings when reflecting on art work