

Emscote Infant School Knowledge Organiser Year 2 Art



Spring Term Self Portraits

Key Vocabulary

Artist – Someone who creates artwork.

Portrait – A picture of a person's face or upper body.

Self-portrait – A portrait an artist makes of themselves.

Features – The parts of the face (eyes, nose, mouth, ears, etc.).

Expression – The way someone's face shows feelings or emotions.

Pose – The position in which a person sits or stands for a portrait.

Proportion – The size relationship between parts of the face or body.

Collage – An artwork made by cutting and sticking materials like paper or fabric.

Sketch / Sketching – A rough drawing made quickly to plan an artwork.

Mark-making – The different lines, textures and effects made with tools.

Watercolour paint – Paint that is mixed with water for a translucent effect.

Brush / Stroke – The way paint is applied using a brush.

Clay – A soft material that can be shaped and hardened to make sculptures.

Evaluate / Describe – To discuss what you notice and how you feel about an artwork.

Medium – The material used to make an artwork (paint, clay, collage, etc.).

Texture – How something feels or looks like it might feel (smooth, rough, bumpy).

Pencil Grades

Some pencils are soft and dark, some are hard and light. The letter on the pencil tells you which kind it is.

H is for HARD

What it does: A hard pencil makes a very light and thin line, and it doesn't smudge easily.

What it's for: These are often used for drawing very light sketch lines but they are not the best for learning to write because the light lines can be hard to see.

B is for BLACK

What it does: A soft, "black" pencil makes a dark, thick, and smooth line. It can smudge easily, which is why artists love them for shading.

What it's for: Softer pencils are great for young children because they don't have to press hard to get a clear, dark line.

Key Artists

Henri Matisse



Frida Kahlo



Rembrandt



Vincent Van Gogh



Julian Opie

