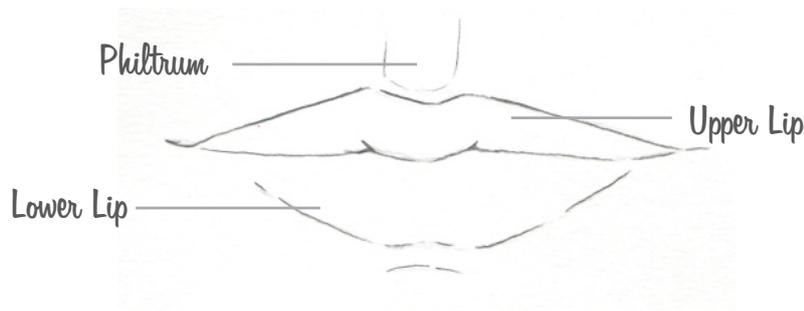
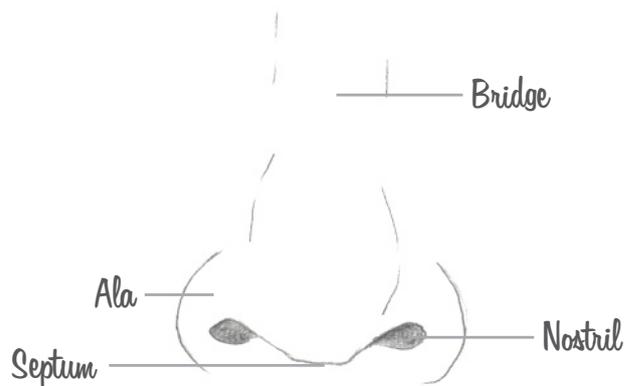
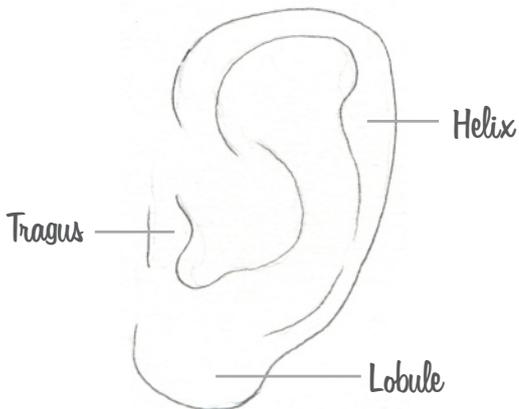
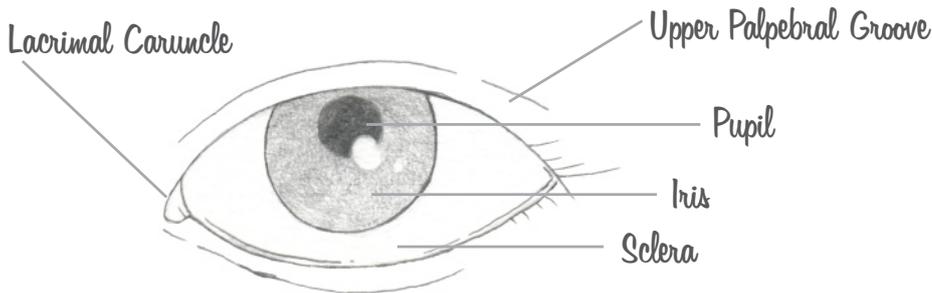


Proportions of the Face - This refers to how large and small facial features and areas of the face are in relation to each other. There are basic rules that you can learn to capture the face in a realistic way. Once you have learnt these rules stylising the various **facial features** and **exaggerating** areas of the face to create a character will become much easier.

Facial Features - The face is the feature which best distinguishes a person. It's features - the eyes, nose, mouth and ears - are where we see individuality in people. If we understand the basic components of these features drawing them will become easier and your drawings and paintings will only be better.

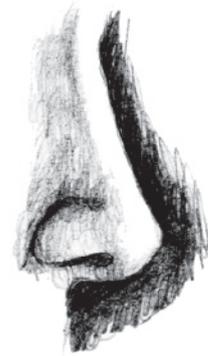
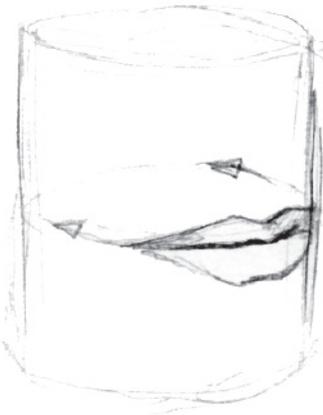
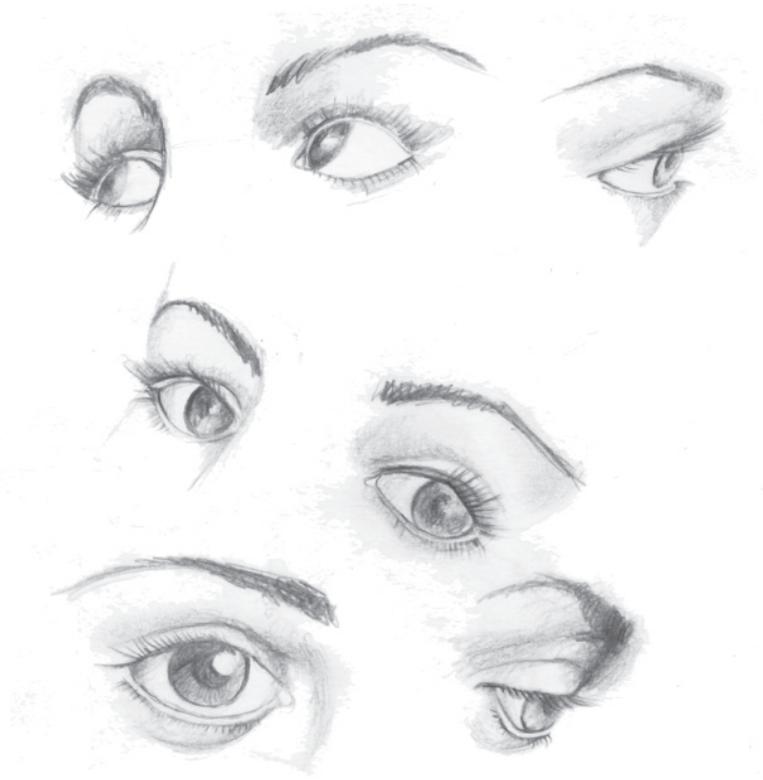
- Task One -
In your diary, draw and label the key parts of each of the four facial features below.



- Task Two -

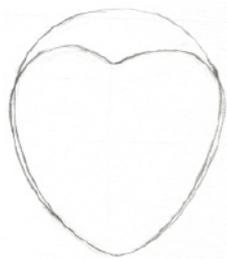
In your diary, practice drawing these four facial features with shading. Draw at least 4 different examples of each.

Try drawing different shaped features and from different angles.



Mapping out the Face - Before you can begin to fill in the face with its features you need to map out the face using a ruler and pencil. Each individual face will vary and the more you observe and draw the face the better you will become at capturing unique traits in your **portraits**.

TYPICAL FACE SHAPES



HEART



LONG



ROUND



OVAL



SQUARE

- Task Three -

Follow the steps below to create a map for a portrait, you will need a pencil, eraser, ruler and A4 portrait paper.

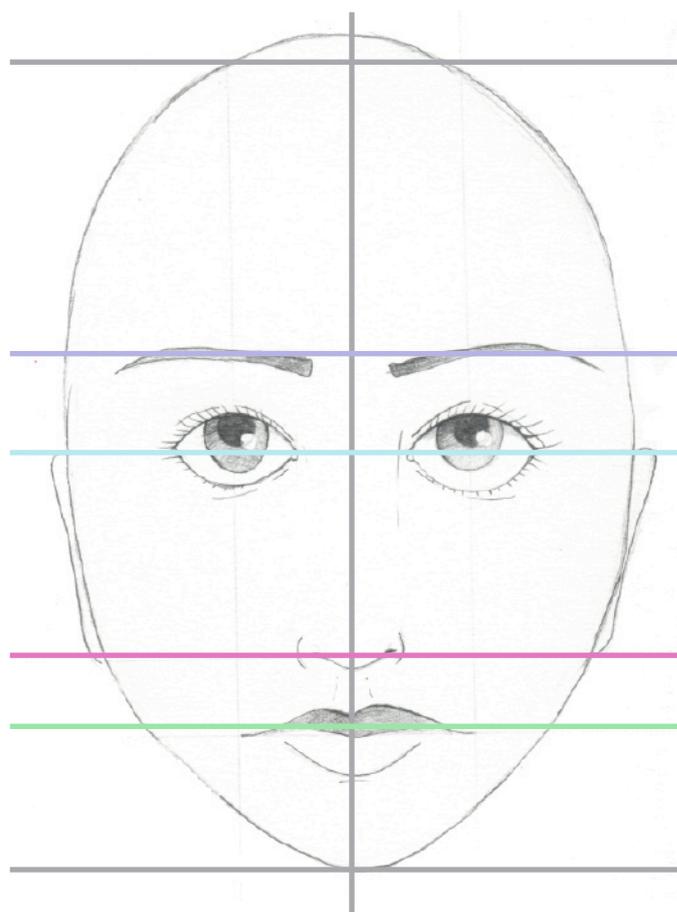
Step One - It can be said that there are five face shapes- round, oval, square, long and heart. Hairdressers, Make up Artists and Stylists use these shape guidelines to help accentuate various facial features and although these shapes are guidelines it is a great starting point in understanding the individuality in faces. Start by choosing one of the above face shapes and draw on your page using a light pencil such as a HB. Then draw two light lines- one to divide the face horizontally and one to divide it vertically

Step Two - Draw two eyes half way down the face, a basic rule is that the size of one eye will fit between the two. When shading the eye leave a small white dot on the iris and the pupil to give the illusion that light is glistening on a moist surface. Remember to consider the light source when placing this highlight.

Step Three - Draw a line one quarter of the way up between the centre of the eye and top of the head. This is where the eyebrows generally sit.

Step Four - Draw a line half way between the eyes and the bottom of the head, this is where the bottom of the nose sits. Simplify the shape of the nose by drawing three curved lines.

Step Five - Draw a line which sits one third between the bottom of the nose and the bottom of the chin, this line is where the middle of the lips sit.



EXAGGERATING : This refers to the way cartoonists, illustrators and artists will often represent certain facial features on the face such as the nose, eyes mouth and ears as being much larger or smaller than they actually are to create a personality for the character. Very often characters which are sweet and innocent will have large wide eyes and evil or anger is shown through narrowed eyes.



Describe the character:

- Task Four -
Have a look at how the artists below have represented various facial features. In the provided space write a few words that describe the character's personality such as happy, angry or sad based on the facial features.



Describe the character:



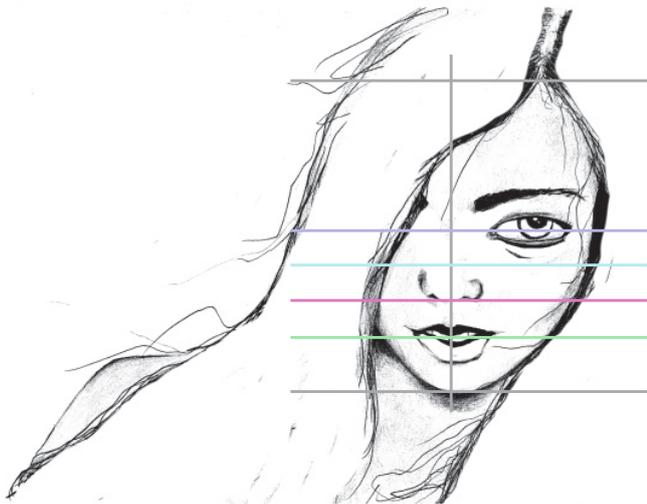
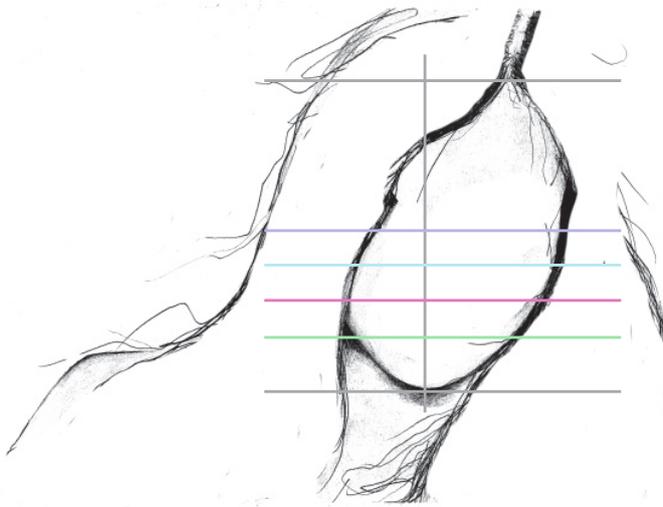
Describe the character:

- Task Five -

Using what you have learned so far about facial proportion, features, styling and exaggeration, create another stylised character. This time focus on portraying emotion focusing on just the head and face.

What emotion is the character in your portrait going to have?

What features are you going to exaggerate to help portray your chosen emotion?



Step One - Start by drawing the head first, consider the shape and refer back to the face in proportion worksheet. Divide the face in sections to map out where your features are, although you are creating a character and not necessarily sticking to the proportion rules you still need to plan the face before you fill in the features.

Step Two - Start to fill in the facial features, refer back to your facial features worksheet and consider the structure of the eyes, nose and mouth when drawing them.

Step Three - Once you have drawn the features on the face you can start to think about hair and other accessories on the head such as hats, ribbons etc.





Refer back to your shading worksheet and add tone to areas on the face to give the illusion of depth



Look how colour can change the mood and feeling of the face.