

Art		Year 5			
Focus: Ceramics					
Age related vocabulary					
Sculpt	To shape or carve a figure out of a mouldable or hard material.	Build	Construct something by putting parts or materials together.		
Slab	Clay rolled out into flat, even pieces that can be any shape or size, usually square or rectangular.	Imprint	To mark a surface by pressing something hard into it.		

Carlton Assessment Grid					
Success Criteria	Pupil Reflection		Teacher Assessment		
I can draw from observation and discuss how this can be	Before	After			
transformed into a 3D clay sculpture.					
I can combine the techniques: pinch pot, coiling and slab building.	Before	After			
I can design a 3D sculpture and identify which techniques and	Before	After			
tools I will use (pinch pot, slab building, coiling, imprint, applique).					
Lean greate a final piece using the techniques learnt	Before	After			
I can create a final piece using the techniques learnt.					
I can evaluate my final piece and the final work created by my	Before	After			
peers.					

## Key Knowledge:

- Observational drawing is drawing what you see in front of you as realistically and as true to life as possible. Some ideas could be fruit or flowers. Using guidelines can help your composition.
- To effectively draw from observation, you need to constantly look back and forth from the object to your drawing paper. Observational drawing skills are very important when recording ideas and scenes from the world around you.
- A good use of line, tone and composition are essential when drawing from observation.
- **Pinch pot:** pinch the clay into shape by using thumb and fingers.
- **<u>Coiling</u>**: gradually stacking and joining coils of clay one on top of the other.
- <u>Slab building</u>: pottery made from a flat sheet of clay that are cut to specific shapes and sizes, which are then joined together.
- There is often a close relationship between drawing and making. It is important to understand how to transform 2D drawings into 3D objects.





