PUPIL VOICE	Name: FPY4; ARy Y3; C	Year: 3/4	
Subject: ART	Observer(s): Bessa Cad	Date: 30 9 20	
Prompt	Summar	Additional Comments	
How do teachers help you learn in this subject?	CR - They say, 'You are AR - Find videos, clips, I things we are learning and pictures are useful techniques, and there a how to do it. When people are strug she draws on the white start. AR/CR both agreed - Ev	AR - CR was a good drawer but he didn't think he was. We helped him.	
Which aspects (parts) of this	AR - I like making with a		
subject do you enjoy and why? What did you learn about last year that has helped you this year?	AR - We used the oil pa work– it helped me wit put pressure to make t that with charcoal and CR - When I did (drew) Lindop – he showed me	AR listed things you could draw with charcoal, chalk, oil pastel, pencil,  Talking about charcoal.	
	helped me with my drawing.  FP – I've used charcoal before. We filled the pattern on our Greek pots with charcoal. Just the end like a pen.		AR - 'Need to spray it otherwise it prints onto the next page'
What does X mean?	Specific vocabulary	Meaning	AR /CR Discussed how
(choose specific vocabulary from planning and/or displayed in classroom)	charcoal	It's like what is left after a fire when the wood has burnt. It's for drawing; CR - it's like a pencil and coal	they made a frame out of sticks and string and used Modroc.
	tone	AR – When you go from dark to light or light to dark.	
	gestural drawing	AR - The lady (video) said it was like dancing. You need to spread your arm so you don't get tiny lines. Demonstrated.	
	frame	CR – A frame is something you can draw on. AR – A frame holds a photo, a picture, a paintinga frame doesn't bend.	
What have I learned? (use	Question	Response	
outcome knowledge questions at end of unit plan to point at which children have been taught)	What is charcoal?	AR – it's like ash, when wood has been burnt. It feels like what is left when a fire has burnt down	
	What is the name of the famous 'grotte' / cave in France where lots of cave paintings were discovered?	AR: Lascaux, the white lady cave and one other. CR: described how a dog had fallen down a hole; its teenage owner had followed it and found all the paintings in the cave	
	What techniques were used by 'cave artists' to create the images on the rock surface?	They used charcoal – drawn round hand; some others have used imagination;	

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	Can you show me some of the different techniques you have used with charcoal?	some of them told stories eg about hunting animals See photos of the children's demonstrations with graphite and charcoal. They explained how you can make light and dark lines by adding pressure – graded line; how you can smudge charcoal; thick and think lines etc	FP – artist use charcoal on its side. You change the colour from really dark to really light; you can smudge with it. You can make pictures with it. Demonstrated making two lines with fingers coated in charcoal.
	and shaded in, like an o woolly mammoths have covered in fur – I've trie be the fur - If you make a mistake y	ed to make the legs dark to	AR reflected on a video she had watched – the artist used charcoal, explained how to smudge in if made a mistake. In another video, an artist used coloured paper and added details so didn't have to add as much colour. AR described a drawing of a ballerina on a bench in detail. She was able to name the artist as Edgar Degas – she said he came from France.
	FP – spoke about how he enjoyed using the charcoal. He talked the questions he was asking himself. "What happens if I press hard or light?" "I wanted to explore." He talked about wanting to 'dance' with it, reflecting how one of the artists had described gestural drawing.  "What if I put charcoal on different coloured paper? I think it would be really different on cream, rough paper. I think it would look nice; when it's rough there will be bumps and the charcoal might stop		FP reflected on the artists work: they were good at it. "I tried my hardest to listen to it (video) and try and do things the same way to experiment with it (charcoal)
How do you know you have done well in a lesson?	then go again."  AR – I think I've done well with this, I had to do 3 plans before I did this – I didn't think I could do it but on Modroc it was good. It was hard to draw on Modroc as it is bumpy.  My teacher was impressed.  CR – He pointed to his art work and said he had drawn a woolly rhino. Before I drew the woolly rhino I wanted to do the sabre toothed tiger. I didn't know how to represent to sabre toothed tiger-peaceful, hunter, attacker so lots of practicing and picked the best one – a hunted woolly rhino. I'm pleased with the art – art isn't perfect.		AR - Nobody is perfect  LWB showed me how to draw it (wooly mammoth) and gave me a few tips.  BC said to CR 'Yours looks like it is telling a story?' AR said the cave paintings told stories or handprints. They then went on to discuss colours used and how they were made.
Do you have opportunities to read in this subject?	Yes – the books showed at them for our framed	d cave paintings – we looked work.	CR and AR became very animated about some of the other

		pictures they had seen. They used the following vocabulary: Hunter gathers, paleolithic; pre-historic; Stone age, Bronze age, Iron age. They named lots of different animals
What does it mean to be a artist?	CR - Not to be the best but to enjoy your art.  AR - Anything could be art – you can draw, you can make, you can look. Art is drawing, painting, it can be lots of techniques, you don't have to copy a picture.  AR went onto describe how she had made one of her paintings at home. I flicked bristles covered in paint; I used my feet cover in purple paint.  She went on to say - Lots of people like different art. My favourite technique is flicking paint with a paintbrush.  CR – I love art; AR Art is fun	
Evidence to support pupils knowing more, remembering more.	Sketch books, artwork, conversation- how they were able to include named artists, techniques, relate to history	





