PACING GUIDE

COURSE: Computer Aided Interior Design **GRADE(S): 10th- 12th**

MONTH	UNIT	STANDARDS/SKILLS	ASSESSMENTS What evidence (formative/summative) is utilized to establish that the content, standards, & skills have been mastered?	CONTENT Topics being covered? What do students need to know? (*nouns*)	ACTIVITIES w/Integration of Technology & Career Ready Practices
	1A	ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.1 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.2 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.3 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.4 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.5 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.7 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.8 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.9	Class Projects/ Peer grading/ Teacher 1. Orthographic vs. Single View ● Plan vs. Plan Oblique ● Elevation vs. Elevation Oblique ● Section vs. Isometric ● Perspective 2. What are paraline drawings? 3. What is a perspective view? 4. What are isometric and perspective drawings? 5. What are the horizon line and vanishing point in regard to perspective drawings? 6. What are the key differences between one-point perspectives and two-point perspectives? 7. Briefly describe how to draw a one-point perspective. 8. Name three rules of thumb to remember about one-point perspective drawings.	**CAI-Unit-Plan-1A-Curriculum-Single-View Drawings** While orthographic drawing conventions depict reality through a fragmented series of distinct but related views, single view drawings illustrate the three dimensions of form simultaneously and thus show form relationships in a more realistic manner. For this reason, the two major types of single view drawings, paraline drawings and perspectives, are called pictorial drawings.	Computers, AutoCAD Software
	1B	ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.1 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.2 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.3 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.4	Class Projects/ Peer grading 1. What does an architectural drawing contain? 2. Contrast *schematic*, *presentation*, and *construction drawings*. 3. When is an architectural drawing drawn to scale?	**CAI-Unit-Plan-1B-Curriculum- Reading Architectural Plans** The design and construction of a house involves many people working together. These people include the owner, the architect, designer, contractor, banker. These people and many others form the	Computers, AutoCAD Software

		ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.5 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.7 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.8 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.9	4. Why do designers and contractors use schedules in architectural drawings? 5. What are specifications? 6. Why do ceiling mounted elements not show up on floor plans? 7. What are four or more types of symbols an architect or interior designer might use in drawings? 8. Why is the floor plan the most important drawing in a set of house plans? 9. Contrast *elevation view*, *section view*, and *detail view*.	design and construction team . Members of the team communicate though house plans. These are important because they contain information about the size, shape and location of all parts of the house.	
		ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.1 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.2 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.3 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.4 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.5 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.7 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.8 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.9	Class Projects/ Peer grading 1. What are the three functional zones that divide the space of a house? 2. How does considering the use of a space and its closeness to related activities improve functionality? Give an example. 3. Name four types of circulation activities. 4. List five guidelines for functional traffic patterns. 5. Name one advantage of each: built-in storage and storage furniture. 6. Why is using a scale floor plan an effective method for deciding furniture arrangements? 7. Identify three factors to consider when planning a furniture arrangement. 8. Why are traffic patterns and clearance space important to creating effective furniture arrangements? 9. What are you going to be using the space for? Will it be multi-functional? Eg:	**CAI-Unit-Plan-1C-Curricullum-Space Planning and Functionality** Space planning is a fundamental element of the interior design process. It starts with an in-depth analysis of how the space is to be used. The designer then draws up a plan that defines the zones of the space and the activities that will take place in those zones. The space plan will also define the circulation patterns that show how people will move through the space. The plan is finished by adding details of all the furniture, equipment and hardware placement.	Computers, AutoCAD Software

			living/dining or bedroom/study? 10. How many people will be using the space and will they all be using it for the same purpose? *Eg: A family might use the same room; someone may be watching TV, while another reads and another is working.* 11. Do you have any existing furniture that you want to use in the space? 12. Can furniture be moved into or out of this room from other areas of the house? 13. How do you want the room to feel, space-wise – open and airy, cozy, minimal, serene? 14. How much natural light is available and what kinds of lighting will be needed? 15. What are the focal points of the room and how can you take advantage of them? 16. Do you need to create focal points? 17. Do you like balance and symmetry, the unexpected, or a combination? 18. Is there anything else on your wish list for this room?		
		ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.1 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.2 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.3 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.4 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.5 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.7 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.8 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.9	2. What is the goal of the early part of the process of design when working with clients? 3. Contrast accessibility with adaptability. Give an example of each. 4. List three ways to adapt the living area for a person with a vision disability. 5. Name one accommodation for each of the following disabilities: hearing disability, hand limitation, and mobility limitation.	**CAI-Unit-Plan-1D-Curricullum-Planning for Individual Spaces (Barrier Free)** Students will use previously learned concepts about functional zones, room relationships, circulation and traffic patterns in more detailed for individual room planning. This unit will discuss the design and space planning of individual rooms in an existing house. Existing homes bring with them opportunities and restrictions not as evident in new construction. Students will learn ways to see the potential in each room of a home and explore strategies for making	Computers, AutoCAD Software

			6. What are three adaptations that can be made to a home to allow for aging-in-place? 7. What is the purpose of universal design? 8. What is the meaning of pragmatics? Give an example related to housing and interiors. 9. Name an example of a change to interior landmarks that are fairly inexpensive alterations. 10. Why is it important to understand that not all square footage is created equal? 11. List two suggestions for creatively defining space. 12. What determines the minimum size of rooms in a home? 13. Give an example of clearance space requirements for two areas of the home. 14. What features are most important for the main entry of a home? 15. Why is it important to pay attention to distance between seating pieces in a living room? 16. What is a good rule of thumb for determining needed dining table length? 17. Name at least three questions to ask a housing client about use of the kitchen space. 18. What are the six basic kitchen designs and maximum length for the work triangle? Give an advantage and disadvantage of each.	any home accommodate a variety of occupants.	
		ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.1 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.2	Class Projects/ Peer grading		Computers, AutoCAD Software

		ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.3 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.4 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.5 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.7 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.8 ARCH.9-12.9.4.12.B.9			