Unit 2: Still Life Drawing

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Unit 2: Still Life Drawing

Department of Curriculum and Instruction

Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

First Grade Art

Unit 2: Still Life Drawing

Belleville Board of Education

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Unit Overview

Unit two focuses on the art of still life

- Discuss the art of still life.
- Define a still life as artwork created of inanimate objects.
- Demonstrate how to use lines, shapes and forms to create a still-life.
- Practice still life drawing using familiar objects to the students. Focus on forms such as cylinders, cubes, and spheres.
- Discuss how to add depth through adding many values of the same color. Darker values will depict areas farther away from the light source, light values will depict the area closest to the light source, and median colors will depict the area in between.
- Demonstrate how to use the medium to create a variety of different values using the same color.
- Introduce the horizon line. Define it as the line where the sky meets the earth.
- Relate the horizon line to this still-life by creating a line to ground the objects. This line represents the surface the objects are on, and the wall behind them.
- Discuss shadow placement. Light causes a shadow to appear underneath the inanimate object on the opposite side of the light source.
- Explore adding depth to the still-life drawings through the addition of color, value, and shadow.
- Reference artists' work that uses still-life. ie: Paul Cezanne, Vincent Van Gogh, etc.

Enduring Understandings

- Still life drawing is an excellent way to strengthen observation and drawing skills.
- Inanimate objects can be depicted through a series of forms, shapes and lines
- Understanding organic shapes is helpful for drawing natural objects in my still life.
- Understanding the light in a space will help to add depth to my artwork.
- I can use one color to add a variety of value based on how I apply it.
- Shadows help us to understand that an object is placed on top of something.
- Shadows help us to interpret where the light source is coming from.

Essential Questions

- What is a still life?
- Why do artists create still life art?
- How does observation help to strengthen my art?
- How does an art source effect my art?
- Why is it important to learn how to make various values with on medium?

Exit Skills

By the end of Unit 2:

- All students will demonstrate an understanding of still life by:
  - Defining what a still life is.
  - Using lines, shapes, and forms to create a still life drawing of inanimate objects they see.
  - Properly adding color to their still life to depict a light source.
  - Using a medium properly to add depth with color.
  - Correctly placing a shadow underneath the objects in their drawing.

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSLS)

VPA.1.1.2.D.1	Identify the basic elements of art and principles of design in diverse types of artwork.
VPA.1.1.2.D.2	Identify elements of art and principles of design in specific works of art and explain how they are used.
VPA.1.2.2.A.1	Identify characteristic theme-based works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art, such as artworks based on the themes of family and community, from various historical periods and world cultures.
VPA.1.2.2.A.2	Identify how artists and specific works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art reflect, and are affected by, past and present cultures.
VPA.1.3.2.D.1	Create two- and three-dimensional works of art using the basic elements of color, line, shape, form, texture, and space, as well as a variety of art mediums and application methods.
VPA.1.3.2.D.2	Use symbols to create personal works of art based on selected age-appropriate themes, using oral stories as a basis for pictorial representation.
VPA.1.3.2.D.3	Employ basic verbal and visual art vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge of the materials, tools, and methodologies used to create and tell visual stories.
VPA.1.3.2.D.4	Explore the use of a wide array of art mediums and select tools that are appropriate to the production of works of art in a variety of art media.
VPA.1.3.2.D.5	Create works of art that are based on observations of the physical world and that illustrate how art is part of everyday life, using a variety of art mediums and art media.
VPA.1.4.2.A.1	Identify aesthetic qualities of exemplary works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art, and identify characteristics of the artists who created them (e.g., gender, age, absence or presence of training, style, etc.).

VPA.1.4.2.A.3	Use imagination to create a story based on an arts experience that communicated an emotion or feeling, and tell the story through each of the four arts disciplines (dance, music, theatre, and visual art).
VPA.1.4.2.A.4	Distinguish patterns in nature found in works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
VPA.1.4.2.B.1	Observe the basic arts elements in performances and exhibitions and use them to formulate objective assessments of artworks in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
VPA.1.4.2.B.2	Apply the principles of positive critique in giving and receiving responses to performances.
VPA.1.4.2.B.3	Recognize the making subject or theme in works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RL.1.1	Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.
MA.1.G.A.1	Distinguish between defining attributes (e.g., triangles are closed and three-sided) versus non-defining attributes (e.g., color, orientation, overall size); build and draw shapes to possess defining attributes.
MA.1.G.A.2	Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape, and compose new shapes from the composite shape.
LA.SL.1.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 1 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
HPE.2.1.2.A.2	Use correct terminology to identify body parts, and explain how body parts work together to support wellness.
HPE.2.1.2.D.1	Identify ways to prevent injuries at home, school, and in the community (e.g., fire safety, poison safety, accident prevention).
HPE.2.1.2.D.CS1	Using personal safety strategies reduces the number of injuries to self and others.

Learning Objectives

After completing still life drawing students will be able to:

- **Draw** a still life depicting the objects in front of them.
- **Show** an understanding of shapes and forms through drawing them.
- **Sketch** forms they see around them with ease.

Suggested Activities & Best Practices

- Project (Summative)
- Portfolio (Benchmark)
- Participatory Assessment (Alternative)
- Peer Reviews (Formative)
- Sample Assessment #1: "Weather permitting, bring students outside to collect items (ex. branches and flowers) that they think they could use in a still life drawing."
- Sample Assessment #2: "Having students work in table groups to use items/materials around the room

and provided to help set up their own still life."

In addition to the assessments listed above, the following assessments can be used to track progress:

Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)

1. At the beginning and throughout the process of the lesson, have students describe what a still-life is.

- Common Benchmarks
- Compare & Contrast
- Create a Multimedia Poster
- Define
- Describe
- Evaluate
- Evaluation rubrics
- Explaining
- Fist- to-Five or Thumb-Ometer
- Illustration
- Self- assessments
- Teacher Observation Checklist
- Unit review/Test prep

Primary Resources & Materials

- Color Wheel poster, or printout
- School and town libraries
- Various internet websites for art education.

Ancillary Resources

- Pinterest, Pinterest.com
- Artsonia, Artsonia.com
- The Getty Institute, getty.edu
- WebArt, webart.com
- Internet, Virtual Museum Tours
- Hand-outs
- YouTube videos related to art history, artists, or art creation.

Technology Infusion

SmartBoard (where available), Projector, ipad, Computer, Internet for reference or websites with relevant art information.



Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology

Mastery and infusion of **21st Century Skills & Technology** and their Alignment to the core content areas is essential to student learning. The core content areas include:

- English Language Arts;
- Mathematics;
- Science and Scientific Inquiry (Next Generation);
- Social Studies, including American History, World History, Geography, Government and Civics, and Economics;
- World languages;
- Technology;
- Visual and Performing Arts.

TECH.8.1.2.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.2.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.2.B.CS1	Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.
TECH.8.1.2.C.CS3	Develop cultural understanding and global awareness by engaging with learners of other cultures.

21st Century Skills/Interdisciplinary Themes

- Communication and Collaboration
- Creativity and Innovation
- Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- Information Literacy
- Media Literacy

CRP.K-12.CRP5.1	Career-ready individuals understand the interrelated nature of their actions and regularly make decisions that positively impact and/or mitigate negative impact on other people, organization, and the environment. They are aware of and utilize new technologies, understandings, procedures, materials, and regulations affecting the nature of their work as it relates to the impact on the social condition, the environment and the profitability of the organization.

CRP.K-12.CRP6.1	Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.
CRP.K-12.CRP8.1	Career-ready individuals readily recognize problems in the workplace, understand the nature of the problem, and devise effective plans to solve the problem. They are aware of problems when they occur and take action quickly to address the problem; they thoughtfully investigate the root cause of the problem prior to introducing solutions. They carefully consider the options to solve the problem. Once a solution is agreed upon, they follow through to ensure the problem is solved, whether through their own actions or the actions of others.

21st Century Skills

- Global Awareness

Differentiation

- When working on a project, students who are struggling with finishing a project will be given more time to do so.
- At the beginning of each class, to ensure that all students are aware of their goal, it will be written clearly on the board and read aloud.
- When working on a project for multiple weeks, an oral review of the work already completed to remind students of their progress will be given.

Differentiations:

- **Extra time to complete assignments**
- **Repeat directions**
- **Use manipulatives**
- **Multisensory approaches**
- **Additional time**
- **Preview vocabulary**
- **Visual presentation**

Hi-Prep Differentiations:

- **Independent research and projects**
- **Project-based learning**

Lo-Prep Differentiations

- **Choice of books or activities**
- **Goal setting with students**
- **Varied supplemental materials**

Special Education Learning (IEP's & 504's)

1. Using hands-on assistance to help students how to properly hold and use different art materials.

2. Using viewfinders to help students with proportion.

- printed copy of board work/notes provided
- additional time for skill mastery
- assistive technology
- behavior management plan
- check work frequently for understanding
- have student repeat directions to check for understanding
- highlighted text visual presentation
- modified assignment format
- multi-sensory presentation
- preferential seating
- preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
- Provide modifications as dictated in the student's IEP/504 plan
- secure attention before giving instruction/directions
- shortened assignments
- student working with an assigned partner

English Language Learning (ELL)

1. Slower rate of speech and verbal emphasis on important phrases and directions. Ex: "slow" and "cut"
2. Thumbs up/down method to check for understanding when working on a project.
3. Visual cues (such as facial expression) to praise student and their work.

- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarif
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning;
- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- decreasing the amount of workpresented or required
- tutoring by peers

At Risk

1. Spending time with student individually to have them explained their artwork, focusing on their successes in their project and having them figure out what they need help on moving forward.

2. Using fist-to-five method to check for student understanding after directions for projects are given.

- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning
- allowing students to select from given choices
- collaborating (general education teacher and specialist) to modify vocabulary, omit or modify items to reflect objectives for the student, eliminate sections of the test, and determine how the grade will be determined prior to giving the test.
- decreasing the amount of workpresented or required
- using authentic assessments with real-life problem-solving
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

Talented and Gifted Learning (T&G)

1. Have student set up their own still life and have them draw it from different points of view to start discussion about perspective.

- Advanced problem-solving
- Allow students to work at a faster pace
- Flexible skill grouping within a class or across grade level for rigor
- Higher order, critical & creative thinking skills, and discovery
- Teacher-selected instructional strategies that are focused to provide challenge, engagement, and growth opportunities
- Utilize exploratory connections to higher-grade concepts
- Utilize project-based learning for greater depth of knowledge

Sample Lesson

Sample lesson located in Unit 1.

Unit Name:

NJSLS:

Interdisciplinary Connection:

Statement of Objective:

Anticipatory Set/Do Now:

Learning Activity:

Student Assessment/CFU's:

Materials:

21st Century Themes and Skills:

Differentiation/Modifications:

Integration of Technology: