Unit 2: Color Theory

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Unit 2: Color Theory

Department of Curriculum and Instruction

Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

Second Grade Art

Unit 2: Color Theory

Belleville Board of Education

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Unit Overview

Unit two focuses on color theory

- Discuss color, review the information already examined.
- Introduce tertiary colors: the color in between the primary and secondary colors on the color wheel.
- Practice mixing colors to achieve the tertiary colors.
- Discuss complimentary colors. Explain that they are colors that are across from each other on the color wheel. When paired, these colors look very good together. When mixed these colors create neutrals (brown).
- Name the complimentary color pairs: red and green, yellow and violet, blue and orange.
- Explore complimentary colors by pairing them in artwork.

Enduring Understandings

- From the three primary colors a complete color wheel can be created.
- Knowledge of the properties of color allows the artist to mix colors successfully.
- Knowledge of color can help artists communicate their ideas more effectively.
- Colors on the wheel are arranged in a specific order.

Essential Questions

- Is there a finite number of colors that can be created?
- Can knowledge of colors help me in other areas of life?
- How can knowledge of color theory help me to strengthen my art?
- How does understanding of color theory help with color mixing?

Exit Skills

By the end of Unit 2:

- All students will demonstrate an understanding of color theory by:
  - Naming the primary colors.
  - Naming the secondary colors.
  - Locating the colors on the color wheel.
  - Using the acronym ROYGBIV to name the colors of the rainbow in order.
  - Explain what primary colors are used to create each secondary color.
  - Naming and understanding how to create the tertiary colors.
  - Locating where the tertiary colors belong in the color wheel.
  - Naming the complimentary colors.
  - Knowing the placement of complimentary colors on the color wheel.
  - Pairing the correct color with its pair. Ie: Red's complimentary color is…?

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.2.1	Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text.
MA.2.G.A.1	Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes, such as a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces. Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.
MA.2.G.A.3	Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares, describe the shares using the words halves, thirds, half of, a third of, etc., and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, four fourths. Recognize that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.
LA.SL.2.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 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 color theory students will be able to:

- **Recognize** the color wheel.
- **Explain** how colors are organized on the color wheel.
- **Organize** colors into various categories like, primary, secondary, cool, warm, complimentary, etc.
- **Critique** artwork based on the colors used.

Suggested Activities & Best Practices

1. Using an interactive color wheel on the smartboard to show students different color groups, color mixes, etc.

2. Having students color in their own color wheel with colored pencils or paint.

Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)

- Project (Summative)
- Portfolio (Benchmark)
- Participatory Assessment (Alternative)
- Peer Reviews (Formative)

- Sample Assessment: "In the middle of the unit at the beginning of the class, write down the names of different color groups and have students come up and write down what colors belong in what group."

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

- 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.

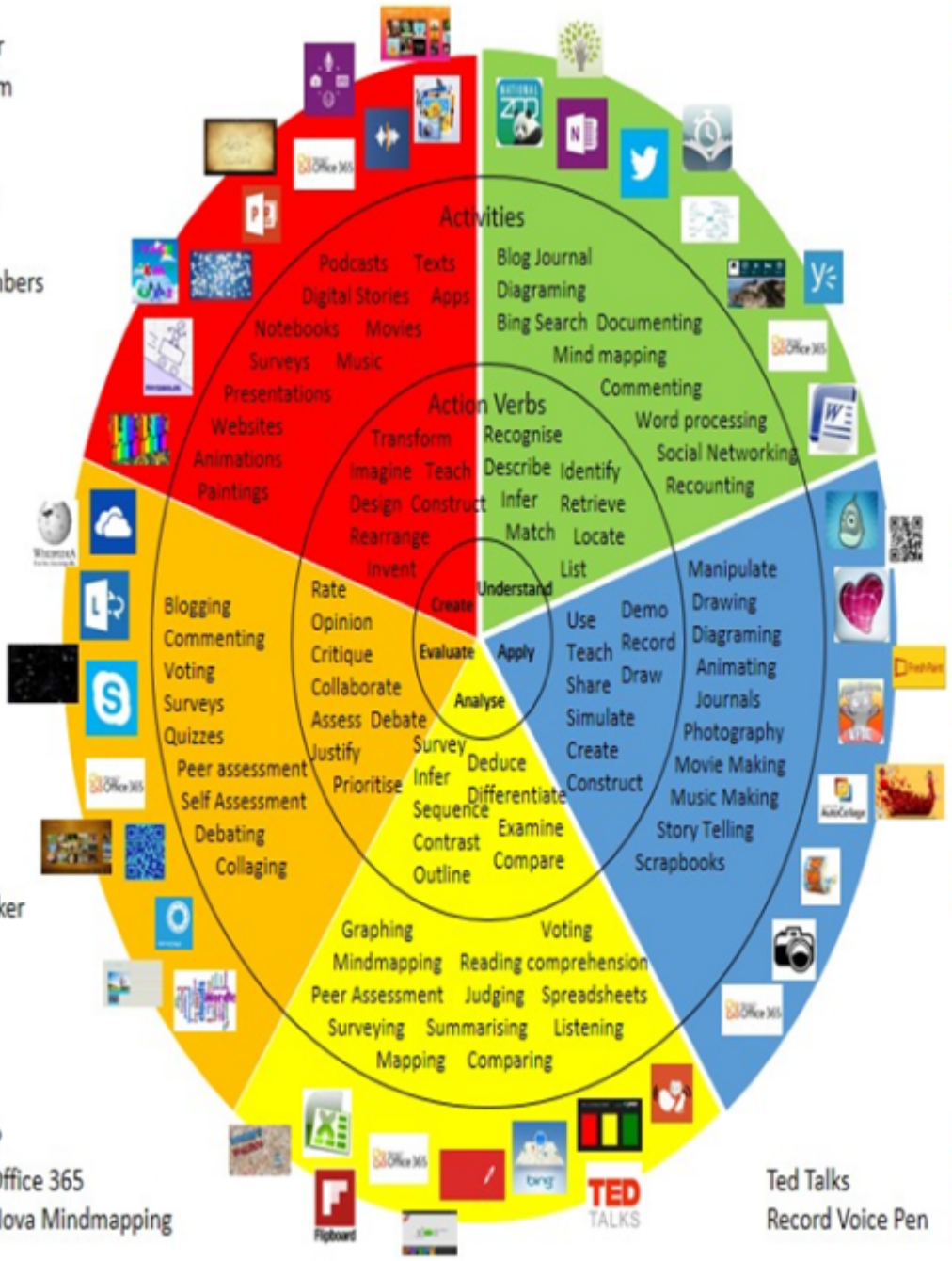
Technology Infusion

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

Win 8.1 Apps/Tools Pedagogy Wheel

Podcasts
Photostory 3
Kid Story Builder
Music Maker Jam
Paint A Story
Office 365
MS PowerPoint
Stack 'Em Up
NqSquared Numbers
Physamajig
Xylophone 8

Wikipedia
Skydrive
Lync
SkyMap
Skype
Office 365
Puzzle Touch
Easy QR
Memorylage
Life Moments
Word Cloud Maker



Where's Waldo?
MS Excel
Flipboard
Office 365
Nova Mindmapping

Ted Talks
Record Voice Pen

Originally taken from http://www.coetail.com/vzimmer/files/2013/02/iPadagogy-Wheel.001.jpg
And adapted for Windows 8.1 devices by Charlotte Beckhurst @CharBeckhurst

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.E.1	Use digital tools and online resources to explore a problem or issue.

21st Century Skills/Interdisciplinary Themes

- Communication and Collaboration
- Creativity and Innovation
- Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- Life and Career Skills
- Media Literacy

CRP.K-12.CRP2.1	Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.
CRP.K-12.CRP4.1	Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.
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

- Civic Literacy
- Environmental Literacy
- 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**

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

1. Giving out a laminated or hand-held version of a color wheel for students to touch and interact with while we review different colors and color theories.

2. Hands-on helping students mix paint colors to get familiarize them with the process.

- 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
- Use open book, study guides, test prototypes

English Language Learning (ELL)

1. Slower rate of speech and emphasis on important vocabulary words, for this unit especially the names of different colors.

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

2. Giving flashcards with key vocabulary from the unit and colors that correspond with them.

- 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
- marking students' correct and acceptable work, not the mistakes
- tutoring by peers
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

Talented and Gifted Learning (T&G)

1. Have students make their own flash cards with different color mixtures (for example "blue + yellow =" on one side and "green" on the other side.)

- 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: