Unit 2: Figurative Studies

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Unit 2: Figurative Studies

Department of Curriculum and Instruction

Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

Third Grade Art

Unit 2: Figurative Studies

Belleville Board of Education

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Unit Overview

Unit two focuses on figurative studies.

- Review portrait drawing. Define portrait as a work of art that depicts a living being. Portraits can be made of people, animals, or a combination.
- Discuss the self-portrait: a portrait the artist creates of themselves.
- Discuss how our prior knowledge of the elements of art can help us to make more realistic portraits.
- Create a portrait or self-portrait drawing either through guided drawing or observation.
- Focus on facial symmetry, proper placement of facial features through measurement, and organic shapes occurring on the face. Use mirrors (if available) for students to observe.
- When adding color to the portrait stress the importance of using color to add depth and realism.
- Reference artists' work that uses portraiture. ie: Leonardo DaVinci, Edgar Degas, etc.

Enduring Understandings

- Artists often times practice portraiture by using themselves as the subject.
- Understanding of symmetry can be helpful for the depiction of the human face.
- Self-portraits can be used to divulge information about the artist.

Essential Questions

- Why do artists create self-portraits?
- Why do artists create portraits?
- How does a self-portrait communicate insights about the artist?
- What does an artist's portrait convey about the subject?
- How can a portrait help you think about yours, and other artists', identities?

Exit Skills

By the end of Unit 2:

- All students will demonstrate an understanding of figurative drawing by:
    - Explaining the difference between a portrait and self-portrait.
    - Delineating how the elements of art can help strengthen their portraits.
    - Creating a portrait through observation of themselves or another and their features.
    - Adding depth to their portrait through color application.

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSLS)

1.5.5.Cr1a	Brainstorm and curate ideas to innovatively problem solve during artmaking and design projects.
1.5.5.Cr1b	Individually and collaboratively set goals, investigate, choose, and demonstrate diverse approaches to art-making that is meaningful to the makers.
VPA.1.1.5.D.1	Identify elements of art and principles of design that are evident in everyday life.
VPA.1.1.5.D.2	Compare and contrast works of art in various mediums that use the same art elements and principles of design.
VPA.1.2.5.A.1	Recognize works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art as a reflection of societal values and beliefs.
VPA.1.2.5.A.2	Relate common artistic elements that define distinctive art genres in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
VPA.1.2.5.A.3	Determine the impact of significant contributions of individual artists in dance, music, theatre, and visual art from diverse cultures throughout history.
VPA.1.3.5.D.1	Work individually and collaboratively to create two- and three-dimensional works of art that make cohesive visual statements and that employ the elements of art and principles of design.
VPA.1.3.5.D.2	Identify common and distinctive characteristics of artworks from diverse cultural and historical eras of visual art using age-appropriate stylistic terminology (e.g., cubist, surreal, optic, impressionistic), and experiment with various compositional approaches influenced by these styles.
VPA.1.3.5.D.3	Identify common and distinctive characteristics of genres of visual artworks (e.g., realism, surrealism, abstract/nonobjective art, conceptual art, and others) using age-appropriate terminology, and experiment with various compositional approaches influenced by these genres.
VPA.1.3.5.D.4	Differentiate drawing, painting, ceramics, sculpture, printmaking, textiles, and computer imaging by the physical properties of the resulting artworks, and experiment with various art media and art mediums to create original works of art.
VPA.1.3.5.D.5	Collaborate in the creation of works of art using multiple art media and art mediums, and present the completed works in exhibition areas inside and outside the classroom.
VPA.1.4.5.A.1	Employ basic, discipline-specific arts terminology to categorize works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art according to established classifications.
VPA.1.4.5.A.2	Make informed aesthetic responses to artworks based on structural arrangement and

	personal, cultural, and historical points of view.
VPA.1.4.5.A.3	Demonstrate how art communicates ideas about personal and social values and is inspired by an individual's imagination and frame of reference (e.g., personal, social, political, historical context).
VPA.1.4.5.B.1	Assess the application of the elements of art and principles of design in dance, music, theatre, and visual artworks using observable, objective criteria.
VPA.1.4.5.B.2	Use evaluative tools, such as rubrics, for self-assessment and to appraise the objectivity of critiques by peers.
VPA.1.4.5.B.3	Use discipline-specific arts terminology to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
VPA.1.4.5.B.4	Define technical proficiency, using the elements of the arts and principles of design.
VPA.1.4.5.B.5	Distinguish ways in which individuals may disagree about the relative merits and effectiveness of artistic choices in the creation and performance of works of dance, music, theatre, and visual art.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RL.3.2	Recount stories, including fables, folktales, and myths from diverse cultures; determine the central message/theme, lesson, or moral and explain how it is revealed through key details in the text.
MA.3.MD.D.8	Solve real world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.
MA.3.G.A.1	Understand that shapes in different categories (e.g., rhombuses, rectangles, and others) may share attributes (e.g., having four sides), and that the shared attributes can define a larger category (e.g., quadrilaterals). Recognize rhombuses, rectangles, and squares as examples of quadrilaterals, and draw examples of quadrilaterals that do not belong to any of these subcategories.
HPE.2.1.4.D.1	Determine the characteristics of safe and unsafe situations and develop strategies to reduce the risk of injuries at home, school, and in the community (e.g., fire safety, poison safety, accident prevention).
HPE.2.1.4.D.4	Demonstrate simple first-aid procedures for choking, bleeding, burns, and poisoning.
HPE.2.1.4.D.CS1	Identifying unsafe situations and choosing appropriate ways to reduce or eliminate risks contributes to the safety of self and others.
HPE.2.1.4.E.4	Summarize the causes of stress and explain way s to deal with stressful situations.
SOC.6.1.4.A.1	Explain how rules and laws created by community, state, and national governments protect the rights of people, help resolve conflicts, and promote the common good.
SOC.6.1.4.A.CS1	Rules and laws are developed to protect people's rights and the security and welfare of society.
SOC.6.1.4.B.1	Compare and contrast information that can be found on different types of maps and determine how the information may be useful.

Learning Objectives

After completing the figurative studies students will be able to:

- **Point out** the differences between a portrait and other forms of art.

- **Distinguish** the difference between a portrait and a self-portrait.
- **Produce** a portrait or self-portrait using the media supplied.

Suggested Activities & Best Practices

1. Have students do a “pose-off” day, where students take turns posing while the rest of the class draws their figure as a stick figure.
2. Have students use chrome books to take pictures of themselves in different poses to use for figure drawing later on.

Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)

- Project (Summative)
- Portfolio (Benchmark)
- Participatory Assessment (Alternative)
- Peer Reviews (Formative)
- Sample Assessment: "Create visual samples of different sections of the project so that students can see where they are in the project each week and what they need to accomplish during that class period."

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
- 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.

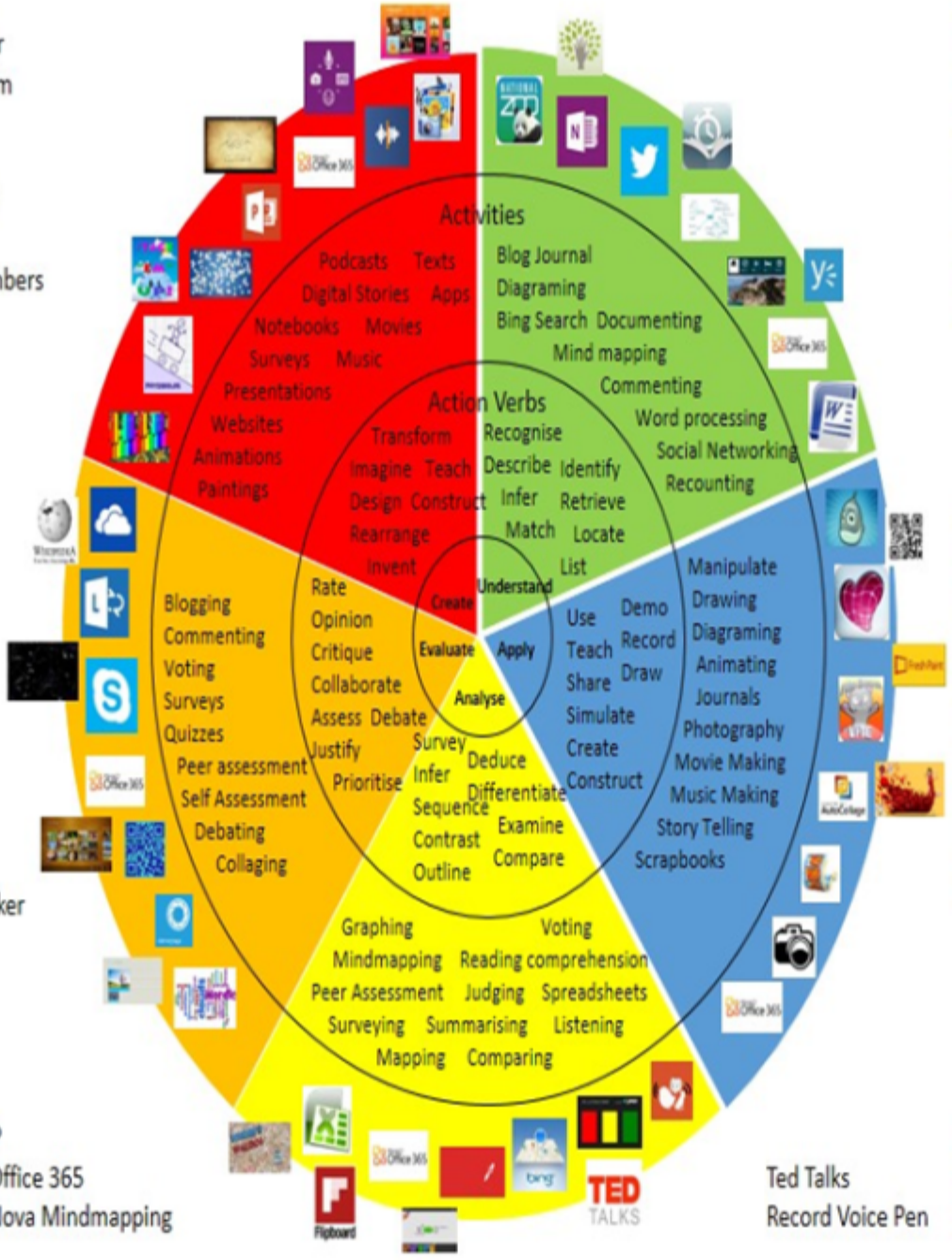
Technology Infusion

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 Office 365
Flipboard 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.8.1.5.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems
TECH.8.1.5.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.5.B.CS1	Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.
TECH.8.1.5.E.1	Use digital tools to research and evaluate the accuracy of, relevance to, and appropriateness of using print and non-print electronic information sources to complete a variety of tasks.

21st Century Skills/Interdisciplinary Themes

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

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
- Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy
- Global Awareness
- Health Literacy

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. Having wooden figures for students to use and pose and move into different positions.

2. Preferential seating if students are drawing a live figure or a figure on the smartboard.

- 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, for example "pose".

- 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. When playing "pose-off" game, give student option to pose or draw.

2. Review figure drawings with student, having them learn to critique their work ("What do you like best?" "What do you wish you could change?")

- 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 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 students create a comic book with all the stick figure poses they've praticed drawing throughout the unit.

- Advanced problem-solving
- Allow students to work at a faster pace
- Create a plan to solve an issue presented in the class or in a text
- Flexible skill grouping within a class or across grade level for rigor
- Multi-disciplinary unit and/or project
- 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: