

Unit 1: The Language of Art (Weeks 1-5)

Content Area: **Template**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **Full Year**
Status: **Published**

UNIT RATIONALE

This unit comes first in this course because it serves as the foundation for the essential strategies for looking at and learning about art. The work students complete in this unit will ensure they are able to understand how the form, function, content, and context of artworks are viewed throughout time.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

- 1) What are elements and principles of art?
- 2) What are mediums?
- 3) How does color work in our lives?
- 4) What is art?

VA.9-12.1.5.12prof.Cr1a

Use multiple approaches to begin creative endeavors.

VA.9-12.1.5.12prof.Cr2b

Explain how traditional and non-traditional materials may impact human health and the environment, and demonstrate safe handling of materials, tools and equipment.

VA.9-12.1.5.12prof.Cr3a

Apply relevant criteria from traditional and contemporary cultural contexts to examine, reflect on and plan revisions for works of art and design in progress.

STANDARDS

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: CONTENT AREA

New Jersey (NJSL) - Grades 9-12 - Visual and Performing Arts - Visual Arts - Proficient (2020)

1.5.12prof.Re7b:

Analyze how one's understanding of the world is affected by experiencing visual arts.

1.5.12prof.Re8a:

Interpret an artwork or collection of works, supported by relevant and sufficient evidence found in the work and its various contexts.

1.5.12prof.Re9a:

Establish relevant criteria in order to evaluate a work of art or collection of works.

VA.9-12.1.5.12prof.Re7b	Analyze how one's understanding of the world is affected by experiencing visual arts.
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VA.9-12.1.5.12prof.Re9a	Establish relevant criteria in order to evaluate a work of art or collection of works.

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: CAREER READINESS, LIFE LITERACIES AND KEY SKILLS

PFL.9.1.12.CFR.2	Summarize causes important to you and compare organizations you seek to support to other organizations with similar missions.
TECH.9.4.12.CI.2	Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities (e.g., 1.4.12prof.CR2b, 2.2.12.LF.8).
TECH.9.4.12.CT.2	Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a).

NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS: COMPUTER SCIENCE AND DESIGN THINKING

CS.9-12.8.2.12.EC.2	Assess the positive and negative impacts of emerging technologies on developing countries and evaluate how individuals, non-profit organizations, and governments have responded.
CS.9-12.8.2.12.EC.3	Synthesize data, analyze trends, and draw conclusions regarding the effect of a technology on the individual, culture, society, and environment and share this information with the appropriate audience.

PRE-ASSESSMENTS

Kahoot game review of topics included in unit and those specifically on unit assessment to gauge level of previous knowledge of students.

INSTRUCTIONAL PLAN

MODULE 1

dailyveiwimg videos on The Vanishing Point

<p>Student Learning Intentions (SLI) WALT: (We are learning to...)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) students will compare and contrast artwork 2) students will analyze artwork using elements and principles 3) students will describe differences in mediums in artwork
<p>Student Learning Strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active note taking. Call and response. • think-pair-share • teacher/student discussion of each work in class. • create a Picture File Book with each work broken up into content, context, form, and function. Also searching for images of the works. • students review works online (The Vanishing Point) where various works are seen on video
<p>Success Criteria</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how and why elements and principles are a guide to viewing artwork. • Explain the uses of mediums throughout time.
<p>Formative Assessment (drives instructional decisions)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2 weekly cumulative pop quizzes - ex. compare and contrast, name art piece, short answer, multiple choice, identify date and style (all based on ap test styles) 2) Chapter outline 3) Create picture file book 4) Vocabulary 5) Class oral quizzing on terms and artwork 6) Timeline project
<p>Activities and Resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review elements and principles of art • review color charts • review mediums • review art criticism-form, function, content. context • critiques on projected art
<p>Suggested Modifications</p>	<p>English Language Learners</p>

Native language support: The teacher provides auditory or written content to students in their native language.

Adjusted Speech: The teacher changes speech patterns to increase student comprehension. This could include facing the students, paraphrasing, clearly indicating the most important ideas, and speaking more slowly.

Visuals: The teacher uses graphics, pictures, visuals, and manipulatives. This helps ELL students better understand and comprehend the subjects at hand.

Front-Loading Vocabulary: The teacher front loads vocabulary. This means providing students with a list of important vocabulary words they will need to know for a book, lesson, etc. prior to the lesson being taught. Including pictures to go with the vocabulary words is also very beneficial for the students.

Special Education Students

Chunking: The teacher presents information in a way that makes it easy for students to understand and remember. Chunking is based on the presumption that our working memory is easily overloaded by excessive detail. The best way to deliver information is to organize it into meaningful units. Because students with special needs get overloaded easily, chunking is an effective strategy to use with them.

Checking for Understanding: It is important to constantly check for understanding, especially for students who have accommodations. Teachers want to make sure students understand the concepts being covered in a way that makes sense to them.

Extra time: The teacher provides students with special needs extra time to complete work or answer questions. It is important to give students enough time to process their thoughts.

Oral Reading: The teacher will read work orally to students. Class work such as tests and literature circles may need to be read aloud to the student.

Timers: The teacher will use timers as an instructional tool. The use of timers is beneficial for students who have trouble completing tasks. Timers can be helpful so the student is aware of how much time they have to complete an assignment.

Students with 504 Plans

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Gifted & Talented Strategies

Extensions/Enrichments: Teachers will provide gifted and talented students with extension/enrichment projects. Students will be challenged to further their understanding, to apply acquired knowledge, and/or to produce something in reference to acquired knowledge.

Modify/Change Activities: Teachers will monitor and modify activities to accommodate those students who need to be challenged further. Additional reading, problem-solving, writing, or project work is necessary for those students who are ready to move on at a rate more accelerated than their peers. In this way, G & T students are provided the same opportunity for support as special needs students.

Students at Risk of School Failure

Directions or Instructions: Make sure directions and/or instructions are given in limited numbers. Give directions/instructions verbally and in simple written format. Ask students to repeat the instructions or directions to ensure understanding occurs. Check back with the student to ensure he/she hasn't forgotten.

Peer Support: Peers can help build confidence in other students by assisting in peer learning. Many teachers use the 'ask 3 before me' approach. This is fine, however, a student at risk may have to have a specific student or two

to ask. Set this up for the student so he/she knows who to ask for clarification before going to you.

Alternate or Modified Assignments: Always ask yourself, "How can I modify this assignment to ensure the students at risk are able to complete it?" Sometimes you'll simplify the task, reduce the length of the assignment or allow for a different mode of delivery. For instance, many students may hand something in, the at-risk student may jot notes and give you the information verbally. Or, it just may be that you will need to assign an alternate assignment.

Increase One to One Time: When other students are working, always touch base with your students at risk and find out if they're on track or needing some additional support. A few minutes here and there will go a long way to intervene as the need presents itself.

Contracts: It helps to have a working contract between you and your students at risk. This helps prioritize the tasks that need to be done and ensure completion happens. Each day write down what needs to be completed, as the tasks are done, provide a checkmark or happy face. The goal of using contracts is to eventually have the student come to you for completion sign-offs.

Hands On: As much as possible, think in concrete terms and provide hands-on tasks. This means a child doing math may require a calculator or counters. The child may need to tape record comprehension activities instead of writing them. A child may have to listen to a story being read instead of reading it him/herself.

Tests/Assessments: Tests can be done orally if need be. Break tests down in smaller increments by having a portion of the test in the morning, another portion after lunch and the final part the next day.

Seating: Seat students near a helping peer or with quick access to the teacher. Those with hearing or sight issues need to be close to the instruction which often means near the front.

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VA.9-12.1.5.12prof.Re9a

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REFLECTIONS

INTERDISCIPLINARY CONNECTIONS: NEW JERSEY STUDENT LEARNING STANDARDS FOR ELA, SOCIAL STUDIES, SCIENCE AND/OR MATHEMATICS

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R1

Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.R2

Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.