

Unit 2: Pattern, Color, and Movement

Content Area: **Art**
Course(s):
Time Period: **Full Year**
Length: **8 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit 4: Tempera Painting: Primary & Secondary Colors

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit is to...

- Show that pattern can be used in artwork for both decorative and descriptive purposes
- Show pattern and movement are art elements that are important to understand in order to create aesthetically pleasing artwork.

Essential Questions

- How can pattern be used to create visual movement in a composition?
- Why does visual movement in artwork create interest and beauty?

Pre-Assessments

The students will be asked to draw a pattern with shapes on a blank piece of paper. The educator will examine the results of the patterns they created and will be able to assess the students' prior knowledge of pattern making.

Instructional Plan

See description below for Lesson 1.

Lesson 1: Still Life Collage

Student Learning Intentions or We are learning to/that ... (WALT)

- Pattern is a repetition of shapes, colors and lines in a particular order.
- Patterns can be observed in nature.
- Patterns can be used decorative purposes.

- Patterns can be used to create movement in visual art.
- Movement in visual art is created by visual elements such as lines and shapes that lead your eyes around the composition.

Student Success Criteria ... "I can statements"

- Draw a still life on a table.
- Make patterns by repeating elements in each area.
- Glue collaged elements in a way that is attached in a secure and neat fashion.

Instructional Strategies and Activities

Part 1: Creating a Blind Contour of a Face

- Students will make collage of still life on a table with patterns throughout image including background and foreground. Other patterned elements such as tables, plants, fishbowl, carpets can be added.
- A wallpaper scrap or pre patterned paper will be used for a portion of background.
- Oil pastels will be used for finishing details.
- Examine and discuss Matisse's "Goldfish Bowl" as it relates to elements that create visual direction and movement.
- Students will create movement in image by having a variety of patterns.

Formative Assessments:

Throughout the artmaking process of collaging a still life, students will be observationally evaluated using the following criteria:

- Can students properly cut and glue shapes in a way that abstractly represents a still life and shows pattern?
- Are students understanding the spacing of the still life composition?

Instructional Materials and Resources

Student Supplies: Patterned paper, construction paper, pencil, eraser, scissors, glue sticks

Educator Materials: Collage lesson sample, patterned paper, construction paper, pencil, eraser, scissors, glue sticks

Reflections and Suggested Modifications

To be reflected upon by the educator at the completion of the unit.

Modifications and/or Accommodations

Suggested Modifications (ELL, Sp. Ed, Gifted, At-risk of Failure)

English Language Learners

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.

New Jersey Student Learning Standards: Content Area

VA.K-2.1.5.2.Cr1a	Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.
VA.K-2.1.5.2.Cr2a	Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.

Integration of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, Climate Change, Informational and Media Literacy

Integration of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion:

Students will create a collage inspired by the artwork of the French artist, Matisse. Students will have the freedom to choose the objects they want to include in their still life. The items for everyone will look different which makes each collage diverse and unique.

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
WRK.9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning

Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking

CS.K-2.8.2.2.ITH.4	Identify how various tools reduce work and improve daily tasks.
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21st Century Life and Career

CRP.K-12.CRP12

Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

Interdisciplinary Connections: NJSL for ELA, Social Studies, Science and/or Math

ELA.SL.PE.K.1

Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about kindergarten topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.