

Unit 2: Line Directions; Vertical, Horizontal, and Diagonal

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

Unit 2: Line Directions; Vertical, Horizontal, and Diagonal

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit is to...

- Teach students that line is an foundational art element and is used in the beginning of (and throughout) each artwork. This lesson is an introduction to the directions, qualities and possible uses of line.

Essential Questions

- What does vertical, horizontal and diagonal mean?
- How do you use vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines when drawing a picture?

Pre-Assessments

As students enter the art room, they will receive a blank piece of paper that asks them to draw four different types of lines. The educator will be able to see what students have prior knowledge of lines and how to draw them.

Instructional Plan

See description below for Lesson 1.

Lesson 1: Drawing with Lines

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

- Line is an important element of art and that all drawings begin with line.

- Horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines can be found almost everywhere.
- Lines can be used to be representational or for design purposes (for their own sake).

Student Success Criteria ... “I can statements”

- Use vertical, horizontal, and diagonal lines for design purposes
- Use vertical, horizontal, and diagonal lines for representational purposes

Instructional Strategies and Activities

Lesson 1: Drawing with Lines - Abstract

Piet Mondrian: Mondrian was an artist who simplified his art into vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines and simple shapes.

- Students will use black permanent marker to make a composition of vertical, horizontal, and diagonal lines making sure the lines are thick so they have visual weight.
- Students will use watercolor and/or crayon to fill in some (not all) spaces between lines.

Lesson 1, Option 2: Drawing with Lines - Representational

- Using black permanent marker students will draw vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines to make a representational picture such as houses, a city, bridges, trees etc.
- Students will finish using crayon and/or watercolor.

Formative Assessments:

Throughout the process of creating a line drawing, students will be evaluated using the following methods:

- **The educator may question individuals or the class as a whole for understanding of concepts.**
- **The educator may look at individual works in progress to check for understanding.**
 - Are students listening and following directions?
 - Can students identify the 3 line directions?
 - Are students using vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines?
 - Are students varying the thickness of their lines?
 - Are students using colored media in a way that shows control and is not scribbly?
 - Are students respecting art supplies?

Instructional Materials and Resources

Student Supplies: Pre-assessment paper, paper, pencil, eraser, Sharpie, coloring materials

Educator Materials: Line drawing lesson sample, paper, pencil, eraser, Sharpie, coloring materials

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.Cr1

Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

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 learn about lines and their roles within the drawing process. Each drawing will vary in its abstractness and realness. At the end of the unit, students will conduct a "museum walk" critique that will give them the opportunity to provide feedback to each other and observe their work. They will collaborate on ideas, share their constructive criticisms, and embrace the differences in each of their drawings.

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.

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.