

Unit 04: Visual Arts: Production of Graphic Novel

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

Standards Alignment

New Jersey Student Learning Standards

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W	Writing
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.
LA.WHST.6-8.6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
VPA.1.2.5	All students will understand the role, development, and influence of the arts throughout history and across cultures.
VPA.1.2.5.A	History of the Arts and Culture
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.1.3.8.D	Visual Art
VPA.1.3.8.D.2	Apply various art media, art mediums, technologies, and processes in the creation of allegorical, theme-based, two- and three-dimensional works of art, using tools and technologies that are appropriate to the theme and goals.

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

CRP.K-12.CRP1	Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
CRP.K-12.CRP2	Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
CRP.K-12.CRP3	Attend to personal health and financial well-being.
CRP.K-12.CRP4	Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
CRP.K-12.CRP5	Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
CRP.K-12.CRP6	Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
CRP.K-12.CRP7	Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
CRP.K-12.CRP8	Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
CRP.K-12.CRP9	Model integrity, ethical leadership and effective management.
CRP.K-12.CRP10	Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
CRP.K-12.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.

Technology / Integration of Computer Science and Design Thinking

TECH.8.1.8	Educational Technology: All students will use digital tools to access, manage, evaluate, and synthesize information in order to solve problems individually and collaborate and to create and communicate knowledge.
TECH.8.1.8.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
TECH.8.1.8.A.1	Demonstrate knowledge of a real world problem using digital tools.
TECH.8.1.8.A.2	Create a document (e.g., newsletter, reports, personalized learning plan, business letters or flyers) using one or more digital applications to be critiqued by professionals for usability.

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

LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W	Writing Production and Distribution of Writing
LA.K-12.NJSLSA.W4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LA.W.6.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

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

see Crosswalks

21st Century Life and Careers

Stage I: Desired Results

Transfer/Overview/Rationale

Transfer / Overview / Rationale

Unit Rationale

The purpose of this unit...

Students will demonstrate growth in visual arts competency by engaging in the organization and development of artistic ideas and work related to the theme of storytelling.

Meaning

Essential Questions

Essential Questions

How do artists work with new materials and techniques?

What choices do artists make when creating papier mache forms?

How can artists use mediums to communicate their work to the public?

How do artists use technology to edit their work for publication?

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Enduring Understanding/Indicators of Understanding

Students will demonstrate openness to trying new ideas, materials, methods, and approaches in making works of art.

Students will create masks using papier mache techniques.

Students will work in groups to create a graphic novel using photography as their means of communication.

Students will use various technology formats to edit, format, and print their graphic novels.

Acquisition (Student Learning Objectives)

Knowledge

Knowledge

Students will know...

How to effectively use papier mache techniques.

How to assemble and operate a temporary photography lighting studio.

How to use technology to edit, format, and publish their work.

Skills

Skills

Student will be skilled at ...

Papier mache techniques

Assembling a photography lighting studio

Using Photoshop apps and editing /formatting software to publish their graphic novels.

Stage 3: Learning Plan

Resource and Mentor Texts

Resources and Mentor Texts

Burstein, Stanley Mayer and Richard Hon-Chun Shek. Holt World History. Austin, TX: Holt, Rhinehart, and Winston, 2006.

Green, John. Life in Ancient Greece. New York: Dover Publications, Inc, 1993.

Harris, John and Calef Brown. Greece! Rome! Monsters! Los Angeles, CA: The J. Paul Getty Museum, 2002.

Medley, Tristan. Gods and Heroes From Greece to Rome. Athens, OH: Mystic Mills, 2017.

Pearson, Anne. DK Eyewitness; Ancient Greece. New York, NY: DK Publishing, 2014.

Reinhart, Matthew and Robert Sabuda. Encyclopedia Mythologica: Gods and Heroes. Somerville, MA: Candlewick Press, 2010.

Roytman, Arkady. Greek and Roman Gods. Mineola, NY: Dover Publishing, Inc, 2009.

Sasek, M. This is Greece. New York, NY: Universe Publishing, 2009.

Tierney, Tom. Greek and Roman Fashions. Mineola, NY: Dover Publications, Inc, 2001.

Van Vleet, Carmela. Explore Ancient Greece! White River Junction, VT: Nomad Press, 2008.

Formative Assessment Strategies

Formative Assessment Strategies

Class discussion and critique

Questioning students to check for understanding

Teacher feedback during class period

Teacher/student interviews

Student pre- activities

Peer edits

Student storyboards

Student sketches

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Learning Activities/Unit of Study

Students will work with a visiting artist to create papier mache masks of their ancient Greek god/goddess from their narratives.

Students will assemble a photography lighting studio.

Students will photograph themselves in costume as they recreate their narratives.

Students will publish their graphic novels in graphic novel format, using their photographs.

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

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.

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.