Sept. K. Art

Content Area: **Art**
Course(s):
Time Period: **September**
Length: **4-5 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Students will learn about what art is, and how artists represent the world through thier craft.

Enduring Understandings

Art is a way to express yourself and your world.

Artists have many different ways of creating art.

Everyone can be an artist.

Essential Questions

What is art and how do we identify art?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Resources
Week 1 Discuss "What is art?" Draw an informative self portrait to introduce self to peers Discuss how artists	Teacher introduces self through a drawing-what teacher likes to do, family, pets, etc. Students use pencils and color crayons to draw self portrait and share in class circle with peers	Teacher observation	Famous artists' self portraits Matisse*, Family Portrait* Teacher's self portraits

represent themselves Week 2,3,4 Identify and model how artists use lines in art	Brainstorm and search for various styles of lines Read van Gogh story and discuss lines used in Starry Night Students draw own starry night Using lines in sky and shapes	Gallery walk	*Starry Night* print Book about Starry Night Pastels, paper, glue

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

Students are introduced to "famous" artists and learn about what career success means.

9.4.2.CI	Creativity and Innovation
9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
9.4.2.CI.2	Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work (e.g., 1.3A.2CR1a).
9.4.2.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
9.4.2.CT.2	Identify possible approaches and resources to execute a plan (e.g., 1.2.2.CR1b, 8.2.2.ED.3).
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).

Technology and Design Integration

Interdisciplinary Connections

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.K.1	With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.K.2	With prompting and support, retell familiar stories, including key details.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.K.3	With prompting and support, identify characters, settings, and major events in a story.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.K.4	Ask and answer questions about unknown words in a text.
CCSS.ELA-Literacy.RL.K.10	Actively engage in group reading activities with purpose and understanding.

Differentiation

- Understand that gifted students, just like all students, come to school to learn and be challenged.
- Pre-assess your students. Find out their areas of strength as well as those areas you may need to address before students move on.
- Consider grouping gifted students together for at least part of the school day.
- Plan for differentiation. Consider pre-assessments, extension activities, and compacting the curriculum.
- Use phrases like "You've shown you don't need more practice" or "You need more practice" instead of words like "qualify" or "eligible" when referring to extension work.
- Encourage high-ability students to take on challenges. Because they're often used to getting good grades, gifted students may be risk averse.

- **Definitions of Differentiation Components**:

    - Content – the specific information that is to be taught in the lesson/unit/course of instruction.
    - Process – how the student will acquire the content information.
    - Product – how the student will demonstrate understanding of the content.
    - Learning Environment – the environment where learning is taking place including physical location and/or student grouping

Differentiation occurring in this unit:

Encourage risk taking in creating thier pictures as opportunities to stretch skills during production.

Support students with motor skills needed to manipulate art materials.

Actively assess to identify student interests, learning preferences and the ability to work independently.

For Gifted:

Encourage students to explore concepts in depth and encourage independent studies or investigations. Use thematic instruction to connect learning across the curriculum. Encourage creative expression and thinking by allowing students to choose how to approach a problem or assignment. Expand students' time for free reading. Invite students to explore different points of view on a topic of study and compare the two. Provide learning centers where students are in charge of their learning. Brainstorm with gifted children on what types of projects they would like to explore to extend what they're learning in the classroom. Determine where students' interests lie and capitalize on their inquisitiveness. Refrain from having them complete more work in the same manner. Employ differentiated curriculum to keep interest high. Avoid drill and practice activities. Ask students' higher level questions that require students to look into causes, experiences, and facts to draw a conclusion or make connections to other areas of learning. If possible, compact curriculum to allow gifted students to move more quickly through the material. Encourage students to make transformations- use a common task or item in a different way. From http://www.bsu.edu/web/lshasky/Forms/Interventions/Gifted.pdf

Modifications & Accommodations

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMOCATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

Benchmark Assessments

DRA, Aimsweb for math and language arts.

Teacher observation and recording of progression of skills

Formative Assessments

Assessment allows both instructor and student to monitor progress towards achieving learning objectives, and can be approached in a variety of ways. **Formative assessment** refers to tools that identify misconceptions, struggles, and learning gaps along the way and assess how to close those gaps. It includes effective tools for helping to shape learning, and can even bolster students' abilities to take ownership of their learning when they understand that the goal is to improve learning, not apply final marks (Trumbull and Lash, 2013). It can include students assessing themselves, peers, or even the instructor, through writing, quizzes, conversation, and more. In short, formative assessment occurs throughout a class or course, and seeks to improve student achievement of learning objectives through approaches that can support specific student needs (Theal and Franklin, 2010, p. 151).

Formative Assessments used in this unit:

Discussions

Frequent conferencing with students throughout the process. Making adjustments to instruction as needed.

Summative Assessments

summative assessments evaluate student learning, knowledge, proficiency, or success at the conclusion of an instructional period, like a unit, course, or program. Summative assessments are almost always formally

graded and often heavily weighted (though they do not need to be). Summative assessment can be used to great effect in conjunction and alignment with formative assessment, and instructors can consider a variety of ways to combine these approaches.

Summative assessments for this unit:

Final product, self portrait.

Instructional Materials

See list imbedded in lesson plan.

Standards

1.5.2.Cr	Creating
1.5.2.Cr1	Generating and conceptualizing ideas.
	Explore
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.
1.5.2.Cr1b	Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and in response to personal interests and curiosity.
1.5.2.Cr2c	Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.
1.5.2.Pr6	Conveying meaning through art.
	Share
1.5.2.Re	Responding
1.5.2.Cn10a	Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.