June Grade 2 Art

Content Area: **Art**
Course(s):
Time Period: **June**
Length: **2-3 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

During this unit, students will review artwork created throughout the year, and critique their own work for possible future improvements in technique and execution.

Enduring Understandings

A student learns through critique of their artwork to create better work in the future.

Essential Questions

Using what I have learned, how could I improve my work with with project/medium in future works?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Resources
Review artwork made throughout the year. Students identify strengths and weaknesses in own work	Decorate a portfolio in which students place all of their artwork	Self eval based on: Craftsmanship Effort Creativity Gained knowledge of art history and principles of design	

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.2.CI	Creativity and Innovation
9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
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.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
9.4.2.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.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).

Technology and Design Integration

Students build an e-portfolio throughout the year. Students can add descriptions online of their work and critique the work of their peers online. We use Artsonia.com.

8.1.2.NI.1	Model and describe how individuals use computers to connect to other individuals, places, information, and ideas through a network.
8.1.2.NI.2	Describe how the Internet enables individuals to connect with others worldwide.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.SL.2.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.
LA.SL.2.3	Ask and answer questions about what a speaker says in order to clarify comprehension, gather additional information, or deepen understanding of a topic or issue.

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:

Students will be encouraged to improve and challenge thier art skills as they proceed.

Simpler instructions and tasks will be assigned for struggling students

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

In addition to the differentiation above, individual IEP's and 504's will be accommodated.

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

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

Benchmark Assessments

Benchmark Assessments are given periodically (e.g., at the end of every quarter or as frequently as once per month) throughout a school year to establish baseline achievement data and measure progress toward a standard or set of academic standards and goals.

Schoolwide Benchmark assessments:

Aimsweb benchmarks 3X a year

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

DRA

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

Self assessment, self realization of the skills gained throughout the year.

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:

Teacher observations during the process

Discussion

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:

Personal critique and suggestions for improvement by student.

Instructional Materials

Students' portfolios

Standards

1.5.2.Cr	Creating
1.5.2.Pr4a	Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.
1.5.2.Pr5a	Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.
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