March Gr. 3 Art

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

Unit Overview

Students will explore landscapes by drawing what they know about the area around their house..

Enduring Understandings

There are understandings and techniques an artist uses to create realistic landscapes.

Essential Questions

How can we make our landscapes more realistic using specific art techniques?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Individually or collaboratively construct representations, diagrams, or maps of places that are part of everyday life

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Resources
Draw an image of the landscape around one's home. Create an image that tells a story or event occurring in landscape Use techniques learned in previous lesson to convey a sense of space	Read *Snowmen at Night* Students use oil pastels to create their own image of snowmen in action at night in their own backyard	Peer critique Use of techniques to create space: highlights, shadows, overlapping	*Snowmen at Night* Color wheel for color theory considerations

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.2.5.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
9.4.5.CI	Creativity and Innovation
9.2.5.CAP.1	Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes.
9.2.5.CAP.2	Identify how you might like to earn an income.
9.2.5.CAP.3	Identify qualifications needed to pursue traditional and non-traditional careers and occupations.
	Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.
9.4.5.CI.3	Participate in a brainstorming session with individuals with diverse perspectives to expand one's thinking about a topic of curiosity (e.g., 8.2.5.ED.2, 1.5.5.CR1a).
9.2.5.CAP.4	Explain the reasons why some jobs and careers require specific training, skills, and certification (e.g., life guards, child care, medicine, education) and examples of these requirements.
9.4.5.CI.4	Research the development process of a product and identify the role of failure as a part of the creative process (e.g., W.4.7, 8.2.5.ED.6).
9.4.5.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
9.4.5.CT.4	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies to different types of problems such as personal, academic, community and global (e.g., 6.1.5.CivicsCM.3).
9.4.5.DC.3	Distinguish between digital images that can be reused freely and those that have copyright restrictions.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the lesson using the Smartboard.

NI	Networks and the Internet
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.
	Computing technology has positively and negatively changed the way individuals live and work (e.g., entertainment, communication, productivity tools).
8.1.2.IC.1	Compare how individuals live and work before and after the implementation of new computing technology.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RL.3.1	Ask and answer questions, and make relevant connections to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers.

LA.RL.3.7	Explain how specific aspects of a text's illustrations contribute to what is conveyed by the words in a story (e.g., create mood, emphasize aspects of a character or setting).
LA.SL.3.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.SL.3.2	Determine the main ideas and supporting details of a text read aloud or information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
LA.SL.3.3	Ask and answer questions about information from a speaker, offering appropriate elaboration and detail.

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:

Portfolio will build throughout the year for self assessment in June.

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:

Peer critique

Use of techniques to create space: highlights, shadows, overlapping

Instructional Materials

Snowmen at Night Booki

Color wheel for color theory considerations

Art supplies as required.

Standards

1.5.5.Cr	Creating
1.5.5.Cr1	Generating and conceptualizing ideas.
	Explore
1.5.5.Cr1a	Brainstorm and curate ideas to innovatively problem solve during artmaking and design projects.
1.5.5.Cr1b	Individually and collaboratively set goals, investigate, choose, and demonstrate diverse

	approaches to art-making that is meaningful to the makers.
1.5.5.Cr2b	Demonstrate craftsmanship through the safe and respectful use of materials, tools and equipment.
1.5.5.Cr2c	Individually or collaboratively represent environments or objects of personal significance that includes a process of peer discussion, revision and refinement.
1.5.5.Pr5	Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.
1.5.5.Pr6	Conveying meaning through art.
1.5.5.Cn10	Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.