

# Pillon update Gr. 3 Art: May/June

Content Area: **Art**  
Course(s):  
Time Period: **May**  
Length: **6-8 Weeks**  
Status: **Published**

## Unit Overview

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Through a local event, students will explore graphic design principles and techniques.

## Enduring Understandings

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Graphic design is an artform that serves the purpose of advertising events and working in the business environment.

## Essential Questions

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What features in advertising create interest?

## Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

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Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Resources
Use foreshortening to create a dramatic image  Examine and use color to create dynamic effects  Telling a story through art	Great Crate Race contest  Students will create a poster that advertises the town's annual Great Crate Race.  Must include:  1. Correct easy to read text	Peer critique  A professional graphic designer will choose one image to use as the advertising poster for the event	Comic books

	2. Dynamic use of color and space to show the excitement of the event		
	3 detail and creativity		

## **Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills**

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Students will explore the career of graphic designers.

TECH.9.4.5.DC.4	Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.5.DC.1	Explain the need for and use of copyrights.  Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.
TECH.9.4.5.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
WRK.9.2.5.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.7	Identify factors to consider before starting a business.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.1	Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes.
TECH.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).
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.2	Identify how you might like to earn an income.
TECH.9.4.5.DC.2	Provide attribution according to intellectual property rights guidelines using public domain or creative commons media.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.3	Identify qualifications needed to pursue traditional and non-traditional careers and occupations.
TECH.9.4.5.DC.3	Distinguish between digital images that can be reused freely and those that have copyright restrictions.
WRK.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.
TECH.9.4.5.CI	Creativity and Innovation

## **Technology and Design Integration**

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Students will interact with the lesson using the Smartboard.

CS.3-5.8.1.5.CS.3	Identify potential solutions for simple hardware and software problems using common troubleshooting strategies.
CS.3-5.8.1.5.NI.2	Describe physical and digital security measures for protecting sensitive personal information.

## Interdisciplinary Connections

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LA.W.3.2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas and information clearly.
LA.L.3.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.
LA.RI.3.7	Use information gained from text features (e.g., illustrations, maps, photographs) and the words in a text to demonstrate understanding of the text (e.g., where, when, why, and how key events occur).
LA.RI.3.9	Compare, contrast and reflect on (e.g., practical knowledge, historical/cultural context, and background knowledge) the most important points and key details presented in two texts on the same topic.
LA.W.3.10	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self-correction and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
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.

## Differentiation

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- 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 their 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**

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

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

**Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:**

## **Benchmark Assessments**

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**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**

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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**

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**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

A professional graphic designer will choose one image to use as the advertising poster for the event

## Instructional Materials

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Comic books

Art supplies as required.

## Standards

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VPA.1.1.5	All students will demonstrate an understanding of the elements and principles that govern the creation of works of art in dance, music, theatre, and visual art.
VPA.1.1.5.D.CS1	Understanding the function and purpose of the elements of art and principles of design assists with forming an appreciation of how art and design enhance functionality and improve quality of living.
VPA.1.1.5.D.1	Identify elements of art and principles of design that are evident in everyday life.
VPA.1.1.5.D.CS2	The elements of art and principles of design are universal.
VPA.1.1.5.D.2	Compare and contrast works of art in various mediums that use the same art elements and principles of design.
VPA.1.3.5.D.CS1	The elements of art and principles of design can be applied in an infinite number of ways to express personal responses to creative problems.
VPA.1.3.5.D.1	Work individually and collaboratively to create two- and three-dimensional works of art that make cohesive visual statements and that employ the elements of art and principles of design.
VPA.1.3.5.D.CS4	The characteristics and physical properties of the various materials available for use in art-making present infinite possibilities for potential application.
VPA.1.3.5.D.4	Differentiate drawing, painting, ceramics, sculpture, printmaking, textiles, and computer imaging by the physical properties of the resulting artworks, and experiment with various art media and art mediums to create original works of art.
VPA.1.4.5.B.CS1	Identifying criteria for evaluating performances results in deeper understanding of art and art-making.
VPA.1.4.5.B.1	Assess the application of the elements of art and principles of design in dance, music, theatre, and visual artworks using observable, objective criteria.
VPA.1.4.5.B.2	Use evaluative tools, such as rubrics, for self-assessment and to appraise the objectivity of critiques by peers.