May Gr. 4 Art

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

Unit Overview

students will learn the process of how to critique by viewing a famous work of art.

Enduring Understandings

There is a process to follow when using critical thinking to evaluate the value of a work of art.

Essential Questions

What do we look for when evaluating a work of art?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Resources
Write an Art Critique: Describe, formally analyze, interpret, and judge a master work of art Create a pin to be worn as jewelry	Shrinky Dink mini-masters: choose a famous painting to write a critique about and recreate on a Shrinky Dink to make as a pin for Mother's Day Wrap in tissue and decorate bag as gift.	Self evaluation Teacher observation	Master paintings Example of an art review/critique in New York Times

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

Students will explore the career of an art critic.

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.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.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.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.1	Identify reasons why people work, different types of work, and how work can help a person achieve personal and professional goals.
CAEP.9.2.4.A.3	Investigate both traditional and nontraditional careers and relate information to personal likes and dislikes.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will identify an artist with whom they feel a connection to his or her work. Use technology to research that artist and meaning behind the work.

VA:Cr1.1.EQ	What conditions, attitudes, and behaviors support creativity and innovative thinking? What factors prevent or encourage people to take creative risks? How does collaboration expand the creative process?
VA:Cr1.2.EQ	How does knowing the contexts histories, and traditions of art forms help us create works of art and design? Why do artists follow or break from established traditions? How do artists determine what resources and criteria are needed to formulate artistic investigations?
VA:Cr3.1.EU	Artist and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising, and refining work over time.
VA:Pr5.1.EQ	What methods and processes are considered when preparing artwork for presentation or preservation? How does refining artwork affect its meaning to the viewer? What criteria are considered when selecting work for presentation, a portfolio, or a collection?
TECH.8.1.5.A.1	Select and use the appropriate digital tools and resources to accomplish a variety of tasks including solving problems.
TECH.8.1.5.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems
TECH.8.1.5.D.CS1	Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
TECH.8.1.5.E.CS1	Plan strategies to guide inquiry.
TECH.8.1.5.E.CS3	Evaluate and select information sources and digital tools based on the appropriateness for specific tasks.
TECH.8.1.5.F	Critical thinking, problem solving, and decision making: Students use critical thinking skills to plan and conduct research, manage projects, solve problems, and make informed decisions using appropriate digital tools and resources.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.W.4.1	Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
LA.SL.4.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
LA.L.4.1	Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

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

Individual IEP's and 504 accommodations will be utilized.

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:

Rubrics on final research project

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:

Self evaluation

Teacher observation

Instructional Materials

Master paintings

Example of an art review/critique in New York Times

Art materials as required

Standards

1.5.5.Cr	Creating
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.Cr2	Organizing and developing ideas.
1.5.5.Cr2a	Experiment and develop skills in multiple art-making techniques and approaches, through invention and practice.
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.Cr3	Refining and completing products.
	Reflect, Refine, Continue
1.5.5.Cr3a	Reflect, refine, and revise work individually and collaboratively, and discuss and describe personal choices in artmaking.
1.5.5.Pr	Presenting
1.5.5.Pr5	Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.
	Select
1.5.5.Pr5a	Prepare and present artwork safely and effectively.
1.5.5.Pr6	Conveying meaning through art.
1.5.5.Re	Responding
1.5.5.Re7a	Speculate about artistic processes. Interpret and compare works of art and other responses.
1.5.5.Re7b	Analyze visual arts including cultural associations.
1.5.5.Re8	Interpreting intent and meaning.
1.5.5.Cn10	Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.
1.5.5.Cn10a	Create works of art that reflect community cultural traditions. Discuss using formal and conceptual vocabulary.
1.5.5.Cn11a	Communicate how art is used to inform the values, beliefs and culture of an individual or society.
1.5.5.Cn11b	Communicate how art is used to inform others about global issues, including climate change.