Nov. Gr. 6 Unit 3 ART

Content Area: **Art**
Course(s):
Time Period: **November**
Length: **3-4 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Use ideas generated from the previous 2 activities to sculpt an invented creature out of plasticine to use for a stop motion picture with a team of peers

Enduring Understandings

Rendering details in artwork is an important skill.

- Brainstorming with a group can provide a broader base of ideas to choose from.
- It is important to use media responsibly.
- Stop-motion can be a tool for communicating ideas to a broad audience.

Essential Questions

How does an artist render details in artwork?

How does engaging in creating media artworks enrich people's lives?

How do media artworks contribute to an awareness and understanding of our lives and communities?

How does making media artworks attune people to their surroundings?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

1. Complete a worksheet to brainstorm ideas for a story and characters to act it out
2. Design the background and setting
3. List the music and sound effects needed
4. Build props
5. Practice a run-through
6. Take photos of story taking place and import to moviemaker
7. Add special effects, music and credits

Present to peers at "Academy Awards"

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

Students will explore movie making careers and the integration of art skills.

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.CRP11	Use technology to enhance productivity.
CAEP.9.2.8.B.3	Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will use Movie Maker and incorporate creativity and app use.

TECH.8.1.8.A	Technology Operations and Concepts: Students demonstrate a sound understanding of technology concepts, systems and operations.
TECH.8.1.8.A.CS1	Understand and use technology systems.
TECH.8.1.8.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.8.B.CS1	Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.
TECH.8.1.8.B.CS2	Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
TECH.8.1.8.C.CS2	Communicate information and ideas to multiple audiences using a variety of media and formats.
TECH.8.1.8.D.CS1	Advocate and practice safe, legal, and responsible use of information and technology.
TECH.8.1.8.F.CS2	Plan and manage activities to develop a solution or complete a project.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.W.6.3	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences.
LA.W.6.4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, voice and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in standards 1–3 above.)

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:

Student artwork is differentiated through choice and skill levels.

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

IEP accommodations will be applied.

Students needing support or additional instruction will be monitored.

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:

Teacher record of growth when using medium

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:

Discussion

Conferencing with teacher

personal critique

Peer critique

Teacher observation

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:

Academy Awards peer critique

Best comedy

Best sound/music effects

Best special effects

Best camerawork

Best plot

Most powerful mood

Best overall film

Instructional Materials

Claymation examples by both professionals and their own peers.

Standards

VA.6-8.1.5.8.Cr	Creating
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Cr1	Generating and conceptualizing ideas.
	Explore
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Cr1a	Conceptualize early stages of the creative process, including applying methods to overcome creative blocks or take creative risks, and document the processes in traditional or new media.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Cr1b	Develop criteria, identify goals and collaboratively investigate an aspect of present-day life, using contemporary practice of art or design.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Cr2a	Demonstrate persistence and willingness to experiment and take risks during the artistic process.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Cr2c	Apply, organize and strategize methods for design and redesign of objects, places, systems, images and words to clearly communicate information to a diverse audience.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Pr4	Selecting, analyzing and interpreting work.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Pr4a	Investigate and analyze ways artwork is presented, preserved and experienced, including use of evolving technology. Evaluate a collection or presentation based on this criterion.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Pr5a	Individually or collaboratively prepare and present theme-based artwork for display and formulate exhibition narratives.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Pr6	Conveying meaning through art.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Pr6a	Analyze how exhibitions in different venues communicate meaning and influence ideas, beliefs and experiences.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Re7a	Explain how a person's aesthetic choices are influenced by culture and environment, and how they impact the way in which visual messages are perceived and conveyed.
VA.6-8.1.5.8.Re8a	Interpret art by analyzing how the interaction of subject matter, characteristics of form and structure, use of media, art making approaches, and relevant contextual information contributes to understanding messages or ideas and mood conveyed.