Nov. Gr. 8: Unit 3 ART

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

Unit Overview

Students continue to explore drawing by studying still life.

Enduring Understandings

Drawing requires mastering basic art techniques and visual study.

Essential Questions

How does and artist create realistic still life drawings?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Resources
Apply prior knowledge of how to draw realistically to the rendering of a still-life. Recognize the importance of using negative space to render objects in a still life. Identify highlights and shadows to portray the three dimensional quality	Draw a still life from observation in pencil. -The first object drawn will become the unit of measurement. - Compare proportions while drawing	Self evaluation Teacher observation	Images of Still Life Drawings Jeff Warner Ammar Al Mamood

of an object as well as to create contrast.	-Draw the negative space as well as the positive space -Highlight and shadow to define three dimensionality		

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.8.CI	Creativity and Innovation
9.2.8.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
9.2.8.CAP.4	Explain how an individual's online behavior (e.g., social networking, photo exchanges, video postings) may impact opportunities for employment or advancement.
9.4.8.CI.4	Explore the role of creativity and innovation in career pathways and industries.
9.4.8.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
	Multiple solutions often exist to solve a problem.
9.2.8.CAP.5	Develop a personal plan with the assistance of an adult mentor that includes information about career areas of interest, goals and an educational plan.
	An essential aspect of problem solving is being able to self-reflect on why possible solutions for solving problems were or were not successful.

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard.

Interdisciplinary Connections

MA.5.MD.A	Convert like measurement units within a given measurement system.
MA.5.MD.C.3	Recognize volume as an attribute of solid figures and understand concepts of volume measurement.
LA.SL.8.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 8 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

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 create works based on interest, skills.

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 midifications will be followed

Students needing additional instruction and support 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:

Self evaluation

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:

Self evaluation

Teacher observation

Instructional Materials

Images of Still Life Drawings

Jeff Warner

Ammar Al Mamood

Required art materials as needed

Standards

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.
1.5.8.Cr1b	Develop criteria, identify goals and collaboratively investigate an aspect of present-day life, using contemporary practice of art or design.
1.5.8.Cr2a	Demonstrate persistence and willingness to experiment and take risks during the artistic process.
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.
1.5.8.Cr3	Refining and completing products.
1.5.8.Cr3a	Use criteria to examine, reflect on and plan revisions for a work of art, and create an artistic statement.
1.5.8.Pr4	Selecting, analyzing and interpreting work.
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.
1.5.8.Pr5	Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.
1.5.8.Re7	Perceiving and analyzing products.
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.
1.5.8.Re9a	Create a convincing and logical argument to support an evaluation of art. Explain the

	difference between personal and established criteria for evaluating artwork.
1.5.8.Cn10	Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.