



# Art

## Grade K, Fine & Performing Arts

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**Effective Date:** Fall 2022

### Scope and Sequence

Month		
September	Unit 1: Drawing  Explore different line types ( zigzag, dotted and wavy lines of varying weights and length etc.)	Unit 1: Drawing  Investigate lines used in drawings to discover different qualities.
October	Unit 1: Drawing  Examine basic concepts of drawing; how artists use lines, and overlapping to create the illusion of space and three-dimensional objects on a two dimensional surface.	Unit 1: Drawing  Identify geometric and organic shapes and use shape as the focus to create original works of art
November	Unit 1: Drawing  Explore different media and techniques and discuss which tools are appropriate for particular applications and methods. Investigate ways to use patterns to create textures in original art works.	Unit 1: Drawing  Utilize a variety of lines to draw a simple figure, face, animal, landscape, still life, etc.
December	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory  Identify primary colors and use these colors in original works of art.	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory  Associate their use in works by peers and famous artists.
January	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory  Explore works of art that employ the use of symbols. Discuss symbols that are seen in everyday life.	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory  Utilize the elements of line, shape, texture, color and space to create original works of art based on personal symbols.
February	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory  Explore different media and painting techniques. Discuss which tools are appropriate for particular applications and methods.	Unit 2: Painting / Color Theory  Choice of media and techniques to create realistic, abstract and expressive works of art.
March	Unit 3: Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers  Distinguish differences between real and simulated texture. Identify ways artists achieve simulated texture in works of art.	Unit 3: Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers  Utilize a variety of mediums to create simulated texture in original works of art.
April	Unit 3: Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers  Investigate works of art in which collage is the primary technique used.	Unit 3: Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers  Identify how artists can use a wide range of materials in a collage. Produce a collage that employs a variety of mediums and materials.
May	Unit 4: Sculpture / Ceramics  Identify how sculpture and ceramics allow artists to work three-dimensional versus two-dimensional. Define form and recognize differences in usage in three-dimensional versus two-dimensional works of art.	Unit 4: Sculpture / Ceramics  Demonstrate various construction techniques for various sculptural mediums. Identify which mediums will best suit ideas. Utilize various mediums to create a three-dimensional sculpture.

June	Unit 4: Sculpture / Ceramics Investigate how artists use hand-building techniques in ceramics.	Unit 4: Sculpture / Ceramics Explore the techniques of pinching and coiling. Employ pinch and coil techniques to create original works of art.
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Unit 1
Drawing

## Summary and Rationale

Participation in the arts as creators, performers/presenters/producers and audience members enables individuals to discover and develop their own creative capacity, thereby providing a source of lifelong satisfaction.

Drawing has creative, expressive and educational value; it remains fundamental to translating and analyzing the world. Drawing remains a central and pivotal activity to the work of many artists and designers – a touchstone and tool of creative exploration that informs visual discovery. It fundamentally enables the visualization and development of perceptions and ideas. The role of drawing in education remains critical, and not just to the creative disciplines in art and design for which it is foundational.

## Recommended Pacing

8 - 15 Class sessions

## Standards

1.5.2.Cr: CREATING: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

1.5.2.Cr.1	Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.  Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and in response to personal interests and curiosity.
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1.5.2.Cr.2	Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.  Demonstrate safe procedures for using and cleaning art tools, equipment and studio spaces  Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.
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1.5.2.Cr.3	Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.
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1.5.2.Pr: PRESENTING: Interpreting and sharing artistic work.

1.5.2.Pr.4	Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.
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1.5.2.Pr.5	Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.
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1.5.2.Pr.6	Explain what an art museum is and identify the roles and responsibilities of the people who work in and visit museums and exhibit spaces. Analyze how art exhibits inside and outside of schools (such as museums, galleries, virtual spaces, and other venues) contribute to communities.
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1.5.2.Re: RESPONDING: Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning.

1.5.2.Re.7	Identify works of art based on personal connections and experiences. Describe the aesthetic characteristics within both the natural and constructed world. Describe, compare, and categorize visual artworks, based on subject matter and expressive properties.
1.5.2.Re.8	Categorize and describe works of art, by identifying subject matter, details, mood, and formal characteristics.
1.5.2.Re.9	Use art vocabulary to explain preferences in selecting and classifying artwork.
1.5.2.Cn: CONNECTING: Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context.	
1.5.2.Cn.10	Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.
1.5.2.Cn.11	Compare, contrast, and describe why people from different places and times make art. Describe why people from different places and times make art about different issues, including climate change.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Social Studies - History, Culture, and Perspective	
6.1.2.History CC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
6.1.2.History UP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
6.1.2.History SE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.
6.1.2.History SE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).
9.1 Personal Financial Literacy	
9.1.2.CR.1	Recognize ways to volunteer in the classroom, school and community.
9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation, and Training	
9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
9.4 Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
Integration of Technology	

8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
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<b>Instructional Focus</b>	
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<b>Enduring Understandings:</b>	<b>Essential Questions:</b>
<p><b>Creating</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>Creativity and innovative thinking are essential life skills that can be developed. Artists and designers shape artistic investigations, following or breaking with traditions in pursuit of creative art-making goals.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>Artists and designers experiment with forms, structures, materials, concepts, media, and art-making approaches. Artists and designers balance experimentation and safety, freedom and responsibility, while developing and creating artworks. People create and interact with objects, places and design that define, shape, enhance, and empower their lives.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p> <p>Artists and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising and refining work over time.</p> <p><b>Presenting</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 4:</u> Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.</p> <p>Artists and other presenters consider various techniques, methods, venues, and criteria when analyzing, selecting and curating objects, artifacts, and artworks for preservation and presentation.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 5:</u> Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.</p> <p>Artists, curators and others consider a variety of factors and methods including evolving technologies when preparing and refining artwork for display and or when deciding if and how to preserve and protect it.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 6:</u> Conveying meaning through art.</p> <p>Objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved or presented either by artists, museums, or other venues</p>	<p><b>Creating</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>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?          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?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>How do artists work?          How do artists and designers determine whether a particular direction in their work is effective?          How do artists and designers learn from trial and error?          How do artists and designers care for and maintain materials, tools and equipment?          Why is it important, for safety and health, to understand and follow correct procedures in handling materials, tools and equipment?          What responsibilities come with the freedom to create?          How do objects, places and design shape lives and communities?          How do artists and designers determine goals for designing or redesigning objects, places, or systems?          How do artists and designers create works of art or design that effectively communicate?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p> <p>What role does persistence play in revising, refining and developing work?          How do artists grow and become accomplished in art forms?          How does collaboratively reflecting on a work help us experience it more completely?</p> <p><b>Presenting</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 4:</u> Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.</p> <p>How are artworks cared for and by whom?          What criteria, methods and processes are used to select work for preservation or presentation?          Why do people value objects, artifacts and artworks, and select them for presentation?</p>

communicate meaning and a record of social, cultural and political experiences resulting in the cultivating of appreciation and understanding.

### **Responding**

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Individual aesthetic and empathetic awareness developed through engagement with art can lead to understanding and appreciation of self, others, the natural world, and constructed environments. Visual arts influences understanding of and responses to the world.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

People evaluate art based on various criteria.

### **Connecting**

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Through artmaking, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge and experiences.

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

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?

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

What is an art museum?

How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs and experiences?

How do objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding?

### **Responding**

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art?

How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world?

What can we learn from our responses to art?

What is visual art?

Where and how do we encounter visual arts in our world?

How do visual arts influence our views of the world?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism?

How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text?

How does knowing and using visual art vocabulary help us understand and interpret works of art?

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

How does one determine criteria to evaluate a work of art?

How and why might criteria vary?

How is a personal preference different from an evaluation?

### **Connecting**

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

How does engaging in creating art enrich people's lives?

How does making art attune people to their surroundings?

How do people contribute to awareness and understanding of their lives and the lives of their communities through artmaking?

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

How does art help us understand the lives of people of different times, places, and cultures?

How is art used to impact the views of a society?  
How does art preserve aspects of life?

### Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

- Classroom Observations and Questioning
- Teacher Observation of participation, sketches, planning, and research
- Student Reflections (Sketchbook, accordion book/journal, written artist statements)
- Final Projects (rubric)
- Student Portfolios
- Performance Evaluations
- Pre and post assessments
- Self-evaluations (rubric)
- Exit Tickets
- Thinking Routines (see-think-wonder, 3-2-1, etc)
- Critiques

### Objectives (SLO)

Students will know:

#### Creating

Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

There are a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

Each arts discipline has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them

#### Presenting

How to interpret, reflect on, and evaluate their own art and the works of others based on characteristics and criteria.

Develop a personal philosophy regarding the nature of art and the subject of their work.

Preparing and refining artwork for display will have a direct affect on the meaning of the work to the viewer.

#### Responding

Exposure to a range of art is key to how we interpret, respond, and create art.

Students will be able to:

#### Creating

Recognize the qualities of line including straight, curved, vertical, horizontal, thick and thin lines in known two-dimensional works of art and apply similar use of varied lines in original art works.

Recognize the elements of art including line weight, color and texture in famous, self-generated, and peer artwork and apply these elements to the creation of original works of art.

Describe in basic verbal art vocabulary the difference between shape and form and incorporate basic shapes (e.g. circle, square, and triangle) in original pieces of art to support the narrative content.

Recognize and use line and shape to create symbols.

Explore a variety of drawings and paintings using at least two distinct art media.

#### Presenting

Identify artists as creative thinkers engaged in the artistic process that generate art through the manipulation of the elements of art (e.g., line, shape, color and texture) and who share common ideas across diverse cultures (e.g., religious beliefs/ceremonies, family life, work, play).

Recognize ways artists are involved in communities (e.g. architects, photographers, painters) and associate the artist with their distinct work based on the themes of family and community (e.g., everyday life, ceremonies/holidays, caring and sharing, etc.)

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Technical skills, vocabulary and knowledge necessary for creative and expressive production

Appropriate media, subject matter, and symbols for expression

Problem solving techniques for originality, flexibility, fluency, and imagination

### **Connecting**

Relationships exist between visual arts history, culture, and other disciplines

Art affects and is affected by the culture and world around us.

Art is related to all other disciplines.

Knowledge of the context of a composition, artist, and culture fosters increased understanding and appreciation of art.

Understanding works of art provides insights into an individual's own culture and society, as well as those of others, while also providing opportunities to access, express and integrate meaning across a variety of content areas.

Identify the subject matter, type of artist, time, place and cultural origin of various works of art.

### **Responding**

Demonstrate the use of the elements of line, shape, texture, color and space to create two-dimensional artwork based on personal symbols that are seen in everyday life (e.g., stop lights, golden arches, hearts).

Utilize various materials, tools and techniques and demonstrate their knowledge by identifying the materials, tools and methods they have used (e.g., markers, crayons, paint, clay, brush, stamps, shaping tools, scribbling, dabbing, patterning, pinching, smoothing, building etc.).

Demonstrate basic drawing techniques and application methods. Demonstrate different variations of lines.

Differentiate between geometric and organic shapes. Demonstrate basic concepts of drawing: horizon line, and overlapping.

Create 2-D works of art using various drawing media: (pencil, crayon, marker, oil pastel).

### **Connecting**

Identify a variety of historical works of art with common subjects and themes, and verbalize simple reasons for liking/disliking parts of the content of the work of art.

Evaluate works of art and verbalize simple reasons for liking or disliking the art work(s) using elements of art (i.e. line, shape, and color) and principles of design (i.e. repetition, pattern, etc.) as their basis for personal observations.

Participate in collaborative critiques and provide and receive feedback with their peers.

## Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

Art history/Artist/Artwork Connections (suggested):

- Kenneth Noland
- Martin Ramirez
- Cy Twombly
- Jasper Johns
- Jim Dine
- Robert Rauschenberg
- Paul Klee
- Judy Chicago's Pasadena Lifesavers series
- Jasper Johns' Number series
- Pueblo pottery
- Greek vases
- Peacock Dress by Aubrey Beardsley



- Paul Signac's Portrait of Felix Fenon
- Alexei von Jawlensky's Saviour's Face Renunciation
- Take the Train to Harlem by James Rizzi
- Sonia Delaunay Rhythm or Squares
- Sol Lewitt Costruzione Cubica or Four Geometric Figures of a Room
- Jim Dine's heart paintings
- Adolf Wolfli General View of the Island Neveranger
- The Church at Auvers by Vincent Van Gough
- Narrative paintings of everyday life by Horace Pippin
- Grandma Moses
- Norman Rockwell
- Edouard Manet
- Narrative art found in the Lascaux cave paintings

Resources (websites, books, videos):

- The Getty Center: [www.artednet.getty.edu](http://www.artednet.getty.edu)
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art: [www.metmuseum.org](http://www.metmuseum.org)
- Whitney Museum of American Art: [www.whitney.org](http://www.whitney.org)
- Louvre Museum: <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/>
- Google Arts & Culture: <https://artsandculture.google.com/>

Technology Tools:

- Chromebooks
- LCD Projector
- Classroom iMacs/desktops
- Adobe Creative Suite
- Digital SLR cameras
- Tablets
- Websites

## Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

*Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans*

Special Education/IEP/504 - Modifications and accommodations must be aligned to the stated plan and uphold expectations of the plan lawfully. Every student requires a different set of accommodations based upon need. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Follow individual IEP/504 plans for specific modifications.
- Preferential seating
- Extended/Additional time for assessments
- Behavior management support
- Assignments/resources in electronic and physical format
- Break down assignments with oral directions, written directions, and visuals.
- Provide frequent reminders to stay on task and reinforce on-task behavior
- Work on organizational skills
- Provide visual supports
- Partnering/Grouping of students
- Re-teaching and review
- Multi-media approach to accommodate various learning styles
- Decrease/Modify number of project requirements
- Teacher/Aide/Para assistance

- Demonstrations of techniques on an individual level
- Show slide presentations to encourage exploration of project ideas

MLL - Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit as related to the needs of their student population. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Allow the use of Google Translate where appropriate.
- Provide alternate ways for the student to respond (verbal/pictographic answers instead of written)
- Substitute a hands-on activity or use of different media in projects for a written activity
- Prepare and distribute advance notes
- Provide model sentence frames and sentence starters for both oral responses and written responses
- Provide additional time to complete assessments and assignments
- Model and use gestures to aid in understanding
- Model tasks by giving one or two examples before releasing students to work independently
- Present instructions both verbally and visually
- Simplify written and verbal instructions
- Speak clearly and naturally, and try to enunciate words, especially their ending sounds.
- Provide Visual, Graphic, Interactive, and/or Sensory Supports
- Simplify the language, format, and directions of the assessment
- Allow for alternate seating for proximity to peer helper or teacher as necessary
- When showing videos, use Closed Captioning.
- Support use of student's primary language by translating key words in directions, or key vocabulary terms or giving students opportunities to communicate in their primary language (written or orally)

Gifted and Talented/Enrichment - Utilize differentiation in the areas of acceleration, enrichment, and grouping.

Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Complex, in-depth research assignments
- Independent study where applicable
- Provide a variety of individualized work centers or student choice
- Lead demonstrations for class
- Create additional project(s) in a different medium, exploring a different technique, style, or subject.
- Individual presentation
- Multiple mediums in project

### Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

## Unit 2

### Painting / Color Theory

#### Summary and Rationale

Participation in the arts as creators, performers/presenters/producers and audience members enables individuals to discover and develop their own creative capacity, thereby providing a source of lifelong satisfaction. The creative, expressive and educational value experienced in drawing is continued and expanded upon with painting. Painting gives students the opportunity to convey ideas, express emotion, use their senses, explore color, explore process and outcomes, and create aesthetically pleasing works and experiences.

#### Recommended Pacing

8 - 15 class sessions

#### Standards

1.5.2.Cr: CREATING: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

1.5.2.Cr.1 Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.

Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and in response to personal interests and curiosity.

1.5.2.Cr.2 Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.

Demonstrate safe procedures for using and cleaning art tools, equipment and studio spaces

Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.

1.5.2.Cr.3 Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.

1.5.2.Pr: PRESENTING: Interpreting and sharing artistic work.

1.5.2.Pr.4 Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.

1.5.2.Pr.5 Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.

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9.1.2.CR.1	Recognize ways to volunteer in the classroom, school and community.
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9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.

9.4 Life Literacies and Key Skills	
9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
Integration of Technology	
8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
<b>Enduring Understandings:</b>	<b>Essential Questions:</b>
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Artists, curators and others consider a variety of factors and methods including evolving technologies when preparing and refining artwork for display and or when deciding if and how to preserve and protect it.

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

Objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved or presented either by artists, museums, or other venues communicate meaning and a record of social, cultural and political experiences resulting in the cultivating of appreciation and understanding.

### **Responding**

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Individual aesthetic and empathetic awareness developed through engagement with art can lead to understanding and appreciation of self, others, the natural world, and constructed environments. Visual arts influences understanding of and responses to the world.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

People evaluate art based on various criteria.

### **Connecting**

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Through artmaking, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge and experiences.

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.

experience it more completely?

### **Presenting**

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

How are artworks cared for and by whom?

What criteria, methods and processes are used to select work for preservation or presentation?

Why do people value objects, artifacts and artworks, and select them for presentation?

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

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?

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

What is an art museum?

How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs and experiences?

How do objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding?

### **Responding**

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art?

How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world?

What can we learn from our responses to art?

What is visual art?

Where and how do we encounter visual arts in our world?

How do visual arts influence our views of the world?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism?

How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text?

How does knowing and using visual art vocabulary help us understand and interpret works of art?

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

How does one determine criteria to evaluate a work of art?

How and why might criteria vary?

How is a personal preference different from an evaluation?

### **Connecting**

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and

personal experiences to create products.

How does engaging in creating art enrich people's lives?  
How does making art attune people to their surroundings?  
How do people contribute to awareness and understanding of their lives and the lives of their communities through artmaking?

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

How does art help us understand the lives of people of different times, places, and cultures?  
How is art used to impact the views of a society?  
How does art preserve aspects of life?

### Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

- Classroom Observations and Questioning
- Teacher Observation of participation, sketches, planning, and research
- Student Reflections (Sketchbook, accordion book/journal, written artist statements)
- Final Projects (rubric)
- Student Portfolios
- Performance Evaluations
- Pre and post assessments
- Self-evaluations (rubric)
- Exit Tickets
- Thinking Routines (see-think-wonder, 3-2-1, etc)
- Critiques

### Objectives (SLO)

Students will know:

#### **Creating**

Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

There are a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

Each arts discipline has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them

Students will be able to:

#### **Creating**

Identify basic geometric shapes (i.e., circle, square and triangle) in two-dimensional works of art. Emulate similar use of shape as the focus of original works of art.

Identify primary colors in two-dimensional works of art and utilize primary colors in original works of art.

Explore a variety of drawings and paintings using at least two distinct art media.

Explore a variety of art making materials (e.g., paint, crayons, markers etc.) and color mixing to create realistic, abstract and expressive two-dimensional works of art.

#### **Presenting**

Identify artists as creative thinkers engaged in the artistic process that generate art through the manipulation of the elements of art (e.g., line, shape, color and texture) and who

**Presenting**

How to interpret, reflect on, and evaluate their own art and the works of others based on characteristics and criteria

Develop a personal philosophy regarding the nature of art and the subject of their work

Preparing and refining artwork for display will have a direct affect on the meaning of the work to the viewer.

**Responding**

Exposure to a range of art is key to how we interpret, respond, and create art.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Technical skills, vocabulary and knowledge necessary for creative and expressive production

Appropriate media, subject matter, and symbols for expression

Problem solving techniques for originality, flexibility, fluency, and imagination

**Connecting**

Relationships exist between visual arts history, culture, and other disciplines

Art affects and is affected by the culture and world around us.

Art is related to all other disciplines.

Knowledge of the context of a composition, artist, and culture fosters increased understanding and appreciation of art.

Understanding works of art provides insights into an individual's own culture and society, as well as those of others, while also providing opportunities to access, express and integrate meaning across a variety of content areas.

share common ideas across diverse cultures (e.g., religious beliefs/ceremonies, family life, work, play).

Recognize ways artists are involved in communities (e.g. architects, photographers, painters). Identify the artist with their distinct work based on the themes of family and community (e.g., everyday life, ceremonies/holidays, caring and sharing, etc.)

Identify the subject matter, type of artist, time, place and cultural origin of various works of art.

**Responding**

Identify the elements of art including line weight, color and texture in famous, self-generated, and peer artwork and apply these elements to the creation of original artwork.

Identify the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple in famous works of art and peer art works of peers. Describe the use of color for expression and demonstrate how they can be used in original works of art.

Recognize and use line and shape to create symbols. Demonstrate a variety of brush styles and appropriate types for use in watercolor, acrylic, and tempera painting.

Demonstrate basic concepts of color theory including primary, secondary, and warm and cool color schemes.

Demonstrate basic watercolor techniques including wet on wet, and color resist.

Demonstrate basic painting application methods including color mixing, and blending techniques.

**Connecting**

Identify a variety of historical works of art with common subjects and themes, and verbalize simple reasons for liking/disliking parts of the content of the work of art.

Evaluate works of art and verbalize simple reasons for liking or disliking the art work(s) using elements of art (i.e. line, shape, and color) and principles of design (i.e. repetition, pattern, etc.) as their basis for personal observations.

Participate in collaborative critiques and provide and receive feedback with their peers.

Recognize that individuals have different opinions about various works of art by sharing individual responses for liking or disliking specific aspects of a particular work of art.

Suggested Resources/Technology Tools



#### Art history/Artist/Artwork Connections (suggested):

- Piet Mondrian's Compositions in Red, Blue and Yellow
- DeStijl paintings by Bart Van Der Lick
- Paul Cézanne still life's
- Roy Lichtenstein's paintings
- Prints and paintings by Jasper Johns, Jim Dine, Robert Delaunay, Paul Klee
- Peacock Dress by Aubrey Beardsley
- Paul Signac's Portrait of Felix Fenon
- Alexei von Jawlensky's Saviour's Face Renunciation
- Take the Train to Harlem by James Rizzi
- Sonia Delaunay Rhythm or Squares
- Sol Lewitt Costruzione Cubica or Four Geometric Figures of a Room
- Jim Dine's heart paintings
- Adolf Wolfli General View of the Island Neveranger
- The Church at Auvers by Vincent Van Gough
- Narrative paintings of everyday life by Horace Pippin
- Grandma Moses
- Norman Rockwell
- Edouard Manet
- Narrative art found in the Lascaux cave paintings
- Pueblo pottery
- Greek vases
- American Indian totems
- African masks
- Mexican sculptures/Trees of Life
- Architecture

#### Resources (websites, books, videos):

- The Getty Center: [www.artednet.getty.edu](http://www.artednet.getty.edu)
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art: [www.metmuseum.org](http://www.metmuseum.org)
- Whitney Museum of American Art: [www.whitney.org](http://www.whitney.org)
- Louvre Museum: <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/>
- Google Arts & Culture: <https://artsandculture.google.com/>

#### Technology Tools:

- Chromebooks
- LCD Projector
- Classroom iMacs/desktops
- Adobe Creative Suite
- Digital SLR cameras
- Tablets
- Websites

### Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

*Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans*

Special Education/IEP/504 - Modifications and accommodations must be aligned to the stated plan and uphold expectations of the plan lawfully. Every student requires a different set of accommodations based upon need. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Follow individual IEP/504 plans for specific modifications.
- Preferential seating

- Extended/Additional time for assessments
- Behavior management support
- Assignments/resources in electronic and physical format
- Break down assignments with oral directions, written directions, and visuals.
- Provide frequent reminders to stay on task and reinforce on-task behavior
- Work on organizational skills
- Provide visual supports
- Partnering/Grouping of students
- Re-teaching and review
- Multi-media approach to accommodate various learning styles
- Decrease/Modify number of project requirements
- Teacher/Aide/Para assistance
- Demonstrations of techniques on an individual level
- Show slide presentations to encourage exploration of project ideas

MLL - Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit as related to the needs of their student population. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Allow the use of Google Translate where appropriate.
- Provide alternate ways for the student to respond (verbal/pictographic answers instead of written)
- Substitute a hands-on activity or use of different media in projects for a written activity
- Prepare and distribute advance notes
- Provide model sentence frames and sentence starters for both oral responses and written responses
- Provide additional time to complete assessments and assignments
- Model and use gestures to aid in understanding
- Model tasks by giving one or two examples before releasing students to work independently
- Present instructions both verbally and visually
- Simplify written and verbal instructions
- Speak clearly and naturally, and try to enunciate words, especially their ending sounds.
- Provide Visual, Graphic, Interactive, and/or Sensory Supports
- Simplify the language, format, and directions of the assessment
- Allow for alternate seating for proximity to peer helper or teacher as necessary
- When showing videos, use Closed Captioning.
- Support use of student's primary language by translating key words in directions, or key vocabulary terms or giving students opportunities to communicate in their primary language (written or orally)

Gifted and Talented/Enrichment - Utilize differentiation in the areas of acceleration, enrichment, and grouping. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Complex, in-depth research assignments
- Independent study where applicable
- Provide a variety of individualized work centers or student choice
- Lead demonstrations for class
- Create additional project(s) in a different medium, exploring a different technique, style, or subject.
- Individual presentation
- Multiple mediums in project

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- Attend to personal health and financial well being.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

## Unit 3

### Mixed Media / Collage / Fabrics & Fibers

#### Summary and Rationale

Participation in the arts as creators, performers/presenters/producers and audience members enables individuals to discover and develop their own creative capacity, thereby providing a source of lifelong satisfaction. An introduction to mixed media techniques, collage and fibers allows students to reinterpret and expand upon the skills they learned using traditional media. Exposure to a wider variety of art making experiences allows students to identify their preferred method of expression.

#### Recommended Pacing

8 - 15 class sessions

#### Standards

1.5.2.Cr: CREATING: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

1.5.2.Cr.1	Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.  Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and in response to personal interests and curiosity.
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1.5.2.Cr.2	Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.  Demonstrate safe procedures for using and cleaning art tools, equipment and studio spaces  Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.
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1.5.2.Cr.3	Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.
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1.5.2.Pr: PRESENTING: Interpreting and sharing artistic work.

1.5.2.Pr.4	Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.
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1.5.2.Pr.5	Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.
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1.5.2.Pr.6	Explain what an art museum is and identify the roles and responsibilities of the people who work in and visit museums and exhibit spaces. Analyze how art exhibits inside and outside of schools (such as
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	museums, galleries, virtual spaces, and other venues) contribute to communities.
1.5.2.Re: RESPONDING: Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning.	
1.5.2.Re.7	Identify works of art based on personal connections and experiences. Describe the aesthetic characteristics within both the natural and constructed world. Describe, compare, and categorize visual artworks, based on subject matter and expressive properties.
1.5.2.Re.8	Categorize and describe works of art, by identifying subject matter, details, mood, and formal characteristics.
1.5.2.Re.9	Use art vocabulary to explain preferences in selecting and classifying artwork.
1.5.2.Cn: CONNECTING: Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context.	
1.5.2.Cn.10	Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.
1.5.2.Cn.11	Compare, contrast, and describe why people from different places and times make art. Describe why people from different places and times make art about different issues, including climate change.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Social Studies - History, Culture, and Perspective	
6.1.2.History CC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
6.1.2.History UP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
6.1.2.History SE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.
6.1.2.History SE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).
9.1 Personal Financial Literacy	
9.1.2.CR.1	Recognize ways to volunteer in the classroom, school and community.
9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation, and Training	
9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
9.4 Life Literacies and Key Skills	

9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
Integration of Technology	
8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
<b>Enduring Understandings:</b>	<b>Essential Questions:</b>
<p><b>Creating</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>Creativity and innovative thinking are essential life skills that can be developed. Artists and designers shape artistic investigations, following or breaking with traditions in pursuit of creative art-making goals.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>Artists and designers experiment with forms, structures, materials, concepts, media, and art-making approaches. Artists and designers balance experimentation and safety, freedom and responsibility, while developing and creating artworks. People create and interact with objects, places and design that define, shape, enhance, and empower their lives.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p> <p>Artists and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising and refining work over time.</p> <p><b>Presenting</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 4:</u> Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.</p> <p>Artists and other presenters consider various techniques, methods, venues, and criteria when analyzing, selecting and curating objects, artifacts, and artworks for preservation and presentation.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 5:</u> Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.</p> <p>Artists, curators and others consider a variety of</p>	<p><b>Creating</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>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?  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?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>How do artists work?  How do artists and designers determine whether a particular direction in their work is effective?  How do artists and designers learn from trial and error?  How do artists and designers care for and maintain materials, tools and equipment?  Why is it important, for safety and health, to understand and follow correct procedures in handling materials, tools and equipment?  What responsibilities come with the freedom to create?  How do objects, places and design shape lives and communities?  How do artists and designers determine goals for designing or redesigning objects, places, or systems?  How do artists and designers create works of art or design that effectively communicate?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p> <p>What role does persistence play in revising, refining and developing work?  How do artists grow and become accomplished in art forms?  How does collaboratively reflecting on a work help us experience it more completely?</p> <p><b>Presenting</b></p>

factors and methods including evolving technologies when preparing and refining artwork for display and or when deciding if and how to preserve and protect it.

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

Objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved or presented either by artists, museums, or other venues communicate meaning and a record of social, cultural and political experiences resulting in the cultivating of appreciation and understanding.

### **Responding**

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Individual aesthetic and empathetic awareness developed through engagement with art can lead to understanding and appreciation of self, others, the natural world, and constructed environments. Visual arts influences understanding of and responses to the world.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

People evaluate art based on various criteria.

### **Connecting**

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Through artmaking, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge and experiences.

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

How are artworks cared for and by whom?

What criteria, methods and processes are used to select work for preservation or presentation?

Why do people value objects, artifacts and artworks, and select them for presentation?

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

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?

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

What is an art museum?

How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs and experiences?

How do objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding?

### **Responding**

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art?

How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world?

What can we learn from our responses to art?

What is visual art?

Where and how do we encounter visual arts in our world?

How do visual arts influence our views of the world?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism?

How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text?

How does knowing and using visual art vocabulary help us understand and interpret works of art?

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

How does one determine criteria to evaluate a work of art?

How and why might criteria vary?

How is a personal preference different from an evaluation?

### **Connecting**

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How does engaging in creating art enrich people's lives?

How does making art attune people to their surroundings?  
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How is art used to impact the views of a society?  
How does art preserve aspects of life?

### Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

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- Pre and post assessments
- Self-evaluations (rubric)
- Exit Tickets
- Thinking Routines (see-think-wonder, 3-2-1, etc)
- Critiques

### Objectives (SLO)

Students will know:

#### **Creating**

Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

There are a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

Each arts discipline has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them

#### **Presenting**

Students will be able to:

#### **Creating**

Recognize artists' use of pattern/texture as the inspiration for original works of art.

Create patterns from texture in original two and three-dimensional artwork.

Recognize a variety of collage techniques utilizing a wide range of media on canvas.

Explore the concept of assemblage in the creation of themed collages.

#### **Presenting**

Identify artists as creative thinkers engaged in the artistic process that generate art through the manipulation of the elements of art (e.g., line, shape, color and texture) and who share common ideas across diverse cultures (e.g., religious beliefs/ceremonies, family life, work, play).

Recognize ways artists are involved in communities (e.g. architects, photographers, painters). Identify the artist with



How to interpret, reflect on, and evaluate their own art and the works of others based on characteristics and criteria

Develop a personal philosophy regarding the nature of art and the subject of their work

Preparing and refining artwork for display will have a direct affect on the meaning of the work to the viewer.

### **Responding**

Exposure to a range of art is key to how we interpret, respond, and create art.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Technical skills, vocabulary and knowledge necessary for creative and expressive production

Appropriate media, subject matter, and symbols for expression

Problem solving techniques for originality, flexibility, fluency, and imagination

### **Connecting**

Relationships exist between visual arts history, culture, and other disciplines

Art affects and is affected by the culture and world around us.

Art is related to all other disciplines.

Knowledge of the context of a composition, artist, and culture fosters increased understanding and appreciation of art.

Understanding works of art provides insights into an individual's own culture and society, as well as those of others, while also providing opportunities to access, express and integrate meaning across a variety of content areas.

their distinct work based on the themes of family and community (e.g., everyday life, ceremonies/holidays, caring and sharing, etc.)

Identify the subject matter, type of artist, time, place and cultural origin of various works of art.

### **Responding**

Identify the elements of art including line weight, color and texture in famous, self-generated, and peer artwork(s).

Identify patterns from texture in original two and three-dimensional works of art.

Use the elements of line, shape, texture, color and space to create two-dimensional works of art based on personal symbols that are seen in everyday life (e.g., stop lights, golden arches, hearts.)

Use the various materials, tools and techniques and demonstrate their knowledge by identifying the materials, tools and methods they have used (e.g., markers, crayons, paint, clay, brush, stamps, shaping tools, scribbling, dabbing, patterning, pinching, smoothing, building etc.).

### **Connecting**

Recognize and identify the basic elements of art (i.e., line, shape, and color) and principles of design (i.e., repetition, pattern etc.) and communicate those observations with peers in a group critique of a work(s) of art.

Recognize culturally and historically diverse works of art that evoke an emotion, and identify the subject matter and purpose for the works. Describe how the subject matter contributes to the purpose.

Identify various subjects and themes in works of art, and verbalize simple reasons liking/disliking parts of the content of the work of art.

## Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

Art history/Artist/Artwork Connections (suggested):

- Judy Chicago's Pasadena Lifesavers series
- Jasper Johns' Number series
- Pueblo pottery
- Greek vase

- American Indian totems
- African masks
- Mexican sculptures/Trees of Life
- Architecture
- Japanese Batik
- Than-ka / Tibetan painted cloth scrolls
- Romare Bearden, Young Students
- Faith Ringgold, Tar Beach Painted Quilt series

Resources (websites, books, videos):

- The Getty Center: [www.artednet.getty.edu](http://www.artednet.getty.edu)
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art: [www.metmuseum.org](http://www.metmuseum.org)
- Whitney Museum of American Art: [www.whitney.org](http://www.whitney.org)
- Louvre Museum: <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/>
- Google Arts & Culture: <https://artsandculture.google.com/>

Technology Tools:

- Chromebooks
- LCD Projector
- Classroom iMacs/desktops
- Adobe Creative Suite
- Digital SLR cameras
- Tablets
- Websites

### Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

*Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans*

Special Education/IEP/504 - Modifications and accommodations must be aligned to the stated plan and uphold expectations of the plan lawfully. Every student requires a different set of accommodations based upon need. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Follow individual IEP/504 plans for specific modifications.
- Preferential seating
- Extended/Additional time for assessments
- Behavior management support
- Assignments/resources in electronic and physical format
- Break down assignments with oral directions, written directions, and visuals.
- Provide frequent reminders to stay on task and reinforce on-task behavior
- Work on organizational skills
- Provide visual supports
- Partnering/Grouping of students
- Re-teaching and review
- Multi-media approach to accommodate various learning styles
- Decrease/Modify number of project requirements
- Teacher/Aide/Para assistance
- Demonstrations of techniques on an individual level
- Show slide presentations to encourage exploration of project ideas

MLL - Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit as related to the needs of their student

population. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Allow the use of Google Translate where appropriate.
- Provide alternate ways for the student to respond (verbal/pictographic answers instead of written)
- Substitute a hands-on activity or use of different media in projects for a written activity
- Prepare and distribute advance notes
- Provide model sentence frames and sentence starters for both oral responses and written responses
- Provide additional time to complete assessments and assignments
- Model and use gestures to aid in understanding
- Model tasks by giving one or two examples before releasing students to work independently
- Present instructions both verbally and visually
- Simplify written and verbal instructions
- Speak clearly and naturally, and try to enunciate words, especially their ending sounds.
- Provide Visual, Graphic, Interactive, and/or Sensory Supports
- Simplify the language, format, and directions of the assessment
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- When showing videos, use Closed Captioning.
- Support use of student's primary language by translating key words in directions, or key vocabulary terms or giving students opportunities to communicate in their primary language (written or orally)

Gifted and Talented/Enrichment - Utilize differentiation in the areas of acceleration, enrichment, and grouping.

Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Complex, in-depth research assignments
- Independent study where applicable
- Provide a variety of individualized work centers or student choice
- Lead demonstrations for class
- Create additional project(s) in a different medium, exploring a different technique, style, or subject.
- Individual presentation
- Multiple mediums in project

### [Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices \(June 2020\)](#)

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- Attend to personal health and financial well being.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.

## Unit 4

### Sculpture / Ceramics

#### Summary and Rationale

Participation in the arts as creators, performers/presenters/producers and audience members enables individuals to discover and develop their own creative capacity, thereby providing a source of lifelong satisfaction. Sculpture and ceramics allow students to manipulate materials into three-dimensional works of art. They will have a chance to explore form, an element of art, in a way they had not been able to using traditional media.

#### Recommended Pacing

8 - 15 class sessions

#### Standards

1.5.2.Cr: CREATING: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

1.5.2.Cr.1 Engage in individual and collaborative exploration of materials and ideas through multiple approaches, from imaginative play to brainstorming, to solve art and design problems.

Engage in individual and collaborative art making through observation and investigation of the world, and in response to personal interests and curiosity.

1.5.2.Cr.2 Through experimentation, build skills and knowledge of materials and tools through various approaches to art making.

Demonstrate safe procedures for using and cleaning art tools, equipment and studio spaces

Create art that represents natural and constructed environments. Identify and classify uses of everyday objects through drawings, diagrams, sculptures or other visual means including repurposing objects to make something new.

1.5.2.Cr.3 Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.

1.5.2.Pr: PRESENTING: Interpreting and sharing artistic work.

1.5.2.Pr.4 Select artwork for display, and explain why some work, objects and artifacts are valued over others. Categorize artwork based on a theme or concept for an exhibit.

1.5.2.Pr.5 Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.

1.5.2.Pr.6 Explain what an art museum is and identify the roles and responsibilities of the people who work in and visit museums and exhibit spaces. Analyze how art exhibits inside and outside of schools (such as museums, galleries, virtual spaces, and other venues) contribute to communities.

1.5.2.Re: RESPONDING: Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning.	
1.5.2.Re.7	Identify works of art based on personal connections and experiences. Describe the aesthetic characteristics within both the natural and constructed world. Describe, compare, and categorize visual artworks, based on subject matter and expressive properties.
1.5.2.Re.8	Categorize and describe works of art, by identifying subject matter, details, mood, and formal characteristics.
1.5.2.Re.9	Use art vocabulary to explain preferences in selecting and classifying artwork.
1.5.2.Cn: CONNECTING: Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context.	
1.5.2.Cn.10	Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.
1.5.2.Cn.11	Compare, contrast, and describe why people from different places and times make art. Describe why people from different places and times make art about different issues, including climate change.
Interdisciplinary Connections	
Social Studies - History, Culture, and Perspective	
6.1.2.History CC.3	Make inferences about how past events, individuals, and innovations affect our current lives.
6.1.2.History UP.2	Use evidence to demonstrate how an individual's beliefs, values, and traditions may change and/or reflect more than one culture.
6.1.2.History SE.1	Use examples of regional folk heroes, stories, and/or songs and make inferences about how they have contributed to the development of a culture's history.
6.1.2.History SE.3	Use historical data from a variety of sources to investigate the development of a local community (e.g., origins of its name, originating members, important historical events and places).
9.1 Personal Financial Literacy	
9.1.2.CR.1	Recognize ways to volunteer in the classroom, school and community.
9.2 Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation, and Training	
9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
9.4 Life Literacies and Key Skills	

9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).
Integration of Technology	
8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.
<b>Enduring Understandings:</b>	<b>Essential Questions:</b>
<p><b>Creating</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>Creativity and innovative thinking are essential life skills that can be developed. Artists and designers shape artistic investigations, following or breaking with traditions in pursuit of creative art-making goals.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>Artists and designers experiment with forms, structures, materials, concepts, media, and art-making approaches. Artists and designers balance experimentation and safety, freedom and responsibility, while developing and creating artworks. People create and interact with objects, places and design that define, shape, enhance, and empower their lives.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p> <p>Artists and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising and refining work over time.</p> <p><b>Presenting</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 4:</u> Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.</p> <p>Artists and other presenters consider various techniques, methods, venues, and criteria when analyzing, selecting and curating objects, artifacts, and artworks for preservation and presentation.</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 5:</u> Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.</p> <p>Artists, curators and others consider a variety of</p>	<p><b>Creating</b>  <u>Anchor Standard 1:</u> Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</p> <p>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?  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?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 2:</u> Organizing and developing ideas.</p> <p>How do artists work?  How do artists and designers determine whether a particular direction in their work is effective?  How do artists and designers learn from trial and error?  How do artists and designers care for and maintain materials, tools and equipment?  Why is it important, for safety and health, to understand and follow correct procedures in handling materials, tools and equipment?  What responsibilities come with the freedom to create?  How do objects, places and design shape lives and communities?  How do artists and designers determine goals for designing or redesigning objects, places, or systems?  How do artists and designers create works of art or design that effectively communicate?</p> <p><u>Anchor Standard 3:</u> Refining and completing products.</p> <p>What role does persistence play in revising, refining and developing work?  How do artists grow and become accomplished in art forms?  How does collaboratively reflecting on a work help us experience it more completely?</p> <p><b>Presenting</b></p>

factors and methods including evolving technologies when preparing and refining artwork for display and or when deciding if and how to preserve and protect it.

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

Objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved or presented either by artists, museums, or other venues communicate meaning and a record of social, cultural and political experiences resulting in the cultivating of appreciation and understanding.

### **Responding**

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Individual aesthetic and empathetic awareness developed through engagement with art can lead to understanding and appreciation of self, others, the natural world, and constructed environments. Visual arts influences understanding of and responses to the world.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

People evaluate art based on various criteria.

### **Connecting**

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Through artmaking, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge and experiences.

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

How are artworks cared for and by whom?

What criteria, methods and processes are used to select work for preservation or presentation?

Why do people value objects, artifacts and artworks, and select them for presentation?

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.

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?

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

What is an art museum?

How does the presenting and sharing of objects, artifacts and artworks influence and shape ideas, beliefs and experiences?

How do objects, artifacts and artworks collected, preserved, or presented, cultivate appreciation and understanding?

### **Responding**

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

How do life experiences influence the way you relate to art?

How does learning about art impact how we perceive the world?

What can we learn from our responses to art?

What is visual art?

Where and how do we encounter visual arts in our world?

How do visual arts influence our views of the world?

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

What is the value of engaging in the process of art criticism?

How can the viewer "read" a work of art as text?

How does knowing and using visual art vocabulary help us understand and interpret works of art?

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

How does one determine criteria to evaluate a work of art?

How and why might criteria vary?

How is a personal preference different from an evaluation?

### **Connecting**

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

How does engaging in creating art enrich people's lives?

How does making art attune people to their surroundings?  
How do people contribute to awareness and understanding of their lives and the lives of their communities through artmaking?

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

How does art help us understand the lives of people of different times, places, and cultures?  
How is art used to impact the views of a society?  
How does art preserve aspects of life?

### Evidence of Learning (Assessments)

- Classroom Observations and Questioning
- Teacher Observation of participation, sketches, planning, and research
- Student Reflections (Sketchbook, accordion book/journal, written artist statements)
- Final Projects (rubric)
- Student Portfolios
- Performance Evaluations
- Pre and post assessments
- Self-evaluations (rubric)
- Exit Tickets
- Thinking Routines (see-think-wonder, 3-2-1, etc)
- Critiques

### Objectives (SLO)

Students will know:

#### **Creating**

Symbols convey meaning agreed upon by a group or culture. Manipulation of the basic elements of art and principles of design for personal expression results in visual communication that may be relevant in a variety of settings.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

There are a wide variety of art media, each having its own materials, processes, and technical application methods for exploring solutions to creative problems.

Each arts discipline has distinct characteristics, as do the artists who create them

#### **Presenting**

Students will be able to:

#### **Creating**

Integrate the elements of shape, texture and color to create three-dimensional works of art based on observation of the physical world (e.g., containers, animals, people) using a variety of media and tools appropriate to the production of the works (e.g., clay and shaping tools, cardboard, scissors and glue, wire).

#### **Presenting**

Identify artists as creative thinkers engaged in the artistic process that generate art through the manipulation of the elements of art (e.g., line, shape, color and texture) and who share common ideas across diverse cultures (e.g., religious beliefs/ceremonies, family life, work, play)

Discuss ways artists are involved in communities (e.g. architects, photographers, painters) and associate the artist with their distinct work based on the themes of family and community (e.g., everyday life, ceremonies/holidays, caring and sharing, etc.)



How to interpret, reflect on, and evaluate their own art and the works of others based on characteristics and criteria

Develop a personal philosophy regarding the nature of art and the subject of their work

Preparing and refining artwork for display will have a direct affect on the meaning of the work to the viewer.

### **Responding**

Exposure to a range of art is key to how we interpret, respond, and create art.

Visual statements in art are derived from the basic elements of art regardless of the format and medium used to create the art.

Technical skills, vocabulary and knowledge necessary for creative and expressive production

Appropriate media, subject matter, and symbols for expression

Problem solving techniques for originality, flexibility, fluency, and imagination

### **Connecting**

Relationships exist between visual arts history, culture, and other disciplines

Art affects and is affected by the culture and world around us.

Art is related to all other disciplines.

Knowledge of the context of a composition, artist, and culture fosters increased understanding and appreciation of art.

Understanding works of art provides insights into an individual's own culture and society, as well as those of others, while also providing opportunities to access, express and integrate meaning across a variety of content areas.

Identify the subject matter, type of artist, time, place and cultural origin of various works of art.

### **Responding**

Use modeling tools to create three-dimensional forms both in the round and relief.

Use the various materials, tools and techniques and demonstrate their knowledge by identifying the materials, tools and methods they have used (e.g., markers, crayons, paint, clay, brush, stamps, shaping tools, scribbling, dabbing, patterning, pinching, smoothing, building etc.).

Demonstrate the proper use of tools associated with clay hand-building.

Apply hand-building techniques (slab, coil, pinch methods) to form a clay vessel.

Create a sculptural armature to serve as a support for Paris Craft and Paper Mache (2d & 3d methods, additive sculpture)

### **Connecting**

Identify a variety of historical works of art with common subjects and themes, and verbalize simple reasons for liking/disliking parts of the content of the work of art.

Evaluate works of art and verbalize simple reasons for liking or disliking the art work(s) using elements of art (i.e. line, shape, and color) and principles of design (i.e. repetition, pattern, etc.) as their basis for personal observations.

Participate in collaborative critiques and provide and receive feedback with their peers.

Recognize that individuals have different opinions about various works of art by sharing individual responses for liking or disliking specific aspects of a particular work of art.

## Suggested Resources/Technology Tools

Art history/Artist/Artwork Connections (suggested):

- Pueblo pottery
- Greek vases
- American Indian totems
- African masks

- Mexican sculptures/Trees of Life
- Architecture

Resources (websites, books, videos):

- The Getty Center: [www.artednet.getty.edu](http://www.artednet.getty.edu)
- The Metropolitan Museum of Art: [www.metmuseum.org](http://www.metmuseum.org)
- Whitney Museum of American Art: [www.whitney.org](http://www.whitney.org)
- Louvre Museum: <https://collections.louvre.fr/en/>
- Google Arts & Culture: <https://artsandculture.google.com/>
- [www.sculpture.org](http://www.sculpture.org)
- [www.sculpturereview.org](http://www.sculpturereview.org)
- [www.worldsculpturenews.com](http://www.worldsculpturenews.com)
- [www.ceramicsmonthly.org](http://www.ceramicsmonthly.org)
- [www.theclaystudio.org](http://www.theclaystudio.org)

Technology Tools:

- Chromebooks
- LCD Projector
- Classroom iMacs/desktops
- Adobe Creative Suite
- Digital SLR cameras
- Tablets
- Websites

### Tier 1 Modifications and Accommodations

*Including special education students, Multilingual Language Learners (MLLs), students at risk of school failure, gifted and talented students, and students with 504 plans*

Special Education/IEP/504 - Modifications and accommodations must be aligned to the stated plan and uphold expectations of the plan lawfully. Every student requires a different set of accommodations based upon need. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Follow individual IEP/504 plans for specific modifications.
- Preferential seating
- Extended/Additional time for assessments
- Behavior management support
- Assignments/resources in electronic and physical format
- Break down assignments with oral directions, written directions, and visuals.
- Provide frequent reminders to stay on task and reinforce on-task behavior
- Work on organizational skills
- Provide visual supports
- Partnering/Grouping of students
- Re-teaching and review
- Multi-media approach to accommodate various learning styles
- Decrease/Modify number of project requirements
- Teacher/Aide/Para assistance
- Demonstrations of techniques on an individual level
- Show slide presentations to encourage exploration of project ideas

MLL - Teachers identify the modifications that they will use in the unit as related to the needs of their student population. Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Allow the use of Google Translate where appropriate.
- Provide alternate ways for the student to respond (verbal/pictographic answers instead of written)
- Substitute a hands-on activity or use of different media in projects for a written activity
- Prepare and distribute advance notes
- Provide model sentence frames and sentence starters for both oral responses and written responses
- Provide additional time to complete assessments and assignments
- Model and use gestures to aid in understanding
- Model tasks by giving one or two examples before releasing students to work independently
- Present instructions both verbally and visually
- Simplify written and verbal instructions
- Speak clearly and naturally, and try to enunciate words, especially their ending sounds.
- Provide Visual, Graphic, Interactive, and/or Sensory Supports
- Simplify the language, format, and directions of the assessment
- Allow for alternate seating for proximity to peer helper or teacher as necessary
- When showing videos, use Closed Captioning.
- Support use of student's primary language by translating key words in directions, or key vocabulary terms or giving students opportunities to communicate in their primary language (written or orally)

Gifted and Talented/Enrichment - Utilize differentiation in the areas of acceleration, enrichment, and grouping.

Examples specific to visual arts practice include, but are not limited to:

- Complex, in-depth research assignments
- Independent study where applicable
- Provide a variety of individualized work centers or student choice
- Lead demonstrations for class
- Create additional project(s) in a different medium, exploring a different technique, style, or subject.
- Individual presentation
- Multiple mediums in project

### Career Readiness, Life Literacies, and Key Skills Practices (June 2020)

- Act as a responsible and contributing citizen and employee.
- Apply appropriate academic and technical skills.
- Attend to personal health and financial well being.
- Communicate clearly and effectively and with reason.
- Consider the environmental, social and economic impacts of decisions.
- Demonstrate creativity and innovation.
- Employ valid and reliable research strategies.
- Utilize critical thinking to make sense of problems and persevere in solving them.
- Model integrity, ethical leadership, and effective management.
- Plan education and career paths aligned to personal goals.
- Use technology to enhance productivity.
- Work productively in teams while using cultural global competence.