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Excellence through Equity, Engagement, and Environment



Washington Township School District

Course Title:	7 th Grade Exploratory Art					
Grade Level(s):	7					
Duration:	Full Year:		Semester:		Marking Period:	X
Course Description:	7 th Grade Art is offered as a marking period course meeting five days per week; instructing students in the following units: Line, Shape, Form and Color. Art appreciation, history and careers are woven into the projects and are explored throughout the course. Students will learn to create original artworks, present and share work, respond, evaluate and connect ideas. Students will work through the progression of the artistic processes in a supportive environment that encourages positive analyzation of their own work and the work of others through whole class critiques and self-reflection. The culminating experience of each unit within this curriculum is the creation of a visual artwork which demonstrates application of the unit studied or a combination of units studied as well as an application of the artistic processes.					
Grading Procedures:	Summative (70%) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Projects• Preparedness and Daily Performance Achievement Supportive (30%) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classwork• Tests/Quizzes• Written/Online Assignments• Sketchbooks• In class worksheets and independent projects					
Primary Resources:	Instructor selected materials					

Washington Township Principles for Effective Teaching and Learning

- Implementing a standards-based curriculum
- Facilitating a learner-centered environment
- Using academic target language and providing comprehensible instruction
- Adapting and using age-appropriate authentic materials
- Providing performance-based assessment experiences
- Infusing 21st century skills for College and Career Readiness in a global society

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Under the Direction of:	Casey Corigliano

Written: August 2022

Revised: _____

BOE Approval: _____

Course Desired Results

The Washington Township Visual Art Department's courses are taught in a project-based format. Throughout each unit, one or more projects will be selected by the instructor and within each project, students will be asked to **Create, Present, Respond** and **Connect** in accordance with the NJ Student Learning Standards for Arts Education. Therefore, the 11 standards within those four artistic processes are listed below along with the *Unit Goals & Scales* of our district's curriculum template as they are applicable to every unit within this course. Additional information on the NJ Student Learning Standards can be found here: [NJ Arts Standards](#).

Anchor Standard 1: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

Anchor Standard 2: Organizing and developing ideas.

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.

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

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

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to make art.

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

Indicators

Explore

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.

Investigate

1.5.8.Cr2a - Demonstrate persistence and willingness to experiment and take risks during the artistic process.

1.5.8.Cr2b - Demonstrate an awareness of ethical responsibility as applied to artmaking including environmental implications, responsibility in sharing images online, appropriation, and intellectual property ethics.

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.

Reflect, Refine, Continue

1.5.8.Cr3a - Use criteria to examine, reflect on, and plan revisions for a work of art, and create an artistic statement.

Analyze

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.

Select

1.5.8.Pr5a - Individually or collaboratively prepare and present theme-based artwork for display and formulate exhibition narratives.

Share

1.5.8.Pr6a - Analyze how exhibitions in different venues communicate meaning, and influence ideas, beliefs, and experiences.

Perceive

1.5.8.Re7a - Explain how a person's aesthetic choices are influenced by culture and environment, and impact how visual messages are perceived and conveyed.

1.5.8.Re7b - Compare and contrast cultural and social contexts of visual arts and how they influence ideas and emotions.

Interpret

1.5.8.Re8a - Interpret art by analyzing how the interaction of subject matter, characteristics of form and structure, use of media, art making approaches, and relevant contextual information contributes to understanding messages or ideas and mood conveyed.

Analyze

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.

Synthesize

1.5.8.Cn10a - Generate ideas to make art individually or collaboratively to positively reflect a group's identity.

Relate

1.5.8.Cn11a - Analyze and contrast how art forms are used to represent, establish, reinforce and reflect group identity and culture.

1.5.8.Cn11b - Analyze and contrast how art forms are used to reflect global issues, including climate change.

Understandings:

Students will understand that...

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Artists and designers develop excellence through practice and constructive critique, reflecting on, revising, and refining work over time.
4. Artists and other presenters consider various techniques, methods, venues, and criteria when analyzing, selecting, and curating objects artifacts, and artworks for preservation and presentation.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. People gain insights into meanings of artworks by engaging in the process of art criticism.
9. People evaluate art based on various criteria.
10. Through art-making, people make meaning by investigating and developing awareness of perceptions, knowledge, and experiences.
11. People develop ideas and understandings of society, culture, and history through their interactions with and analysis of art.
12. SEL Enduring Understandings: www.selarts.org

Essential Questions:

1. 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?
2. 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?
3. 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?
4. 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?
5. 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?
6. 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?
7. 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

	<p>do we encounter visual arts in our world? How do visual arts influence our views of the world?</p> <p>8. 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?</p> <p>9. 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?</p> <p>10. 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?</p> <p>11. 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?</p> <p>12. SEL Essential Questions: www.selarts.org</p>
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Course Learning Goal and Scale <i>(Level 2.0 reflects a minimal level of proficiency)</i>	
Anchor Standard 1: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.	
4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Develop criteria, identify goals and collaboratively investigate an aspect of present-day life, using contemporary practice of art or design.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brainstorm and curate ideas to innovatively problem solve during artmaking and design projects. Individually and collaboratively set goals, investigate, choose, and demonstrate diverse approaches to artmaking that is meaningful to the makers.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Anchor Standard 2: Organizing and developing ideas.	
4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate persistence and willingness to experiment and take risks during the artistic process. Demonstrate an awareness of ethical responsibility as applied to artmaking including environmental implications, responsibility in sharing images online, appropriation, and intellectual property ethics. Apply, organize, and strategize methods for design and redesign of objects, places, systems, images and words to clearly communicate information to a diverse audience.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experiment and develop skills in multiple art-making techniques and approaches, through invention and practice. Demonstrate craftsmanship through the safe and respectful use of materials, tools and equipment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individually or collaboratively represent environments or objects of personal significance that includes a process of peer discussion, revision and refinement.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.

4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use criteria to examine, reflect on, and plan revisions for a work of art, and create an artistic statement.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect, refine, and revise work individually and collaboratively, and discuss and describe personal choices in artmaking.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the process of making art, using art vocabulary. Discuss and reflect with peers about choices made while creating art.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

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

4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate and analyze ways artwork is presented, preserved, and experienced, including use of evolving technology. Evaluate a collection or presentation based on this criterion.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and analyze the responsibilities of a curator in preserving and presenting artifacts or artwork.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

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

4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individually or collaboratively prepare and present theme-based artwork for display and formulate exhibition narratives.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and present artwork safely and effectively.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the purpose of a portfolio or collection. Ask and answer questions regarding preparing artwork for presentation or preservation.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.	
4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze how exhibitions in different venues communicate meaning, and influence ideas, beliefs, and experiences.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss how exhibits and museums provide information and in person experiences about concepts and topics.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.	
4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how a person's aesthetic choices are influenced by culture and environment, and impact how visual messages are perceived and conveyed. Compare and contrast cultural and social contexts of visual arts and how they influence ideas and emotions.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speculate about artistic processes, interpret, and compare works of art and other responses. Analyze visual arts including cultural associations.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.	
4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret art by analyzing how the interaction of subject matter, characteristics of form and structure, use of media, art making approaches, and relevant contextual information contributes to understanding messages or ideas and mood conveyed.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpret ideas and mood in artworks by analyzing form, structure, context, subject, and visual elements.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Categorize and describe works of art, by identifying subject matter, details, mood, and formal characteristics.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Anchor Standard 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.	
4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a convincing and logical argument to support an evaluation of art. Explain the difference between personal and established criteria for evaluating artwork.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different evaluative criteria for different types of artwork dependent on genre, historical and cultural contexts.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use art vocabulary to explain preferences in selecting and classifying artwork.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.	
4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate ideas to make art individually or collaboratively to positively reflect a group's identity.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create works of art that reflect community cultural traditions. Discuss using formal and conceptual vocabulary.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create art that tells a story or describes life events in home, school and community.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural, and historical contexts to deepen understanding.	
4.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze and contrast how art forms are used to represent, establish, reinforce and reflect group identity and culture. Analyze and contrast how art forms are used to reflect global issues, including climate change.
3.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate how art is used to inform the values, beliefs and culture of an individual or society. Communicate how art is used to inform others about global issues, including climate change.
2.0	Students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
1.0	With help, partial success at level 2.0 content and level 3.0 content
0.0	Even with help, no success

Unit Title: Line	
Unit Description: Students will understand and apply the art element line through a variety of media and techniques. Students will build upon prior knowledge with an emphasis placed on the appreciation of line and its influence on visual art from other cultures and across time.	
Unit Duration: 1-2 weeks	
Understandings: <i>Students will understand that...</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Line is the first basic element of art. Lines can be used to define shapes, figures, motion, emotion and the other elements. 2. A contour line is a smooth line that describes the outside edge and inside details. An outline is a line that describes only the outside edge of an object. 3. A still life is an arrangement of mostly inanimate or commonplace objects, typically including fruit, flowers, animal skulls, bowls and glassware. Realism in art represents the subject truthfully and accurately. 4. Lines both actual and implied are used to lead a viewer through a work of art and towards a point of interest. Lines can also be used to create movement, perspective and space in a work. 5. Throughout art history, artists have created influential art using the line as a principle means of visual expression. 	Essential Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why is line important in design and drawing? 2. What is the difference between a contour line and an outline? 3. What is a still life? What is observational drawing/realism? 4. How do artists create composition with line? 5. How has line been used in art throughout history?
Assessment Evidence	
Performance Tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand why line is important in design and drawing • Know the difference between a contour and an outline • Create a still life • Create an observational drawing from life/realism • React and discuss artworks using the Art Criticism Process (4 Steps to Critique Artwork) • Self-reflection 	Other Evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher observation • Student reflection, group discussion and self-assessment • Rubric based assessments
Benchmarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher selected projects • Achievement of qualities listed in proficiency and goals • Evaluation of unit concept and terminology • Post test • Evaluation through rubric 	

Learning Plan

Learning Activities:

- Identify the differences between line styles
- Create a composition using line
- Identify an edge
- Create observational drawings
- Create a still life and the importance of still life

Learning plan is subject to include other elements of art, design principles and art appreciation themes:

Elements of Art	Design Principles	Art Appreciation
Line	Balance	Art History
Shape	Pattern	Multicultural Art
Form	Unity	Influential Artists (past and present)
Color	Variety	Art Criticism
Texture	Emphasis	Art Careers
Space	Movement	
Value	Proportion	

Resources:

- Still life/observation drawing
- Shoe drawing
- Portrait
- Contour line project
- Zentangles
- Compare and contrast artist's work
- [4 Steps to Critique Artwork.pdf](#)
- Instructor selected projects may include:
 - Manipulated 3D illustration
 - Still life/observation drawing
 - Shoe drawing
 - Portrait project
 - Contour line project
 - Zentangles

Unit Modifications for Special Population Students

Advanced Learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students may assist struggling and/or ELL students when finished with work • May complete online enrichment activities as well as art activities in and out of school
Struggling Learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify pace, reword/explain in various ways • Modify homework/class work, tests and quizzes, project criteria and rubrics • Pair with advanced learners
English Language Learners	<p>Modifications are required to be used in content-area classrooms where a student has limited English proficiency. These modifications are given based on the English proficiency of the student while maintaining the rigor of the content. Sheltered English Instruction strategies are utilized to provide students with limited English proficiency access to grade-level, mainstream content while promoting English proficiency development.</p> <p>NJDOE ELL Resources SEI Strategies for Visual Arts Can-Do Descriptions for Proficiency Levels Grades 6-8</p>

Learners with an IEP	<p>Each special education student has an Individualized Educational Plan (IEP) that details the specific accommodations, modifications, services, and support needed to level the playing field. This will enable that student to access the curriculum to the greatest extent possible in the least restrictive environment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variation of time: adapting the time allotted for learning, task completion, or testing • Variation of input: adapting the way instruction is delivered • Variation of output: adapting how a student can respond to instruction • Variation of size: adapting to the number of items the student is expected to complete • Modifying the content, process or product <p>Additional resources are outlined to facilitate appropriate behavior and increase student engagement. The most frequently used modifications and accommodations can be viewed here.</p> <p>Teachers are encouraged to use the Understanding by Design Learning Guidelines (UDL). These guidelines offer a set of concrete suggestions that can be applied to any discipline to ensure that all learners can access and participate in learning opportunities. The framework can be viewed here www.udlguidelines.cast.org</p>
Learners with a 504	<p>Refer to page four in the Parent and Educator Resource Guide to Section 504 to assist in the development of appropriate plans.</p>

Interdisciplinary Connections

Instruction in the arts helps students with the development of motor skills, language skills, social skills, decision-making, risk-taking, and inventiveness. Working in the arts helps learners to develop creative problem-solving skills and teaching through the arts can present difficult concepts visually and creatively, making them easier to understand. The arts' experiences boost critical thinking, teaching students to take the time to be more careful and thorough in how they observe the world as instruction in the arts connects students with their own culture as well as with the wider world. Integrating art with other disciplines provides challenges for learners at all levels and can reach students who might not otherwise be engaged in other subject areas. Instruction in the arts provides students with the skills to be life-long learners.

Integration of 21st Century Skills

The Arts as Communication

Artistically literate citizens use a variety of artistic media, symbols, and metaphors to independently create and perform work that expresses and communicates their own ideas and can respond by analyzing and interpreting the artistic communications of others.

The Arts as Creative Personal Realization

Artistically literate citizens find at least one arts discipline in which they develop sufficient competence to continue active involvement in creating, performing/presenting/producing, responding and connecting to as an adult.

The Arts as Culture, History, and Connectors

Artistically literate citizens know and understand artwork from varied historical periods and cultures, and actively seek and appreciate diverse forms and genres of artwork of enduring quality/significance. They also seek to understand relationships among the arts, and cultivate habits of searching for and identifying patterns, relationships between the arts and other knowledge.

The Arts as a Means to Well-Being

Artistically literate citizens find joy, inspiration, peace, intellectual stimulation, meaning, and other life-enhancing qualities through participation in the arts.

The Arts as Community Engagement

Artistically literate citizens seek artistic experience and support the arts in their local, state, national, and global communities.

Unit Title: Shape	
Unit Description: Students will understand and apply the art element shape through a variety of media and techniques. Students will build upon prior knowledge with an emphasis placed on the appreciation of shape and its influence on visual art from other cultures and across time.	
Unit Duration: 1-2 weeks	
Understandings: <i>Students will understand that...</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shape is a flat, enclosed area created with lines, textures or color when a line encloses space. It is important in design and drawing because it is the building block of form. 2. Shapes can be used to create, symmetrical, asymmetrical and radial balance. 3. Shapes can be used to divide proportions of the human body, face, and in drawing/modeling other animals and objects. We use scale to relate and compare the size of objects in observational drawing. 4. Shapes can be used in a composition to convey a feeling, weight, distance and balance. This is achieved with the relationship between a shape's size, placement and arrangement in a composition. 5. Throughout art history, artists have created influential art using shape as a principle means of visual expression. 	Essential Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are shapes? Why is shape important in design and drawing? 2. How are shapes used to create balance? 3. How are shapes used to understand proportions? 4. How are shapes used in composition? 5. How has shape been used in art throughout history?
Assessment Evidence	
Performance Tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a balanced composition with shapes • Understand the different shape types: organic, geometric and representational • Create repetition with sequence • Create repetition without sequence • Understand that shapes that are used to create, symmetrical, asymmetrical and radial balance • Understand how shapes divide proportions • React and discuss artworks using the Art Criticism Process (4 Steps to Critique Artwork) • Self-reflection 	Other Evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher observation • Student reflection, group discussion and self-assessment • Rubric based assessments
Benchmarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher selected projects • Achievement of qualities listed in proficiency and goals • Evaluation of unit concept and terminology • Post test • Evaluation through rubric 	

Learning Plan

Learning Activities:

- Identify the differences between types of shapes
- Create a composition using shape
- Identify different types of balance in artworks
- Create proportional representational artwork

Learning plan is subject to include other elements of art, design principles and art appreciation themes:

Elements of Art	Design Principles	Art Appreciation
Line	Balance	Art History
Shape	Pattern	Multicultural Art
Form	Unity	Influential Artists (past and present)
Color	Variety	Art Criticism
Texture	Emphasis	Art Careers
Space	Movement	
Value	Proportion	

Resources:

- 2D Artworks using shape
- Artwork involving proportion
- Compare and contrast artist's work using shape
- [4 Steps to Critique Artwork](#)
- Instructor selected projects may include:
 - Op-Art project
 - Quilt patterns of the underground railroad

Unit Modifications for Special Population Students

Advanced Learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students may assist struggling and/or ELL students when finished with work • May complete online enrichment activities as well as art activities in and out of school
Struggling Learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify pace, reword/explain in various ways • Modify homework/class work, tests and quizzes, project criteria and rubrics • Pair with advanced learners
English Language Learners	<p>Modifications are required to be used in content-area classrooms where a student has limited English proficiency. These modifications are given based on the English proficiency of the student while maintaining the rigor of the content. Sheltered English Instruction strategies are utilized to provide students with limited English proficiency access to grade-level, mainstream content while promoting English proficiency development.</p> <p>NJDOE ELL Resources SEI Strategies for Visual Arts Can-Do Descriptions for Proficiency Levels Grades 6-8</p>

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Interdisciplinary Connections

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Integration of 21st Century Skills

The Arts as Communication

Artistically literate citizens use a variety of artistic media, symbols, and metaphors to independently create and perform work that expresses and communicates their own ideas and can respond by analyzing and interpreting the artistic communications of others.

The Arts as Creative Personal Realization

Artistically literate citizens find at least one arts discipline in which they develop sufficient competence to continue active involvement in creating, performing/presenting/producing, responding and connecting to as an adult.

The Arts as Culture, History, and Connectors

Artistically literate citizens know and understand artwork from varied historical periods and cultures, and actively seek and appreciate diverse forms and genres of artwork of enduring quality/significance. They also seek to understand relationships among the arts, and cultivate habits of searching for and identifying patterns, relationships between the arts and other knowledge.

The Arts as a Means to Well-Being

Artistically literate citizens find joy, inspiration, peace, intellectual stimulation, meaning, and other life-enhancing qualities through participation in the arts.

The Arts as Community Engagement

Artistically literate citizens seek artistic experience and support the arts in their local, state, national, and global communities.

Unit Title: Form	
Unit Description: Students will understand and apply the art element form through a variety of media and techniques. Students will build upon prior knowledge with an emphasis placed on the appreciation of form and its influence on visual art from other cultures and across time.	
Unit Duration: 2-3 weeks	
Understandings: <i>Students will understand that...</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Form is the illusion of a three-dimensional object on a two-dimensional surface or it is a 3D object with height, width and depth. Form is important in art because it creates the illusion of depth and space. 2. Shape has length and width; it is two-dimensional. Form has length, width, and depth; it is three-dimensional. 3. Throughout art history, artists have created influential art using the form as a principle means of visual expression. 4. You can create a drawing plan or sketch that breaks your object up by view such as front, top side, left and right views. Focusing on multiple views will help your brain to create your form. 	Essential Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is form? Why is form important in art? 2. What is the difference between a shape and a form? 3. How has form been used in art throughout history? 4. How do you create a 3D object from a 2D plan?
Assessment Evidence	
Performance Tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with the definition of form • Distinguish the difference between a shape and a form • Create form in two- and three-dimensional art • Produce artwork demonstrating an understanding of composition with form • Use value, contrast and shading terminology • React and discuss artworks using the Art Criticism Process (4 Steps to Critique Artwork) • Self-reflection 	Other Evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher observation • Student reflection, group discussion and self-assessment • Rubric based assessments
Benchmarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher selected project • Achievement of qualities listed in proficiency and goals • Evaluation of unit concept and terminology • Post test • Evaluation through rubric • 4 Steps to Critique Artwork 	

Learning Plan

Learning Activities:

- Identify the differences between shape and form
- Create sketches representing form
- Create a three-dimensional artwork using form
- Identify value, contrast, and shading and use it appropriately in an artwork

Learning plan is subject to include other elements of art, design principles and art appreciation themes:

Elements of Art	Design Principles	Art Appreciation
Line	Balance	Art History
Shape	Pattern	Multicultural Art
Form	Unity	Influential Artists (past and present)
Color	Variety	Art Criticism
Texture	Emphasis	Art Careers
Space	Movement	
Value	Proportion	

Resources:

- Sketch of 3-D project as a part of the planning
- 3D artwork using form
- Ceramicware
- Slab and hand building
- Compare and contrast artist's work (analyze form and value in artworks)
- [4 Steps to Critique Artwork](#)
- Instructor selected projects may include:
 - Clay mask

Unit Modifications for Special Population Students

Advanced Learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students may assist struggling and/or ELL students when finished with work • May complete online enrichment activities as well as art activities in and out of school
Struggling Learners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modify pace, reword/explain in various ways • Modify homework/class work, tests and quizzes, project criteria and rubrics • Pair with advanced learners
English Language Learners	<p>Modifications are required to be used in content-area classrooms where a student has limited English proficiency. These modifications are given based on the English proficiency of the student while maintaining the rigor of the content. Sheltered English Instruction strategies are utilized to provide students with limited English proficiency access to grade-level, mainstream content while promoting English proficiency development.</p> <p>NJDOE ELL Resources SEI Strategies for Visual Arts Can-Do Descriptions for Proficiency Levels Grades 6-8</p>

Learners with an IEP	<p>Each special education student has an Individualized Educational Plan (IEP) that details the specific accommodations, modifications, services, and support needed to level the playing field. This will enable that student to access the curriculum to the greatest extent possible in the least restrictive environment. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variation of time: adapting the time allotted for learning, task completion, or testing • Variation of input: adapting the way instruction is delivered • Variation of output: adapting how a student can respond to instruction • Variation of size: adapting to the number of items the student is expected to complete • Modifying the content, process or product <p>Additional resources are outlined to facilitate appropriate behavior and increase student engagement. The most frequently used modifications and accommodations can be viewed here.</p> <p>Teachers are encouraged to use the Understanding by Design Learning Guidelines (UDL). These guidelines offer a set of concrete suggestions that can be applied to any discipline to ensure that all learners can access and participate in learning opportunities. The framework can be viewed here www.udlguidelines.cast.org</p>
Learners with a 504	<p>Refer to page four in the Parent and Educator Resource Guide to Section 504 to assist in the development of appropriate plans.</p>

Interdisciplinary Connections

Instruction in the arts helps students with the development of motor skills, language skills, social skills, decision-making, risk-taking, and inventiveness. Working in the arts helps learners to develop creative problem-solving skills and teaching through the arts can present difficult concepts visually and creatively, making them easier to understand. The arts' experiences boost critical thinking, teaching students to take the time to be more careful and thorough in how they observe the world as instruction in the arts connects students with their own culture as well as with the wider world. Integrating art with other disciplines provides challenges for learners at all levels and can reach students who might not otherwise be engaged in other subject areas. Instruction in the arts provides students with the skills to be life-long learners.

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Unit Title: Color	
Unit Description: Students will understand and apply the art element color through a variety of media and techniques. Students will build upon prior knowledge with an emphasis placed on the appreciation of color and its influence on visual art from other cultures and across time.	
Unit Duration: 1-2 weeks	
Understandings: <i>Students will understand that...</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Color is an element of art and is produced when light waves (wavelengths) strike an object and are reflected into our eyes. Objects appear to be different colors because some light waves are absorbed while others are reflected or transmitted. 2. Basic color theory is important to creating artwork as it is instrumental to creating harmonies and contrast in work. Color theories are created by families of colors. Students will be able to identify different color theories. 3. Colors have various strengths. Color plus black=shade, Color plus white=tints 4. Artists create artwork using particular color theories coinciding with styles and time periods. 	Essential Questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is color and how is it made? 2. Why are basic color theory principles important in design and the creation of a work of art? What is analogous, monochromatic, triadic, and complimentary? 3. How can colors be mixed to achieve tints/shades? 4. How has color been used in art throughout history?
Assessment Evidence	
Performance Tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the primary, secondary and tertiary colors on the color wheel • Use terminology relating to color and describing color theory principles • Produce an artwork that demonstrates the use of basic color theory principles • Identify color contrast • Identify color harmonies • Be familiar with and use color schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Warm ○ Cool ○ Analogous ○ Monochromatic ○ Triadic ○ Complementary • Demonstrate ability to create tints and shades • React and discuss artworks using the Art Criticism Process (4 Steps to Critique Artwork) • Self-reflection 	Other Evidence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher observation • Student reflection, group discussion and self-assessment • Rubric based assessments
Benchmarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher selected projects • Achievement of qualities listed in proficiency and goals • Evaluation of unit concept and terminology • Post test • Evaluation through rubric • 4 Steps to Critique Artwork 	

Learning Plan

Learning Activities:

- Know the organization of the colors on the color wheel
- Identify color contrast
- Identify color harmonies
- Use terminology in describing basic color theory principles
- Produce artwork that demonstrates the use of basic color theory principles

Learning plan is subject to include other elements of art, design principles and art appreciation themes:

Elements of Art	Design Principles	Art Appreciation
Line	Balance	Art History
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Resources:

- Portfolio (folder) design
- Accurate and creative color wheel
- Tints/shades painting
- Watercolor paintings
- Paintings
- Still life designs incorporating color
- Use color theory principles to glaze pottery
- [4 Steps to Critique Artwork.pdf](#)
- Instructor selected projects may include:
 - Color wheel project
 - Tints/shades painting
 - Watercolor paintings

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