Grade 1

- 1. Color
- 2. Form
- 3. Line
- 4. Shape5. Texture

COURSE: Art GRADE(S): ONE
UNIT: Color

NATIONAL STANDARDS:

- 1. Understanding and applying media, techniques, and processes
- 2. Using knowledge of structures and functions
- 3. Choosing and evaluating a range of subject matter, symbols, and ideas
- 4. Understanding the visual arts in relation to history and cultures
- 5. Reflecting upon and assessing the characteristics and merits of their work and the work of others
- 6. Making connections between visual arts and other disciplines

STATE STANDARDS:

- 7.1 Producing, Performing and Exhibiting the Arts and Humanities
- 7.2 Historical and Cultural Contexts
- 7.3 Critical Response to the Arts and Humanities
- 7.4 Aesthetic Response to the arts
- 7.5 Connection to other subject areas.

UNIT OBJECTIVES: The Student Will:

- (A) Point out and name colors and color families (warm, cool, neutrals).
- (B) Observe and name a variety of colors in their environment, indoors and out
- (C) Learn how the primary colors can be mixed to make secondary colors.
- (D) Perceive differences in the mood created by warm and cool colors.

ACTIVITIES: TEACHER WILL:

- (A) Introduce the three primary colors explaining why they're so special
- (B) Demonstrate color mixing and the creation of secondary colors.
- (C) Identify and explain the difference between warm and cool colors.

HAVE STUDENTS:

- (A) Explore primary and secondary colors using various media and techniques.
- (B) Differentiate between warm and cool colors.
- (C) Observe and identify colors in their environment.
- (D) Use warm and cool colors to create artwork that suggests a time of day, season, or mood.

RESOURCES:

- 1. 19th & 20th Century artists, slides, art prints...
- 2. Color Wheels
- 3. Advertising Design

ASSESSMENTS: PERFORMANCE BASED

- (1) Teacher observation and questioning
- (2) Self or group critique.

REMEDIATION:

- -Peer tutoring.
- -Teacher one-on- one assistance.
- -The use of color transparencies to demonstrate color mixing.
- -Personalize the activity by asking students who are wearing a certain color to stand. Point out the variety of lights and darks. Repeat this with other colors.

- -Obtain post card reproductions of various works of art. Have the class sort them into groups according to color families.
- -Opportunity to look at art books or to draw more -limited color choice composition: moods, effects -color collage
- -color mixing with various materials

COURSE: Art GRADE(S): ONE
UNIT: Form

NATIONAL STANDARDS:

- 1. Understanding and applying media, techniques, and processes
- 2. Using knowledge of structures and functions
- 3. Choosing and evaluating a range of subject matter, symbols, and ideas
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STATE STANDARDS:

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UNIT OBJECTIVES: The Student Will:

- (A) Be introduced to 3-Dimensional art
- (B) Examine and discuss examples of sculpture created by various artists.
- (C) Identify shape as being 2D and form as being 3D. Circle-sphere/ square-cube/triangle-pyramid.
- (D) Differentiate between shape and form in a sculpture experience, or transform paper as in Origami.

ACTIVITIES: TEACHER WILL:

- (A) Introduce the class to the concept of sculpture: art that can be seen from all sides; it is 3-dimensional because it has depth, the 3rd dimension; it must have *balance*.
- (B) Demonstrate how clay can be pinched, pressed, rolled, and joined to create a sculpture.
- (C) Show how to transform wire or paper to become 3-D objects.

HAVE STUDENTS:

- (A) Differentiate between shape (2D) and form (3D).
- (B) Use pinched, pressed, or rolled clay to create various works in clay.
- (C) View and discuss examples of sculpture created by various artists.
- (D) Create Easy Origami projects
- (E) Bend pipe cleaners, wire to make 3-D linear sculptures.

RESOURCES:

Sculptural work from artists that can include: 1.19th & 20th Century sculpture examples

2. Cultural carvings and 3-D pieces: totems, African stools...

ASSESSMENTS: PERFORMANCE BASED

- (1) Teacher observation and questioning
- (2) Self or group critique.

REMEDIATION:

- -Teacher one-on-one assistance.
- -Peer tutoring.
- -Finger exercise through manipulation of clay or similar materials.
- -Guided instruction.
- -paper folding, tearing, modeling

- -Learning center for individual activities in clay.
- -Have students invent stories based on their sculptural creations.
- -Make mini versions of the larger sculptures already completed
- -draw and/or paint your sculpture

COURSE: Art GRADE(S): ONE
UNIT: Line

NATIONAL STANDARDS:

- 1. Understanding and applying media, techniques, and processes
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STATE STANDARDS:

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- 7.3 Critical Response to the Arts and Humanities
- 7.4 Aesthetic Responses to the Arts and Humanities

UNIT OBJECTIVES: The Student Will:

- (A) Recognize and name various kinds of line by observing and drawing them.
- (B) Identify lines in works of art and in the environment noticing their connections, patterns, and uses.
- (C) Use line in 2-D and 3-D applications with various art media.

ACTIVITIES: TEACHER WILL:

- (A) Lead questioning and search for many kinds of lines, mentioning patterns or connections creating shapes.
- (B) Show examples of art and architecture where line is stressed.
- (C) Explain how lines are used as symbols and form languages

ACTIVITIES: HAVE STUDENTS:

- (A) Point out and describe lines they see in the classroom or out the window.
- (B) Discuss the qualities of line (thick, thin, curved, etc.) found in examples of artwork.
- (C) Create projects (2-D and 3-D) using different types and styles of line; give attention to patterns and/or shapes that may occur.
- (D) Observe and recall symbols which use simple linear designs: alphabets, glyphs...

RESOURCES:

1. 20th Century artists e.g., Mondrian...

- 2. Photographs and slides from the environment which could include: highway lines, fences,...
- 3. Architectural works in which line is emphasized. (Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe), stained glass windows, F.L. Wright...
- 4. The Native arts of Australia
- 5. Calligraphic alphabets, numbers, symbols...

ASSESSMENTS: PERFORMANCE-BASED:

- (A) Teacher observation and listening
- (B) Oral questioning
- (C) Self or group critique
- (D) Student demonstration

REMEDIATION:

- -Guided practice
- -Teacher one-on-one assistance
- -Computer-assisted instruction
- -Tracing lines from pictures

- -Cutting examples of lines from magazines or artwork to create 2-D or 3-D artwork.
- -Learning centers offering various materials or guided lessons.
- -Walk outside of the classroom to have students identify different types of lines they notice.
- -body movement to music identifying lines (and use of fingers, objects like ribbons)

COURSE: Art GRADE(S): ONE

UNIT: Shape

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UNIT OBJECTIVES: The Student Will:

- (A) Discover how line becomes shape.
- (B) Point out and name basic geometric shapes.
- (C) Identify shapes made from both straight and curved lines.
- (D) Create individual artwork in various media using shapes.
- (E) Review pattern by repeating shapes

ACTIVITIES: TEACHER WILL:

- (A) Question and discover many shapes, naming them and classifying as geometric or free-form
- (B) Explain and demonstrate that, when lines meet and cross, 2-dimensional shapes are formed.
- (C) Recall the creation of patterns.

HAVE STUDENTS:

- (A) Name different geometric shapes: (circle, square, triangle, etc.).
- (B) Identify examples of shapes in the room.
- (C) Differentiate between free form (clouds, stones, etc.) and geometric shapes.
- (D) Use various media to create artwork involving shape: drawings, collage, mobiles...
- (E) Include patterns and/or texture in a project.

RESOURCES:

- 1. Cultural themes: (African, Folk art...) create features on masks, etc.
- 2. Mondrian: pure line/ shape compositions.
- 3. Abstract Expressionism
- 4. Matisse: Cut paper shapes
- 5. Crayola.com

ASSESSMENTS: PERFORMANCE BASED

- (1) Teacher observation and questioning.
- (2) Self or group critique.

REMEDIATION:

- -Teacher one-on-one assistance.
- -Learning center.
- -Peer tutoring.
- -Guided practice.
- -Independent practice.

- -Encourage the class to search for shapes in abstract art that resemble real or imaginary things.
- -Encourage students to make drawings based on these observations.
- -compare 2-D with 3-D shape to form
- -make shape puzzles

COURSE: Art GRADE(S): ONE
UNIT: Texture

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UNIT OBJECTIVES: The Student Will:

- (A) Identify various textures by sight and by touch, and describing verbally.
- (B) Define texture as the way a surface feels or looks.
- (C) Make rubbings of various textures and use these in a creative work of art.

ACTIVITIES: TEACHER WILL:

- (A) Define texture as the way something feels when you touch it.
- (B) Explain that textures can also look rough or smooth even if we can't touch them: Visual texture.
- (C) Relate texture information to other art projects, as sculpture, surface treatment of clay, etc.

HAVE STUDENTS:

- (A) Volunteer adjectives to describe textures such as (hard, soft, rough, or smooth) by touching various objects.
- (D) Identify other textured surfaces in things that are a part of the natural world, e.g., tree bark, stones...
- (E) Move around the room to find various textured surfaces, and use rubbings to make a record of the textures.
- (F) Create art work (collage ,etc.) using collected textures.

RESOURCES:

- 1. Natural and man made objects having definite and unique textures.
- 2. Two-dimensional works of art that simulate texture; artists' examples such as Faith Ringgold, visual textures on fabric ...
- 3. 20th Century Artists' works, especially collage & impasto artists.

ASSESSMENTS: PERFORMANCE BASED

- (1)Oral questioning
- (2)Teacher observation
- (3) Self or group critiques

REMEDIATION:

- -Guided practice
- -Teacher one on one assistance
- -Peer tutoring.
- -compare textures of objects in a box

- -Have students cut or tear examples of interesting textures from magazines or newspapers and make a collage. Remember; these are *Visual* textures.
- -Use fabric and textured found-objects to create artworks.
- -make texture stamps from clay and print with them
- -press clay onto textural surfaces for designs