



M/J Visual Art 1 (#0101100) 2015 - And Beyond (current)

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Aligned Standards

Name	Description
VA.68.C.1.1:	Apply a range of interests and contextual connections to influence the art-making and self-reflection processes.
VA.68.C.2.4:	Use constructive criticism as a purposeful tool for artistic growth.
VA.68.F.1.4:	Use technology skills to create an imaginative and unique work of art. Clarifications: e.g., convey depth, scale
VA.68.F.2.5:	Create an artist statement to reflect on personal artwork for a portfolio or exhibition.
VA.68.F.3.4:	Follow directions and complete art tasks in a timely manner to show development of 21st-century skills.
VA.68.H.1.2:	Identify suitable audience behavior needed to view or experience artworks found in school, art exhibits, museums, and/or community cultural venues.
VA.68.H.3.1:	Discuss how knowledge and skills learned through the art-making and analysis processes are used to solve problems in non-art contexts.
VA.68.O.1.3:	Combine creative and technical knowledge to produce visually strong works of art.
VA.68.O.2.3:	Create a work of personal art using various media to solve an open-ended artistic problem.
VA.68.S.1.4:	Use accurate art vocabulary to explain the creative and art-making processes.
VA.68.S.2.1:	Organize the structural elements of art to achieve artistic goals when producing personal works of art.
VA.68.S.2.2:	Create artwork requiring sequentially ordered procedures and specified media to achieve intended results.
VA.68.S.2.3:	Use visual-thinking and problem-solving skills in a sketchbook or journal to identify, practice, develop ideas, and resolve challenges in the creative process.
VA.68.S.3.1:	Use two-dimensional or three-dimensional art materials and tools to understand the potential and limitations of each.
VA.68.S.3.3:	Demonstrate understanding of safety protocols for media, tools, processes, and techniques.
MAFS.7.G.1.1:	Solve problems involving scale drawings of geometric figures, including computing actual lengths and areas from a scale drawing and reproducing a scale drawing at a different scale.
MAFS.7.G.1.2:	Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle.
MAFS.7.G.1.3:	Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids.
MAFS.K12.MP.5.1:	Use appropriate tools strategically. Mathematically proficient students consider the available tools when solving a mathematical problem. These tools might include pencil and paper, concrete models, a ruler, a protractor, a calculator, a spreadsheet, a computer algebra system, a statistical package, or dynamic geometry software. Proficient students are sufficiently familiar with tools appropriate for their grade or course to make sound decisions about when each of these tools might be helpful, recognizing both the insight to be gained and their limitations. For example, mathematically proficient high school students analyze graphs of functions and solutions generated using a graphing calculator. They detect possible errors by strategically using estimation and other mathematical knowledge. When making mathematical models, they know that technology can enable them to visualize the results of varying assumptions, explore consequences, and compare predictions with data. Mathematically proficient students at various grade levels are able to identify relevant external mathematical resources, such as digital content located on a website, and use them to pose or solve problems. They are able to use technological tools to explore and deepen their understanding of concepts.
MAFS.K12.MP.6.1:	Attend to precision. Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others. They try to use clear definitions in discussion with others and in their own reasoning. They state the meaning of the symbols they choose, including using the equal sign consistently and appropriately. They are careful about specifying units of measure, and labeling axes to clarify the correspondence with quantities in a problem. They calculate accurately and efficiently, express numerical answers with a degree of precision appropriate for the problem context. In the elementary grades, students give carefully formulated explanations to each other. By the time they reach high school they have learned to examine claims and make explicit use of definitions.
MAFS.K12.MP.7.1:	Look for and make use of structure. Mathematically proficient students look closely to discern a pattern or structure. Young students, for example, might notice that three and seven more is the same amount as seven and three more, or they may sort a collection of shapes according to how many sides the shapes have. Later, students will see 7×8 equals the well remembered $7 \times 5 + 7 \times 3$, in preparation for learning about the distributive property. In the expression $x^2 + 9x + 14$, older students can see the 14 as 2×7 and the 9 as $2 + 7$. They recognize the significance of an existing line in a geometric figure and can use the strategy of drawing an auxiliary line for solving problems. They also can step back for an overview and shift perspective. They can see complicated things, such as some algebraic expressions, as single objects or as being composed of several objects. For example, they can see $5 - 3(x - y)^2$ as 5 minus a positive number times a square and use that to realize that its value cannot be more than 5 for any real numbers x and y .
LAFS.6.SL.1.1:	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Come to discussions prepared, having read or studied required material; explicitly draw on that preparation by referring to evidence on the topic, text, or issue to probe and reflect on ideas under discussion. Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles as needed. Pose and respond to specific questions with elaboration and detail by making comments that contribute to the topic, text, or issue under discussion. Review the key ideas expressed and demonstrate understanding of multiple perspectives through reflection and paraphrasing.

LAFS.68.WHST.2.4:	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
LAFS.68.WHST.2.6:	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently.
ELD.K12.ELL.SI.1:	English language learners communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting.

GENERAL NOTES

Students are introduced to the rigor and routine of the art production process including: planning, producing, and reflecting on art. With an emphasis on studio arts, students explore a wide range of 2D and 3D media, skills and techniques, as related to contemporary and historical art perspectives. Projects may include but not be limited to: drawing, painting, printmaking, collage, mixed media, pottery, and sculpture. Students develop technical skills, foster their expressive abilities and employ the use of the elements of art throughout the production process.

English Language Development (ELD) Standards Special Notes Section:

Teachers are required to provide listening, speaking, reading and writing instruction that allows English language learners (ELL) to communicate for social and instructional purposes within the school setting. For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support, students will interact with grade level words, expressions, sentences and discourse to process or produce language necessary for academic success. The ELD standard should specify a relevant content area concept or topic of study chosen by curriculum developers and teachers which maximizes an ELL's need for communication and social skills. To access an ELL supporting document which delineates performance definitions and descriptors, please click on the following link: <http://www.cpalms.org/uploads/docs/standards/eld/SI.pdf>.

For additional information on the development and implementation of the ELD standards, please contact the Bureau of Student Achievement through Language Acquisition at sala@fldoe.org.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Course Number: 0101100

Course Path: Section: Grades PreK to 12 Education
Courses > **Grade Group:** Grades 6 to 8 Education
Courses > **Subject:** Art - Visual Arts > **SubSubject:**
Art Comprehensive >

Abbreviated Title: M/J VISUAL ART 1

Course Length: Semester (S)

Course Level: 2

Course Type: Elective Course

Course Status: Course Approved

Educator Certifications

[Art Education \(Secondary Grades 7-12\)](#)

[Art \(Elementary and Secondary Grades K-12\)](#)

There are more than 155 related instructional/educational resources available for this on CPALMS. Click on the following link to access them: [https://www.cpalms.org?title=2015%20-%20And%20Beyond%20\(current\)/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/14256](https://www.cpalms.org?title=2015%20-%20And%20Beyond%20(current)/Public/PreviewCourse/Preview/14256)