A NEW FACE FOR THE EARTH ECOLOGY AND ART

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LESSON PLANS

Although the project is developed throughout three units, there is also an **Introductory lesson** in Teaching notes section, to introduce Hundertwasser's theory: The five skins as a starting point to the project.

Water and Art focuses on how water is important in our planet; how water can change a landscape and water pollution.

When it comes to visual arts, it develops an understanding of: different styles of painting; how to analyse lines, shapes and colours; the techniques used to develop children's creations are watercolours, felt tip markers and wax colours.

Environment and Art is based on looking at some elements from the environment, finding criteria to classify them into pleasant or unpleasant, into art or antisocial behaviour.

The art proposals are: making posters with civic messages and creating visual poetry and graffiti, using both ICT tools and traditional techniques such as drawing and painting.

The last unit, **Recycled Art**, focuses on "the rubbish problem": What happens with all our rubbish? What can we do to help? The art proposal is looking at waste and found materials as a resource for the creation of art works using a range of techniques and taking into account the properties of the materials. Learners create 2D or 3D work: 'A new face for the Earth', by designing and making characters mainly with metal, plastic, old clothes or cardboard and paper.

		WATER AND ART
NUME	BER OF	
SESSIC	ONS:	4-6
LESSONS		Water in our world 1 h
		How painters depict water :styles of painting 1-2 h
		A new landscape: protecting life 2 h
		Improving the world: presenting our works 1 h
AIMS		
Enviro	nment:	
-	Identify w	here we can find water in nature.
-	Recognise	the importance of water in Earth and the need for saving water.
-	Be aware	of the effects of drought and polluted water.
Art:		
_		nd recognise the main features of different styles of painting.
_		ting techniques: watercolours and felt tip marker, waw colours.
-	Create a p	ainting from a picture, improving the landscape.
Langua	age:	
-	-	bulary related to water in nature.
_		ictures used to classify, compare, give reasons etc orally and on written.
CONT		O COMPETENCES
-	Can under	stand different cultural and artistic forms of expression.
-		the techniques, resources and conventions of the different artistic
	languages	
-		and draw conclusions on the consequences of different lifestyles.
LEARN		and draw conclusions on the consequences of different lifestyles.
	Can argue	and draw conclusions on the consequences of different lifestyles.
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CONTENT		COGNITION	
	Hundertwasser's ideas about water States of water in nature. Places with water in our local environment. Natural problems related to water: flood, drought Pollution: chemical products from factories, oil slick, rubbish, underground pipes into the sea Main features of three styles of painting: Fauve, Linear, Impressionist . Colour: revision of pair of adjectives (dull-bright, dark-light) Lines: revision of pair of adjectives(straight-curved, thin-thick) Shapes: how they are depicted.	 Matching pictures Classifying pictures according to their own criteria Justifying their classification Deducting problems from observations Imagining how water can change a landscape Comparing styles of painting Creating a painting using one of these styles Giving reasons to justify their changes. CULTURE Water around the world: differences amongst countries (social organisation ,public 	
		 fountains, river) Developed and developing countries: wasting and saving water. Different styles of painting from artists around the world. 	
COMM	IUNICATION	<u> </u>	
Langua	age of learning		
Vocab - - - -	Vocabulary about environment: <u>Places:</u> river, lake, sea, spring, waterfall <u>Problems</u> : pollution, drought, flood, tox Vocabulary about art: a) <u>styles of painting</u> (Fauve, Impression b) <u>opposite adjectives</u> about colours (de lines (straight-curved, thin-thick) and s c) techniques of painting (brushstroke	kic waste, underground pipes, landfill ist, Linear, Eclectic) ull-bright, light-dark, warm-cool) hapes (defined-undefined)	
Comm - - - - - -	unication structures I can see There is/are I have/ Who has a? The main problem is It's important because The style I like the best is because of I will change/I'm changing	f the colours/shapes/lines.	

- I changed the.....
-is/er than.....
- is morethan.....

Language for learning

- Describing places or states of water
- Comparing differences and similarities between clear and polluted water
- Giving opinions (Asking and answering questions related to water problems)
- Justifying changes they did in their pictures
- Reporting back their artwork.

Language through learning

- All vocabulary pupils need through the lessons, as tools and materials (paintbrushes, acrylic paint, penmarkers, etc)

ASSESMENT CRITERIA

Can the students:

Environment

- Recall names and places where we can find water in nature?
- Recognise problems related to water: floods, drought, pollution, rubbish ?
- Classify pictures according to their own criteria?
- Explain what kind of changes can be made to improve o clean up a landscape?

Art

- Name the main features of : Linear, Impressionist, Fauve style (lines, colours, shapes)?
- Apply a range of painting techniques (watercolours....)?
- Recognise these styles of painting?
- Compare styles of painting (according to colours, shapes and lines)?
- Create a picture using the main features of one of these styles of painting?

Language:

- Understand the instructions?
- Use some of the language structures using the scaffolding?
- Describe their picture using the vocabulary learnt?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY WATER: A CHILD'S VIEW.	INDIVIDUAL TASK
	Descriptions about water from
 Draw what some children explain about the water. 	children around the world.
	Provided in teaching resources.
	Worksheet 1.5

UNIT:	ENVIRONMENT AND ART	
NUMBER OF		
SESSIONS:	6-8	
LESSONS	The environment	1 h
	Our local environment (Optional outdoors session. It will take	
	at least two hours)	2 h
	A civic message (ICT and art)	1-2 h
	Visual poetry	1-2 h
	Art on the walls: Graffiti	1 h

AIMS

Environment:

- Identify "positive" and "negative" elements in the environment.
- Represent elements in the environment by drawing some more positive images
- Identify public and private spaces in town.
- Recognise the importance of looking after our environment.
- Be aware of the effects of vandalism.
- Imagine how to change or improve the antisocial effects on public spaces.

Art:

- Learn to use some applications of an image processer: Paint Shop Pro
- Learn the concept of visual poetry as an artistic expression.
- Observe and differentiate graffiti as an art style or as antisocial behaviour.
- Experiment with different art techniques: digital images, print with sponge, paper collage with words, graffiti styles.

Language:

- Learn vocabulary to create a visual poem and an environmental poster.
- Use language structures with the scaffolding to express their ideas.

CONTRIBUTION TO COMPETENCES

- Can make use of the aesthetic different resources of production and performance to carry out individual or social artistic activities.
- Can access and communicate information using different supports including ICT tools to learn.
- Can understand the social context where she/he lives and engage effectively with others in its improvement.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

What learners will be able to do at the end of the lesson

KNOW:

- There are public and private spaces in our environment.
- How people can spoil the environment.
- That many artists use public spaces to place their works of art
- Hundertwasser and other artists' were concerned about protecting the environment.
- Different styles of urban art: graffiti, sculpture, environmental art.
- How the image processor works .

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BE ABLE TO:

- Recall names of places in the local environment such streets, squares, parks.
 Identify pleasant or unpleasant elements in our environment
- Reflect about the importance of looking after the environment.
- Recognise problems related to antisocial behaviour.
- Think of ways to improve our environment.
- Take pictures of the local environment and download them.
- Create a poster with a civic message both using an Image Processor (Paint Shop Pro) and traditional techniques such as drawing and painting
- Create a visual poem .
- Tell the difference between graffiti as a work of art or as vandalism.
- Create artistic graffiti or decorate a worksheet either using felt tip markers or Paint Shop Pro (Extension activity)

BE AWARE OF:

- We perceive pleasant and unpleasant sensations from our environment with all our senses.
- How important our environment is as it can affect our feelings
- We must protect our environment because it concerns all of us.
- The need for changing some of our habits : throwing rubbish in the streets, cutting down our amount of waste by recycling some goods....

CONTENT	COGNITION	
 Hundertwasser's ideas about protecting the environment Concept and examples of public places. Concept of antisocial behaviour that spoils public spaces. Effects of this behaviour in public places. Digital pictures: upload Paint Shop Pro: use of layers. Civic messages. Visual poetry. Acrostics Main features of street art. Graffiti Knowledge about Paint Shop Pro tools and techniques. 	 Comparing and contrasting pictures of decoration and spoilt public spaces. Giving reasons for comparisons. Classifying pleasant and unpleasant elements in our environment Giving reasons for their classifications. Identifying problems in public spaces from their local environment and from their own observations. Comparing styles of street art Creating graffiti or a wall decoration. 	

CULTURE
 Graffiti around the world. Differences between environments around the world.

COMN	COMMUNICATION	
Langua	Language of learning	
Vocab	ulary	
-	Vocabulary about environment:	
-	Places: street, square, avenue, park, building, public space, vandalism, antisocial	
	behaviour,	
-	Vocabulary about art:	
-	a) environmental art, visual poetry, visual poem, acrostic, print, sponge, background,	
	tear up papers, cut out papers, stick	
-	b) graffiti : some vocabulary about graffiti styles.	
-	b) ICT tools: (link to Suffolk website to find instructions.)	
Comm	unication structures	
-	I'm drawing What are you drawing?	
-	The/a/anand the/a/anhave the same	
-	This/ theis similar tobecause	
-	Theare to	
-	Where is?	
-	This is (not) a decoration on the wall because	
-	Thisbecause /because of	
-	There is/arenext to/behind/in front of/opposite/ the	
-	I will crop/ select/change/I'm cropping/selecting/changing	
Langua	age for learning	
-	Locating places in their local environment by reading a map.	
-	Identifying positive and negative elements in public spaces.	
-	Deciding what they want to take the pictures of.	
-	Comparing similarities and differences between the pictures taken.	
-	Suggesting improvements to both public spaces and walls of buildings.	
-	Describing their artwork.	
Langua	age through learning	
-	Language related to the environmental message for the poster.	
-	Vocabulary that can arise during the lessons, especially in the outdoors session, to	
	interpret the map instructions	

ASSESMENT CRITERIA

Can the students:

Environment:

- Identify pleasant or unpleasant elements in the environment?
- Represent by drawing ways to improve our environment?
- Identity problems related to antisocial behaviour?
- Suggest improvements to our environment?

Art and ICT

- Take pictures of the local environment and download them?
- Create a poster with a civic message both using an Image Processor (Paint Shop Pro) and traditional techniques such as drawing and painting?
- Create a visual poem using the words learnt during the unit?
- Tell the difference between graffiti as a work of art or as vandalism?
- Create artistic graffiti or decorate a worksheet either using felt tip markers or Paint Shop Pro (Extension activity)

Language:

- Use the vocabulary learnt to create the visual poem and the poster?
- Use the language structures with the scaffolding to express their ideas?

EXTENSION ACTIVITY

 Decorate a wall of a building using Paint Shop Pro tools. (There are some samples in teaching resources section)

UNIT:	A NEW FACE FOR THE EARTH: RECYCLED ART	
NUMBER OF		
SESSIONS:	5-6	
LESSONS	Looking at our world with different eyes	1 h
	Looking with our hands	1 h
	Creating a new face: recycling materials	3-4 h

AIMS	
Enviro	onmental education
	 Identify waste materials as a resource to create works of art.
	 Be aware of how waste material is used as an easy or affordable resource to
	create works of art all around the world.
	 Be aware of the need for recycling waste as a way of looking after our local and
	global environment.
	 Reflect about our "throwaway culture" as something we need to change to look
Art	after the global environment.
Art	Do aware of the importance of requiled art in latest design transfe
	 Be aware of the importance of recycled art in latest design trends.
	 Develop creativity by being inspired by the properties of materials.
	 Experiment different art techniques to create 3D works: cut, make holes, sew,
	stuff, glue with stick glue and with silicon gun
Langu	Jage
-	Learn new vocabulary used both in environmental issues and art .
-	Notice structures for speaking and writing skills related to the concepts and
	processes used during the unit.
CONT	RIBUTION TO COMPETENCES
-	Can make use of the aesthetic different resources of production and performance to
	carry out individual or social artistic activities.
-	Can understand, perceive and value, critically, different cultural and artistic forms of
	expression.
-	Can create, initiate, develop and assess individual or collective activities or projects
	with creativity, confidence, responsibility and critical thinking.
IFAR	NING OUTCOMES
	learners will be able to do at the end of the lesson
KNOV	
KINOV	The concept of landfill as a place to leave rubbish.
	Differences between ways countries manage their rubbish.
_	The concept of creating art using waste material.
_	Latest trends for designs using recycled material.
_	Waste materials are used as a resource to create works of art and recycled objects
	around the world.
L	

BE ABLE TO:

- Recall vocabulary related to waste materials.
- Reflect about the importance of using recycled materials as a resource to create new objects.
- Recognise problems related to "throwaway habit"
- Reflect about how we could improve our environment.
- Create a 2D or 3D mask using waste materials and different techniques.

BE AWARE OF:

- Our throwaway society must change into a culture which recycles materials to solve the problems caused by rubbish.
- There are different ways to recycle rubbish round the world.
- The responsible consume is a good way of helping our environment.

CONTENT	COGNITION	
 Hundertwasser's ideas about recycling. Concept and examples of landfill sites. Concept of healthy and unhealthy conditions as a result of living near a landfill. Effects of the throwaway culture in our planet. Materials' properties (visual and tactile) Techniques to use with plastic, metal and cardboard: cut, make holes, glue with silicon gun, paint Techniques to work with fabric: cut, sew, stuff, tie , Main features of recycled art all around the world. 	 Comparing and contrasting pictures of landfills in different countries. Identifying problems caused by the "throwaway culture". Deciding on improvements to these areas. Comparing styles (techniques) of recycled art. Creating a 2D or 3D work using waste materials and different techniques. CULTURE Recycling art around the world. Social background. Differences between environments around the world 	

Language of learning		
Vocab	Jlarv	
_	Vocabulary about environment:	
_	Places: landfill site," throwaway culture", toxic waste, packaging, metal cans, foil,	
_	crumpled papers, plastic (bags/bottles) bottle tops, etc	
	crumpled papers, plastic (bags/bottles) bottle tops, etc	
_	Vocabulary about art:	
-	a) Recycled art, fashion, design trends.	
_	b) Techniques to work with – Plastic , metal or cardboard: cut, make holes, glue with	
	silicon gun, paint	
	- Fabric: cut, sew, stuff, tie ,	
	c) Materials' tactile properties: smooth/ rough, even/uneven surface, soft/hard, warm/cold, thin/thick	
Comm	unication structures	
-	What can we draw in the first/second/ thirdbox.	
_	I'd like to draw (the first one, the second one) Which one would you like to draw?	
-	I'm writing Which one are you writing?	
-	This is round/flat/square/irregular(shape)+ soft/hard, flexible/rigid, warm/cold,	
	smooth/rough	
-	I've made(materials).	
-	I changed I didn'tfrom my initial project. I added I didn't	
-	Let's change the? Why don't we?	
-	First, second, then, next	
Langua	ge for learning	
-	Suggesting improvements.	
-	Making questions and answers : to decide what they 're drawing.	
-	Deciding and ordering a story sequences.	
-	Writing a story using time expressions .	
	Describing properties of materials orally .	
-		
-	Describing the steps in their creative process, explaining the changes made to the	
	original design in writing.	
-	Telling a story both written and orally talking as if they were the object (I was I	
	lived in I was thrown away to I was (happy, sad.) Now I'm etc)	
Langua	ge through learning	
	Vocabulary related to material features or techniques that could arise during the	
	unit.	
	Ex: I need more glue, I dropped all the paint, I stained my clothes	

	Can the students:
Enviro	nment
-	Name several waste materials that could be used as a resource to create works of art?
-	Give some reasons for recycling waste as a way of looking after our local and globa environment?
-	Explain how the "throwaway culture" is something we need to change so we start look after the global environment?
Art	
- - -	Recognise and name the main properties of the waste materials? Apply a range of art techniques to many types of materials? Create a 2D or 3D mask using waste materials and different techniques? Generate their own ideas drawing a sketch and making changes during the process to improve it?
Langua	age
- - -	Make questions and answers, using the scaffolding to develop the activities? Write a storyboard following the sequences coherently? Understand the content of listening activities (sound story, dictation, description)? Explain their creative process coherently?
