

Second Grade

Visual Arts



## Colorado Academic Standards Visual Arts

*"Technical skills can be learned by almost anyone who has the determination to pursue it, but innovative ideas and the ability to express them come from some place beyond the material world."* --Carole Ann Borges

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*"Art exists in the space between nature and significance."* --Levi Strauss

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Exploration of visual arts and design processes is about invention, creation, and innovation. Building on the development of ideas through a process of inquiry, discovery, and research leads to the creation of works of art, and, whether using traditional materials or the latest technologies, prepares students to be independent, lifelong learners. Participation in the visual arts provides students with unique experiences and skills that develop important traits for success in the 21<sup>st</sup> century workforce. Studying art and design involves inquiry, posing and solving problems, perseverance, re-purposing, taking risks, and persuading and inspiring.

Investigating the ideas and meanings in the work of artists, craftspeople, and designers across time and culture, including present day, allows for the examination of ideas across disciplines. Students make connections about concepts in art and design to history, literature, religion, politics, science, mathematics, and other arts disciplines. An examination of contemporary visual culture promotes critical analysis designed to help students to learn how people are influenced through the mass media.

Students engaged in thoughtful reflection about art and design (aesthetic appraisals) are competent in exhibiting, writing, and speaking about their investigations. Students engaged in visual art and design gain confidence in communicating and defending their ideas and decisions, and demonstrate a strong sense of self-identity.

The visual arts standards help educators to teach their students how to think like a "genius." They provide inherent conceptual frameworks that are integral to higher-order thinking, expression, and experience. These discernments are intrinsic to the promotion, nurture and development of divergence in thought making and processing because they kindle the brain functions that spark innovation. When artists engage in the cognitive and experiential maneuvers provided by the visual arts, they are able to transform, reorganize, and transfer understanding into personal renderings and interpretations of the world around them. Verbal, logical, and number-sense brain functions are enhanced and accentuated by arts experiences, making the arts the "genius" centers for learning in the human brain. Contemporary brain research supports the notion of "genius" generated by arts experiences because of their direct impact on activating these brain functions.

The visual arts standards help students to solve problems and look at quandaries in different ways to find new points of view and perspectives. The arts help students to visualize and "see" the world around them in new combinations and regroupings, whether incongruent or unusual. This conceptual "play" produces new understandings around relationships and connections, thinking in opposites or metaphorically, and engaging in randomness or chance to address potential and opportunity. In this work, the artist develops a personal drive, discipline to work,

and perseverance for the possibilities in the creative act in an effort to improve, continue, and transform. Working in space, series, and installation to develop a portfolio, exhibition, or individual work of art pushes the artist to create. The artist's work ethic blooms and forms the pathway and trajectory to the next experience, process, or artifact along the innovation continuum provided by arts experiences. The visual arts help students to think like a "genius" and prepare them for the undiscovered frontiers of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond.

Armstrong, Sarah. (2008). *Teaching Smarter with the Brain in Focus: Practical Ways to Apply the Latest Brain Research to Deepen Comprehension, Improve Memory and Motivate Students to achieve.*

Gurian, Michael. (2001). *Boys and Girls Learn Differently!*

Michalko, Michael. (1998). **Thinking Like a Genius: Eight strategies used by the super creative, from Aristotle and Leonardo to Einstein and Edison** ([New Horizons for Learning](http://www.newhorizons.org/newhorizons/wwart_michalko1.html)) as seen at [http://www.newhorizons.org/newhorizons/wwart\\_michalko1.html](http://www.newhorizons.org/newhorizons/wwart_michalko1.html), (June 15, 1999) This article first appeared in *THE FUTURIST*, May 1998

Michalko, Michael. (1998). **Thinkertoys** (A Handbook of Business Creativity), **ThinkPak** (A Brainstorming Card Set), and **Cracking Creativity: The Secrets of Creative Geniuses** (Ten Speed Press, 1998).

Wolfe, Patricia. (2001). *Brain Matters; Translating Research into Classroom Practice.*

## Standards Organization and Construction

As the subcommittee began the revision process to improve the existing standards, it became evident that the way the standards information was organized, defined, and constructed needed to change from the existing documents. The new design is intended to provide more clarity and direction for teachers, and to show how 21<sup>st</sup> century skills and the elements of school readiness and postsecondary and workforce readiness indicators give depth and context to essential learning.

The "Continuum of State Standards Definitions" section that follows shows the hierarchical order of the standards components. The "Standards Template" section demonstrates how this continuum is put into practice.

The elements of the revised standards are:

**Prepared Graduate Competencies:** The preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

**Standard:** The topical organization of an academic content area.

**High School Expectations:** The articulation of the concepts and skills of a standard that indicates a student is making progress toward being a prepared graduate. *What do students need to know in high school?*

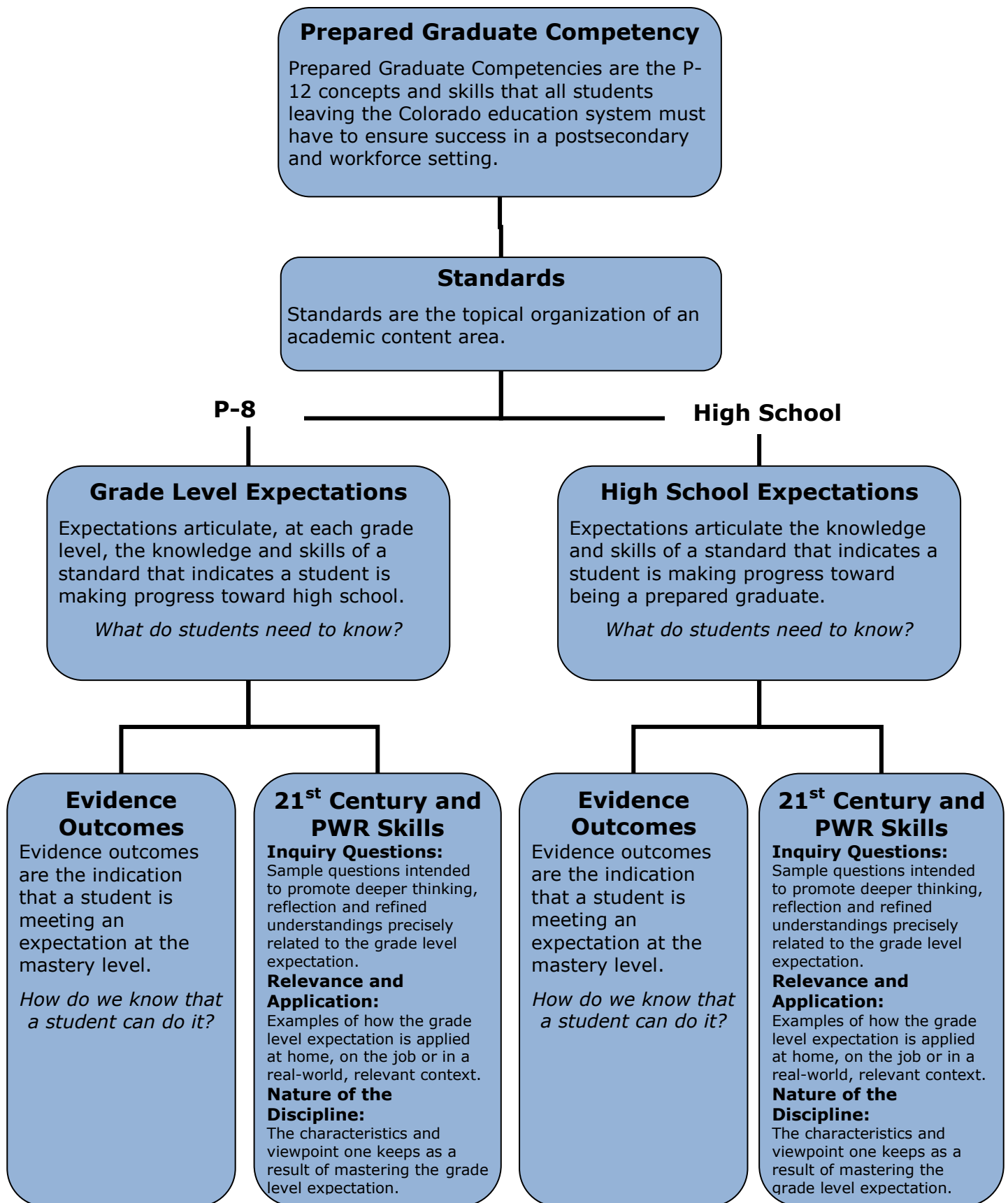
**Grade Level Expectations:** The articulation (at each grade level), concepts, and skills of a standard that indicate a student is making progress toward being ready for high school. *What do students need to know from preschool through eighth grade?*

**Evidence Outcomes:** The indication that a student is meeting an expectation at the mastery level. *How do we know that a student can do it?*

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills and Readiness Competencies:** Includes the following:

- ***Inquiry Questions:***  
Sample questions are intended to promote deeper thinking, reflection and refined understandings precisely related to the grade level expectation.
- ***Relevance and Application:***  
Examples of how the grade level expectation is applied at home, on the job or in a real-world, relevant context.
- ***Nature of the Discipline:***  
The characteristics and viewpoint one keeps as a result of mastering the grade level expectation.

# Continuum of State Standards Definitions



## STANDARDS TEMPLATE

**Content Area: NAME OF CONTENT AREA**

**Standard:** The topical organization of an academic content area.

**Prepared Graduates:**

- The P-12 concepts and skills that all students leaving the Colorado education system must have to ensure success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

### High School and Grade Level Expectations

**Concepts and skills students master:**

Grade Level Expectation: High Schools: The articulation of the concepts and skills of a standard that indicates a student is making progress toward being a prepared graduate.

Grade Level Expectations: The articulation, at each grade level, the concepts and skills of a standard that indicates a student is making progress toward being ready for high school.

*What do students need to know?*

**Evidence Outcomes**

**Students can:**

Evidence outcomes are the indication that a student is meeting an expectation at the mastery level.

*How do we know that a student can do it?*

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills and Readiness Competencies**

**Inquiry Questions:**

Sample questions intended to promote deeper thinking, reflection and refined understandings precisely related to the grade level expectation.

**Relevance and Application:**

Examples of how the grade level expectation is applied at home, on the job or in a real-world, relevant context.

**Nature of the Discipline:**

The characteristics and viewpoint one keeps as a result of mastering the grade level expectation.

## Prepared Graduate Competencies in Visual Arts

The preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

Prepared graduates:

- Recognize, articulate, and debate that the visual arts are a means for expression
- Make informed critical evaluations of visual and material culture, information, and technologies
- Analyze, interpret, and make meaning of art and design critically using oral and written discourse
- Explain, demonstrate, and interpret a range of purposes of art and design, recognizing that the making and study of art and design can be approached from a variety of viewpoints, intelligences, and perspectives
- Identify, compare, and interpret works of art derived from historical and cultural settings, time periods, and cultural contexts
- Identify, compare and justify that the visual arts are a way to acknowledge, exhibit and learn about the diversity of peoples, cultures and ideas
- Transfer the value of visual arts to lifelong learning and the human experience
- Explain, compare and justify that the visual arts are connected to other disciplines, the other art forms, social activities, mass media, and careers in art and non-art related arenas
- Recognize, interpret, and validate that the creative process builds on the development of ideas through a process of inquiry, discovery, and research
- Develop and build appropriate mastery in art-making skills, using traditional and new technologies and an understanding of the characteristics and expressive features of art and design
- Create works of art that articulate more sophisticated ideas, feelings, emotions, and points of view about art and design through an expanded use of media and technologies
- Recognize, compare, and affirm that the making and study of art and design can be approached from a variety of viewpoints, intelligences, and perspectives
- Recognize, demonstrate, and debate philosophic arguments about the nature of art and beauty (aesthetics)
- Recognize, demonstrate, and debate the place of art and design in history and culture
- Use specific criteria to discuss and evaluate works of art
- Critique personal work and the work of others with informed criteria
- Recognize, articulate, and implement critical thinking in the visual arts by synthesizing, evaluating, and analyzing visual information

## Standards in Visual Arts

Standards are the topical organization of an academic content area. The four standards of visual arts are:

### **1. Observe and Learn to Comprehend**

Use the visual arts to express, communicate, and make meaning. To perceive art involves studying art; scrutinizing and examining art; recognizing, noticing, and seeing art; distinguishing art forms and subtleties; identifying and detecting art; becoming skilled in and gaining knowledge of art; grasping and realizing art; figuring out art; and sensing and feeling art.

### **2. Envision and Critique to Reflect**

Articulate and implement critical thinking in the visual arts by synthesizing, evaluating, and analyzing visual information. To value art involves visualizing, articulating, and conveying art; thinking about, pondering, and contemplating art; wondering about, assessing, and questioning art concepts and contexts; expressing art; defining the relevance, significance of, and importance of art; and experiencing, interpreting, and justifying the aesthetics of art.

### **3. Invent and Discover to Create**

Generate works of arts that employ unique ideas, feelings, and values using different media, technologies, styles, and forms of expression. To make art involves creating, inventing, conceiving, formulating, and imagining art; communicating, ascertaining, and learning about art; building, crafting, and generating art; assembling and manufacturing art; discovering, fashioning, and producing art; and causing art to exist.

### **4. Relate and Connect to Transfer:**

Recognize, articulate, and validate the value of the visual arts to lifelong learning and the human experience. To respond to art involves relating to art; connecting to art; personally linking to art; associating with art; bonding to art; moving toward art sensibilities; shifting to art orientations; thinking about art; attaching meaning to art; replying to art; reacting to art; internalizing art; personalizing art; and relating art to diverse cultures.



# Visual Arts

## Grade Level Expectations at a Glance

Standard	Grade Level Expectation
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<b>Second Grade</b>	
1. Observe and Learn to <b>Comprehend</b>	1. Artists make choices that communicate ideas in works of art 2. Characteristics and expressive features of art and design are used to identify and discuss works of art
2. Envision and Critique to Reflect	1. Visual arts use various literacies to convey intended meaning
3. Invent and Discover to <b>Create</b>	1. Use familiar symbols to identify and demonstrate characteristics and expressive features of art and design
4. Relate and Connect to <b>Transfer</b>	1. Visual arts respond to human experience by relating art to the community

### 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills and Readiness Competencies in Visual Arts

The visual arts subcommittees embedded 21<sup>st</sup> century skills, school readiness, and postsecondary and workforce readiness skills into the revised standards utilizing descriptions developed by Coloradans and vetted by educators, policymakers, and citizens.

#### **Colorado's Description of 21st Century Skills**

The 21<sup>st</sup> century skills are the synthesis of the essential abilities students must apply in our rapidly changing world. Today's visual arts students need a repertoire of knowledge and skills that are more diverse, complex, and integrated than any previous generation. The visual arts are inherently demonstrated in each of Colorado's 21st century skills, as follows:

#### Critical Thinking and Reasoning

The visual arts help us to make associations and connections through deductive and inductive reasoning allowing for higher-order questioning, problem-posing, and problem-solving. These skills nurture competencies in creating, writing about, and critiquing works of art as well as internalizing, processing, and responding to art work. The nature of art allows for active investigative thinking involving taking risks and implementing multiple perspectives to arrive at solutions. These skills also facilitate analysis and the context of self-critique so that we may reflect on and interact with the attributes of unbiased and objective realizations. A work of art is a process of designing and creating which incorporates personal, historical and cultural traditions that convey meaning.

#### Information Literacy

The language of visual arts is our primary language. It is the primary source of human communication and has existed since the dawn of time as a way to connect us to the world we live in. The visual arts provide networks in and through other forms of communication, subject areas, and disciplines and help us to construct meaning and become better informed producers, consumers, and evaluators. Through the visual arts, we develop observation and translation skills that transform ideas into images, allowing us to make the judgments and decisions required of inquiry-based contexts so that we can connect to and understand the global literacies of our human existence. Designing and creating in the visual arts necessitates the

organization of the varied literacies by which our humanity is guided. Our meaning making is made whole through interaction with the multiple resources and venues (including and not limited to those in the digital domain) that we use to search for solutions as we consider visual and conceptual problems. This paradigm base brings purpose and intent to the creative process, promoting a sense of individual, personal, and cultural history within our lifelong learning experiences.

### Collaboration

The visual arts promote a collaborative domain where engagement is motivated by purpose-driven activities that seek understanding of other cultures in an inclusive, cross-curricular environment. These exchanges are based on inspiration and problem-solving and are structured to build capacity, leadership, delegation, and organization skills that respect many perspectives where all voices, opinions, and ideas are equally heard and respected in the experience. The collaborative nature of these settings is about working together toward a common goal, project, or experience that is focused on joint outcomes and improved communication skills and puts the ego aside to champion community conventions with tact and thoughtfulness. In the visual arts domain, teamwork is valued, as it is imperative to the integrative nature of conflict resolution and successful cooperative spirit.

### Self-Direction

Patience, perseverance, and self-discipline provide the focus and intrinsic motivation required of the visual arts. To create a work of art, the artist must have the courage and vision to explore new possibilities and be self-directed enough to own the journey of self discovery, set personal goals along the way, and act on those goals. The artist also must have the confidence to create, express ideas, and reflect on the choices and directions made in the process. In the visual arts, a sense of identity and pride in one's work is required in order to analyze and self-critique, use pre- and post- measurements of growth and change (assessments), and understand the unique intuitive behaviors and decisions involved in art-making without a fear of failure, because it is through our failures that we learn the most about ourselves and about the works of art we create.

### Invention

Epiphany can best describe the notion of invention as it speaks to that significant moment that defines the "Aha!" experience in the act of creation. Making art is the patient and dedicated quest for originality through exploration, experimentation, risk-taking, and problem-solving. This process involves a commitment to openness, creative thought, and vision where the deconstruction, re-purposing, and synchronicity of ideas generate personal revelations that inspire divergent thinking and embellish the multiple pathways we use to redefine and expand our uniqueness. The individual nature of what we create and invent involves and necessitates a firm devotion to persistence, garnished with intense levels of perspiration and seasoned with various quantities of trial and error. These elements express the determination involved in the act of invention.

## **Colorado’s Description for School Readiness**

*(Adopted by the State Board of Education, December 2008)*

School readiness describes both the preparedness of a child to engage in and benefit from learning experiences, and the ability of a school to meet the needs of all students enrolled in publicly funded preschools or kindergartens. School readiness is enhanced when schools, families, and community service providers work collaboratively to ensure that every child is ready for higher levels of learning in academic content.

## **Colorado’s Description of Postsecondary and Workforce Readiness**

*(Adopted by the State Board of Education, June 2009)*

Postsecondary and workforce readiness describes the knowledge, skills, and behaviors essential for high school graduates to be prepared to enter college and the workforce and to compete in the global economy. The description assumes students have developed consistent intellectual growth throughout their high school career as a result of academic work that is increasingly challenging, engaging, and coherent. Postsecondary education and workforce readiness assumes that students are ready and able to demonstrate the following without the need for remediation: Critical thinking and problem-solving; finding and using information/information technology; creativity and innovation; global and cultural awareness; civic responsibility; work ethic; personal responsibility; communication; and collaboration.

## **How These Skills and Competencies are Embedded in the Revised Standards**

Three themes are used to describe these important skills and competencies and are interwoven throughout the standards: *inquiry questions; relevance and application; and the nature of each discipline*. These competencies should not be thought of stand-alone concepts, but should be integrated throughout the curriculum in all grade levels. Just as it is impossible to teach thinking skills to students without the content to think about, it is equally impossible for students to understand the content of a discipline without grappling with complex questions and the investigation of topics.

**Inquiry Questions** – Inquiry is a multifaceted process requiring students to think and pursue understanding. Inquiry demands that students (a) engage in an active observation and questioning process; (b) investigate to gather evidence; (c) formulate explanations based on evidence; (d) communicate and justify explanations, and; (e) reflect and refine ideas. Inquiry is more than hands-on activities; it requires students to cognitively wrestle with core concepts as they make sense of new ideas.

**Relevance and Application** – The hallmark of learning a discipline is the ability to apply the knowledge, skills, and concepts in real-world, relevant contexts. Components of this include solving problems, developing, adapting, and refining solutions for the betterment of society. The application of a discipline, including how technology assists or accelerates the work, enables students to more fully appreciate how the mastery of the grade level expectation matters after formal schooling is complete.

**Nature of Discipline** – The unique advantage of a discipline is the perspective it gives the mind to see the world and situations differently. The characteristics and viewpoint one keeps as a result of mastering the grade level expectation is the nature of the discipline retained in the mind’s eye.

# 1. Observe and Learn to Comprehend

Use the visual arts to express, communicate, and make meaning. To perceive art involves studying art; scrutinizing and examining art; recognizing, noticing, and seeing art; distinguishing art forms and subtleties; identifying and detecting art; becoming skilled in and gaining knowledge of art; grasping and realizing art; figuring out art; and sensing and feeling art.

## **Prepared Graduate Competencies**

The preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

### **Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Observe and Learn to Comprehend Standard are:**

- Recognize, articulate, and debate that the visual arts are a means for expression
- Make informed critical evaluations of visual and material culture, information, and technologies
- Analyze, interpret, and make meaning of art and design critically using oral and written discourse
- Explain, demonstrate, and interpret a range of purposes of art and design, recognizing that the making and study of art and design can be approached from a variety of viewpoints, intelligences, and perspectives

**Content Area: Visual Arts**

**Standard: 1. Observe and Learn to Comprehend**

**Prepared Graduates:**

- Make informed critical evaluations of visual and material culture, information, and technologies

**Grade Level Expectation: Second Grade**

**Concepts and skills students master:**

1. Artists make choices that communicate ideas in works of art

**Evidence Outcomes**

**Students can:**

- a. Express an idea in multiple ways (DOK 1-3)
- b. Identify and compare ideas and artistic choices found in a work of art (DOK 1-3)
- c. Make artistic choices to communicate ideas (DOK 1-4)

**21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies**

**Inquiry Questions:**

1. How can your choice in art-making change an idea?
2. What are examples of ideas you can observe in familiar works of art?
3. How can art express more than one idea?

**Relevance and Application:**

1. Restructuring norms offer new opportunities.
2. Traditional and new technologies help artists to communicate ideas.
3. Ideas come in verbal and nonverbal forms and are informed by other disciplines.

**Nature of Visual Arts:**

1. Artists make choices to communicate ideas.

**Content Area: Visual Arts**

**Standard: 1. Observe and Learn to Comprehend**

**Prepared Graduates:**

- Make informed critical evaluations of visual and material culture, information, and technologies

**Grade Level Expectation: Second Grade**

**Concepts and skills students master:**

2. Characteristics and expressive features of art and design are used to identify and discuss works of art

**Evidence Outcomes**

**Students can:**

- a. Recognize and describe the differences between characteristics and expressive features of art and design using age appropriate art vocabulary (DOK 1-2)
- b. Describe variations of sensory qualities using age appropriate art vocabulary (DOK 1-2)
- c. Use correct art vocabulary when talking about art (DOK 1-2)

**21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies**

**Inquiry Questions:**

- 1. How do the characteristics and expressive features of art and design contribute to a work of art?
- 2. Why would an artist need to know about variations of sensory qualities used in art?

**Relevance and Application:**

- 1. Digital media can be used to give examples of sensory qualities and expressive features.
- 2. Patterns and textures can be found in many places in our communities.

**Nature of Visual Arts:**

- 1. Artists use many different materials and processes to create art.

## 2. Envision and Critique to Reflect

Articulate and implement critical thinking in the visual arts by synthesizing, evaluating, and analyzing visual information. To value art involves visualizing, articulating, and conveying art; thinking about, pondering, and contemplating art; wondering about, assessing, and questioning art concepts and contexts; expressing art; defining the relevance, significance of, and importance of art; and experiencing, interpreting, and justifying the aesthetics of art.

### **Prepared Graduate Competencies**

The preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

#### **Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Envision and Critique to Reflect Standard are:**

- Recognize, demonstrate, and debate philosophic arguments about the nature of art and beauty (aesthetics)
- Recognize, demonstrate, and debate the place of art and design in history and culture
- Use specific criteria to discuss and evaluate works of art
- Critique personal work and the work of others with informed criteria
- Recognize, articulate, and implement critical thinking in the visual arts by synthesizing, evaluating, and analyzing visual information

**Content Area: Visual Arts**

**Standard: 2. Envision and Critique to Reflect**

**Prepared Graduates:**

- Recognize, articulate, and implement critical thinking in the visual arts by synthesizing, evaluating, and analyzing visual information
- Critique personal work and the work of others with informed criteria

**Grade Level Expectation: Second Grade**

**Concepts and skills students master:**

1. Visual arts use various literacies to convey intended meaning

**Evidence Outcomes**

**Students can:**

- a. Identify, distinguish and interpret the basic characteristics of art. (DOK 1-3)
- b. Generate and discuss personal interpretations about works of art based on observation. (DOK 2-3)
- c. Recognize and respect cultural differences in works of art (DOK 1-3)

**21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies**

**Inquiry Questions:**

1. Why does intended meaning matter?
2. How do you convey meaning without using words?
3. Why is it important to express an idea without words?
4. Who determines the value of a work of art?

**Relevance and Application:**

1. Interpretations of art change over time and among cultures.
2. Art develops criteria in forming personal opinions.

**Nature of Visual Arts:**

1. Through the critical process, people are able to formulate judgments about the artistic and aesthetic merits of works or art.



### 3. Invent and Discover to Create

Generate works of arts that employ unique ideas, feelings, and values using different media, technologies, styles, and forms of expression. To make art involves creating, inventing, conceiving, formulating, and imagining art; communicating, ascertaining, and learning about art; building, crafting, and generating art; assembling and manufacturing art; discovering, fashioning, and producing art; and causing art to exist.

#### **Prepared Graduate Competencies**

The preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

#### **Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Invent and Discover to Create Standard are:**

- Recognize, interpret, and validate that the creative process builds on the development of ideas through a process of inquiry, discovery, and research
- Develop and build appropriate mastery in art-making skills using traditional and new technologies and an understanding of the characteristics and expressive features of art and design
- Create works of art that articulate more sophisticated ideas, feelings, emotions, and points of view about art and design through an expanded use of media and technologies
- Recognize, compare, and affirm that the making and study of art and design can be approached from a variety of viewpoints, intelligences, and perspectives

## Content Area: Visual Arts

### Standard: 3. Invent and Discover to Create

#### Prepared Graduates:

- Develop and build appropriate mastery in art-making skills using traditional and new technologies and an understanding of the characteristics and expressive features of art and design
- Recognize, interpret, and validate that the creative process builds on the development of ideas through a process of inquiry, discovery, and research

#### Grade Level Expectation: Second Grade

##### Concepts and skills students master:

1. Use familiar symbols to identify and demonstrate characteristics and expressive features of art and design

##### Evidence Outcomes

###### Students can:

- a. Create works of art using familiar and commercial symbols such as hearts, suns, and logos (DOK 1-2)
- b. Create presentation-ready works of art (DOK 1-3)
- c. Choose appropriate materials to make art (DOK 1-2)
- d. Create works of art using various modalities (DOK 1-3)

##### 21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies

###### Inquiry Questions:

1. How does creating and performing in the arts differ from viewing the arts?
2. How is art discussed?
3. How do artists choose their materials to make works of art?
4. How do artists know when they are finished making a work of art?

###### Relevance and Application:

1. The arts serve multiple functions such as enlightenment, education, and entertainment.
2. Though the artist's imagination and intuition drive the work, great art requires skills and discipline to turn notions into quality products.
3. The artistic process can lead to unforeseen or unpredictable outcomes such as "happy accidents" that occur in making art, or technical or material challenges that lead to discovering something new.

###### Nature of Visual Arts:

1. Active participation in the arts leads to a comprehensive understanding of the imaginative and creative process.

## 4. Relate and Connect to Transfer

Recognize, articulate, and validate the value of the visual arts to lifelong learning and the human experience. To respond to art involves relating to art; connecting to art; personally linking to art; associating with art; bonding to art; moving toward art sensibilities; shifting to art orientations; thinking about art; attaching meaning to art; replying to art; reacting to art; internalizing art; personalizing art; and relating art to culture and diversity.

### **Prepared Graduate Competencies**

The preschool through twelfth-grade concepts and skills that all students who complete the Colorado education system must master to ensure their success in a postsecondary and workforce setting.

#### **Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Relate and Connect to Transfer Standard are:**

- Identify, compare, and interpret works of art derived from historical and cultural settings, time periods, and cultural contexts
- Identify, compare and justify that the visual arts are a way to acknowledge, exhibit and learn about the diversity of peoples, cultures and ideas
- Transfer the value of visual arts to lifelong learning and the human experience
- Explain, compare and justify that the visual arts are connected to other disciplines, the other art forms, social activities, mass media, and careers in art and non-art related arenas

**Content Area: Visual Arts**

**Standard: 4. Relate and Connect to Transfer**

**Prepared Graduates:**

- Transfer the value of visual arts to lifelong learning and the human experience

**Grade Level Expectation: Second Grade**

**Concepts and skills students master:**

1. Visual arts respond to human experience by relating art to the community

**Evidence Outcomes**

**Students can:**

- a. Communicate observational responses to works of art from a variety of social, emotional, and historical contexts (DOK 1-3)
- b. Discuss and describe personal artistic experiences (DOK 1-3)
- c. Discuss community-based and public art. (DOK 1-3)

**21st Century Skills and Readiness Competencies**

**Inquiry Questions:**

1. Why is art important?
2. What does art say about communities?
3. How do art museums support the community?
4. How does a community select public art?

**Relevance and Application:**

1. The personal connections identified in and through art foster artistic appreciation, interpretation, imagination, significance, and value.
2. The study of art deepens emotional response and inventive decision-making. Current technology provides digital information that can be used to create works of art.
3. The personal connections established in and through art lead to extended understandings of interdisciplinary concepts and subject matter.

**Nature of Visual Arts:**

1. Artists tell stories about their lives and communities.

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