

What's the Story

4th Grade

Story Elements, Heroes & Villains

Resource Packet

Booth Western Art Museum



What's the Story? Connecting Art & Literacy
4th Grade: Story Elements, Heroes and Villains©

Fine Arts, Visual Arts

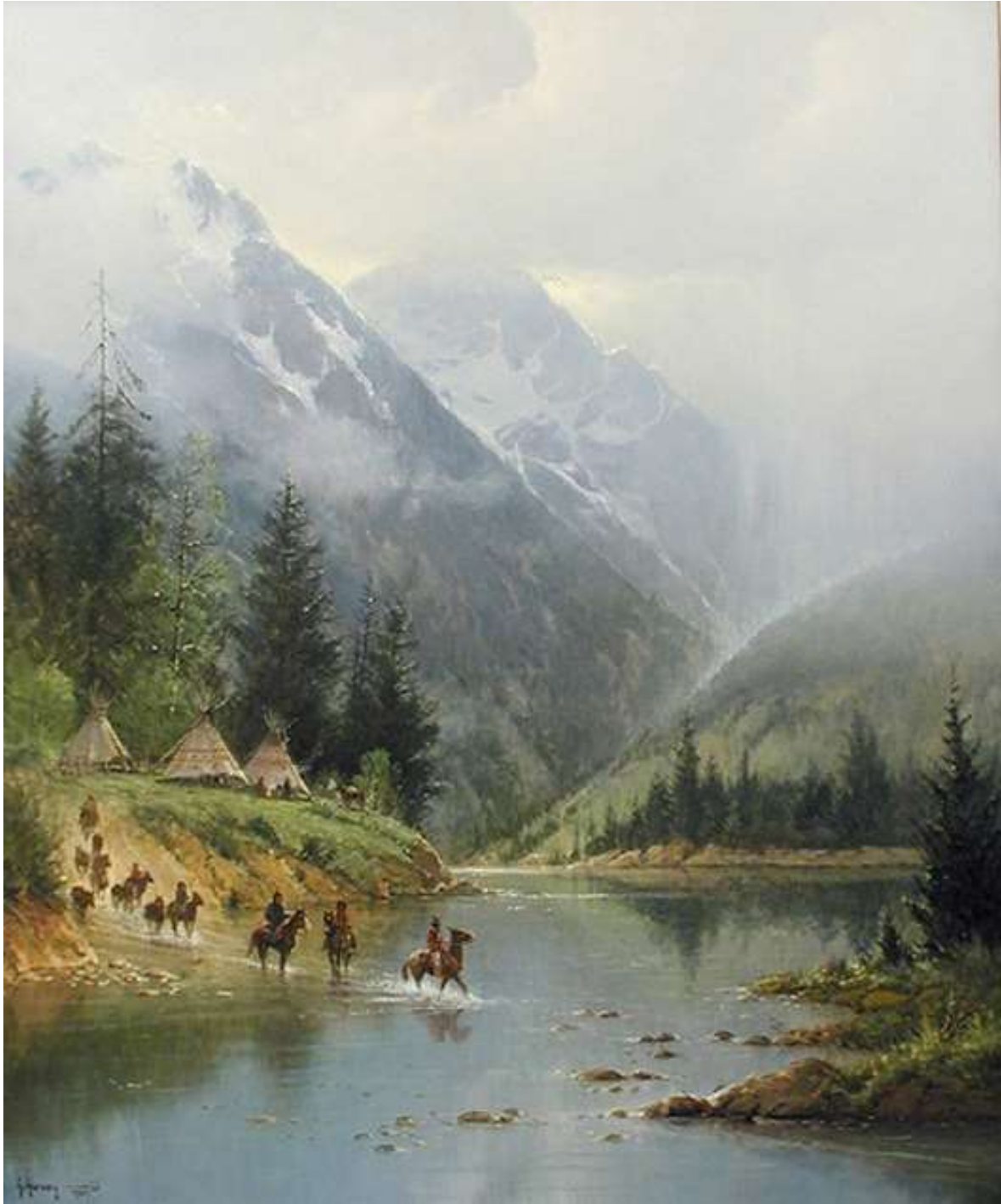
Materials: Images of artwork in Booth collection, Feldman Criticism sheet, Art Critic chart, pencils



© Kathryn Woodman Leighton, *The Referee*, ca. 1926, oil on canvas, 43 x 36"



© Thomas Hart Benton, *Spring Tryout*, ca. 1944, egg tempera on paper, 32 x 40"



© G. Harvey, *Teton Encampment*, 1982, oil on canvas, 57 x 49"



© Jozef Bakos, *Canyon Road*, ND, oil on panel, 27 x 31"

Feldman Method of Analysis / Art Criticism

Edmund Feldman, Professor of Art at the University of Georgia, developed an easy four-step method for evaluating a work of art:

Description: What can be seen in the work of art?

Make a list of what you see in the work of art using neutral terms. Don't make value judgments. For example, large horse, steer, river, Indian and purple sky are neutral terms while beautiful, funny-looking and angry are words denoting value judgments.

Analysis: What relationships exist between what is seen?

Examine the work even closer using the elements of art and principles of design.

Elements of Art

Line

Shape

Light, Value, and Color

Texture

Space

Principles of Design

Unity and Variety

Balance

Emphasis and Focal Point

Proportion and Scale

Rhythm

Suggested Questions:

What types of lines do you see? (straight, curved, vertical...)

How do the colors effect the mood and feelings? (calm, excited, restful...)

What is the point of view? Where are you in relation to the work of art? (above, below...)

What is the surface texture like?

How could you change the idea or mood of the artwork? (colors, placement of objects, take things out, etc...)

Interpretation: What is the content or meaning of the artwork?

Viewers of the artwork use their imagination to give their opinions and discoveries about the artwork.

What might happen next?

What time of day is shown?

What are the clues that lead you to that decision?

Where would you like to be in the artwork and why?

Evaluate: What is your evaluation of the work?

Appraise the artwork based on your personal reactions to it.

What is your reaction to the piece?


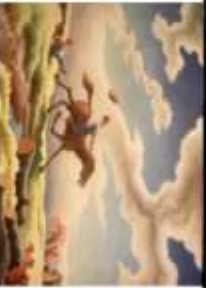


How does the artwork make you feel? (happy, sad, lonely etc.)

ART CRITIC FOR A DAY

Date _____

Grade _____

Directions: Be an art critic for a day. Use your personal opinion to rate these selected works of art with **1 being the lowest score and 3 the highest score**. At the end, total each column and see which artwork received the highest score.

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - disagree |  |  |  |  |
| 2 - not sure | | | | |
| 3 - agree | | | | |
| 1. I like the colors | | | | |
| 2. Took a lot of time to complete | | | | |
| 3. It shows action | | | | |
| 4. It has an interesting subject | | | | |
| 5. I would hang it in my room | | | | |
| Total | | | | |

Math

Wrangler's Beef Chili Recipe

Total Recipe Time: 40 – 45 minutes

Makes 4 servings.

Ingredients:

- 1 pound ground beef
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 1 can (15 ounces) pinto beans, drained and rinsed
- 2 cans (8 ounces) tomato sauce
- 1 cup frozen corn
- 1 cup water
- 2 teaspoons chili powder
- 2 teaspoons ground cumin
- 1 teaspoon garlic powder
- 1 teaspoon dried oregano leaves
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- Hot cooked noodles (optional)

Instructions:

1. Heat large nonstick skillet over medium heat until hot. Add ground beef and onions.
2. Cook 8 – 10 minutes, breaking beef into crumbles and stirring occasionally.
3. Remove drippings.
4. Stir in beans, tomato sauce, corn, water, spices and herbs. Bring to a boil.
5. Reduce heat; cover and simmer 20 to 25 minutes, stirring occasionally.
6. Server over noodles if desired.
7. Add toppings if desired: crushed tortilla chips, chopped green or regular onions, chopped tomato, chopped bell pepper, shredded cheese, etc.

Wrangler Beef Chili Questions

Use the recipe to answer the following questions.

1. If you doubled the amount of onion, how much onion would you use?
2. If 2 cans of tomato sauce equals 16 ounces, how much tomato soup is in each smaller can?
3. Does an 8 ounce can hold the same amount as a cup?
4. Are 15 ounces of pinto beans the same as 1 pound of pinto beans?
5. How many full pints are in one 15 ounce can of pinto beans?
Remember there are 16 ounces in one pint?
6. How many ounces are in 3 pounds of ground beef?
7. How many cups of corn do you need to make enough chili for 8 people? If there are two cups in a pint, how many pints would that be?
8. Four cups of water equal one quart; four quarts equal one gallon. How many cups of water equal one gallon?

Wrangler Beef Chili Answer Sheet

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2}{2} = 1$ cup

2. $16/2 = 8$ oz.

3. 8 oz. = 1 cup, yes

4. 16 oz. = 1 pound, no

5. 0

6. 16 oz. $\times 3 = 48$ oz.

7. $8 / 4 = 2$ cups, 2 cups = 1 pint

8. 4 cups = 1 quart. 4 quarts = 1 gallon, 4 cups \times 4 quarts = 16 cups in a gallon

Materials: Recipe, math questions, answer sheet, pencils, cup, quart, and pint size containers, ingredients if making the recipe

Website: <http://www.beefitswhatsfordinner.com/recipe.aspx?id=5414>

Follow up activity: Make the recipe at home

Science

Choose at least one of these methods to predict the weather for a five day period. Devise your own chart for recording information by using a computer, poster board, chart paper, etc. Create your own symbols for what you observe and the type of weather predicted.

Observe the actual weather each of the 5 days to see if your predictions were correct.

Predicting the Weather using a Prepared Forecast

- Students will use newspaper weather maps; computer and/or television reports to record daily forecasts over a two-week period. (high/low temperatures), (precipitation), unusual conditions
- Student will keep a daily record of weather conditions based on her/his observations over a two-week period.
- At the end of the two-week period, students will compare the two lists, and record how many days the prepared weather forecast was accurate.

Predicting the Weather without Using a Prepared Forecast

Cowboys on the cattle drives did not have technology to predict the weather but they did have their own methods. Choose one or more of the following three methods to predict the weather over a two-week period.

Observing the Sky

1. Observing the clouds
 - White, high clouds generally indicate good weather.
 - Dark low clouds mean rain or storms are on the way.
 - Cloud cover on a winter night means you can expect warmer weather.
2. Look for a red sky.
 - If you see a red sky during sunset (when you're looking to the west), there is a high pressure system with dry air that is stirring dust particles in the air, causing the sky to look red. Since weather usually moves from west to east, dry air is moving towards you.
 - A red sky in the morning (in the East, where the sun rises) means that the dry air has already moved past you and what follows is a low pressure system that carries moisture.
3. Look for a rainbow in the west.
 - A rainbow in the west means moisture, which can mean rain is on the way.
 - A rainbow in the east around sunset means that the rain is on its way out and you can look forward to sunny days.
4. Gaze at the moon.
 - If the moon is bright and sharply focused, it's probably because low pressure has cleared out the dust, and low pressure means rain.

- A ring around the moon can indicate that rain will probably fall within the next three days.

Feeling the Wind and Air

1. Detect the direction of the wind by throwing a small piece of grass into the air and watching it fall to the ground.
 - Winds blowing from east to west can indicate an approaching storm front.
 - Winds blowing from west to east mean good weather.
 - Strong winds indicate high pressure differences which can be a sign of advancing storm fronts
2. Make a campfire.
 - Smoke that swirls and descends is caused by low pressure, meaning rain is on the way.
3. Check the grass for dew at sunrise.
 - If the grass is dry, this indicates clouds or strong breezes, which can mean rain is coming.
 - If there's dew, it probably won't rain that day.
 - If it rained during the night, this method is not reliable.
- Take a deep breath.
 - Close your eyes and smell the air; a smell like compost indicates an upcoming rain.
 - Scents smell stronger in moist air associated with rainy weather.
4. Check for humidity.
 - Does your hair curl up and get frizzy?
 - Do the leaves of an oak or maple tree tend to curl, meaning heavy rain is coming?
 - Doors in your house may swell and stick in humid conditions.
 - Humidity often causes salt to clump.

Watching Animal Behavior

1. Take note of the birds.
 - If they are flying high, there will probably be fair weather.
 - Falling air pressure caused by a coming rain causes discomfort in birds' ears so they fly lower to make it go away.
 - Large numbers of birds roosting on power lines indicate swiftly falling air pressure meaning rain is on the way.
 - Birds get very quiet immediately before a rain.
 - Seagulls tend to stop flying and take refuge if a storm is coming.
2. Pay attention to the cows.
 - They will typically lie down before a thunder storm.
 - They tend to stay close together if bad weather is on the way.

3. Look at ant hills.
 - Some ants build their hills with very steep sides just before a rain.
4. Watch for turtles.
 - It is said turtles often search for higher ground when a lot of rain is expected.
 - You may see them in the road 1 to 2 days before a rain.

Materials: newspaper weather maps; computer and/or television reports of daily forecasts, poster board, charts, weather symbols, colored pencils

Website: <http://www.wikihow.com/Predict-the-Weather-Without-a-Forecast>