

What's the Story

5th Grade

Story Elements, You Be The Judge

Resource Packet

Booth Western Art Museum



What's the Story? Connecting Art & Literacy
5th Grade: Story Elements, You Be The Judge

Fine Arts, Visual Arts

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



© George Phippen, *Bronc Peeler*, ND, oil on canvas, 30 x 25"



© Thomas Blackshear, *NOW What?*, 2008, oil on canvas, 28 x 32"



© John Nieto, *Geronimo/Apache*, 1995, oil on canvas, 60 x 48"



© Billy Shenck, *From Dust to Dusk*, 1999, oil on canvas, 45 x 63"

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

Name _____
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

Use your multiplication skills to double the beef jerky recipe.

Beef Jerky

Ingredients

- 1 pound lean flank steak or round steak
- 1/2 cup soy sauce
- 3/4 cup water
- 1 teaspoon salt or seasoned salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 1/2 teaspoon garlic salt
- 1/2 teaspoon sage
- 1 teaspoon liquid smoke (optional, available in the barbecue section of most grocery stores)

Equipment

- Measuring cup
- Measuring spoons
- Medium-size mixing bowl
- Mixing spoon
- Meat cutting board
- Sharp knife and meat fork (to be used by an adult)
- Paper towels
- Aluminum foil broiling pan, or regular roasting pan and aluminum foil
- 1-quart glass or plastic storage container
- Adult helper

Directions

- Place the meat in the freezer compartment for about an hour to make it easier to cut.
- While the meat is chilling, make a sauce for marinating: Put soy sauce in the mixing bowl. Add the water, salt, pepper, garlic salt, sage, and liquid smoke to the soy sauce. Stir the mixture well to blend all the ingredients.
- Remove the steak from the freezer and place it on a cutting board. Ask an adult to help you cut the steak into thin strips, 1/4 to 1/2 wide. Cut out any fat.
- Place the beef strips in the bowl of marinade. Store in the refrigerator overnight.
- After marinating, pour off the mixture and pat the beef strips dry on paper towels.

- Preheat the oven to 150 degrees F. Place a layer of beef strips in a broiling pan about 1/2 inch apart. Make a second layer of strips at right angles to the first layer, in a criss-cross pattern. *Note: If you use a regular roasting pan, place a sheet of aluminum foil in the bottom of the pan. Fold the foil into ridges to allow the juice to run off.*
- Bake the beef strips for about 6 hours, or until the meat is completely dry. (If a strip breaks when you bend it, instead of folding, it is plenty dry.)
- Allow your beef jerky to cool for at least an hour. Sample a piece or two and store the rest in a lightly covered glass or plastic container. The jerky will keep for several weeks.

Double the Recipe Answer Sheet

Steak: 1 pound x 2 = 2 pounds

Soy Sauce: $\frac{1}{2}$ cup x 2 = 1 cup

Water: $\frac{3}{4}$ cup x 2 = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups

Salt: 1 teaspoon x 2 = 2 teaspoons

Pepper: $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon x 2 = $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon

Garlic salt: $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon x 2 = 1 teaspoon

Sage: $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon x 2 = 1 teaspoon

Liquid smoke: 1 teaspoon x 2 = 2 teaspoons

Materials: copies of recipe, answer sheet

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>