Disciplinary Literacy in Art

Joshua Lawrence's Presentation Handout

The Many Facets of Critical Disciplinary Literacy

ART COMPREHENSION

Background Knowledge

- Historical contexts
- Form, genre, design concepts
- Medium, technical terms
- Schools and theories

- Reasoning
- Identify relationships
- Visual syntax, symbolic reasoning Draw inferences and conclusions
- Contextualism, visual symbolism
- Terms, concepts Techniques and technical terms

Author's purpose

 Interpretive stance Attribution and monetization

Cite and reference

Polysemy (disciplinary vs general)

Academic Language & Vocabulary

- Connectives, signal words, connotative precision
- Searching & Sourcing

Perspective Taking

artists bios

Scores

Literacy Knowledge

Style, tone, and genres

- Consider multiple and conflicting views and criteria
- Identify the relevant actors' thoughts and feelings taking into account their roles, cultural background, and context

Headings, text structures, and references

Treatments, storyboards, press releases

Apply theories of creativity to their own artistic processes



Visual Arts

- **Painting**: This is the art of creating images on a flat surface using a variety of mediums, such as oil, acrylic, or watercolor paint.
- **Sculpture**: This is the art of creating three-dimensional objects, such as statues or figurines, using materials like clay, stone, or metal.
- Photography: This is the art of capturing images using a camera and preserving them on film or digitally.
- **Printmaking**: This is the art of creating prints of images, such as lithographs or etchings, by transferring them onto a printing medium, such as paper or fabric.
- **Drawing**: This is the art of creating images using a pencil, pen, charcoal, or other drawing instrument to mark a surface.
- **Mixed media**: This is the art of combining

Performance Arts

- Music: This is the art of creating and performing songs, symphonies, and other musical compositions using instruments, voices, or electronic sounds.
- Dance: This is the art of moving the body in a rhythmic way, often to music, and can include styles like ballet, modern dance, or hip hop.
- Theater: This is the art of acting and storytelling, often using dialogue, costumes, sets, and lighting to create live performances.
- Film: This is the art of creating and producing movies, either for the big screen or television, using actors, scripts, and specialized camera and editing techniques.

different mediums or techniques in a single artwork, such as combining painting and drawing, or using both traditional and digital techniques.

Authentic Texts

- **Artist statements**: A written explanation of an artist's creative process and the meaning behind their work.
- **Grants and proposals**: Written applications for funding or support for a specific project or proposal.
- **Press releases**: A written announcement of an upcoming event or project, often used to generate media interest and coverage.
- **Social media posts**: Written content to promote and engage with audiences on social media platforms.
- **Reviews and critiques**: Written evaluations of an artist's work by critics or peers.
- **Performance or exhibition contracts**: Written agreements outlining the terms and conditions of a performance or exhibition.
- **Collaboration agreements**: Written agreements outlining the terms and conditions of a collaboration with another artist or organization.
- **Curriculum vitae (CV)**: A written document detailing an artist's education, experience, and achievements.
- **Biographies**: A written account of an artist's life and career, often used for promotional purposes.
- **Synopses**: A written summary of a film, performance, or exhibition.
- **Scripts**: A written script for a film, performance, or dance piece.
- **Treatment**: A written outline of a film or performance concept.
- **Treatment notes**: A written document detailing the details and ideas for a film or performance treatment.
- **Storyboards**: A written or visual representation of a film or performance concept.
- **Marketing materials**: Written or visual content used to promote an artist or their work.

WRITE A CAPTION	
	NAME:
	TOPIC:
	Imagine you are posting a picture on Instagram.
	 First, indicate your intentions for posting by checking one of the three boxes below. Next, insert a picture on the left by changing the placeholder picture. Write down hashtags/key vocabulary Write a caption If relevant, note the names and location of the people pictured.
	Inform Pursuade Entertain
На	ishtags/Vocabulary
	Write a caption
	ags in sentences. Write 5 to 7 sentences (see the next page for tips).
	······································
	Tag people
	Add location
READINGWAYS www.readingways.org	

Below are some tips for writing a good Instagram post.

Different examples are provided for each tip, depending on the purpose of your writing.

	Intentions		
Tips	Inform	Persuade	Entertain
Make the most of the first sentence	Specify the topic, event, title, author, year, or any other essential information. Example: On, the announced that scientists had discovered	Explain why the topic is important and what impact it can have on the world. Example: This groundbreaking book by explains why 	Captivate your audience by piquing their curiosity. Example: Have you ever seen?
Get your point across in the next sentences	Use facts, tag verified users, or describe the picture in specific details. Example: The discovered was a <u>walnut</u> -sized <u>gold</u> -colored <u>sphere</u> with <u>silver wings</u> .	Ensure your claims are supported by facts, evidence, logical arguments, or verified users. Example: @ claims that the number of has dropped since?	Use metaphors, adjectives, sensory words, or emotional words to tell a compelling story. Example: The smell of will linger on your shoes as you walk through the streets of
Wrap it up in the last sentence	Finish with an appeal to action, a warning, or a lesson learned. Example: Avoid by 	Conclude by making a convincing appeal. Example: We should all because	Leave the reader with a provoking thought. Example: This reveal is



Academic Language

- **Composition**: This refers to the way elements are arranged in the frame, including the placement of objects, lines, and shapes, as well as the use of negative space.
- **Color**: This refers to the use of color in the photograph, including the overall color scheme, the intensity of the colors, and their contrast with each other.
- **Light**: This refers to the way light is used in the photograph, including the direction, intensity, and quality of the light, as well as the use of shadows and highlights.
- **Perspective**: This refers to the point of view from which the photograph is taken, including the angle and distance of the camera from the subject, as well as the use of focal length to control the apparent distance of objects in the photograph.
- **Mood**: This refers to the emotional atmosphere of the photograph, including the feelings and emotions it evokes in the viewer.
- **Story**: This refers to the narrative elements of the photograph, including the subject, context, and underlying meaning of the image.
- **Dynamics**: The volume or loudness of a musical piece or passage. Key elements include pianissimo (very soft), piano (soft), mezzo-piano (moderately soft), mezzo-forte (moderately loud), forte (loud), and fortissimo (very loud). Examples of dynamics include the crescendo of a symphonic climax, the pianissimo of a whisper, and the sudden fortissimo of a drum roll. Possible confusing alternative meanings include dynamics in physics (the study of motion and forces) and social dynamics (the ways in which groups of people interact).



Draw a picture representing the word or concept in the middle circle and then provide the definition, characteristics, recommended daily allowance, and non-examples.	Characteristics	Word/Concept	Non-examples
NAME: TOPIC:	Definition		Examples



SL STANDARD

HUMANITIES	Draw a picture representing the word or concept in the middle circle and then provide the definition, characteristics, historical context, and notable musicians.	Characteristics	Key elements include pianissimo (very soft), piano (soft), mezzo-piano (moderately soft), mezzo-forte (moderately loud), forte (loud), and fortissimo (very loud).	Possible confusing alternatives include dynamics in physics (the study of motion and forces) and social dynamics (the ways in which groups of people interact).	Non-examples or confusing alternative meanings	son, WI: Wisconsin Center for Education Research.
FRAYER MODEL - MUSIC APPRECIATION	NAME: Draw a picture representing the word or concept in the middle c Draw a picture representing the word or concept in the middle c definition, characteristics, historical context, and notable musicians. TOPIC: Draw a picture representing the word or concept in the middle c	Definition	The volume or loudness of a musical piece or passage. Key mez	Examples of dynamics include the crescendo of a symphonic climax, the pianissimo of a whisper, and the sudden fortissimo of a drum roll.	Examples	READINGWAYS Fraver, D., Frederick, W. C., and Klausmeier, H. J. (1969). A Schema for Testing the Level of Cognitive Mastery. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Center for Education Research. www.readingways.org

MUSIC SENTENCE FRAMES

IN/	AN	IE:	

TOPIC:

Dynamics			
The piece I am listening to is called	and it has a dynamic range from	to	
The composer uses	to create contrast	s in dynamics in this piece.	
One of the most striking moments in this piece is whe	n the dynamics change from	to	
I think the composer is using dynamics to		in this piece.	
	Тетро		
	Tempo		
The piece I am listening to is called	, and it has a fast tempo of	beats per minute.	
The composer uses	to create chan	ges in tempo in this piece.	
One of the most exciting moments in this piece is whe	en the tempo speeds up from	to	
I think the composer is using tempo to		in this piece.	
	Instruments		
The piece I am listening to is called	, and it features the	as the main instrument.	
The composer uses	_to create a	texture in this piece.	
One of the most interesting moments in this piece is v	vhen the	is featured in a solo.	







HUMANITIES



	Form		
The piece I am listening to is called	, and it is in		_ form.
The composer uses	to create contrast	and variation in th	is piece.
One of the most memorable moments in this piece	is when the form changes from	to	
I think the composer is using form to		in th	is piece.
	Rhythm		
The piece I am listening to is called	, and it has a lively rhythm with	anda	accents.
The composer uses	to create com	plex rhythms in th	is piece.





ARTS SENTENCE

and I used _____

NAME:

ARTS SENTENCE FRAMES		HUMANITIES
NAME:		
TOPIC:		
Describing yo	ur own art and your intentions in c	reating it
The piece I created is called	, and my intention was to	
I wanted to explore	in this piece, and I used	to do so.

The message I wanted to communicate through this piece was	
and I used	to communicate it.

The emotions I was trying to convey in this piece were _____

Describing the stylistic, technical or compositional features

The piece I am looking at is called	, and it is in the style of	
One of the technical aspects of this piece that	stands out to me is	
The composition of this piece is interesting be	cause	

I think the artist was trying to ______ with the use of _____ in this piece.

to convey them.

Describing what they think an artist is doing with a piece of art

I think the artist is trying to _		in this piece.
The use of	suggests to me that the artist is exploring	
The way the piece is compos	ed makes me think that the artist is trying to	
I think the artist is using		to convey in this piece.



