TE TOCA A TI! (It's Your Turn)

Spanish Language Competition

Grades 9-12

Distance Learning at the Cleveland Museum of Art

Teacher Information Packet

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How to Prepare Your Class for the Distance Learning Presentation

Teacher Information will be sent or made available to you prior to the program.

Please familiarize yourself with the materials and discuss them with your class.

Have the Teacher Information Packet (T.I.P.) materials on hand in the classroom, ready for the program. These materials may be used during the videoconference.

Be prepared to facilitate by calling on students yourself during the lesson. Students are sometimes initially shy about responding to questions during a distance learning lesson.

Explain to students that this is an interactive medium and encourage them to ask questions.

Reinforce topics discussed in the program by asking students to complete some of the suggested pre- and post-conference activities in the Teacher Information Packet.

We ask teachers, after the program, to please fill out the Evaluation Form and return it to:

Dale Hilton/Distance Learning The Cleveland Museum of Art 11150 East Boulevard Cleveland, OH 44106

Thank You!

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Teacher Information Packet

Program Objectives:

Students will be able to use the Spanish language to:

Express feelings and emotions about the work of art.

Identify important elements of the work of art.

Describe the paintings using appropriate vocabulary.

Engage in conversation, listen, and respond to prompts.

Common Core State Standards Applicable:

English Language Art & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects-

7th Grade

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.7.1

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on *grade 7 topics, texts, and issues*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.7.3

Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.7.4

Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with pertinent descriptions, facts, details, and examples; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation

8th Grade

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.8.1

Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher led) with diverse partners on *grade 8 topics, texts, and issues*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.8.3

Delineate a speaker's argument and specific claims, evaluating the soundness of the reasoning and relevance and sufficiency of the evidence and identifying when irrelevant evidence is introduced.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.8.4

Present claims and findings, emphasizing salient points in a focused, coherent manner with relevant evidence, sound valid reasoning, and well-chosen details; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

Grades 9-10

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.9-10.1

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grades 9–10 topics*, *texts*, *and issues*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.9-10.3

Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, identifying any fallacious reasoning or exaggerated or distorted evidence.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.9-10.4

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence clearly, concisely, and logically such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and task.

Grades 11-12

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.1

Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on *grades 11-12 topics, texts, and issues*, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.3

Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis, and tone used.

CCSS.ELA-Literacy.SL.11-12.4

Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning, alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks.

National Education Standards:

For Language Arts – Foreign Language (grades K-12):

- Communication Communicate in languages other than English.
- Cultures Gain knowledge and understanding of other cultures.
- Connections Connect with other disciplines and acquire information.

For Language Arts - English (grades K-12):

• Evaluation Strategies

- Communication Skills
- Communication Strategies
- Applying Knowledge
- Multicultural Understanding
- Developing Research Skills

For Fine Arts - Visual Arts (grades 9-12):

- Understanding the visual arts in relation to history and cultures.
- Making connections between visual arts and other disciplines.

Activities Prior to the Program - Prerequisites:

- Students should learn the vocabulary provided.
- Using the sample images provided in this teacher packet have students try to describe the works of art as a practice for the videoconference. The *Writing about Art* document (included in this Teacher Information Packet) can be used to help students consider ways to respond to the images.
- Make a copy of the vocabulary for each student to have during the videoconference.
- Teacher should introduce rules of the competition.
- Teacher should divide the class in teams (4-5 students per team).

Role of the teacher during the videoconference

The teacher should:

- Score each student's response according to her/his own expectations or rubric (correctness of response, fluency, pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary, etc.).
- Give each student a copy of the vocabulary.
- Enforce the rules of the game; be sure that students speak one at the time while the rest of the class listens.
- Call on students by name to answer questions and keep an orderly and quick pace. It's important to be on hand for the videoconference, you will be facilitating along with presenter.

Directions for Te Toca A Ti competition

1. The students will be divided in teams (4-5 per team); the teams will be numbered (1, 2, etc). The number of teams per class should be six or fewer—whether the competition occurs between two classrooms in a multipoint videoconference or between teams within the same classroom in a single point videoconference.

- 2. The students should have the vocabulary in front of them and be familiar with the terms.
- 3. Depending on the level of the students, the presenter will give a warm up exercise either in English or Spanish.
- 4. The presenter will show an image on the screen; students will have 30-40 seconds to look at the painting. It is not necessary for the students to write anything down because they should be discouraged from reading pre-composed sentences. The objective is to observe carefully, then describe and express themselves as in ordinary conversation.
- 5. Listed below are some guidelines of what the students should talk about. These are taken from *Writing about Art* included in this Teacher Information Packet.

What do you see (people, objects)? What is this picture about? What's going on? Is there any action?

How is the work made? (clay, oil, etc.; color, light, shape, lines, etc.) How does the work make you feel? What do you like or don't like about the painting? Is it a happy or sad painting?

- 6. The on-camera presenter will start by calling on a team at random. A leading question will be posed or description will be requested. The classroom teacher will call on a member of the team to respond. Other members of the team should also speak up, one at a time. When the first team runs out of things to say, the on-camera presenter will then call on another team and the classroom teacher will select a member of that team to respond. The game continues this way rotating among teams and various students with the goal of giving each student a turn to say something (in complete sentences) about the work of art.
- 7. When the teams have exhausted their comments about the work of art, the presenter may pose bonus questions for additional points.
- 8. The classroom teacher will decide how many points to give based on correctness, fluency, pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary.
- 9. When all the teams have had the opportunity to answer the questions, the teacher will tally up the points and declare the winning team.

¡TE TOCA A TI! SPANISH ART COMPETITION

VOCABULARIO:

Can you guess what the following cognates mean?

La perspectiva	
El arte	
El/la Artista	
El pintor	
Pintar	
Los colores	
Realismo	
Barroco	
Cubismo	
Las personas	
La figura	
Comparar	
La diferencia	
•	

Vocabulario general (general vocabulary):

La pintura, el cuadro painting

El tema subject matter (theme)

Pintura a óleo oil painting
Las pinceladas: brushstrokes
espesas/finas thick/thin
rápidas/sueltas fast/loose
Líneas: lines

bien marcadas well marked curvas curved

horizontales/verticales horizontal/vertical

Una mesa a table
En primer plano close-up
Al fondo background
Al lado de next to
A la derecha to the right
A la izquierda to the left
Detrás de/delante de behind/in front

Sobre/debajo de on something (over)/under or underneath

Colores fríos/cálidos cold/warm colors

Dibujar to draw.

Dibujo drawing
Me gusta I like
No me gusta I don't like

El estilo style

Hay there is / there are (hay dos manzanas en la mesa)

VOCABULARIO PARA LAS IMÁGENES:

(These images will be used during the video conference)

Las Meninas (Maids of Honor), Diego Velásquez, 1656

Las meninas Ladies in waiting

Enana dwarf
Infanta / princesa princesa
Una sala room

El palacio del rey the king's palace

La luz Light
El lienzo canvas
El pincel brush
El espejo mirror
La ventana window

Las Meninas, Pablo Picasso, 1957

Las figuras figures
Comparar to compare

Still life with Fish, Bread and Kettle, Luis Meléndez, 1772

Bodegón con pescado, pan y caldera

El/un pescado fish El pan bread La caldera kettle

Dientes de ajo garlic cloves

La botella bottle La mesa table

Naranja orange (fruit)

Christ and the Virgin in the House of Nazareth, Francisco de Zurbarn, c. 1640

Cristo (Jesús) y la Virgen en la casa de Nazaret

El cielo está nublado The sky is cloudy Corona de espinas crown of thorns

Pinchar to prick

Mirar to look at
Lágrimas tears
Palomas dove
Ropa, indumentaria clothes
La muerte death
Crucifixión crucifiction

Harlequín with Violin, Pablo Picasso, 1918

Arlequín con violín

Colores vivos bright colors

Formas geométricas geometrical/geometric forms

Canción song
Traje costume
Chistoso funny, witty

Máscara mask

Tocar el violín to play the violin

Personaje character

The Annunciation, Jaime Ferrer c. 1457

La Anunciación

El Arcángel Gabriel Archangel Gabriel

Anunciar to announce
Ángeles angels
Flores flowers
Azucenas lilies
Pureza purity
Una jarra jar
Velas candles

Laban Searching for his Stolen Household Gods, Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, c. 1665

Labán en busca de sus dioses caseros robados

Buscar to look for Robar to steal Un cuento store

Antiguo Testamento Old Testament

Las mujeres women Los hombres men Una tienda de campaña tent

Las montañas mountains

Los árboles trees

Caprichos: They Spruce Themselves up, Francisco de Goya, c. 1797-1799 (Etching

and aquatint). Caprichos (aguafuerte)

Acicalarse to spruce yourself up

Las calaveras skulls
Unas tijeras scissors
Los duendes goblins
El murciélago bat

Este cuadro es una sátira. ¿Qué, o a quién/quiénes critica Goya?

Don Juan Antonio Cuervo, Francisco de Goya, 1819

Arquitecto architect

Diseñar to draw or design El compás compass (for drawing)

La chaqueta jacket

¿Cómo son los colores? ¿Y las penciladas? ¿Cómo presenta Goya a Don Juan?

Femmes, Oiseau, Etoiles, Joan Miró, 1942

Mujeres, Pájaros, Estrellas

Las mujeres women
Los pájaros birds
Las estrellas stars
Acuarela watercolor

¿Qué hacen las mujeres?

¿Cómo son las figuras? ¿Los colores? ¿La composición? ¿Te gusta? ¿Por qué?

Still Life under a Lamp, Pablo Picasso, 1962

Bodegón debajo de una lámpara

Una copa a stemmed glass (stemware)

Una bombilla light bulb Colores vivos bright colors

Cortar to cut

Bloque de madera wood block

Pope Sixtus IV, attributed to Pedro Berruguete, c. 1500

El Papa Sixtus IV

Al fondo in the background

La naturaleza nature La mitra mitre Una capa cloak

Echar una bendición to give a benediction

Las joyas jewels Un anillo ring

¿Cómo está vestido el Papa? ¿Por qué lleva un vestido suntuoso (lujoso)? ¿Qué piensas tú?

SAMPLE IMAGES VOCABULARY

St. Jerome, Jusepe de Ribera, c. 1638-1640

San Jerónimo

Medio desnudo half naked Pecho breast La cruz cross

Golpearse/azotarse beating oneself

Llevar to wear
Piedra stone
Sufrir suffer
Calavera skull
Una manta blanket

¿Por qué hay una Biblia en la mesa? ¿Por qué se azotea San Jerónimo?

¿Por qué mira la calavera?

Still Life with Biscuits, Picasso, 1924

Bodegón con bizcocho/galletas

Un tazón bowl Manzanas apples Un plato plate Un cuchillo knife Arena sand Bizcochos/galletas biscuits Un vaso glass Una tajada de manzana apple slice El corazón de la manzana apple core El mantel table cloth Sombra shadow Plano flat Las hojas leaves

The Immaculate Conception, Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, 1680

La Inmaculada Concepción

Vista de abajo a arriba seen from below

Movimiento movement Colores vivos bright colors

El manto cloak

Concebida sin pecado conceived without sin

Las azucenas lillies

Pureza purity, chastity

Luz Light

Rogar por nosotros to plead (pray) for us

Ángeles angels El cielo sky

Writing about Art

Learning to write about art is a helpful tool in understanding it. Once the observer knows what to look for in a piece of artwork, it becomes easier to both write about and understand the work. Art critics use a process known as DAIE (Describe, Analyze, Interpret, and Evaluate) to critique an artwork. Listed below is a guideline that will help you engage in this process.

DESCRIBE:

What do you see? What is this picture about?
 People
 Objects
 Scene – time and place
 Action – what is going on?

2. How is the work made? What materials, tools, or process are used? What elements has the artist manipulated? The following list may be helpful.

Oil, watercolor, pastel, ink, clay Palette knife, brush, pen, chalk, etching, screen printing Color, value, line, shape/form, space, texture

ANALYZE:

3. How is the artwork organized? Do certain aspects stand out to you? How does your eye move over the piece? Is there any type of pattern or rhythm created in the work? Are elements proportionally correct (right size comparatively)?

INTERPRET:

4. How does the work make you feel?
Happy, sad, anxious, angry, nostalgic, adventurous
Are the brushstrokes rough or smooth, or are they evident at all? Are the colors hot or cool Is the subject matter active or quiet? Are the lines flowing, irregular or discontinuous?

In addition to analyzing the work, it is also important to do a little research about the artist such as when and where the artist lived. What were some of the things the artist was concerned about and how is this apparent in his or her work? Were there things in the artist's life that inspired him or her? In short:

5. What can you learn about the artist?

What country is the artist from?

What can you find out about his or her experiences?

What ideas or feelings is the artist suggesting?

EVALUATE:

Finally, play the role of the art critic. Art criticism is based on a number of things. Think, for example, about the style the artist is using. You may want to consider the following approaches the artist may have taken:

Realism: The artist accurately describes the subject matter – the art looks real. *Formalism:* The artist has experimented with shape, color, space in an unusual way.

Now put it all together! You decide:

6. Has the artist succeeded in doing what you think he or she tried to do? Explain your opinion with why you feel the way you do about the artwork.

The Cleveland Museum of Art Distance Learning Evaluation Form

You	ır Name							
You	ır School							
Your SchoolSchool Address (with zip code)								
E-mail Address Grade/Class of students (e.g. 10th grade French)								
Pro	gram Date							
you	r response to thes	or your participat e questions by circ Dale Hilton at 21	ling the approp					
		4= Agree 3 1= Strongly Disa		e nor Disagree	•			
1.	The teacher informalesson.	nation packet was l	nelpful for prepa	ring my class a	nd me for the dista	ance learning		
	5	4	3	2	1			
2.	The teaching style 5	e of the on-camera i	nstructor was in 3	teresting, engag 2	ging and fostered i	nteraction.		
3.	The Teacher Infordid use or plan to	rmation Packet was use.	helpful in provi	ding interdiscip	linary extension a	ctivities that I		
	5	4	3	2	1			
4.	The distance learn	ning lesson successf	fully taught its o	ojectives.				
	5	4	3	2	1			
5.	The distance learn	ning lesson was not	interrupted by to	echnical difficul	lties.			
	5	4	3	2	1			
6.	The pre-requisites the distance learning lesson and extensions are aligned with The National Education standards.							
	5	4	3	2	1			
7.	I plan to register f (circle one)	or another distance	learning lesson.					
		Yes	1	No				
	If no, why?							

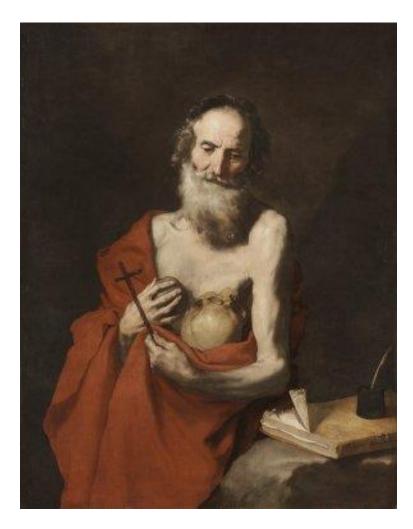
8.	3. I would like more information about The Cleveland Museum of Art's Teacher Resource Center.						
	(circle one) Ye	s	No				
9.	9. Why did you choose The Cleveland Museum of Art Distance Learning? (circle one)						
	a.) Price Pointb.) Quality of lessonsc.) Selection of lessond.) Ease of working we.) Other						
10	10. How did you hear abou (circle all that appl		n of Art Distance Le	arning program?			
	 a.) CMA inservice b.) CILC c.) TWICE d.) Conference e.) Brochure f.) The Cleveland Mus g.) The Teacher Resort h.) Other 						
11	11. Do you have any addit	onal comments about th	e distance learning l	esson?			
P_{i}	Please return the completed teacher evaluation form to:						
		Dale Hilton/Distance The Cleveland Mus 11150 East Bouleva	eum of Art				

Or fax to Dale Hilton at 216-707-6679

Cleveland, OH 44106

Sample Images for ;TE TOCA A TI! (It's Your Turn) The Cleveland Museum of Art

Still Life with Biscuits, 1924
Pablo Picasso (Spanish, 1881 - 1973)
Oil, sand, other materials on canvas
1978.45



St. Jerome, c. 1638-1640 Jusepe de Ribera (Spanish, 1591 - 1652) Oil on canvas 1961.219



The Immaculate Conception, c. 1680 Bartolomé Esteban Murillo (Spanish, 1617 - 1682) Oil on canvas 1959.189