

Project Description	Learning Targets
<p>In this project, students will write a fictional play around the premise of a zookeeper trying to solve the problem of “the zoo just received several new animals and no one knows where each animal belongs”. The play will incorporate science content that will demonstrate student knowledge of animal classification. Students will also create 3-D masks to represent the animals in their play. To culminate this project, students will dramatize their play to an audience in order to express the inner workings of the animal classification system.</p>	<p>“I Can...”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Write a play that illustrates how animals are sorted into groups: invertebrates, vertebrates and subgroups (mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, amphibians)</li> <li>● Create a 3-D animal mask that demonstrates multiple design concepts</li> <li>● Dramatize a play by developing, communicating, and sustaining a role within the script</li> </ul>

**ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can I develop a play that illustrates how animals are sorted into groups?</li> <li>• How can I create a visual artwork that clearly articulates the characteristics of vertebrates?</li> <li>• How can dramatizing a play help me to communicate and model scientific concepts?</li> </ul>
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**STANDARDS**

Curriculum Standards	Arts Standards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S5L1. Obtain, evaluate, and communicate information to group organisms using scientific classification procedures.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Develop a model that illustrates how animals are sorted into groups (vertebrate and invertebrate) and how vertebrates are sorted into groups (fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, and mammal) using data from multiple sources.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>ELACC5W3:</b> Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, descriptive details, and clear event sequences.</li> <li><b>ELACC5W4:</b> Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience. (Grade-specific expectations for writing types are defined in Standards 1–3 above.)</li> <li><b>ELAGSE5SL1:</b> Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on <i>grade 5</i></li> </ul>	<p>VA5PR.3 Understands and applies media, techniques, and processes of three-dimensional works of art (e.g., ceramics, sculpture, crafts, mixed-media) using tools and materials in a safe and appropriate manner to develop skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Creates 3-D artwork that demonstrates a design concept: open or closed form, proportion, balance, color scheme, and movement.</li> </ul> <p>TAES5.2 Developing scripts through improvisation and other theatrical methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Uses a playwriting process (e.g., pre-write/pre-play; prepare to write/plan dramatization; write; dramatize; reflect and edit; re-write/play; publish/perform)</li> <li>b. Applies dramatic elements such as plot, point of view conflict, resolution, and significant events, in creating scripts</li> <li>c. Creates an organizing structure appropriate for</li> </ul>

<p><i>topics and texts</i>, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly.</p>	<p>purpose, audience and context</p> <p>TAES5.3 Acting by developing, communicating, and sustaining roles within a variety of situations and environments</p> <p>a. Uses vocal elements such as inflection, pitch, and volume, to communicate the thoughts, emotions, and actions of a character</p> <p>b. Uses body and stage movement to communicate the thoughts, emotions, and actions of a character</p> <p>c. Uses imagination to make artistic choices in portraying characters</p> <p>d. Collaborates with an ensemble to create theatre</p> <p>e. Dramatizes literature and original scripts through various dramatic forms such as pantomime, process drama, puppetry, improvisation, plays, and readers’ theatre</p>
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**KEY VOCABULARY**

Content Vocabulary	Arts Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vertebrate</li> <li>● Invertebrate</li> <li>● Mammal</li> <li>● Amphibian</li> <li>● Fish</li> <li>● Bird</li> <li>● Reptile</li> <li>● Insect</li> <li>● classify</li> <li>● group</li> <li>● characteristics</li> <li>● attribute</li> <li>● similarities</li> <li>● differences</li> <li>● organism</li> <li>● backbone</li> <li>● warm-blooded</li> <li>● cold-blooded</li> <li>● reproduce</li> </ul>	<p><u>Visual Art</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Henri Rousseau: French post-impressionist painter in the Primitive manner. His subject matter was often ecosystems.</li> <li>● Three Dimensional: having or appearing to have length, breadth, and depth</li> <li>● Media: tools and materials used to create the art</li> <li>● Relief Sculpture: a technique where the sculpted elements remain attached to a solid background of the same material</li> <li>● Armature: skeleton for a sculpture</li> <li>● Subject Matter: things represented in artwork</li> <li>● Texture: surface quality of an object</li> <li>● Balance: Symmetrical equal portions along an axis</li> </ul> <p><u>Theatre</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Theater: play writing and performance</li> <li>● Character: specified role</li> <li>● Collaboration: people working together</li> <li>● Dialogue: conversation between</li> </ul>

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Approx. Duration of Project: 3-5 class periods of 60-90 minutes

	<p>characters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Playwright: person who writes a play</li> <li>● Setting: place of action</li> <li>● Concentration: ability to stay "in character"</li> <li>● Ensemble: all parts taken together</li> <li>● Stage blocking: where each character moves onstage</li> </ul>
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**TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION**

*The following technology integrations are meant to either replace the live play performance or to be used as an extension to the project. These are both green screen video presentation options.*

- Dolnk app (<http://www.doink.com>)
- Touchcast app (<https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/touchcast-studio/id603258418?mt=8>)

**ASSESSMENTS**

Formative	Summative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Teacher Timeline Checklist (SEE DOWNLOADS)</li> <li>● Checking in with students as they are playwriting and creating their masks</li> <li>● Questioning during activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Project 2 Rubric (SEE DOWNLOAD)</li> <li>● Task A; Play writing</li> <li>● Task B: Mask</li> <li>● Task C: Performance</li> </ul>

**MATERIALS**

## Mask-making:

- Rigid Wrap (plaster mesh)
- small pans (for water for mesh wrap)
- large sponge or cloth to wipe hands on while working
- white face mask
- newspaper or paper towel, masking tape (for armature)
- tissue paper
- feathers
- faux animal fur sheets(or a bolt)
- mesh netting
- metallic paper(fish scales)
- metallic paint(glossy finish to amphibian)
- glue
- acrylic paint

## Play Performance:

- Zookeeper hat

**Activating Strategy (5- 10 min)**

- Teacher will lead students in a "Story Chain" activity with pantomime when applicable.
- This activity may work best with groups no larger than 6-7. (It is preferred that these groups be the same groups students will work in for the remainder of the project)
- The "Story Chain" activity begins with a one line prompt. This can come from the teacher or from a student. An example could be, "Pat walks into a forest."
- Another student will add the next ONE sentence detail to the story, making sure to remain in 3<sup>rd</sup> person, as well as relate to the details mentioned before. For example, "Pat walks into a forest. Pat hears birds chirping." This is not a good example, "Pat walks into a forest. Pat sees a dolphin jumping out of the ocean." This is not a good example because you would not see a dolphin in the middle of a forest.
- As a student shares their one sentence detail, they will pantomime the verb(s) within the sentence.
- The activity continues with each student in the group adding a new detail to the story, making sure to remain in 3<sup>rd</sup> person, as well as relate to the details previously mentioned.
- The goal of this activity is to get students listening to each other (they will have to do this when they collaboratively write their play), making ideas connect (their individual animal descriptions/details must connect within their play), and moving in ways related to what they are saying (in the play they will have to perform in the role they have chosen).
- Disclaimer: Students can take the story in any direction they like; however, they just need to make sure the details lead them there. For instance, "Pat walks into a forest. Pat hears birds chirping. Now Pat is walking on the planet Pluto." It is okay for Pat to end up on Pluto, the students just need to provide the details of how Pat gets there.

**Main Activity****PART I**Writing the Play

- If not done already from the activating activity, the teacher will place students into groups of 6-7 (group of 7 will have an added animal group of *invertebrate*).
- Teacher will preview Theater (play writing) vocabulary with class (character, collaboration, dialogue, playwright, setting)
- Students will pick roles: zoo keeper (narrator), mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish (optional invertebrate).
- Each group will compose a rough draft of their play. To begin, each student within the group will write at least 4 lines for the play that includes at least three characteristics of the vertebrate sub group they chose to portray (i.e., mammal, bird, etc.). The zookeeper should write questions to ask each "animal" character in order to help classify each animal. The zookeeper will need to work closely with each animal to ensure the zookeeper's questions are answered by each animal. The zookeeper needs to be sure to "assign" each animal to a particular group in the

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zoo (which will be either the mammal group, bird group, reptile group, etc.)

- The zookeeper can really take on a fun role by including the audience in the dialogue of the play. For instance, as the zookeeper discovers attributes of each animal he/she can ask the audience "yes or no" questions like "Hmmm, this animal has feathers. Does it belong in the amphibian group? etc.)
- As a group, students will decide the order the characters will appear and compose the final script.
- Teacher will formatively assess students during the writing process using the attached "Teacher Checklist" to ensure students remain on task. At the completion of the play writing, the teacher will use "Task A" rubric to summatively assess the written portion of the play.

**PART II**Constructing the Mask

*\*Explore option of collaborating with art teacher to support time constraints; i.e., the art teacher has students create the plaster mask base in art class.*

- The teacher will briefly introduce the history, use, terminology and design concepts of masks being taught within this lesson (Relief sculpture, armature, balance) by viewing the following websites: [www.thatartistwoman.org](http://www.thatartistwoman.org) and [www.hosmerart.blogspot.com](http://www.hosmerart.blogspot.com). 5th grade plaster masks
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1yI6vxANnHg> video on making a plaster mask on face form
- Students will design a mask of their selected animal using the PDF paper template attached. Students will plan the color, shape, texture, and armature(s) (extensions) of the mask.
- At this point, hopefully the teacher is able to get students to construct the plaster mask within art class. If not, the teacher will need to instruct students on the plaster mask process.

Plaster Mask Process (using Rigid Wrap material)

- Give each student a plastic mask template.
- show youtube video on using plaster strips
- Cut the Rigid Wrap into strips (approx.. 2" wide, length is dependent on style of mask); smaller pieces for certain areas.
- Students can build the armature off the base mask to create features such as horns, fins, ears, snouts, etc. using newspaper, paper towels and masking tape
- Once the form has been built, students may begin the plaster process.
- Dip the Rigid Wrap strip into warm water until it begins to soften and then place on the mask form.
- Smooth with finger.
- Continue to layer the strips and overlap until the mask form has been covered.
- Allow to dry overnight.

**PART III**

- After the plaster masks are dry, students will use paint, glue, and texture materials to decorate mask. Students will include appropriate media for their selected animal (faux fur for mammal, mesh netting for reptile or fish, feathers for bird, metallic paper or paint for amphibian).
- Teacher will formatively assess during the process of Day 2 and 3 using the "Teacher

Checklist" attached and will also summatively assess using the "Task B" rubric attached.

#### **PART IV**

##### Dramatizing the Play

- On day 4, each group will need to rehearse its play, focusing on individual volume, tone, and character concentration. Groups will also need to focus on the ensemble and stage blocking of each character to ensure group collaboration.

#### **PART V**

- Each group will dramatize the play for an audience.
- Teacher will summatively assess using the attached "Task C" rubric.

##### Classroom Tips:

- Allow adequate time for the creative process. (The unit duration is 3-5 days; however, portions of the project could be left out or extended as the teacher sees fit.)
- On the plaster mask creating day, prepare the classroom for easy clean up by covering tables and desks with butcher paper or newspaper. Have towels available for spills and for students to wipe hands at the conclusion of activity.
- On the play dramatization day, create a "stage" area at the front of the classroom to provide students a designated area to perform. It is suggested to also create an area for the audience.

#### **REFLECTION**

##### **Reflection Questions**

- *How did the dramatization help you model the classification of animals?*
- *How did creating the animal mask help you understand the characteristics/attributes of your animal group?*
- *How did writing your character's role in the group's play help you communicate the characteristics/attributes of your animal group?*
- *Is there anything about your group's project you would like to change in order to make better?*
- *Name 1 "glow" and 1 "grow" for your personal contribution to your group's performance.*

#### **DIFFERENTIATION**

**BELOW GRADE LEVEL:** Provide students with an example of an animal with the characteristics of both invertebrates and vertebrates. Direct students to act out each animal sound. Limit the audience size for students reluctant to perform for a large group.

**ABOVE GRADE LEVEL:** Provide students with the opportunity to include animal adaptation in the storyline of their script. Also let them consider writing an epilogue to their play. This would include writing about what happens to the characters "after" the story is resolved.

#### **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

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- “*Goodnight Gorilla*” by Peggy Rathmann (could also be used as an activating activity)
- [www.thatartistwoman.org](http://www.thatartistwoman.org) – plaster masks
- [www.hosmerart.blogspot.com](http://www.hosmerart.blogspot.com) – plaster masks 5<sup>th</sup> grade
- Classes could pair with 1<sup>st</sup> grade classes to perform plays. At the conclusion of performances, 5<sup>th</sup> grade students can pair with 1<sup>st</sup> grade students to complete reflection questions.
- For an extension of this particular project, technology can be incorporated in many ways. One way that technology can be incorporated is by using the apps of Dolnk, or Touchcast. These apps are green screen apps that the students can use to create and produce backgrounds if they chose not to perform the play production in a live setting. The students will record using an iPad or mobile device and the production can then be played back for other students at a later time.

**APPENDIX**

- Rubric for this project
- Mask Template
- Teacher Checklist

**CREDITS**

U.S. Department of Education

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