



ARTS + ACADEMIC EXTENSIONS

GRADES 1-2: LITERACY/VISUAL ART

What's Your Point?

DESCRIPTION: In this episode students find out how point of view can change the meaning of your artwork or story. They will consider the connection between taking photos from different angles, perspectives and point of views and writing stories from different points of view.

CONNECTED OBJECTIVE: Students will explore and understand point of view in photography and writing.

MATERIALS NEEDED DURING EPISODE: None.





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Standards:

CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.CCRA.R.6 (Point of view) Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

VA:Re8.1.2 Interpret art by identifying the mood suggested by a work of art and describing relevant subject matter and characteristics of form.

ARTS EXTENSIONS:

Draw from your POV:

- Ask students to draw their homes.
- Now draw it again as if:
 - They were a bird flying above (bird's eye view).
 - A worm on the ground (worm's eye view).

Perspective drawing:

- Another word for **Point of View** in art is the word **Perspective**. When we draw, paint or illustrate we can show a scene or picture by using perspective. The easiest way to show perspective is to draw something really small in the background and then the same object really big in the foreground.
- Ask students to try this: Make a viewfinder by cutting a rectangular hole from a piece of paper. Move it around to choose a point of view. Notice how objects that are close are much bigger than those further away. For instance, their computer may look much larger than a window in the background.
- Draw it!

At-home extension: Ask students to borrow a camera or phone and take three photos from different points of view as modelled in the video. Write stories to go with them.

Here is a video on perspective and drawing:

<https://artprojectsforkids.org/draw-a-city-with-one-point-perspective/>

ACADEMIC EXTENSIONS:

Look Who's Talking

- In this lesson you can help students identify who is speaking in a text. Select a short story and preview it with students. Explain that in some stories you can see a variety of points of view. Use this as an opportunity to discuss the narrator and characters. Before reading, let students know that you are going to use what characters are saying to determine what



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kind of character they are-- based on what a character says, is he nice? Mean? Excited? Etc.? As you share the story, pause and ask questions every few sentences such as: Who is speaking? And how do you know?

- This is a great story to use for point of view

[:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2PIB9F3gw3Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2PIB9F3gw3Q). It is long though so feel free to include another story.

A picture is worth a thousand words

- Share your screen and bring up a picture of a dentist and a child, a coach and a player, or a kid and his dog. Tell students to pretend that you have two different characters in the image. Ask students what each person might be saying and why? Help students see that each character is thinking different things because they have different points of view. Then remove the images and ask kids what they know about the three little pigs. Students should be familiar but if not, provide a brief summary. Then share with students this alternative version and explain how this represents a very different point of view. It is about 8 minutes so feel free to excerpt it.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vB07RfntTvw>.

- ****If you would like to make this more interactive, have students take a sheet of paper and fold it in half.** On one half, ask them to draw an image of the three little pigs prior to watching the video and then after, have students draw the three little pigs but now from the wolf's perspective. Ask them how their drawing has changed and why.

See it my way

- Select a fable or popular story that you think will be familiar to most of your students. The Little Red Hen is a great option. After sharing the story, have students help you write a letter from two or three different character's points of view. It is best to have the letters mostly pre written so that students can just help you fill in the blanks at key points. Be sure to highlight important points from the story where character's might have differing opinions. Once the letters are completed, share them out! Ask students to help you determine how each character should sound and why and then read the letters as each character.