

## Guiding Points for Creating a Know-Do/Inquire-Understand Chart

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### A Guide for Artists on Tour

The intention of creating a Know-Do/Inquire-Understand chart (formally a Know-Wonder-Learn or KWL chart) is to increase student learning before, during and after a performance. The KDU chart should include applicable information, questions and possible activities to enhance student learning. Because of the educational nature of performing in schools, it is ideal to include links to the curriculum in order to draw educational connections. The following are meant as points of direction for performing artists. KDU charts should be one page long (two pages maximum) to encourage teachers to use them. Due to time constraints in the classroom it is ideal to provide a more succinct resource to be easily reviewed and used by teachers.

### Know-Do/Inquire-Understand Content

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#### About the Artist

- Include a current picture.
- Where did art start for you? In this section you can talk about your artistic journey and where your passion for your medium is rooted. Including this allows students to realize that a career in the arts is achievable.
- Artist's vision and/or professional goal.
- What inspired you to perform in schools?

#### About the Performance

- Discipline
- Duration: The length of the performance; sequence of events.
- What to expect during the performance: A brief description of the performance.
- What is expected of the audience? eg. Do students clap along? Will you require volunteers?
- The brief description is intended to provide a context for the performance and teachers can seek further information from links provided if time permits.
- Technical requirements of the performance
- Optional links include artist websites or additional resources for teachers to access.

### **About the Art Form**

- A brief history of the art form.
- Main themes or guiding concepts for students to be aware of during the performance. What is the message that you hope students take away from the performance?
- Technical information about instruments or props is optional.
- Optional links include additional resources for teachers to access.

### **Links to the Curriculum**

- Two or three learning objectives of the performance that are linked to the prescribed learning outcomes in the provincial curriculum. A curriculum overview for Arts Education and cross curricular connections will be provided.

### **Pre-Performance Discussion Questions for Students**

- Two or three informational questions that build on student knowledge prior to performance.
- Refer to the Bloom's Taxonomy Questioning chart included at the end of this document for guidance in generating meaningful questions.
- Questions for students that evoke personal connections to the art form. Examples are included below.

Storytelling: "Do you have a favorite story? Do you know when that story was first told?"

Music: "What are some everyday objects that can be used to make music? Do you think music is everywhere?"

Drama: "Have you acted before? What do actors do?"

Dance: "Is there a dance that reminds you of a certain time or place?"

- Introductory activities leading up to the performance are optional.

### **Post-Performance Activities for Students**

- Activities will enhance learning and understanding of the themes and concepts in the performance and should be connected to the links to the curriculum if possible. Briefly citing of the goals of activities is encouraged.
- 10-20 minutes per activity is ideal. These are meant to enhance learning from the performance and allow students to experiment with an aspect of the medium. Hands-on activities are encouraged.
- Activities are most successful if they do not require comprehensive preparatory work or supplies to be provided by the teacher. Links to websites with further activities are encouraged, but optional.

### **Post-Performance Discussion Questions for Students**

- Two or three inquiry-based questions for students that provoke further individual thinking, questioning and learning. Questions that ideally cannot be answered with a simple “yes” or “no”.
- Refer to the Bloom’s Taxonomy Questioning chart included at the end of this document for guidance in generating meaningful questions.
- Below are some examples of questions for different disciplines:

Storytelling: “What role do you play in passing stories on?”

Music: “How does location influence the type of music that is made?”

Drama: “What do you think an actor’s most important tool is?”

Dance: “How does movement represent different moods or ideas?”

### **Bloom’s Taxonomy Questioning Chart**

The following is intended to be used as a guide to develop effective questions for students according to the different levels of fundamental questioning as outlined by Benjamin Bloom.

