

Unit 1: Rhythm

Content Area: **Music**
Course(s): **Music Gr. 6**
Time Period: **SeptOct**
Length: **36 Days**
Status: **Published**

Unit 1: Rhythm

Department of Curriculum and Instruction



Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

Sixth Grade General Music

Unit 1: Rhythm

Belleville Board of Education

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Board Approved: September 23, 2019

Unit Overview

Rhythm allows musicians to perform together at the same time. Keeping a steady beat to simple and complex meters is the core to keeping any performing group together. Students will complete counting activities, allowing for the understanding of different methods to counting rhythms. Reading and writing rhythms will be explored in this unit. Students will understand basic rhythms, building up to complex rhythms that they will create and perform individually and in groups. Rhythmic patterns will be learned and recognized, making sight reading, and reading music easier over time. Students will critically listen to identify rhythmic patterns from a professional performance

Enduring Understandings

- Rhythm is the heartbeat of music
- Rhythm can be simple or complex
- Starting with a heartbeat, rhythm exists all around the universe
- Rhythms are prevalent in all areas of music, and some areas of music are solely rhythmic

Essential Questions

- Rhythm is the heartbeat of music
- Rhythm can be simple or complex
- Starting with a heartbeat, rhythm exists all around the universe
- Rhythms are prevalent in all areas of music, and some areas of music are solely rhythmic

Exit Skills

By the end of unit 4, students will be able to:

- Read and write basic rhythms in simple and compound meter
- Perform basic rhythms in simple and compound meter
- Create rhythms in simple and compound meter
- Identify and perform rhythmic patterns in concert music
- Create groups of rhythmic patterns
- Analyze professional recordings for basic rhythmic patterns
- Count rhythm patterns in simple and complex meter

New Jersey Student Learning Standards (NJSL)

VPA.1.1.8.B.1	Analyze the application of the elements of music in diverse Western and non-Western musical works from different historical eras using active listening and by reading and interpreting written scores.
VPA.1.1.8.B.2	Compare and contrast the use of structural forms and the manipulation of the elements of music in diverse styles and genres of musical compositions.
VPA.1.1.8.B.CS1	Common, recognizable musical forms often have characteristics related to specific cultural traditions.
VPA.1.1.8.B.CS2	Compositional techniques used in different styles and genres of music vary according to prescribed sets of rules.
VPA.1.2.8.A.CS1	Technological changes have and will continue to substantially influence the development and nature of the arts.
VPA.1.3.8.B.1	Perform instrumental or vocal compositions using complex standard and non-standard Western, non-Western, and avant-garde notation.
VPA.1.3.8.B.2	Perform independently and in groups with expressive qualities appropriately aligned with the stylistic characteristics of the genre.
VPA.1.3.8.B.3	Apply theoretical understanding of expressive and dynamic music terminology to the performance of written scores in the grand staff.
VPA.1.3.8.B.4	Improvise music in a selected genre or style, using the elements of music that are consistent with basic playing and/or singing techniques in that genre or style.
VPA.1.3.8.B.CS1	Western, non-Western, and avant-garde notation systems have distinctly different characteristics.
VPA.1.3.8.B.CS2	Stylistic considerations vary across genres, cultures, and historical eras.
VPA.1.3.8.B.CS3	Understanding of discipline-specific arts terminology (e.g., crescendo, diminuendo, pianissimo, forte, etc.) is a component of music literacy.
VPA.1.3.8.B.CS4	Improvisation is a compositional skill that is dependent on understanding the elements of music as well as stylistic nuances of historical eras and genres of music.
VPA.1.4.8.A.3	Distinguish among artistic styles, trends, and movements in dance, music, theatre, and visual art within diverse cultures and historical eras.
VPA.1.4.8.A.4	Compare and contrast changes in the accepted meanings of known artworks over time, given shifts in societal norms, beliefs, or values.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.WHST.6-8.5	With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed.
LA.WHST.6-8.10	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, metacognition/self correction, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of discipline-specific tasks, purposes, and audiences.
MA.6.SP.B.5	Summarize numerical data sets in relation to their context, such as by:

Learning Objectives

- Identify, read, write and perform basic rhythmic patterns in simple meter
- Identify, read, write and perform basic rhythmic patterns in complex meter
- Perform rhythmic patterns in concert music
- Analyze rhythm patterns in written music
- Analyze professional recordings of rhythmic music for rhythmic patterns
- Discuss rhythm in nature
- Create rhythm ensembles in small groups

Suggested Activities & Best Practices

- Create a drum circle where students play different percussion and improvise rhythms as a group
- Use both rote and written notation for rhythmic comprehension

Assessment Evidence - Checking for Understanding (CFU)

- Fist-to-Five to check understanding of concepts of written rhythmic notation
- Performance tasks will be employed for students to perform on the instruments and with voice rhythm properly
- Students will play the game poison pattern in which a rhythm or two is written on the board and students must repeat all patterns except the written pattern
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- Admit Tickets
- Anticipation Guide
- Common Benchmarks
- Compare & Contrast
- Create a Multimedia Poster
- DBQ's
- Define
- Describe
- Evaluate
- Evaluation rubrics
- Exit Tickets
- Explaining
- Fist- to-Five or Thumb-Ometer
- Illustration
- Journals
- KWL Chart
- Learning Center Activities
- Multimedia Reports
- Newspaper Headline
- Outline
- Question Stems
- Quickwrite
- Quizzes
- Red Light, Green Light
- Self- assessments
- Socratic Seminar
- Study Guide
- Surveys
- Teacher Observation Checklist
- Think, Pair, Share
- Think, Write, Pair, Share
- Top 10 List
- Unit review/Test prep
- Unit tests
- Web-Based Assessments
- Written Reports

Primary Resources & Materials

World of Music: Grade 6 - Silver Burdette Text Book

World of Music: Grade 6 - Silver Burdette CD Set

Ancillary Resources

Various Sheet Music

Digital Recordings

Online Resources

Orff Instruments

Technology Infusion

- SmartBoard or Projector and Computer
- Music Theory website
- Youtube
- Chromebooks and Google Apps

Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology

Mastery and infusion of **21st Century Skills & Technology** and their Alignment to the core content areas is essential to student learning. The core content areas include:

- English Language Arts;
- Mathematics;
- Science and Scientific Inquiry (Next Generation);
- Social Studies, including American History, World History, Geography, Government and Civics, and Economics;
- World languages;
- Technology;
- Visual and Performing Arts.

TECH.8.1.8.A.CS2	Select and use applications effectively and productively.
TECH.8.1.8.B.CS1	Apply existing knowledge to generate new ideas, products, or processes.
TECH.8.1.8.B.CS2	Create original works as a means of personal or group expression.
TECH.8.1.8.D.1	Understand and model appropriate online behaviors related to cyber safety, cyber bullying, cyber security, and cyber ethics including appropriate use of social media.
TECH.8.1.8.D.CS2	Demonstrate personal responsibility for lifelong learning.

21st Century Skills/Interdisciplinary Themes

- Communication and Collaboration
- Creativity and Innovation
- Critical thinking and Problem Solving
- ICT (Information, Communications and Technology) Literacy
- Information Literacy
- Life and Career Skills
- Media Literacy

CRP.K-12.CRP1.1	Career-ready individuals understand the obligations and responsibilities of being a member of a community, and they demonstrate this understanding every day through their interactions with others. They are conscientious of the impacts of their decisions on others and the environment around them. They think about the near-term and long-term consequences of their actions and seek to act in ways that contribute to the betterment of their teams, families, community and workplace. They are reliable and consistent in going beyond the minimum expectation and in participating in activities that serve the greater good.
CRP.K-12.CRP2.1	Career-ready individuals readily access and use the knowledge and skills acquired through experience and education to be more productive. They make connections between abstract concepts with real-world applications, and they make correct insights about when

it is appropriate to apply the use of an academic skill in a workplace situation.

CRP.K-12.CRP4.1

Career-ready individuals communicate thoughts, ideas, and action plans with clarity, whether using written, verbal, and/or visual methods. They communicate in the workplace with clarity and purpose to make maximum use of their own and others' time. They are excellent writers; they master conventions, word choice, and organization, and use effective tone and presentation skills to articulate ideas. They are skilled at interacting with others; they are active listeners and speak clearly and with purpose. Career-ready individuals think about the audience for their communication and prepare accordingly to ensure the desired outcome.

CRP.K-12.CRP6.1

Career-ready individuals regularly think of ideas that solve problems in new and different ways, and they contribute those ideas in a useful and productive manner to improve their organization. They can consider unconventional ideas and suggestions as solutions to issues, tasks or problems, and they discern which ideas and suggestions will add greatest value. They seek new methods, practices, and ideas from a variety of sources and seek to apply those ideas to their own workplace. They take action on their ideas and understand how to bring innovation to an organization.

21st Century Skills

- Civic Literacy
- Environmental Literacy
- Financial, Economic, Business and Entrepreneurial Literacy
- Global Awareness
- Health Literacy

CAEP.9.2.8.B.3

Evaluate communication, collaboration, and leadership skills that can be developed through school, home, work, and extracurricular activities for use in a career.

Differentiation

- Students will work in small groups as they create different rhythm patterns
- Directions will be repeated as needed

Differentiations:

- Small group instruction
- Small group assignments
- Extra time to complete assignments
- Pairing oral instruction with visuals
- Repeat directions
- Use manipulatives
- Center-based instruction
- Token economy
- Study guides
- Teacher reads assessments allowed
- Scheduled breaks
- Rephrase written directions

- Multisensory approaches
- Additional time
- Preview vocabulary
- Preview content & concepts
- Story guides
- Behavior management plan
- Highlight text
- Student(s) work with assigned partner
- Visual presentation
- Assistive technology
- Auditory presentations
- Large print edition
- Dictation to scribe
- Small group setting

Hi-Prep Differentiations:

- Alternative formative and summative assessments
- Choice boards
- Games and tournaments
- Group investigations
- Guided Reading
- Independent research and projects
- Interest groups
- Learning contracts
- Leveled rubrics
- Literature circles
- Multiple intelligence options
- Multiple texts
- Personal agendas
- Project-based learning
- Problem-based learning
- Stations/centers
- Think-Tac-Toes
- Tiered activities/assignments
- Tiered products
- Varying organizers for instructions

Lo-Prep Differentiations

- Choice of books or activities
- Cubing activities
- Exploration by interest
- Flexible grouping
- Goal setting with students
- Jigsaw
- Mini workshops to re-teach or extend skills
- Open-ended activities
- Think-Pair-Share
- Reading buddies
- Varied journal prompts
- Varied supplemental materials

Special Education Learning (IEP's & 504's)

- Modified instruments may be used if needed
 - Hand-over-hand may be used as a technique when learning to play instruments
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- printed copy of board work/notes provided
 - additional time for skill mastery
 - assistive technology
 - behavior management plan
 - Center-Based Instruction
 - check work frequently for understanding
 - computer or electronic device utilizes
 - extended time on tests/ quizzes
 - have student repeat directions to check for understanding
 - highlighted text visual presentation
 - modified assignment format
 - modified test content
 - modified test format
 - modified test length
 - multi-sensory presentation
 - multiple test sessions
 - preferential seating
 - preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
 - Provide modifications as dictated in the student's IEP/504 plan
 - reduced/shortened reading assignments
 - Reduced/shortened written assignments
 - secure attention before giving instruction/directions
 - shortened assignments
 - student working with an assigned partner
 - teacher initiated weekly assignment sheet
 - Use open book, study guides, test prototypes

English Language Learning (ELL)

- Use of tutoring by peers or assistive technology when necessary if language is getting in the way of the

students learning the concept.

- teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify
- allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning;
- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
- allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
- decreasing the amount of work presented or required
- having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
- modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
- providing study guides
- reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
- reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
- tutoring by peers
- using computer word processing spell check and grammar check features
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests

At Risk

- Use of graphic organizers to refer back to when working on a composition or class work that relates to music on the staff.
 - Ability to correct errors when either playing or writing music.
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- allowing students to correct errors (looking for understanding)
 - teaching key aspects of a topic. Eliminate nonessential information
 - allowing products (projects, timelines, demonstrations, models, drawings, dioramas, poster boards, charts, graphs, slide shows, videos, etc.) to demonstrate student's learning
 - allowing students to select from given choices
 - allowing the use of note cards or open-book during testing
 - collaborating (general education teacher and specialist) to modify vocabulary, omit or modify items to reflect objectives for the student, eliminate sections of the test, and determine how the grade will be determined prior to giving the test.
 - decreasing the amount of work presented or required
 - having peers take notes or providing a copy of the teacher's notes
 - marking students' correct and acceptable work, not the mistakes
 - modifying tests to reflect selected objectives
 - providing study guides
 - reducing or omitting lengthy outside reading assignments
 - reducing the number of answer choices on a multiple choice test
 - tutoring by peers

- using authentic assessments with real-life problem-solving
- using true/false, matching, or fill in the blank tests in lieu of essay tests
- using videos, illustrations, pictures, and drawings to explain or clarify

Talented and Gifted Learning (T&G)

- Students will be the leaders when creating new rhythmic patterns for students to echo
- Students will have the ability to create more complex rhythms
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- Above grade level placement option for qualified students
- Advanced problem-solving
- Allow students to work at a faster pace
- Cluster grouping
- Complete activities aligned with above grade level text using Benchmark results
- Create a blog or social media page about their unit
- Create a plan to solve an issue presented in the class or in a text
- Debate issues with research to support arguments
- Flexible skill grouping within a class or across grade level for rigor
- Higher order, critical & creative thinking skills, and discovery
- Multi-disciplinary unit and/or project
- Teacher-selected instructional strategies that are focused to provide challenge, engagement, and growth opportunities
- Utilize exploratory connections to higher-grade concepts
- Utilize project-based learning for greater depth of knowledge

Sample Lesson

Unit Name:

Rhythm Review

NJSLS:

See Link

Interdisciplinary Connection:

Music and World Culture

Statement of Objective:

SWDAT compose and improvise basic rhythmic structure based on rhythmic dictation

Anticipatory Set/Do Now:

Identify the following rhythmic values on the board, and write the amount of beats each note gets.

Learning Activity:

1. Complete and review Do Now (quarter, half, whole and 8th note).
2. Complete a simple demonstration of improvisation, either with instruments, clapping, or singing, based on the class and maturity level.
3. Assess students as they perform, do they understand the rhythmic concepts? (following the call and response method of Will Schmidt's world drumming curriculum)
4. Apply the counting and rhythmic methods into concert literature (African Bell carol, Cantate Canon, or method book).
5. Analyze proper counting.
6. Final run through
7. Return materials.

Student Assessment/CFU's:

Analysis during improvisation- do they keep a steady beat? Do they complete the improv during the assigned time (4 beats).

Materials:

Music, instruments, board

21st Century Themes and Skills:

See Link

Differentiation:

Advanced students will lead the improvisation, demonstrating more difficult rhythmic patterns

Integration of Technology: Websites, professional recordings

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