

Unit 4: Music Literacy

Content Area: **Music**
Course(s): **Sample Course**
Time Period:
Length: **Kindergarten, 37 day overlaid**
Status: **Published**

Title Section

Department of Curriculum and Instruction



Belleville Public Schools

Curriculum Guide

General Music Kindergarten

Unit 4: Music Literacy

Belleville Board of Education

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Board Approved: August 22, 2016

Unit Overview

In this unit the students will learn the basics of music literacy, including rhythm reading, note/pitch reading, and production techniques.

NJSLS

VPA.1.1.2.B.1	Explore the elements of music through verbal and written responses to diverse aural prompts and printed scores.
VPA.1.1.2.B.2	Identify musical elements in response to diverse aural prompts, such as rhythm, timbre, dynamics, form, and melody.
VPA.1.1.2.B.3	Identify and categorize sound sources by common traits (e.g., scales, rhythmic patterns, and/or other musical elements), and identify rhythmic notation up to eighth notes and rests.
VPA.1.1.2.B.4	Categorize families of instruments and identify their associated musical properties.
VPA.1.1.2.B.CS1	Ear training and listening skill are prerequisites for musical literacy.
VPA.1.1.2.B.CS2	The elements of music are foundational to basic music literacy.
VPA.1.1.2.B.CS3	Music is often defined as organized sound that is dependent on predictable properties of tone and pitch. Musical notation captures tonality, dynamic range, and rhythm.
VPA.1.1.2.B.CS4	Musical instruments have unique qualities of tonality and resonance. Conventional instruments are divided into musical families according to shared properties.

Exit Skills

By the end of this unit Kindergarten students should be able to:

- Use rhythmic comprehension in syllabic sounding or words.
- Compare the use of phonetic singing to phonics used to help pronunciation of new words.
- Analyze the link between singing and patterns of speech
- Compare song structure to sentence structure
- Compare musical phrasing to sentence and story phrasing.

Enduring Understanding

- Music is reflective of the culture(s) that created it.
- Music is always present in the surrounding world.
- Music is a form of communication
- Music is a vehicle of personal expression, style, and taste.
- Music is a language with its own syntax, structure, and rules
- The creation of music fosters critical thinking.
- Music making involves a set of behaviors that ensure quality of preparation and presentation.
- Increasing technical skill and theoretical knowledge allows performers to better express the music and themselves

Essential Questions

- How do people/I use music as a way to communicate with others?
- How can music influence your emotions?
- In what ways can musical elements become the foundation of your own composition?
- How do I hone my skills and fine-tune my work?
- How does my individual effort affect the group effort?

- What is quality in a music ensemble and how do you attain it?
- What can be learned from observing, analyzing, and evaluating the performances of myself and others?
- Why is music an important part of any culture?
- How does my musical interpretation reflect my personal culture?
- How does music change over time and place?
- Does music have to be considered beautiful by everybody?
- How do artists make decisions about their music?
- What is the importance of being able to reach and comprehend music as a musician?

Learning Objectives

By the end of this unit the students will demonstrate the ability to:

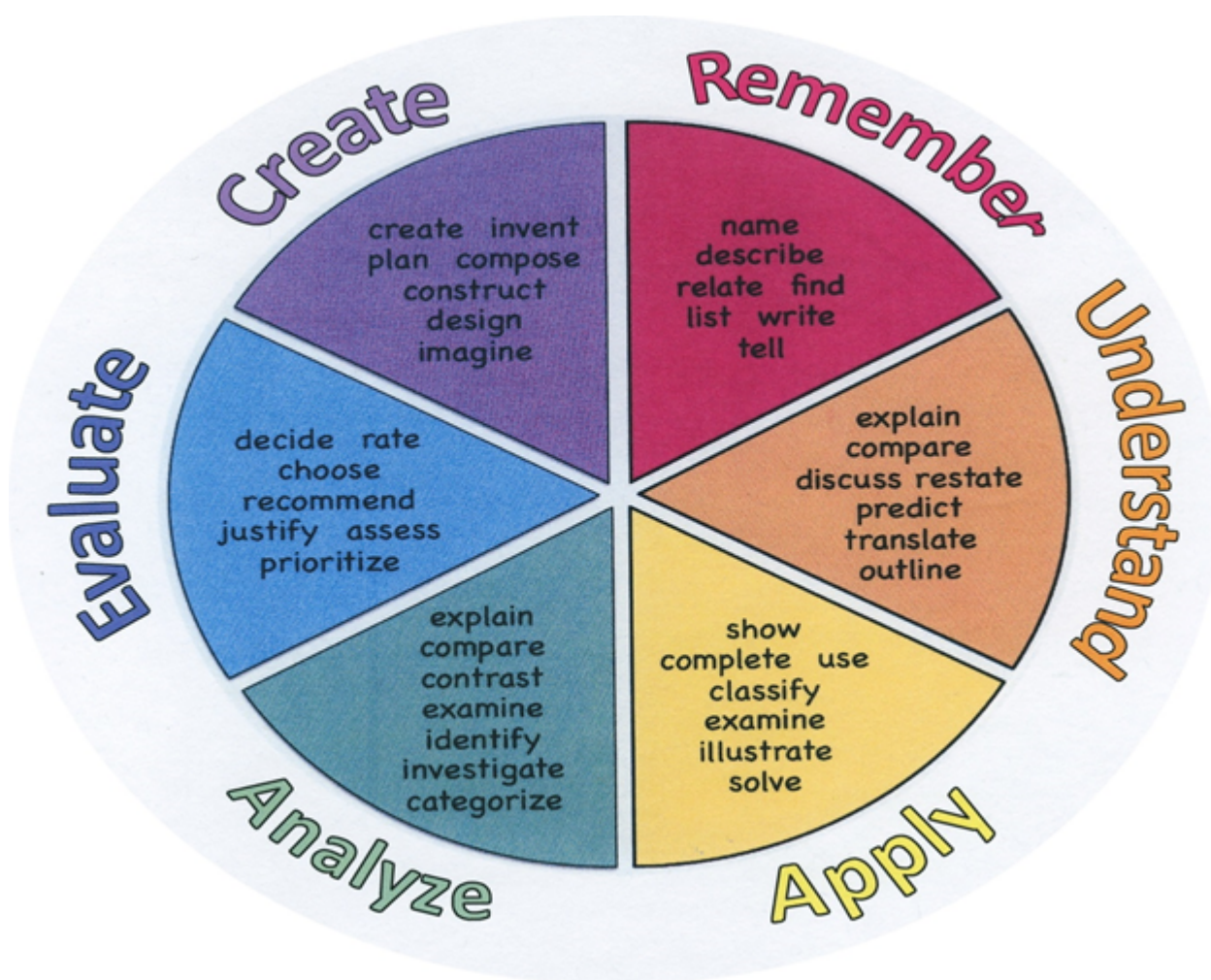
- Count and interpret the aspects of rhythm
- Define is Harmony
- Describe Musical Form
- Define all Relevant Vocabulary
- Identify elements of music theory
- Implement elements of music theory into performance
- Identify the elements of pitch, meter, time signatures, rhythm, dynamics, articulations, tempo, harmony, key signatures and phrasing.

Action Verbs

Below are examples of action verbs associated with each level of the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy. These are useful in writing learning objectives, assignment objectives and exam questions.

Remember	Understand	Apply	Analyze	Evaluate	Create
Choose	Classify	Choose	Categorize	Appraise	Combine
Describe	Defend	Dramatize	Classify	Judge	Compose
Define	Demonstrate	Explain	Compare	Criticize	Construct
Label	Distinguish	Generalize	Differentiate	Defend	Design
List	Explain	Judge	Distinguish	Compare	Develop
Locate	Express	Organize	Identify	Assess	Formulate
Match	Extend	Paint	Infer	Conclude	Hypothesize
Memorize	Give Examples	Prepare	Point out	Contrast	Invent
Name	Illustrate	Produce	Select	Critique	Make
Omit	Indicate	Select	Subdivide	Determine	Originate
Recite	Interrelate	Show	Survey	Grade	Organize
Select	Interpret	Sketch	Arrange	Justify	Plan
State	Infer	Solve	Breakdown	Measure	Produce
Count	Match	Use	Combine	Rank	Role Play

Draw	Paraphrase	Add	Detect	Rate	Drive
Outline	Represent	Calculate	Diagram	Support	Devise
Point	Restate	Change	Discriminate	Test	Generate
Quote	Rewrite	Classify	Illustrate		Integrate
Recall	Select	Complete	Outline		Prescribe
Recognize	Show	Compute	Point out		Propose
Repeat	Summarize	Discover	Separate		Reconstruct
Reproduce	Tell	Divide			Revise
	Translate	Examine			Rewrite
	Associate	Graph			Transform
	Compute	Interpolate			
	Convert	Manipulate			
	Discuss	Modify			
	Estimate	Operate			
	Extrapolate	Subtract			
	Generalize				
	Predict				



LA.RF.K.1	Demonstrate understanding of the organization and basic features of print.
LA.RF.K.2	Demonstrate understanding of spoken words, syllables, and sounds (phonemes).
LA.RF.K.3	Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding and encoding words.
LA.RF.K.4	Read emergent text with one-to-one correspondence to develop fluency and comprehension skills.

Alignment to 21st Century Skills & Technology

Key SUBJECTS AND 21st CENTURY THEMES

Mastery of key subjects and 21st century themes is essential for all students in the 21st century.

Key subjects include:

- English, reading or language arts
- World languages
- Arts
- Mathematics
- Economics
- Science
- Geography
- History
- Government and Civics

21st Century/Interdisciplinary Themes

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

21st Century Skills

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

- Originally taken from <http://www.coetail.com/vzimmer/files/2013/02/iPadagogy-Wheel.001.jpg>
And adapted for Windows 8.1 devices by Charlotte Beckhurst @CharBeckhurst

Websites: Dallas Symphony Orchestra, Musictheory.net, etc.



Differentiation

Students on the accelerated path will be able to complete all aspects of this lesson. Students that require remediation will be able to complete most of the aspects of this unit and may repeat portions of this unit if necessary.

Resources:

- NJDOE: Instructional Supports and Scaffolds for Success in Implementing the Common Core State Standards <http://www.state.nj.us/education/modelcurriculum/success/math/k2/>

Special Education

- 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
- multiple test sessions
- multi-sensory presentation
- preferential seating
- preview of content, concepts, and vocabulary
- 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

ELL

- 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

Intervention Strategies

- 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

Evidence of Student Learning-CFU's

- Admit Tickets
- Common benchmarks
- Compare & Contrast
- Define
- Describe
- Evaluate
- Evaluation rubrics
- Exit Tickets
- Explaining
- Quizzes
- Self- assessments
- Teacher Observation Checklist

Primary Resources

World of Music (Book and CD)- Silver Burdette

Ancillary Resources

Various Sheet Music, Rhythmic pattern worksheet, Pitch Matching Worksheet

Sample Lesson

Unit Name: Winter Program

CCSS/NJCCCS:

Interdisciplinary Connection: Musical structure to sentence structure, rhythm and phonics

Statement of Objective: At the end of this lesson the students will demonstrate the ability to:

- Perform simple rhythmic patterns by clapping, singing, or through body movement.
- Match pitch by sight and voice

Anticipatory Set/Do Now: Vocal and physical warm ups

Learning Activity: The students will clap sample rhythms taken from areas of their concert pieces. They will then practice

matching pitches on the board by singing and naming the written pitch.

Student Assessment/CFU's: Exit Tickets, Admin Tickets, Teacher Observation, Performance Rubrics

Materials: World of Music Book and CD

21st Century Themes and Skills: Music, Literacy, World Cultures

Differentiation/Modifications: Students on the accelerated path will complete the lesson in its entirety. Students that require remediation will repeat sections of the lesson and/or complete most of the aspects of the lesson.

Integration of Technology: digital recordings, use of music theory websites.

VPA.1.1.2.B.1

Explore the elements of music through verbal and written responses to diverse aural prompts and printed scores.

VPA.1.1.2.B.2

Identify musical elements in response to diverse aural prompts, such as rhythm, timbre, dynamics, form, and melody.