Oct. Gr. 2 Music:

Content Area: **Music**
Course(s):
Time Period: **October**
Length: **4-5 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Creating □ Connecting □ Performing □ Responding

Students will continue to explore music and musical heritage through listening, singing, dancing and playing music.

Enduring Understandings

We can create music when we understand musical notation and the components of music.

We have a heritage of identifiable music in America.

Essential Questions

How do we create music?

What is our musical heritage in America?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Res
Demonstrate melodic independence against an accompaniment Demonstrate awareness of linear harmony	Singing canons, rounds and partner songs Participating in movement games and folk dances from other cultures	Teacher observation Performance assessment	Grade *Book o* Piano

		Oral/Aural assessment	
Gain an awareness of the sources of our American musical heritage as well as music from other cultures	Playing and creating ostinati on instruments using various rhythm patterns	Games	Classrc pitched
			Chrom
Demonstrate rhythmic sensitivity to beat, meter and duration	Singing songs to maintain steady beat and imitate long-short patterns		*Hal Le Cards*
Identify and respond to register, melodic contour, patterns and phrases	Developing inner hearing		*Interac*
	Moving to show melodic contour		

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.2.CI	Creativity and Innovation
9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
9.4.2.CI.1	Demonstrate openness to new ideas and perspectives (e.g., 1.1.2.CR1a, 2.1.2.EH.1, 6.1.2.CivicsCM.2).
9.4.2.CI.2	Demonstrate originality and inventiveness in work (e.g., 1.3A.2CR1a).
9.4.2.CT	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
9.4.2.CT.3	Use a variety of types of thinking to solve problems (e.g., inductive, deductive).

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard.

CS	Computing Systems
	Individuals use computing devices to perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly. Computing devices interpret and follow the instructions they are given literally.
8.1.2.CS.1	Select and operate computing devices that perform a variety of tasks accurately and quickly based on user needs and preferences.

Interdisciplinary Connections

1.1.2.Cr1	Generating and conceptualizing ideas.
1.1.2.Cr1a	Demonstrate movement in response to a variety of sensory stimuli (e.g., music, imagery, objects) and suggest additional sources for movement ideas.
1.1.2.Cr1b	Combine movements using the elements of dance to solve a movement problem.
1.1.2.Cr2a	Create a movement sequence with a beginning, middle and end. Incorporate the use of a choreographic device.
1.1.2.Pr4a	Perform planned and improvised movement sequences, with variations in direction (e.g., forward/backward, up/down, big/small, sideways, right/left, diagonal), spatial level (e.g., low, middle, high), and spatial pathways (e.g., straight, curved, circular, zigzag), alone and in small groups.
1.1.2.Pr4b	Perform planned and improvised movement sequences, with variations in tempo, meter, and rhythm, alone and in small groups.
1.1.2.Pr5a	Identify personal and general space to share space safely with other dancers. Categorize healthful strategies (e.g., nutrition, injury prevention, emotional health, overall functioning) essential for the dancer.
1.1.2.Re7a	Demonstrate movements in a dance that develop patterns.

Differentiation

- Understand that gifted students, just like all students, come to school to learn and be challenged.
- Pre-assess your students. Find out their areas of strength as well as those areas you may need to address before students move on.
- Consider grouping gifted students together for at least part of the school day.
- Plan for differentiation. Consider pre-assessments, extension activities, and compacting the curriculum.
- Use phrases like "You've shown you don't need more practice" or "You need more practice" instead of words like "qualify" or "eligible" when referring to extension work.
- Encourage high-ability students to take on challenges. Because they're often used to getting good grades, gifted students may be risk averse.
- **Definitions of Differentiation Components**:
    - Content – the specific information that is to be taught in the lesson/unit/course of instruction.
    - Process – how the student will acquire the content information.
    - Product – how the student will demonstrate understanding of the content.
    - Learning Environment – the environment where learning is taking place including physical location and/or student grouping

Differentiation occurring in this unit:

Students will be offered support and challenges as determined by teacher evaluation.

Modifications & Accommodations

Refer to QSAC EXCEL SMALL SPED ACCOMMOCATIONS spreadsheet in this discipline.

Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:

IEP's and 504 plans will be utilized.

Benchmark Assessments

Benchmark Assessments are given periodically (e.g., at the end of every quarter or as frequently as once per month) throughout a school year to establish baseline achievement data and measure progress toward a standard or set of academic standards and goals.

Schoolwide Benchmark assessments:

Aimsweb benchmarks 3X a year

Linkit Benchmarks 3X a year

Additional Benchmarks used in this unit:

Teacher made benchmark assessments to assess growth over time.

Formative Assessments

Assessment allows both instructor and student to monitor progress towards achieving learning objectives, and can be approached in a variety of ways. **Formative assessment** refers to tools that identify misconceptions, struggles, and learning gaps along the way and assess how to close those gaps. It includes effective tools for helping to shape learning, and can even bolster students' abilities to take ownership of their learning when they understand that the goal is to improve learning, not apply final marks (Trumbull and Lash, 2013). It can include students assessing themselves, peers, or even the instructor, through writing, quizzes, conversation, and more. In short, formative assessment occurs throughout a class or course, and seeks to improve student achievement of learning objectives through approaches that can support specific student needs (Theal and Franklin, 2010, p. 151).

Formative Assessments used in this unit:

Teacher observation

Performance assessment

Oral/Aural assessment

Games

Summative Assessments

Summative assessments evaluate student learning, knowledge, proficiency, or success at the conclusion of an instructional period, like a unit, course, or program. Summative assessments are almost always formally graded and often heavily weighted (though they do not need to be). Summative assessment can be used to great effect in conjunction and alignment with formative assessment, and instructors can consider a variety of ways to combine these approaches.

Summative assessments for this unit:

Teacher observation

Performance assessment

Oral/Aural assessment

Games

Instructional Materials

Grade 2 book

Book of circle games

Piano

Classroom pitched and non-pitched instruments

Chromatic bell set

Hal Leonard Rhythm Flash Cards

Interactive smartboard

Standards

1.3A.2.Cr1a	Explore, create and improvise musical ideas using rhythmic and melodic patterns in various meters and tonalities.
1.3A.2.Cr2a	Demonstrate and explain personal reasons for selecting patterns and ideas for music that represent expressive intent.
1.3A.2.Pr	Performing
1.3A.2.Pr6a	Perform music for a specific purpose with expression and technical accuracy.
1.3A.2.Re9a	Apply personal and expressive preferences in the evaluation of music.