April Gr. 2 Music:

Content Area: **Music**
Course(s):
Time Period: **April**
Length: **6-8 Weeks**
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Creating ★ Connecting ★ Performing ★ Responding

Students continue to explore music through singing and instruments.

Enduring Understandings

Misic is diverse by nature and can be created in a number of ways.

Essential Questions

How do we create music?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Res
Demonstrate rhythmic sensitivity to rhythm patterns	Singing songs in various meters or time signatures	Teacher observation	Grade
Recognize repetition and contrast	Singing, playing and creating songs showing repetition and contrast	Performance assessment	Classrc pitched
Recognize and respond to introduction, call and response, repeat, phrase, verse/refrain, solo	Visually representing patterns	Oral/Aural assessment Games	Piano

and chorus Gain an awareness of the sources of our American musical heritage, as well as music from other cultures Respond to a variety of musical styles and moods	using pictures or letters Following the written lyrics in songs with more than one verse Singing multi-cultural songs in various foreign languages Creating rhythmic accompaniments for songs Recognize and perform long and short rhythm patterns Visually representing and naming notes and symbols and understanding equivalencies (VISUAL)		Interac

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.1.2.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning Brainstorming can create new, innovative ideas.
9.1.2.CAP.1	Make a list of different types of jobs and describe the skills associated with each job.
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.

	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.
8.1.2.CS.2	Explain the functions of common software and hardware components of computing systems.
8.2.2.ITH.3	Identify how technology impacts or improves life.

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RL.2.4	Describe how words and phrases (e.g., regular beats, alliteration, rhymes, repeated lines) supply rhythm and meaning in a story, poem, or song.
LA.RI.2.10	Read and comprehend informational texts, including history/social studies, science, and technical texts, at grade level text complexity proficiently with scaffolding as needed.
LA.RF.2.3	Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.
LA.RF.2.4	Read with sufficient accuracy and fluency to support comprehension.
LA.SL.2.1	Participate in collaborative conversations with diverse partners about grade 2 topics and texts with peers and adults in small and larger groups.

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

- Understand that gifted students, just like all students, come to school to learn and be challenged.

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

Classroom pitched and non-pitched instruments

Piano

Interactive smartboard

Standards

1.3A.2.Cr2b	Use iconic or standard notation and/or recording technology to organize and document personal musical ideas.
1.3A.2.Pr5c	Demonstrate knowledge of basic music concepts (e.g., tonality and meter) in music from a variety of cultures selected for performance.
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.
1.3A.2.Cn11	Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural, and historical contexts to deepen understanding.
1.3A.2.Cn11a	Demonstrate understanding of relationships between music and the other arts, other disciplines, varied contexts, and daily life.