June Gr. 3 Music

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

Unit Overview

Creating □ Connecting □ Performing □ Responding

Students explore creating music and rythms using clasroom instruments.

Enduring Understandings

We can create music by using the knowledge we have learned this year about music.

Essential Questions

How do we create music using what we know about rhythm, and music composition?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Demonstrate rhythmic sensitivity to rhythm patterns	Singing, playing and creating songs showing repetition and contrast	Teacher observation	Grade 1
		Performance assessment	
	Plying on pitched and unpitched instruments	Oral/Aural assessment	Classro pitched
	Creating a percussion instrument from ordinary household items	Games	Visual
	Performing rhythms from classroom instruments	Written Quiz	piano

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.5.CI	Creativity and Innovation
9.2.5.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
	An individual's passions, aptitude and skills can affect his/her employment and earning potential.
9.2.5.CAP.1	Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes.
9.2.5.CAP.2	Identify how you might like to earn an income.
9.2.5.CAP.3	Identify qualifications needed to pursue traditional and non-traditional careers and occupations.
	Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.
9.2.5.CAP.4	Explain the reasons why some jobs and careers require specific training, skills, and

	certification (e.g., life guards, child care, medicine, education) and examples of these requirements.
9.4.5.CT.4	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies to different types of problems such as personal, academic, community and global (e.g., 6.1.5.CivicsCM.3).
	Intellectual property rights exist to protect the original works of individuals. It is allowable to use other people's ideas in one's own work provided that proper credit is given to the original source.
9.4.5.DC.4	Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).

Technology and Design Integration

Students will interact with the unit using the Smartboard.

9.4.5.CI	Creativity and Innovation
	Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.
9.4.5.CI.3	Participate in a brainstorming session with individuals with diverse perspectives to expand one's thinking about a topic of curiosity (e.g., 8.2.5.ED.2, 1.5.5.CR1a).
9.4.5.CT.4	Apply critical thinking and problem-solving strategies to different types of problems such as personal, academic, community and global (e.g., 6.1.5.CivicsCM.3).
9.4.5.DC.4	Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).

Interdisciplinary Connections

LA.RI.3.4	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 3 topic or subject area.

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 pre and post assessments to measure 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

Written Quiz

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

Written Quiz

Instructional Materials

Grade 3 Book

Classroom pitched and non-pitched instruments

Visual materials

piano

Interactive smartboard

Standards

1.3A.5.Pr4b	Demonstrate an understanding of the structure and expanded music concepts (e.g., rhythm, pitch, form, harmony) in music selected for performance.
1.3A.5.Pr4c	Analyze selected music by reading and performing using standard notation.
1.3A.5.Pr5a	Apply teacher-provided and established criteria and feedback to evaluate the accuracy and expressiveness of ensemble and personal performance.
1.3A.5.Re8a	Evaluate musical works and performances, applying established criteria, and explain appropriateness to the context citing evidence from the elements of music.
1.3A.5.Cn11	Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural, and historical contexts to deepen understanding.