

# April Music Grade 4

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

## Unit Overview

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Creating ★ Connecting ★ Performing ★ Responding

Continue to explore music and build upon knowledge, skills and analysis of form gained in preceding grades.

## Enduring Understandings

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We can sing, play and create songs showing repetition and contrast.

## Essential Questions

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How do we create music?

## Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Resources
Identify and respond to register, melodic contour, patterns and phrases	Visually and aurally steps, skips and repeats	Teacher observation	Grade 4
Respond to a variety of musical styles and moods	Playing and creating patterns on instruments	Performance assessment	Classroom pitched
Demonstrate rhythmic sensitivity to rhythm patterns	Singing, playing and creating songs showing repetition and contrast	Oral/Aural assessment	Piano
		Games	Beethoven

<p>Recognize repetition and contrast(AB, ABA)</p> <p>Identify and apply tempo and dynamics to express a variety of styles and moods of music, including American and multi-cultural music</p> <p>Demonstrate an understanding of rhythm patterns including syncopation, demonstrate rhythmic sensitivity to and understanding of beat, meter and duration</p>	<p>Visually representing patterns using pictures or letters</p> <p>Playing patterns and visually representing patterns such as:</p>	<p>Written assessment</p> <p>Self evaluation</p> <p>Peer evaluation</p>	<p>Interac</p>
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## **Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills**

WRK.9.2.5.CAP	Career Awareness and Planning
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.1	Evaluate personal likes and dislikes and identify careers that might be suited to personal likes.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.2	Identify how you might like to earn an income.
WRK.9.2.5.CAP.3	Identify qualifications needed to pursue traditional and non-traditional careers and occupations.
WRK.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.
TECH.9.4.5.CI.3	<p>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).</p> <p>Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.</p> <p>An individual’s passions, aptitude and skills can affect his/her employment and earning potential.</p>

## Technology and Design Integration

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CS.3-5.8.1.5.CS.3

Identify potential solutions for simple hardware and software problems using common troubleshooting strategies.

## Interdisciplinary Connections

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LA.RI.4.1

Refer to details and examples in a text and make relevant connections when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.

LA.RI.4.4

Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words or phrases in a text relevant to a grade 4 topic or subject area.

LA.RI.4.7

Interpret information presented visually, orally, or quantitatively (e.g., in charts, graphs, diagrams, time lines, animations, or interactive elements on Web pages) and explain how the information contributes to an understanding of the text in which it appears.

LA.RI.4.10

By the end of year, read and comprehend literary nonfiction at grade level text-complexity or above, with scaffolding as needed.

## Differentiation

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- 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

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

**Modifications and Accommodations used in this unit:**

IEP's and 504 plans will be utilized.

## **Benchmark Assessments**

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**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**

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Teacher observation

Performance assessment

Oral/Aural assessment

Games

Written assessment

Self evaluation

Peer evaluation

## **Summative Assessments**

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**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 assessment

Self evaluation

Peer evaluation

## **Instructional Materials**

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Grade 4 Book

Classroom pitched and non-pitched instruments

Piano

Beethoven/ Symphony #9

Interactive smartboard

## **Standards**

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MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Cr1a	Generate and improvise rhythmic, melodic and harmonic ideas, and simple accompaniment patterns and chord changes. Explain connection to specific purpose and context (e.g., social, cultural, historical).
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Cr2a	Demonstrate developed musical ideas for improvisations, arrangements or compositions to express intent. Explain connection to purpose and context.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Pr5b	Rehearse to refine technical accuracy and expressive qualities to address challenges and show improvement over time.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Re8a	Evaluate musical works and performances, applying established criteria, and explain appropriateness to the context citing evidence from the elements of music.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Cn10a	Demonstrate how interests, knowledge, and skills related to personal choices and intent when creating, performing, and responding to music.