

# Oct. Music Grade 5

Content Area: **Music**  
Course(s):  
Time Period: **October**  
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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There are many different styles of music.

Music reflects different cultures.

Understanding the components that make up music allows us to appreciate and make music.

## Essential Questions

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How do we understand and create music?

## Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Objectives	Suggested Activities	Evaluations	Re
Demonstrate an understanding of rhythm patterns, including dotted rhythms and 6/8 time; demonstrate rhythmic sensitivity to and understanding of beat, meter and duration	Visually identify sixteenth notes rhythms and dotted eighth/sixteenth:	Teacher observation  Peer Evaluation  Performance assessment	Grade  Piano  Class

Identify and apply tempo and dynamics to express a variety of styles and moods of music, including American and multi-cultural music	Speaking, singing, listening to and creating rhythm patterns using syncopation and dotted rhythms	Oral/Aural assessment  Games	pitch  <i>Chim</i>
Identify and develop qualities of good vocal tone	Singing in two-part harmony	Written assessment	Hal L Cards
Distinguish between single tones and two or more tones sounded together	Creating and performing music with more than one part  Recognizing the terms for the following types of chords: “major”, “minor”, “block”, “broken”, and the term “arpeggio”	Self evaluation	Intera

## **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	Creativity and Innovation
TECH.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).
TECH.9.4.5.DC.1	Explain the need for and use of copyrights.
TECH.9.4.5.DC.2	Provide attribution according to intellectual property rights guidelines using public domain or creative commons media.

TECH.9.4.5.DC.4	Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).
TECH.9.4.5.GCA	Global and Cultural Awareness
TECH.9.4.5.GCA.1	Analyze how culture shapes individual and community perspectives and points of view (e.g., 1.1.5.C2a, RL.5.9, 6.1.5.HistoryCC.8).  Curiosity and a willingness to try new ideas (intellectual risk-taking) contributes to the development of creativity and innovation skills.  Culture and geography can shape an individual's experiences and perspectives.  Collaboration with individuals with diverse perspectives can result in new ways of thinking and/or innovative solutions.  An individual's passions, aptitude and skills can affect his/her employment and earning potential.

## Technology and Design Integration

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CS.3-5.8.1.5.CS.2	Model how computer software and hardware work together as a system to accomplish tasks.  Software and hardware work together as a system to accomplish tasks (e.g., sending, receiving, processing, and storing units of information).
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## Interdisciplinary Connections

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LA.RI.5.4	Determine the meaning of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases in a text relevant to a grade 5 topic or subject area.
LA.RI.5.7	Draw on information from multiple print or digital sources, demonstrating the ability to locate an answer to a question quickly or to solve a problem efficiently.
LA.SL.5.1	Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

## 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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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

Peer Evaluation

Performance assessment

Oral/Aural assessment

Games

Written assessment

Self 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

Peer Evaluation

Performance assessment

Oral/Aural assessment

Games

Written assessment

Self evaluation

## **Instructional Materials**

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*Grade 5 Share the Music*

Piano

Classroom pitched and non-pitched instruments

*Chimes of Dunkirk*

Hal Leonard Melody Flash Cards

Interactive smartboard

## Standards

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MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Cr3a	Evaluate, refine and document revisions to personal music, applying collaboratively developed criteria, showing improvement over time and explaining rationale for changes.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Pr4b	Demonstrate an understanding of the structure and expanded music concepts (e.g., rhythm, pitch, form, harmony) in music selected for performance.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Pr5a	Apply teacher-provided and established criteria and feedback to evaluate the accuracy and expressiveness of ensemble and personal performance.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Pr6a	Perform music, alone or with others, with expression, technical accuracy and appropriate interpretation.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Pr6b	Demonstrate performance decorum and audience etiquette appropriate for the context, venue, genre, and style.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Re	Responding
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.Re9a	Demonstrate and explain how the expressive qualities (e.g., dynamics, tempo, timbre, articulation) are used in performers' and personal interpretations to reflect expressive intent.
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.
MU.3-5.1.3A.5.Cn11a	Demonstrate understanding of relationships between music and the other arts, other disciplines, varied contexts, and daily life.