May Music Grade 5

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

Unit Overview

Creating □ Connecting □ Performing □ Responding

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

Enduring Understandings

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

How do we understand and create music?

Instructional Strategies & Learning Activities

Understand the integrative concept that rhythm works together with dynamics, harmony, melody, form and tone color to create music Demonstrate an understanding of rhythm patterns, including dotted rhythms and 6/8 time; demonstrate rhythmic sensitivity to and	Create original *planet raps* based on research completed in class Creating songs and instrumental compositions employing rhythm effectively Comparing the style of one piece to another by	Teacher observation Performance assessment Oral/Aural assessment Games	Grade 5 Book Classroom pitched and non-pitched instruments Piano keyboards

understanding of beat, meter and duration	listening to various instrumental selections Record *planet raps* to accompany power point presentation	Written assessment Self evaluation Peer evaluation	Interactive smartboard individual student chromebooks

Integration of Career Readiness, Life Literacies and Key Skills

9.4.5.CI	Creativity and Innovation
	An individual's passions, aptitude and skills can affect his/her employment and earning potential.
	Collaboration with individuals with diverse perspectives can result in new ways of thinking and/or innovative solutions.
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.
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	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving
	The ability to solve problems effectively begins with gathering data, seeking resources, and applying critical thinking skills.
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.2	Provide attribution according to intellectual property rights guidelines using public domain or creative commons media.
9.4.5.DC.4	Model safe, legal, and ethical behavior when using online or offline technology (e.g., 8.1.5.NI.2).
9.4.5.GCA	Global and Cultural Awareness
	Culture and geography can shape an individual's experiences and perspectives.

Technology and Design Integration

	Software and hardware work together as a system to accomplish tasks (e.g., sending, receiving, processing, and storing units of information).
8.1.5.CS.2	Model how computer software and hardware work together as a system to accomplish tasks. Shared features allow for common troubleshooting strategies that can be effective for many systems.
8.1.5.CS.3	Identify potential solutions for simple hardware and software problems using common troubleshooting strategies.

Interdisciplinary Connections

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.

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 assessment

Self evaluation

Peer evaluation

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 assessment

Self evaluation

Peer evaluation

Instructional Materials

Grade 5 Book

Classroom pitched and non-pitched instruments

Piano

Interactive smartboard

Standards

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).
1.3A.5.Cr2a	Demonstrate developed musical ideas for improvisations, arrangements or compositions to express intent. Explain connection to purpose and context.
1.3A.5.Cr2b	Use standard and/or iconic notation and/or recording technology to document personal rhythmic, melodic and two-chord harmonic musical ideas.
1.3A.5.Pr4a	Demonstrate and explain how the selection of music to perform is influenced by personal interest, knowledge and context as well as the students' technical skill.
1.3A.5.Pr4c	Analyze selected music by reading and performing using standard notation.
1.3A.5.Pr4e	Convey creator's intents through the performers' interpretive decisions of expanded expressive qualities (e.g., dynamics, tempo, timbre, articulation/style).
1.3A.5.Pr6a	Perform music, alone or with others, with expression, technical accuracy and appropriate interpretation.

1.3A.5.Pr6b	Demonstrate performance decorum and audience etiquette appropriate for the context, venue, genre, and style.
1.3A.5.Re7a	Demonstrate and explain, citing evidence, how selected music connects to and is influenced by specific interests, experiences, purposes, or contexts.