PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT



Course Name: Music	Grade Level(s): 2
Department: Humanities	Credits:
BOE Adoption Date: September 2021	Revision Date(s): August 2021

Course Description

Mission Statement

The Pittsgrove Township School District believes in growing all learners to thrive. The district offers an intellectually rigorous, dynamic curriculum aligned to state and national standards coupled with research-based practices in classrooms. The Pittsgrove Township School District strives to highlight critical thinking, problem-solving, intercultural literacy, digital literacy, collaboration, innovation, and a growth mindset as part of the instructional core of learning. The district provides high quality resources to provide young people the knowledge they need to approach the future as leaders and learners.

Curriculum & Instruction Goals

- 1. To ensure students are college and career ready upon graduation
- 2. To vertically and horizontally align curriculum PreK-12 to ensure successful transition of students at each grade level
- 3. To identify individual student strengths and weaknesses utilizing various assessment measures (formative, summative, alternative, etc.) so as to differentiate instruction while meeting the rigor of the applicable content standards
- 4. To improve student achievement as assessed through multiple measures including, but not limited to, state testing, local assessments, and ongoing progress monitoring

How to Read this Document

This curricular document contains both a *pacing guide* and *curriculum units*. The pacing guide serves to communicate an estimated timeframe as to *when* critical knowledge and skills will be taught throughout the year. The pacing, however, may differ slightly depending upon the unique needs of each learner. The *curriculum units* contain more detailed information as to the content, goals, objectives, instructional strategies, resources, and assessments.

NJ Administrative Code and Statutes Key

^=Amistad Law

O=Diversity & Inclusion Law

<>=Holocaust

+=LGBT and Disabilities Law

*=AAPI (Asian American and Pacific Islanders)

\$=Financial Literacy

Use this key to understand where the NJ mandates are being implemented in the K-12 curriculum units.

Pacing Guide

Course Title: Music 2 Prerequisite(s): Music 1

Unit Title	Duration/ Month(s)	Related Standards	Learning Goals	Critical Knowledge and Skills
Unit 1:Patterns of Strong/Weak Beats	1 1/2	VPA.1.1.2.B.CS1 VPA.1.1.2.B.1 VPA.1.1.2.B.2 VPA.1.3.2.B.CS1	Recall the definition of steady beat-Perform steady beat in a song-Define strong beat-Define weak beat-Feel and find the strong and weak beats in music	Understand that the beat stays the same-Understand that patterns of strong and weak beats will determine the meter

Unit 2:Note Durations-Acce nt Marks-Writing Notes and Rests	VPA.1.3.2.B.1 VPA.1.3.2.B.CS3 VPA.1.3.2.B.CS5 VPA.1.3.2.B.CS6	Define Duration-Identify whole, half, quarter and eighth notes-Define accent mark-Notate whole, half, quarter, and beamed eighth notes	Understand that different rhythms represent different lengths of sound-Accurately perform various contrasting durations of sound-Accurately perform accent marks-Compose using contrasting durations
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Unit 3:The	3 Weeks	VPA.1.4.2.A.CS1	Recognize the	Listen to, discuss, analyze and critique the Baroque
Baroque		VPA.1.4.2.A.1	Baroque period as	period as a style, and the leading composers of the
Period-Baroque		VPA.1.4.2.A.2	a time when music	Baroque period
Period		VPA.1.4.2.A.3	was very	
Music-Baroque		VPA.1.4.2.B.CS1	fancy-Name two	
Composers and		VPA.1.4.2.B.CS2 -	famous Baroque	
Orchestra			composers-Define	
			composer-Recogniz	
			e the most notable	
			Baroque	
			composers as	
			Bach, Vivaldi, and	
			Handel	

Unit 4:My Voice		VPA.1.3.2.B.CS2	Define	Understand that the voice/body is an instrument
is an	1	VPA.1.3.2.B.2	diaphragm-Define	and should be treated as such-Understand that
Instrument-		VPA.1.3.2.B.CS4	home tone and	just as all instruments require technique, so does
Singing		VPA.1.3.2.B.4	demonstrate by	the voice/body-Accurately audiate and perform
Solfege-Singing			singing it in a	the home tone in a song and do-mi-sol patterns
Partner Songs			song-Recognize	
			do-mi-sol aurally	

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Unit 5:Adding "issimo"- Crescendo and Decrescendo- Dynamics Create Interest	1	VPA.1.1.2.B.2 VPA.1.1.2.B.CS3 VPA.1.1.2.B.3 VPA.1.3.2.B.CS1	Recall the meaning of forte and piano-Define "issimo"-Define crescendo and decrescendo-Aurall y recognize crescendo and decrescendo in music-Recall that composers use dynamic contrasts to make music more interesting	Understand that musicians employ dynamics to add expression to music-Understand that dynamics can affect how music makes us feel
Unit 6:AB Form and Repeat Sign-ABA Form-ABACA Form	1	VPA.1.3.2.B.1 VPA.1.3.2.B.CS3 VPA.1.3.2.B.CS5 VPA.1.3.2.B.CS6	Recall that a simple, common form is AB or verse/chorus-Expla in that a repeat sign at the end of a section tells us to repeat that section of music	Understand that a repeat sign saves time and space by not having to write a section of music twice

	to judge the accuracy, expressiveness and effectiveness of performance.		
Essential Questions	Why do the strong beats come	first, and the weak beats follow ?	
Assessments How will we know they have gained the knowledge & skills?	 Sing/move to/perform various songs and chants while 	Demonstrate with the body the strong and weak beats in various	Listen, and choose (from three different
	maintaining patterns of strong and weak beats in the body or on instruments.	examples of music while singing a song/performing a chant.	pieces of music) the one selection that exemplifies a pattern of strong and weak beats.
	Listen, and choose (from different pieces of music) the one selection that exemplifies patterns of strong and weak beats.		
Unit Pre-Assessment(s) What do they already know?	Demonstrate with the body the s	teady beat in various examples of music.	

Instructional Strategies/Student Activities	 Direct instruction. Listening (Active/Dyale) Modeling.Guided practice Group work. Making life connection 	actice.		
Instructional/Assessment Scaffolds (Modifications /Accommodations) – planned for prior to instruction	Beat buddy.Graphic measure chart.	 Modified Instrument s. Graphic measure chart. 	 Performance encore. Vary performance format. 	 Music maestro. Rhythm pattern performance.
Differentiated Instructional Methods: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding)	 Vary styles/song selection. Adjust tempos according to skill level. Allow supplementary practice time. 		 Students will perform spe Small group/solo demons Alternative assignments. 	•
Vocabulary Highlight key vocabulary (both Tier II and Tier III words)	Tier 2 • Audiate • Meter			
Integration of Technology SAMR	Google Classroom.			

Interdisciplinary Connections NJ Student Learning Standards	K-PS3-1.2.1-Events have causes that generate observa	able patterns.
21st Century Themes/Skills P21 Framework	 Learning from and working collaboratively with individuals representing diverse cultures, religions and lifestyles in a spirit of mutual respect and open dialogue in personal, work and community contexts. Understanding other nations and cultures, including the use of non-English languages. 	 Critical thinking and problem solving. Communication. Collaboration.
Resources/Materials	 Quaver curriculum. Orff instruments. Contrasting styles/examples of music exemplify 	ying a strong beat.

Course Title: Music-2			
	Meters of 2 and 4-Meter o	f 3-Identifying Mete	er. Trimester 1
			5-8 periods
Content Standards What do we want them to know, understand, & do?	1.3A.2.C r1a: Explore, create and improvise musical ideas using rhythmic and melodic patterns in various meters and tonalities. 1.3A.2.C r2a: Demonstrate and explain perso nal reasons for selecting patterns and ideas for music that represent expressive intent. 1.3A.2.C r2b: Use iconic or standard notation and/or recording technology to organize and document personal musical ideas. 1.3A.2Pr5a: Apply	Learning Goals	 Recognize and perform different styles of songs in meters of 2, 3 and 4. Using the names of fruits as a basis for changing meters, compose rhythms for an African Drum Circle.

Essential Questions	to judge the accuracy, expressiveness and effectiveness of performance. How do strong beats and weak be	eats help us make patterns?	
Assessments How will we know they have gained the knowledge & skills?	 Sing/move to/perform songs and chants while maintaining strong and weak beat patterns in meters of 2,3 and 4. Listen to contrasting examples/styles of music, and determine the correct meter based on the patterns of strong and weak beats. 	Demonstrate with the body/or instruments meters of 2, 3 and various examples of music.	Listen, and choose (from three different pieces of music) the one selection that demonstrates a particular meter.
Unit Pre-Assessment(s) What do they already know?	Eyes closed ears open listening acti	l vity.	
Instructional Strategies/Student Activities	 Direct instruction. Listening (Active/Dyadic). Modeling. Guided practice. Group work. 		

Instructional/Assessment Scaffolds (Modifications /Accommodations) – planned for prior to instruction	Beat buddy.Graphic measure chart.	 Modified Instrument Graphic measure chart. 	Performance encore.Vary performance format.	 Music maestro. Perform rhythm patterns. 	
Differentiated Instructional Methods: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding)	Vary styles/song seleAdjust tempos accorAllow supplementary	ding to skill level.	 Students will perform s Small group/solo demo Alternative assignment 	nstrations.	
Vocabulary Highlight key vocabulary (both Tier II and Tier III words)	Tier 2 Meter Measure				
Integration of Technology SAMR	Google Classroom.				
Interdisciplinary Connections NJ Student Learning Standards	K-PS3-1.2.1-Events have ca	uses that generate obse	ervable patterns.		
21st Century Themes/Skills P21 Framework					

	Learning from and working collaboratively with individuals representing diverse cultures, religions and lifestyles in a spirit of mutual respect and open dialogue in personal, work and community contexts. Understanding other nations and cultures, including the use of non-English languages.	 Critical Thinking and Problem Solving. Communication. Collaboration.
Resources/Materials	Quaver curriculum.Orff instruments.Contrasting styles/examples of music in contrasting styles/examples	sting meters.

Course Title: Music-2			
	Melodic direction, phrases a	and do, mi, sol.	Trimester 2.
			5-8 periods.
Content Standards What do we want them to know, understand, & do?	1.3A.2Pr5b: Rehearse, identify and apply strategies to address interpretive, performance and technical	Learning Goals	 Perform melodies that move by step, skip and repeat. Number the lines and spaces of the treble clef staff, and aurally and visually recognize do, mi and sol. Define and sing a partner song utilizing do, mi and sol.

challenges of music.		
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.		
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1.3A.2.Pr5d: When		
analyzing selected music,		
read and perform		
rhythmic and melodic		
patterns using		
iconic or standard		
notation.		
1.3A.2.Re7b: Describe		
how specific music		
concepts are used to		
support a specific		
purpose in music.		
1.3A.2.Re9a: Apply		
personal and expressive		
preferences in the		
evaluation of music.		

Essential Questions	How do patterns help melodies make sense?			
Assessments How will we know they have gained the knowledge & skills?	 Sing/perform on instruments various do, mi, sol patterns within songs or melodies. Listen, and choose (from different pieces of music) the one selection that exemplifies the use of a do, mi, sol pattern. 	 With the voice or on instruments, perform do, mi, sol patterns by reading from a staff. 	 Listen, and choose from a melody bank, the melodic pattern being demonstrated. 	
Unit Pre-Assessment(s) What do they already know?	While maintaining proper posture an	nd breathing, engage the singing voice producing	strong dynamics and a clear timbre.	
Instructional Strategies/Student Activities	 Direct instruction. Listening (Active/Dyadic). Modeling. Introduce printed scores/to Guided practice. Group work. Learning how to make edu 			
Instructional/Assessment Scaffolds (Modifications /Accommodations) – planned for prior to instruction				

	 Do, mi, sol-mate. Multiple choice. Reduced number of pitches. 	 Performance encore. One line staff. Combine the rhythmic and the melodic.
Differentiated Instructional Methods: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding)	 Using do, mi and sol, the students will do an I play, you play activity with the teacher. Vary styles/song selection. Adjust tempos according to skill level. Allow supplementary practice time. 	 Students will "siren" in the melodic direction instead of accurately producing the pitches. Small group/solo demonstrations. Alternative assignments.
Vocabulary Highlight key vocabulary (both Tier II and Tier III words)	Tier 1 Ascending Descending Tier 2 Audiate	•
Integration of Technology SAMR	Google Classroom	
Interdisciplinary Connections NJ Student Learning Standards	MA.K.K.CC.B.4a-When counting objects, say the none and only one number name and each numbe	name said, tells the number of objects counted. The number

21st Century Themes/Skills P21 Framework		
	 Learning from and working collaboratively with individuals representing diverse cultures, religions and lifestyles in a spirit of mutual respect and open dialogue in personal, work and community contexts. Understanding other nations and cultures, including the use of non-English languages. 	 Productivity and accountability. Leadership and responsibility.
Resources/Materials		
Nesources, waterials	 Quaver curriculum. Orff instruments. Song repertoire .Shower curtain treble clef. 	

Course Title: Music-2					
	AB, ABA, ABACA (Rondo) For	m.			Trimester 2.
					5-8 periods.
Content Standards What do we want them to know, understand, & do?			w form and repeat an ABACA (rondo)	sign, and compose melodies to form.	

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	support a specific			
	purpose in music.			
	1 2 A 2 DoOo, Apply			
	1.3A.2.Re9a: Apply			
	personal and expressive preferences in the			
	evaluation of music			
	evaluation of music			
	1.3A.2.Cn10a:			
	Demonstrate how			
	interests, knowledge and			
	skills relate to personal			
	choices and intent			
	when creating,			
	performing and			
	responding to music.			
	1.3A.2.Cn11a:			
	Demonstrate			
	understanding of			
	relationships between			
	music and the other arts, other			
	disciplines, varied			
	contexts, and daily life.			
	contexts, and daily me.			
Essential Questions	How can we organize music	to make it sound bet	tter?	

Assessments How will we know they have gained the knowledge & skills?	 Listen, sing and move to music in AB and AB form. Use instruments to perform a preselected melody. 	with a partner or partners, arrange those melodies to make and perform an ABACA form.	Using a limited number of instruments (3), improvise an ABACA form.		
Unit Pre-Assessment(s) What do they already know?	 White board listening activity. Students will identify music with repetition. 				
Instructional Strategies/Student Activities	 Direct instruction. Listening (Active/Dyadic). Modeling. Experimentation/improvisation. Guided practice (composition). Group work (combining compositions into song form). 				
Instructional/Assessment Scaffolds (Modifications /Accommodations) – planned					
for prior to instruction	Form fanatic.	 Limit the choice of pitches to be used. Students compose melodies to Allow extra time map out/experir with the compose pitches to be used. Limit the choice pitches to be used. 	ment major and sition. minor tonalities into of composition.		

Differentiated Instructional Methods: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding)	predeterm ined rhythms, or free of rhythm. Give students the choice of the preselected melody to be performed for practice. Use improvisation. Choice of tonality. Vary styles/song selection. Adjust tempos according to skill level. Allow supplementary practice time.	
Vocabulary Highlight key vocabulary (both Tier II and Tier III words)	Tier 2 Form. Verse. Chorus. Repeat.	
Integration of Technology SAMR	 Audacity program Google Classroom 	
Interdisciplinary Connections NJ Student Learning Standards	K-PS3-1.2.1-Events have causes that generate observable patterns. MA.K.K.CC.B.4-Understand the relationship between numbers and quantities; connect c	ounting to cardinality.

21st Century Themes/Skills P21 Framework		
	Learning from and working collaboratively with individuals representing diverse cultures, religions and lifestyles in a spirit of mutual respect and open dialogue in personal, work and community contexts.	 Initiative and self direction Social and cross-cultural skills
	Understanding other nations and cultures, including the use of non-English languages.	
Resources/Materials	 Quaver curriculum. Orff instruments. Song repertoire. Composition examples. Audacity program. Critique sheets. 	

Course Title: Music-2		
	The Baroque Period.	Trimester 3.
		5-8 periods.

Content Standards		Learning Goals	
Content Standards What do we want them to know, understand, & do?	1.3A.2.Pr5e: Demonstrate and explain personal interest in, knowledge about, and purpose of varied musical selections. 1.3A.2.Pr5d: When analyzing selected music, read and perform rhythmic and melodic patterns using iconic or standard notation. 1.3A.2.Pr5e: Demonstrate understanding of basic expressive qualities (e.g., dynamics, tempo) and how creators use them to convey expressive intent. 1.3A.2.Pr6b: Perform appropriately for the audience and purpose.	Learning Goals	 Recognize the Baroque Period was a time when music was very fancy. Define composer and name three Baroque composers. Recall that the Baroque orchestra was small, had no conductor and featured the harpsichord.

Essential Questions	What is an influence, and what ir	nfluences a compos	er to compose?	
Assessments How will we know they have gained the knowledge & skills?	 Perform (on instruments or with the voice) trills, turns and appoggiaturas. Listen, and choose (from different pieces of music) the one selection that exemplifies an example of Baroque music. 		Quirky Quiz (10 ssessment).	 Quaver Quiz Challenge (customizable questions, answer options, number of questions and answer options, time per question).
Unit Pre-Assessment(s) What do they already know?	Four corners.			
Instructional Strategies/Student Activities	 Direct instruction. Listening (Active/Dyadic). Modeling. Guided practice. Group work. Making life connections. 			

Instructional/Assessment Scaffolds (Modifications /Accommodations) – planned for prior to instruction	Mr./Miss Fancy pants.	 Only give two choices when making compariso ns. Utilize Train the Brain feature for extra support. 	 Teacher will select choices when making comparisons. Utilize Train the Brain feature for extra support. 	Identify trills, turns and appoggiaturas in the music.
Differentiated Instructional Methods: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple modes for student to express understanding)	Vary styles/song seleAdjust tempos accorAllow supplementar	ding to skill level.	Small group/solo demonsAlternative assignments.	strations.
Vocabulary Highlight key vocabulary (both Tier II and Tier III words)	Tier 1 Purpose Vocabulary Parallel			
Integration of Technology SAMR	Google Classroom.			

Interdisciplinary Connections NJ Student Learning Standards		
21st Century Themes/Skills P21 Framework		
	1. Learning from and working collaboratively with individuals representing diverse cultures, religions and lifestyles in a spirit of mutual respect and open dialogue in personal, work and community contexts.	 Critical Thinking and Problem Solving. Communication. Collaboration.
	2. Understanding other nations and cultures, including the use of non-English languages.	
Resources/Materials	 Quaver curriculum. Orff instruments. Composer Bio textbooks/activity books. 	

Course Title: Music-2		
	Dynamics add interest (adding "issimo", crescendo	Trimester 3.
	and decrescendo).	5-8 periods.

Content Standards		Learning Goals	
Content Standards What do we want them to know, understand, & do?	1.3A.2.C r2a: Demonstrate and explain perso nal reasons for selecting patterns and ideas for music that represent expressive intent. 1.3A.2.C r2b: Use iconic or standard notation and/or recording technology to organize and document personal musical ideas. 1.3A.2.C r3a: Interpret and apply personal, peer and	Learning Goals	 Recall the definition of forte and piano, and add "issimo", crescendo and decrescendo. Utilize dynamic contrast to make the music more interesting.
	teacher feedback to revise personal music. 1.3A.2.C r3b: Convey expressive intent for a specific purpose by presenting a final version of musical ideas to peers or informal audience.		

	1.3A.2Pr5b: Rehearse, identify and apply strategies to address interpretive, performance and technical challenges of music.		
Essential Questions	How can dynamics build/take aw	ay excitement?	
Assessments How will we know they have			
gained the knowledge & skills?	 Sing/move to/perform various songs and chants which change dynamics within the course of the song/chant. Listen, and choose (from different pieces of music) the one selection that 	 With the body, voice or on instruments, perform a simple song or chant demonstrating appropriate changes in dynamics. Recorded/critiqued performances. 	 Listen, and choose (from different pieces of music) the one selection that exemplifies the greatest variations in dynamics.

Unit Pre-Assessment(s)	exemplifies various changes in dynamics. Eyes closed, ears open listening	activity		
What do they already know?				
Instructional Strategies/Student Activities	 Direct instruction. Listening (Active/Dyadic). Modeling. Guided practice. Group work. Experimentation. 			
Instructional/Assessment Scaffolds (Modifications /Accommodations) – planned for prior to instruction				
joi prior to instruction	Dynamic Duo.Graphic song chart.	Graphic song chart (color	Performance encoInstrument modification.	re. • Additions to instruments.
	 Students answer in native language. 	coded).	 Shorten list of mus elements used. 	• Students switch instruments for different dynamic sections.
Differentiated Instructional Methods: (Multiple means for students to access content and multiple				

modes for student to express understanding)	 Utilize song form template. Story telling/poetry including dynamics to enhance the text. Vary styles/song selection. Adjust tempos according to skill level. Allow supplementary practice time. 	 Experimentation. Improvisation. Small group/solo demonstrations. Alternative assignments. 	
Vocabulary Highlight key vocabulary (both Tier II and Tier III words)	Tier 1 Main idea Symbol		
Integration of Technology SAMR	Audacity Program.Google Classroom.		
Interdisciplinary Connections NJ Student Learning Standards	LA.RF.K.1.A-Follow words from left to right, top to bottom, and page by page. LA.RF.K.1.B-Recognize that spoken words are represented in written language by specific sequences of letters.		
21st Century Themes/Skills P21 Framework			
	Learning from and working collaboratively with individuals representing diverse cultures, religions and lifestyles in a spirit of mutual respect and open dialogue in personal, work and community contexts.	 Initiative and self direction. Social and cross-cultural skills. 	
	Understanding other nations and cultures, including the use of non-English languages.		

Resources/Materials	 Quaver curriculum. Sound graphs. Wind game. Song/chant repertoire.
	 Story/poem. Recording program. Critique rubric.