

Quick Check Form: Kindergarten Music Curriculum

Big Ideas to Emphasize in Kindergarten Music

- Keeping a steady beat.
- Demonstrates the difference among singing, speaking, yelling and whispering voices.
- Opposites in music: loud/soft, fast/slow, high/low, same/different patterns.
- Gains experience with a variety of music and instruments through listening, performing, improvisation, and composing.

By the end of Kindergarten

Students will know:

- Beat or Not a beat.
- Loud/soft
- Fast/Slow
- High/Low

Students will be able to:

- Maintain a beat with teacher help.
- Use a singing voice.
- Recognizes patterns in music.

Core Vocabulary for Kindergarten Music:

Steady beat

High/low

Loud/soft

Slow/fast

Same/different

Yelling voice

Whispering voice

Speaking Voice

Singing Voice

Tips for Parents:

Listen to music with your child:

- Share songs with your child.
- Play recorded music.
- Listen to a wide variety of music:
 - Choral
 - Instrumental
 - Classical
 - Jazz
 - Folk
- Attend live music concerts.
- Attend school concerts (most are free).

Play music games with your child:

- Jump Rope
- Hop Scotch
- Clapping Games
- Marching
- Make rhythm with household items.
- Move rhythmically with your child to your favorite songs.
- Read nursery rhymes.

Do music with your child:

- Sing with your child.
- Encourage your child to use a singing voice outside of their regular speaking voice.
- Sing or play in a community group.
- If you choose private lessons, begin with piano.

Praise your child to build their confidence.

Websites:

San Francisco Symphony Kids:

<http://www.sfskids.org/templates/home.asp?pageid=1>

Classics for Kids (Cincinnati Public Radio):

<http://www.classicsforkids.com/>

National Geographic Music:

<http://worldmusic.nationalgeographic.com/worldmusic/view/page.basic/home>

Quick Check Form: Grade 1 Music Curriculum

Big Ideas to Emphasize in Grade 1 Music

- Keeping a steady beat.
- Singing voice.
- Opposites in music: loud/soft, fast/slow, high/low, same/different patterns.
- Preparation for music literacy (using icons rather than standard notation).
- Experiences music in a variety of forms (AB, ABA, AABA).
- Gains experience with a variety of music and instruments through listening, performing, improvisation, and composing.

By the end of Grade 1

Students will know:

- Rhythm of quarter notes, quarter rests, and eighth-note pairs.
- A staff is made up of 5 lines and 4 spaces.

Students will be able to:

- Accurately echo melodic and rhythmic phrases.
- Identifies melodic phrases that move upward, downward, and stay the same.
- Regularly use an appropriate singing voice.
- Consistently perform a steady beat.
- Apply loud/soft and fast/slow in performance. (dynamics and tempo)

Core Vocabulary for Grade 1 Music:

Tempo
Percussion
Melody

Staff
Rhythm

Tips for Parents:

Listen to music with your child:

- Share songs with your child.
- Play recorded music.
- Listen to a wide variety of music:
 - Choral
 - Instrumental
 - Classical
 - Jazz
 - Folk
- Attend live music concerts.
- Attend school concerts (most are free).

Play music games with your child:

- Jump Rope
- Hop Scotch
- Clapping Games
- Marching
- Make rhythm with household items.
- Move rhythmically with your child to your favorite songs.
- Read nursery rhymes.

Do music with your child:

- Sing with your child.
- Encourage your child to use a singing voice outside of their regular speaking voice.
- Sing or play in a community group.
- If you choose private lessons, begin with piano.

Praise your child to build their confidence.

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Quick Check Form: Grade 2 Music Curriculum

Big Ideas to Emphasize in Grade 2 Music

- Integrates different types of musical elements. (Melody, Rhythm, Tempo, Dynamics)
- Sings relatively in tune (increasingly able to match contour, pitch and basic intervals).
- Reads standard rhythmic notation (quarter notes, quarter rests, eighth notes).
- Identifies music in a variety of forms (AB, ABA, AABA)
- Gains experience with a variety of music and instruments through listening, performing, improvisation, and composing.

By the end of Grade 2

Students will know:

- Various styles of music.
- Melodic traits (high, low, stay-the-same)

Students will be able to:

- Consistently perform rhythms with a steady beat.
- Read, write and create rhythms using quarter notes and rests, and paired eighth notes.
- Identify steps, skips and repeated notes on the staff.
- Consistently use singing voice.
- Identify percussion instruments by sight and sound.
- Identify different styles of music.

Core Vocabulary for Grade 2 Music:

Staff

Interval

Dynamics – piano (*p*), forte (*f*)

Pitch

Quarter Notes

Quarter Rest

Eighth Notes

Tips for Parents:

Listen to music with your child:

- Share songs with your child.
- Play recorded music.
- Listen to a wide variety of music:
 - Choral
 - Instrumental
 - Classical
 - Jazz
 - Folk
- Attend live music concerts.
- Attend school concerts (most are free).

Play music games with your child:

- Jump Rope
- Hop Scotch
- Clapping Games
- Marching
- Make rhythm with household items.
- Move rhythmically with your child to your favorite songs.
- Read nursery rhymes.

Do music with your child:

- Sing with your child.
- Encourage your child to use a singing voice outside of their regular speaking voice.
- Sing or play in a community group.
- If you choose private lessons, begin with piano.

Praise your child to build their confidence.

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Quick Check Form: Grade 3 Music Curriculum

Big Ideas to Emphasize in Grade 3 Music

- Read, write and create notation including both rhythmic and melodic elements.
- Sings basic harmony (rounds and partner songs).
- Create music in a variety of forms (AB, ABA, AABA).
- Understands that sound is vibration.
- Gains experience with a variety of music styles and cultures through listening, performing, improvisation, and composing.

By the end of Grade 3

Students will know:

- That notation includes rhythmic and melodic elements.

Students will be able to:

- Identify orchestral families by sight and sound.
- Students will be able to read sixteenth notes and half notes.

Core Vocabulary for Grade 3 Music:

Half Notes

Sixteenth Notes

Timbre

Vibration

Posture

Dynamics – mezzo forte (*mf*), mezzo piano (*mp*), fortissimo (*ff*), pianissimo (*pp*)

Tips for Parents:

Listen to music with your child:

- Share songs with your child.
- Play recorded music.
- Listen to a wide variety of music:
 - Choral
 - Instrumental
 - Classical
 - Jazz
 - Folk
- Attend live music concerts.
- Attend school concerts (most are free).

Play music games with your child:

- Jump Rope
- Hop Scotch
- Clapping Games
- Marching
- Make rhythm with household items.
- Move rhythmically with your child to your favorite songs.
- Read nursery rhymes.

Do music with your child:

- Sing with your child.
- Encourage your child to use a singing voice outside of their regular speaking voice.
- Sing or play in a community group.
- If you choose private lessons, begin with piano.

Praise your child to build their confidence.

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Quick Check Form: Grade 4 Music Curriculum

Big Ideas to Emphasize in Grade 4 Music

- Identify and write absolute pitch names in the treble clef staff.
- Demonstrates proper technique on at least one pitched instrument (recorder or barred instrument).
- Understand the symbols and structure of musical form.
- Increasing knowledge of individual instruments.
- Read, write and create notation including both rhythmic and melodic elements.
- Sings basic harmony (rounds and partner songs).
- Gains experience with a variety of music styles and cultures through listening, performing, improvisation, and composing.

By the end of Grade 4

Students will know:

- Pitch names on treble clef staff.

Students will be able to:

- Identify orchestral families and specific instruments by sight and sound.
- Play a simple melody on a pitched instrument.
- Identify and create music in a variety of forms.
- Demonstrate proper technique on at least one pitched instrument.

Core Vocabulary for Grade 4 Music:

Treble Clef	Dotted half note	2 nd Ending	Repeat Sign
Strings	Whole notes	Fermata	DC al fine/coda
Woodwind	Whole rest	Bar Line	DS al fine/coda
Brass	Time signature	Double Bar Line	Coda
Percussion	1 st Ending		

Tips for Parents:

Listen to music with your child:

- Share songs with your child.
- Play recorded music.
- Listen to a wide variety of music:
 - Choral
 - Instrumental
 - Classical
 - Jazz
 - Folk
- Attend live music concerts.
- Attend school concerts (most are free).

Play music games with your child:

- Jump Rope
- Hop Scotch
- Clapping Games
- Marching
- Make rhythm with household items.
- Move rhythmically with your child to your favorite songs.
- Read nursery rhymes.

Do music with your child:

- Sing with your child.
- Encourage your child to use a singing voice outside of their regular speaking voice.
- Sing or play in a community group.
- If you choose private lessons, begin with piano.

Praise your child to build their confidence.

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Quick Check Form: Grade 5 Music Curriculum

Big Ideas to Emphasize in Grade 5 Music

- Increasing mastery on a pitched instrument, both alone and ensemble playing.
- Understands basic concepts of ensemble performance (balance and blend).
- Create music using the symbols and structure of musical form.
- Read, write and create notation including both rhythmic and melodic elements.
- Sings 2-part harmony.
- Awareness of music opportunities beyond elementary school.
- Gains experience with a variety of music styles and cultures through listening, performing, improvisation, and composing.

By the end of Grade 5:

Students will know:

- Basic notation on the treble clef staff.
- Rhythms of increasing complexity (syncopation, tika-ti, ti-tika, triplets)

Students will be able to:

- Aurally discriminate between major and minor tonalities.
- Make decisions about their musical future.
- Compose and perform a melody on a pitched instrument.

Core Vocabulary for Grade 5 Music:

Fermata
Major
Minor

Theme
Variation
Syncopation

Triplet
Diction
Phrasing

Tips for Parents:

Listen to music with your child:

- Share songs with your child.
- Play recorded music.
- Listen to a wide variety of music:
 - Choral
 - Instrumental
 - Classical
 - Jazz
 - Folk
- Attend live music concerts.
- Attend school concerts (most are free).

Play music games with your child:

- Jump Rope
- Hop Scotch
- Clapping Games
- Marching
- Make rhythm with household items.
- Move rhythmically with your child to your favorite songs.
- Read nursery rhymes.

Do music with your child:

- Sing with your child.
- Encourage your child to use a singing voice outside of their regular speaking voice.
- Sing or play in a community group.
- If you choose private lessons, begin with piano.

Praise your child to build their confidence.

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