

GRADE Los Angeles Unified School District – Arts Education Branch Elementary Music Instruction Guide

Module 1: Making Music with Singing and Playing

Module 2: Learning the Written Language of Music

Module 3: Learning About Music in Our Community and World Module 4: Expressing Ideas and Feelings Through Music"

Kindergarten Theme	Music is all around us.				
Enduring Understanding	Music involves my body, mind and feelings. Essential Questions • How can I make music with my friends? • How does music make me feel? • How can I use my body to move with the music?				
California Standards Addressed	1.2	Identify and describe basic elements in music (e.g. high/low, fast/slow, loud/soft, beat).			
	2.1	Use the singing voice to echo short melodic patterns.			
	2.3	2.3 Play instruments and move or verbalize to demonstrate awareness of beat, tempo, dynamics, and melodic direction.			
	2.2	Sing ago appropriate songs from memory			
	3.2	3.2 Sing and play simple singing games from various cultures.			
Sample Performance Task	 Using your singing voice (head voice), sing a song in tune and move with the music. <u>Suggested Rubric</u> Students sing the song from memory with accurate pitch and rhythm Students sing the song in their head voice 				
	 Students sing the song in their head voice Students respond to the music with appropriate movements. Students show the steady beat with their movements 				

Developing Concepts

1. Vocal Development: We can use our voice	es in different	ways.	
Knowledge		Skills	
Singing voice Speaking voice Shouting (or calling) voice Whisper voice Echo/imitation Steady beat (a pulse like your heartbeat) Body percussion (pat, clap) High sounds Low sounds Sounds moving up/down	 sp Ch Siz M 	 Differentiate between types of voices: speak, sing, shout, whisper Chant a rhyme Sing in a head tone Match pitch Copy what is heard (echo-sing) 	
SUGGE Sources: (Kindergarten Gra			
MM= <u>Making Music:</u> 2008 California Editic			
FOCUS	SOURCE	SONGS/ACTIVITIES	
 Differentiate between speaking, singing, shouting, and whispering 1. Explore different voices. Speaking Speak a short phase Say your name Speak a familiar rhyme Singing Students copy siren or roller-coaster sounds, up and down on an oo vowel. Using head voice, sing a familiar song Using head voice, sing your name on <i>So-Mi</i> (minor third) Shouting Use your outside voice Shout your name 	ММ	Voice Choice Resource Book, p. G-6 (Activity Master 5) Resource Book, p. B-7 (Assessment: Voices) <i>Candy Man, Salty Dog</i> Chants/Speech 1,2,3,4 Jack Be Nimble Hickory Dickory Dock Number One, Touch Your Tongue Songs Andy Pandy Bluebird Busy Buzzy Bee Hello There	
 Whisper Whisper Whisper a secret Whisper your name 	Other	Twinkle, Twinkle ABC Song Eency Weency Spider Twinkle Twinkle	
 High and Low Sounds Identify environmental sounds as high or low 	ММ	<i>Three Little Pigs</i> – Resource Book p. D-5	

• Use movements, actions to	
demonstrate	Listening:
• Animal sounds high and low (e.g., birds	Sound Montage
and bears)	(Environmental Sounds) "Is
 Sing/speak high and low sounds . 	the Sound High or Low
 Sing or speak like Mickey Mouse 	(sound montage)
	• The Aviary" and "The
• Sing or speak like a giant.	
	Elephant" from Carnival of
Up and Down	the Animals-
• Use your voice to sing up and down.	• Resource Book p. D-6
• Use body movement to show higher	
and lower sounds in melodies.	Songs:
	Andy Pandy
	Bluebird, Bluebird
	• I'm Tall, I'm Small p.18
	• I'm a Kangaroo p. 44
	• Here I Go! p. 72
	• Mary Wore Her Red Dress p.
	74
	• Sing a Little Song p. 30
	• Buzzy Buzzy Bee p. 76
	Speech pieces:
	• <i>Hickory, Dickory, Dare</i> p. 18
	• Jack and Jill p. 47
	Humpty Dumpty p.47
	Resource Book:
	• Assessment, High and Low p.
	B-4
	• Assessment, High and Low p.
	B-6

2. SINGING: We can use our singing voice to have a conversation.			
Knowledge	Skills		
Echo/Imitation	• Echo sing simple songs using <i>So-Mi-</i>		
Question and Answer	La.		
Call/Response	• Echo sing simple songs with consistent melodic patterns with range of up to six tones.		
	• Echo sing a phrase.		
	• Sing a response to a sung question.		
	• Sing in a head tone.		

E.

	• Ma	tch pitch.	
SUGGESTED STEPS Sources: (Kindergarten Grade Books, unless otherwise stated) MM= <u>Making Music:</u> 2008 California Edition, STM=Share the Music, MC=Music Connection			
FOCUS	SOURCE	SONGS/ACTIVITIES	
 Teach students to echo short phrases and match pitch. Sing songs and greetings using <i>La</i>, <i>So</i>, <i>Mi</i> and use body movement to show the sounds, e.g.: 	MM MM1	Hello There Sing a Little Song Sugar "Shuga" Bee Sing About Martin Down By the Bay	
 Hands on head for <i>La</i> Hands on shoulders for <i>So</i>, 	STM	Sing About Martin	
 Hands on hips or stomach for <i>Mi</i> Discuss the meaning of "echo." Echo-sing short phrases of songs while keeping the beat. 	Other	I Am a Pizza (Charlotte Diamond)	
 Sing question/answer or call/response songs. Listen to Call/Response songs and distinguish parts Call and response can have the same melody with different words Call and the response can have different melodies and different words Listen to the Call and sing the Response Sing a question and have students answer with their singing voice. 	MM	Who Has the Penny? I Got a Letter This Morning Dinner Music Just from the Kitchen Goin' on a Picnic Hi-Dee-Roon Dinner Music p. 70 Listening: I Can Copy That	

3. STEADY BEAT: Music has a steady beat.			
Knowledge	Skills		
 Steady beat is a steady pulse like your heartbeat Body percussion (pat, clap) Names of classroom instruments and how they are used 	 Find the steady beat in music. Pat the steady beat while singing or chanting. Move and respond to the steady beat using non-locomotor movements. Play classroom instruments with the steady beat while listening to music. 		

SUGGESTED STEPS			
Sources: (Kindergarten Grade Books, unless otherwise stated) MM= <u>Making Music:</u> 2008 California Edition, STM=Share the Music, MC=Music Connection			
FOCUS	SOURCE	SONGS/ACTIVITIES	
 Recognize and respond to the steady beat. Listen to music with a strong steady beat. Use non-locomotor movements to show the steady beat. Pat the steady beat with bilateral movement: Use music with different tempos Use different styles of music Clap the steady beat. Play rhythm instruments with the steady beat. 	MM STM1	Semper Fidelis (Sousa) Beat of the Tango, The Arkansas Traveler/Angeline the Baker Love for Three Oranges, "March" Planxty Madame Maxwell Fiesta, "Tarantella" Sonata No. 11 (K. 331), "Turkish Rondo" Le Jig Français Resource Book, p. B-8 (Assessment: Steady Beat) Resource Book, p. G-27 Radetzky March	
 Differentiate between beat/no beat Try to find a steady beat in music you hear. Show pictures of things that make sound and ask children which ones have a steady beat. 	MM MM1	Resource book, p. G-10 Semper Fidelis (Sousa) Beat of the Tango, The Arkansas Traveler/Angeline the Baker Silver Apples of the Moon	
 Ask students to name other things that make a steady beat (dripping faucet, rocking chair, swing). Reinforce with movement and pantomime. Listen to music and decide whether or not it has a steady beat. Use movements to show steady beat and no steady beat. 	STM1	(Listening) Music from Bali	
Sing and pat the steady beat to a familiar song	MM	Eency Weency Spider Blue Bird The Alphabet Song, The Farmer in the Dell, Happy Birthday to You Twinkle, Twinkle	

Knowledge		Skills
Space Bubble Walk Run March Jump Crawl Skip Gallop Tiptoe Wiggle Stomp Body parts: head, shoulders, hips, knees, toes, etc.	Skills• Copy movements.• Keep personal space when moving.• Respond to music of different styles with appropriate movements.• Find the steady beat in music.• Pat the steady beat while singing or chanting.• Move and respond to the steady beat using locomotor and non-locomotor movements.• Play classroom instruments with the steady beat while listening to music.	
Succes	TED STEPS	
Sources: (Kindergarten Grade		otherwise stated)
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FOCUS	SOURCE	SONGS/ACTIVITIES
 Use locomotor and non-locomotor movements to respond to music you hear and sing. Set guidelines for moving in a classroom Use a "space bubble" to define your personal space Listen and respond to directions in songs Use non-locomotor movement Pat Clap Touch/ identify body parts Head Shoulders Knees Toes Use a variety of loco-motor movement appropriate to the music that indicates an understanding of the steady beat. Develop a movement repertoire: See vocabulary list 	MM Other	Copycat Bonga A New Way to Walk Oliver Twist Mary Ann Circle 'Round the Zero If You're Happy Juanito (Little Johnny) Clap, Wiggle, and Stomp Ikhanda, maslombe (My Head and My Shoulders) Hi-dee-roon Jim Along Josie Nanny Goat Tap, Tap, Tap Johnny Mr. Brown Resource Book, p. G-9 (Ways We Move) Hokey Pokey

 Create awareness of fast and slow Respond to the tempo of the music with appropriate movements Show awareness of tempo changes by changing movements 	MM	Resource Book, p. B-9 Listening: • Little Train of the Caipira • Carmina Burana: "Chramer, gip die Varwe mir" • Tsar Saltan, "Flight of the Bumblebee"(fast) • "Mbira" (fast) • "Farewell to Stromness" (slow) Resource Book: Resource Book, p. B-9
 Create awareness of loud and soft. Respond to the dynamics of the music with appropriate movements Show awareness of the dynamics by changing movements 	ММ	 Listening: Louds and Softs of the Seasons (sound montage) CD 1-3 Songs: Grizzly Bear, p. 3, Big Book p. 6 Resource Book: Assessment- Loud and Soft p. B-3 Assessment- Loud and Soft p. B-5