

Music: Grade 5

SEE PAGE 3, "The Arts in the Curriculum."

<u>TEACHERS:</u> In schools, lessons on music should feature activities and works that illustrate important musical concepts and terms, and should introduce important composers and works. When appropriate, topics in music may be linked to topics in other disciplines.

The following guidelines focus on content, not performance skills, though many concepts are best learned through active practice (singing, clapping rhythms, playing instruments, etc.).

I. Elements of Music

 Through participation, become familiar with basic elements of music (rhythm, melody, harmony, form, timbre, etc.).

Recognize a steady beat, accents, and the downbeat; play a steady beat, a simple rhythm pattern, simultaneous rhythm patterns, and syncopation patterns.

Discriminate between fast and slow; gradually slowing down and getting faster; accelerando and ritardando.

Discriminate between differences in pitch: high and low.

Discriminate between loud and quiet; gradually increasing and decreasing volume; *crescendo* and *decrescendo*.

Understand *legato* (smoothly flowing progression of notes) and *staccato* (crisp, distinct notes).

Sing unaccompanied, accompanied, and in unison.

Recognize harmony; sing rounds and canons; two- and three-part singing.

Recognize introduction, interlude, and coda in musical selections.

Recognize verse and refrain.

Continue work with timbre and phrasing.

Recognize theme and variations.

Sing or play simple melodies while reading scores.

· Understand the following notation and terms:

names of lines and spaces in the treble clef; middle C

 $lac{1}{2}$ treble clef, \equiv staff, bar line, double bar line, measure, repeat signs

whole note, half note, quarter note, beighth note

whole rest, half rest, quarter rest, eighth rest

grouped sixteenth notes

tied notes and dotted notes

sharps , flats

Da capo [D.C.] al fine

meter signature: $\frac{4}{4}$ or common time $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$

quiet pp p mp loud ff f mf

Music



II. Listening and Understanding

TEACHERS: Expose children to a wide range of music, including children's music, popular instrumental music, and music from various cultures.

A. COMPOSERS AND THEIR MUSIC

<u>TEACHERS:</u> Provide brief, child-friendly biographical profiles of the following composers, and listen to representative works:

- Ludwig van Beethoven, Symphony No. 5
- Modest Mussorgsky, Pictures at an Exhibition (as orchestrated by Ravel)

B. MUSICAL CONNECTIONS

TEACHERS: Introduce children to the following works in connection with topics in other disciplines:

- Music from the Renaissance (such as choral works of Josquin Desprez; lute songs by John Dowland)
- Felix Mendelssohn, Overture, Scherzo, and Wedding March from A Midsummer Night's Dream

III. American Musical Traditions

Spirituals

Originated by African-Americans, many spirituals go back to the days of slavery. Familiar spirituals, such as:

Down by the Riverside Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child

Wayfaring Stranger

Waytaring Stranger We Shall Overcome

IV. Songs

Battle Hymn of the Republic Danny Boy Dona Nobis Pacem (round) Git Along Little Dogies God Bless America Greensleeves The Happy Wanderer Havah Nagilah If I Had a Hammer Red River Valley Sakura Shenandoah Sweet Betsy from Pike

Note: Children were introduced to Beethoven in grade 2.

See also below, Songs, "Greensleeves"; and see World History 5, The Renaissance.

See also Language Arts 5, Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream.

Note: Spirituals introduced in earlier grades include "Swing Low Sweet Chariot," "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands," and "This Little Light of Mine."

See also above, III. American Musical Traditions, Spirituals.

See also American History 5, Civil War, re "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Also, you may wish to recall songs from grade 2: "Dixie," "Follow the Drinking Gourd," and "When Johnny Comes Marching Home."