	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
	Sounds Around Us	Four Seasons	Rhythm Stories	Children's Music Part 1	Children's Music Part 2	Working Together
	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:
	How we Organise Ourselves	How the World Works	How we Express Ourselves	Who We Are	Where we are in Place/Time	Sharing the Planet
	Learner Profile: Inquirers,	Learner Profile: Reflective,	Learner Profile:	Learner Profile: Thinkers,	Learner Profile: Caring,	Learner Profile: Reflective,
	Communicators	Risk Takers	Communication, Knowledgable	Open-minded	Principled	Knowledgable
	Central Idea:	Central Idea:		Central Idea:	Central Idea:	Central Idea:
	Sounds around us can help us	Seasons involve repetition and	Central Idea:	As we learn about characters	Different cultures use music to	The world is a place where
	discover new ways of organising our thoughts.	change.	Patterns exist in stories and speech that move our bodies	from other stories, we explore who we are, how other abildron play and how music	tell the stories of their people in different times and places.	ideas and knowledge are continually developing.
	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	and communicate sounds.	children play and how music changes us.		Key Concepts:
	Form, Connection	Change, Function		-		Causation, Perspective
			Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	
	Related Concepts: Structure, patterns, similarities,	Related Concepts: Growth, cycles,	Connection, Perspective	Reflection, Causation	Function, Responsibility	Related Concepts: Sequences, pattern, impact,
	differences, relationships	transformation, behaviour	Related Concepts: Relationships, systems,	Related Concepts: Review, evidence, behaviour,	Related Concepts: Communication, pattern, role,	subjectivity, opinion
	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:	interdependence, opinions	sequences, pattern	values, initiative	Lines of Inquiry:
	Singing and moving can be	Music can be used to				Music can be expressed in
	used to create musical ideas.	portray different themes	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:	many modes
	How do Pitches help the	Music is constantly	<ul> <li>Everything around has it's</li> </ul>	Children around the world	Children around the world	Technology is used to
	<ul><li>music tell stories</li><li>Music can be used to</li></ul>	<ul><li>changing</li><li>Music can be used for</li></ul>	<ul><li>own unique sound</li><li>Music is everywhere</li></ul>	<ul><li>sing and play similar game</li><li>Stories and characters are</li></ul>	<ul><li>sing and play similar games</li><li>Music is a universal</li></ul>	capture, document and turn ideas into our own musical
	convey many ideas.	different purposes.	<ul> <li>We can discover new ways</li> </ul>	enhanced with music	language	expression
	convey many ideas.		of listening	The difference between	<ul> <li>How other cultures dance,</li> </ul>	0,010331011
	Attitudes:	Attitudes:		fantasy and reality	sing and tell their history	Attitudes:
	Respect	Confidence	Attitudes:		through music.	Creativity
	Cooperation	Commitment	Creativity	Attitudes:		Cooperation
(1	Curiosity	<ul> <li>Independence</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Cooperation</li><li>Independence</li></ul>	<ul><li> Appreciation</li><li> Creativity</li></ul>	<ul><li>Attitudes:</li><li>Appreciation</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Independence</li> </ul>
				<ul><li>Empathy</li></ul>	<ul><li>Appreciation</li><li>Respect</li></ul>	Transdisciplinary Skills:
				Linpatry	<ul> <li>Independence</li> </ul>	Research Skills
	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Transdisciplinary Skills:	·	
	Self Management Skills	Thinking Skills	Communication Skills	Social Skills	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Pedagogy Focus:
	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	Social Skills	<ul><li>Students Learn About</li><li>Glockenspiels (mallet</li></ul>
	Students Learn About	Students Learn About	Students Learn About	Students Learn About	Pedagogy Focus:	instrument development)
	Solfege notes	<ul> <li>Good singing / Pitch</li> </ul>	Patterns & sequences (like	Rhythmic patterns using	Students Learn About	Building Techniques around
	Graphic Notation	recognition	coding) but with Pitch, rhythm,	animal names and stories	<ul> <li>Different cultures</li> </ul>	the world
		Kodaly Hand Signs	structure.	whole to 16th notes	Songs from different parts of	
	Students Learn To	<ul> <li>Hand percussion</li> </ul>	Rhythm fragments (on cards)     Students Learn To	Melodic & Rhythmic	<ul><li>the world</li><li>Dances from around the</li></ul>	<ul><li>Students Learn To</li><li>Sing/play different styles</li></ul>
	<ul><li>Sing with Kodaly hand-signs</li><li>Draw graphic notation</li></ul>	Students Learn To	Sing/dance in smaller to	<ul><li> hrasing</li><li> Movement to tell stories</li></ul>	• Dances from around the world	<ul> <li>Sing/play different styles</li> <li>Create melodies like</li> </ul>
	Braw graphic riotation	<ul> <li>Develop pitch recognition</li> </ul>	larger structures (binary &		Students Learn To	buildings (big bigger biggest)
	Assessment(s):	<ul> <li>Sing with Kodaly Hand</li> </ul>	ternary)	Students Learn To	<ul> <li>Sing songs from around the</li> </ul>	Integrate technology in
	F1: Successful singing	Signs	<ul> <li>Manipulate Lego for note/</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Build on patterns from last</li> </ul>	world in their own languages	expressing their ideas
	F2: Drawing pitch shapes	Utilize hand percussion	rhythm structures	unit (melodic, rhythmic)	<ul> <li>Do a solfeggi notation of</li> </ul>	Accessment(-)-
	F3: Body percussion S1: Singing and moving based	instruments	<ul> <li>Compare simple melodic patterns in solfege to each</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Rhythmic divisions</li><li>Dance to tell a story</li></ul>	these songs.	Assessment(s): F1: Singing in solfeggi echo,
	on the book 'Going on a Bear	Assessment(s):	other (nursery rhymes).	<ul> <li>Create soundscapes with</li> </ul>	Assessment(s):	together / individually
	Hunt'	F1: Successful singing/signing	Assessment(s):	real and digital instruments	F1: Dreidle	F2: Playing melody from
		F2: Graphic notation of four	F1: Singing taught songs	-	F2: Frere jacques	building skyscrapers idea
	Stimulus: Going on a Bear	seasons	F2: Body percussion/dance	Assessment(s):	F3: ASL Songs	F3: Performing the classroom
	Hunt, Mr. Brown/Blue, Mr.	S1: 4 themes of Four Seasons	F3: Ra Ra 'Rainy Day' /	F1: Chants based on the story	S4: Successful notation and	arrangement of The Garden / Dark Night
	Turkey/Duck, Buzzy Bee, Kodaly early years repertoire	carried out on xylophones	'Favourite Sound' performance S1: Concert/Presentation	F2: Graphic notation of the story themes	signing of all three songs.	S4: iPad Task recording their

Kodaly early years repertoire taught with Orff Approach.	<b>Stimulus:</b> Four Seasons (Vivaldi), Johnny works with 1	S1: Concert/Presentation	story themes F3: Development of own themes for a character from	<b>Stimulus:</b> Dreidle, Frere Jacques, La Cucaracha, ASL	S4: iPad Task recording their own story and music.
	hammer, 1 Little Buzzy Bee	Lion, My Body Makes Music,	the story S1: Successful singing/graphic notation of own theme.	songs,	<b>Stimulus:</b> Orff Schulwerk + Big Bigger Biggest Skyscraper excerpts.

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	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
	Rhythm Stories	Eine Kleine Nacht Musik	Rhyme & Rhythm	Symbols & Sounds Part 1	Symbols & Sounds Part 2	Writing our Music
	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> How we Organise Ourselves	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> How the World Works	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> How we Express Ourselves	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Who We Are	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Where we are in Place/Time	Transdisciplinary: Sharing the Planet
	Learner Profile: Inquirers, Communicators	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Communication, Knowledgable	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Thinkers, Open-minded	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Caring, Principled	Learner Profile: Reflective, Knowledgable
	<b>Central Idea:</b> Patterns can be organised from speech and sound.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Repetition is an important part of how things work.	Central Idea: Patterns exist in stories and speech that moves our bodies.	<b>Central Idea:</b> We learn about what we can do from what we create.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Ancient cultures use symbols to tell the stories of their people.	<b>Central Idea:</b> The world is a big place with many ways to depict sound.
	Key Concepts: Form, Connection	Key Concepts: Change, Function	Key Concepts: Connection, Perspective	Key Concepts: Reflection, Causation	Key Concepts: Function, Responsibility	Key Concepts: Causation, Perspective
	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Structure, patterns, similarities, differences, relationships	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Growth, cycles, transformation, behaviour	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Relationships, systems, interdependence, opinions	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Review, evidence, behaviour, sequences, pattern	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Communication, pattern, role, values, initiative	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Sequences, pattern, impact, subjectivity, opinion
	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>How do we identify rhythm?</li> <li>What patterns are found around us?</li> <li>What do we learn from making our own patterns?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>What do shapes tell us about music?</li> <li>How important is repetition?</li> <li>How can we repeat patterns?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>How do words = patterns?</li> <li>What is the relationship between sound and vocables?</li> <li>What rhymes do we know that move our bodies?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>How do I use my imagination?</li> <li>Does what we create make us who we are?</li> <li>Can we learn about other creations?</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Lines of Inquiry:</li><li>What symbols do we know?</li><li>Why are symbols important?</li><li>How can we use symbols to tell stories?</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>How can we notate sound?</li> <li>Are there other ways to record sound?</li> <li>Why do we record and document our creations?</li> </ul>
	Attitudes: • Respect • Cooperation • Curiosity	Attitudes: • Confidence • Commitment • Independence	Attitudes: • Creativity • Cooperation • Independence	Attitudes: • Appreciation • Creativity • Empathy	Attitudes: • Appreciation • Respect • Independence	Attitudes: • Creativity • Cooperation • Independence
	<ul><li>Transdisciplinary Skills:</li><li>Self Management Skills</li></ul>	<ul><li>Transdisciplinary Skills:</li><li>Thinking Skills</li></ul>	<ul><li>Transdisciplinary Skills:</li><li>Communication Skills</li></ul>	<ul><li>Transdisciplinary Skills:</li><li>Social Skills</li></ul>	<ul><li>Transdisciplinary Skills:</li><li>Social Skills</li></ul>	<ul><li>Transdisciplinary Skills:</li><li>Research Skills</li></ul>
(2	<ul> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Beats in 4 and 2</li> <li>Pattern rhymes and songs for partners or groups</li> <li>High and low pitches (range of 5th) with hand signing</li> <li>Call and response patterns</li> <li>Solo and group singing with pitch awareness</li> <li>Responses to beat</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Beats in 4, 2 and 3</li> <li>Repeating pluses and accents</li> <li>Body percussion</li> <li>Solfeggi Do to Lah</li> <li>Call and response patterns</li> <li>Solo and group singing with pitch and rhythm awareness</li> <li>Identifying repetition in Mozart</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Rhymes</li> <li>Pulse, beat, subdivision</li> <li>Notes names and values</li> <li>solo chanting</li> <li>Singing with accompaniment</li> <li>Performing live</li> <li>Solo and group singing with rhythm and pitch awareness</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Rhythmic patterns using animal names and stories from Indigenous Australia</li> <li>Pulse and accompaniment</li> <li>Melodic &amp; Rhythmic singing (monophonic)</li> <li>Movement to tell stories while signing</li> <li>Graphic notation for storytelling</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Indigenous music around the world</li> <li>Rhythm cycles, patterns and ostinatos</li> <li>Notation both graphic and traditional</li> <li>How to listen to music</li> <li>Different world instruments</li> <li>Expressive speech with movement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Beats - semi quavers (16ths to semibreves (whole notes)</li> <li>Writing ostinatos</li> <li>Tonic Borduns</li> <li>Songs in Pentatonic</li> <li>Theme &amp; Variation</li> <li>Beat competency</li> <li>Solfeggi Do to Do</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Clap and play in 2 and 4</li> <li>Create word patterns and identify beats</li> <li>Sing, draw and respond to high and low pitches</li> <li>Play with call and response patterns</li> <li>Participate and lead others in group singing</li> <li>Coordinate movements to beat and pulse</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Clap and echo in 4,3,2</li> <li>Move and use body percussion from repeated patterns</li> <li>Sing in solfeggi (building on last unit) Mozart's themes</li> <li>Notate in colour Mozart's themes</li> <li>Sing and perform melodies on the xylophones</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Repeat rhymes and patterns</li> <li>Clap and perform pulse, beat and subdivisions</li> <li>Name and identify notes</li> <li>Sing and improvise in Solfeggi with soundscapes</li> <li>Create soundscapes from speech patterns and classroom percussion</li> <li>Repeat and echo Ra Ra patterns as vocables</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Build on patterns from last unit (melodic, rhythmic)</li> <li>Dance to tell a story</li> <li>Create soundscapes with real and digital instruments</li> <li>Create soundscapes with graphic notation</li> <li>Singing in tune in other languages</li> <li>Tonic ostinatos</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Build on notation skills from last unit</li> <li>Build on symbol notation and interpretation</li> <li>Sing with confidence Sioux Lullaby</li> <li>Create soundscapes from their own notation to perform on video</li> <li>Accompaniment ostinatos</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Notate both rhythm and pitch</li> <li>Aurally recognise both rhythm and pitch</li> <li>Sing and play tonic borduns</li> <li>Aurally echo solfeggi from major or pentatonic scales</li> <li>Sing in diatonic rounds</li> <li>Add vocables to pentatonic melodies</li> </ul>

	independently		<ul> <li>Show pitch and rhythm in</li> </ul>	Listen actively	<ul> <li>Develop rhythmic layers to</li> </ul>
Assessment(s):		Assessment(s):	traditional notation	-	sung tunes
Students perform a selection	Assessment(s):	Students repeat, chant/rap			
of songs (Orff Schulwerk for	Students prepare a selection	rhymes with their own	Assessment(s):	Assessment(s):	Assessment(s):
children) in time as a group	for the end of year concert and	soundscapes based upon lines	Students create a musical	Students sing a collection of	Students show their skill in
with correct hand signs. Then	perform themes from Eine	of text from Ra Ra the Noisy	soundscape in graphic	North American folksongs and	notating, recording and
notate using pitch colours.	Kleine successfully, showing	Lion. Verses of rhyme build	notation that they paint/draw	develop a series of symbols	presenting their own creations
	how pitch shapes are	and add levels of detail in each	onto a boomerang using	that turn into a live	based on inquiry into the first
Stimulus: Nursery rhymes	repeated.	verse. This assessment also	musical symbols.	performance (like graphic	audio recording (Mary had a
and Kodaly book (elementary)		has song repertoire being		notation).	little lamb).
plus Orff Elementary book +	Stimulus: Mozart's Eine Kleine	prepared for the end of year	Stimulus: MusicaViva		
Going on a Bear Hunt.	nacht Musik.	concert.	eResources and Magic	Stimulus: North American	Stimulus: Mary had a little
			Boomerang (Frane Lessac,	Indigenous music (youtube:	lamb.
		Stimulus: Ra Ra the Noisy	Mark Greenwood).	sioux lullaby).	
		Lion.		27	

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	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
	Carnival of the Animals	Rhythm and Rhyme Part 1	Rhythm and Rhyme Part 2	Peter and the Wolf	Peer Gynt	Structured Drumming
	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> How We Express Ourselves	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> How the World Works	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Where We Are in Place and Time	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Who We Are	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Sharing the Planet	Transdisciplinary: How We Express Ourselves
	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers
	<b>Central Idea:</b> Composers use melody, rhythm and timbre to depict ideas, feelings, nature or beliefs.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Rhythm can be a machine with many layers and interlocking gears.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Original musical traditions use rhythm and pitch patterns to show life relationships.	<b>Central Idea:</b> A theme is a recurring idea that communicate messages like 'who, what, where and how.'	<b>Central Idea:</b> Dynamics and Tempo and used in all music to successfully convey their meanings.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Messages are communicated through musical forms which break into smaller repeated patterns.
	<b>Key Concepts:</b> Perspective, Causation, Form	<b>Key Concepts:</b> Function, Connection, Form	Key Concepts: Change, Connection	<b>Key Concepts:</b> Responsibility, Connection, Reflection,	<b>Key Concepts:</b> Form, Connection, Change	Key Concepts: Form, Causation, Reflection
	Related Concepts: Balanced	Related Concepts: Balanced	Related Concepts: Balanced	Related Concepts: Balanced	Related Concepts: Balanced	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Balanced
	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>Music can portray many different objects/themes/ creatures</li> <li>What makes this music sound like an elephant/ chicken etc?</li> <li>Each music is different from one another</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>There are many parts making up music</li> <li>Every object or creature has parts making up what it is / who they are</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>Rhythm can be used in poems and many others</li> <li>Music has ups and downs</li> <li>Discovering Korean music</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>Families of instruments connect with melodic ideas to form music</li> <li>Smaller musical ideas can be drawn and connected in many ways</li> <li>Instruments can be used to express our ideas/messages</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>Grieg is a composer of tone poems with stories painted in music</li> <li>Music of Norway has unique pitches and patterns</li> <li>Tempo and Dynamics help the music tell stories.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>What are the different processes that help create the structure?</li> <li>Rhythms and melodies can cause change in a musical structure</li> <li>Connecting musical ideas together creates a form</li> </ul>
1	Attitudes: • Creativity • Cooperation • Independence	Attitudes: • Confidence • Commitment • Independence	Attitudes: • Creativity • Cooperation • Appreciation	<ul><li>Attitudes:</li><li>Appreciation</li><li>Creativity</li><li>Empathy</li></ul>	Attitudes: • Confidence • Respect • Independence	Attitudes: • Confidence • Commitment • Creativity
	Transdisciplinary Skills: Communication Skills	Transdisciplinary Skills: Thinking Skills	Transdisciplinary Skills: Social Skills	Transdisciplinary Skills: Self Management Skills	Transdisciplinary Skills: Thinking Skills	Transdisciplinary Skills: Social & Research Skills
	<b>Pedagogy Focus:</b> Students Learn About • Solfege / Kodaly hand signs • Graphic notations • Different parts of music	<b>Pedagogy Focus:</b> Students Learn About Instruments Rhythms / Solfege Graphic notations	<b>Pedagogy Focus:</b> Students Learn About • Rhythm / Solfege • Graphic notation • Stage Manners	Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About Instrument Families Theme/Melody Cooperation	<ul><li>Pedagogy Focus:</li><li>Students Learn About</li><li>Dynamic usage</li><li>Tempo</li></ul>	<b>Pedagogy Focus:</b> Students Learn About • Taiko Drumming • Percussion Instruments
	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Sing with Kodaly hang signs</li> <li>Draw out melody maps</li> <li>Read graphic notations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Distinguish each instrument</li> <li>Write Graphic notations</li> <li>Create an original piece</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Replace rhythms with particular sounds</li> <li>Display their work on stage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Work with and serve with their peers</li> <li>Distinguish instruments by their sounds and characteristics</li> </ul>	Students Learn To • Use different dynamics and tempo when singing songs and creating their own work	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Read the drum piece and to play in two parts</li> <li>Play the piece in steady tempo</li> </ul>
	Assessment(s): F1: keep the beat - stone F2: BWW hand sign F3: Graphic notation of CA S1: Singing/Comprehension of an Orff/Kodaly piece	Assessment(s): F1: Kodaly piece hand sign F2: Instrument identification F3: Rhythm reading S1: Group composition/ graphic notation of Fantasia	Assessment(s): F1: Loose Tooth F2: Humpty Dumpty S1: Concert	<b>Assessment(s):</b> F1: Instrument Review F2: Instrument Family Identification F3: Instrument + Family	Assessment(s): F1: PG melody Identification F2: Dynamic Identification F3: Tempo Identification S1: Dynamic/Tempo Application	<b>Assessment(s):</b> F1: Rhythm review F2: Okina Taiko F3: Drum piece pt1/2 S1: Drum piece

Stimulus: Carnival of the animals, Stone stone, Bow WOW WOW

Stimulus: Disney Symphony Land, No-one in the House

**Stimulus:** Loose Tooth, Humpty Dumpty, Rhythm slide,

matching

Stimulus: Peter and the wolf, Key, Stone stone, Bluebird

Stimulus: Peer Gynt, Closet

Stimulus: Okina Takio, Circle 'round zero

(song), Fantasia 2000 (Beethoven's 5th)

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	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
	Music Alive	Rhythm and Dance Part 1	Rhythm and Dance Part 2	Expressionism	Bartok and Ostinatos	World Music
	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:
	How we Express Ourselves	Where We Are in Place and Time	How the World Works	Who We Are	Sharing the Planet	How We Organise Ourselves
	Learner Profile: Reflective,		Learner Profile: Reflective,	Learner Profile: Reflective,	Learner Profile: Reflective,	Learner Profile: Reflective,
	Risk Takers	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers	Risk Takers	Risk Takers	Risk Takers	Risk Takers
	Central Idea:		Central Idea:	Central Idea:	Central Idea:	Central Idea:
	Composers use melody,	Central Idea:	Rhythm can be a machine with	A theme is a recurring idea that	Different cultures use music to	We learn to research, organise
	rhythm and timbre to depict	Original musical traditions use	many layers and interlocking	can communicate messages	tell the stories of their people in	and present about world
	ideas, feelings, nature or beliefs.	rhythm and pitch patterns to show life and relationships.	gears.	like 'who, what, where and how.'.	different times and places.	music.
			Key Concepts:		Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:
	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	Connection, Form, Function	Key Concepts:	Perspective, Causation,	Responsibility, Reflection,
	Perspective, Causation,	Function, Change, Form		Perspective, Reflection,	Connection	Connection,
	Function	Palatad Canaanta	Related Concepts: Balanced	Change	Polotod Conceptor	Polated Concenter
	Related Concepts:	Related Concepts: Balanced	Dalaliceu	Related Concepts:	Related Concepts: Balanced	Related Concepts: Balanced
	Balanced	Dalahood	Lines of Inquiry:	Balanced	Dalahood	Dataneed
		Lines of Inquiry:	Dance is a universal		Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:
	Lines of Inquiry:	<ul> <li>Folksongs tell stories</li> </ul>	language	Lines of Inquiry:	Cultures tell stories.	-It is our responsibility, as
	<ul> <li>How musicians express</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Songs can be sung in</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Different rhythm patterns are</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Music can be used to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Imaginations can be created</li> </ul>	open-minded students, to
	emotions	different ways	used in dances	describe many things	with music	learn about other cultures in
	How music affects out		• Dances were also used as a	• We can find the theme of	Musical interpretations are up	the world -There are
	<ul><li>feelings</li><li>How we express feelings</li></ul>		mode of expression.	each music through melody, pitch, rhythm, and	to each individual's discretion.	different ways of learning -Cultures link with one another
	through music			dynamics.		-Outures link with one another
				Music is constantly		
	Attitudes:	Attitudes:	Attitudes:	changing	Attitudes:	Attitudes:
	Creativity	Creativity	<ul> <li>Appreciation</li> </ul>		Creativity	Creativity
	Cooperation	Confidence	Cooperation	Attitudes:	Empathy	Cooperation
	<ul> <li>Appreciation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Independence</li> </ul>	Creativity	<ul><li>Creativity</li><li>Cooperation</li></ul>	Appreciation	Empathy
	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Independence		Transdisciplinary Skills:
	Self Management and Social	Communication Skills	Social and Self Management		Transdisciplinary Skills:	Research and Thinking Skills
00	Skills		Skills	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Thinking and Social Skills	
G2	De de vervi Felovier	De de very Felover	Dedemory Feetres	Communication and Thinking		Pedagogy Focus:
	Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About	Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About	Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About	Skills	Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About	Students Learn About • Keynote
	Kodaly hand signs	Korean culture, folksongs	Dances around the world	Pedagogy Focus:	Traditional dances	Music history, folk songs, folk
	Rhythmic/inner hearing	Singing in rounds	World cultures	Students Learn About	Landscape, language,	dances, traditional instruments
	Pitch recognition	Percussion instruments	• Meter	Rhythm Theory	folklore, traditions	
	-		<ul> <li>Concert manner</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Songs describing objects</li> </ul>		Students Learn To
	Students Learn To	Students Learn To			Students Learn To	<ul> <li>Use and present with</li> </ul>
	• Sing with Kodaly hand signs	Sing Korean folk tunes	Students Learn To	Students Learn To	Dance the traditional dances	Keynote
	Develop good sense of pitch	Sing in rounds	• Dance the dances from other	Compose using different	Connect landscape,	Present their knowledge on
	and rhythm.	<ul> <li>Play percussion instruments</li> </ul>	<ul><li>cultures</li><li>Distinguish different meter</li></ul>	<ul><li>rhythms</li><li>Express ideas, scene, or</li></ul>	language, folklore and traditions to the musical	their given countries' music history, folk songs, folk
				objects through their	elements	dances and traditional
	Assessment(s):	Assessment(s):		composition	Sight-singing	instruments.
	F1: Solfeggi singing of required	F1: Korean tune round singing	Assessment(s):		5 - 5 5	
	repertoire	F2: folk tune / Body	F1: Dance #1	Assessment(s):		
	F2: Activities from Music Alive	percussion	F2: Dance #2	F1: Theory Worksheet #1	Assessment(s):	Assessment(s):
	F3: Classroom performance	F3: Row row	S1: Concert	F2: Theory worksheet #2	F1: Bartok's Microkosmos	F1: Progress report 1

F1: Bartok's MicrokosmosF1: Progress report 1F2: Dynamics / Tempo ActivityF2: Progress report 2F3: Anita's Dance performingF3 Progress report 3 F4: Presentation (rubric)

S1: Singing/Playing of the programmatic work	<b>Stimulus:</b> Tideo, Row row, 동 네 한 바퀴, continue repertoire	<b>Stimulus:</b> Dances around the world (Black Nag), Heel to toe	<b>Stimulus:</b> Carnival of the Animals, Copenhagen Railway,	S1: Anita's Dance ballet / movement structure activity.	
<b>Stimulus:</b> Jump jim joe, Sorcerer's Apprentice, The king with two sons, Moldau River, 1812 Overture, Grand Canyon Suite, Short Ride in a Fast Machine	from previous unit as well.	polka, Waltz, Norwegian folk (incl. Grieg).	Clair de Lune, Flight of the Bumblebee, The Wasps, Swan Lake, Pastoral Symphony, Royal Hunt and Storm, Raindrop Prelude, Nuages, Grand old duke of york	<b>Stimulus:</b> Romanian Dances, Hungarian Folksongs, Bolero, Rite of Spring, Mysterious Ticking Noise	Stimulus: classroom collaboration on how societies and groups are organised - this time the presentations include a focus on traditional music in their country of origin.

F3: Theory worksheet #3

in parts

S1: Composition

on Orff instruments

pieces listened to

F4: Graphic notation of the

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S1: Concert piece in round

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
	Moving in Time	History of the Blues	World Layers (Gamelan)	Young Person's Guide * recorder part 1a	The Magic Flute * recorder part 1b	Satie & Minecraft
	Transdisciplinary: Who We Are	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> How We Organise Ourselves	Transdisciplinary: How We Express Ourselves	Transdisciplinary: How the World Works	Transdisciplinary: Sharing the Planet	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Where we are in Place & Time
	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Risk Takers, Open-Minded	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Balanced, Knowledgable, Principled	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Inquirers, Thinkers	Learner Profile: Reflective, Risk Takers	Learner Profile: Reflective, Communicators	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Balanced, Inquirers
	<b>Central Idea:</b> Expressing movement and time uses all our senses.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Singing has an impact on society and events.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Patterns are powerful for storytelling.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Music is like a machine.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Ideas can connect to create functional works.	<b>Central Idea:</b> We can create from our own discoveries and influences.
	<ul><li>Key Concepts:</li><li>Form</li><li>Function</li></ul>	<ul><li>Key Concepts:</li><li>Function</li><li>Causation</li></ul>	<ul><li>Key Concepts:</li><li>Change</li><li>Connection</li></ul>	<ul><li>Key Concepts:</li><li>Reflection</li><li>Function</li></ul>	<ul><li>Key Concepts:</li><li>Connection</li><li>Form</li></ul>	<ul><li>Key Concepts:</li><li>Responsibility</li><li>Reflection</li></ul>
	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Structure, similarities, differences, pattern, communication.	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Communication, pattern, sequences, role.	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Cycles, sequences, transformation, systems, interdependence	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Pattern, systems, review, evidence, responsibility	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Systems, relationships, structure, patterns	<b>Related Concepts:</b> Values, Initiative, review, interpretation
	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>What senses are used with music?</li> <li>What movements relate to different styles of music?</li> <li>How is time a factor of movement?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>Which societies use singing for events?</li> <li>What events have relied upon singing for survival?</li> <li>Is there a structure for organising societal singing?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>How do musicians express pattern?</li> <li>What patterns can be investigated around the world?</li> <li>How do patterns help tell stories?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>How is music like a machine?</li> <li>What evidence can be gathered for playing music?</li> <li>What language is used to listen to an orchestra?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>What is functional music?</li> <li>What makes a musical idea work?</li> <li>How do composers create ideas that work?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lines of Inquiry:</li> <li>What does it mean to be original?</li> <li>Can we create from the music of others?</li> <li>How do we review each others ideas positively?</li> </ul>
	Attitudes: • Creativity • Cooperation • Independence	Attitudes: • Appreciation • Confidence • Independence	<ul><li>Attitudes:</li><li>Creativity</li><li>Empathy</li><li>Independence</li></ul>	Attitudes: • Confidence • Commitment • Cooperation	Attitudes: • Creativity • Tolerance • Independence	<ul><li>Attitudes:</li><li>Appreciation</li><li>Integrity</li><li>Respect</li></ul>
	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, II, V, VIII, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, II, III, V, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, III, V, IX, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • II, IV, V, VIII, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, II, IV, V, VIII, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, II, V, VIII, IX, X
G3	<ul> <li>Teacher Provocations:</li> <li>How can we feel pulse?</li> <li>What does it mean to 'move in time?'</li> <li>Can pulse be defined purely by numbers?</li> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Rhythm reading</li> <li>Sight-singing</li> <li>Time signatures</li> <li>Pulse and division</li> <li>Movement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Teacher Provocations:</li> <li>Where did the Blues come from?</li> <li>What does 'blues' sound like?</li> <li>Can we truly perform 'blues' music?</li> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Pentatonic melodies</li> <li>1 4 5 bass lines &amp; patterns</li> <li>African music from slavery to freedom, work-songs etc</li> <li>Combining Pitch layers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Teacher Provocations:</li> <li>Are patterns universal?</li> <li>Why do humans love patterns in art?</li> <li>How can we interpret patterns?</li> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Indonesian songs, instruments, structures</li> <li>Colotomic patterns</li> <li>Creating with limited pitches</li> <li>Phrasing, Rhythm, Texture</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Teacher Provocations:</li> <li>How does playing the recorder help us learn?</li> <li>What is important about tone colour?</li> <li>What machine like elements can we observe in our learning?</li> <li>Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About</li> <li>Note reading</li> <li>Concepts of Music</li> <li>Classifying instruments</li> <li>Playing melodies with</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Teacher Provocations:</li> <li>Which ideas work best?</li> <li>Who decides what works best?</li> <li>Is there a formula for creating with our ideas?</li> <li>Pedagogy Focus:</li> <li>Students Learn About</li> <li>Word painting</li> <li>Orchestral patterns</li> <li>Arpeggios &amp; Borduns</li> <li>Major and Minor scales</li> <li>Opera as an art form</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Teacher Provocations:</li> <li>Is it good to copy? imitate?</li> <li>Who decides what is real?</li> <li>What influences do we have around us today?</li> </ul> Pedagogy Focus: Students Learn About <ul> <li>Treble and bass reading</li> <li>Scales and Modes</li> <li>Bass Ostinatos</li> <li>Melodic Ostinatos</li> <li>Chords</li> </ul> Students Learn To
	<ul> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>Clap and move in time</li> <li>Sing melodies over two octaves in major and minor</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Combining Pitch layers</li> <li>Students Learn To</li> <li>sing melodies in pentatonic parts and echo phrases</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Students Learn To</li><li>Sing in Indonesian</li><li>Explore cultural music in societies</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Playing melodies with phrasing and articulation</li> <li>The Orchestra's roles</li> </ul> Students Learn To	<ul><li>Students Learn To</li><li>Create in major and minor</li><li>Write accompanying patterns</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Read piano music</li> <li>Respond to melodic and harmonic questions</li> <li>Echo, repeat, imitate</li> </ul>

- Move in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4,
- Perform and create with subdivisions
- sing, move to and perform 1 Create with traditional and 4 5 bass patterns in solfege western notation • Describe musics' role in African culture
  - Improvise and perform Interpret Rhythm cycles

works

Assessment(s):

 Identify the concepts of music in listening activities

Students complete a series of

listening descriptions of

Britten's 'Young Person's

Guide' and work their way through Taekwondo recorder

belts for each level of the

- Classify instruments
- Use the recorder to play and its themes are written
- musical phrases
- Work within I-V harmony

### Assessment(s):

- Perform and sing melodies from studied works
  - Describe how an Opera with

Assessment(s): • Combine parts vocally, instrumentally with Students learn to express Assessment(s): different time signatures with improvisation over a Students sing II Lirr and compose their own Gamelan independent body framework movements. This is transferred works in Cipher notation. This is scaffolded around formative to instrumental playing and Assessment(s): echo improvisation in a series Students learn to sing a variety tasks in notation and patterns in other musics (like Latin). of dance activities transferred of pieces in 2 to 3 parts to instruments. focussing on the bass and how it is communicated as a Stimulus:

## Stimulus:

Various tracks in multi-metre from Coco's Lunch, Bobby McFerrin and Dave Brubeck

pattern. These are kept as part *II iLirr* iBook by MusicaViva of their concert preparation with a performance in three

# Stimulus:

part harmony.

Holy Hla Hla (trad. Sth African)

## create melodies

# • Describe how an Orchestra **Assessment(s):**

Students learn to sing and harmonise with arpeggios an aria from Mozart's *The Magic* Flute. They then finalise their recorder performances and belt achievements.

Stimulus:

The Magic Flute easy piano book (Faber & Faber)

## Stimulus:

chosen repertoire.

Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra Britten (with app)

Students use their studies of music to create their own Minecraft soundtrack based upon the music of Satie. This is mostly iPad and Xylophone based using iTunesU and score analysis.

## Stimulus:

Minecraft music by C418 and *Gymnopedie* by Satie.

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Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
Mikro Music	African Music	World Layers (Latin)	<i>Back to Bach</i> * recorder part 2a	Extending Skills * recorder part 2b	<i>Mirror Creating Task</i> * iPads Garageband IOS
<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Who We Are	Transdisciplinary: How we Express Ourselves	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> How the World Works	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Where we are in Place & Time	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> Sharing the Planet	<b>Transdisciplinary:</b> How We Organise Ourselves
<b>Learner Profile:</b> Thinkers, Risk Takers, Open-Minded	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Balanced, Knowledgeable, Risk Takers	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Open Minded, Inquirers.	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Reflective, Knowledgeable, Communicators	Learner Profile: Reflective, Inquirers, Principled	<b>Learner Profile:</b> Risk Takers, Caring, Balanced
<b>Central Idea:</b> Music has its own personali colour and relationships to t world.		<b>Central Idea:</b> Sound is natural and has natural functions.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Learning involves models of success and growth.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Expression in the arts is a globally shared practice.	<b>Central Idea:</b> Open-mindedness brings opportunities for creativity.
Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:
• Form	Function	Reflection	Function	Perspective	Connection
Change	<ul> <li>Causation</li> </ul>	Connection	Change	• Form	Responsibility
Related Concepts:	<b>Related Concepts:</b>	Related Concepts:	Related Concepts:	Related Concepts:	<b>Related Concepts:</b>
Structure, similarities,	Communication, pattern,	Review, interpretation, cycles,	Growth, cycles, sequences,	Subjectivity, opinion,	Systems, relationships, values
differences, patterns, growth sequences,	n, sequences, impact.	transformation	communication, patterns	properties, structure	initiative
Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:
• How can music have	What other forms of	What about sound is	• What about Bach is good?	What does it mean to to	What does it mean to be
<ul><li>personality?</li><li>What is my relationship to</li></ul>	<ul><li>expression are there?</li><li>What can I model my ideas</li></ul>	<ul><li>natural?</li><li>What functions does Music</li></ul>	<ul> <li>How does playing a recorder help me learn?</li> </ul>	<ul><li>share?</li><li>How are the arts shared?</li></ul>	openminded with music?
the sounds I know?	on?	play in society?	<ul> <li>What motivates me to grow</li> </ul>	Can ideas and expression	<ul> <li>Is mirroring a universal system?</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Why do I respond the way</li> </ul>		How does music function or	and learn?	cross over the map?	What values do we connect
do to music?	discovery of myself?	work?			to new music?
Attitudes:	Attitudes:	Attitudes:	Attitudes:	Attitudes:	Attitudes:
Creativity	Appreciation	Creativity	Confidence	Appreciation	Creativity
Cooperation	Confidence	Cooperation	Commitment	Tolerance	Integrity
Independence	<ul> <li>Independence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Independence</li> </ul>	Cooperation	Independence	<ul> <li>Enthusiasm</li> </ul>
<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, II, V, VIII, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, II, III, V, X	<ul> <li>Transdisciplinary Skills:</li> <li>I, II, III, IV, VI, X</li> </ul>	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • II, V, VIII, IX, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • II, V, VIII, IX, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, III, VII, VIII, IX, X
Teacher Provocations:	<b>Teacher Provocations:</b>	Teacher Provocations:	Teacher Provocations:	Teacher Provocations:	<b>Teacher Provocations:</b>
How can music be	<ul> <li>How do we identify</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Are all sounds connected</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can we find sequences/</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How much do we know of</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Does improvising truly mea</li> </ul>
identified?	functionality?	somehow?	patterns outside of music?	other cultures?	'making it up on the spot?'
What other forms of	Does expression have form	What does it mean	What do we know about	• Can we play other types of	Are some types of music
classification are in the world?	<ul><li>or function?</li><li>What happens when people</li></ul>	<ul><li>interpret?</li><li>As we review what we know</li></ul>	<ul><li>how we learn?</li><li>Does dancing teach what</li></ul>	<ul><li>music 'genuinely?'</li><li>What do we learn through</li></ul>	<ul><li>more original?</li><li>How do we define value as</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Can other elements like</li> </ul>	express themselves?	should our ideas change?	writing cannot?	improvisation?	a class?
rhythm be defined? How		onodia odi nabao onango:			
Dedens w Ess	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:
Pedagogy Focus:	Students Learn About	Students Learn About	Students Learn About	Students Learn About	Students Learn About
<ul><li>Students Learn About</li><li>Rhythm reading</li></ul>	<ul><li>Rhythm reading</li><li>Sight-singing</li></ul>	<ul><li>Rhythmic subdivisions</li><li>Ostinatos and calls</li></ul>	<ul><li>Concepts of Music</li><li>Classifying instruments</li></ul>	<ul><li>Concepts of Music</li><li>Classifying instruments</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Pitch, Rhythm and Structur in a cultural context</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Sight-singing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Signt-singing</li> <li>Rhythmic layers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reading pitch and rhythm</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Playing melodies with</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identifying rhythmic and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Using movement to reflect</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Time signatures</li> </ul>	Time signatures	<ul> <li>Latin patterns, improvisation</li> </ul>	phrasing	melodic patterns (west vs east)	melodic and rhythmic
Pulse and division	Sub-division	and structure	Growth of the Orchestra	Time signatures & cycles	patterns 'mirroring'
Solfere scales		Dance and cultural elements		Pentatonic to Hexatonic	<ul> <li>Time signatures &amp; cycles</li> </ul>

• Solfege scales

G<sup>2</sup>

- Students Learn To
- Create and move in time
- Sing melodies over two octaves in major, minor,
- ties, scales, harmony and rhythmic groupings

Assessment(s):

Students Learn To

• Perform and sing melodies,

ostinatos, calls

Students Learn To

• Modes

• Canon and single line accompaniment patterns

music

• Identify Arabic musical structures (e.g. Maqam)

- Pentatonic to Hexatonic
- Tetra-chordal structures
- Students Learn To • Discuss the concepts of

Classify world instruments

- Time signatures & cycles
- Pentatonic to Septa-tonic
- Tetra-chords to modes
- Students Learn To

pitch and rhythmical

various time cycles

• Identify and utilise

elements to creative works

• Perform and improvise in

• Dance and cultural elements • Time Signatures

- Students Learn To
- Move and play in time

- Create and move in time • Sing African melodies using

### modal, • Move in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4,

6/4, 7/4, compound • Perform and create with subdivisions a phrasing

Assessment(s):

Students sing each melody in Solfege developing into major, minor and modal. They then create movements to a series of world pieces for rhythm to then create a modal class piece on the xylophones.

Stimulus: Bartok's Mikrokosmos Books 1 & 2 plus Orff Brown Books.

 Perform African melodies on
 Recognise and analyse Orff Instruments/Vocally

Students sing each melody

improvise vocally and notate

project. The teacher chooses

repertoire from Orff Schulwerk

Brown Books. Sung repertoire

Music Concert demonstrating

their ideas as a summative

and transfer them to Orff

instruments. They then

is kept for summative

singing in 3rd's.

Stimulus: Bartok's

Orff Brown Books.

assessment at the yearly

1 4 5 harmony and melody

- studied patterns • Create with rhythmic • Improvise use pentatonic scales and 1 4 5
  - subdivisions • Improvise with pentatonic
    - and rhythm patterns

## Assessment(s):

Students present their ePortfolio showing reflections on how to play specific latin instruments and patterns. They Students complete a series of then notate and perform their own versions in groups within the classroom. A small class Shostakovich's 'Ballet Suites.' Students also work their way performance of 'Rio' ends the unit (or from latin dance book). through taekwondo recorder

Stimulus: Music of film 'Rio' and Latin Jazz standards Mikrokosmos Books 1 & 2 plus

 Identify the concepts of music

works and grew in time

Assessment(s):

additional parts).

Taekwondo Belts

'Orchestral Suites' to

belts (extended level with

Stimulus: Specially chosen

works along with Recorder

- Identify and experiment with Transfer movement, singing, world patterns Classify instruments
- Subdivide rhythms and • Perform and accompany in
- melodies modes and time cycles • Use the recorder to play and
- Improvise with performance skills from repertoire accompany melodies • Describe how an Orchestra

## Assessment(s):

Students continue to develop their recorder skills but now in ensembles and through listening descriptions of Bach's playing accompaniment parts and by improvising. Modes are a) movement activities emphasised (Dorian and Mixolydian) along with various b) improvisation 'Hijaz' rhythmic cycles. Students are assessed on their ePortfolios (in BookCreator with reflections) and progression through Taekwondo belts.

Stimulus: appropriately

modes.

tetrachords for structures Assessment(s): Students investigate Arabic

and Indian music through a series of:

'mirror'

c) ePortfolio reflections Ending with a piano based composition of Maqam done in students iPads that reflect the concept of mirroring.

## Stimulus:

chosen world melodies around *Mirror* by Jeannie Baker and pentatonic, hexatonic or

selected Arabic pieces from Smithsonian Folkways.

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	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
	Theme and Variations * Movement & Orff	<b>Painting Music</b> * iBooks Author	The Planets * iPads & Research	Musical Stories 1 * Movement & Orff	Musical Stories 2 * Ukulele 1	<b>Song Writing</b> * Ukulele 2
	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:	Transdisciplinary:
	Where we are in Place & Time	How the World Works	Sharing the Planet	How We Organise Ourselves	How We Express Ourselves	Who We Are
	Learner Profile: Thinkers,	Learner Profile: Inquirers,	Learner Profile:	Learner Profile: Open-	Learner Profile: Balanced,	Learner Profile:
	Open-minded, Reflective	Risk Takers, Caring	Knowledgable, Communicators, Thinkers	minded, Inquirers, Risk Takers	Principled, Reflective	Knowledgeable, Principled, Thinkers
	Central Idea:	Central Idea:	,	Central Idea:	Central Idea:	
	Music can be the same as it	Creating is a process of	Central Idea:	Organized ideas can depict	Expressing ideas for other	Central Idea:
	travels around the world	questioning	What can be learned by listening?	people, objects or places within cultural traditions.	cultures is a way of life.	Being creative means drawing on past experiences and
	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:				inspiration.
	Change	<ul> <li>Causation</li> </ul>	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	Key Concepts:	
	Perspective	<ul> <li>Reflection</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Connection</li> </ul>	Function	<ul> <li>Responsibility</li> </ul>	Key Concepts:
			• Form	• Form	Reflection	Change
	Related Concepts:	Related Concepts:				Function
	Adaptation, sequences,	Sequences, pattern, impact,	Related Concepts:	Related Concepts:	Related Concepts:	
	transformation, pattern,	review, interpretation, evidence	Systems, relationships,	Communication, pattern, role,	Values, initiative, interpretation,	Related Concepts:
	growth		interdependence, properties, structure,	similarities, differences, structure	review,	Adaptation, cycles, communication, pattern, role
	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:			Lines of Inquiry:	
	What are the building blocks	<ul> <li>What questions need to be</li> </ul>	Lines of Inquiry:	Lines of Inquiry:	<ul> <li>How do other cultures</li> </ul>	Lines of Inquiry:
	of music?	asked to create?	<ul> <li>How do the planets inspire</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Is art organised?</li> </ul>	express themselves?	<ul> <li>Do all words have rhythm?</li> </ul>
	• Can music be changed for a	<ul> <li>How do we decide what</li> </ul>	creativity?	<ul> <li>How do we depict people or</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Can we learn and imitate</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Does how we talk convey</li> </ul>
	place or region?	materials or models to use?	<ul> <li>How has man explored the</li> </ul>	places or things in sound?	other forms of expression?	messages?
	<ul> <li>How can time or place be</li> </ul>	• Why do we create?	planets? space?	<ul> <li>Which cultures have</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How does this help us</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Why does music use pulse</li> </ul>
	defined in Music?		• Why does space intrigue us?	organised sound?	express ourselves and our ideas?	and rhyme so much?
	Attitudes:	Attitudes:	Attitudes:	Attitudes:		Attitudes:
	<ul> <li>Appreciation</li> </ul>	Creativity	<ul> <li>Cooperation</li> </ul>	Confidence	Attitudes:	<ul> <li>Appreciation</li> </ul>
	Cooperation	Curiosity	Curiosity	<ul> <li>Enthusiasm</li> </ul>	Creativity	Confidence
	Commitment	<ul><li>Independence</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Respect</li> </ul>	Tolerance	<ul> <li>Empathy</li> </ul>	Integrity
					Respect	
	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Transdisciplinary Skills:	Transdisciplinary Skills:		Transdisciplinary Skills:
	• I, II, V, VIII, X	• I, II, III, V, VI, VII, IX	• IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, X	• I, II, III, IV, V, X	<b>Transdisciplinary Skills:</b> • I, V, VIII, IX, X	• I, IV, VI, VII, VIII, X
	<b>Teacher Provocations:</b>	Teacher Provocations:	<b>Teacher Provocations:</b>	<b>Teacher Provocations:</b>		<b>Teacher Provocations:</b>
	• Which senses do we use to	<ul> <li>What is a pattern?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Why do artists use the</li> </ul>	Are we connected across	<b>Teacher Provocations:</b>	<ul> <li>Is rap music?</li> </ul>
	listen?	<ul> <li>What does it mean to</li> </ul>	planets as inspiration?	the globe by our ideas?	<ul> <li>If you have an idea does</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Is how we talk just music</li> </ul>
	• Are patterns universal?	interpret?	<ul> <li>What is it about mythology</li> </ul>	Are differences in culture	that make another's wrong?	without a band?
	Can we borrow from other	What evidence do we look	that intrigues us?	differences in music?	How do we interpret to	<ul> <li>How do we define what we</li> </ul>
	artists?	for as we learn?	• What does researching the planets do to our	<ul> <li>Is it okay to research or perform other cultures'</li> </ul>	understand? • As we review what we have	think music is?
G5	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	imaginations?	music?	created should it change?	Pedagogy Focus:
	Students Learn About	Students Learn About			-	Students Learn About
	Traditional and other forms	Programme Music and Tone	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	Pedagogy Focus:	<ul> <li>Transferring knowledge from</li> </ul>
	of notation	Poems	Students Learn About	Students Learn About	Students Learn About	all previous units
	Pentatonic, Hexatonic	<ul> <li>Orchestration (tone colour)</li> </ul>	• 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 7/4 time	• Traditional and other forms of	<ul> <li>Rhythm, Rhyme, Text and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identifying rhythm and pitch</li> </ul>
	scales, modes & drones	<ul> <li>Score reading</li> </ul>	signatures	notation	word setting	within intervals, melodies,
	Rounds and sequences	<ul> <li>Melodic &amp; rhythmic</li> </ul>	Rhythmic subdivisions	Pentatonic, Hexatonic	Interpretation of music in	rhythms, triads and texts
	Multiple time signatures	development	Aural Skills	scales, modes & drones	context	Notating triads (homophonic
	Syncopation & ostinati	<ul> <li>Analytical movements and</li> </ul>	Notation of melody, rhythm	<ul> <li>Rounds and sequences</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Models of creativity</li> </ul>	texture)
	Phrasing and intervals	the design cycle	and accompaniment	Multiple time signatures	Responsibility in cultures	Chord progressions
		<ul> <li>Musical textures and</li> </ul>	patterns	<ul> <li>Syncopation &amp; ostinati</li> </ul>	(rites of passage)	<ul> <li>Appreciating simple to</li> </ul>

- Students Learn To
- Students Learn To sequences Compare and contrast Students Learn To • Notate melodies from world Students Learn To Sing and demonstrate Students Learn To rhythmic and melodic different melodic patterns, Compare and contrast patterns and techniques Notate melodies from world • Create triads and arpeggios patterns rhythmic and melodic • Play Ukulele patterns and techniques sequences and cannons Recognise intervals and • Read scores for piano and • Perform and improvise with • Recognise intervals and • Arrange chord progressions patterns sequences orchestra • Investigate and inquire into • Sing and demonstrate ostinatos, syncopation and • Identify strong and weak sequences • Describe music aurally • Sing and demonstrate famous models different melodic patterns, pulses in selected texts intervals • Identify intervals aurally different melodic patterns, • Appreciate all forms of • Describe and compose • Describe music aurally sequences and cannons Compose original music • Perform and improvise with themes and variations • Perform and improvise with sequences and cannons music from their elements through improvisation and • Create a chord chart with ostinatos, syncopation and • Perform and improvise with ostinatos, syncopation and the design cycle ostinatos, syncopation and Assessment(s): intervals intervals text • Perform their own chord Students take famous works • Look at music from a intervals • Describe and compose Assessment(s): by Mozart, Beethoven, scientific perspective chart on Ukulele • Describe and compose collaboratively for a final Students undertake a major Schubert, and more to notate, collaboratively for a final presentation unit in collaboration with the presentation compare/contrast and then Assessment(s): Homeroom on the Scientific create their own melody using Hubble telescope for Assessment(s): method. In this case composing along with names improvisation and adaptation Assessment(s): Assessment(s): Students compose a chord approaching Mussorgsky's of the patterns studied. of the planets from Greek Students take all previous Students choose a fairytale in chart for a selected poem, "Pictures at an Exhibition" from mythology. Students engage in learning and build a series of collaboration with their PYP student written lyric or rap. a review and evidence Exhibition and compose a This is then performed on Stimulus: Selected works that themes for five characters/ a range of activities designed perspective to create their own have simple contours with an Ukuleles and notated in their to build on the previous unit places/objects within the series of themes, as a group, original works. emphasis on singing and and continue the creative studied stories and poems. for their tales. This is presented books. improvising over pentatonic with accompaniment patterns, cycle. This ends in a live This ends in both written Stimulus: Pictures at an composition at the end of year colour parts and melodic melodies. Stimulus: 'Hope' by Emily notation and recorded group Exhibition, La Mer, Schoenberg concert. variation. Dickinson, 'Riptide' by Vance performances. & famous paintings. Joy, 'Raps,' other Ukulele Stimulus: Holst's "The **Stimulus:** The Empty Pot Stimulus: Selected works by pieces from Sophie Madeleine. Planets." (Demi), Chinese Scales (Lion's the students from Aesop, Roar Chinese Ensembles), Sky Grimm or other traditional Under Sky Bears Feet tales.

- Collaboration and techniques for creating • Notate melodies • World music patterns & Identifying musical octaves composing • Recognise intervals and Composing techniques structures Students Learn To
- Sing with solfeggi up to two Phrasing and intervals
- Syncopation & Ostinat

- Appreciating simple to complex structures

(assorted poems).

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