

Grade Level Music Curriculum:

All the grade levels will experience sing alone and with others, a diverse repertoire representing various cultures and styles (for example, folk songs, poems, play-party games, patriotic songs, student-created songs, nursery rhymes, rhymes).

Kindergarten

- Sing song with four notes range (F-D¹) using sol, la, and mi.
- Echoes simple melodic patterns, using sol, la, and maintaining the tonal center.
- Demonstrates healthy use of the singing, speaking, whispering, and calling voice with appropriate volume for the young child.
- Performs a steady beat based on a personal and/or group sense of pulse.
- Echoes rhythmic patterns using quarter notes, quarter rests, and two eighth notes on simple rhythm instruments.
- Performs simple rhythmic patterns and sound effects on instruments to accompany poems, rhymes, chants, and songs.
- Improvises a short rhythmic or melodic pattern in response to a musical prompt.
- Responds to selected characteristics of music, including fast and slow, soft and loud, high and low, and upward and downward, through purposeful movement.

OCPS Elementary Music- High Frequency Vocabulary and Definitions (Kindergarten)

chant- a text recited in rhythm

create- use imagination, ideas and knowledge to make something new

echo- imitation of phrase, sound or pattern

fast- quick

high- sound in the upper register or range of instrument or voice

listen- to focus on hearing specific things

long- stretched-out, not short

loud- opposite of quiet

low- sound in the bottom register or range of instrument or voice

lullaby- quiet music used to rock a baby to sleep

march- music with strong steady beat in duple meter

match- imitating a pitch or pattern accurately

metal- category (group) of percussion instruments made of metal

music- organized sound and silence

pattern- series of recurring pitches or rhythms

piano- large keyboard instrument

play-perform on an instrument

scrapers- category (group) of percussion instruments, played by scraping

shakers- category (group) of percussion instruments, played by shaking

short-brief, not long

speak- the voice we use to communicate melodies and songs

skin- category (group) of percussion instruments, drums

slow- not quick, unhurried

soft- quiet

sol-mi- pattern of sound from higher to lower

speak-using the voice to say words

steady beat- even, recurring pulse

triangle-metal triangle-shaped percussion instrument

woodblock- wooden percussion instrument

woods-category (group) of percussion instruments made of wood

First Grade

- Sing songs with Four to six notes range (F-D¹) using sol, la, mi, re, and do.
- Echoes simple melodic patterns, using sol, la, mi, re, and do accurately and maintaining the tonal center.
- Demonstrates use of healthy singing techniques, including head tone, posture, and diction.
- Performs a steady beat based on a common group pulse.
- Echoes rhythmic patterns using quarter notes, quarter rests, and two eighth notes on simple rhythm instruments.
- Performs two and three note melodic patterns on instruments (for example, barred instruments).
- Performs with appropriate posture and position to produce a characteristics tone quality on nonpitched instruments (for example, rhythm sticks, triangles, wood block, jingle block, jingle bells, maracas) and pitched instruments (for example, xylophones, metallophones, resonator bells).
- Performs simple rhythmic and melodic patterns and sound effects on instruments to accompany poems, rhymes, chants, and songs.
- Improvises a four-beat rhythmic or melodic pattern in response to a musical prompt.
- Respond to selected characteristics of music, including tempo, dynamics, melodic contour, and same and different patterns, through purposeful movement.

OCPS Elementary Music- High Frequency Vocabulary Definitions (First Grade)

band: group of people playing instruments together

bow: stick made of wood and horsehair, used in playing string instruments

choir: group of singers

clarinet: single reed instrument in the woodwind family

composer: person who writes music

different: not the same

downward: melodic direction moving lower

drum: percussion instrument

fermata: a musical symbol used to stretch out a sound

flute: high-pitched instrument in the woodwind family

folk song: a song passed down from generation to generation

french horn: instrument with a funnel shaped mouthpiece in the brass family

introduction: the beginning music that leads into the main part

line note: note on a staff placed with half the head above the line and half below

melody: a series (or line) of single pitches moving up, down, and

phrase: a musical sentence or idea

pitch: the highness or lowness of a tone

repeat: perform something more than once

rest: no sound; a symbol that indicates silence in music

rhythm: a pattern of long and short sounds, and silences

same: alike

shape: contour

sol-la-mi: melodic pattern of sound that steps up and skips down

solo: a performance by one person

song: a piece that is sung

space note: note on a staff that lies between two lines

ta, ti-ti: syllables used to speak quarter notes and eighth notes

trumpet: highest sounding instrument in the brass family

upward: melodic direction moving higher

violin: smallest and highest sounding instrument in the string family

voice: unique sound produced by a person or instrument

Second Grade

- Sing songs, alone and with others and matching pitch, within a five to seven notes range (E-D¹)
- Echoes simple melodic patterns, using sol, la, mi, re, and do accurately and maintaining the tonal center.

- Demonstrate use of healthy singing techniques, including head tone, posture, diction, and breathe support.
- Maintains a steady beat independently within simple rhythmic and melodic patterns.
- Echoes rhythmic patterns using quarter notes, quarter rests, two eighth notes, half notes, and half rests on rhythm instruments.
- Performs melodies and melodic patterns within the pentatonic scale on instruments (for example, barred instruments).
- Performs with appropriate posture and position to produce a characteristics tone quality on non-pitched instruments (for example, wood block, jingle bells, maracas, tambourines, hand drums, guiro) and pitched instruments (for example, xylophones, metallophones, glockenspiels, resonator bells).
- Maintains a simple rhythmic or melodic pattern on instruments, in combination with other patterns, to accompany poems, rhymes, chants, and songs.
- Improvises rhythmic or melodic “answer phrases” in the same style as given “question phrases”.
- Responds to selected characteristics of music, including tempo, dynamics, melodic contour, and form, through purposeful movement.

OCPS Elementary Music- High Frequency Vocabulary and Definitions (Second Grade)

applause: clapping to show appreciation

audience: group of people who listen and watch live performance

ballet: story told through music and dance

bravo: a shout to express admiration, “great job”

call and response: musical form in which leader's solo (call) is followed by an answer (response) sung by a group

coda: a special ending

cymbals: round metal instrument in the percussion family

double barline: two vertical lines on the staff to mark the end

duet: two people performing together

eighth note:

form: the way a musical composition is put together

guitar: a six-stringed instrument that is either plucked or strummed

half note:

harmony: two or more pitches sounding at the same time

harp: many-stringed instrument that is plucked in the string family

keyboard: musical instrument with keys laid out in a row

mallet: special stick with ball on one end used to play a percussion instrument

notate: to write music down

pas de deux: ballet term meaning a dance for two

patriotic song: music that helps us show love for our country

percussion: category (group) of instruments played by striking, shaking, or scraping

posture: position of body

quarter note:

repeat sign: musical symbol meaning to do something more than once

skip: melodic movement that passes over a note, (not step or repeat)

solfege: syllables used to name the sounds/pitches of the scale

sol-mi-do: melodic pattern of sound skipping downward

staff: set of five horizontal lines used in writing music

step: melodic movement that goes from one sound to the next sound in the scale

tempo: speed

tie: musical marking meaning to lengthen a sound

trombone: instrument with a slide in the brass family

xylophone: instrument with wooden bars in the percussion family

Third Grade

- Sings melodic patterns and songs, pitch, with and extended range (E-E¹).
- Echoes simple melodic patterns using do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, and do¹.
- Demonstrates healthy singing techniques, including posture, breathe support, voice placement, and unified vowels.
- Sings unison songs and ostinati, with and without accompaniment, using accurate pitch and rhythm.
- Performs a song independently on a melodic instrument within a three-note range with tonal and rhythmic accuracy.
- Performs rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic instrumental accompaniments.
- Produces a characteristic instrumental tone using appropriate performance techniques (for example, breath support, posture, hand position).
- Sight reads rhythm patterns, including quarter notes, quarter rest, half notes, half rests, eighth notes, whole notes, wholes rest, and dotted half notes.

OCPS Elementary Music- High Frequency Vocabulary and Definitions/Third Grade

alto: lower female voice

ballad: song that tells a story

bar line: vertical line on the staff that divides music into measures

bass: lower male voice

baton: conductor's stick

brass: orchestral family of wind instruments made of brass

chord: 2 or more tones played simultaneously

conductor: person who leads a band, chorus, or orchestra

dotted half note:

downbeat: first beat of the measure

dynamics: degrees of louds and softs

improvise: to make up, or create spontaneously

measure: space between two bar lines

meter: the way beats are grouped (duple-2, triple-3)

mi-re-do: melodic pattern moving down by step

opera: theatrical work where story is performed through singing and drama

orchestra: group of people playing strings, brass, woodwinds, and percussion

ostinato: repeated pattern

pentatonic: five note scale including do, re, mi, sol, la

recorder: flute-like instrument with finger holes, held vertically

soprano: higher female voice

spiritual: African-American folk song, religious in nature

strings: orchestral family of string instruments played by bowing or plucking

tenor: higher male voice

tone color/timbre: unique quality of sound

treble clef:

trio: three people performing together

verse and refrain: AB song form where lyrics of A change with each repetition

whole note:

woodwinds: orchestral family of wind instruments historically made of wood

Fourth Grade

- Sings melodic patterns and songs, matching pitch, with extended range (D-F¹)
- Echoes simple melodic patterns using sol₁, do, re, mi, fa, sol, ti, and do¹.
- Demonstrate healthy singing techniques, including sol₁, la₁, ti₁, do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, and do¹.
- Sings unison songs, partner songs, rounds, ostinati, and the other songs with two independently moving lines, with and without accompaniment, using accurate pitch and rhythm.
- Performs a song independently on a melodic instrument within the pentatonic scale with tonal and rhythmic accuracy.
- Perform rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic instrumental accompaniments.

- Produces a characteristic instrumental tone using appropriate performance techniques (for example, breath support, posture, hand position).
- Sight reads rhythm patterns, including quarter notes, quarter rests, half notes, half rests, eighth notes, whole notes, whole rests, dotted half notes, dotted quarter notes, and simple syncopated patterns.
- Sight reads short patterns and melodies within the pentatonic scale.

OCPS Elementary Music- High Frequency Vocabulary and Definitions/Fourth Grade

adagio: slow tempo

allegro: fast tempo

analyze: to examine

bassoon: double-reed instrument in the woodwind family

canon: 2 or more groups perform the same song starting at different times

descant: harmony part written higher than the melody

do-re-mi-fa-sol: melodic pattern stepping up

ensemble: a group of people performing together

flat: musical symbol meaning lower the sound a half step

forte: loud dynamic

glockenspiel: instrument with small metal bars in the percussion family

half step: mi-fa, ti-do

interlude: music between sections

jazz: American musical style started in New Orleans, using improvisation and syncopation

legato: connected

melodic contour: shape of the phrase

moderato: medium tempo

piano (p): soft dynamic

pizzicato: plucking a string

quartet: four people performing together

sharp: musical symbol meaning raise the sound a half step

staccato: detached

string bass: largest instrument in the string instrument

style: distinctive type of music

syncopation:

theme: recurring musical idea

tuba: largest instrument in the brass family

unison: all performing the same notes together

variation: modification or changes made in a theme

viola: middle-voiced instrument in the string family

whole step: do-re, re-mi, fa-sol, sol-la, la-ti

Fifth Grade

- Sings melodic patterns, intervals, and songs, matching pitch, with an extended range (C-F¹)
- Echoes melodic patterns, intervals, and songs, matching pitch, with an extended range (C-F¹).
- Performs a song independently on a melodic instrument within the diatonic scale with tonal and rhythmic accuracy.
- Performs rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic instrumental accompaniments.
- Produces a characteristic instrumental tone using appropriate performance techniques (for example, breath support, posture, hand position).
- Sight reads rhythm patterns, including quarter notes, quarter rests, half notes, half rests, eighth notes, whole notes, whole rests, dotted half notes, dotted quarter notes, triplets, and syncopated patterns.

OCPS Elementary Music- High Frequency Vocabulary and Definitions/Fifth Grade

crescendo-getting louder

decrescendo-getting softer

do-re-mi-fa-sol-la-ti-do: major scale

conga-Latin American drum

djembe- African drum

doumbek- Middle Eastern drum

pianissimo-Very soft

fortissimo-Very loud

piccolo- the highest pitched instrument in the woodwind family

saxophone- single-reed in the woodwind family

mezzo forte- medium loud

mezzo piano-medium soft

world music-ethnic music from around the world

accent- musical marking meaning to stress the sound

grand staff- notation of treble and bass clefs together

leading tone- the seventh note of a major scale ; ti leading to do

transpose- change keys

slur-musical marking meaning to connect the notes smoothly

synthesizer- a electronic keyboard instrument

timpani- large tunable drums in the percussion family, kettledrums

arpeggio- a broken chord pattern

chord progression- a kind of harmony using a pattern of chords

interval- the distance between 2 notes

koto- Japanese string instrument

major scale: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do

octave: interval of 8 notes, either up or down

sitar: Indian string instrument

sixteenth note:

musical theatre: theatrical performance combining music and drama

ledger line: lines added to the staff

score: the notation of the entire musical work