Audubon Public Schools

Engaging Students ~ Fostering Achievement ~ Cultivating 21st Century Global Skills Written By: Lee DeLoach, Band Director Approved: June, 2017

Course Title: Music Theory Unit Name: Keys, Scales, and Intervals Grade Level: 11-12

Content Statements	NJSLS:
In this unit, students will explore the concept of Scales and Intervals	1.1-1.4
	Companion Standards:
	RST 9-12.5
Overarching Essential Questions	Overarching Enduring Understandings
What are Scales?	Scales (Major, minor, others) are a sequence of musical
What are Intervals?	notes in ascending and descending order that provide material
	for or are used to conveniently represent part or all of a
	musical work including melody and/or harmony.
	An interval is the distance between two musical notes.
H 4 F 4 1 O 4	Intervals are used to build various scales and patterns.
Unit Essential Questions	Unit Enduring Understandings
Why do I have to learn scales?	Scales are essential to composing and performing
What is the purpose of learning different intervals?	music, because they are the basis for which music is
	created. Each piece of music studied has as its core or
	is related to a specific scale.
	Learning different intervals helps students understand
	how to build various scales, and also helps students
	with ear training.
Unit Rationale	Unit Overview
Scales and Intervals are essential to learning how to	Students will be able to build all 12 major and minor
compose music in different keys, as well as being able	scales, and will have an understanding using various
to build chords such as triads and seventh chords (in next	intervals of how they are built. Students will also be able
unit).	to identify visually all perfect, major, minor, augmented,
	and diminished intervals.

Authentic Learning Experiences

Students will be able to use their study of scales and intervals in various musical ensembles, vocally and instrumentally, to help their musicianship get better and perform to the utmost of their ability.

21st Century Skills and Themes

Critical Thinking and Problem Solving – interpret various interval and scale exercises through word and pencil.

Collaboration – students can work together to build scales and analyze various intervals.

Accessing and Analyzing Information – hearing or seeing the interval or scale, analyzing by word or written answer, correcting where necessary, or comparing when necessary.

Effective Oral and Written Communication – interpreting interval and scale exercises both orally and through writing.

Unit Learning Targets/Scaffolding to CPIs

This unit develops the student's knowledge of scales and intervals, and helps develop that skill for future use when learning chords and 4-part writing.

Kev Terms.

Major, minor, augmented, diminished – the quality or sound of an interval based on its distance from note to note. Scale – a sequence of musical notes in asc. and desc. order that provide material for a melody or harmony.

Instructional Strategies

Lecture

Performance

Monitor

Facilitate

Model and Demonstrate

Customizing Learning/ Differentiation

Special Needs -

students will act as peer coaches to support students with special needs

Gifted Learners -

will model for and support the rest of the students and will be offered the opportunity to expand their own understanding of the material

Formative Assessments

Tests and Quizzes

Interdisciplinary Connections

Math – counting of steps for intervals and using sequential patterns to build scales

Resources

Harmony and Voice Leading – Alldwell and Schachter,

Suggested Activities for Inclusion in Lesson Planning

Worksheets and board exercises and drills

Unit Timeline

Ongoing

Appendix

Differentiation	
Enrichment	 Utilize collaborative media tools Provide differentiated feedback Opportunities for reflection Encourage student voice and input Model close reading Distinguish long term and short term goals
Intervention & Modification	 Utilize "skeleton notes" where some required information is already filled in for the student Provide access to a variety of tools for responses Provide opportunities to build familiarity and to practice with multiple media tools Leveled text and activities that adapt as students build skills Provide multiple means of action and expression Consider learning styles and interests Provide differentiated mentors Graphic organizers

Pre-teach new vocabulary and meaning of symbols Embed glossaries or definitions

- Provide translations
- Connect new vocabulary to background knowledge
- Provide flash cards
- Incorporate as many learning senses as possible
- Portray structure, relationships, and associations through concept webs
- Graphic organizers

21st Century Skills

- Creativity
- Innovation
- Critical Thinking
- Problem Solving
- Communication
- Collaboration

Integrating Technology

- Chromebooks
- Internet research
- Online programs
- Virtual collaboration and projects
- Presentations using presentation hardware and software