

**MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP PUBLIC SCHOOLS
MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY**

*Moorestown High School
Arts & Technology: Performing Arts*

*Advanced Placement Music Theory
Grades – 10-12*

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[Course Description and Fundamental Concepts](#)

Advanced Placement Music Theory is a course designed to develop student skills in music theory and analysis, composition, arranging, and aural cognition. The AP Music Theory Course is designed to serve two different populations of students: those that wish to study music as a career choice in college and those that wish to enhance their understanding of music beyond performance-related courses currently offered at the school. The class will instill a mastery of the basic elements of music such as harmony, texture, rhythm, form, musical analysis, elementary composition, and, to some extent, history and style. Musicianship training such as rhythmic and melodic dictation, sight-singing and other listening skills and are important components of the course.

1. Understand music fundamentals including; scales, key signatures, circle of fifths, intervals triads and inversions.
2. Read melodies in treble, bass and movable C clefs
3. Write, sing and play major scales, modes and all three forms of minor scales
4. Recognize visually and aurally all intervals through the octave
5. Identify and write all seventh chords including secondary-dominants
6. Use the basic rules of musical composition
7. Harmonize a melody with appropriate chords using good voice leading
8. Analyze the chords of a musical composition by number, sonority and inversion
9. Transpose a composition from one key to another
10. Compose simple melodies, rhythms and harmonic progressions
11. Understand and identify musical forms and cadences
12. Write rhythmic, melodic and harmonic dictation
13. Sing short melodies at sight using solfege
14. Perform rhythmic exercises
15. Recognize and use basic musical terminology

[New Jersey Student Learning Standards \(NJSLS\)](#)

VPA Standards: Music Ensembles (Advanced)

CREATING

Anchor Standard 1: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.

Enduring Understanding: The creative ideas, concepts, and feelings that influence musicians' work emerge from a variety of sources.

Essential Question: How do musicians generate creative ideas?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Cr1	a. Compose and improvise musical ideas for a variety of purposes and contexts.

Anchor Standard 2: Organizing and developing ideas.

Enduring Understanding: Musicians' creative choices are influenced by their expertise, context, and expressive intent.

Essential Question: How do musicians make creative decisions?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Cr2	a. Select and develop composed and improvised ideas into draft musical works organized for a variety of purposes and contexts.

Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.

Enduring Understanding: Musicians evaluate, and refine their work through openness to new ideas, persistence, and the application of appropriate criteria.

Essential Question: How do musicians improve the quality of their creative work?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Cr3	a. Evaluate and refine varied draft musical works based on appropriate criteria, including the extent to which they address identified purposes and contexts.
	b. Share varied, personally developed musical works (individually or as an ensemble) that address identified purposes and contexts.

PERFORMING

Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.

Enduring Understanding: Performers’ interest in and knowledge of musical works, understanding of their own technical skill, and the context for a performance influence the selection of repertoire.
Essential Question: How do performers select repertoire?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Pr4	a. Develop and apply criteria to select varied programs to study and perform based on an understanding of theoretical and structural characteristics and expressive challenges in the music, the technical skill of the individual or ensemble, and the purpose and context of the performance.
	b. Examine, evaluate, and critique, using music reading skills (where appropriate), how the structure and context impact and inform prepared and improvised performances.
	c. Demonstrate how understanding the style, genre, and context of a varied repertoire of music informs prepared and improvised performances as well as performers’ technical skills to connect with the audience.

Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.
Enduring Understanding: To express their musical ideas, musicians analyze, evaluate, and refine their performance over time through openness to new ideas, persistence, and the application of appropriate criteria.
Essential Question: How do musicians improve the quality of their performance?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Pr5	a. Develop, apply, and refine appropriate rehearsal strategies to address individual and ensemble challenges in a varied repertoire of music.

Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.
Enduring Understanding: Musicians judge performance based on criteria that vary across time, place, and cultures. The context and how a work is presented influences the audience’s response.
Essential Questions: When is a performance judged ready to present? How do context and the manner in which musical work is presented influence audience response?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Pr6	a. Demonstrate an understanding and mastery of the technical demands and expressive qualities of the music through prepared and improvised performances of a varied repertoire representing diverse cultures, styles, genres, and historical periods in multiple types of ensembles.
	b. Demonstrate an ability to connect, engage, and respond to audiences through prepared and improvised performances.

RESPONDING

Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products.

Enduring Understanding: Individuals' selection of musical works is influenced by their interests, experiences, understandings, and purposes. Response to music is informed by analyzing context (i.e., social, cultural, historical) and how creator(s) or performer(s) manipulate the elements of music.

Essential Questions: How do individuals choose music to experience? How does understanding the structure and context of music inform a response?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Re7	a. Use research and personally developed criteria to justify choices made when selecting music, citing knowledge of the music, and individual and ensemble purpose and context.
	b. Demonstrate and justify how the analysis of structures, contexts, and performance decisions inform the response to music.

Anchor Standard 8: Interpreting intent and meaning.

Enduring Understanding: Through their use of elements and structures of music, creators and performers.

Essential Question: How do we discern the musical creators' and performers' expressive intent?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Re8	a. Justify interpretations of the expressive intent and meaning of musical works by comparing and synthesizing varied researched sources, including reference to other art forms.

Anchor Standards 9: Applying criteria to evaluate products.

Enduring Understanding: The personal evaluation of musical work(s) and performance(s) is informed by analysis, interpretation, and established criteria.

Essential Question: How do we judge the quality of musical work(s) and performance(s)?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Re9	a. Develop and justify evaluations of music, programs of music, and performances based on criteria, personal decision-making, research, and understanding of contexts.

CONNECTING

Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.

Enduring Understanding: Musicians connect their personal interests, experiences, ideas, and knowledge to creating, performing, and responding.

Essential Question: How do musicians make meaningful connections to creating, performing, and responding?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Cn10	<p>a. Demonstrate how interests, knowledge, and skills relate to personal choices and intent when creating, performing, and responding to music.</p> <p><i>This Performance Expectation is embedded in the following Artistic Processes: 1.3A.12adv.Cr2a, 1.3A.12adv.Cr3b, 1.3A.12.Pr5e, 1.3A.12adv.Re7a</i></p>

Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural, and historical contexts to deepen understanding.

Enduring Understanding: Musicians connect their personal interests, experiences, ideas, and knowledge to creating, performing, and responding.

Essential Question: How do the other arts, other disciplines, contexts, and daily life inform creating, performing, and responding to music?

Standard	Standard Description
1.3C.12adv.Cn11	<p>a. Demonstrate understanding of relationships between music and the other arts, other disciplines, varied contexts, and daily life.</p> <p><i>This Performance Expectation is embedded in the following Artistic Processes: 1.3A.12adv.Cr2a, 1.3A.12adv.Cr3b, 1.3A.12.Pr5e, 1.3A.12adv.Re7a</i></p>

[English Companion Standards](#)

List grade-level appropriate companion standards for [History](#), [Social Studies](#), [Science and Technical Subjects \(CTE/Arts\)](#) 6-12. English Companion Standards are [required](#) in these subject/content areas.

Unit Addressed	Standard #	Standard Description
1,3	NJLSA.R1	Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences and relevant connections from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
1,3	NJLSA.R2	Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
1,2,3,4	NJLSA.R3	Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text
1,2	NJLSA.R4	Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.

1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.R5	Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.R6	Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.R7	Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.R8	Delineate and evaluate the argument and specific claims in a text, including the validity of the reasoning as well as the relevance and sufficiency of the evidence.
v	NJSLSA.R10	Analyze and reflect on how two or more texts address similar themes or topics in order to build knowledge or to compare the approaches the authors take.
N/A	NJSLSA.W1	Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
N/A	NJSLSA.W2	Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.W3	Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.W4	Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.W5	Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.W6	Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.W7	Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects, utilizing an inquiry-based research process, based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.W8	Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
1,2,3,4	NJSLSA.W9	Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

1,2,3,4	NJLSA.W10	Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.
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Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation, and Training ([Standard 9.2](#))

By Grade 12		
Unit Addressed	Core Idea	Standard / Description
1,2,3,4	There are strategies to improve one’s professional value and marketability.	<p>9.2.12.CAP.1: Analyze unemployment rates for workers with different levels of education and how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period are affected by a recession.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.2: Develop college and career readiness skills by participating in opportunities such as structured learning experiences, apprenticeships, and dual enrollment programs.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.3: Investigate how continuing education contributes to one's career and personal growth.</p>
1,2,3,4	Career planning requires purposeful planning based on research, self-knowledge, and informed choices.	<p>9.2.12.CAP.4: Evaluate different careers and develop various plans (e.g., costs of public, private, training schools) and timetables for achieving them, including educational/training requirements, costs, loans, and debt repayment.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.5: Assess and modify a personal plan to support current interests and postsecondary plans.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.6: Identify transferable skills in career choices and design alternative career plans based on those skills.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.7: Use online resources to examine licensing, certification, and credentialing requirements at the local, state, and national levels to maintain compliance with industry requirements in areas of career interest.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.8: Determine job entrance criteria (e.g., education credentials, math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.9: Locate information on working papers, what is required to obtain them, and who must sign them.</p>

		<p>9.2.12.CAP.10: Identify strategies for reducing overall costs of postsecondary education (e.g., tuition assistance, loans, grants, scholarships, and student loans).</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.11: Demonstrate an understanding of Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) requirements to apply for postsecondary education.</p>
1,2,3,4	An individual's income and benefit needs and financial plan can change over time.	<p>9.2.12.CAP.12: Explain how compulsory government programs (e.g., Social Security, Medicare) provide insurance against some loss of income and benefits to eligible recipients.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.13: Analyze how the economic, social, and political conditions of a time period can affect the labor market.</p>
1,2,3,4	Securing an income involves an understanding of the costs and time in preparing for a career field, interview and negotiation skills, job searches, resume development, prior experience, and vesting and retirement plans.	<p>9.2.12.CAP.14: Analyze and critique various sources of income and available resources (e.g., financial assets, property, and transfer payments) and how they may substitute for earned income.</p>
1,2,3,4	Understanding income involves an analysis of payroll taxes, deductions and earned benefits.	<p>9.2.12.CAP.15: Demonstrate how exemptions, deductions, and deferred income (e.g., retirement or medical) can reduce taxable income.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.16: Explain why taxes are withheld from income and the relationship of federal, state, and local taxes (e.g., property, income, excise, and sales) and how the money collected is used by local, county, state, and federal governments.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.17: Analyze the impact of the collective bargaining process on benefits, income, and fair labor practice.</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.18: Differentiate between taxable and nontaxable income from various forms of employment (e.g., cash business, tips, tax filing and withholding).</p> <p>9.2.12.CAP.19: Explain the purpose of payroll deductions and why fees for various benefits (e.g., medical benefits) are taken out of pay, including the cost of employee benefits to employers and self-employment income.</p>

		9.2.12.CAP.20: Analyze a Federal and State Income Tax Return.
1,2,3,4	There are ways to assess a business’s feasibility and risk and to align it with an individual’s financial goals.	9.2.12.CAP.21: Explain low-cost and low-risk ways to start a business. 9.2.12.CAP.22: Compare risk and reward potential and use the comparison to decide whether starting a business is feasible. 9.2.12.CAP.23: Identify different ways to obtain capital for starting a business

Life Literacies and Key Skills ([Standard 9.4](#))

By Grade 12		
Unit Addressed	Core Idea	Standard /Description
1,2,3,4	Creativity and Innovation: With a growth mindset, failure is an important part of success	9.4.12.CI.1: Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas (e.g., 1.1.12prof.CR3a).
1,2,3,4	Creativity and Innovation: Innovative ideas or innovation can lead to career opportunities.	9.4.12.CI.2: Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities (e.g., 1.4.12prof.CR2b, 2.2.12.LF.8). 9.4.12.CI.3: Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition (e.g., 2.1.12.PGD.1).
1,2,3,4	Critical Thinking and Problem-solving: Collaboration with individuals with diverse experiences can aid in the problem-solving process, particularly for global issues where diverse solutions are needed.	9.4.12.CT.1: Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice (e.g., 1.1.12acc.C1b, 2.2.12.PF.3). 9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving (e.g., 1.3E.12profCR3.a). 9.4.12.CT.3: Enlist input from a variety of stakeholders (e.g., community members, experts in the field) to design a service learning activity that addresses a local or global issue (e.g., environmental justice). 9.4.12.CT.4: Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other projects and determine the strategies that contribute to effective outcomes.

1,2,3,4	Digital Citizenship: Laws govern the use of intellectual property and there are legal consequences to utilizing or sharing another’s original works without permission or appropriate credit.	<i>9.4.12.DC.1: Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing of content (e.g., 6.1.12.CivicsPR.16.a).</i> <i>9.4.12.DC.2: Compare and contrast international differences in copyright laws and ethics</i>
1,2,3,4	Digital Citizenship: Laws govern many aspects of computing, such as privacy, data, property, information, and identity. These laws can have beneficial and harmful effects, such as expediting or delaying advancements in computing and protecting or infringing upon people’s rights.	<i>9.4.12.DC.3: Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the context of safety, law, or ethics (e.g., 6.3.12.HistoryCA.1).</i> <i>9.4.12.DC.4: Explain the privacy concerns related to the collection of data (e.g., cookies) and generation of data through automated processes that may not be evident to users (e.g., 8.1.12.NI.3).</i> <i>9.4.12.DC.5: Debate laws and regulations that impact the development and use of software.</i>
1,2,3,4	Digital Citizenship: Cultivating online reputations for employers and academia requires separating private and professional digital identities.	<i>9.4.12.DC.6: Select information to post online that positively impacts personal image and future college and career opportunities.</i>
1,2,3,4	Digital Citizenship: Digital communities influence many aspects of society, especially the workforce. The increased connectivity between people in different cultures and different career fields have changed the nature, content, and responsibilities of many careers.	<i>9.4.12.DC.7: Evaluate the influence of digital communities on the nature, content and responsibilities of careers, and other aspects of society (e.g., 6.1.12.CivicsPD.16.a).</i>
1,2,3,4	Digital Citizenship: Network connectivity and computing capability extended to objects, sensors and everyday items not normally considered computers allows these devices to generate, exchange, and consume data with minimal human intervention. Technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI) and blockchain can help minimize the effect of climate change.	<i>9.4.12.DC.8: Explain how increased network connectivity and computing capabilities of everyday objects allow for innovative technological approaches to climate protection.</i>

1,2,3,4	<p>Global and Cultural Awareness: Solutions to the problems faced by a global society require the contribution of individuals with different points of view and experiences.</p>	<p>9.4.12.GCA.1: Collaborate with individuals to analyze a variety of potential solutions to climate change effects and determine why some solutions (e.g., political, economic, cultural) may work better than others (e.g., SL.11-12.1., HS-ETS1-1, HS-ETS1-2, HS-ETS1-4, 6.3.12.GeoGI.1, 7.1.IH.IPERS.6, 7.1.IL.IPERS.7, 8.2.12.ETW.3).</p>
1,2,3,4	<p>Information and Media Literacy: Advanced search techniques can be used with digital and media resources to locate information and to check the credibility and the expertise of sources to answer questions, solve problems, and inform the decision-making.</p>	<p>9.4.12.IML.1: Compare search browsers and recognize features that allow for filtering of information.</p> <p>9.4.12.IML.2: Evaluate digital sources for timeliness, accuracy, perspective, credibility of the source, and relevance of information, in media, data, or other resources (e.g., NJSLSA.W8, Social Studies Practice: Gathering and Evaluating Sources).</p>
1,2,3,4	<p>Information and Media Literacy: Digital tools such as artificial intelligence, image enhancement and analysis, and sophisticated computer modeling and simulation create new types of information that may have profound effects on society. These new types of information must be evaluated</p>	<p>9.4.12.IML.3: Analyze data using tools and models to make valid and reliable claims, or to determine optimal design solutions (e.g., S-ID.B.6a., 8.1.12.DA.5, 7.1.IH.IPRET.8)</p> <p>9.4.12.IML.4: Assess and critique the appropriateness and impact of existing data visualizations for an intended audience (e.g., S-ID.B.6b, HS-LS2-4).</p>
1,2,3,4	<p>Information and Media Literacy: In order for members of our society to participate productively, information needs to be shared accurately and ethically.</p>	<p>9.4.12.IML.5: Evaluate, synthesize, and apply information on climate change from various sources appropriately (e.g., 2.1.12.CHSS.6, S.IC.B.4, S.IC.B.6, 8.1.12.DA.1, 6.1.12.GeoHE.14.a, 7.1.AL.PRSNT.2).</p> <p>9.4.12.IML.6: Use various types of media to produce and store information on climate change for different purposes and audiences with sensitivity to cultural, gender, and age diversity (e.g., NJSLSA.SL5).</p>
1,2,3,4	<p>Information and Media Literacy: Accurate information may help in making valuable and ethical choices.</p>	<p>9.4.12.IML.7: Develop an argument to support a claim regarding a current workplace or societal/ethical issue such as climate change (e.g., NJSLSA.W1, 7.1.AL.PRSNT.4).</p>

1,2,3,4	Information and Media Literacy: Media have embedded values and points of view.	<i>9.4.12.IML.8: Evaluate media sources for point of view, bias, and motivations (e.g., NJSLSA.R6, 7.1.AL.IPRET.6).</i> <i>9.4.12.IML.9: Analyze the decisions creators make to reveal explicit and implicit messages within information and media (e.g., 1.5.12acc.C2a, 7.1.IL.IPRET.4).</i>
1,2,3,4	Technology Literacy: Digital tools differ in features, capacities, and styles. Knowledge of different digital tools is helpful in selecting the best tool for a given task.	<i>9.4.12.TL.1: Assess digital tools based on features such as accessibility options, capacities, and utility for accomplishing a specific task (e.g., W.11-12.6).</i> <i>9.4.12.TL.2: Generate data using formula-based calculations in a spreadsheet and draw conclusions about the data.</i>
1,2,3,4	Technology Literacy: Collaborative digital tools can be used to access, record and share different viewpoints and to collect and tabulate the views of groups of people.	<i>9.4.12.TL.3: Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of collaborative environments.</i> <i>9.4.12.TL.4: Collaborate in online learning communities or social networks or virtual worlds to analyze and propose a resolution to a real-world problem (e.g., 7.1.AL.IPERS.6).</i>

Interdisciplinary Connections ([2020 NJSLs](#))

Visual & Performing Arts Integration ([Standard 1](#))

List appropriate units below for which standards (1.1 through 1.5) may be addressed

Unit Addressed	Artistic Process	Anchor Standard
1,2,3,4	Creating	<i>Anchor Standard 1: Generating and conceptualizing ideas.</i> <i>Anchor Standard 2: Organizing and developing ideas.</i> <i>Anchor Standard 3: Refining and completing products.</i>
1,2,3,4	Connecting	<i>Anchor Standard 10: Synthesizing and relating knowledge and personal experiences to create products.</i> <i>Anchor Standard 11: Relating artistic ideas and works within societal, cultural, and historical contexts to deepen understanding.</i>
1,2,3,4	Performing/ Presenting/ Producing	<i>Anchor Standard 4: Selecting, analyzing, and interpreting work.</i> <i>Anchor Standard 5: Developing and refining techniques and models or steps needed to create products.</i> <i>Anchor Standard 6: Conveying meaning through art.</i>

1,2,3,4	Responding	<i>Anchor Standard 7: Perceiving and analyzing products. Anchor Standard 8: Applying criteria to evaluate products. Anchor Standard 9: Interpreting intent and meaning.</i>
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Standard 8.2		Technology Education, Engineering, Design, and Computational Thinking - Programming: <i>All students will develop an understanding of the nature and impact of technology, engineering, technological design, computational thinking and the designed world as they relate to the individual, global society, and the environment.</i>
1,2,3,4	Strand A	The Nature of Technology: Creativity and Innovation: <i>Technology systems impact every aspect of the world in which we live.</i>
1,2,3,4	Strand B	Technology and Society: <i>Knowledge and understanding of human, cultural and societal values are fundamental when designing technological systems and products in the global society.</i>
1,2,3,4	Strand C	Design: <i>The design process is a systematic approach to solving problems.</i>
1,2,3,4	Strand D	Abilities for a Technological World: <i>The designed world is the product of a design process that provides the means to convert resources into products and systems.</i>
1,2,3,4	Strand E	Computational Thinking: Programming: <i>Computational thinking builds and enhances problem-solving, allowing students to move beyond using knowledge to creating knowledge.</i>

Pacing Guide (All Dates are approximate based on the school calendar)

Unit/ Topic	Month (w/Approx number of Teaching Days)
Pitch and Pitch Class Simple Meters Pitch Collection, Scales, Major Key Signature, Whole-tone scale	September (~19 days)
Compound Meters Minor Key Signatures and the Diatonic Modes Intervals	October (~19 days)
Triads Seventh Chords Connecting Intervals in Note-to-Note Counterpoint	November (~16 days)
Melodic and Rhythmic Embellishment in Two- Voice Composition Soprano and Bass Lines in Eighteenth-Century Style	December (~15 days)
The Basic Phrase in SATB Style Dominant Sevenths, the Predominant Area and Melody Harmonization Expanding the Tonic and Dominant Areas	January (~18 days)
Diatonic Harmonies and Root Progressions Embellishing Tones in Four Voices The vii°6, vii°7, viiÆ7, and Other Voice-Leading Chords Phrase Structure and Motive Analysis	February (~18 days)
Diatonic Sequences Secondary Dominants and Leading-Tone Chords to V Tonicizing Scale Degrees Other Than V Modulation to Closely Related Keys	March (~15-20 days)
Binary and Ternary Forms Practice Free Response Type Questions Complete AP Music Theory Released Exams	April (~15-20 days)
Students are administered several sight-singing examples for recording similar to those used on AP Exam	May (~18 days)
Student arranging projects	June (~15 days)

Unit 1: Fundamental Terminology and Fundamental Notation Skills

Step 1 – Desired Results: What do I want my students to learn?

Standards

[NJSLS -](#)

1.3C.12adv.Cr1, 1.3C.12adv.Cr3, 1.3C.12adv.Pr4, 1.3C.12acc.Cr2, 1.3C.12adv.Pr5, 1.3C.12adv.Pr6, 1.3C.12adv.Cn10

[NJSLS - Life Literacies and Key Skills](#)

[NJSLS - Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation, and Training](#)

[NJSLS - Interdisciplinary Standards](#)

Unit Big Ideas:

(What Fundamental Concepts Should be Learned during this Unit?)

Enduring Understandings: (Transferable)

- Music theory and musicianship development are key components for both performers and composers.
- Sight-singing and dictation skills are essential elements of modern formal musical training.
- An understanding of various harmonic structures will assist in musical critique.
- Music theory will contribute to lifelong music literacy.
- Sight singing develops a heightened awareness of tonality and pitch.

Essential Questions:

(Open-ended, not one answer)

- How does the study of rhythm improve sight-reading skills?
- How does the study of melody improve sight-reading skills?
- How does the study of harmony improve improvisation skills?
- How does rhythmic dictation develop musicianship skills?
- How does melodic dictation develop musicianship skills?
- How does harmonic dictation develop musicianship skills?
- How does sight singing improve instrumental and vocal music performance?
- How is understanding the cycle of fourths and fifths essential to understanding the building blocks of music theory?
- How does notation function to preserve musical ideas?
- What is the difference between the oral tradition and a notated system?
- What technological developments have changed the way musicians study and notate music?
- What are the origins of musical notation?
- What are the important terms needed to discuss music?

Objectives

Students will be able to...

- Notate and identify pitch in four clefs: treble, bass, alto, and tenor.
- Notate, hear, and identify simple and compound meters.
- Notate and identify all major and minor key signatures.
- Notate, hear, and identify the following scales: chromatic, major, and the three forms of the minor.
- Name and recognize scale degree terms, e.g., tonic, supertonic, etc.
- Notate, hear, and transpose the following modes: Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, and Mixolydian (authentic forms only).
- Notate, hear, and identify whole tone and pentatonic scales.
- Notate, hear, and identify all perfect, major, minor, diminished, and augmented intervals inclusive of an octave.

Students will know...

- How to read pitches
- How to listen to music to determine meter.
- How to analyze music to determine tonal center..
- How to identify scale structures in music.
- How to determine scale degree numbers in a musical composition.
- How to notate chords and melodies
- How to discuss music using appropriate terminology..
- How to identify intervals both visually and aurally.

Unit 2: Compositional Skills

Step 1 – Desired Results: What do I want my students to learn?

Standards

[NJSLS -](#)

1.3C.12adv.Cr1, 1.3C.12adv.Cr3, 1.3C.12adv.Pr4, 1.3C.12acc.Cr2, 1.3C.12adv.Pr5, 1.3C.12adv.Pr6, 1.3C.12adv.Cn10

[NJSLS - Life Literacies and Key Skills](#)

[NJSLS - Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation, and Training](#)

[NJSLS - Interdisciplinary Standards](#)

Unit Big Ideas:

(What Fundamental Concepts Should be Learned during this Unit?)

Students will learn to compose melodies and harmonize them in SATB Style

Objectives

Enduring Understandings: (Transferable)

- Music theory and musicianship development are key components for both performers and composers.
- Sight-singing and dictation skills are essential elements of modern formal musical training.
- An understanding of various harmonic structures will assist in musical critique.
- Music theory will contribute to lifelong music literacy.
- Sight singing develops a heightened awareness of tonality and pitch.

Unit 3: Score Analysis

Step 1 – Desired Results: What do I want my students to learn?

Standards

[NJSLS -](#)

1.3C.12adv.Cr1, 1.3C.12adv.Cr3, 1.3C.12adv.Pr4, 1.3C.12acc.Cr2, 1.3C.12adv.Pr5, 1.3C.12adv.Pr6, 1.3C.12adv.Cn10

[NJSLS - Life Literacies and Key Skills](#)

[NJSLS - Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation, and Training](#)

[NJSLS - Interdisciplinary Standards](#)

Unit Big Ideas:

(What Fundamental Concepts Should be Learned during this Unit?)

- How does the study of rhythm improve analysis skills?
- How does the study of melody improve analysis skills?
- How does the study of harmony improve analysis skills?
- How does rhythmic dictation develop analysis skills?
- How does melodic dictation develop analysis skills?
- How does harmonic dictation develop analysis skills?
- How does understanding the cycle of fourths and fifths assist in developing analysis skills?
- How does notation function to preserve musical ideas?

Objectives

Students will be able to...

- Identify various cadences both aurally and visually
- Identify non chord tones in a score.
- Identify and label harmonic progressions in a score.
- Identify key centers and key relationships.
- Identify and describe texture while listening to or visually analyzing a piece of music.
- Identify rhythmic structure in a piece of music including various simple and compound meters.

Unit 4: Aural Skills

Step 1 – Desired Results: What do I want my students to learn?

Standards

[NJSLS -](#)

1.3C.12adv.Cr1, 1.3C.12adv.Cr3, 1.3C.12adv.Pr4, 1.3C.12acc.Cr2, 1.3C.12adv.Pr5, 1.3C.12adv.Pr6, 1.3C.12adv.Cn10

[NJSLS - Life Literacies and Key Skills](#)

[NJSLS - Career Awareness, Exploration, Preparation, and Training](#)

[NJSLS - Interdisciplinary Standards](#)

Unit Big Ideas:

(What Fundamental Concepts Should be Learned during this Unit?)

- How does the study of rhythm improve aural skills?
- How does the study of melody improve aural skills?
- How does the study of harmony improve aural skills?
- How does rhythmic dictation develop aural skills?
- How does melodic dictation develop aural skills?
- How does harmonic dictation develop aural skills?
- How does understanding the cycle of fourths and fifths assist in developing aural skills?

Objectives

Students will be able to...

- Detect pitch and rhythm errors in written music from given aural excerpts.
- Notate a melody from dictation, 6 to 8 bars, MAJOR key, mostly diatonic pitches, simple or compound time, treble or bass clef, 3 to 4 playings.
- Notate a melody from dictation, 6 to 8 bars, MINOR key, chromatic alteration from harmonic/melodic scales, simple or compound time, treble or bass clef, 3 to 4 playings.
- Sight-sing a melody, 4 to 8 bars long, major or minor key, duple or triple meter, simple or compound time, treble or bass clef, using solfege, pitch names, numbers, or any comfortable vocal syllable(s).
- Hear the following non-harmonic tones: passing tone (accented and unaccented), neighboring tone, anticipation, suspension, retardation, appoggiatura, escape tone, changing tone (cambiata), and pedal tone.
- Notate the soprano and bass pitches and roman and Arabic numeral analysis of a harmonic dictation, in eighteenth-century chorale style. Features may include seventh chords, secondary dominants, major or minor key, 3 to 4 playings.
- Identify processes and materials in the context of music literature representing a broad spectrum of genres, media, and styles:
 - A. melodic organization (e.g., scale-degree function of specified tones, scale types, mode, melodic patterning, sequences, motivic development)
 - B. harmonic organization (e.g., chord function, inversion, quality)
 - C. tonal organization (e.g., cadence types, key relationships)
 - D. meter and rhythmic patterns

E. instrumentation (i.e., identification of timbre)

F. texture (e.g., number and position of voices, amount of independence, presence of imitation, density)

G. formal procedures (e.g., phrase structure; distinctions among literal repetition, varied repetition, and contrast; small forms)

Please contact the Content Supervisor for any questions.