

Second Grade Music

Learning Requirements & Proficiency Scales

What are grade level learning requirements and how should they be used?

Learning requirements are the student and parent/guardian friendly statements that indicate the knowledge, understandings, and skills students are expected to learn. In addition, educators communicate, post, and share course learning requirements with students and families in order to establish a compelling "why" and "what" within their classroom learning system.

Teachers use the learning requirements to guide their planning and assessment within their classroom. Individual and grade/content teams should use learning requirements daily to inform planning, delivery of instruction, and assessment within the professional learning community (PLC) process and individual actions. Finally, learning requirements were established from course/grade level standards by assessing each standard's relevance, endurance, appearance on assessments, and leverage. Therefore, these are the learning outcomes that are prioritized for the grade/course and should occupy the most instructional time for both whole group, small group and individual intervention.

What are proficiency scales and how should they be used?

Proficiency scales are a structure that articulates levels of learning that align to the learning requirement. Each proficiency scale is unidimensional, meaning it outlines the levels of learning related to a single skill, concept, or understanding. The fulcrum for the proficiency scale is the score of 3.0 level. When students demonstrate competence at the score of 3.0, we say they are proficient. The score of 2.0 content is necessary for students to be able to achieve proficiency and important enough for the teacher to instruct directly. The score of 4.0 content is advanced and typically requires students to apply the score of 3.0 content in novel situations that they did not receive direct instruction on in class. Score of 1.0 signifies that a student cannot demonstrate proficiency in any of the content independently, but can do so, at least partially, with aid and cueing. Finally, the score value of 0.0 signifies that even with help, the student cannot demonstrate even partial competence in any of the content the scale articulates.

Teachers should use proficiency scales individually and collectively in the following ways:

- To plan instruction paying specific attention to level 2.0 to identify foundational vocabulary, knowledge, understanding, and skills to execute.
- To communicate levels of proficiency with students so students understand how they go from learning to knowing and doing.
- To identify individual lesson learning targets work towards proficiency of the learning requirement
- To assess students during instruction and as a result of instruction.
- To assess students on formative and summative assessments.
- Collectively a grade or content team should use the proficiency scales within a learning requirement in the design of common formative assessments and to assess students proficiency on common formative assessments.

Grade for Learning Implementation Expectations

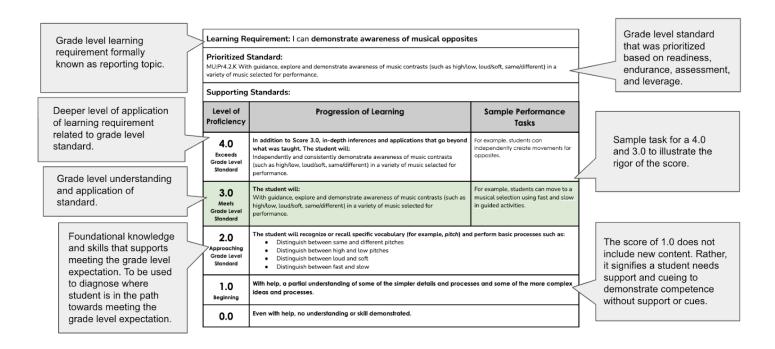
How are learning requirements and proficiency scales used to determine course/content area scores or grades?

A score (level of proficiency) for a learning requirement is determined by using a body of evidence. Best practice is to provide multiple opportunities for students to demonstrate their knowledge, understandings, and execution of skills. Evidence can be collected through observations, presentations, projects, interviews, written expressions, quick checks, and/or tests. The evidence opportunity is tiered 2.0-4.0 in order to allow the student to demonstrate their full level of proficiency. For efficiency purposes, teachers should first focus on grade level or the 3.0 level of proficiency to determine if the student is proficient and if they are not, then review the evidence for level 2.0 or 4.0. The last piece of evidence should hold the most weight when making a decision about a student's level of proficiency.

In the example below, the student has received scores for multiple pieces of evidence connected to one learning requirement. Since the evidence shows learning progress over time, the scores are not averaged. The last piece of evidence holds the most weight in determining the overall learning requirement proficiency because it is the most recent evidence of student learning.

Evidence	Score	Learning Requirement	Level of Proficiency
Practice #1	1.0	l can demonstrate awareness of musical opposites	3.0
Section Checkpoint	2.0		
Group work - Observational Data	3.0		
Unit Performance Assessment	3.0		

The Anatomy of the Proficiency Scale



Proficiency scales are designed to provide clarity to what is grade level and the knowledge, understanding, and skills necessary to meet grade level or 3.0. The score of 3.0 and 4.0 includes a focus statement that the teacher uses to know what to look for when assessing the piece of evidence. The Sample Performance Task provides an example of how that statement might manifest or show up. The Sample Performance Task could be used as an example to understand the rigor of grade level and the deeper level performance. The score of 4.0 is at a level with the content that requires students to make inferences and applications that go beyond what the teacher directly addresses in class. The score of 2.0 content contains a list of vocabulary terms and details that students should know to be able to demonstrate competence at the score of 3.0 level. The contents of level 2.0 should be used by teams to plan instruction that includes the vocabulary and content listed within it. If less than 80% of students in a class are scoring a 3.0 or less on the content within a proficiency scale or reporting topic, the teacher and/or team should provide whole class reteaching using what is outlined in 2.0. In addition, if a student has not reached a level of proficiency of a 3.0, the teacher and/or team should use the knowledge, understandings, and skills within the 2.0 to diagnosis need and match a supplemental intervention during the intervention block to support the student in reaching proficiency.

Learning RequirementsTrimesterI can perform rhythmic patternsT1, T2, T3I can perform melodic patternsT1, T2, T3I can use iconic or standard notation to
document musical ideasT2, T3

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Learning Requirement: I can perform rhythmic patterns

Prioritized Standard:

MU:Pr4.2.2a Demonstrate knowledge of music concepts (such as tonality and meter) in music from a variety of cultures selected for performance.

MU:Pr4.2.2b Read and perform rhythmic patterns using iconic and/or standard notation.

Supporting Standards:

Level of Proficiency	Progression of Learning	Sample Performance Tasks	
4.0 Exceeds Grade Level Standard	In addition to Score 3.0, in-depth inferences and applications that go beyond what was taught. The student will: Independently and consistently perform complex rhythms.	For example, students can perform and identify more complex rhythms, such as a whole note.	
3.0 Meets Grade Level Standard	The student will: Perform rhythmic patterns within a given pulse	For example, students can demonstrate rhythmic patterns using quarter note, eighth note pair, quarter rest, half note, and half rest.	
2.0 Approaching Grade Level Standard	 The student will recognize or recall specific vocabulary (for example, xxx) and perform basic processes such as: Quarter note¶ Quarter rest¶ Eighth note pairs Half note and half rest Sometimes performs rhythms steadily. 		
1.0 Beginning	With help, a partial understanding of some of the simpler details and processes and some of the more complex ideas and processes.		
0.0	Even with help, no understanding or skill demonstrated.		

Learning Requirement: I can perform melodic patterns

Prioritized Standard:

MU:Pr4.2.2a Demonstrate knowledge of music concepts (such as tonality and meter) in music from a variety of cultures selected for performance.

MU:Pr4.2.2b Read and perform rhythmic patterns using iconic and/or standard notation.

Supporting Standards:

Level of Proficiency	Progression of Learning	Sample Performance Tasks		
4.0 Exceeds Grade Level Standard	In addition to Score 3.0, in-depth inferences and applications that go beyond what was taught. The student will: Independently and consistently identifies and performs melodic pattern	For example, students can sight read (reading and singing) patterns using Do, Re, Mi, Sol, and La.		
3.0 Meets Grade Level Standard	The student will: Perform melodic patterns by matching pitch.	For example, students can demonstrate melodic patterns using do, re, mi, sol, la, and continue to develop tuneful singing.		
2.0 Approaching Grade Level Standard	 The student will recognize or recall specific vocabulary (for example, <i>pitch</i>) and perform basic processes such as: Identify Do, Re, Mi, Sol, La Define melody Head voice 			
1.0 Beginning	With help, a partial understanding of some of the simpler details and processes and some of the more complex ideas and processes.			
0.0	Even with help, no understanding or skill demonstrated.			

Learning Requirement: I can use iconic or standard notation to document musical ideas

Prioritized Standard:

MU:Cr2.1.2b Use iconic or standard notation and/or recording technology to combine, sequence, and document personal musical ideas.

Supporting Standards:

Level of Proficiency	Progression of Learning	Sample Performance Tasks	
4.0 Exceeds Grade Level Standard	In addition to Score 3.0, in-depth inferences and applications that go beyond what was taught. The student will: Independently and consistently creates complex rhythm patterns.	For example, students can correctly use complex rhythms such as a whole note or dotted half note.	
3.0 Meets Grade Level Standard	The student will: Use iconic or standard notation to document musical ideas	For example, students can write and create rhythm patterns independently within a given time signature.	
2.0 Approaching Grade Level Standard	The student will recognize or recall specific vocabulary (for example, rhythm) and perform basic processes such as: Half note Half rest¶ Quarter Note¶ Quarter Rest¶ Eighth note pair Time signature		
1.0 Beginning	With help, a partial understanding of some of the simpler details and processes and some of the more complex ideas and processes.		
0.0	Even with help, no understanding or skill demonstrated.		

Supporting Standards to be dispersed:

Improvise (for self and/or others) rhythmic and melodic patterns and musical ideas for a specific purpose. MU:Cr1.1.2a

Generate musical patterns and ideas within the context of a given tonality (such as major, minor, pentatonic, etc.) and meter (such as duple and triple). **MU:Cr1.1.2b**

Demonstrate and explain personal reasons for selecting patterns and ideas for music that represent expressive intent. MU:Cr2.1.2a Interpret and apply personal, peer, and teacher feedback to revise personal music. MU:Cr3.1.2

Convey expressive intent for a specific purpose by presenting a final version of personal musical ideas to peers or informal audience. **MU:Cr3.2.2**

Apply established criteria to judge the accuracy, expressiveness, and effectiveness of performances (formal or informal). MU:Pr5.1.2a Rehearse, identify and apply strategies to address interpretive, performance, and technical challenges of music. MU:Pr5.1.2b Perform music for a specific purpose with expression and technical accuracy. MU:Pr6.1.2a

Perform appropriately for the (formal or informal) audience and purpose. MU:Pr6.1.2b

Demonstrate understanding of expressive qualities (such as dynamics and tempo) and how creators use them to convey expressive

Second Grade Music Grading for Learning - Proficiency Scales © Urbandale Community School District - 2023 intent. MU:Pr4.3.2 Demonstrate knowledge of music concepts and how they support creators'/performers' expressive intent. MU:Re8.1.2