

Genre Form and Songcraft Process Journal

Music Explorations • Grade 6 • Unit 13 • 2026–27

First meeting Mon Mar 22 2027 • Last meeting Thu Apr 01 2027

Name	Class / period

Show musical thinking through labeled diagrams, grids, notation, and short explanations. This journal supports orchestra, band, and choir; everyone can use the supplied class examples.

Use paper and pencil, or type in the answer cells in Google Docs. For staff sketches, use a printed page or a clearly labeled pitch and duration grid approved by your teacher. You may turn paper evidence in directly; a photo is optional. No instruments, Noteflight, recording, or home equipment are required.

Show your learning with actual musical evidence

First attempt	Correction / revision	Next action

Use a note, bar, diagram, or marked excerpt; add a short explanation.

My unit product

Two evidence-based song/score maps with cultural context and an original song plan covering form genre lyrics and sound roles.

Keep your first attempt. Make corrections in another color, or label them “before” and “after.” Quiet voice/tapping can help; silent tracing is also available. Listening lessons use teacher demonstrations or class audio.

Core first, then extend

Grade 6: use the model, label each step, and ask for a smaller practice set when needed.

Lesson 1 Describe genre with musical evidence

Mon Mar 22 2027 • 45 minutes

Do Now Name two musical features that can help describe a style.

My first answer or sketch

Model to notice Genre describes overlapping practices and traditions, not a checklist that every piece follows. Teacher plays two school-approved contrasting excerpts and supplies creator, title, time/place, and source. Students infer from evidence and distinguish observation from assumption.

Listening timeline • identify a musical change before explaining it

Version 1	Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4
Version 2	Bar 1	Bar 2	Bar 3	Bar 4

Label pitch / rhythm / dynamics / articulation / texture and a location.

Try it Make two listening maps: pulse/rhythm, voices/instruments, form, text or instrumental purpose, and context supplied by the teacher. Circle two similarities and underline two differences.

What I notice or planned	Evidence or location	My change

Before I leave What musical evidence supports your description of one excerpt?

My checkpoint response

Support: use the reference and label one step at a time.

Lesson 2 Map sections and musical form

Wed Mar 24 2027 • 45 minutes

Do Now What makes a repeated section recognizable even if words change?

My first answer or sketch

Model to notice A verse often develops details; a chorus returns to a main idea; a bridge can contrast; intro/outro frame the song. Other music may use AB, ABA, rondo, strophic, or through-composed form. Letter labels identify repeated/contrasting musical sections.

Section and arrangement map

Intro	A / Verse	B / Chorus	Ending
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Melody / voice

Harmony / bass

Rhythmic role

Mark entries, roles, and a contrast. Change section labels to fit your plan.

Try it Map teacher-supplied short original patterns as AB and ABA. Then map a supplied song excerpt with section boxes and timestamps. Describe what changes between verse and chorus.

Section / source	Job or main idea	Contrast / entry
A / verse		
B / chorus		

Before I leave How can a song repeat music while changing lyrics?

My checkpoint response

Support: use the reference and label one step at a time.

Lesson 3 Connect lyrics stress and musical rhythm

Fri Mar 26 2027 • 45 minutes

Do Now Say or silently mark “We can begin.” Which syllable carries the main stress?

My first answer or sketch

Model to notice Lyric rhythm can follow or deliberately contrast spoken stress. Rhyme is optional; concrete images, repetition, speaker, and viewpoint can clarify a message. A hook may be melodic, rhythmic, or verbal. Students can write fiction and need not disclose private experiences.

Words and music • mark stress, duration, and pitch direction

Line / motif 1							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Line / motif 2							
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3

One syllable at each start • dash = held syllable • REST = silence

Try it Mark stressed syllables in two original lines. Fit them into eight beat cells with spaces for two eighths per beat. Compare an even and a varied version. Underline a possible hook.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Type a pitch / duration, syllable / hold, count, or rest in each cell; label the beat grouping.

Before I leave Which word or syllable will your rhythm emphasize, and why?

My checkpoint response

Support: use the reference and label one step at a time.

Lesson 4 Select voices instruments and arrangement roles

Tue Mar 30 2027 • 45 minutes

Do Now Choose a sound source and assign melody, bass, harmony, or rhythmic role.

My first answer or sketch

Model to notice A sound source and a musical job are different. Timbre changes with playing style, register, and recording context. An imagined arrangement can include voice, strings, winds, brass, percussion, keyboards, and electronics without needing them in the room.

Section and arrangement map

Intro	A / Verse	B / Chorus	Ending
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Melody / voice

Harmony / bass

Rhythmic role

Mark entries, roles, and a contrast. Change section labels to fit your plan.

Try it Sketch a verse/chorus layer diagram. Choose three intended sources from two groups; label role, entry, register, and dynamics. Show one contrast between sections and connect it to the song's intention.

Section / source	Job or main idea	Contrast / entry
A / verse		
B / chorus		

Before I leave What will change when the chorus begins?

My checkpoint response

Support: use the reference and label one step at a time.

Lesson 5 Plan an original song or instrumental piece

Thu Apr 01 2027 • 45 minutes

Do Now Choose a listener and one musical intention; avoid a rule such as “minor always means sad.”

My first answer or sketch

Model to notice The spring product is a readable eight-bar core score or song sketch, not a recording. A song adds original lyrics and syllable placement; an instrumental piece adds phrase/program notes instead. Both use form, pitch/rhythm, expression, and roles.

Section and arrangement map



Melody / voice

Harmony / bass

Rhythmic role

Mark entries, roles, and a contrast. Change section labels to fit your plan.

Try it Choose song or instrumental pathway. Complete a visual plan with title, listener, intention, genre/tradition or blend, two evidence-based features, AB/ABA or verse/chorus map, pitch collection, and imagined sound roles.

Section / source	Job or main idea	Contrast / entry
A / verse		
B / chorus		

Before I leave Submit both comparison maps and your original plan.

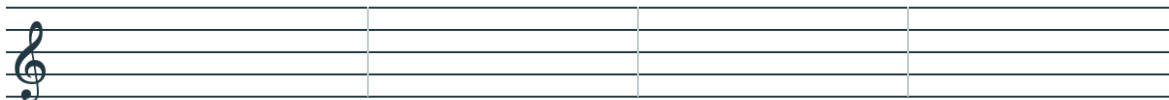
My checkpoint response

Support: use the reference and label one step at a time.

Music Sketch Workspace

Draw in your chosen clef, or use the labeled pitch / duration cells below. Add meter, bar totals, and expression. Use additional paper when your musical idea needs it.

Treble clef

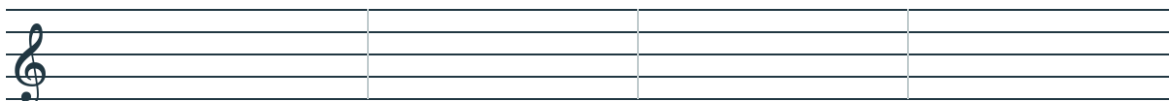


Bass clef

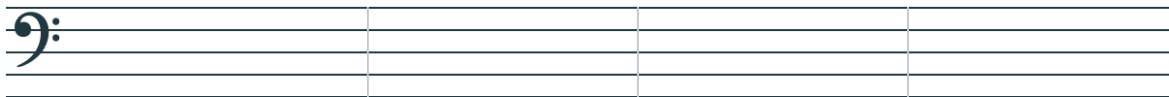


Write pitch names / rhythms below, or draw your notes on a printed copy.

Treble clef



Bass clef



Write pitch names / rhythms below, or draw your notes on a printed copy.

Bar	Pitches and durations	Expression / words
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

Review My Learning

Show your learning with actual musical evidence

First attempt	Correction / revision	Next action
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Use a note, bar, diagram, or marked excerpt; add a short explanation.

My evidence	What changed	Why it is clearer or more accurate
Reading / pitch		
Rhythm / counting		
Listening / expression / creation		

My ensemble connection

Orchestra band choir or the class example	One specific skill I can transfer

My next practice action

Skill	Two minute action	How I will check it

Submission check: labeled visual practice; the unit product; specific corrections/revisions; one transfer connection. The baseline is ungraded. Use the same Google Classroom assignment and retain earlier work.