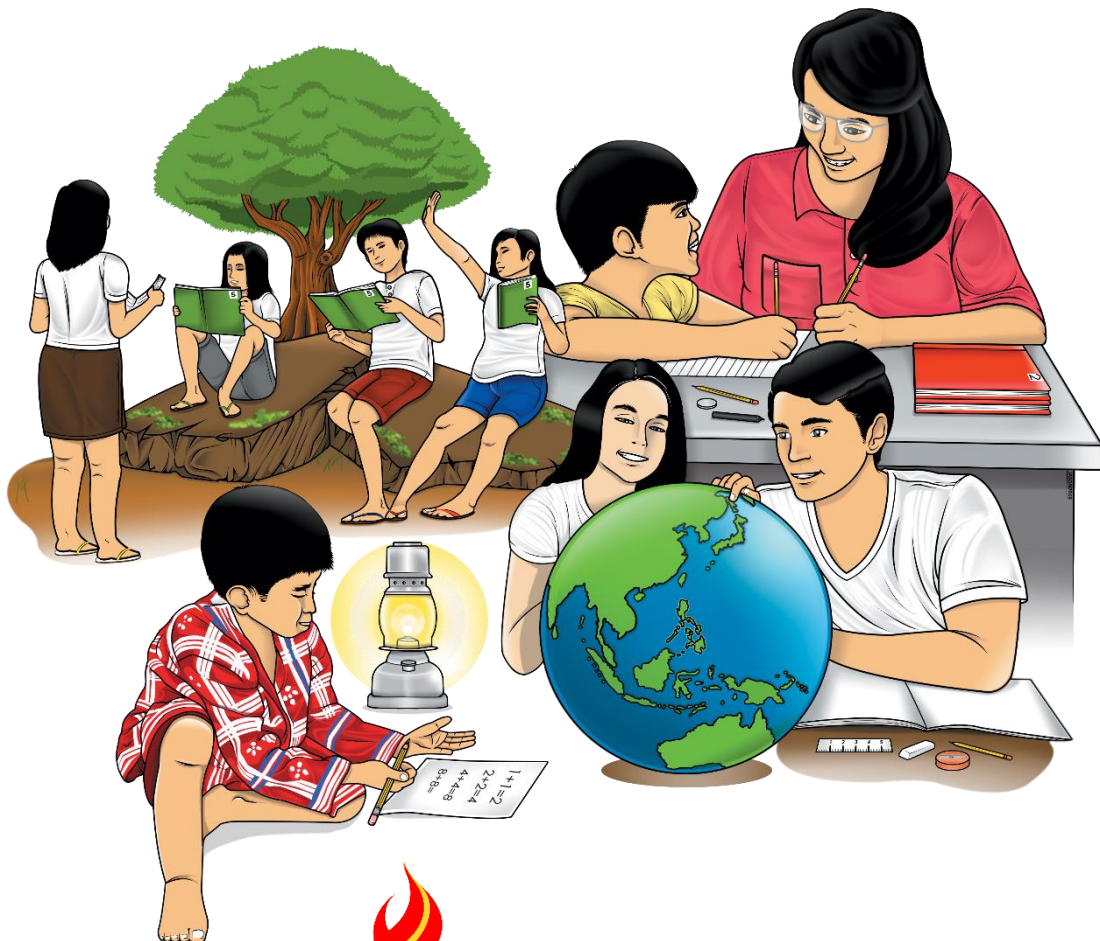


Music

Quarter 1 – Module 1: Music of the 20th Century



Music – Grade 10
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 1: Music of the 20th Century
First Edition, 2020

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Published by the Department of Education
Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones
Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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Printed in the Philippines by: _____

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Music

Quarter 1 – Module 1: Music of the 20th Century

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

The SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pretest is provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the posttest to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. Read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



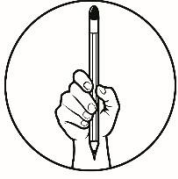
What I Need to Know

This module provides you the foundation of Music in the 20th century. In your journey through the discussions and different tasks, you are expected to:

1. describe distinctive musical elements of given pieces in 20th-century styles; **(MU10TC Ia-h-2)**
2. explain the performance practice (setting, composition, the role of composers/performers, and audience) of 20th-century music; **(MU10TC Ib-g-4)**
3. relate 20th Century music to other art forms and media during the same period; **(MU10TC Ia-g-3)**
4. perform music sample from the 20th century; **(MU10TC Ib-5)** and
5. evaluate music and music performances using guided rubrics.

The module is divided into three lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Impressionism
- Lesson 2 – Expressionism
- Lesson 3 – 20th Century Musical Styles



What I Know

Read the statements carefully and identify what is being described. Choose the letter that represents your best answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. His technique in a composition is the use of a semi-tone scale.
 - A. Cage
 - B. Debussy
 - C. Glass
 - D. Schoenberg

2. It is the mark of the beginning of the Contemporary Period.
 - A. Chance Music
 - B. Expressionism
 - C. Impressionism
 - D. Jazz

3. This composer believes that "Because there is little sense of goal-directed motion, music does not seem to move from one place to another."
 - A. Cage
 - B. Debussy
 - C. Glass
 - D. Schoenberg

4. Schoenberg experienced Triskaidekaphobia, which is the fear of the number _.
 - A. 11
 - B. 12
 - C. 13
 - D. 14

5. It is also known as Aleatory Music.
 - A. Chance Music
 - B. Expressionism
 - C. Impressionism
 - D. Jazz

6. It tends to make more use of dissonance and more uncommon scales such as the whole tone scale.
 - A. Chance Music
 - B. Expressionism
 - C. Impressionism
 - D. Jazz

7. It is a modern contemporary piano piece in Impressionism.
- A. Claire De Lune
 - B. Für Elise
 - C. La Mer
 - D. Sunrise
8. It is a piece of experimental or downtown music that originated in the US.
- A. Chance Music
 - B. Expressionism
 - C. Jazz
 - D. Minimalism
9. Following are characteristics of Minimalism except _____.
- A. Minimal Time
 - B. Reiteration of Motifs
 - C. Slow Transformation
 - D. Steady Pulse
10. He is known as one of the 20th-century composers with the widest array of sounds in his works.
- A. Cage
 - B. Debussy
 - C. Glass
 - D. Schoenberg
11. **Alea** in the word Aleatory means _____.
- A. Cube
 - B. Dice
 - C. Improvise
 - D. Play
12. He is the Father of Modern Music.
- A. Cage
 - B. Debussy
 - C. Glass
 - D. Schoenberg
13. He was the primary exponent of the impressionist movement and the focal point for other impressionist composers.
- A. Cage
 - B. Debussy
 - C. Glass
 - D. Schoenberg

14. It is equal to a twelfth of an octave or a half-tone. It is a half-step stone.
- Chromatic Scale
 - Dissonant
 - Semi Tone Scale
 - Whole Tone Scale
15. Music that uses the tape recorder is called _____.
- Musique concrete
 - Music saving
 - Record tape
 - Save Music

Lesson 1	<h1>Impressionism</h1>
---------------------------	------------------------

What music do you usually listen to? Are you into Rock? Pop? Or Hip-hop music? I'm sure that you enjoy listening to these genres of music. Like any other product of modernization, these songs have gone through several phases of development. Come, let's go down the memory lane and discover the roots of today's music.

The styles of modern songs can be traced back from the 20th Century. The innovative and experimental styles of the 20th Century Music are the influences of the genius composers such as Claude Debussy, Maurice Ravel, Arnold Schoenberg, Bela Bartok, Igor Stravinsky, Sergei Prokofieff, and George Gershwin. Coming from different nations such as France, Austria, Hungary, Russia, and the United States, these composers clearly reflected the growing globalization of musical styles in the 20th century.



What's In

When you were in Grade 9, you learned about Western Music and its history from the Middle Ages to the Romantic Period. Let us go back to those eras of Music. Try to recall the characteristics of music in the following periods:

- Middle Ages _____
- Renaissance _____
- Baroque Period _____
- Classical Period _____
- Romantic Period _____



Note to the Teacher

Please check the answers of the learner. If all answers are correct, the learner will proceed to the next part of this module. Otherwise, assist the learner to recall facts about the abovementioned periods for better understanding of the next lessons.

As you continue your journey through the ages of music, you will get a view of how music has developed into what it is today. The First Quarter covers Music of the 20th Century, which is also known as Contemporary Music. You will discover different movements in this period, meet the different composers, and observe their distinct techniques and styles.



What's New

IMPRESSIONISM

As the world entered the 20th century, a new era in music was introduced, and impressionism was one of the earliest musical forms that paved the way to this modern era. Impressionism is a French movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The sentimental melodies and dramatic emotionalism of the preceding Romantic Period, whose themes and melody are easy to recognize and enjoy, were being replaced in favor of moods and impressions.

CLAUDE DEBUSSY (1862–1918)



Illustrated by:
Abraham S. Salvador

Claude Debussy was one of the most influential and leading composers of the 20th century. He was the principal exponent of the impressionist movement and the inspiration for other impressionist composers. He reformed the course of musical development by eradicating traditional rules and conventions into a new language of possibilities in harmony, rhythm, form, texture, and color.

He was born on August 22, 1862 in a small town called St. Germain-en-Laye in France.

He composed a total of more or less 227 masterpieces, which include orchestral music, chamber music, piano music, operas, ballets, songs, and other vocal music.

He was known as the "Father of the Modern School of Composition" and made his impact on the styles of the later 20th-century composer like Igor Stravinsky. Debussy's mature creative period was exemplified by the following works:

- String Quartet
- La Mer (1905)-a highly imaginative and atmospheric musical work for orchestra about the sea
- Première Arabesque
- Claire de Lune (Moonlight)-The third and most famous movement of *Suite bergamasque*.

In the field of visual arts, Debussy was influenced by Monet, Pissaro, Manet, Degas, and Renoir; and from the literary arts by Mallarme, Verlaine, and Rimbaud. Most of his close friends were painters and poets who significantly influenced his works. On March 25, 1918, he died of cancer at the height of the First World War in Paris.

MAURICE RAVEL (1875–1937)



Illustrated by:
Abraham S. Salvador

Joseph Maurice Ravel was born in Ciboure, France, to a Basque mother and a Swiss father. At age 14, he entered the Paris Conservatory, where he was musically nurtured by a prominent French composer, Gabriel Faure. The compositional style of Ravel is mainly characterized by its distinctively innovative but not atonal style (music that is written in a way that is not based on any particular key) of harmonic treatment.

His works are defined with intricate and sometimes modal melodies and extended chordal components. It demands considerable technical virtuosity from the performer, which is the character, ability, or skill of a virtuoso—a person who is exemplary in musical technique or execution.

Ravel's works include the following:

- Pavane for a Dead Princess (1899)
- String Quartet (1903)
- Sonatine for Piano (c.1904)
- Rhapsodie Espagnole
- Bolero

Ravel was a perfectionist and every bit a musical craftsman. He strongly adhered to the classical form, specifically its ternary structure. A strong advocate of Russian music, he also admired the music of Chopin, Liszt, Schubert, and Mendelssohn. He died in Paris in 1937.



What It Is

Features of Impressionism music are as follows:

- The use of "color," or in musical terms, timbre, which can be achieved through orchestration, harmonic usage, texture, etc. (Timbre is known as the tone color or tone quality)
- New combinations of extended chords, harmonies, whole tone, chromatic scales, and pentatonic scales emerged.
- Impressionism was an attempt not to depict reality, but merely to suggest it.



What's More

The most remarkable composition of Debussy is Claire De Lune. Have you watched the Hollywood movie hit Twilight Saga? Try to recall its sentimental soundtracks. One of them is Claire De Lune! Would you like to listen to it once again? Play from the accompanying CD Track 1 (Claire de Lune), or you can access it at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CvFH_6DNRCY.

While listening to the track, answer the following guide questions. Use a separate sheet of paper.

- What musical instrument is being played?
- How did the music affect your mood or feelings in terms of the general atmosphere of the piece?

Ravel's defining composition is "Bolero." Bolero is a one-movement orchestral piece which was premiered in 1928. Play from the accompanying CD Track 2 (Bolero) or you can access it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b5V31O8ll14>

While listening, answer the following guide questions on a separate sheet of paper:

- What specific dance form can be performed with Bolero as music?
- What feelings or emotions does the music evoke?



What I Have Learned

COMPOSERS' TABLE ACTIVITY. Fill out the table below by indicating the name of the artists and their works during the Impressionism Era and answer the question that follows. Please use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.

Artists	Works/Composition



What I Can Do

WRITING ACTIVITY. Which among the compositions of Impressionism inspired you most? Why?

Lesson

2

Expressionism



What's In

It was an interesting start, right? Let's continue to a more exciting journey in the world of music!

In Lesson 1, you have learned that Impressionism was the first movement to be introduced during the 20th century. You also studied the life and works of some of the impressionist composers. Remember that the most distinctive feature of impressionism is the use of "color," or timbre in the musical term, which can be achieved through orchestration, harmonic usage, texture, etc. Impressionism reigned supreme for years until it was superseded by another style, which is Expressionism.

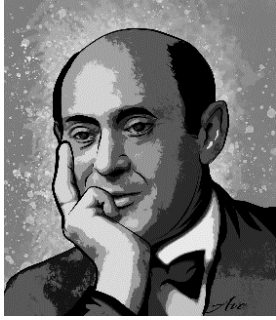


What's New

The term "Expressionism" was originally used in visual and literary arts. It was probably first applied to music in 1918, especially to Schoenberg because, like the painter Wassily Kandinsky (1866–1944), he veered away from "traditional forms of beauty" to convey powerful feelings in his music. Features of expressionism music are as follows:

- a high degree of dissonance (dissonance is the quality of sounds that seems unstable)
- extreme contrasts of dynamics (from pianissimo to fortissimo, very soft to very loud)
- constant changing of textures
- "distorted" melodies and harmonies
- angular melodies with wide leaps

ARNOLD SCHOENBERG (1874–1951)



Illustrated by:
Abraham S. Salvador

Arnold Schoenberg was born on September 13, 1874 in a working-class suburb of Vienna, Austria. He taught himself music theory but took lessons in counterpoint. His works were greatly influenced by the German composer Richard Wagner as evident in his symphonic poem *Pelleas et Melisande*, Op. 5 (1903), a counterpoint of Debussy's opera of the same title.

His works include the following:

- *Verklarte Nacht*
- *Three Pieces for Piano*, op. 11
- *Pierrot Lunaire*
- *Violin Concerto*
- *Skandalkonzert*, a concert of the Wiener Konzertverein.

Although full of melodic and lyrical interest, his music was also extremely complex, creating heavy demands on the listener. He experienced Triskaidekaphobia (fear of number 13). Schoenberg died on July 13, 1951 in Los Angeles, California, the USA, where he had settled since 1934.

IGOR STRAVINSKY (1882–1971)



Illustrated by:
Abraham S. Salvador

Stravinsky was born in Lomonosov, Russia on June 17, 1882. In his early music, he reflected the influence of his teacher, the Russian composer Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov. But in his first notable composition, "*The Firebird Suite* (1910)," his skillful handling of material and rhythmic inventiveness went beyond anything written by his Russian predecessors. His musical style added a new flavor to his nationalistic musical style. *The Rite of Spring* (1913) was another superb work showcasing his new technique.

Acclaimed works by Stravinsky includes:

- *Ballet Petrouchka* (1911)
- *The Nightingale* (1914)
- *Three Tales for Children* (1917)
- *Pulcinella* (1920)
- *Duo Concertant* (1932)
- *The Rake's Progress* (1951)

Stravinsky wrote approximately 127 works, including concerti, orchestral music, instrumental music, operas, ballets, solo vocal, and choral music. Concerti or concerto is a musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale. He died in New York City on April 6, 1971.

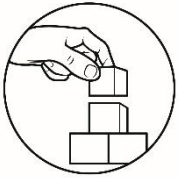


What It Is

Schoenberg's style in music reformed from time to time. From the early influences of Wagner, his tonal preference gradually revolved to something dissonant and atonal, as he explored the use of chromatic harmonies. He was responsible for the establishment of the twelve-tone system.



Twelve-tone system



What's More

WORD HUNT. Encircle the words that are related to expressionist music in the grid below. The words run horizontally, vertically, and diagonally.

S	U	S	A	D	G	E	V	O	L
D	I	S	P	T	E	I	C	L	L
E	A	A	I	E	R	V	O	O	L
R	I	R	A	O	M	N	N	H	U
Y	L	G	N	E	A	B	C	U	H
S	C	H	O	E	N	B	E	R	G
A	S	H	M	R	A	N	R	I	U
T	N	A	R	K	S	S	T	S	H
O	A	H	A	O	R	O	I	N	N
N	Y	A	S	G	M	A	N	I	O
A	R	U	S	S	I	A	R	A	R
L	Y	H	C	R	E	M	T	N	A
X	S	S	D	F	G	H	I	I	A
D	I	S	T	O	R	T	E	D	C



What I Have Learned

One of the most significant compositions of Schoenberg is Three Piano Pieces, Op. 11. This musical piece was the first composition ever to dispense completely with "tonal" (counterpart of atonal) means of organization. Play from the accompanying CD Track 3 (Three Piano Pieces). Alternatively, you can access it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xrjg3jzP2uI>.

While listening, answer the following guide questions on a separate sheet of paper:

- What genre of a movie can this music be used?
- What particular moment in your life does this music remind you of?



What I Can Do

MUSIC LISTENING ACTIVITY. From the CD, play track 4 (Petrouchka by Stravinsky) or access it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OJRfImhtjq4>. After listening to the track, create an artwork inspired by Petrouchka using any contemporary medium of arts. Use any paper available for your artwork.

Lesson

3

20th Century Musical Styles

Now that you are familiar with Impressionism and Expressionism, you are ready to explore the very interesting musical forms of the 20th Century. Let's discover the techniques and styles of Electronic and Chance Music.



What's In

Expressionism is a style of music where composers seek to express emotional experience. For the next lesson, we will discuss several musical styles that developed in the modern era. Some of these were being experimental, short-lived, and too revolutionary, while others found a fusion between the old and the new style of music. New inventions and discoveries of science and technology also led to continuing developments in Music.



What's New

Technology has been a game-changer in music. It has produced electronic music devices such as cassette tape recorders, compact discs and their variants, the video compact disc (VCD), and the digital video disc (DVD), MP3, MP4, digital music players, smartphones, karaoke players, and synthesizers. These devices are used for creating and recording music to add to or to replace acoustical sounds.

ELECTRONIC MUSIC

The ability of electronic machines such as synthesizers, amplifiers, tape recorders, and loudspeakers to produce different sounds was popularized by 20th-century notable composers.

Musique concrete, or concrete music is a music that uses the tape recorder. Any sound that the composer will hear in his surroundings will be recorded. These sounds are arranged by the composer in different ways, like playing the tape recorder in its fastest mode or reverse. In musique concrete, the composer can experiment with different sounds that cannot be produced by regular musical instruments such as the piano or the violin.

The first electronic devices for performing music were developed at the end of the 19th century, and shortly afterward, Italian futurists explored sounds that had not been considered musical.

EDGARD VARÈSE (1883–1965)



Illustrated by:
Abraham S. Salvador

He was born on December 22, 1883, Edgard (also spelled Edgar) Varèse was considered an "innovative French-born composer." He pioneered and created new sounds that bordered between music and noise and spent his life and career mostly in the United States.

His musical compositions are characterized by:

- an emphasis on timbre and rhythm; and
- "organized sound" (certain timbres and rhythms can be grouped together in order to capture a whole new definition of sound).

Varèse's is considered as the "Father of Electronic Music," and use of new instruments and electronic resources. He was also dubbed as the "Stratospheric Colossus of Sound." He died on November 6, 1965.

KARLHEINZ STOCKHAUSEN (1928– 2007)



Illustrated by:
Abraham S. Salvador

Karlheinz Stockhausen is a central figure in the realm of electronic music. He was born in Cologne, Germany. He had the opportunity to work with Messiaen, Schoenberg, and Webern.

Stockhausen drew inspiration from these composers as he developed his style of total serialism together with Pierre Boulez.

Stockhausen's music was initially met with resistance due to its heavily atonal content with practically no clear melodic or rhythmic sense. Still, he continued to experiment with *musique concrète*.

Some of his works include:

- *Gruppen* (1957)
- *Kontakte* (1960)
- *Hymnen* (1965) and
- *Licht* (Light)

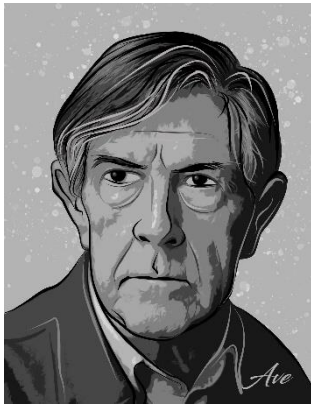
It has led him to dream of concert halls in which the sound attacks the listener from every direction. Stockhausen's works total around 31.

CHANCE MUSIC

Chance music, also known as Aleatoric music, refers to a style in which the piece always sounds differently at every performance because of the random techniques of production, including the use of ring modulators or natural elements that become a part of the music. Most of the sounds emanating from the surroundings, both natural and man-made, such as honking cars, rustling leaves, blowing wind, dripping water, or a ringing phone.

An example of Chance music is John Cage's *Four Minutes and Thirty-Three Seconds* (4'33"), where the pianist merely opens the piano lid and keeps silent for the duration of the piece. The audience hears a variety of noises inside and outside the concert hall amidst the seeming silence.

JOHN CAGE (1912–1992)



Illustrated by:
Abraham S. Salvador

John Cage was known as one of the 20th-century composers with the broadest array of sounds in his works. Cage was born in Los Angeles, California, USA, on September 5, 1912 and became one of the most original composers in the history of western music.

He challenged the very idea of music by manipulating musical instruments to attain new sounds and became the "chance music."

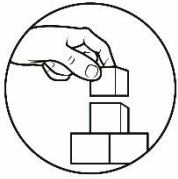
In one instance, Cage created a "prepared" piano, where screws and pieces of wood or paper were inserted between the piano strings to produce different percussive possibilities.

Cage became notable for his work *The Four Minutes and 33 Seconds* (4'33"), a chance musical work that instructed the pianist to merely open the piano lid and remain silent for the length of time indicated by the title.



What It Is

The new musical styles created by 20th-century classical composers were truly notable, experimental, and innovative. They played with the elements of rhythm, melody, harmony, tempo, and timbre in adventurous ways that were never did before. Musicians even used electronic devices such as synthesizers, tape recorders, amplifiers, and the like to introduce and enhance sounds created by traditional instruments.



What's More

Directions. In each item, encircle the word that doesn't belong to the 20th Century Music and identify the classification of the remaining words. (You are given 1 point for the encircled word and 1 point for the classification.)

EXAMPLE	Piano	Guitar	Violin	BOOK	<u>MUSICAL INSTRUMENT</u>
1. 4'33"	Prepared Piano	Zen Buddhism	Study II	_____	
2. Gruppen	Kontakte	Stratospheric	Study II	_____	
3. Varèse	Debussy	Stockhausen	Glass	_____	
4. Germany	France	USA	India	_____	
5. Harpsichord	Mp3 Player	Mobile Phones	Mp4	_____	



What I Have Learned

Another popular electronic music composition is *Studie II* by Karlheinz Stockhausen. Play from the accompanying CD Track 6 (*Studie II*) or access https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_qi4hgT_d0o .

While listening, answer the following guide questions on a separate sheet of paper:

- Where do you imagine yourself to be in while listening to music? Why?
- What makes this track distinct from the other musical excerpts which you have heard so far?

The popularity of televisions started during the 20th Century. TV shows became a huge part of the lives of the people, and music played a vital role in its flourishing. Water Walk by John Cage was one of the compositions used in TV shows. Watch a video clip #1 (Water Walk) at <https://youtu.be/gXOIkT1-QWY>

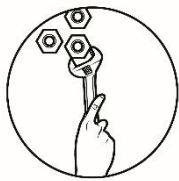
After watching, answer the following guide questions on a separate sheet of paper:

- What characteristics of Chance music can be deduced from the video clip?
- Aside from the objects used in the video, what other objects can you use to create sounds which are similar to the piece?

Varèse's *Poème Électronique* is one of the first compositions that was created through the use of technology. It's an 8-minute piece written in 1958. Varèse composed the piece with the intention of creating a liberation between sounds and, as a result, uses noises not usually considered "musical" throughout the piece. Play from the accompanying CD Track 5 (*Poème Électronique*) or access it at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bEkjC76oSNk>.

While listening, answer the following guide questions on a separate sheet of paper:

- Can you guess the materials used to create the different types of noise used in the piece? Name at least 5.
- How does the piece affect your current mood or emotion? Describe.



What I Can Do

ACTIVITY 1 - Perform an experiment creating 20th Century Music System. Choose one from the activities below.

1. Chance Music – Ask three family members to join you in this activity and do the following:
 - a. Prepare a dice or draw lots with six numbers.
 - b. Roll the dice four times or draw a number 4 times and record the numbers that will appear. Out of these numbers, prepare a rhythmic pattern in each number.
 - c. From the rhythmic pattern, randomly choose any materials available in your house like plastic bottles, books, paper, pen, etc.
 - d. Assign a number to every material. Organize all the materials with the corresponding rhythmic pattern.
 - e. Record your performance on your cellphone.

(For Printed module. Just Write your patterns in a separate sheet of paper.
Example,

1. Clap your hands in count 1,2,3,4
2. Tap the table in 1,2,3, etc etc)

2. Electronic Music – Create a short electronic music piece using your knowledge of 20th-century musical styles. Save in mp3 format with the file name in this manner: (ELECTRONIC MUSIC) (YOUR COMPLETE NAME). Example: ELECTRONIC MUSIC JUAN DELA CRUZ.

Below are the rubrics to be used in evaluating your performances.

Holistic Rubric for the Essay (5 points)

5 points– The main idea is well-focused and properly developed by relevant, accurate, and substantial evidence.

4 points – The main idea is clearly presented with relevant and accurate supporting evidences.

3 points – The main idea is understandable but with minimal supporting evidence

2 points – The main idea is present but not well expressed with slightly inconsistent evidence

1 point – There is no clear main idea which the essay revolves on, and the supporting ideas are inconsistent.

WHAT I CAN DO

CRITERIA	Very Good (4)	Good (3)	Fair (2)	Poor (1)
Instructions	All of the instructions were followed.	The majority of the instructions were followed.	Some of the instructions were followed.	None of the instructions were followed.
Performance	Performs with a great amount of energy, focus, intensity, and conviction	Performs with adequate energy, focus, intensity and confidence	Performs with some energy, focus, intensity, and confidence	Performs with little energy, focus, intensity and confidence
Style/ Interpretation	The performance is very clear and perfectly executed.	The performance is generally clear and well-executed.	The performance is fairly executed with some inconsistencies.	The performance is not clear and not well executed.
Improvisation	Creates a highly effective and innovative improvisation	Creates an effective improvisation	Creates an acceptable improvisation	Lacks improvisation



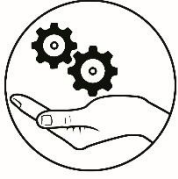
Assessment

- I. **Multiple Choice.** Identify what is being described in the following statements. Encircle the correct answer.
1. He is one of the most important and influential composers of the 20th century.
 - A. Ravel
 - B. Debussy
 - C. Beethoven
 - D. Schoenberg
 2. He changed the course of musical development by dissolving traditional rules and conventions into a new language of possibilities in harmony, rhythm, form, texture, and color.
 - A. Ravel
 - B. Debussy
 - C. Beethoven
 - D. Schoenberg
 3. He was an Austrian-born American composer and a music theorist.
 - A. Schoenberg
 - B. Stravinsky
 - C. Debussy
 - D. Bartok
 4. His skillful handling of material and rhythmic inventiveness went beyond anything composed by his Russian predecessors.
 - A. Schoenberg
 - B. Stravinsky
 - C. Debussy
 - D. Bartok
 5. He was acknowledged for establishing the twelve-tone system.
 - A. Schoenberg
 - B. Stravinsky
 - C. Debussy
 - D. Bartok
 6. His works were met with extreme reactions, either strong hostility from the general public or enthusiastic acclaim from his supporters.
 - A. Schoenberg
 - B. Stravinsky
 - C. Debussy
 - D. Bartok

7. It is a music that uses the tape recorder.
- A. Musique Concrete
 - B. Cassette Disk
 - C. Magnetic Tape
 - D. Cassette Deck
8. He is an "innovative French-born composer."
- A. Edgard Varèse
 - B. Karlheinz Stockhausen
 - C. John Cage
 - D. Mario Davidovsky
9. He is a central figure in the realm of electronic music.
- A. Edgard Varèse
 - B. Karlheinz Stockhausen
 - C. John Cage
 - D. Mario Davidovsky
10. His music was initially met with resistance due to its heavy atonal content with no clear melodic or rhythmic sense.
- A. Edgard Varèse
 - B. Karlheinz Stockhausen
 - C. John Cage
 - D. Mario Davidovsky

II. **Essay.** Below are statements about 20th Century Music. Choose one from the following statements and express your ideas about it.

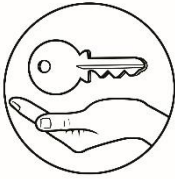
- Music during the 20th Century became readily available to the masses because of technology.
- Musical styles that were prohibited during the earlier times became accepted in the 20th Century.
- 20th Century is an era of varied musical styles.



Additional Activities

COMPLETE THE TABLE BELOW. List down all composers, including their style and works.

NAME OF THE COMPOSER	MOVEMENT	STYLE AND TECHNIQUE	WORKS/ COMPOSITION



Answer Key

WHAT I KNOW

1. d
2. c
3. d
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. a
8. d
9. a
10. b
11. b
12. b
13. b
14. a/c
15. a

LESSON 1 WHAT'S IN

1. Pope Gregory I
2. Monteverdi
3. Handel
4. Chopin, Mozart, Beethoven
5. Tchaikovsky, Brahms

LESSON 1 WHAT IS IT (5 EACH COMPOSER)

Debussy: Ariettes Oubliées, Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun, String Quartet, Pelléas et Mélisande, La Mer, Suite Bergamasque, Estampes and Clair de Lune.

Ravel: Pavane for a Dead Princess, Jeux d'Eau or Water Fountains, String Quartet, Sonatine for Piano, Miroirs, Gaspard de la Nuit, Valses Nobles et Sentimentales, Le Tombeau de Couperin, Rhapsodie Espagnole and Bolero.

S	U	D	I	S	A	F	I	A	R	G	H	C	S	A	T	N	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D																			
L	O	L	L	L	E	I	V	N	B	E	C	R	G	H	C	S	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D																			
V	C	O	O	C	N	Z	C	E	M	B	E	R	G	H	C	S	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D																			
E	I	V	N	B	E	C	R	G	H	C	S	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D			
G	E	R	M	A	N	B	E	C	R	G	H	C	S	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	
D	A	F	I	A	R	G	H	C	S	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D					
O	F	R	E	M	B	E	C	R	G	H	C	S	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D		
R	G	H	C	S	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D										
T	D	C	F	R	E	M	B	E	C	R	G	H	C	S	A	H	A	R	M	R	S	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D
S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	S	I	C	S	A	N	O	T	A	V	A	N	A	R	C	R	S	H	L	X	D	

LESSON 2 WHAT IS IT (10 WORDS)

5. Harpsichord	Composition of Philip Glass
4. India	Composition of Stockhausen
3. Debussy	Composers of Electronic and Chance Music
2. Stratospheric	Birth countries of the composers
1. Study II	Electronic devices

LESSON 3 WHAT IS IT

15. B
14. B
13. A
12. A
11. C
10. D
9. A
8. A
7. A
6. D
5. A
4. B
3. A
2. B
1. A

ASSESSMENT

References

Sunico, Raul M., Evelyn F. Cabanban, & Melissa Y. Moran. *Grade 10 Learner's Material. HORIZONS Music and Arts Appreciation for Young Filipinos.* Philippines: Tawid Publications, 2015.

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