

GRADE 9

QUARTER 3

MODULE

4

WRITERS



**Jose Mary M. Saberon
Maynard B. Sarmiento**

**Joy R. Pedronan
Ma. Kathrina K. Selibio**



EXPECTATION

At the end of this module 4, you are expected to:

- listen perceptively to selected Romantic period music;
- improvise appropriate instrumental accompaniment to selected music from Romantic Period;
- describe the influence of iconic artists belonging to the Neoclassic period;
- creates artwork guided by techniques and styles of Neoclassical artists;
- identify the basic locomotor movements;
- create a short video doing the basic locomotor movements;
- identify the types of carrying and transporting an injured person; and
- demonstrate proper techniques in carrying and transporting an injured person.



LOOKING BACK

MUSIC

Directions: Arrange the jumbled letters to identify the given Musical Composer of Romantic Period. Write you answer on the space provided before after number.

1. Known as the “**Piano Virtuoso of the Romantic Period**”.

N A Z R F I Z L T S _____

2. Composer of the famous march played during graduation rites entitled “*Grand March*”.

P E P S I G U E R E V I D _____

3. Known as the “*Poet of the Piano*” of the Romantic Period.

R I C D E F E R H I P C O N _____

4. Leading composer of Art Song during the Romantic Period.

Z A R N F B R E T H U C S _____

5. A well-known composer of art song and composer of a very familiar lullaby entitled “*Weigenlied*”.

H A J O N E N S H A M B R S _____

ARTS

TRUE OR FALSE: Write **T** if the statement is correct and **F** if it is not.

- _____ 1. The word neoclassic came from the Greek word *neos* meaning "old".
- _____ 2. Neoclassical art pieces such as paintings, sculpture and architecture generally portrayed Roman history which elevates the Roman heroes.
- _____ 3. Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres paintings were usually nudes, portraits and mythological themes.
- _____ 4. "Napoleon Crossing the Alps" is one of the famous artwork of Jacques-Louis David.
- _____ 5. Ingres is the famous painter of "The Death of Marat".

P.E.

Directions: Matching Type – Match the festival in column A to their place of origin in column B.

- | A | B |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| _____ 1. Bangus Festival | a. Bacolod City |
| _____ 2. Ibon Ebon Festival | b. Baguio City |
| _____ 3. Mango Festival | c. Dagupan, Pangasinan |
| _____ 4. Masskara | d. Iba, Zambales |
| _____ 5. Panagbenga Festival | e. Pampanga |
| | f. Vigan, Ilocos Sur |

HEALTH

Directions: Identify the concept described in each item. Choose from the words inside the box below.

<i>Puncture Bandages Incision Laceration Dressing</i>

- _____ 1. This is used to apply pressure to bleeding, for covering wounds and burns
- _____ 2. A cut that is caused by knife, broken glass or any sharp object
- _____ 3. It is a piece of sterile cloth that covers a wound to prevent infection
- _____ 4. This is a blunt breaking or tearing of soft tissues resulting from mishandling tools and other accidents
- _____ 5. It is a piercing wound caused by nails, needles and other pointed objects.



BRIEF INTRODUCTION

MUSIC : ROMANTIC PERIOD MUSIC AND SONG IMPROVISATION (SELECTED COMPOSER)

Musical improvisation (also known as musical extemporization) is the creative activity of immediate ("in the moment") musical composition, which combines performance with communication of emotions and instrumental technique as well as spontaneous response to other musicians. Sometimes musical ideas in improvisation are spontaneous, but may be based on chord changes in classical music and many other kinds of music. One definition is a "performance given extempore without planning or preparation".

Another definition is to "play or sing (music) extemporaneously, by inventing variations on a melody or creating new melodies, rhythms and harmonies"

Musical Terms related in Romantic Period

Etude – a musical piece that develops technical skill and sometimes composed for public performance.

Nocturne – Musical piece which is supposed to suggest the atmosphere of night. It's a small piece without fixed form and dreamy and romantic in character.

Prelude - musical section or movement introducing the theme or chief subject or serving as an introduction to an opera or oratorio.

Art song – A composition for solo voice that combines melody, poetry, and accompaniment into an integrated form in which all three play equally important roles.

Strophic – Structural form of art song where each stanza of the poem is set to the same music.

Through-composed – Structural form of art song that comes from the German word Durchkomponiert meaning music for each stanza of the poem in order to follow the changing ideas or moods of the text.



MUSIC ACTIVITY

Activity 1: Let's Get Romantic!

Choose one (1) in the given music of Romantic Period, write a song to the selected music for atleast 1 minute (minimum) up to 2 minutes (maximum). Use improvise musical instrument that can be found in your house (glass, utensils, pan etc.) as an additional beat for the composition. Record your performance using any music recording application in you mobile phone, tablet or laptop. Your Performance will be graded base on the given Rubrics below.

Chopin's Nocturne no. 2 in Eb <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p29JUpsOSTE>

Chopin's Etude no. 3 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bzBH9Nm1BP8>

Chopin's Prelude in C minor https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nj_S3Ot7_t8

Schubert's Serenade <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lv5xPlm6etI>

RUBRIC

CRITERIA	Excellent 5	Good 4	Fair 3	Poor 2
Lyrics	The song lyrics are outstanding. The words are memorable. The song lyrics are enthusiastically received by the audience.	The song lyrics are good. The words are memorable. The song lyrics are well received by the audience.	The song lyrics are somewhat coherent. The song lyrics are well received by the audience.	The song lyrics are not coherent. The words not memorable.
Creativity/ Originality	Lyrics are very creative ad original with unique sentences and excellent use of poetic devices.	Lyrics are somewhat creative and original with good use of poetic devices.	Lyrics are lacking some creativity and originality, with little use of poetic devices.	Lyrics are uncreative and unoriginal with no use of poetic devices.
Music	Music and lyrics connect and compliment each other excellently.	Music and lyrics somewhat connect and compliment each other well.	Music and lyrics struggle to connect and compliment each other.	Music and lyrics do not connect or compliment each other.

Descriptive Rating:

Excellent 15 – 12 pts.

Good 8 – 6 pts. Fair 7 – 10 pts.

Very Good 11 – 9 pts.

Poor 5 pts. Below



ARTS: NEOCLASSIC ART PRODUCTION

NEOCLASSICAL PAINTING

Neoclassical artists embraced the ideals of order and moderation in which artistic interpretations of classic Greek and Roman history were restored to realistic portrayals. Neoclassical painters gave great importance to the costumes, settings, and details of classical subject-matter without adding distracting details but with as much historical accuracy as possible.

Neoclassical painting usually features a **linear style** (in which the outlines of objects are sharply defined.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEOCLASSICAL ARTS

1. PORTRAYAL OF ROMAN HISTORY



The Oath of Horatii
(Jacques-Louis David)

2. THE USE OF DIAGONALS TO SHOW THE PEAK OF AN EMOTION OR MOMENT (VERSUS A REGULAR MOMENT)

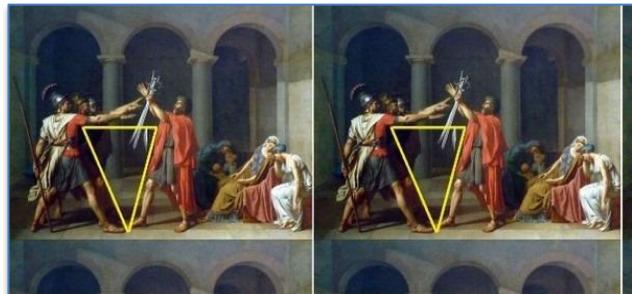


The Death of Marat
(J. David)

3. FORMAL COMPOSITION



4. USING CLASSIC GEO-STRUCTURE



5. LOCAL COLOR AND OVERALL LIGHTING



Cornelia, Mother of the Gracchi, Pointing to her Children as Her Treasures. c. 1785
Angelica Kauffmann.



The Death of Socrates
Painting by Jacques-Louis David



ART ACTIVITY

“CLASSICAL PAINTER”

Materials:

Oslo paper

Drawing and/or painting materials

Procedures:

1. Draw or paint an artwork using the style of Neoclassicism (Linear style) which promotes either “**Peace**”, “**Awareness and take Action on Covid-19**” or any other issues that you might think about.
2. Give a title and short description about your work.

RUBRIC

CRITERIA	5	4	3	2
Quality of Artwork	All instructions were followed correctly	1 instructions were not followed correctly	2 instructions were not followed correctly	Most of the instructions were not followed correctly
Visual Impact	Artwork was beautifully presented	Artwork was somehow beautifully presented	Artwork was okay but with some faults	Artwork was not presentable
Punctuality	Artwork was submitted on time	Artwork was submitted 1 day late	Artwork was submitted 2 days late	Artwork was submitted 3 days late

Descriptive Rating	Total points
Excellent	18-20
Very Good	15-17
Good	12-14
Fair	9-11



BRIEF INTRODUCTION

P.E. : Festival Dance: Locomotor Movements

Taking steps, walking, running and jumping are normal part of our daily life. Did you know that these four are examples of locomotor movement. Knowing and familiarizing ourselves of these movements will greatly help us to be a good dancer.

Locomotor Movements

These are movements that allow you to move from one point in space to another. It came from two words, "locos" which means place and "motor" which means movement. They include the following:

Preparatory movement:

Step - This is the basic of all the locomotor movements. It prepares you to move in any direction as you wish to go. It is defined as transfer of weight from one foot to the other.

Walk - Series of steps executed by both of your feet alternately in any direction. In executing a walk, observe that there's this moment when both feet are in contact with the ground while one foot supports the weight and transfer it to the other.

Run - Series of walks executed quickly in any direction wherein one foot stays on the ground while the other is off the ground.

Jump - This movement is simply described by having both feet lose its contact with the ground. There are five ways to do it:

- Take off from one foot and land on the same;
- Take off from one foot and land on the other;
- Take off from one foot and land on both feet;
- Take off from both feet and land on one foot; and
- Take off from both feet and land on both.



P.E. ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY 1: Fill me!

Fill in the blank. Use the word/s in the box to complete the sentence.

Locomotor Movements	Jump	Walk	Step	Run
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1. _____ is a series of walks executed quickly in any direction.
2. _____ is defined as transfer of weight from one foot to the other.
3. _____ is a series of steps executed by both of your feet alternately.
4. _____ is simply described by having both feet lose its contact with the ground.
5. _____ are movements that allow you to move from one point in space to another.

ACTIVITY 2: Loco, Show ko!

Create a short video of yourself doing the four basic locomotor movements.

Criteria	Excellent (5 pts.)	Good (3 pts.)	Fair (1 pt.)	Rating
Accuracy	All of the four basic locomotor movements are accurately shown in the video.	Three out of four basic locomotor movements are accurately shown in the video.	Two out of four basic locomotor movements are accurately shown in the video.	
Creativity	Performed in a very creative manner.	Performed in a less creative manner.	Performed in a simple manner.	
TOTAL				



BRIEF INTRODUCTION

HEALTH: CARRYING AND TRANSPORTING AN INJURED PERSON

In this module, you will learn about the proper carrying and transporting an injured person. This will challenge you to analyze the situation and use your muscular strength and endurance to carry and transfer an injured person to a safer place.

Transporting an injured person to a safer place requires *great care*. A *first aider* must undergo proper training. When doing the first aid, a first aider must consider the following factors;

- a. Weight and height of the victim
- b. Status of the victim (conscious or unconscious)
- c. Environment (safe, floor is smooth, narrow or wide)
- d. Special need considerations (injuries of the victim)

One-Man Transport

This is used to move the casualty when the time or materials needed to make a litter are not available to assist you in moving the casualty or the injured person. One-man transport will only work with a child or a very light person.

Different techniques in **ONE-MAN TRANSPORT** includes;

1. Fireman's carry
2. Piggy back
3. Pack strap carry
4. Shoulder drag
5. Fireman's drag or Tied-hands crawl
6. Blanket drag

Two-Man Carry

This carry requires two people and can be used for any person who is conscious and not

seriously injured.

Different techniques in **TWO-MAN CARRY** includes;

1. Chair or seat carry

Three or More Man Transport

This is also known as stretcher lift. A technique used for lifting a patient into the bed or stretcher, or for transporting the injured person along short distances.

Different techniques in **THREE OR MORE MAN TRANSPORT** includes;

1. Hammock carry
2. Bearer alongside carry
3. Six man lift and carry



HEALTH ACTIVITY:

Know me well

Paste a picture that shows the proper way of carrying an injured person.

Fireman's Carry

Hammock Carry

Chair or Seat Carry

Piggy Back

Along-side Carry



REMEMBER

Keep in mind the following terms in order for you to understand the lesson.

MUSIC	ARTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Musical improvisation is the creative activity of immediate musical composition, which combines performance with communication of emotions and instrumental technique as well as spontaneous response to other musicians. •Music improvisation also define as "play or sing extemporaneously, by inventing variations on a melody or creating new melodies, rhythms and harmonies". 	<p>Neoclassical - relating to, or constituting a revival or adaptation of the classical especially in literature, music, art, or architecture.</p> <p>Linear Style - in which the outlines of objects are sharply defined, it has controlled brushstrokes.</p>
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	HEALTH
<p>Locomotor Movements are movements that allow you to move from one point in space to another. It came from two words, "locos" which means place and "motor" which means movement. It includes step, walk, jump and run.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First-aider - is someone who is qualified to give first aid treatment in the event of an injury or illness. • First-aid - is the first and immediate assistance given to any person suffering from either a minor or serious illness or injury, with care provided to preserve life, prevent the condition from worsening, or to promote recovery.



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Before I move on to the next module, I will assure that...

I understand...

I will apply the lesson in...

I will practice...
