

# SELF-LEARNING MODULE

**GRADE 9**

**QUARTER 3**

**MODULE  
2**

**WRITER/S**



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## EXPECTATION

At the end of this module 2, you are expected to:

- Identify the new musical forms developed during Romantic period
- Explain the performance practice during romantic period
- Analyze art elements and principles in the production of art.
- Compare the characteristics of artworks during the Neoclassical and Romantic period.
- Discuss the nature and background of festival dance in the Philippines
- Explain the principles of wound dressing



## LOOKING BACK

**Direction: Recall the activities, insights and reflection that you have learned in the previous topics. Write your answer in your MAPEH journal book.**

MUSIC	ARTS
List down the characteristics of Romantic era music. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Write the characteristics of Neoclassical art 1. 2. 3.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION	HEALTH
In this activity, learners will be provided with questions which help them review the past lesson 1. Why is Physical Activity important? 2.. How does Physical fitness assessment contribute to the promotion of community wellness?  "Drama Scenario" Discuss properly the procedures in assessing emergency situations. cramps sprain heat exhaustion	Identify the following vital signs of the victim that you need in assessing the wound. A. Supply the missing letters to complete the words 1. B__EA__H__NG 2. __KI__ 3. P__P__LS B. Indicate the Mnemonic SAMPLE S - A - M - P - L - E -



**MUSIC : Performance practice during the Romantic Period**

During the romantic era, there was an enormous increase in the size of the orchestra. The possibilities for dramatic expressiveness in music were augmented both by the expansion and perfection of the instrumental repertoire and by the creation of new musical forms, such as the **lied, nocturne, intermezzo, capriccio, prelude, and mazurka**. The Romantic spirit often found inspiration in poetic texts, legends, and folk tales, and the linking of words and music either programmatically or through such forms as the concert overture and incidental music is another distinguishing feature of Romantic music. The **Piano music** is in free form such as **fantasy, rhapsody, ballad and nocturne**. **Program music** is one of the distinct characteristics of this era. It is an instrumental music that conveys images or scenes, music that tells a story without text or lyrics.

The principal composers of this era were **Niccolo Paganini, Frédéric Chopin, Franz Liszt, Hector Berlioz, Robert Schumann and Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky**. These composers pushed orchestral instruments to their limits of expressiveness, expanded the harmonic vocabulary to exploit the full range of the chromatic scale, and explored the linking of instrumentation. A **chromatic scale** is all twelve notes arranged in ascending or descending order of pitch.



**MUSIC ACTIVITY**

**ACTIVITY 1. Word Detective**

In this activity, you will be able identify the new musical forms and styles during the Romantic era. Find the word/words for each description below.

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. An instrumental composition of a pensive, dreamy mood especially for piano.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. An instrumental music that conveys image or scenes, music that tells a story without text or lyrics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. An introductory performance, event or action preceding a more important one.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A polish dance resembling the polka, frequently adopted as a ballet form.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5.. A short connecting instrumental movement in an opera or other musical work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A type of German song, especially of the romantic period, typically for solo voice with piano accompaniment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A poem or song narrating a story in short stanzas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A musical composition with roots in improvisation like the impromptu, seldom follows the textbook rules of any strict musical form.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. A free composition. A piece of music that has no formal structure and expresses powerful feelings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A piece of music, usually fairly free in form and of a lively character. One that is fast, intense, and often virtuosic in nature.

## ACTIVITY 2. Romantic Era Performance Practice Overview

Watch the video about Romantic music overview and answer the guide questions below. (click the link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YWRDRRZpwDU&t=29s> )

1. In the romantic orchestral setting, what are the new added instruments in the orchestra?

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2. What new musical scale was used by the composers during this era?

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3. How does the composers of program music communicate to the listeners?

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4. What is the main reason why the orchestra grew from a small group to hundreds of musicians?

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## BRIEF INTRODUCTION

### ART : Romantic Art Elements and Principles Analysis

**Romanticism** in art extends from about 1800 to 1850 in Europe and in America. The word romantic originally refers to “romance-like,” that resembles the strange and fantastic character of medieval romances. The word came to be associated with the increasing prominence in aesthetic theory during those times. Visual artists found out that mere orderliness and fine execution of real-like form of the Neo-Classical style is insufficient to convey emotions about social injustice, inhumanity, racial discrimination, human dignity, and freedom. Intense colors and thick-swirling texture of paints is needed to serve their purpose.

Romanticism cannot be identified with a single style, technique, or attitude. Painting is generally characterized by a highly imaginative and subjective approach, emotional intensity, and dreamlike or visionary quality.

Romanticism was a reaction to the classical, contemplative nature of Neoclassical pieces. Characteristics:



1. Height of action
2. emotional extremes
3. celebrated nature as out of control
4. dramatic compositions
5. heightened sensation (life and death)

The **Romantic movement** influenced much of the moral, social, political, and psychological dispositions of Europeans and Americans for almost half a century. It bound the literary, musical, and visual genres to common demand- cognizes of rights and exercise of freedom.



## ART ACTIVITY

### ACTIVITY 1. Analyze a Romantic Work

**Objective:** analyze art elements and principles of an artwork.

**Directions:** Study the artwork of Eugene Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People. Analyze the art elements and principles in the production of art. Answer the given guide questions below.



1. What can you say about the colors, lines, and harmony in the painting?

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2. How did the artist use the elements of arts like color, line and texture to convey the emotions in his painting?

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3. What interests you most about this work of art? Why?

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### Activity 2 : Let's Compare the Artworks

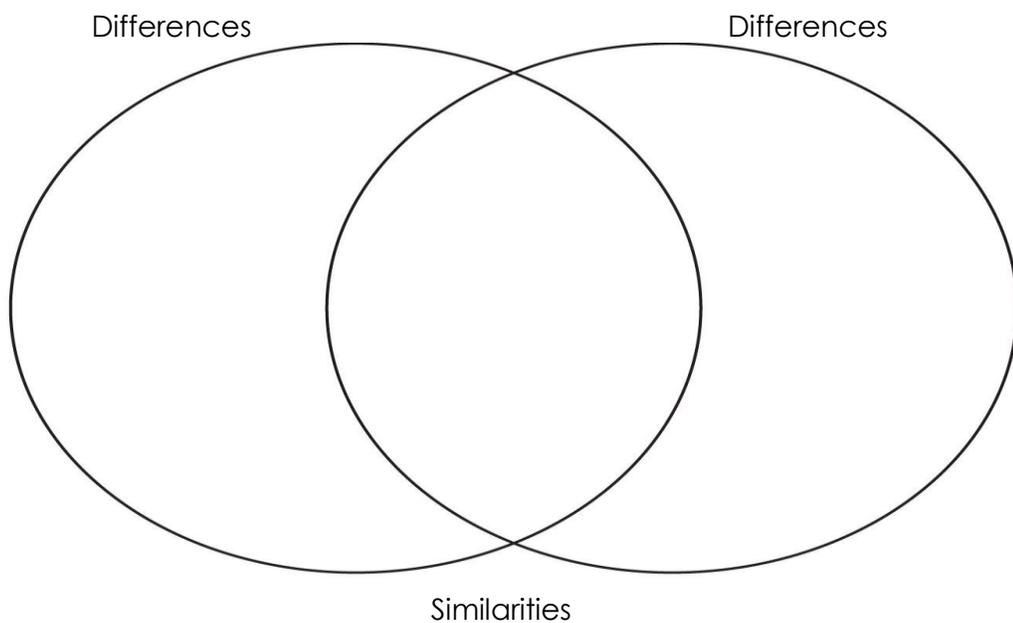
Directions: Study and compare the two given paintings from the Neoclassical and Romantic period. Fill up the Venn diagram below to compare the two artworks.



Napoleon Crossing the Alps  
(J. David, Neoclassical period)



Charging Chasseur  
(T. Gericault, Romantic Period)





**PHYSICAL EDUCATION :**

This lesson provides a clear concept about the nature and background of festival dance which will be useful throughout life in improving and maintaining a physically fit body.

Festivals are mostly celebrated to propagate the cultural heritage of a city or a nation and festivals highlight various aspects of society. They help keep traditions and provide entertainment to the people. And mostly, festivals are religious in origin, but nowadays the religious component is usually secondary to the general spirit of celebration. Festival dances are cultural dances performed to the strong beats of percussion instruments by a community of people sharing the same culture usually done in honour of a Patron Saint or in thanksgiving of a bountiful harvest. Some of the examples of names of religious festivals and places of origin religious figures and month celebrated are Sinulog Festival Cebu City Sto. Nino January, Dinagyang Festival Iloilo City Sto. Nino January, Ati-atihan Kalibo, Aklan Sto. Nino January, Penafrancia Bicol Virgin Mary September, Gigantes Festival Angono, Rizal Saint Clement November, Longanisa Festival Vigan City, Ilocos Sur Saint Paul January, Kinabayo Festival Dapitan City James the Great July, Pintados de Pasi Passi City, Iloilo Sto Nino March, Pattarradday Santiago City Señor SanTiago May, Sangayaw Festival Tacloban City Sto. Nino July. Most fiestas are celebrated among patron saints and or the major events in the life of Jesus Christ and His Mother. Examples are Christmas, Quiapo Fiesta, Ati-atihan, Holy Week, Santacruzán, Peñafrancia Fluvial Festival, Antipolo Pilgrimage, Obando Fertility Rites and Carabao Festival.

Examples name of secular/non-religious festivals place of origin industry month celebrated Bangus Dagupan, Pangasinan Milkfish Industry April to May, Bambanti Isabela Scarecrow January, Mammangui Iligan Corn Industry May, Mango Iba, Zambales Mango Industry April, Panagbenga Baguio Flower Industry February, Ibon Ebon Pampanga Migratory Birds Egg Industry February, Masskara Bacolod City Mask (Sugar Industry) October, T'nalak South Cotabato Tinalak Cloth Weaving July, Ammungan Nueva Vizcaya Tribal Industries May, Binatbatan Vigan, Ilocos Sur Weaving Industry May.



**P.E. ACTIVITY**

**ACTIVITY 1. Think and Share**

**Directions:** Using the information you got from the previous readings, try to provide answers to the questions below.

1. Using Diagram below write key concepts about the nature and background of festival dance

FESTIVAL DANCE

2. List down one religious festival dance in Luzon, one in Visayas and one in Mindanao and you may cut out pictures for this activity and give your own description of each religious festival.

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3. How do we benefit from participating in festival dance activities?

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## BRIEF INTRODUCTION

### HEALTH : Principles of Wound Dressing

One of the important lessons in Safety and First Aid education, is the proper application of dressing and bandage. Dressing and bandage work hand-in-hand and are used to cover injuries like wounds as protection from infection and sprain and to immobilize the injured parts, like sprain and fracture, thereby, reducing pain and discomfort.

#### DRESSING

Is a clean and sterilized cloth pad or cloth-like material used to cover and oftentimes to stop bleeding and protect the injury from infection. A clean cloth which absorbs blood and can prevent infection to set in, can be used as an alternative for readily available dressing. Generally, a dressing has three functions:

1. **Control bleeding** . Dressing helps control bleeding and, thus, prevents significant blood loss.
2. **Minimize infection** . A clean dressing minimizes if not prevents infection. A less infected injury heals a lot faster than one that is swelling from infection.
3. **Absorption of body fluid.** When a body is wounded, blood and other fluid plasma and water are lost. Dressing with the help of pressure helps absorb these fluids, thus, preventing further injury.

#### Principles Involved in Wound Dressing

- Micro- organisms are present in the environment, on the articles and on the skin. Pathogenic organisms are transmitted from the source to the new host directly or indirectly.
- Bacteria travel along with the dust particles.
- Cleaning the area where there is a smaller number of organisms, before cleaning an area where there are more organisms. Minimize the spread of organisms to the clean area.
- A break in the skin and mucous membrane acts as the portal of entry for the pathogenic organisms.

- ❑ Respiratory tract harbors micro- organisms that can enter the wound.
- ❑ Nutrients and oxygen are carried to the wound via bloodstream and are essential for collagen formation.
- ❑ Moisture facilitates growth and movement of microorganisms.
- ❑ Fluid moves downwards as a result of gravitational pull.
- ❑ Fluids move through materials by capillary action.
- ❑ Unfamiliar situations produce anxiety.
- ❑ Systematic ways of working saves time, energy and material.
- ❑ **KINDS OF DRESSING**
- ❑ There are several kinds of dressing for different injuries. A large injury would need a larger dressing. While a smaller one needs a small dressing.

<p>1. Roller gauze is made from strips of sterilized gauze rolled firmly. Sizes are inches and usually ten yards long.</p>	
<p>2. Square gauze pad is a dressing made from folded sheets of gauze. This also comes in different sizes.</p>	
<p>3. Adhesive compress or sometimes called "adhesive strips" is used for small wounds.</p>	

### Dressing the Wound and Follow-up

Correct dressing of the wound will reduce infection and contamination. When applying a wound dressing to a non-infected laceration, the first layer should be non adherent (such as a saline-soap gauze), followed by an absorbent material to attract wound discharge, and finally soft gauze tape to secure the dressing in place.

Following initial wound management, advise patients to:

- Ø Seek medical attention for any sign of infection
- Ø Take simple analgesia
- Ø Keep the wound dry as much as possible even if wearing a waterproof dressing



**ACTIVITY : Determine the functions of dressing**

Answer the following:

1. How dressing controls bleeding?

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2. Why does a clean dressing minimize if not prevent infection?

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3. How does dressing prevent the loss of fluids and prevents further injury?

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**REMEMBER**

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

<b>MUSIC</b>	<b>ARTS</b>
<p><b>ROMANTIC ERA MUSIC</b></p> <p>The Romantic era was the era of vast improvement and development of new styles not only in music but in all aspects of arts. it focuses on inner feelings, uniqueness and individuality. Most of the new musical forms are in free forms and greatly show deeper meaning and understanding. Composers during this era go beyond the rules of music and express their own unique style and innermost feelings.</p>	<p><b>ROMANTIC ARTS</b></p> <p>The emphasis of art during the Romantic period is on the artist's reaction to past events, landscapes, and people. Romanticism highly contrasts Neoclassicism. It is a reaction to the classical and contemplative nature of Neoclassical pieces. It seeks modernism and expresses emotions through arts.</p>

PHYSICAL EDUCATION	HEALTH
<p><b>Festival Dance</b></p> <p>Festival dances may be Religious or Non-Religious. festival dances draw people's culture by portraying the people's way of life through movements, costumes and implements inherent to their place of origin Filipinos do festivals primarily to celebrate. We celebrate our unity amidst the diversity of cultures and we celebrate our industry bringing about a bountiful harvest. Other benefits in doing festival dance have been a consistent crowd-producing activity leading to improvement of a community's economy due to its tourism and entertainment value. It attracts foreign and domestic tourists to visit a place eventually leading to the elevation of the Filipino's quality of life and Festival dances are a reflection of the unity of the Filipino community</p>	<p><b>Steps for Applying a Dressing</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean the wound with running water and soap. If there is no soap, wash with water and wipe dry with a clean cloth.</li> <li>2. Apply anti-infection solutions like tincture of iodine if available.</li> <li>3. Completely cover the wound with the dressing. Never let the dressing become dirty. Apply the dressing firmly on the wound and secure tightly but not to impede blood flow.</li> </ol> <p>To reduce infection and promote healing, the correct dressing of the wound will reduce infection and contamination. The correct dressing of the wound, are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. non adherent ( such as saline-soap gauze )</li> <li>2. an absorbent material to attract any wound discharge</li> <li>3. Soft Gauze tape to secure the dressing in place.</li> </ol>



**CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING**

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

I understand...

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I will apply the lesson in...

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I will practice...

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