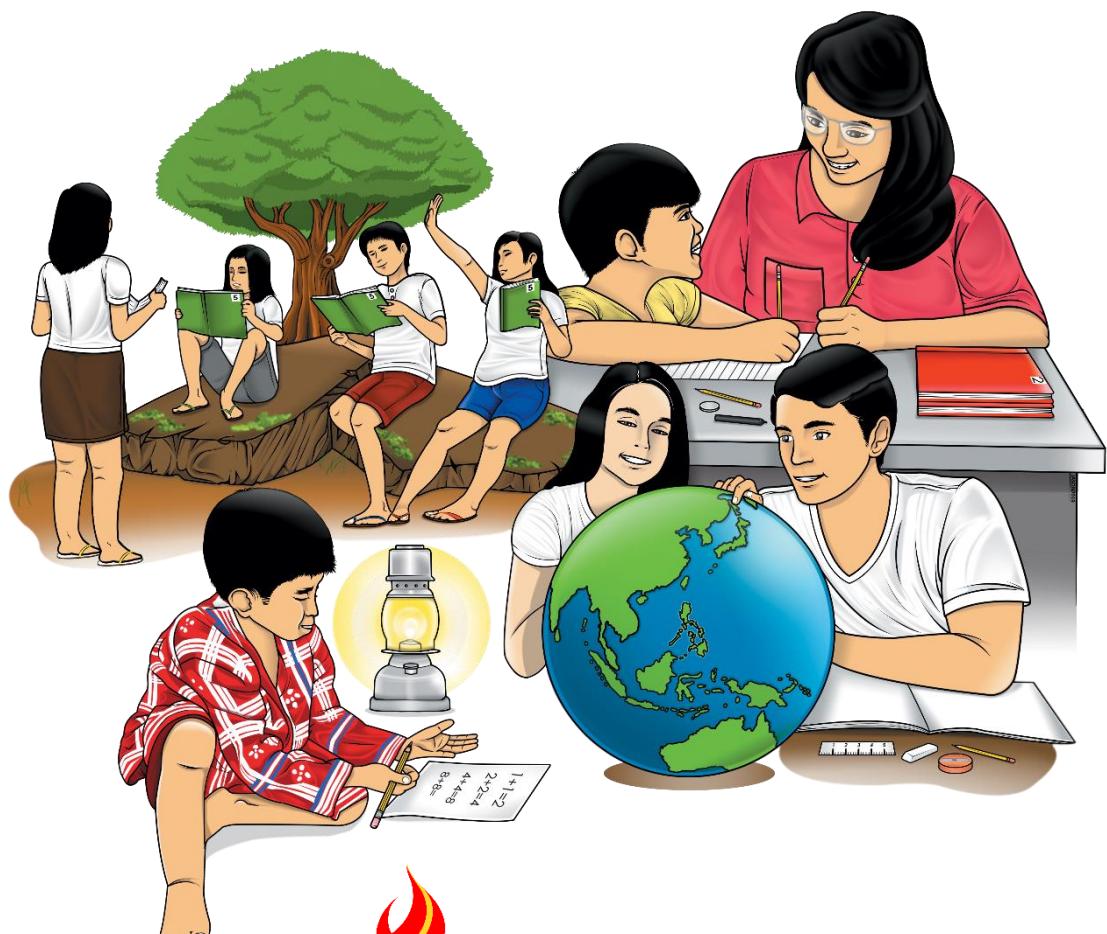


Music

Quarter 2 – Module 3: Instrumental Music of Cordillera



Music – Grade 7

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 2 – Module 3: Instrumental Music of Cordillera

First Edition, 2020

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Music

**Quarter 2 – Module 3:
Instrumental Music of Cordillera**

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.

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

Pre-tests are 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 post-test 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. And 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.

Lesson 1

Instrumental Music of Cordillera

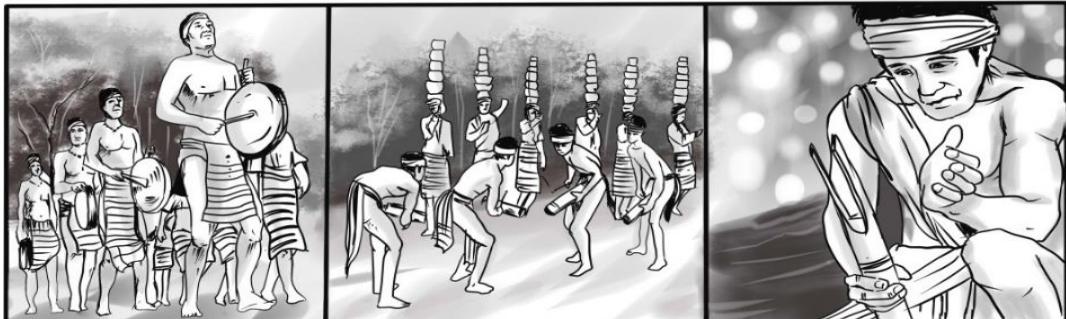
Learning Competencies

The learner:

- describes the musical elements of some vocal and instrumental selections from Cordillera, Mindoro, Palawan and of the Visayas after listening; (MU7LV-IIa-f-2)
- discover ways of producing sounds on a variety of sources similar to instruments being studied; (MU7LV-IIb-g-4)
- improvises simple rhythmic/melodic accompaniments to selected music from the Cordillera, Mindoro, Palawan and of the Visayas; and (MU7LV-IIb-g-7)
- performs music from Cordillera, Mindoro, Palawan, and of the Visayas with accompaniment. (MU7LV-IIb-g-6)



What I Need to Know



Igorot tribe playing gangsas, tongatong and bungkaka (from left to right)

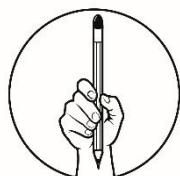
This module will open your awareness about the instrumental music of Cordillera, its function and distinct characteristic. You will also discover how the Cordilleras express their feelings towards each other and the environment, their history, and their supernatural beliefs through the medium of the musical instruments. A variety of activities and performances such as improvisation and creations of rhythmic pattern and the like will be provided to stimulate your creativity and resourcefulness. You will also analyze and evaluate performances which will in turn lead you to a greater understanding of the culture and traditions of Cordillera people. It is expected therefore that you will undertake all the activity seriously and responsibly. Have fun and enjoy your journey.

Learning Objectives

In this module, you will travel to the fascinating world of instrumental music of Cordillera people. You will be amazed as to how their musical instruments reflect their way of life and their relationship to nature. Through this lesson, you will also discover how the Cordilleras express their feelings towards each other and the environment, their history, and their supernatural beliefs through the medium of the voice and/or musical instruments.

Moreover, at the end of this lesson, you are expected to:

1. distinguish the distinct characteristics of Cordillera Instrumental music specifically the gangsa ensemble and the Bamboo solo/ensemble;
2. classify the musical instruments of Cordillera using the Hornbostel-Sachs classification;
3. analyze the elements of music that is uniquely embodied in Cordillera Instrumental Music;
4. improvise percussion instruments using materials from the environment; and
5. create a rhythmic pattern following the style of Cordilleran instrumental music.



What I Know

Multiple Choice Test

This pre-test will help you think about your prior knowledge on the lesson.

Directions: Read each statement carefully. Choose the letter of the best answer and write it on your activity notebook”

1. How is gangsa toppaya performed?
 - A. Gongs are struck with a wooden mallet.
 - B. Players/musicians are on standing position.
 - C. Gongs are played with the palm.
 - D. Gongs are played with drums stick.
2. Which of the following best describes Saggeypo?
 - A. It is a bamboo pipe closed at one end by a node.
 - B. It is a nose flute with a long and narrow internal diameter.
 - C. It is composed of 5-8 pipes.
 - D. It is a transverse flute.

3. How is Gangsa described?
- A. It is a tenor drum of the Igorot.
 - B. It is a hand-held smooth-surface gong with a narrow rim.
 - C. It is made of bamboo cut in various length.
 - D. It is a bass drum of the Ifugao
4. Which of the following is NOT an instrument in gangsa ensemble?
- A. five to six flat gongs
 - B. five to eight pipes
 - C. a bamboo flute and drums
 - D. None of the above
5. What musical instrument of Cordillera is known as Kubing or Jew's Harp?
- A. Ullibaw
 - B. Gong
 - C. Bilbil
 - D. Pateteg
6. What is love incantation?
- A. It is a love ritual for a deceased ancestor.
 - B. It is a song -debate vocal ensemble.
 - C. It is a ritual chanting of words purporting to have magical powers.
 - D. It is a funeral song
7. Which of the following events is NOT linked in the music performances of Cordillera?
- A. Birth, wedding and funeral
 - B. Prayer to the gods
 - C. Theater performances
 - D. Peace, agreement and covenant
8. Which of the instruments below are used to accompany the vocal ensemble of Cordillera?
- A. Pateteg and Ulibaw
 - B. Kuglong and Saluroy
 - C. Tongatong and Bilbil
 - D. Gangsa and Kuglong
9. Which of the following is an example of love incantation of the Cordillera?
- A. Hudhud
 - B. Badiw
 - C. Salidumay
 - D. Oggayam

10.What are the two distinct sound characteristics of Cordillera instrumental music?

- A. Metal and Bamboo instruments
- B. Bamboo and Wood instruments
- C. Metal and Stones instruments
- D. Stones and Bamboo instruments

11.How is Gangsa Pallok played?

- A. Gongs are beaten with bare hands
- B. Gongs are played by striking each other
- C. Gongs are struck with wooden mallets
- D. Gongs are scratch using a metal.

12.Which of the following statements best describes Diwdiw-as?

- A. It is played by striking with the palms.
- B. It produces notes in a range of two and a half octaves.
- C. It produces sound with varying pitch.
- D. It gives sound by plucking the instruments.

13.Which of the following is NOT a bamboo percussion instrument of Cordillera?

- A. Kollitong
- B. Tongatong
- C. Bungkaka
- D. Pateteg

14.How is Bungkaka or Bilbil described?

- A. It is a Kalinga bamboo buzzer used by women
- B. It is played by striking it on the open palm.
- C. It is A and B
- D. It is played by stamping each against the ground.

15.Which of the following best describes Pateteg?

- A. It is a Kalinga leg xylophone ensemble instrument.
- B. It consists 10 bamboo blades in graduated sizes.
- C. It is a Kalinga bamboo pipes.
- D. It is played by holding the end of the tube with one hand.



What's In

In the previous module you've learned the characteristic of vocal music, representative music and/or repertoire and the performance practices from the Highlands of Luzon (Cordillera Region).

This time, test is provided to assess the understanding you have acquired on vocal music of Cordillera. Answer this in your activity notebook. Good luck and have fun.

Activity #1: Do You Still Remember Me?

Directions: Fill in the blanks with correct terms/concept related to vocal music of Cordillera. Choose your answer from the box. Do this in your activity notebook.

Badiw chanting communal Hudhud Ifugao's Hudhud chant

Igorot Melismatic singing Oggayam oral traditions Salidumay

1. _____ is a love incantation vocal ensemble -combination of vocal and instrumental music.
2. _____ is the oldest traditional Cordilleran way of storytelling in the form of chant.
3. _____ is a festive, declaratory and chant song conveying greetings and expression of opinions related to the events.
4. _____ is performed in leader-chorus style that usually lasts for three to four days.
5. _____ are group of indigenous people known for their unique vocal and instrumental music.
6. _____ is threatened and inscribed in the 2008 List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
7. _____ is a style of performance in group where everyone is enjoined to showcase their talents in singing
8. Cordilleras preserved and transmitted their musical cultures and traditions from generation to generation through _____ .
9. _____ is a style of reciting/singing in a monotonous repetitive tone.
10. _____ is a group of notes or tones sung in one syllable in plainsong.



What's New

Cordillera meaning ‘knotted rope’ is the only country’s landlocked region. It hosts nine major rivers that provide continuous water for irrigation and energy in neighboring provinces. Its rugged terrain and mountainous breathtaking topography have been home to the sturdy and industrious indigenous tribes collectively called the Igorot. It has many spectacular scenic views and enchantingly cool places. The region is a place where several ethno linguistic groups live. It consists of the provinces of Abra, Apayao, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, Mountain Province and Apayao. In spite of their differences in language, it did not lead them to variations in cultural development.

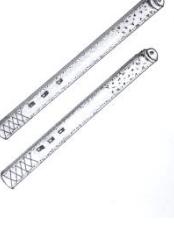
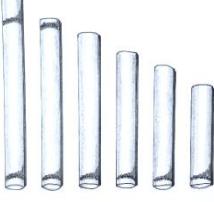
Cordillera region is rich in ancient culture and known for its unique vocal and instrumental music. Vocal music reflects the way of life of the Cordillera people through themes about nature, family life, work in the field, as well as the spiritual matters. On the other hand, instrumental music is a composition or recording without lyrics and made solely for instruments. Cordillera instrumental music is distinctively made up of two sound characteristics based on their respective materials. The first one is made of bamboo (flutes and percussion instruments), while the second is made of metal (gongs). These traditions however, are on their way to extinction due to several factors. Some of these are modernization, conflict between state policies and their ancestral rights on land ownership, *mega tourism*, militarization, and the shift from manual farming to machine-processed farming. In addition to these, few of the young generation today are taught and learned the traditional music of their forefathers. In this regard, this module is written for you to fully understand, embrace, preserve and cultivate our cultures and traditions.

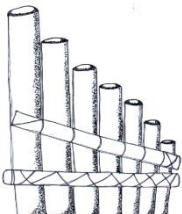
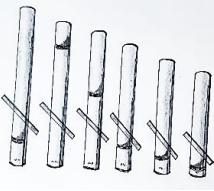
Welcome to the first part of your lesson about instrumental music of Cordillera. Various activities and challenges are on the way for you to uncover your previous understanding and knowledge of the lesson. Be reminded that you have to accomplish all the activities before going to the next stage. Are you ready? You may now begin your search here. Feel free and have fun.

Activity #2: Getting To Know

Are you familiar with the following instruments? This task will activate your prior knowledge about the instrumental music of Cordillera.

Directions: Look closely at each picture and try to guess the material from which it is made and how it is played. Classify them also according to Hornbostel Sachs System (Aerophone, Chordophone, Membranophone, or Idiophone). Write thumbs up if you think you can play it and thumbs down if not. Copy the table and write your answer in your notebook.

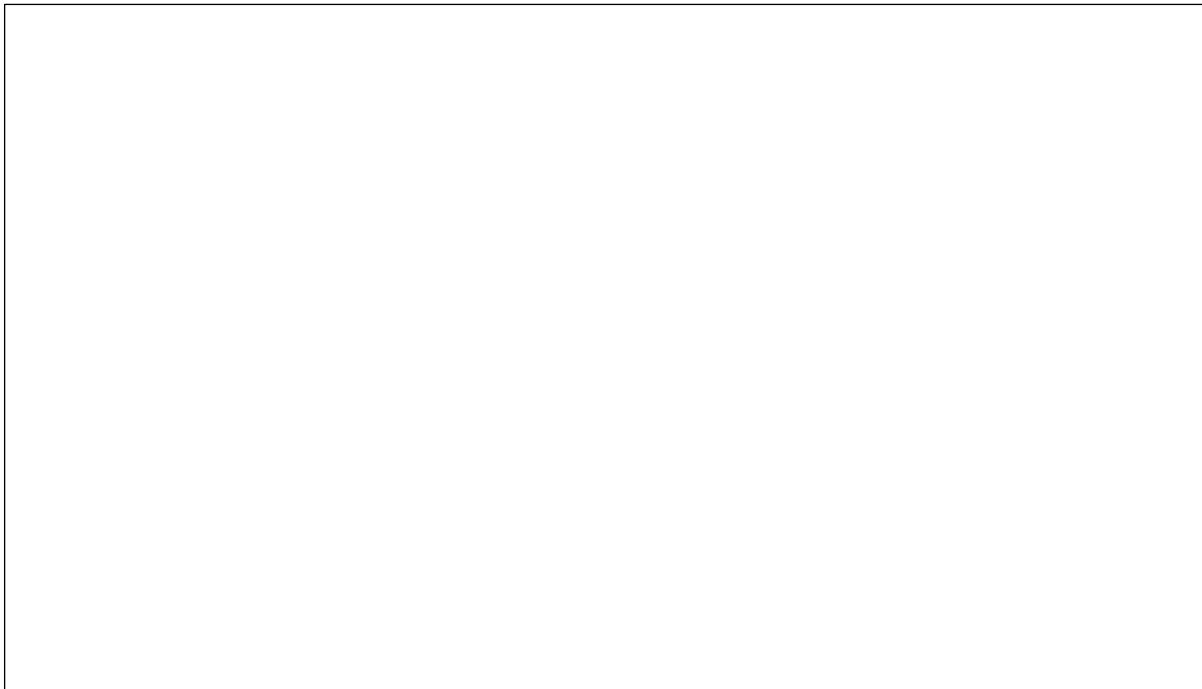
Musical Instruments	Materials it is made	How it is played	Classification	Thumbs up/ Thumbs down
 1. Gangsa				
 2. bungkaka				
 3. tongali				
 4. tongatong				

Musical Instruments	Materials it is made	How it is played	Classification	Thumbs up/ Thumbs down
 5. diwdiwas				
 6. solibao				
 7. kolitong				
 8. Ulibaw or Jew's Harp				
 9. Gong (Cordillera)				
 10. Pateteg				

1. What is Cordillera instrumental music?
2. What are the unique characteristics of Cordillera instrumental music?
3. What did you observe about the materials used in the creation of their musical instruments? Is there a relationship with their culture? If yes, kindly explain your answer.
4. In two to three sentences make a summary of your realization about Cordillera instrumental music.

Activity #3: Draw My Music

Directions: In your activity notebook create a colorful, attractive design of Graffiti Wall /Freedom wall (writing or drawing on a surface). You may write, draw, or paste picture about instrumental music of Cordillera, its relationship to environment and its unique characteristic.



Processing Questions:

1. If you are asked to rate your work, what rating would your graffiti be? Why?
2. What conclusion can you draw from the words you wrote in your wall with regard to Cordillera instrumental music?

Are you ready now to enjoy and be challenged with the next lesson? This time you will explore the other side of the rich cultural heritage of Cordillera, their instrumental music. Fasten your seatbelt, soar high and look for more about the instrumental music of Cordillera.



What is It

This part of the module will help you understand the distinct characteristic of Cordillera instrumental music, its performance practices and some of their musical instruments. A lecture/discussion on this topic is provided for you to gain profound knowledge and understanding about their musical traditions. Different activities are also provided to enhance your skills, and talents. Carefully read the lecture and be ready to undertake the challenge by answering the questions to assess your learning.

READ AND ENRICH YOUR UNDERSTANDING

The Instrumental Music of Cordillera

Around 10% of Philippine population resisted Spanish and American rule. Among these group of people are those found in the Cordillera Mountains in Northern Luzon who adheres to various culture and musical tradition (northern tradition) in continental South East Asia and those in the island of Mindoro, Palawan, Mindanao and the Sulu group of island in the extreme south who relate their musical tradition (southern tradition) to the immediate island of insular South East Asia. These musical traditions relate to the social, political, and economic life of the people, and are connected to their spiritual beliefs and their relationships to the natural environment.

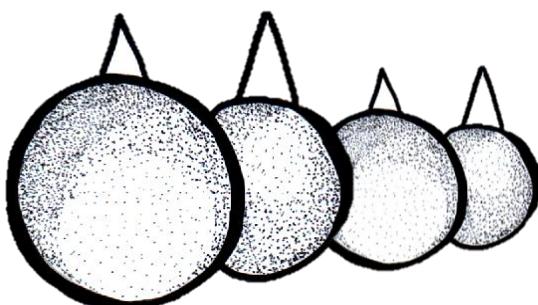
The music of Cordillera is distinctively made up of two sound characteristics of instruments based on the materials from which it is made. Its function is the same to vocal music. Musical instruments are played during ceremonies, rituals, and celebrations.

A. Two Distinct Sound Characteristics of Cordillera Instrumental Music

1. Metal Instrument

Idiophones – musical instruments in which a resonant material such as wood, stone or metals vibrate to produce the initial sound.

a. The Gongs / Gangsa



Gongs/ Gangsa

One common instrumental music is the Gangsa ensemble. Gangsa is a single hand-held smooth-surfaced gong with a narrow rim. It is tuned to different notes depending on regional and cultural preferences. Gangsa ensemble, usually consists of five to six flat gongs, is played in standing position. However, this may vary depending on the availability of the instruments and on the traditions particular to specific ethnic groups.

Gangsa is played in two ways namely:

- *Gangsa Toppaya* – gongs are played by striking with the palm while rested on the lap. They are usually played during wedding celebration, peace pacts and festive gatherings.



Gangsa Toppaya



Gangsa Palook

- *Gangsa Palook/pattung* – gongs are struck or beaten with wooden mallets while held by the left hands. Musicians (usually men) are on standing position or doing the step dance movements on slightly bending forward position together with the women dancers.

2. Wooden Instrument

Membranophone – musical instrument which produces sound primarily by way of a vibrating stretched membrane.

- a. *Solibao* - is a hollow, conical, wooden tenor drum of the Igorot, Bontoc and Ibaloi. It is covered with deer skin, pig skin or lizard skin and played by striking the drum head with the palms of both hands. It usually appears as part of an ensemble along with the kimbal, pinsak, kalsa and palas.



Solibao

Bamboo Instruments – Bamboo abounds in the Philippines and boast of several species. Their abundance accounts for the variety of music-making devices that has been fashioned out of it. These are either woodwinds (blown instrument), plucked or percussion instruments.

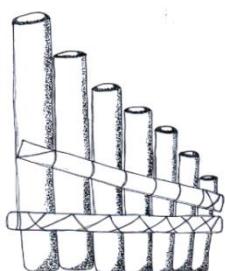
Wood winds instruments (Aerophones) – is a musical instrument that produces sound primarily by causing a body of air to vibrate.

a. *Tongali or Kalaleng*

A nose flute with a long and narrow internal diameter. It is played with the extreme forward edge of the right or left nostril and produce notes in a range of two and a half octaves.



tongagli or kaleleng



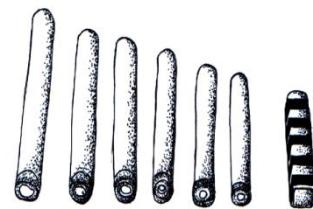
Diwdiw-as

b. *Diwdiw-as*

Is a variation of a well-known bamboo pan flutes or panpipes in the Philippines. It is composed of 5-8 pipes (Saggeypo) tied together. The other end of the instrument is closed via node while the open end is held against the lower lip of the player. It does not have finger hole like flutes but can produce sound with varying pitch as the player blows directly against the top.

c. *Saggeypo*

It is a Kalinga bamboo pipe that is closed on one end by a node and the open end is held against by the lower lip of the player. Its length varies in six sizes from shortest to the longest. This instrument can be played by an individual player or the six pipes can be played together to form an ensemble.



Saggeypo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J_96wv5b7KU



Paldong

d. *Paldong*

Is a lip valley bamboo flute of the kalinga tribes. It is open on both ends with four finger holes. (three in front, one at the back). The melodies played are mostly improvisatory imitating the chirping of the bird, the cry of an eagle, the buzz of a wasp, etc. Paldong is a solo instrument usually used by men in serenading, for courting women, or for leisure to pass the time away.

String instruments (Chordophone) – musical instrument that makes sound by way of vibrating string or strings stretched between two points. The string can be plucked, struck or bowed.

Kolitong

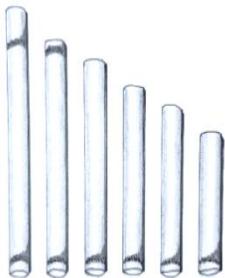
It is a Kalinga bamboo polychordal tube zither with six strings that runs parallel to its body. The two ends of the body are closed by the bamboo nodes with hole and a crack along the body parallel to the strings. The instrument is played mainly by plucking using the player's fingers. A continuous melody is formed with the use of alternate fingers of both hands. Men play the kolitong at night as a solo instrument.



Kolitong

Percussion instruments (Idiophones) – musical instruments in which a resonant material such as wood, stone or metals vibrate to produce the initial sound. They have no definite pitch and the sounds is produced from the substance of the instrument itself.

a. *Tongatong*



Tongatong

Is a bamboo percussion instrument used by the people of Kalinga to communicate with spirits during house blessings. It is made of bamboo cut in various lengths and played by stamping each against the ground. The instruments are held by one hand and pounded at a slight angle on the hard earth or floor. The other hand of the player is used to partly cover and uncover the open end of the tube to produce variation in sound. When an entire set of Tongatong is played in interloping rhythm and prolonged with the tribal chanting, it could put the audience and the dancers in a trance.

(<http://philippinesheritage.ph/filer/toledo-cebu/Cordillera-Musical-Instruments.pdf>)

b. *Bungkaka or Bilbil*

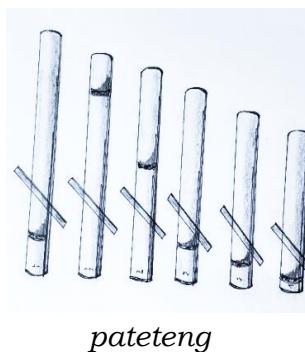
Is a Kalinga bamboo buzzer used by women. It is played by holding the end of the tube with one hand while striking it on the open palm or wrist of the other hand. The buzzing sound can be altered by covering and uncovering the small hole bored in the bottom half of the instrument with the thumb. This instrument is believed to drive away evil spirit.

<https://museomusiko.wordpress.com/idiophones/buzzers/bilbil/>



Bungkaka or bilbil

c. *Pateteg*



pateteng

Kalinga leg xylophone ensemble instrument consist of five to six bamboo blades in graduated sizes. The bamboo blade is laid on the player's thigh as he sits on the floor with legs outstretched and struck by two thin bamboo sticks held on each hand. It is typically used for recreation by children and as a practice instrument for some ensemble. To the Isneg, they call this instrument Talonggating.

<https://iskwiki.upd.edu.ph/index.php/MUSDIKS:patatag>

d. *Ulibaw or Kubing*

Among the Maguindanaon and other non- Muslim tribe is a bamboo Jew's harp of Kalinga. They are principally made of bamboo but some are made of metal. It is traditionally considered as intimate instrument used to communicate families or love ones. Male used it for short distance courtship.



ulibaw or kubing

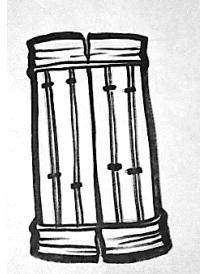
B. Vocal Ensemble with Instrumental accompaniment

1. Vocal Ensemble – is performed during courtship usually in song- debate form accompanied by different instruments such as:

a. *Kuglong* – two stringed lute



b. *Saluroy* – polychordal zither



2. Love incantation – is a ritual recitation, chanting or uttering of words or sound purporting to have magical powers. It could also be a written or recited formula of words designed to produce a particular effect. The following are the examples.
 - a. *Tamuyong, Dango, Oggayam* – greeting and advice during Kalinga wedding
 - b. *Salidummay, Dangdayang-ay* – entertainment
<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/incantation>

3. Performance Practices

Music performances of Cordillera are linked to the different events such as:

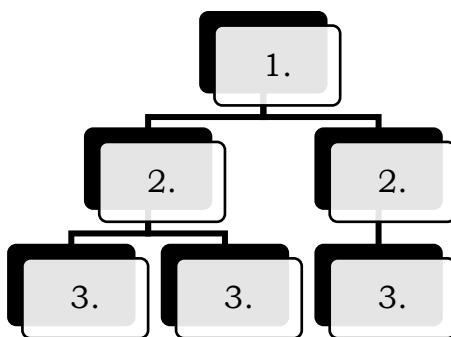
- a. Birth, coming age, wedding ceremony and funeral
- b. Rites, Ritual and Ceremonies
- c. Prayer to the gods
- d. Peace agreement and covenant

Now that you are done in your exploration about the characteristics of instrumental music and their example, it is now time to validate your understanding through various activities and performances. So, what are you waiting for? Go now and move on to the next level. Be cool and have fun. Good luck.

Activity #4: Organize Me

Directions: Using a graphic organizer (see example below) write your insights gained from the lecture discussion on the preceding pages. Use the following questions as your guide in filling up the boxes. Write your answer in your activity notebook.

1. What do you call the music that is made solely for instruments?
2. What are the two distinct sound characteristics of Cordillera music?
3. What are the functions of Cordillera instrumental music? Give example of instrument in each category.



1. What is instrumental music?
2. What are the classifications of instrumental music according to Hornbostel Sachs System? How are these instruments being played?
3. Do you have instruments similar to what is discussed in this module? If yes, what is it? If none, do you plan to have one next time? Why?
4. What can you say about Cordillera instrumental music?

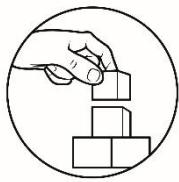
Activity #5: Put Me Together

Let me see if you really understood the lecture about Cordillera instrumental music. This time, your knowledge will be assessed on the different musical instrument of Cordillera and how it is played. Copy the table in your activity notebook and list down all the musical instruments of Cordillera according to its classification. Choose your answer from the box.

Bungkaka or Bilbil	Diwdiw-as	Gangsa Toppaya	Gong
Kolitong	Paldong	Pateteg	Saggeypo
Solibao	Tongali	Tongatong	Ulibaw

HORNBOSTEL SACHS SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION				
Idiophone	Chordophone	Membranophone	Aerophone	Electrophone

1. What classification has the greatest number of musical instruments?
2. Which classification has the least number of musical instruments?
3. In what way does instrumental music reflect the cultural tradition of Cordillera?



What's More

In this phase you will apply the insights and learning about the unique characteristics and performance practice of instrumental ensemble of Cordillera. Try to embrace their musical culture and traditions for a moment and explore the simplicity yet fascinating music of the place. Feel free to undertake the activity and enhance your imagination as you apply, analyze, and evaluate their music.

Activity #6: Listen and Analyze

Now try to listen to the link below that feature instrumental music of Cordillera. Focus your attention on the techniques used by the musician. Copy the table in your notebook and write your observations and reactions regarding the use of elements of music in their performances.

- a. Tongatong music
<https://sppcfreshmen20102011.wordpress.com/2010/07/25/>
- b. Bungkaka or Bilbil
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Ofd3wN-0QM>
- c. Gangsa ensemble
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yrClsl-TXeY>

Observations / Analysis		
Musical elements	Metal Instruments	Bamboo Instruments
Melody		
Rhythm		
Timbre		
Tempo		

1. How will you describe the sounds of the following instruments according to its timbre?
 - a. Bamboo instruments
 - b. Metal Instruments
2. If given a chance, which do you prefer to play? Why?
3. In three sentences, write a summary of your observations.

Activity #7: Making Music

Patatag/pateteg (Bamboo leg-xylophone)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qWc-8O7wXMI>

Directions: In this activity try to use any of the following materials (bamboo sticks, spoon /fork, piece of wood, plastic bottles). Watch the video (link provided above) and follow the rhythmic patterns produce with the use of Pateteg (Bamboo leg-xylophone). Repeat the pattern ten times. Practice for several times and present it to your teacher. You may also ask your siblings to join you doing the performance. Record your performances using your cellphone or other media devices and submit it to your facilitator/teacher through messenger, e-mail, or other media platforms. Ask for feedbacks for your reference.

Rubrics for Performance

Category	5	4	3
Rhythmic accuracy	Follows and plays the rhythms correctly	There is 10% inconsistency in following the rhythm	Rhythm is not followed all throughout the performance
Time	Steady beat is followed all throughout the performance	Staggered beat is evident in some part of the performance	Performance shows no definite beat
Expression	Showcases correct articulations, dynamic and style in the performance	Minimal error in dynamics and articulation is evident in the performance	Fails to follow the correct dynamics and style in the performance

Question to Ponder: Write your answer in your activity notebook.

1. How do you feel about your performance?
2. Did you find difficulty doing the rhythmic pattern used in playing the pateteg?
3. Would you prefer playing instrument as part of your leisure activity? Why?

Activity #8: Complete Me

Directions: Now that you have learned all the concept about instrumental music and how it reflects the culture and tradition of the place, it is now your turn to write it out. Complete the matrix by providing appropriate concept applied for. For your reference please read the meaning of the terms below. Write your answer in your activity notebook.

(Socio-cultural factor-means common traditions, habits, patterns, and belief of the people in the community; Ethno-linguistic group – ethnic groups in relation to their language and culture. Ex. Apayo or Isneg etc., Musical functions – the role or the purpose of music whether for celebration, rituals, etc., Sound characteristics – refers to the characteristics of musical sound like pitch, dynamics, etc.)

Musical Function 1. 2. 3.	Ethno linguistic group 1. 2. 3.
Instrumental Music of Cordillera	
Sound Characteristics 1. 2. 3.	Socio-Cultural Functions 1. 2. 3.

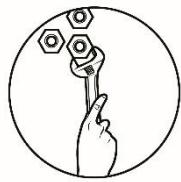


What I Have Learned

Directions: After doing all the activities in this module, jot down your insights and reflections by answering the question below. Write your reflection in your activity notebook.

1. Which part of the SLM seems easiest for you? Why? Have you asked some assistance in doing the activity?
2. Which part of the SLM seems difficult for you? Have you asked your parents and or siblings for support?
3. What have you done in overcoming the difficulty you encounter in accomplishing your tasks?
4. Have you finished on time? How?
5. What significant learning have you gained in this module?

A large, rounded rectangular frame designed to look like a clipboard. The frame is black and has a slightly irregular shape. Inside the frame, there are five horizontal lines for writing. At the top center of the frame, the words "My Reflections" are printed in a bold, sans-serif font. In the top-left and top-right corners of the frame, there are small, semi-circular cutouts that resemble fasteners or pushpins.



What I Can Do

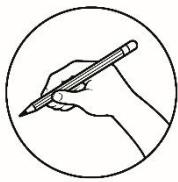
In this phase, you will improvise, create, and perform musical composition with simple rhythmic patterns using improvised musical instruments or instruments similar to the sound of instruments of Cordillera. This activity will help you develop your awareness and appreciation of music from Highland of Luzon.

Activity #9: Do It Your Own

Directions: Improvise musical instrument or use any instrument similar to the sounds of the instrument of Cordillera. Examples are bamboo flute, guitar (played by plucking), cymbal, etc. Create simple rhythmic pattern simulating the rhythm of Cordillera music use in wedding ceremony, bountiful harvest celebration, funerals ceremonies or religious rituals. Submit your output to your facilitator/teacher through messenger, e-mail, or other media platforms. Ask feedback for improvement.

Performance Rubrics

Category	5	4	3
Materials used	Uses materials specified in the direction	Uses other material/instruments not specified in the direction	Uses bare hands in the performance
Rhythmic Pattern	There is no error in the rhythmic pattern	There are less than 3 errors in the rhythmic pattern	Rhythmic patterns are mostly incorrect
Overall performance	Specific Performance practices are evident in the production of sounds.	performance practices sometimes evident in the production of sounds based on the	There is no evidence of performance practices in the production of sounds



Assessment

Directions: Read each item carefully. From the given choices, write the letter of the best answer that describes the statement. Do this in your activity notebook.

1. How is gangsa toppaya performed?
 - A. Gongs are played with the palm.
 - B. Gongs are played with drums stick.
 - C. Gongs are struck with a wooden mallet.
 - D. Players/musicians are on standing position.
2. Which of the following best describes Saggeypo?
 - A. It is a bamboo pipe closed at one end by a node.
 - B. It is a nose flute with a long and narrow internal diameter.
 - C. It is composed of 5-8 pipes.
 - D. It is a transverse flute.
3. How is Gangsa described?
 - A. It is a tenor drum of the Igorot.
 - B. It is a bass drum of the Ifugao
 - C. It is made of bamboo cut in various length.
 - D. It is a hand-held smooth-surface gong with a narrow rim.
4. The following are the instruments in the gangsa ensemble EXCEPT:
 - A. A bamboo flute and drums
 - B. Five to six flat gongs
 - C. Five to eight pipes
 - D. None of the above
5. This musical instrument of Cordillera is also known as Kubing or Jew's harp.
 - A. Bilbil
 - B. Gong
 - C. Pateteg
 - D. Ullibaw
6. What is love incantation?
 - A. It is a funeral song
 - B. It is a love ritual for a deceased ancestor.
 - C. It is a song -debate vocal ensemble.
 - D. It is a ritual chanting of words purporting to have magical powers.

7. Music performances of Cordillera are linked on the following events EXCEPT:
- Birth, wedding and funeral
 - Peace, agreement and covenant
 - Prayer to the gods
 - Theater performances
8. Which of the instruments below are used to accompany the vocal ensemble of Cordillera?
- Gangsa and Kuglong
 - Kuglong and Saluroy
 - Pateteg and Ulibaw
 - Tongatong and Bilbil
9. Which of the following is an example of love incantation of the Cordillera?
- Badiw
 - Hudhud
 - Oggayam
 - Salidumay
10. What are the two distinct sound characteristics of Cordillera instrumental music?
- Bamboo and Wood instruments
 - Metal and Bamboo instruments
 - Metal and Stones instruments
 - Stones and Bamboo instruments
11. How is Gangsa Pallok played?
- Gongs are beaten with bare hands
 - Gongs are played by striking each other
 - Gongs are struck with wooden mallets
 - Gongs are scratch using a metal.
12. Which of the following statements best describes Diwdiw-as?
- It is played by striking with the palms.
 - It gives sound by plucking the instruments.
 - It produces notes in a range of two and a half octaves.
 - It produces sound with varying pitch.
13. The following are bamboo percussion instruments of Cordillera EXCEPT:
- Bungkaka
 - Kolitong
 - Pateteg
 - Tongatong

14. How is Bungkaka or Bilbil described?

- A. It is a Kalinga bamboo buzzer used by women
- B. It is played by striking it on the open palm.
- C. It is played by stamping each against the ground.
- D. It is A and B

15. Which of the following best describes Pateteg?

- A. It is a Kalinga bamboo pipe.
- B. It is a Kalinga leg xylophone ensemble instrument.
- C. It consists 10 bamboo blades in graduated sizes.
- D. It is played by holding the end of the tube with one hand.

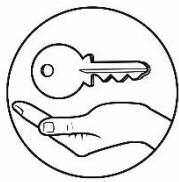


Additional Activities

Activity #10: Explore Me More!

In this phase you are tasked to validate and affirm your learnings and understanding about Cordillera instrumental music through this activity. Copy the Data Retrieval Chart in your notebook and fill out with appropriate information base on your realization and understanding of the topic.

Cordillera Instrumental Music	
Metal Instruments	
a. Distinguishing Characteristics	Practices by which this music are applicable
Bamboo Instruments	
a. Distinguishing Characteristics	Practices by which this music are applicable



Answer Key

IDIOPHONE	CHORDPHONE	MEMBRANOPHONE	AEROPHONE	ELECTROPHONE	Gong Gangetastoppaya Pateteg Bungkaka or Bilbil Tongatong Tongatong Paddling
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Activity #5

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

1. Salidumay	2. Badiw	3. Oggayam	4. Hudhud	5. Igorot	6. Ifugao Hudhud's chant	7. Communal singing	8. Oral traditions	9. Chanting	10. Melismatic singing
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Activity #1: Do You Still Remember Me?

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