

Music, Arts, Physical Education, and Health

MUSIC

First Quarter-Module 2

New Musical Style: Electronic and Chance Music



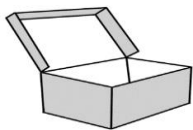
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What I Need to Know

There are various changes in music history during the 20th century. The development of different electronic devices such as computers, cassette tapes, recorders, compact discs, digital video discs (DVD), Smartphones, iPhone, Ipad, karaoke, and mobile phones is because of the advancement of science and technology worldwide. In recording and creating music, these devices were used by composers until today.

Meanwhile, because of the utilization of these devices, new musical styles appear and are continuously improving. Many of these can be seen or heard on different platforms such as YouTube, Spotify, and other mainstream media platforms.

This module was made to be used in many different learning situations. The words used are easy to be understood by the learners as we consider the diverse vocabulary of the students. The lessons are also arranged following the Department of Education's standards and competencies for the development of the students' knowledge about the topic.

The main topic of the module is about the:

- **New Musical Style: Electronic and Chance Music**

The main objectives of this module are the following:

- a. Explains the performance practice (setting, composition, the role of composers/performers, and audience) of 20th-century music (MU10TC-1b-g-4)
- b. Performs music sample from the 20th Century (MU10TC-1b-5)

After going through with this module, you are expected to:

- a. Analyzes the characteristics of new musical 20th-century musical style such as electronic and chance music
- b. Differentiate electronic music between chance music
- c. Recognize 20th-century composers and their works
- d. Performs music sample from the 20th century





What I Know

PRE-ASSESSMENT

Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of musical styles that evolved in the modern era?
 - A. short-lived
 - B. chant-like
 - C. being experimental
 - D. too radical in nature
2. Music produced by synthesizers and other electronic instruments and devices.
 - A. Romantic Music
 - B. Chance Music
 - C. Electronic Music
 - D. Classical Music
3. Music that uses the tape recorder
 - A. Concrete Music
 - B. Taped Music
 - C. Recorded Music
 - D. Digital Music
4. He initiated and produced new sounds that bordered between music and noise in the United States.
 - A. John Cage
 - B. Arnold Schoenberg
 - C. Karlheinz Stockhausen
 - D. Edgar Varese
5. His music was originally met with resistance because of its heavily atonal content with almost no clear melodic or rhythmic sense.
 - A. John Cage
 - B. Arnold Schoenberg
 - C. Karlheinz Stockhausen
 - D. Edgar Varese
6. It refers to a style where the piece continually sounds diverse at each presentation due to the irregular procedures of creation. It includes the utilization of ring modulators or common components that become a piece of the music.
 - A. Romantic Music
 - B. Chance Music
 - C. Electronic Music
 - D. Classical Music
7. He is known to be the Father of Electronic Music and also was described as the Stratospheric Colossus of Sound.
 - A. John Cage
 - B. Arnold Schoenberg
 - C. Karlheinz Stockhausen
 - D. Edgar Varese



8. A musical piece composed by John Cage in which the pianist just opens the piano lid and keeps quiet for the duration of the piece
 A. 4'22 B. 4'33 C. 4'44 D. 4'55
9. A musical composition composed by Karlheinz Stockhausen in which it is performed while midair in four different helicopters
 A. Helicopter String Quartet C. Helicopter Concerto
 B. Helicopter Chamber Music D. Helicopter Opera
10. He challenged a general thought of music by controlling instruments to accomplish new sounds
 A. John Cage C. Karlheinz Stockhausen
 B. Arnold Schoenberg D. Edgar Varese
11. Which of the following is NOT a composition of Karlheinz Stockhausen?
 A. Gruppen B. Kontakte C. Bacchanale D. Hymnen
12. It is the belief that inspired John Cage to compose Music of Changes (1951) about a written for conventional piano, that utilized possibility of compositional processes
 A. Traditional Buddhism C. Modern Buddhism
 B. Zen Buddhism D. Vajrayana Buddhism
13. These are sounds that are specific timbres and rhythms can be grouped to capture a whole new definition of sound.
 A. Organized sound C. Patterned sound
 B. Group sound D. Varied sound
14. Most of the chance music sounds emanate from the surroundings, both natural and man-made. Which of the following is NOT a sound produced by chance music?
 A. honking cars C. blowing wind
 B. rustling leaves D. preset digital sound
15. It is a two-hour work of 40 compared tunes of songs and anthems from around the world composed by Karlheinz Stockhausen.
 A. Gruppen C. Bacchanale
 B. Kontakte D. Hymnen



Lesson

2

Electronic and Chance Music

Welcome to the second part of your lesson, which is Electronic and Chance Music. In this part, you will be provided with activities that will activate your prior knowledge as regards to the lesson. From there, follow-up activities will be given to show your tentative understanding.

As you go through the rest of the activities, all your questions about Electronic and Chance Music will be clarified. Your insight, considering its ampleness and importance, will be measured toward the goal of this module.



What's In

Let's review our previous lesson! Match Column A with the correct answer in Column B. Write only the letter of the answer on the space provided before the number.

Column A

- _____ 1. It is a French movement in the late 19th and early 20th century that uses extensive colors and effects, vague melodies, and innovative chords and progressions leading to mild dissonances
- _____ 2. He was the primary and leading composer of the impressionist movement
- _____ 3. Many of this man's works describe water in its flowing or stormy moods
- _____ 4. He utilized the use of chromatic harmonies. Eventually, his tonal preference slowly turned to the dissonant and atonal
- _____ 5. An art movement that began in Germany during the 20th century initially borrowed from a painting which intended to express strong emotion such as anxiety, anger, and feeling of isolation

Column B

- A. Expressionism
- B. Maurice Ravel
- C. Impressionism
- D. Claude Debussy
- E. Arnold Schoenberg

Questions:

1. What is the difference between impressionism and expressionism?

2. Which do you prefer between impressionism and expressionism? Why?

What's New

Activity 1: LISTENING ACTIVITY: Silence in Music...

Listen and analyze the song carefully, the song 4'33 composed by John Cage, and answer the question below in not less than five sentences. Click or type this link in your internet browser. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JTEFKFiXSx4>

- Is silence considered music? Why? Why not?



What is It

Now that you fully understand impressionist and expressionist musical movements, we will explore another 20th-century movement. Are you ready? Let's go!

NEW MUSICAL STYLES: ELECTRONIC AND CHANCE MUSIC

The musical styles that evolved in the modern era were varied. Some of these were:

- short-lived
- being experimental and excessively radical in nature
- an active combination between the old and the new



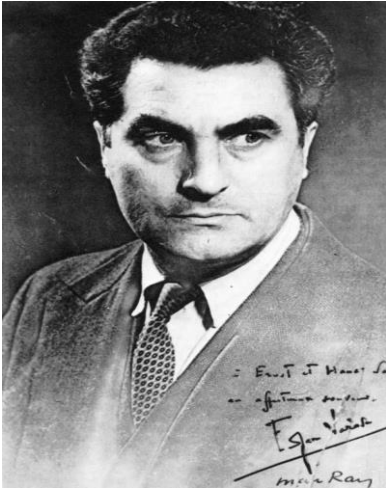
<https://pixabay.com/ro/photos/sintetizator-toner-product%C8%9Bie-4354772>

- Innovative inventions and discoveries of science and technology lead to developments in the music industry/field
- Technology has created electronic music devices such as cassette tape recorders, compact discs and their variants, the video compact disc (VCD) and the digital video disc (DVD), smartphones, iPod, iPhone, karaoke players, and synthesizers
 - for producing and recording music to enhance or to modify sounds

Electronic Music

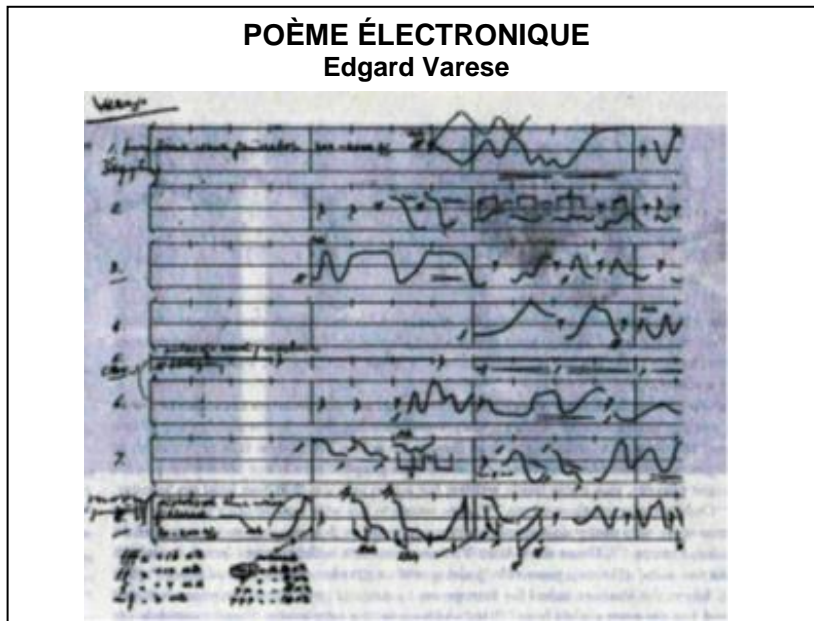
- Music that uses the tape recorder is commonly known as musique concrete or concrete music.
 - The composer creates and records different sounds that are heard in the environment, such as:
 - bustle of traffic
 - sound of the wind
 - barking of dogs
 - the strumming of a guitar
 - cry of an infant
- These sounds are organized and arranged by the composer in various ways like by playing the tape recorder in its fastest setting or by backward mode
- In concrete music, the composer has the freedom to experiment with multiple sounds that cannot be created by regular musical instruments such as the piano or the violin

EDGARD VARESE (1883–1965)



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Edgar_Var%C3%A8se_en_1931.JPG

- "innovative French-born composer."
- In the United States, he initiated and produced new sounds that bordered between music and noise
- The musical compositions of Varese are characterized by focusing more on timbre and rhythm
- He coined the term "organized sound," which means that specific timbres and rhythms can be organized together to produce a whole new definition of sound



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WQKyYmU2tPg>

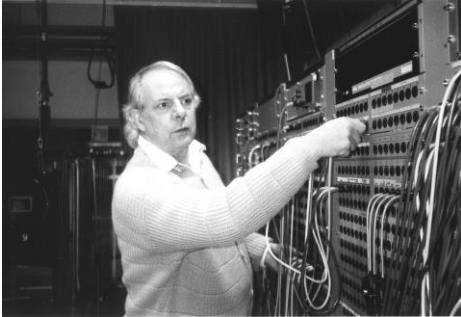
- Varèse's use of new instruments and electronic resources made him
 - the "Father of Electronic Music" and;



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- He was also described as the "Stratospheric Colossus of Sound."

KARLHEINZ STOCKHAUSEN (1928–2007)



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stockhausen_1994_WDR.jpg

- Stockhausen's music was primarily met with resistance due to its heavily atonal content with essentially no clear melodic or rhythmic sense.
 - Yet, he continued to experiment with concrete music.
- Some of his works are:
 - Gruppen (1957), a work for three orchestras that moved music through time and space
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=34_SfP7ZCXA
 - Kontakte (1960), a piece that pushed the tape machine to its limits
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KwtAMGXyTI4>
 - Hymnen (1965), two-hour work of 40 compared tunes of songs and anthems from around the world
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDxpa-XPMT0>

The peak of his compositional ambition came in 1977 when he published the creation of Licht (Light), a seven-part opera (one for each day of the week) for an enormous ensemble of solo voices, solo instruments, solo dancers, choirs, orchestras, mimes, and electronics.

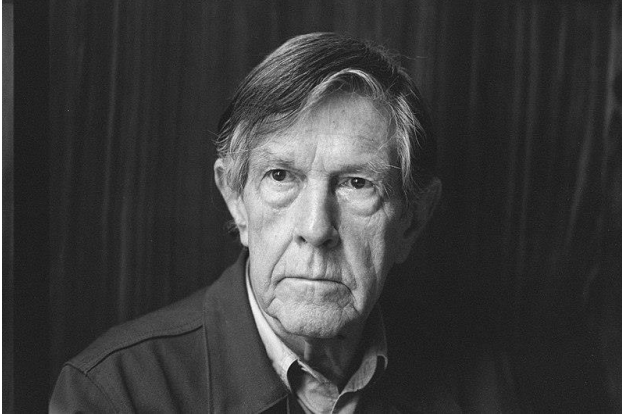
His recent Helicopter String Quartet, in which a string quartet performs while midair in four different helicopters, develops his fascination with music, which moves in space. It has driven him to dream of concert halls in which the sound attacks the audience from a different direction.

Chance Music

- refers to a musical style where music constantly sounds different 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 come from the surroundings, both natural and man-made, such as rustling leaves, honking cars, dripping water, blowing wind, or a ringing phone. The combination of external sounds cannot be replicated as each occurs by chance.

John Cage's Four Minutes and Thirty-Three Seconds (4'33") - the **pianist merely opens the piano lid and keeps silent for the duration of the piece.** The listener hears various noises inside and outside the concert hall in apparent silence.

JOHN CAGE (1912–1992)

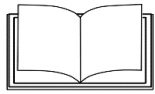


https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Opdracht_GPD_componist_John_Cage_,_kop,_Bestanddeelnr_934-2728.jpg

- challenged a general thought of music by controlling instruments to accomplish new sounds and experimented with music with what came to be known as "chance music."
- Cage put up a "prepared" piano, where screws and pieces of wood or paper were inserted between the piano strings to create a variety of percussive possibilities. The prepared piano style found its way into Cage's Sonatas and Interludes (1946–1948), a cycle of pieces with a wide range of sounds, rhythmic themes, and hypnotic quality.
- His connection and engrossment with Zen Buddhism encouraged him to compose Music of Changes (1951), written for conventional piano, that employed chance compositional processes.
- He became renowned for his composition, 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. The work was intended to convey the impossibility of attaining total silence since surrounding sounds can still be heard in the silence of the piano recital.

Cage also brought real-life experiences into the concert hall. This reached its extreme when he created a work that **required him to fry mushrooms on stage to derive the sounds from the cooking process.** However, he slowly returned to the more organized methods of composition in the last 20 years of his life.

More than any other modern musician and composer, Cage influenced the development of modern music since the 1950s. He was considered more of a musical philosopher rather than a composer.



What's More

Activity 2: New Musical Styles Chart

After reading and understanding the lesson above, fill the chart with the necessary information based on what you have learned. Note that you may use other sources (internet, textbooks, and videos) in filling out the chart.

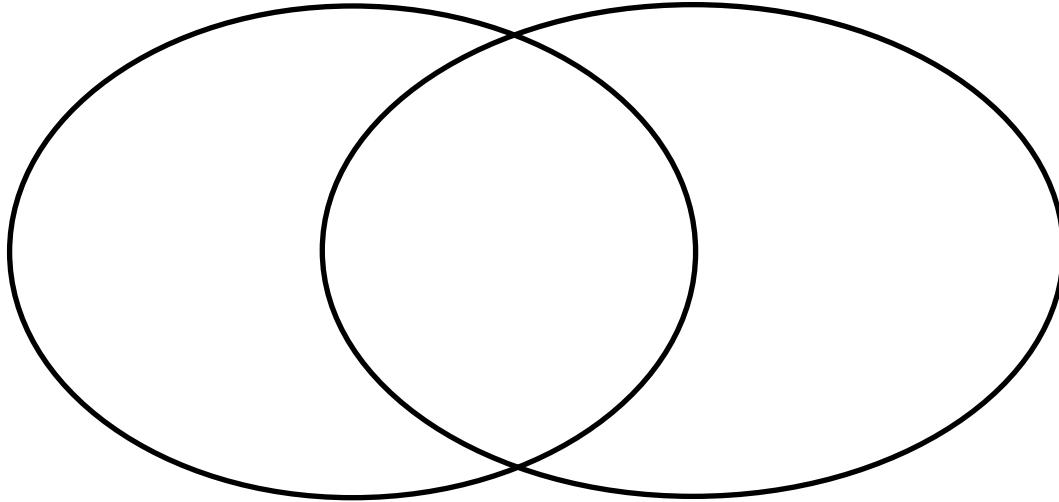
New Musical Styles	Prominent composer and their works	Definition and description of Musical Style	Historical Background of the style
Electronic Music			
Chance Music			

Activity 3: VENN DIAGRAM

Explain the similarities and differences between Chance Music and Electronic Music by filling out the Venn Diagram below.

Chance Music

Electronic Music



What I Have Learned

Generalization Questions:

How does innovation and experimentation of the development of technology affects the music of the 20th Century?

What characteristics of chance music differ from other traditional and classical musical style?

Using your own words, define electronic music. As a student, how does electronic music affect our life today?





What I Can Do

Let's Perform! You have already watched John Cage's 4:33 music. Now, you will have to perform it creatively. You may choose any electronic musical instrument you like. Be innovative and creative in performing using the rubrics below.

After performing, explain the importance of silence in music and life. Record your performance and send it to your teacher.

Sample innovations that students may consider in performing:

- *Use of the improvised instrument*
- *Wearing an appropriate outfit*
- *Jamming with someone in the family*
- *Presented as a professional musician*
- *Exhibited commendable cinematography*

Criteria	10 Points	8 Points	6 Points	4 Points	2 Points
All instructions were followed	At all times	Most of the time	Some of the time	Hardly	Never
Creativity	Used 5 innovations in performing	Used 4 innovations in performing	Used 3 innovations in performing	Used 2 innovations in performing	Only 1 innovation was observable
Overall Performance	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Fair	Needs Improvement



Assessment

Read each item carefully. Encircle the letter of the best answer.

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B. chant-like

C. being experimental

D. too radical in nature

2. Music produced by synthesizers and other electronic instruments and devices.

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4. He pioneered and created new sounds that bordered between music and noise in the United States.
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B. Group sound	D. Varied sound

14. Most of the chance music sounds emanate from the surroundings, both natural and man-made. Which of the following is **NOT** a sound produced by chance music?

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B. rustling leaves	D. preset digital sound

15. It is a two-hour work of 40 compared tunes of songs and anthems from around the world composed by Karlheinz Stockhausen.

A. Gruppen	C. Bacchanale
B. Kontakte	D. Hymnen



Additional Activities

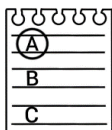
Questions to ponder on

Instructions: Answer the following questions in not less than two sentences.

1. How does electronic music and chance music help us in creating/listening to music today?

2. What do you prefer to create music? Traditional way? Unconventional way? Why?





Answer Key

Pre-assessment:	A	Activity 1:	Answer may vary
B	C	Activity 2:	Answer may vary
C	A	Activity 3:	Answer may vary
D	B	What can I do:	Refer to rubrics
Review:	D	Additional Activities:	Answer may vary
C	D		
D	A		
B	B		
A	C		
	A		
	A		
	D		
	B		
	D		
	B		
	C		
	D		
	A		
	C		
	B		



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