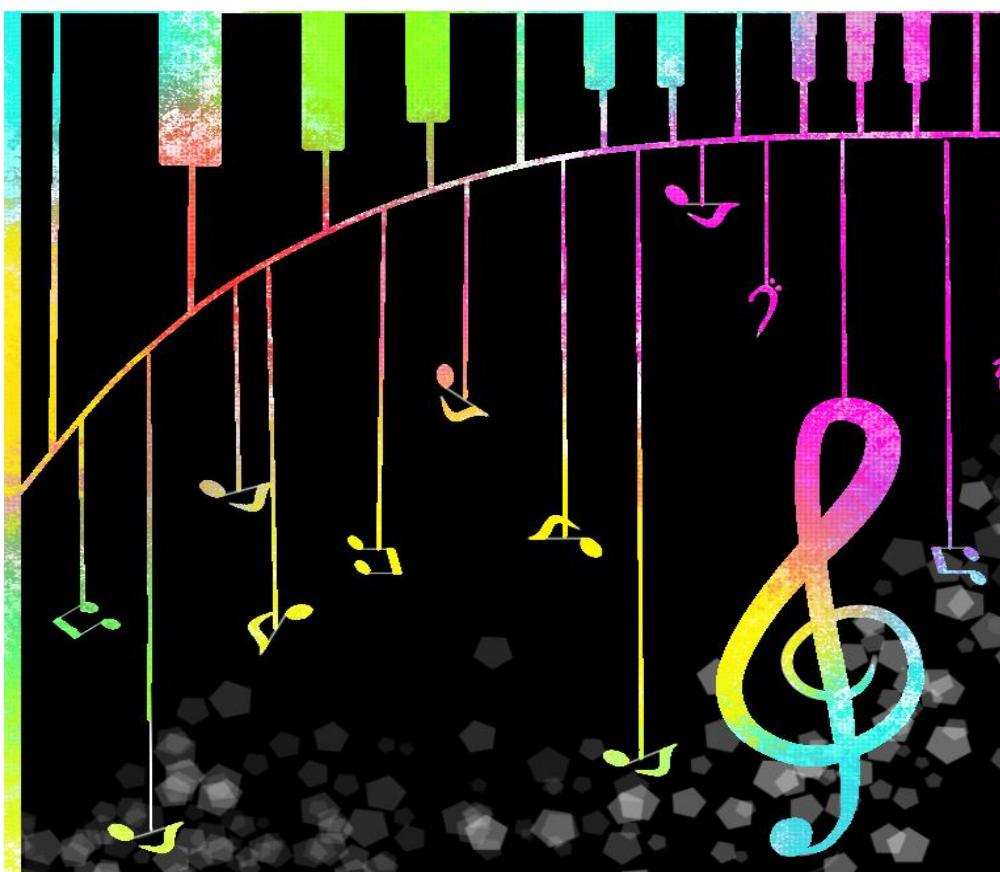


# Music of the Classical Period

Learner's Module in Music 9

Quarter 2 • Week 1



**IVY GAY C. BATAY-AN**

Developer

Department of Education • Cordillera Administrative Region

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ SCORE: \_\_\_\_\_

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Republic of the Philippines  
**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
Cordillera Administrative Region  
**SCHOOLS DIVISION OF BAGUIO CITY**  
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# PREFACE

This module is a project of the DepEd Schools Division of Baguio City through the Curriculum Implementation Division (CID) which is in response to the implementation of the K to 12 Curriculum.

This Learning Material is a property of the Department of Education, Schools Division of Baguio City. It aims to improve students' performance specifically in MAPEH.

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Quarter/Week	Quarter 2/ Week 1
Learning Competency Code	MU9CL-IIa-f-2 MU9CL-IIa-f-3 MU9CL-IIb-g-5
Learning Competency	Describes musical elements of given Classical period pieces; Explains the performance practice (setting, composition, role of composers/performers, and audience) during Classical Period; Relates Classical music to other art forms and its history within the era.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The developer would like to express her utmost gratitude to those who helped her in the development of this learning material. The fulfillment of this material would not be possible without the people who gave their support and assistance throughout the processes undertaken on this learning material.

The developer extends her fullest gratitude and appreciation to Rey D. Gapasin, Dave B. Nardo and Lolita Manzano for their support and insightful comments and suggestions in the development of this learning material. To my co-teachers who helped her in giving ideas, giving support, and providing some materials needed, I would also like to extend my deepest thank you since you have been a great help in finishing this material.

And to all in one way or the other help me to finish this learning material.  
Thank you and God bless.

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# **Music of the Classical Period**

Learner's Module in Music 9

Quarter 2 • Module 1

**IVY GAY C. BATAY-AN**

Developer

Department of Education • Cordillera Administrative Region

# What I Need to Know

Nowadays, we are living in the era of pop, rock and contemporary music. However, it is also essential to learn the history of music and how it transformed into our modern-day music culture. The classical music is a big factor in our modern-day music and with this module, you will be able to learn the history and impact of Classical Music and its characteristics.

The more we increase our knowledge on the history of Classical Period, the more we appreciate its revolution and its impact to world music culture and deeper in our own culture. The music of the Classical Period is a short, but a big part of the music evolution. Even until now, there are a lot of musicians who prefer to follow and study purely Classical music because of its simple, wonderful and melodic character. Some also combine Classical music to modern music to create a new and fresh music composition. This module may help you increase your knowledge on the different elements and characteristics imbedded in Classical Music.

## How to use this module

This module contains several lessons. To make the most out of them, you need to do the following:

1. Scan the list of *Learning Objectives* to get an idea of the knowledge and skills you are expected to gain and develop as you study the module. These outcomes are based on the content standards, performance standards, and learning competencies of the K to 12 Curriculum MAPEH 9.
2. Take the *What I Know*. Your score will determine your knowledge of the lessons in the module. If you get 100% of the items correctly, you may proceed to the next module. Otherwise, you must go through the lessons.
3. Each *Lesson* aims to develop one of the learning objectives set for the module. It starts with an activity that will help you understand the lesson and meet the required competencies.
4. Take your time in reading this module. Write down points for clarification. You may discuss these points with your teacher.
5. Perform all activities and answer all worksheets. The activities and assessments are designed to enhance your understanding of sets. The activities will also give you an idea how well you understand the lessons. Review the lessons if necessary, until you have achieved a satisfactory level of understanding.
6. At the end of the module, take the *Post-Assessment* to evaluate your overall understanding about the lessons.

## Learning Objectives:

- Discuss the characteristics of the music of each of the classical composers.
- Relate classical music to its historical and cultural background.
- Explain the performance practice (setting, composition, role of composers/performers, and audience) during classical period
- Listen perceptively to selected classical period music

# What I Know

Let us check your prior knowledge about the Music of the Classical Period.

**Multiple Choice:** Write the letter of the correct answer your answer sheet.

1. Is the general texture of Classical music
  - a. monophonic
  - b. homophonic
  - c. heterophonic
  - d. polyphonic
2. Is called as the “Age of Reason”
  - a. Medieval
  - b. Renaissance
  - c. Baroque
  - d. Classical
3. A move toward a new style in architecture, literature and the arts in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - a. modernism
  - b. contemporary
  - c. classicism
  - d. racism
4. The span of Classical Period
  - a. 50 years
  - b. 60 years
  - c. 70 years
  - d. 80 years
5. Western Classical Music started in what continent?
  - a. Asia
  - b. Europe
  - c. Russia
  - d. Australia
6. An important event that happened also in the Classical Era
  - a. World War 1
  - b. Friendship Revolution
  - c. Fall of Roman Empire
  - d. Napoleonic Wars
7. The gradual changing of volume from soft to loud
  - a. alberti bass
  - b. decrescendo
  - c. increasendo
  - d. crescendo
8. These were the greatest composers during the Classical Period except:
  - a. Haydn
  - b. Mozart
  - b. Chopin
  - d. Beethoven
9. His music is believed to have an effect to the intellectual growth of a person especially when listened to at an early age
  - a. Haydn
  - b. Beethoven
  - c. Chopin
  - d. Mozart
10. Is described as having a “Rags-to-Riches” story
  - a. Haydn
  - c. Mozart



- b. Beethoven  
11. The Father of Symphony  
a. Haydn  
b. Beethoven
- d. Chopin  
c. Mozart  
d. Chopin
12. The greatest musical Child Prodigy  
a. Haydn  
b. Beethoven
- c. Mozart  
d. Chopin
13. He bridged the late classical music to the early Romantic Music  
a. Haydn  
b. Beethoven
- c. Mozart  
d. Chopin
14. Mozart played the following instruments in an early age except the:  
a. piano  
b. guitar
- c. violin  
d. cello
15. He composed the very famous Moonlight Sonata  
a. Haydn  
b. Beethoven
- c. Mozart  
d. Chopin

## What's in It

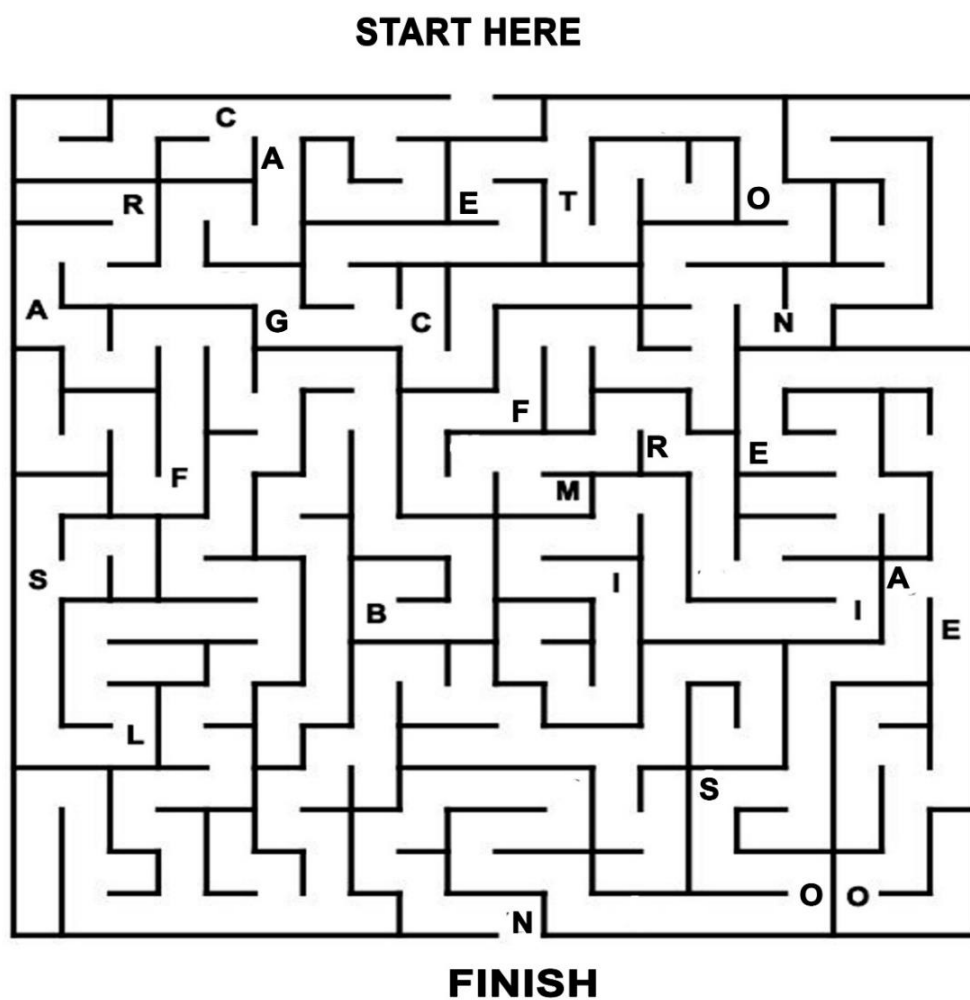
In this module, you will learn the historical and cultural background of the Classical era. In the history of Western music, the term Classical refers to the period from 1750-1820. During this time, there were significant changes in musical forms and style distinguishing the music from those of the previous era. New music forms emerged such as *sonata*, *concerto*, and *symphony*. The development of the Sonata form led to more large-scale works and other long instrumental compositions such as symphonies, concertos and overtures.

The life and music of Franz Josef Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Ludwig Van Beethoven, the three greatest and most famous composers of the Classical era will be discussed in the following pages.

## What's New

## Activity 1: MUSIC MAZE

Look at the Maze below and find your way out. Draw a line using a highlighter or a pencil from the start until you reach the finish line. Pick out the letters you find along the way and write the letters to create a sentence.



- What sentence were you able to form?

# What is it

## BACKGROUND OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD

The classical era, is also called as the “Age of Reason”, this is the period from 1750- 1820. The cultural life was dominated by the aristocracy, as patrons of musicians and artists who generally influenced the arts. Significant changes in musical forms and styles were made.

In the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Europe began to move toward a new style in architecture, literature, and the arts, known as *Classicism*. It was also pushed forward by changes in the economic order and in social structure. Instrumental music was patronized primarily by the nobility.

Important historical events that occurred in the West during this era were the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 and the American Revolution.

The term “classical” denotes conformity with the principles and characteristics of ancient Greece and Roman literature and art which were formal, elegant, simple, freed and dignified. The same characteristics may also describe the melodies of classical music. Harmony and texture are homophonic in general. The dynamics of loud and soft were clearly shown through the extensive use of *crescendo* and *diminuendo*. A style of broken chord accompaniment called *Alberti Bass* was practiced.

The great composers of the period were: Franz Joseph Haydn, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig Van Beethoven. *Sonata*, *Concerto*, and *Symphony* are the instrumental forms developed during this era while *Opera Seria* and *Opera Buffa* are the two vocal forms.

Works of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven are still popular today. Their compositions are now commonly used as music to animated series of popular cartoon companies such as Looney Toons, Warner Brothers, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Fox, Pixar, etc. Beethoven’s music was used in one of the films for children and Little Einstein’s animated series also features the music of the great composers Beethoven, Haydn and Mozart.

During the Classical Period, music wasn’t the only art form to find inspiration in Ancient Greece and Rome in the Classical Era. In an artistic movement called Neoclassicism (that means “new classicism”), painters, sculptors and architects were

also finding inspiration in the forms and subjects similar with the classical music like the transformation to Greek and Roman-inspired artworks.

An example of a painting that became popular in the age of classicism are the works of David Jacques-Lois which usually portrayed the history and ancient civilization of Greece and Rome.

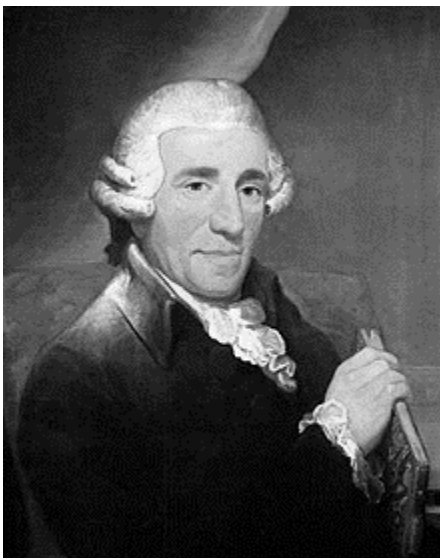


*The intervention of the Sabine Woman by David Jacques-Lois*

## **COMPOSERS OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD:**

### **1. FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN (1732-1809)**

Franz Joseph Haydn is one of the most prominent composers of the classical period. His life is described as a “rags-to-riches” story. He came from a poor family and his music led to his rise in social status. He was hired by rich patrons and eventually became a musical director for the Esterhazy family for 30 years. His music reflects his character and personality: mainly calm, balanced, serious but with touches of humor. He was able to compose over 100 symphonies and developed them into long forms for a large orchestra. He was named, “Father of the Symphony” although he excelled in every music genre of the period. Most of his symphonies have nicknames such as the “*Surprise Symphony*”, “*The Clock*”, “*The Military*”. He also wrote chamber piano music and choral works.

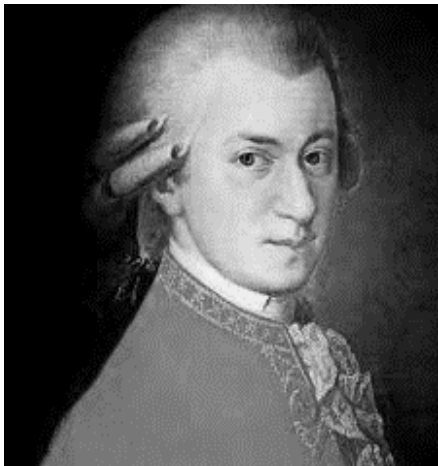


### Suggested listening resources for Haydn's instrumental works

- F.J. Haydn Symphony No.94 in G Major "Surprise" 2nd movement <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ILjwkamp3II>
- F. J. Haydn Symphony No. 101 in D major, "The Clock" <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i1L6p4B2hBs>
- F. J. Haydn Symphony No. 100 in G major, "Military" <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGyGBRXfy10>

## 2. WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART (1756-1791)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is a child prodigy and the most amazing genius in musical history. At age five, he was already playing the violin and the harpsichord; at six, he was recognized as an exceptional pianist and, at seven, he was already composing excellent music. At age thirteen, he had written sonatas, concertos, symphonies, religious works, and operas and operettas.

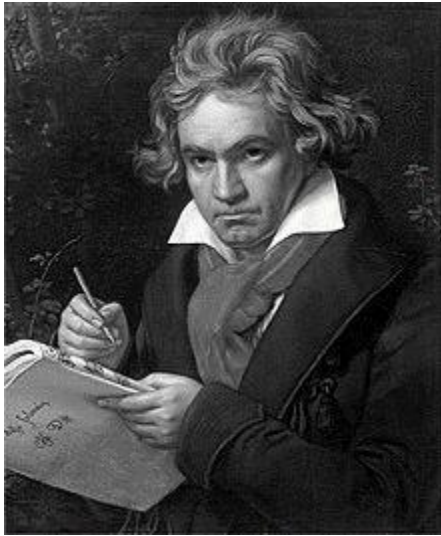


He experimented in all kinds of music and composed over 700 works. Unfortunately, due to mismanaged finances he lived his life in poverty, died young and was buried in an unknown grave. He composed wonderful concertos, symphonies and opera such as "*The Marriage of Figaro*" (1786), "*Don Giovanni*" (1789), and "*The Magic Flute*" which became popular. Other known works: *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*, *Symphony No. 40 in G Major*, and

*Sonata No. 11 in A Major K311*.

### Suggested listening resources for Mozart's instrumental works:

- W. A, Mozart Piano Sonata No. 16 in C major, K. 545 (so-called *facile* or *semplice sonata*)  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yi\\_E-Hu\\_Rb0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yi_E-Hu_Rb0)
- Mozart:PianoSonata No. 11,K331inA Major, 1st mov.(*Andantegrazioso*)  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24\\_4VUU4qq](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=24_4VUU4qq)
- W.A. Mozart Symphony No. 40 in G minor, 1 st mov. (*Molto Allegro*)  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l45DAuXYSIs>
- W.A. MozartSerenade in G minor (*Eine Kleine Nachtmusik*)  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1FSN8\\_pp\\_o](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o1FSN8_pp_o)



### 3. LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN (1770-1827)

Ludwig Van Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany to a family of musicians and studied music at an early age. He was the composer who bridged the late Classical era and the early Romantic era. He was a talented pianist and composer. His famous compositions include 32 piano sonatas, 21 set of variations, 9 symphonies, 5 concertos for piano, 16 string quartets and choral music.

His works include the “*Missa Solemnis*” (1818-1823) and opera “*Fidelio*” (1805). His known symphonies are: *Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)*, *No. 5*, *No. 6 (Pastoral)*, *No. 9 (Choral)*, which adds voices to the orchestra. He began to go deaf in 1796 but this did not become a hindrance. He continued composing through the help of an assistant and hearing gadget. Some of his famous compositions were made when he was deaf.

#### **Characteristics of Beethoven’s works:**

- His music veered toward larger orchestras.
- Sound was centered on the violas and lower registers of the violins and cellos to give his music a darker mood.
- All themes in a piece are tied together by one motif.
- He developed musical themes and motifs extensively by means of modulation
- He used more brass instruments and dynamics

#### **Suggested listening resources for Beethoven’s instrumental works:**

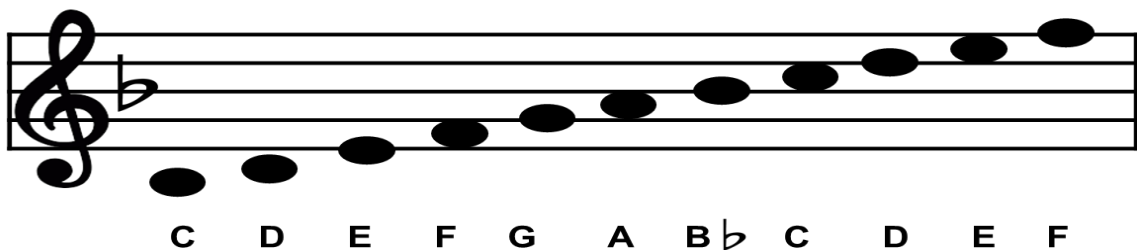
- L. V. Beethoven Piano Sonata no 14 in c sharp minor (Moonlight) 1st mov Op. 27 no 2 (adagio sostenuto)  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YmVCcF42f-0>
- L.V. Beethoven Piano Concerto no. 1 in C major op. 15  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SFfUcQQbwsE>
- L.V. Beethoven Piano Concerto no. 5 “Emperor” in E flat major op. 73  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zYl6il4l9gA>
- L.V. Beethoven Symphony No. 5, Op. 67, C Minor  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FqvLfMigm3I>  
Rock version - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c9EICNAvc1Q>
- L.V. Beethoven Symphony No. 9, Op. 125, d minor “Choral”  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6E3xem\\_c2w](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6E3xem_c2w)  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lq-3B6xfNpY>

# What's More

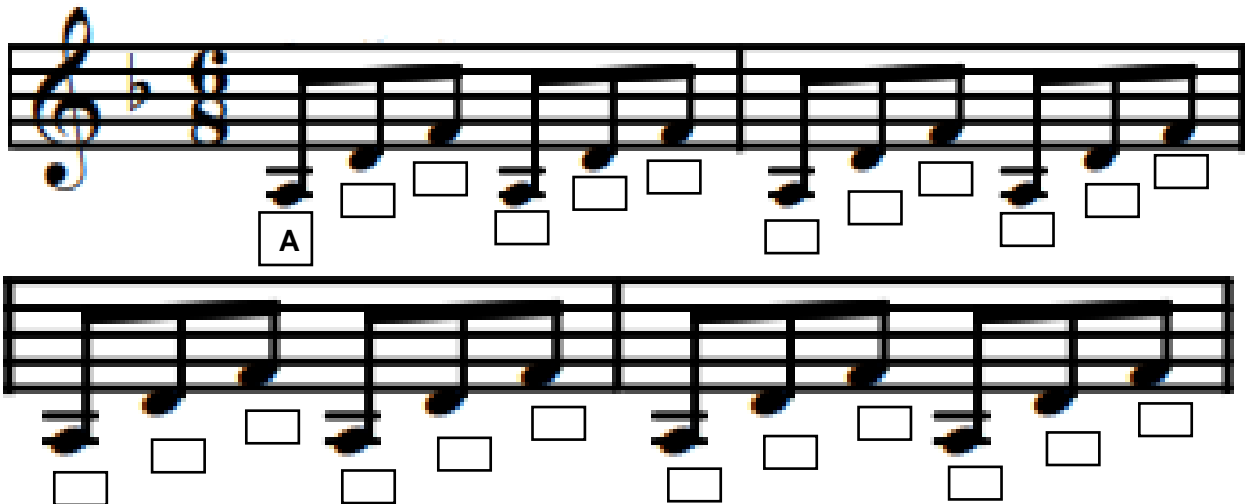
## Activity 1: MUSIC MASTER

Using the sample below, fill out the boxes under the music sheet with the correct notes (letter names) to complete the music phrase and answer the following questions after. Write your answers in your answer sheet.

*Refer your answers here:*



Write your answers on the boxes below each note. The first one is done for you.



1. What is the time signature of the musical score? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What notes (letter name) are used in the musical score? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What can you say about the arrangement of the notes? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the key of the musical piece? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Give a title for the music phrase. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Activity 2: IDENTIFICATION

Read and analyze the questions carefully below on each item and fill out the blanks with the correct letters to complete the MAIN WORD AT THE CENTER. Make sure to check you spelling. Write your answers in the space provided or on your answer sheet.

1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										

10 MAIN WORD: \_\_\_\_\_

### CLUES:

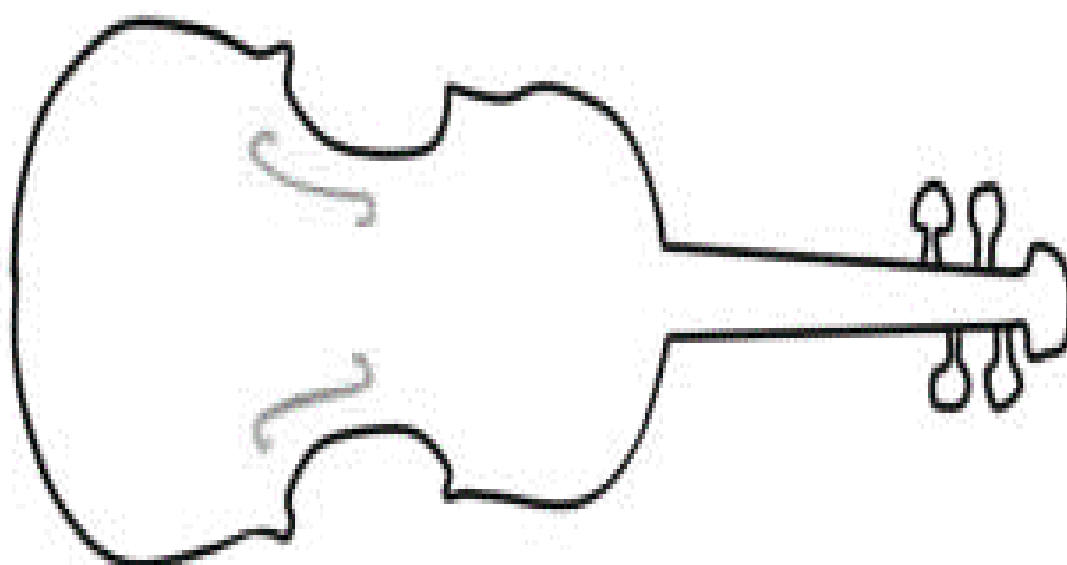
1. Harmony and texture of classical music is generally \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The term "Classical" denotes conformity with the principles and characteristics of ancient Greece and Roman literature and art which were formal, elegant, dignified and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Classical Era is also known as the "Age of \_\_\_\_\_".
4. This is a move toward a new style in architecture, literature and the arts in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
5. Instrumental music was patronized primarily by the nobility in the economic order and in social \_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ music was patronized by noblemen in the economic order.
7. During this time, the \_\_\_\_\_ revolution and the Napoleonic Wars was also happening.
8. He is one of the great composers of the Classical Period.
9. What is the first name of Mozart?
10. What is the main word you created? Write it in the space provided.



# What I have learned

## Activity 1: SPECIAL SONG

Think about your most important learning about Classical Music inside the figure below and from the suggested listening sites, identify which composition you liked best and why. Write your answers in the space provided or in your answer sheet.



# What I Can Do

## Activity 1: CREATIVE COMPOSERS

Read the different descriptions on column A and find the matching composer on column B. Write your answers in column C.

<b>COLUMN A</b> <i>(Read the description)</i>	<b>COLUMN B</b> <i>(Choose you answer)</i>	<b>COLUMN C</b> <i>(Write your answers here)</i>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He came from a poor family and his music led to his rise in social status.</li> <li>2. He was named, "Father of the Symphony"</li> <li>3. He experimented in all kinds of music and composed over 700 works.</li> <li>4. His works include the "<i>Missa Solemnis</i>" (1818-1823) and opera "<i>Fidelio</i>" (1805)</li> <li>5. He used more brass instruments and dynamics</li> <li>6. At age thirteen, he had written sonatas, concertos, symphonies, religious works, and operas and operettas.</li> <li>7. He is the Father of Ballet</li> <li>8. He composed wonderful concertos, symphonies and opera such as "<i>The Marriage of Figaro</i>" (1786), "<i>Don Giovanni</i>" (1789), and "<i>The Magic Flute</i>" which became popular.</li> <li>9. He began to go deaf in 1796 but this did not become a hindrance.</li> <li>10. He was the composer who bridged the late Classical era and the early Romantic era.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Franz Joseph Haydn</li> <li>B. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart</li> <li>C. Ludwig Van Beethoven</li> <li>D. None of the above</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. _____</li> <li>2. _____</li> <li>3. _____</li> <li>4. _____</li> <li>5. _____</li> <li>6. _____</li> <li>7. _____</li> <li>8. _____</li> <li>9. _____</li> <li>10. _____</li> </ol>

# Assessment

Let us determine how much you already know about the Music of the Classical Period.

**Multiple Choice:** Write the letter of your correct answer in your answer sheet.

1. This is the span of Classical Period.
  - a. 50 years
  - b. 60 years
  - c. 70 years
  - d. 80 years
2. This is a move toward a new style in architecture, literature and the arts in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
  - a. modernism
  - b. contemporary
  - c. classicism
  - d. racism
3. Western Classical Music started in what continent?
  - a. Asia
  - b. Europe
  - c. Russia
  - d. Australia
4. He is the Father of Symphony.
  - a. Haydn
  - b. Beethoven
  - c. Mozart
  - d. Chopin
5. This is the general texture of Classical music.
  - a. monophonic
  - b. homophonic
  - c. heterophonic
  - d. Polyphonic
6. It is also called the "Age of Reason"
  - a. Medieval
  - b. Renaissance
  - c. Baroque
  - d. Classical
7. His music is believed to have an effect to the intellectual growth of a person especially when listened to at an early age.
  - a. Haydn
  - b. Beethoven
  - c. Chopin
  - d. Mozart
8. These were the greatest composers during the Classical Period except:
  - a. Haydn
  - b. Chopin
  - c. Mozart
  - d. Beethoven

9. This is a highlight event that happened in the Classical Era.
- a. World War 1
  - b. Friendship Revolution
  - c. Fall of Roman Empire
  - d. Napoleonic Wars
10. He bridged the late classical music to the early Romantic Music.
- a. Haydn
  - b. Beethoven
  - c. Mozart
  - d. Chopin
11. These were the instrumental forms developed during this era except:
- a. Sonata
  - b. Concerto
  - c. Opera Buffa
  - d. Symphony
12. He is described as having a "Rags-to-Riches" story.
- a. Haydn
  - b. Beethoven
  - c. Mozart
  - d. Chopin
13. Mozart played the following instruments in an early age except for the:
- a. Piano
  - b. Guitar
  - c. Violin
  - d. Cello
14. He was considered as the greatest musical Child Prodigy.
- a. Haydn
  - b. Beethoven
  - c. Mozart
  - d. Chopin
15. He composed the very famous Moonlight Sonata.
- a. Haydn
  - b. Beethoven
  - c. Mozart
  - d. Chopin

# Additional Activity

## Activity 1: LISTENING LEADER

Watch the video about the cartoon version of ***The Magic Flute by Mozart*** and listen carefully to the music used in the video. Observe the background music of this video and answer the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided or in your answer sheet.

The video link is <https://youtu.be/gxvjaapBcq4> or you can request a copy from your teacher.

1. What is the video about?

---

---

---

2. Enumerate the different instruments used in the video.

- a. 

---
- b. 

---
- c. 

---
- d. 

---
- e. 

---

3. How did the music affect the overall presentation of the video? Explain.

---

---

---

4. What other cartoon films or movies have you watched that contains classical music?

- a. 

---
- b. 

---

5. How do you think Classical Music helped in molding or shaping today's music? Explain.

---

---

---

## KEY ANSWERS

WHAT I KNOW

Pre-Assessment

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

## Activity 2: Identification

10 MAIN WORD: CLASSICAL

A crossword puzzle grid with 10 numbered squares. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers are: 1 (top left), 2 (top right), 3 (middle left), 4 (middle right), 5 (bottom left), 6 (bottom right), 7 (bottom center), 8 (bottom left), 9 (bottom center), 10 (bottom right).

WHAT I CAN DO  
Activity 1: Creative Composers

## ASSESSMENT

1. A  
2. A  
3. B  
4. C  
5. C  
6. B  
7. D  
8. B  
9. C  
10. C

**START HERE**

Activity 1: Music Maze

WHAT'S NEW

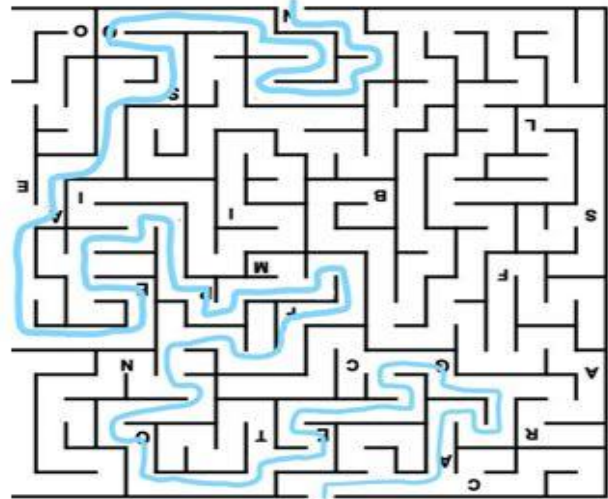
Sentence: AGE OF REASON

WHAT'S MORE

### Activity 1: Music Master

ADF ADF ADF ADF

ADF ADF ADF ADF



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

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