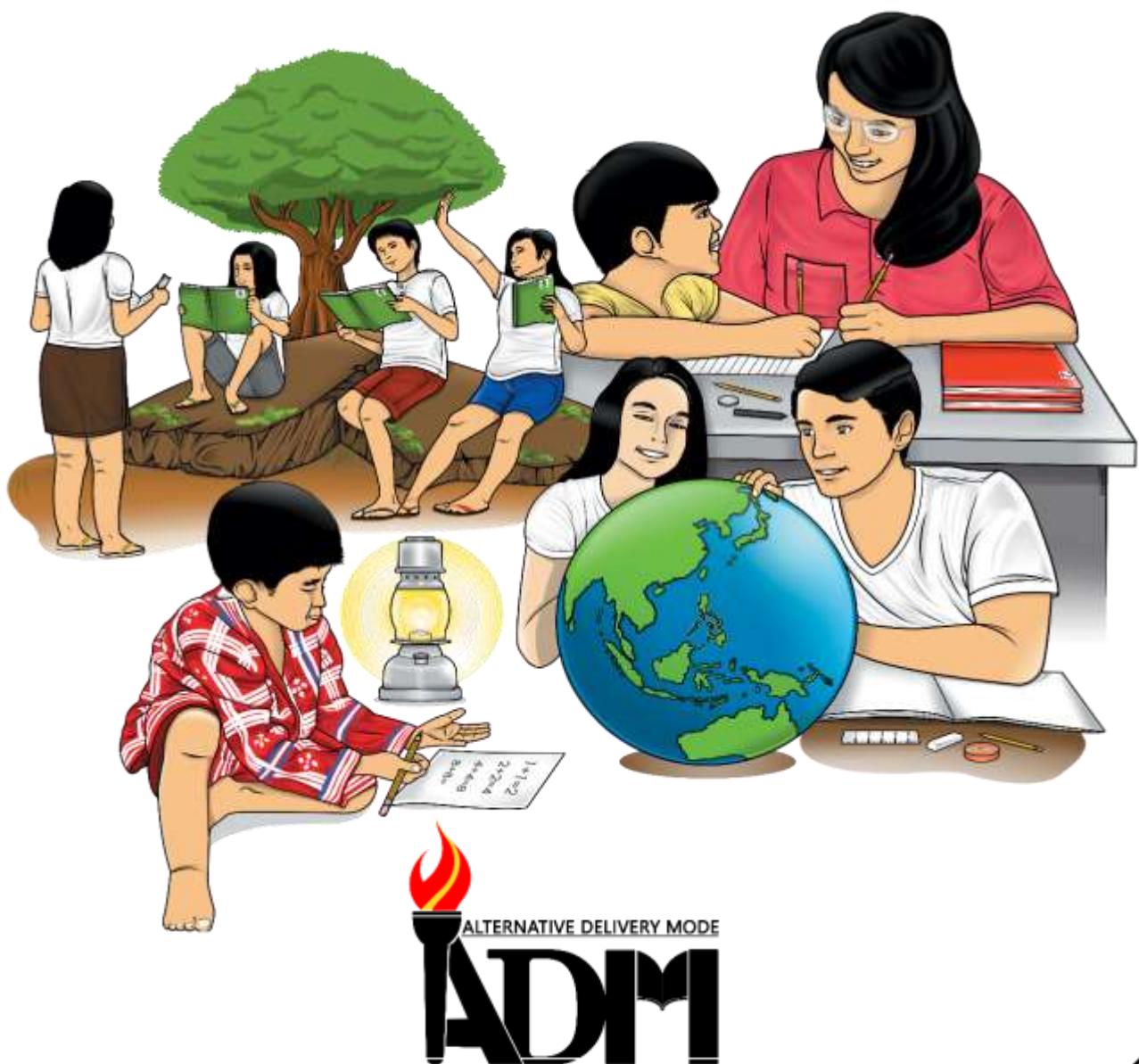


Music

Quarter 2 – Module 2: East Asian Music Instruments



Music – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 2 – Module 2: East Asian Music Instruments

First Edition, 2020

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Music

**Quarter 2 – Module 2:
East Asian Music Instruments**



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.

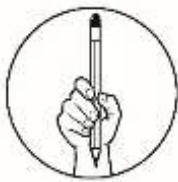


What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written for your benefit and convenience. It is here to help you to be more proficient in Music. The scope of this module covers many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged following the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Explore ways of producing sounds on variety of sources that would simulate instruments being studied; **(MU8SE-IIb-h-5) (Week 3)** and
2. Improvise simple accompaniment to selected East Asian music.
(MU8SE-IIc-h-6) (Week 4)



What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

8. It is a 2-string vertical Korean musical instrument that has a rod-like neck, a hollow wooden sound box, two silk strings and is held vertically on the knee of the performer and played with a bow.

A. Geumungo C. Kayagum
B. Haegum D. Sog-ak

9. A musical instrument made of bamboo that is used in both folk and classical music of Korea.

A. Changgo C. Haegum
B. Geumungo D. Piri

10. The most widely used drum in the traditional music in Korea that consists of an hourglass-shaped body with two heads made from animal skin which produce sounds of different pitch and timbre?

A. Changgo C. Haegum
B. Geumungo D. Piri

11. The following are percussion instruments of Japan except:

A. Odaiko C. Taiko
B. Pengling D. Tsuzumi

12. The following musical instruments are categorized as aerophone except:

A. Erhu C. Nokan
B. Hichiriki D. Sho

13. In what Asian country did Kayagum came from?

A. China C. Korea
B. Japan D. Philippines

14. Which of the following belongs to chordophone?

A. Changgo C. Pengling
B. Yueqin D. Dizi

15. Which musical instrument came from China?

A. Geumungo C. Sho
B. Shinobue D. Yunlou

Lesson 1

Musical Instruments of East Asia

A musical instrument is any device that produces musical sound. This has been used since earliest times for some purposes such as entertainment, accompaniment of dances, rituals or religious ceremony, work and medicine.



What's In

In previous module, you learned about the traditional music and its musical elements of East Asian countries namely: Japan, China, and Korea.

Directions: From the pool of choices below, identify each word according to which East Asian countries they belong. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Sakura | Mo Li Hua | Arirang |
| Yo-Sen | In-sen | Chong-ak |
| Minsogak | Pansori | Hogaku |
| | Gagaku | |

| JAPAN | CHINA | KOREA |
|-------|-------|-------|
| | | |



What's New

Directions: Choose either you take Activity A or Activity B.

Activity A: Watch the sample video of a Gagaku performance by using the following link www.youtube.com/watch?v=5OA8HFUNflk or listen to the music. Give your impression about it by answering the questions below. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

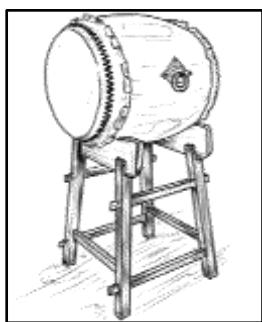
1. What instruments have you seen/heard in the video/music? What musical instruments on the video/music are you familiar with?

2. What do you think each instrument is made of?

3. Among the instruments presented in the video/music, are there any similarities to those instruments available in our country Philippines?

4. Do you think you can create similar music or simple music like this? Why or why not?

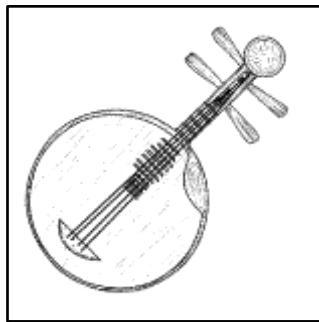
Activity B: Look at the pictures below. Give your impression about it by answering the questions below. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



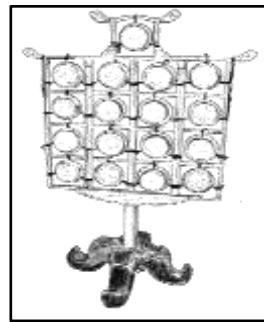
A



B



C



D

1. What musical instruments on the picture are you familiar with?

2. What do you think each instrument is made of?

3. Among the instruments presented in the picture are there any similarities to those instruments available in our country Philippines?
-

4. Do you think you can create similar instrument? Why or why not?
-



What is It

The origin and materials of any musical instrument has something to do with the culture and practices of the people on a certain area made with the availability of common materials around them in a certain period of time. Thus, people in Arctic Regions use bones, skin and stone for their musical instruments, while residents in the tropical areas have wood and bamboo and some societies utilize their available malleable materials made of metals to construct their musical instruments.

The types of instruments are classified by the method of how it produces sound and the way it is played. The following are the major types of musical instruments.

Percussion Instruments are musical instruments that are sounded by striking, scraping, rubbing or by beating with the use of beater such as bass drum, snare drum, cymbal, and xylophone. **Idiophones** are considered part of the percussion section in an orchestra. These instruments are those in which different notes can be sounded by pressing parallel levers. Examples are triangles and bells.

Stringed Instruments (Chordophones) are instruments that produce sound when strings are vibrating or when the player pluck, sound the string in some manner. Examples are guitar, cello, and violin.

Wind Instruments (Aerophones) are instruments that have resonators in which the flow of air is set into vibration by the player blowing into a mouthpiece set at or near the end of resonator. Examples are flute, trumpet, and clarinet.

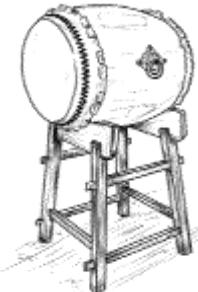
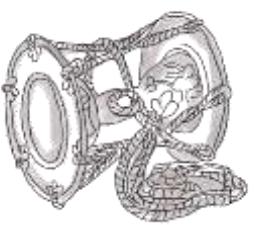
Music of Japan

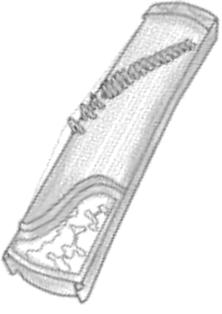
The traditional Japanese music is basically meditative and spiritual in character. Its performance is done as part of a ceremony. It is usually about religious festivals, work, dance, love, and regional songs.

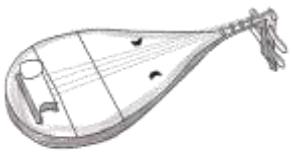
Audiences are looking for this self-mastery in musicians. This is the reason why music has become highly ritualized. Musicians must show this spiritual self-mastery in their performance and composure. They work on an inner strength in mastering his or her instrument, more than simply perfecting a technique of some sort and providing entertainment.

Musical Instruments of Japan

Note: Kindly refer to the media sources provided while going through this lesson, so you can hear the sound of each instrument while studying this module.

| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|--|-----------------------|--|---|
|  O'DAIKO https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MBKKq3FUP4U | Membranophone | Odaiko simply means “big fat drum”. The Odaiko is the most dramatic of the Taiko family. Odaiko performance is physically demanding, requiring great strength and endurance. It has an integral part of many Japanese (matsuri) festivals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Japanese zelkova Wood• Taut skin - cowhide of 3-year old Japanese cow |
|  TSUZUMI https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggazJqFNckk | Membranophone | Tsuzumi is a hand drum. It consists of a wooden body shaped like an hour glass, and it is taut, with two drum heads with cords that can be squeezed or released to increase or decrease the tension of the heads respectively. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wood of Cherry trees• Drumheads are made of horsehide and attached to iron rings |

| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|
|  <p>TSURIDAIKO</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nbTBYoc8RSw</p> | Membranophone | Tsuridaiko is also called gaku-daike. It is a large Japanese hanging drum. It is played with two mallets on one side only. It is used primarily in bugaku orchestra. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paulownia Wood • Printed Taut skin |
|  <p>TAIKO</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sdFskJZFB4&list=RDCzOVthBhxhE&index=18</p> | Membranophone | Taiko is a broad range percussion instrument. It comes in various sizes and is used to play a variety of musical genre. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keyaki Wood • Printed Taut skin of animal |
|  <p>KOTO</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L24Nb4CJzV4&feature=related</p> | Chordophone | <p>Koto is a 13-string zither, about two meters long. It is plucked using picks on the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand, while the left hand can be used to modify pitch and tone. It is used in an ensemble in gagaku* or as a solo instrument.</p> <p>* <i>Gagaku is a type of Japanese classical music that has been performed at the imperial court since 7th century Japan.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paulownia wood |

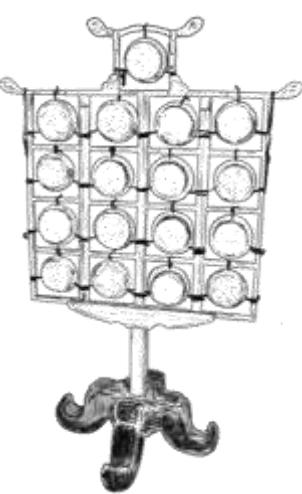
| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|--|----------------|--|--|
|  <p>SHAMISEN</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5rs7pfZuPs</p> | Chordophone | <p>It is a plucked stringed instrument. Its construction follows model similar of a guitar or a banjo, employing a neck, and strings stretched across resonating body. The neck of the shamisen is fretless, and is slimmer than that of a guitar or banjo.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese Wood covered with dog or cat skin and the strings are made up of silk |
|  <p>BIWA</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fy38pFJyKIM</p> | Chordophone | <p>It is a Japanese short-necked fretted lute, often used in narrative story telling. The biwa is the chosen instrument of Benten, the goddess of music, eloquence, poetry, and education in Japanese Shinto.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese wood |
|  <p>SHAKUHACHI</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hmRPECd9Yig</p> | Aerophone | <p>The most famous flute, in Japan. It has four or five holes on the front face and a thumb hole on the rear face. It was imported from China for gagaku.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo |
|  <p>NOKAN</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1nOATkFsBOQ&feature=related</p> | Aerophone | <p>A parallel bamboo flute which is the only melodic instrument used in noh*. The melody of the flute has no specific pitch relationship with the melody of the chanting. <i>*Noh is a major form of classical Japanese dance-drama, performed since the 14th century Japan.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo |

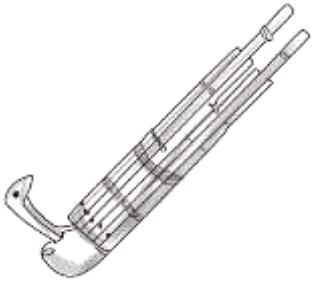
| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|
|  <p>HICHIRIKI</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pOZEe2dEUPg</p> | Aerophone | <p>It is a double reed Japanese flute used as one of two main melodic instruments in Japanese gagaku music.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo |
|  <p>SHO</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nzpN0AsMMvo</p> | Aerophone | <p>It is a Japanese free reed musical instrument that was introduced from China during the Nara* period.</p> <p>*<i>Nara period (ad 710-784), in Japanese history.</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo |
|  <p>SHINOBUE</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0abKi4MCgOs</p> | Aerophone | <p>It is also called takebue in the context of Japanese traditional arts. It is a Japanese transverse flute that has a high pitch sound.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo |
|  <p>RYUTEKI</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e7lQb4Nx3Sg</p> | Aerophone | <p>This instrument which literally means “dragon flute”, is a Japanese transverse flute made of bamboo. It is used in gagaku.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo |

Music of China

The teachings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius have greatly influenced the Chinese Music as part of Chinese culture. He conceived music in the highest sense as a means of calming the passion of dispelling of unrest and lust, rather than as a form of amusement. Traditionally, the Chinese have believed that sound influences the harmony of the universe. Significantly, one of the most important duties of the first emperor of each new dynasty was to search out and establish that dynasties through standard of pitch. A result of this philosophical orientation was that the Chinese theoretically opposed music performed solely for entertainment.

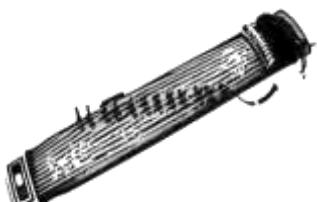
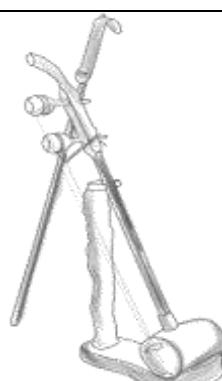
| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|
|  YUEQIN https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lqQhHqtN2RU | Chordophone | A moon-shaped lute with short neck and four strings, played with a spectrum*, used for accompanying Chinese opera. Also known as moon guitar or moon lute that comes in variety of sizes and pitches. It is an important instrument in the Peking opera orchestra. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nylon wrapped wood • The four strings are made up of steel or steel-wrapped nylon |
|  PIPA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Bki3GVvjvo | Chordophone | Pipa is four-stringed lute with varying number of frets from 12 – 26 and a pear-shaped body. This instrument has an extremely wide dynamic range and remarkable expressive power. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made of wutong wood. • The strings are made up of silk • Wood |

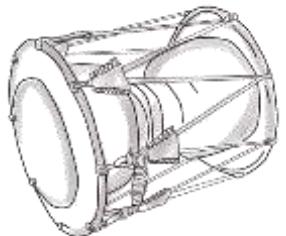
| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|---|-----------------------|--|---|
|  <p>ERHU</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MdGTME0p_i0</p> | Chordophone | <p>Erhu is a two-stringed bowed musical instrument. It is sometimes known in the Western world as the Chinese violin or a Chinese two-stringed fiddle. It is used as a solo instrument as well as in small ensemble or large orchestra, and by various ethnic groups of China. As a very versatile instrument, the erhu is used in both traditional and contemporary music arrangements.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ebony or sandalwood |
|  <p>YUNLUO</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xulzKkqeBzU</p> | Idiophone | <p>Yunluo is a set ten small tuned gongs mounted in a wooden frame, with each gong being about 9-12 cm in diameter, and the height of the frame being about 52 cm. the yunluo's gongs are generally of equal diameter but different thickness. The thicker the gong the higher pitch it has.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronze gongs with wooden frames |

| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|---|-----------------------|--|--|
|  <p>SHENG</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fyQZ7sFVb_s</p> | Aerophone | The sheng is a Chinese mouth-blown free reed instrument consisting of vertical pipes. It looks like a set of panpipes with 12 to 36 bamboo pipes. Each pipe is of different length with a brass reed at the bottom and a hole that must be blocked in order for the note to sound. This makes it possible to sound several notes simultaneously, so chords and melody can be performed at the same time. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo pipes • Brass reed |
|  <p>DIZI</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w9LRN5naG4s</p> | Aerophone | Dizi is a Chinese transverse flute. It can have a membrane over an extra hole to give the sound a rattle effect. The player plays the dizi by blowing from the mouthpiece and produce the different notes by covering holes depending on the notes to be produced. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo |

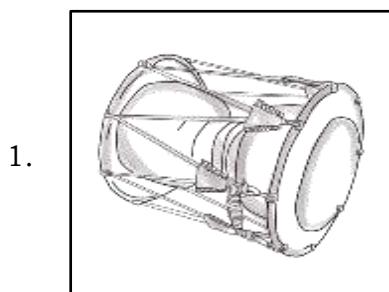
| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|---|-----------------------|--|---|
|  <p>ZHENG</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vjy3pAU50s</p> | Chordophone | <p>Zheng is an ancient Chinese instrument that has an arched surface and an elongated-trapezoid with 21, 25 and 26 strings stretched over individual bridges. Its playing range spans three to four octaves. Zheng players often wears finger picks made from materials such as plastic, resin, tortoise shell, or ivory on one or both hands.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paulownia wood |
|  <p>PENGLING</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WeNRwIFoZR0</p> | Idiophone | <p>These are two small bells made of high-tin bronze, without internal clappers, and bottomless gourd-like shape. The instrument ha a delicate, clarion and melodious tone. When struck together, the hand bells, which have no defined pitch, produce a clear and lovely reverberating sound.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high-tin bronze |

Musical Instruments of Korea

| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|---|----------------|--|---|
|  <p>KAYAGUM (GAYAGEUM)</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCOHUkCAFvo</p> | Chordophone | The kayagum is a traditional Korean zither-like string instrument, with 12 strings, though some more recent variants have 18 or 25 strings. It is probably the best-known traditional Korean musical instrument. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paulownia wood • Strings are made up of silk |
|  <p>HAEGUM</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EEeaB3KdKRM</p> | Chordophone | Haegum is a traditional Korean instrument resembling a fiddle. It has a rod-like neck, a hollow wooden sound box, and two silk strings, and is held vertically on the knee of the performer and played with a bow. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paulownia wood • Metal, silk for the string |
|  <p>GEOMUNGO</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r1Zj62gKbAc</p> | Chordophone | This six-string plucked zither is a traditional Korean stringed musical instrument of the zither family with bridges and frets. Scholars believe that the names refer to goguryeo and translates to goguryeo zither which refers to the color that translates to “black crane zither.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paulownia wood and hard chestnut wood |

| Name and Picture of the Instrument | Classification | Description | Made of (Materials Used) |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|
|  <p>PIRI</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IVv_zwITKgQ</p> | Aerophone | Piri are used in both folk and classical (court) music of Korea. It is made of bamboo. Its large reed and cylindrical bore give it a sound mellower than that of many other types of oboe. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamboo |
|  <p>CHANGGO</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3lpaXZNrnLk</p> | Membranophone | Changgo is the most widely used drum in the traditional music of Korea. It is available in most kinds, and consists of an hourglass-shaped body with two heads made from animal skin. The two heads produce sounds of different pitch and timbre, which when played together are believed to represent the harmony of a man and a woman. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paulownia wood • Cowhide skin |

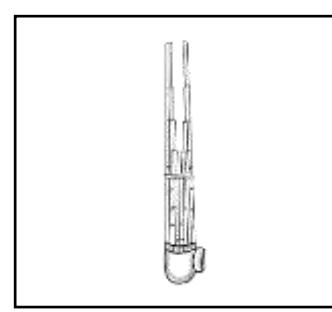
Directions: Classify each instrument below. Write A if the instrument is a Chordophone, B if it is Idiophone, C if it is Membranophone and D if it is Aerophone. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



1.



2.



3.

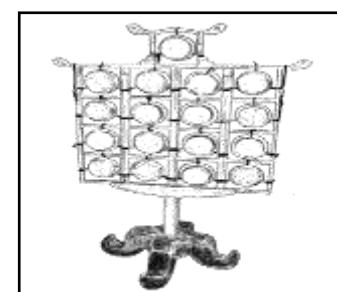
CHORDOPHONE



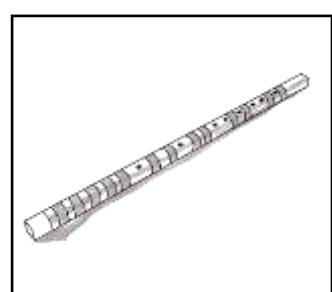
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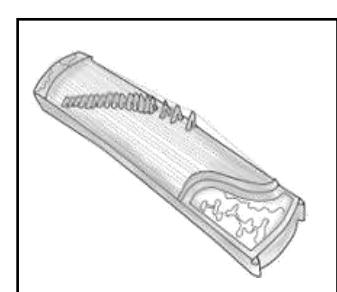


6.



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IDIOPHONE

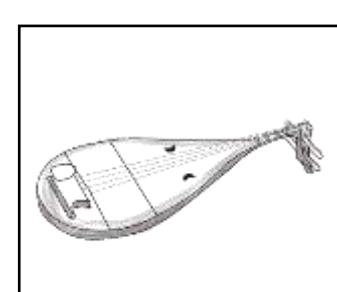


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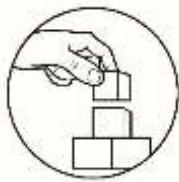


9.

MEMBRANOPHONE



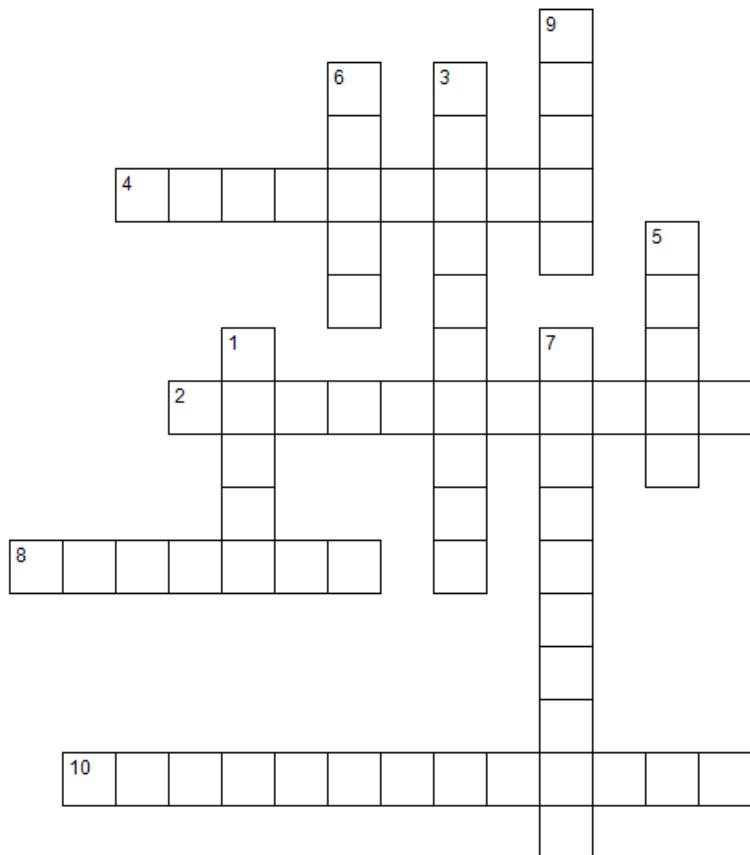
10.



What's More

Activity 1: Crossword Puzzle

Direction: Identify the word which corresponds to hint given on each number. Match the word or words to the boxes placed across or down the grid. If filled out correctly, the words will fit neatly into the puzzle. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



DOWN

1. Name the Chinese instrument
3. Literal meaning of
5. Name the Chinese instrument
6. From which country?
7. Name the Japanese instrument
9. From which country?

ACROSS

2. Classification of
4. Classification of
8. Name the Korean instrument
10. Classification of



Activity 2

Directions: Identify an instrument and fill in each column with what is being asked in each column. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

| Given Instrument/ Country | Counterpart / Equivalent Instrument and Country (Japan, China, Korea) | Similarities / Differences |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Sho of Japan | | |
| Sheng of China | | |
| Kayagum of Korea | | |
| Koto of Japan | | |
| Erhu of China | | |



What I Have Learned

Activity 1

Direction: Complete the table below showing the musical instruments of East Asian Countries (Japan, China, Korea). Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

| | Japan | China | Korea |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Membranophone | | | |
| Idiophone | | | |
| Chordophone | | | |
| Aerophone | | | |

Activity 2: Sounds Similar!

Direction: Look around your house and search five (5) things having similar sound with the instruments of East Asia. Complete the activity by filling in the chart below. Write the name of the instrument and the country where it belongs.

| Things in your house | Describe the Sound | Similar Musical Instrument | From what East Asian Country? |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Activity 3: Familiar!

Directions: Identify musical instrument that are similar in East Asian countries and in the Philippines. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

| Given Instrument/ Country | Counterpart / Equivalent Instrument and Country (Japan, China, Korea) | Similar Instrument in the Philippines |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Sho of Japan | | |
| Sheng of China | | |
| Kayagum of Korea | | |
| Koto of Japan | | |
| Erhu of China | | |



What I Can Do

Activity 1: Do It Yourself! (DIY)

Improvisation:

Step 1: Look around you, what indigenous materials are common and abundant in your place?

Step 2: Decide what type of instrument you are going to make base on the instrument presented in the lesson.

Step 3: Select materials that are readily available.

Step 4: Prepare your materials and start making your DIY improvised musical instrument.

Please fill in the data below: Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- A. List down the materials used in making your improvised Musical Instruments:

- B. Steps/Procedure:

- C. What type/category of Musical Instruments did you improvised?

- D. Your improvised musical instrument is similar to what specific instrument?
In what country does it belong?

Activity 2: Sounds Familiar!

Directions A: Please click this link www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWpdXbKzLPw and listen to the folk song of Japan entitled “Sakura” Then, asks a family member to sing it again with your improvised musical instrument as your accompaniment and answer the following questions: Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Directions B: Looking at the notation below, asks a family member to sing it with your improvised musical instrument as your accompaniment and answer the following questions: Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Sakura

Japanese Folk Song

The musical notation consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a G clef, a 4/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It contains the lyrics "Sa - ku - ra, Sa - ku - ra, Ya - yo - i - no - so - ra - wa. Mi - wa - ta - su - ka - gi - ri -". The second staff continues with the same clef and time signature, containing the lyrics "ka - su - mi - ka - ku - mo - ka. Ni - o - i - zo, i - zu - ru.". The third staff begins with a G clef and a key signature of one sharp, with the lyrics "I - za - ya. Mi - ni - yu - kan.". The source "bethsnotes.com" is mentioned above the third staff.

1. How do you describe the music you created with your improvised instrument? Is it similar to the original one?

2. What have you realized in playing music using your improvised musical instrument?

3. What skills do you think that you enhance while improvising your own localized musical instruments?

4. From your own insight, does your improvised musical instrument represent / symbolize our local culture/tradition? Why or why not?



Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

- Which of the following is the counterpart/equivalent of 'Sho' of Japan musical instrument?
A. Dizi of China
B. Haegum of Korea
C. Piri
D. Sheng of China
 - Pengling consists of two small bells used as coloring instrument either in ensembles or in theater music because they produce a _____ effect.
A. perfect musical blend
B. perfect musical dream
C. peaceful dream
D. peaceful musical blend
 - Which of the following statements about the Korean instrument 'Piri' is correct?
A. Korean double reed instrument used in folk music.
B. Korean double reed instrument used in classical music.
C. Korean double reed instrument used in both folk and classical music.
D. Korean double reed instrument used in special holidays in Korea.
 - Why is the instrument 'Biwa' a chosen instrument of education in Japanese Shinto?
A. It is often used in narrative and storytelling.
B. It is often used in Japanese musical teaching.
C. It is often used in Japanese traditional music teaching.
D. It is often used in Japanese local opera.
 - The following belongs to chordophone instruments except:
A. Haegum
B. Koto
C. Ryuteki
D. Zheng
 - A Chinese mouth organ instrument that looks like a set of panpipes with 12 to 36 bamboo pipes.
A. Nokan
B. Shen
C. Sho
D. Zhen

7. Which of following statements describe chordophone?
- A musical instrument that generates sound by way of plucking, bowing or striking stretched strings.
 - A musical instrument that generates sound by air as primary vibrating medium.
 - A musical instrument which produces sound by way of vibrating stretched membrane.
 - A musical instrument that produces sound by itself when struck.
8. What materials did these ancient musical instruments of Japan, China, and Korea were made from?
- Crafted from stone
 - From abundant and available materials of the said countries
 - Imported from other countries
 - From artifacts
9. Which of the following does not belong to the group?
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. Dizi | C. Nokan |
| B. Hichiriki | D. Shakuhachi |
10. How did the musical instruments of Japan, China, and Korea get classified into different groups?
- According on the materials it made from
 - According to the way it is played
 - According on method of how it produces sound
 - According on method of how it produces sound and the way it is played
11. Which musical instrument of China is extremely wide dynamic in range and has remarkable expressive power?
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A. Erhu | C. Yueqin |
| B. Pipa | D. Zheng |
12. A group of instruments that will sound through the vibration of strings.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. Aerophone | C. Idiophone |
| B. Chordophone | D. Membranophone |
13. Which of the following East Asian countries below believes that music can help achieve spiritual mastery?
- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| A. China | C. Korea |
| B. Japan | D. Philippines |
14. A group of musical instruments that sounded by pressing parallel levers.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A. Aerophone | C. Idiophone |
| B. Chordophone | D. Membranophone |

15. Which of the country below believes that music can calm the passion and dispel unrest and lust?

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| A. China | C. Korea |
| B. Japan | D. Philippines |



Additional Activities

Enrichment 1: Exploring beyond Sound

This activity will give you the chance to express your musicality with the help of the improvised and/or the things which you discovered that sound a-like with any of the musical instruments in East Asia. Play the sample music clip enclosed for enrichment to see how the notation below will be played with the instrument. After you have studied the music you may proceed to the final activity of this module to completely finish it.

Jiuchi commonly referred as “ji” is the base beat of underlying rhythm in traditional Japanese music. In folk tradition, it consists of a simple, even rhythm, sung as “do ko do ko”. A common variation is to swing the ji, called the “dongo” pattern sung as “don go don go” in western drum notation: “1 & 2 &.”

Notation notes:

- CAPITAL letters indicate “LOUD”.
- Mixed Capital and Lower-case letters indicate “medium”
- Lowercase letters indicate “soft”
- Parenthesis () indicate “more soft”
- Brackets [] indicate a “rest” in the count.

Sample music: Odaiko Basic lessons clip.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KPEbk25v9EQ>

Straight Ji = Do Ko Do Ko Do Ko Do Ko Do Ko in Western count 4 / 4 time: eight notes straight hits. This sample is a one measure straight ji.

Try This!

Direction: Using your improvised instrument, perform this two-measure basic straight Ji with different dynamics.

| DO ko DO ko DO ko do ko | Do Ko [] [] Do Ko Do Ko |



Answer Key

| WHAT I KNOW | | WHAT'S MORE | | WHAT IS IT | | WHAT'S IN | | WHAT I CROSSWORD PUZZLE | | WHAT I HAVE LEARNED | | ACTIVITY 1 | | WHAT I CAN DO | | ACTIVITY 2 (POSSIBLE ANSWERS) | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|---|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A | B | Japan: | Sakura | 1. Membraneophone | 1. Aerophone | 1. Yo-sen | 1. Sheng | 2. Chordophone | 2. Aerophone | 2. In-sen | 2. Chordophone | 3. A | C | 3. Chordophone | 3. Aerophone | 3. Cloud gongs | 3. Aerophone |
| 2. B | A | Japan: | Sakura | 2. Membraneophone | 2. Aerophone | 2. Yo-sen | 2. Chordophone | 3. Chordophone | 3. Aerophone | 3. In-sen | 3. Chordophone | 4. C | C | 4. Chordophone | 4. Aerophone | 4. Idiophone | 4. Aerophone |
| 3. A | B | Japan: | Sakura | 3. Membraneophone | 3. Aerophone | 3. Yo-sen | 3. Chordophone | 2. Chordophone | 2. Aerophone | 2. In-sen | 2. Chordophone | 5. C | D | 5. Chordophone | 5. Aerophone | 5. Idiophone | 5. Chordophone |
| 4. C | C | Japan: | Sakura | 4. Membraneophone | 4. Aerophone | 4. Yo-sen | 4. Chordophone | 3. Chordophone | 3. Aerophone | 3. In-sen | 3. Chordophone | 6. C | D | 6. Chordophone | 6. Aerophone | 6. Idiophone | 6. Chordophone |
| 5. C | C | China: | Sheng | 5. Membraneophone | 5. Aerophone | 5. Sheng | 5. Chordophone | 4. Chordophone | 4. Aerophone | 4. In-sen | 4. Chordophone | 7. A | D | 7. Chordophone | 7. Aerophone | 7. Idiophone | 7. Chordophone |
| 6. C | C | China: | Sheng | 6. Membraneophone | 6. Aerophone | 6. Sheng | 6. Chordophone | 5. Chordophone | 5. Aerophone | 5. In-sen | 5. Chordophone | 8. A | D | 8. Chordophone | 8. Aerophone | 8. Idiophone | 8. Chordophone |
| 7. A | D | China: | Sheng | 7. Membraneophone | 7. Aerophone | 7. Sheng | 7. Chordophone | 6. Chordophone | 6. Aerophone | 6. In-sen | 6. Chordophone | 9. A | D | 9. Chordophone | 9. Aerophone | 9. Idiophone | 9. Chordophone |
| 8. B | A | China: | Sheng | 8. Membraneophone | 8. Aerophone | 8. Sheng | 8. Chordophone | 7. Chordophone | 7. Aerophone | 7. In-sen | 7. Chordophone | 10. A | C | 10. Chordophone | 10. Aerophone | 10. Idiophone | 10. Chordophone |
| 9. A | D | China: | Sheng | 9. Membraneophone | 9. Aerophone | 9. Sheng | 9. Chordophone | 8. Chordophone | 8. Aerophone | 8. In-sen | 8. Chordophone | 11. A | D | 11. Chordophone | 11. Aerophone | 11. Idiophone | 11. Chordophone |
| 10. D | A | China: | Sheng | 10. Membraneophone | 10. Aerophone | 10. Sheng | 10. Chordophone | 9. Chordophone | 9. Aerophone | 9. In-sen | 9. Chordophone | 12. A | C | 12. Chordophone | 12. Aerophone | 12. Idiophone | 12. Chordophone |
| 11. C | C | Korea: | Changgeko | 11. Membraneophone | 11. Aerophone | 11. Sheng | 11. Chordophone | 10. Chordophone | 10. Aerophone | 10. In-sen | 10. Chordophone | 13. A | D | 13. Chordophone | 13. Aerophone | 13. Idiophone | 13. Chordophone |
| 12. A | D | Korea: | Changgeko | 12. Membraneophone | 12. Aerophone | 12. Sheng | 12. Chordophone | 11. Chordophone | 11. Aerophone | 11. In-sen | 11. Chordophone | 14. A | D | 14. Chordophone | 14. Aerophone | 14. Idiophone | 14. Chordophone |
| 13. C | C | Korea: | Ttakko | 13. Membraneophone | 13. Aerophone | 13. Sheng | 13. Chordophone | 12. Chordophone | 12. Aerophone | 12. In-sen | 12. Chordophone | 15. A | D | 15. Chordophone | 15. Aerophone | 15. Idiophone | 15. Chordophone |
| 14. B | A | Korea: | Ttakko | 14. Membraneophone | 14. Aerophone | 14. Sheng | 14. Chordophone | 13. Chordophone | 13. Aerophone | 13. In-sen | 13. Chordophone | | | | | | |
| 15. D | D | Korea: | Ttakko | 15. Membraneophone | 15. Aerophone | 15. Sheng | 15. Chordophone | 14. Chordophone | 14. Aerophone | 14. In-sen | 14. Chordophone | | | | | | |
| ASSESSMENT | | Korea | | China | | Japan | | Korea | | China | | Japan | | Korea | | Membranophone | |
| WHAT I HAVE LEARNED | | Ttakko | | Odaiko | | Yunluo | | Koto | | Yueqin | | Kayaagum | | Shamisen | | Biwa | |
| WHAT I CAN DO | | Shakuhachi | | Nokan | | Sheng | | Shakuhachi | | Hichiriki | | Hagegum | | Erhu | | Pipa | |
| ACTIVITY 1 | | Shakuhachi | | Nokan | | Sheng | | Shakuhachi | | Hichiriki | | Hagegum | | Erhu | | Pipa | |
| WHAT I CROSSWORD PUZZLE | | Sheng | | Sakura | | Chordophone | | Aerophone | | Idiophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Dizi | |
| WHAT'S IN IT | | Cloud gongs | | Yo-sen | | Aerophone | | Aerophone | | Idiophone | | Gagaaku | | In-sen | | Sakura | |
| WHAT'S MORE | | Aerophone | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Chordophone | |
| WHAT I HAVE LEARNED | | Sheng | | Sakura | | Chordophone | | Aerophone | | Idiophone | | Gagaaku | | In-sen | | Yo-sen | |
| WHAT I CAN DO | | Sheng | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Sakura | |
| ACTIVITY 2 (POSSIBLE ANSWERS) | | Sakura | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Sakura | |
| WHAT I CROSSWORD PUZZLE | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Aerophone | | Idiophone | | Gagaaku | | In-sen | | Yo-sen | |
| WHAT'S IN IT | | Cloud gongs | | Sakura | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Sakura | |
| WHAT'S MORE | | Aerophone | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Chordophone | |
| WHAT I HAVE LEARNED | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Chordophone | |
| WHAT I CAN DO | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Chordophone | |
| ACTIVITY 1 | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Chordophone | |
| WHAT I CROSSWORD PUZZLE | | Cloud gongs | | Sakura | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Sakura | |
| WHAT'S IN IT | | Cloud gongs | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Cloud gongs | |
| WHAT'S MORE | | Aerophone | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Aerophone | |
| WHAT I HAVE LEARNED | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Chordophone | |
| WHAT I CAN DO | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | | Chordophone | |
| ACTIVITY 1 | | Cloud gongs | | Sakura | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I CROSSWORD PUZZLE | | Cloud gongs | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT'S IN IT | | Cloud gongs | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT'S MORE | | Aerophone | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I HAVE LEARNED | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I CAN DO | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| ACTIVITY 1 | | Cloud gongs | | Sakura | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I CROSSWORD PUZZLE | | Cloud gongs | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT'S IN IT | | Cloud gongs | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT'S MORE | | Aerophone | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I HAVE LEARNED | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I CAN DO | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| ACTIVITY 1 | | Cloud gongs | | Sakura | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I CROSSWORD PUZZLE | | Cloud gongs | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT'S IN IT | | Cloud gongs | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT'S MORE | | Aerophone | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I HAVE LEARNED | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| WHAT I CAN DO | | Chordophone | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Cloud gongs | | Aerophone | | Hagegum | | Sheng | |
| ACTIVITY 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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Japan

O'daiko: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mbkkq3fup4u>
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Shamisen <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5rs7pfzups>
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Yunluo <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xulzkkqebzu>
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Korea

Kayagum (gayageum) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dcohukcafvo>
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