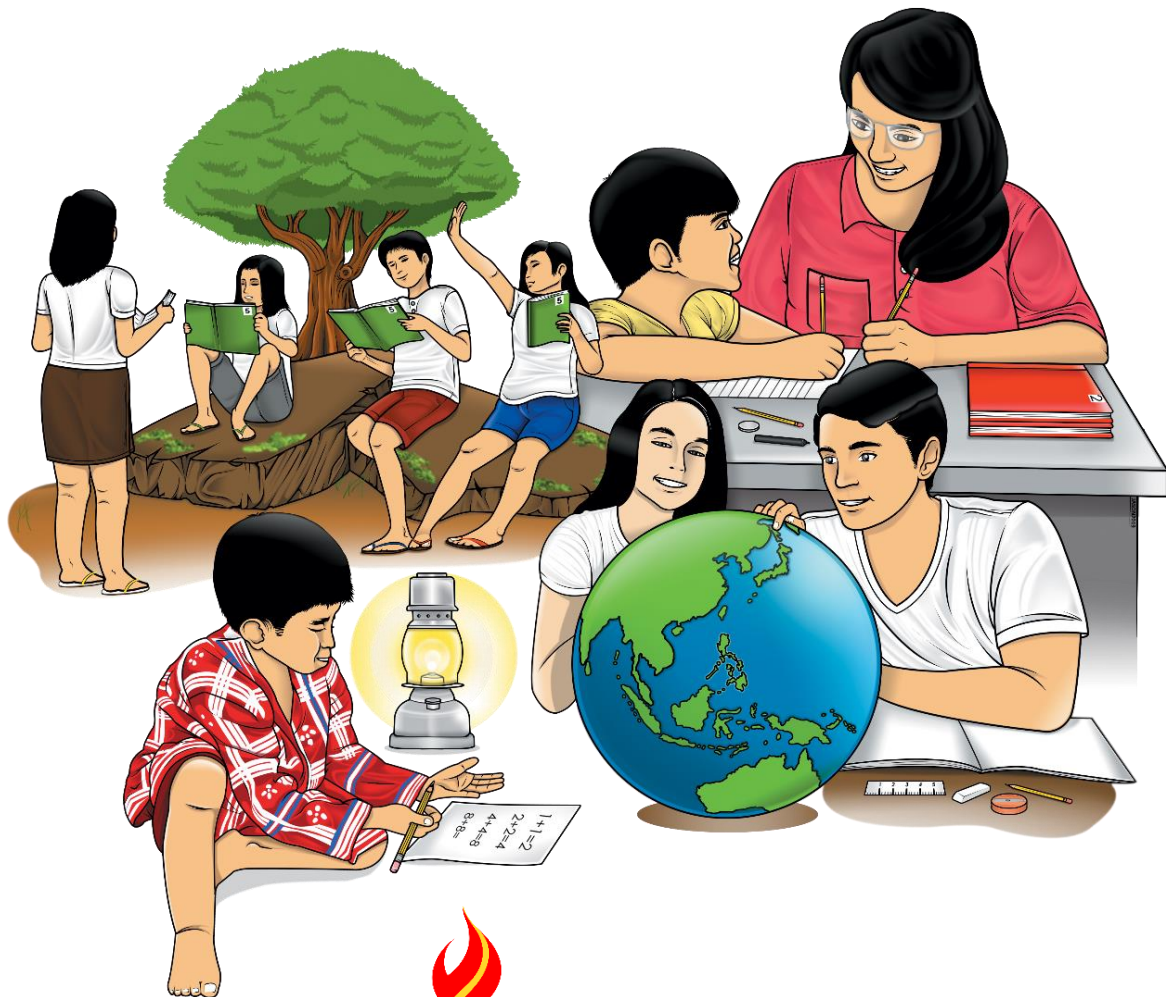


6

Music

Quarter 4 – Module 2: Texture



Music – Grade 6
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 4– Module 2: Texture
First Edition, 2020

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6

Music

Quarter 4 – Module 2:

Texture

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 with you in mind. It is here that you will be assisted in learning about the element of music which refers to Texture. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of learners. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. However, the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The module is divided into three lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Monophonic and Homophonic Textures (Week 4)
- Lesson 2 – Polyphonic Texture (Week 5)

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. identify different textures from music samples: MU6TX-Ivc-d-2
 - 1.1 Vocal
 - a. Solo voice
 - b. Solo voice with accompaniment
 - c. Duet, partner songs, round songs
 - 1.2 Instrumental
 - a. Solo
 - b. Ensemble
2. distinguish monophonic, homophonic, and polyphonic textures. MU6TXIVc-d-3



What I Know

Directions: Carefully-read and understand each item. Write the letter of your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What musical element refers to the layering of sounds to create thick or thin quality in music composition?
A. dynamics
B. melody
C. tempo
D. texture
2. Texture in music depends on the number of musical sounds put together. What texture has a single melodic line accompanied by chords?
A. monophonic
B. homophonic
C. polyphonic
D. heterophonic
3. Madrigal Singers promote singing of different madrigals in 4 to 6-part voices. What kind of texture do they produce?
A. polyphonic
B. homophonic
C. heterophonic
D. monophonic
4. Jose sings *Leron-Leron Sinta*. Pedro sings *Pamulinawen*. Each song has different melodies but when they perform these songs together, it will create a thick texture. What kind of texture is being produced?
A. monophonic
B. homophonic
C. polyphonic
D. heterophonic
5. Mrs. Cruz lets her pupils sing the song *Are You Sleeping* in a 3-part round song. What kind of texture do the children create during the activity?
A. monophonic
B. heterophonic
C. polyphonic
D. homophonic
6. The pupils are singing the National Anthem in unison during the flag ceremony with piano accompaniment. What is the texture?
A. monophonic
B. polyphonic
C. homophonic
D. heterophonic
7. The following vocal music uses monophonic texture except one. Which of the following does **NOT** belong to the group?
A. solo a cappella B. round song C. unison D. chant
8. Monophonic texture is a single melody without accompaniment. Which of the following music is an example of monophonic texture?
A. ensemble
B. instrumental solo
C. round song
D. partner song
9. What kind of polyphonic texture is created when two songs can be put harmoniously and can be sung together?
A. duet
B. round song
C. ensemble
D. partner song
10. Polyphonic music uses 2 or more independent melodies sung or played together. Which of the following vocal music made up of 2-4 groups singing in imitation the first voice followed by other voices singing the same melody in different entrances?
A. round song B. ensemble C. duet D. partner song

Lesson

1

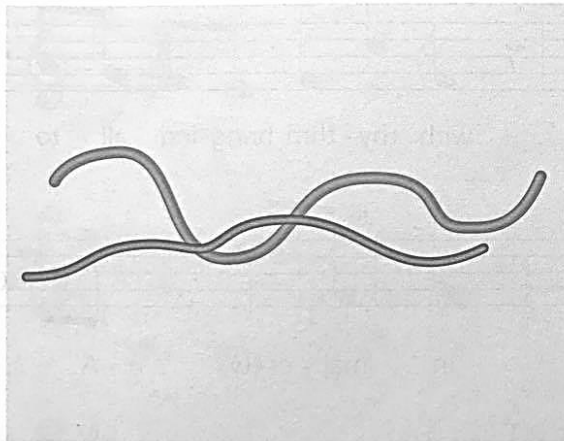
Monophonic and Homophonic Textures

Have you watched a concert, choir singing or even listening to a drum and bugle corps? How many sounds or voices did you hear?

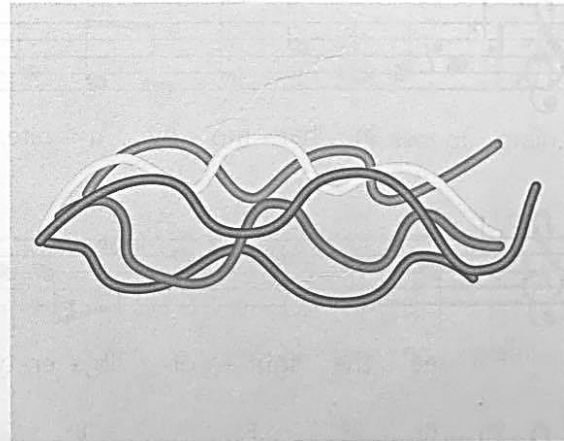


The many voices or sounds that you can hear create different textures in music.

All performers above sing or perform a certain melody. The only difference is the texture of the sound of the music they produce. Some textures are thin, others are thick. It depends on how many melodies are being sang or played together.



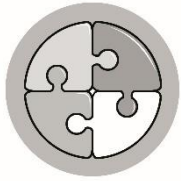
▲ If there are few lines, as in the photo at the top left of the page, we say the texture is thin.



▲ If there are several lines, as in the photo at the top right of the page, we say the texture is thick.

In this lesson you will be able to distinguish monophonic and homophonic texture in music samples whether vocal or instrumental and the effect they make on a musical composition.

Composers and musical arrangers decide on the kind of texture to use in their work to show the mood they want to express or emphasize.



What's In

In the previous lesson, you learned that tempo is the rate of speed in music. It can be demonstrated through different movements. Identify the figure below according to the given tempo. Write the meaning of the tempo inside the box. Then draw the figure inside the oblong.



turtle crawling



horse running



flying bee



boy walking



rabbit jumping

Andante

Vivace

Largo

Presto

Allegro



Notes to the Teacher

This module is designed for independent or self-paced study. It allows the learners to learn by considering their convenience for time and or location according to his or her individual needs and ability. Learners can study at his/her preferred time and environment without undue interruption of work. Please make sure learners who use this material can get frequent feedback and are given the opportunity to reflect on information and on their learning experiences.



What's New

There are many things around us that are thick and thin, just like the clothes we wear. Some are thick and others are thin. The sounds of music can also have that same quality. This is called texture. Texture in music will depend on the number of musical sounds put together.

Texture in music refers to the structure of a musical composition showing how many sounds or various layers of voices are heard at the same time. It is the thickness and thinness of tones that sets different layers of sounds. It can be described thin or thick. It can be identified in both vocal and instrumental music.

Vocal music uses and emphasizes the human voice. Sometimes instruments are used, but the voice is the most important part. Vocal music is the opposite of **instrumental music**, which uses any combination of instruments, such as strings, woodwinds, brass, or percussion usually without the human voice.

Vocal music can be monophonic or polyphonic. When the melody of a song is sounded alone without accompaniment, the texture is thin. Singing a single melody without any accompaniment results in monophonic texture. Monophonic texture can also be achieved when a melody is sang by one, two, three or a group of singers singing in unison. When two or more different melodies are performed together, the texture becomes thick. Partner songs, descant, melodic ostinato, and round songs produce polyphonic texture.

Here are examples of vocal music.

(Please scan the QR code of the link of the Youtube video.)

1. Solo voice acapella



- Group unison singing



2. Ili-Ili Tulog Anay with Descant



- Chanting in unison



Instrumental music can also be monophonic or polyphonic. A solo musical instrument or a group of different musical instrument playing one melody produces monophonic texture. While two or more different instrument playing two or more different melodies produces polyphonic texture. It is not the number of instruments that produces monophonic or polyphonic texture but the number of melodies used and combined together.

Here are examples of instrumental music.

(Please scan the QR code of the link of the Youtube video.)

1. Violin solo
2. Piano solo with harmony
3. Orchestra music

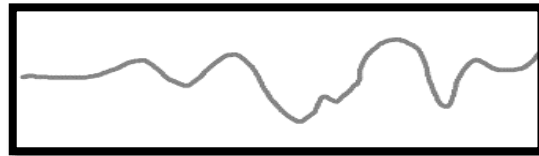


What is It

The three kinds of texture in music Monophony, Homophony, and Polyphony. But for this lesson, we will only discuss monophonic and homophonic textures.

1. Monophonic Texture

Monophonic texture is a single melodic line without accompaniment. **Monophonic** means “one sound”. Monophonic texture is created when the melody is performed without accompaniment or a melody is sung in unison by several voices. Solo playing of an instrument without accompaniment also produces a monophonic texture. It creates a thin texture. This is shown in this illustration.



Listen to the following music with monophonic texture.

1. Solo (voice)
2. solo (instrumental)
3. a cappella singing in unison, humming, whistling and
4. chanting (or singing chants)



1.

2.

3.

4.

Here are other examples of monophonic texture both vocal and instrumental.



Note: Please scan the QR code to watch the Youtube video.

Below is an example of *Are You Sleeping* that could be sung in unison, or as solo voice or solo instrument. Scan the QR code to listen to a piano solo example of the song.

Are You Sleeping

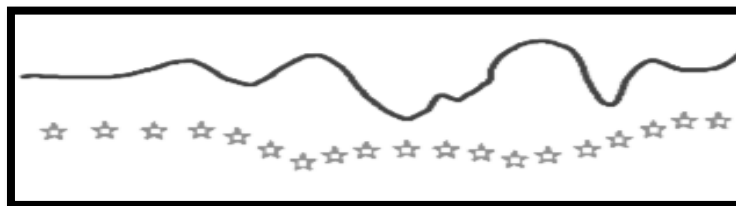


Are you sleep-ing, are you sleep-ing Bro-ther John, Bro-ther John,

Morn-ing bells are ring-ing, Morn-ingbells are ring-ing, Ding, ding, dong, ding, ding, dong

2. Homophonic Texture

Homophonic texture is composed of one particular melody supported by harmony or accompanied by an instrument like guitar or piano playing the chords. It creates a thicker texture.



Here are examples of vocal and instrumental music with homophonic textures.

Scan the QR code to listen to the YouTube link.



You notice while listening to the music that there is only one instrument in the example – a piano but there were two different things happening on the instrument- the right hand is playing the melody and the other hand is playing the chords/harmony.

Look at the notation of *Are You Sleeping Brother John* below. The upper staff shows the melody of the song and the lower staff with the bass clef shows the chords that supports the melody above.

Here is an example of *Are You Sleeping* with accompaniment. Scan the QR code to listen to the music.

Are You Sleeping

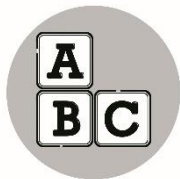


Are you sleep - ing, are you sleep - ing Bro - ther John, Bro - ther John,

melody

harmony

Morn-ing bells are ring - ing. Morn-ing bells are ring - ing. Ding, ding, dong, ding, ding, dong



What's More

Activity 1

Identify the texture of the following vocal or instrumental music. Links from the internet are provided for listening purposes. Those who do not have access can answer base on the description of each song. Check the line of the correct answer.

- Bahay Kubo* (flute solo)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pb1ms9o_idQ
 vocal solo instrumental solo
- Ako Kini si Anggi / Leron-Leron Sinta*
 (One group of children singing *Ako Kini Si Anggi* while another group sings *Leron-leron Sinta*)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TirgvcLY_2o
 vocal solo partner song
- Si Felimon* (played by musicians playing stringed instruments)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X3dm9FDzLew>
 instrumental solo instrumental ensemble
- Pandangguhan* (Mabuhay singers singing in 4 voices)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rM_21XZuy3E
 choir round song

Activity 2

Listen to the following songs. Tell whether the music has **Monophonic** or **Homophonic** texture. Choose either the QR code or YouTube link to access the video.

_____ 1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=byqTGikmgAQ>

_____ 2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xhU489qyaIo>

_____ 3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zb4p7vTPUHg>

_____ 4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0jXXWBt5URw&list=RDPZoaEmxrsZQ&index=3>

_____ 5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oG2-UAqqOxM>



SCAN ME

1.



SCAN ME

2.



SCAN ME

3.



SCAN ME

4.



SCAN ME

5.



What I Have Learned

- Texture is the thinness or thickness of music.
- Texture can be identified in both vocal and instrumental music.
- Vocal music uses and emphasizes the human voice.
- Instrumental music uses any combination of instruments usually without the human voice.
- There are 3 basic kinds of texture namely: monophonic, homophonic, and polyphonic.
- Monophonic texture is a single melodic line without accompaniment.
- Examples of monophonic texture in music are solo (voice), solo (instrumental), a cappella singing in unison, humming, whistling and chanting (or singing chants), solo musical instrument or a group of different musical instrument playing one melody.
- Homophonic texture is composed of one particular melody supported by harmony or accompanied by an instrument like guitar or piano playing the chords.
- An example of homophony is solo (vocal or instrumental) with accompaniment.



What I Can Do

Identify the texture of the song. Write M for Monophonic, H for Homophonic.

- ___ 1. A capella in unison, *Ugoy Ng Duyan*
- ___ 2. *Ako Ay Pilipino* with piano accompaniment
- ___ 3. Children singing *Lupang Hinirang* during flag ceremony without accompaniment
- ___ 4. *Anklung Ensemble* playing *Sitsiritsit* with guitar accompaniment
- ___ 5. Solo Guitar (melody only) of the song “*Gitara*” by Parokya ni Edgar



Assessment

Scan the QR code to watch the YouTube video of the song “*Magtanim Ay ‘Di Biro*”. Using the song as a guide, perform the activities below applying monophonic and homophonic textures: vocal and instrumental.

1. Sing *Magtanim Ay ‘Di Biro* in a cappella
2. Sing the song while clapping the rhythm of the song
3. You may have family members who knows how to play guitar or keyboard. You can politely request them to play the accompaniment for you while you sing the song.
4. Record your 3 performances and send to your teacher in Messenger.
5. What kind of texture did you observe while doing the activity? Encircle your answer.



- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. Sing song in a cappella | Thin / Thick
Monophonic/Homophonic |
| b. Sing song while clapping | Thin / Thick
Monophonic/Homophonic |
| c. Sing song with guitar/
keyboard accompaniment | Thin / Thick
Monophonic/Homophonic |



Additional Activities

Read each situation. Identify the kind of texture (Monophonic, Homophonic) and the kind of music (Vocal, Instrumental) it describes. Write your answer on a separate piece of paper. The first one is done for you.

The pupils sing *Row Your Boat* in in unison a capella.

Monophonic Vocal

1. The members of the Anklung ensemble play *Dandansoy* song together in unison

2. Steve plays the piano (accompaniment) while Charice plays the violin (melody only) during a birthday celebration.

3. Mother sings a lullabye in a capella to put her baby to sleep.

4. The choir sings in unison without accompaniment.

Lesson

2

Polyphonic Texture



What's In

In the previous lesson you have learned about monophonic and homophonic textures. Let us find out how much you have learned.

Direction: Read each situation. Identify whether it is **monophonic** or **homophonic** texture. Write your answer on a separate piece of paper.

1. The pupils sing “*Pipi't*” in unison in a capella.
2. Alex plays the piano while Sarah sings the *Happy Birthday* song.
3. The children sing *Lupang Hinirang* in unison without accompaniment during the flag ceremony.
4. A guitar solo that plays the song *Reflection* by Lea Salonga with melody and chords.
5. The whole orchestra is playing the melody of *Si Felimon*.



Notes to the Teacher

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What's New

Texture is the thinness or thickness of music. It can be distinguished according to the number of voices, or parts, and the relationship between these voices. For example, a thick texture contains many “layers” of sounds.

In the previous lesson, we have already discussed the monophonic and homophonic textures. Each has its own unique and distinct characteristics that you can identify right away when you listen to a song or music.

Today, we are going to focus our discussion on the polyphonic texture.

Polyphonic means “many sounds”. It has two or more independent melodies performed at the same time. Each part is equally important and independent.

Examples of this are ensembles playing different melodies together, or group of children singing a partner song or round song.



Round song is a song sung in succession in strict imitation. A round song is sung by several groups of singers. The first group will start followed by other voices singing the same melody a bit later. In singing a two-part or four-part round, each group sings and finishes ahead of the other by one phrase or 2 measures.

Listen to an example of *Row, Row Your Boat*.



Partner songs are two or more songs with different melodies but could be performed at the same time.

Listen to the following partner songs

- a. *Skip To My Lou* and *Paw Paw Patch*.
- b. *Leron-leron Sinta* and *Ako Kini Si Anggi*



a.



b.



What is It

A. Below is an example of *Are you Sleeping* in Round song.

9

Are you sleep-ing, are you sleep-ing Bro-ther John, Bro-ther John, Morn-ing bells are ring-ing,

9

Are you sleep-ing, are you sleep-ing Bro-ther John, Bro - ther John,

9

Are you sleep-ing, are you sleep-ing Bro - ther John,

14

Morn-ing bells are ring-ing, Ding, ding, dong, ding, ding, dong

14

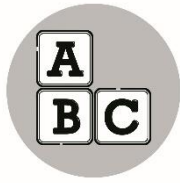
Morn-ing bells are ring-ing, Morn-ing bells are ring-ing, Ding, ding, dong, ding, ding, dong

14

Bro - ther John, Morn-ing bells are ring-ing, Morn-ing bells are ring-ing, Ding, ding, dong,

18

ding, ding, dong



What's More

Activity 1

Answer the following questions:

1. How many groups are singing the song?
2. What group finishes first?
3. What group finishes last?

As the different groups imitate the song sung by the first group, the notes blend in harmony and a polyphonic texture is produced.

Here are other examples of Polyphonic texture. Scan the QR code to directly link to the Youtube video.



Activity 2

Option 1 (for those who have internet access): Listen to the following songs. A link on the site is provided. Distinguish the texture of each song. Encircle **M** for Monophonic, **H** for Homophonic, **P** for Polyphonic

1. <i>Manang Biday</i>	M	H	P
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qYnqpShl-Ns			
2. <i>Ugoy ng Duyan</i>	M	H	P
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CzpsFinyXno			
3. <i>Ili-Ili Tulog Anay</i>	M	H	P
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QR4Ee_NSb8U			
4. <i>Dandansoy</i>	M	H	P
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8hbs4Vnn3lo			
5. <i>Lupang Hinirang</i>	M	H	P
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2zpQBc4aOVw			



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Option 2 (for those who have no internet access)

Study the following musical scores. Identify the texture of each song. Write **M** for Monophonic, **H** for Homophonic and **P** for Polyphonic

1.

Bahay Kubo

Musical score for "Bahay Kubo" in 3/4 time. The score consists of three systems of music. Each system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The lyrics are: "Ba - hay ku - bo ka - hit mun - ti, Ang ha - la - man do - on ay sa - ri sa - ri, Sing - ka - mas at ta - long si - ga - ril - yas at ma - ni, Si - taw ba - taw, pa - ta - ni". The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the left hand and a simple melody in the right hand. The chords are: C, G, G, C, Am, Dm, G, C, C, G, G, C, F, G, C.

2.

Ili-Ili Tulog Anay

Musical score for "Ili-Ili Tulog Anay" in 3/4 time. The score consists of two systems of music. Each system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The lyrics are: "I - li - i - li tu - log a - nay, wa - la di - ri i - mo Na - nay; - Kad - to tyen - da ba - kal pa - pay, I - li - i - li tu - log a - nay". The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the left hand and a simple melody in the right hand.

Sitsiritsit

Tagalog Folk Song

3.

Musical score for 'Sitsiritsit' in 2/4 time, key of G major. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-6, the second staff contains measures 7-13, and the third staff contains measures 14-17. The lyrics are: Sitsi-rit - sit a-li-bang - bang sa-la-gin - to't sa-la-gu - bang. Ang ba-ba - e sa lan-sa-
ngan. Kung gu-mi - ri'y pa-rang tan - dang. Ma-ma-ma - ma na-ma-mang - ka, pa-sa-ka - yin ya-ring ba - ta, pag-da-
ting sa May - ni - la i - pag - pa - lit ng ma - ni - ka.

Row, Row, Your Boat

4.

Musical score for 'Row, Row, Your Boat' in 6/8 time. The score consists of multiple staves of music with lyrics. The lyrics are: Row, row, row your boat gent - ly down the stream, Me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly,
Row, row, row your boat gent - ly down the stream,
Row, row, row your boat gent - ly down the
me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, life is but a dream. Row, row, row your boat
Me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, life is but a dream. Row, row,
stream, Me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, life is but a dream.
gent - ly down the stream, Me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, life is but a
row your boat gent - ly down the stream, Me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly,
Row, row, row your boat gent - ly down the stream, Me-ri-ly, me-ri-ly,
dream.
life is but a dream.
me - ri - ly, me - ri - ly, life is but a dream.

Activity 2:

Identify the kind of texture used in the song by simply looking at the description of the following situations. **monophonic, homophonic, or polyphonic.**

1. _____ a capella in unison, *Dandansoy*
2. _____ *Ako Ay Pilipino* with the Philharmonic orchestra
3. _____ *Lupang Hinirang*, Choir in 4 voices, simple arrangement.
4. _____ Rondalla Ensemble playing Visayan Folksongs in unison
5. _____ Guitar Solo *Atin Cu Pung Singsing* with melody and chords



What I Have Learned

- Polyphonic texture is created when use of 2 or more independent melodies are performed at the same time.
- Partner songs and round songs are examples of music that will create polyphonic texture.



What I Can Do

Direction: Analyze each of the following situations and identify the texture of the music: **Monophonic, Homophonic, Polyphonic.** Write your answer on the space provided.

- _____ 1. The Philippine Madrigal Singers performs *Si Felimon* in a capella with each voice part singing the same melody in different keys.
- _____ 2. The guests sing all together the *Happy Birthday* in unison without accompaniment.
- _____ 3. The choir sings in unison during the mass at the cathedral with piano accompaniment
- _____ 4. Angeline had her first major solo concert together with an orchestra accompanying her.
- _____ 5. The violin section of the Philharmonic orchestra plays the melody of Pilipinas Kong Mahal while the other sections of the orchestra are playing the accompaniment.

Make your own version of Polyphonic texture.

1. You are going to perform an example of a polyphonic texture.
2. Choose either a partner song or a round song.
3. Politely request a family member (s) to help you with this activity. They can join during the performance.
4. Make a video/ audio of your performance and submit it to your teacher with the use of a Messenger account.
5. Your teacher will rate your performance.



Additional Activities

You have learned from this module the three kinds of texture in music. Let's now find out how much you have learned from the two lessons.

Direction: Carefully read and understand each item. Write the letter of your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It refers to the overall quality of a single or several layers of sound heard at the same time.
A. texture B. melody C. timbre D. tempo
2. Texture in music depends on the number of musical sounds put together. What texture has a single melody without accompaniment?
A.Monophonic C. Polyphonic
B.Homophonic D.Heterophonic
3. What is the texture when there is a melody with accompaniment?
A.Polyphonic B. Monophonic C. Homophonic D.solo
4. These are two or more different songs that can be sung together.
A. duet C. ensemble
B. round song D. partner song
5. The choir sings in unison without any accompaniment. What is the texture created?
A. Polyphonic C. Heterophonic
B. Homophonic D.Monophonic
6. The pupils are singing the National Anthem during the flag ceremony in unison. What is the texture produced?
A.Monophonic C. Homophonic
B.Polyphonic D.Heterophonic

7. Mrs. Cruz asked her pupils to sing *Are You Sleeping* in 3-part round. What kind of texture do the children create during the activity?
- A.Monophonic
B.Heterophonic
C. Polyphonic
D.Homophonic
8. Which is an example of a polyphonic texture?
- A. singing in a round song
B. instrumental solo
C. choir singing in unison
D. 3 violins playing a single melody
9. Polyphonic music uses 2 or more independent melodies sung or played together. Which of the following vocal music made up of 2-4 groups singing in imitation the first voice followed by other voices singing the same melody in different entrances?
- A. round song
B. ensemble
C. duet
D. partner song
10. When a song is characterized by 3 or more independent melodies performed simultaneously, what kind of texture is produced?
- A.Heterophonic
B.Homophonic
C. Polyphonic
D.Monophonic



Answer Key

Lesson 1

<p>Assessment</p> <p>The teacher will assess and rate the pupil's performance submitted</p> <p>Additional Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monophonic-instrumental 2. Homophonic-instrumental 3. Monophonic-vocal 4. Monophonic-vocal 	<p>What's More</p> <p>Activity 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. instrumentalsolo 2. partner song 3. instrumental 4. choir <p>Activity 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monophonic 2. Homophonic 3. Homophonic 4. Monophonic 5. Homophonic <p>What Can I Do</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M 2. H 3. M 4. H 	<p>What I Know</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. D 10. A <p>What's In</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andante-at walking pace-boy walking 2. Vivace-fast and lively-bee 3. Largo-very slow-turtle 4. Presto-very fast-horse 5. Allegro-fast-rabbit
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Lesson 2

<p>Additional Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. C 	<p>Activity 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monophonic 2. Polyphonic 3. Polyphonic 4. Monophonic 5. Homophonic <p>What Can I Do</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Polyphonic 2. Monophonic 3. Homophonic 4. Homophonic 5. Homophonic <p>Assessment</p> <p>The teacher will assess and rate the pupil's performance submitted</p>	<p>What's In</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monophonic 2. Homophonic 3. Monophonic 4. Monophonic <p>What's More</p> <p>Activity 1</p> <p>Option 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Polyphonic 2. Homophonic 3. Polyphonic 4. Monophonic 5. Monophonic <p>Option 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H 2. M 3. M 4. P <p>What's In</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monophonic 2. Homophonic 3. Polyphonic 4. Monophonic 5. Monophonic
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