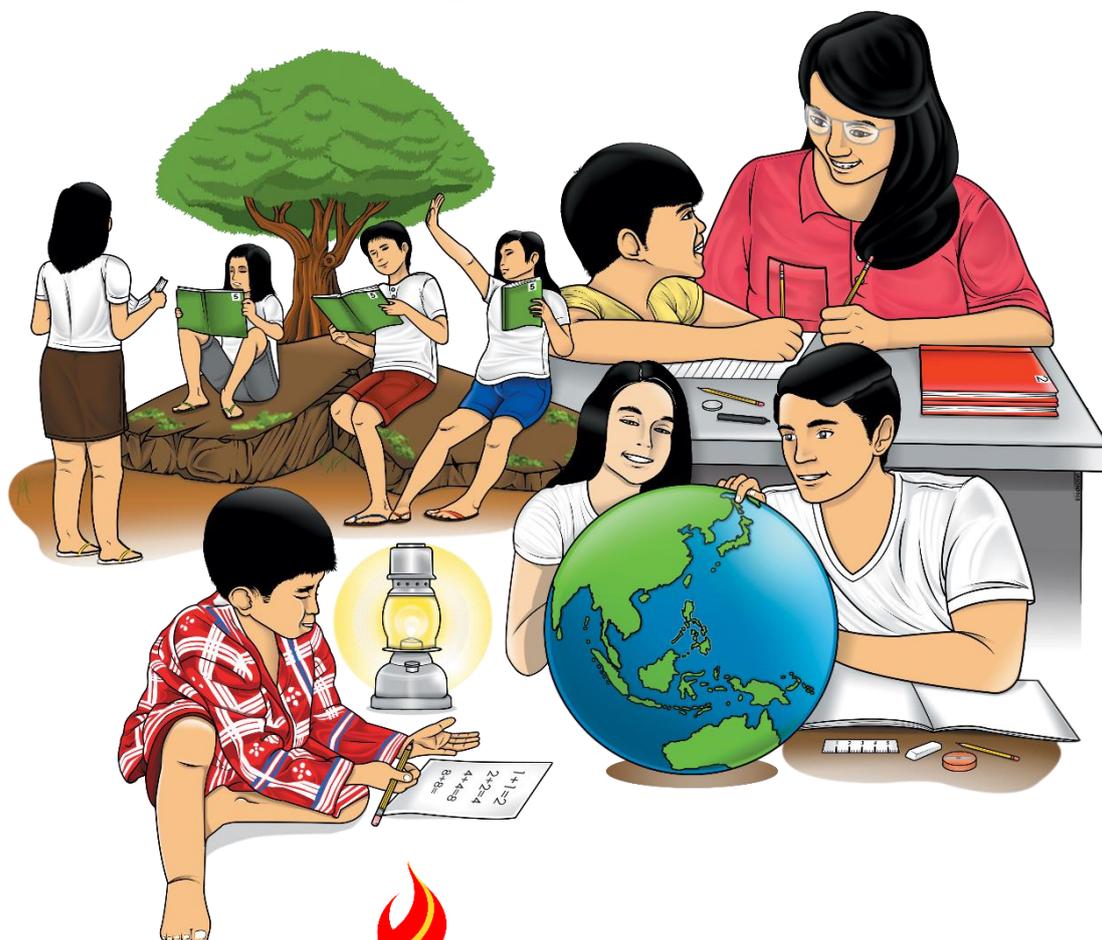


Music

Quarter 1 – Module 2: Rhythm: Differentiate Time Signatures



Music – Grade 6
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 2: Rhythm: Differentiate Time Signatures
First Edition, 2020

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Music

**Quarter 1 – Module 2:
Rhythm: Differentiate Time
Signatures**

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Music 6 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Rhythm: Differentiate Time Signatures!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Music 6 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Rhythm: Differentiate Time Signatures!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



What I Know

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways; a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



What is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled into process what you learned from the lesson.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.



Assessment

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you differentiate time signatures. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the module you are now using.

The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

1. Lesson 1 – Differentiate $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ Time Signatures
2. Lesson 2 – Differentiate $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ Time Signatures

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Differentiate $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures; and
2. Differentiate $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures



What I Know

Directions: Read and understand each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Musical symbols are important in music. What is the symbol pointed by an arrow?

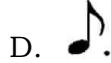


- A. key signature
B. time signature
C. G clef
D. note
2. A time signature consists the upper and the lower number. What does the upper number tell?
- A. It tells the number of beats in a measure.
B. It tells what note will receive one beat.
C. It tells the kinds of notes to be grouped in a measure.
D. It tells how many beats should there be in a measure.
3. In a time signature, the lower number tells what note will receive one beat. What note will receive one beat in a time $\frac{4}{4}$ signature?
- A. half note
B. eighth note
C. whole note
D. quarter note
4. The value of notes will vary on the given time signature. What time signature is appropriate for this musical phrase?



- A. $\frac{2}{4}$
B. $\frac{3}{4}$
C. $\frac{4}{4}$
D. $\frac{6}{8}$
5. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, how many beats are there per measure?
- A. 3
B. 4
C. 2
D. 1
6. Identify the missing note needed to complete the second measure of a rhythmic pattern in $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature.

$\frac{4}{4}$ | 

A. 
 B. 
 C. 
 D. 

7. A $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature has another term called Common Time. What is the symbol for Common Time?

- A. \sharp B. \flat C. **C** D. CT

8. Some musical symbols have its proper place on the staff. Where is the time signature located on the staff?

- A. after the clef and the key signature C. before the key signature
 B. before the clef D. none of the above

9. What time signature is appropriate for the rhythmic pattern below?



A. $\frac{6}{8}$ B. $\frac{3}{4}$ C. $\frac{4}{4}$ D. $\frac{2}{4}$

10. What is the difference between $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ time signatures?

- A. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat while $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature has three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.
- B. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a half note receives one beat while $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature has three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.
- C. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat while $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature has three beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat.
- D. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a whole note receives one beat while $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature has three beats in a measure and a whole note receives one beat.

Lesson

1

Rhythm: Differentiate and $\frac{4}{4}$ Time Signatures

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
 $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$,

You already have learned about notes and rests and their values in the previous lesson. This lesson will continue to expand your music exposure to the movement and value of notes that give life to music. Today you will learn about time signatures.

There is an established time signature in each song or music piece.

The time signature (also known as meter signature or measure signature) is used in Western musical notation to specify how many beats are grouped in a measure and which note will be equivalent to a beat.

Rhythm varies according to a given time signature. The time signature is written at the beginning of the staff after the clef and the key signature.



What's In

Identify the kinds of notes and rests found in the following musical lines:



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



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

Basic Time Signatures

Did you know that in music we can use varied time signatures?

A time signature is found at the beginning of a piece of music, after the clef and the key signature. It is a numerical indication of a piece showing the meter. It consists of two numbers; the upper and the lower number. The upper number tells the number of beats in every measure. The lower number tells the kind of note that receives one beat.

Here are the basic time signatures.

A diagram illustrating the 2/4 time signature. It shows a treble clef on a five-line staff. The time signature '2/4' is written at the beginning. An arrow points down to the upper '2', with the text 'two beats per measure' above it. Another arrow points up to the lower '4', with the text 'quarter note gets one beat' below it. The staff contains two quarter notes, each occupying one of the two beats in the measure.

three beats per measure



quarter note gets one beat

four beats per measure



quarter note gets one beat

What are the basic time signatures?

What kind of note receives one beat in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures?

In $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, how many beats are there in every measure?

How many beats are there in every measure in $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature?

In $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature, how many quarter notes are there in a measure?

Activity 1

Songs have different time signatures. That's what makes them different from one another. Analyze the following songs: *Pamulinawen*, *Ili-ili Tulog Anay* and *Hear the Bells*.

Pamulinawen



The musical score for *Pamulinawen* is written on two staves in 2/4 time. The first staff contains the melody with lyrics: "Pa-mu-li-na-wen pu-sok in-den-gam man, Toy u-mas a sog a gra-yo i-ta sa diam,". The second staff continues the melody with lyrics: "Pa-nu-nu-tem man di ka pa-gin-tu-leng-an, Toy ag-a-yat, a-gra-yo i-ta sa diam.".

- What is the time signature of the song *Pamulinawen*?
- What are the different kinds of notes found on the first staff?
- What kind of note receives one beat in $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature?
- Which note has the shortest duration in the second staff?
- Which note has the longest duration in the second staff?
- How many beats are there in each measure?
- How many dotted notes are found in the musical score?

Ili-ili Tulog Anay



The musical score for *Ili-ili Tulog Anay* is written on two staves in 3/4 time. The first staff contains the melody with lyrics: "I-li-i-li tu-log a-nay, wa-la di-ri i-mo Na-nay; - Kad-to tyen-da ba-kal pa-". The second staff continues the melody with lyrics: "pay, I-li-i-li tu-log a-nay.".

- What is the time signature of the song *Ili-ili Tulog Anay*?
- What are the different kinds of notes/rests found in the musical score?

3

- What kind of note receives one beat in $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature?
- In what beat did you start singing?
- What did you notice on the first measure?
- What did you notice on the last measure?
- Which note has the shortest duration in the second staff?
- Which note has the longest duration in the second staff?

3

- How many beats are there in each measure in $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature?

Hear the Bells



Hear how the bells go ding, dong, ding.
All through the town you hear them ring.
Hear them ring out a hap-py song. Ring, ring,
ding, dong, ding.

What symbol did you see after a G-clef?

What time signature has this symbol?

What are the different kinds of notes found in the musical score?

What kind of note receives one beat in $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature?

Which note has the longest/shortest duration?

How many beats are there in each measure in $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature?



What is It

What is the time signature of the song *Pamulinawen*?

What is the time signature of the song *Ili-ili Tulog Anay*?

What is the time signature of the song *Hear the Bells*?

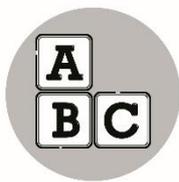
What note receives one beat in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures?

What note has the longest duration in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures?

What rest has the longest duration in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures?

In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, how many beats are there in every measure?

Sing the three songs above.



What's More

The Time Signature

The time signature gives you a way to notate your music so that you can play the music from scores and hear its melody. The melodic progression and organizational patterns of beats as indicated by the time signature is how you hear and feel the meter of a musical piece.

The basic time signatures are $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$. These are commonly used in musical as presented in music lessons.

The $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature is a march rhythm while a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature is a waltz rhythm.

The $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature is also called common time signature. (C).

A. Identify the time signature of the rhythmic patterns below:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

B. Fill out the missing word:

1. In _____ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and _____ gets one beat.
2. In _____ time signature, there are three beats in a measure and a quarter note gets _____ beat.
3. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, there are four beats in a _____ and a quarter note gets one _____.



What I Have Learned

- Time signature tells us how the music is to be counted.
- It is written at the beginning of the staff after the clef and the key signature.
- A time signature consists of two numbers; the upper and the lower number. The upper number tells the number of beats that should be in each measure. The lower number tells the kind of note that receives one beat.
- The $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature is a march rhythm while a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature is a waltz rhythm.
- The $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature is also called common time signature.

2 → two beats per measure
4 → quarter note gets one beat

3 → three beats per measure
4 → quarter note gets one beat

4 → four beats per quarter
4 → quarter note gets one beat



What I Can Do

Write the time signature for each melodic pattern below:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Assessment

Directions: Read and understand each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Identify the missing note needed to complete the second measure of a rhythmic pattern in $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature.



- A. B. C. D.

2. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, what note will receive one beat?

- A. half note B. eighth note C. whole note D. quarter note

3. The value of notes will vary on a given time signature. What time signature is appropriate for this musical phrase?



- A. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{2}{4}$ C. $\frac{4}{4}$ D. $\frac{6}{8}$

4. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, how many beats are there per measure?

- A. 3 B. 4 C. 2 D. 1

5. A $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature has another term called Common Time. What is the symbol for Common Time?

- A. **C** B. *b* C. # D. CT

6. Some musical symbols have its proper place on the staff. Where is the time signature located on the staff?

- A. after the clef and the key signature C. before the key signature
B. before the clef D. none of the above

7. What time signature is appropriate for the rhythmic pattern below?

A. $\frac{4}{4}$ B. $\frac{2}{4}$ C. $\frac{3}{4}$ D. $\frac{6}{8}$

8. What is the difference between $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ time signatures?

- A. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat while $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature has three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.
- B. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a half note receives one beat while $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature has three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.
- C. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat while $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature has three beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat.
- D. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a whole note receives one beat while $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature has three beats in a measure and a whole note receives one beat.

9. Musical symbols are important in music. What is the symbol pointed by an arrow?

- A. key signature C. G clef
B. time signature D. note

10. The time signature consists of upper and lower number. What does the upper number tell?

- A. It tells what note will receive one beat.
B. It tells the number of beats in a measure.
C. It tells the kinds of notes to be grouped in a measure.
D. It tells how many beats should there be in a measure.



Additional Activities

Identify whether the time signature used in each rhythmic pattern is in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures.





What I Know

Directions: Read and understand each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The upper number in time signature tells us how many beats are there in a measure. In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, how many beats are there in each measure?

- A. 8 B. 6 C. 3 D. 4

2. A time signature consists two numbers; the upper and the lower number.

In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, what does the lower number tell us?

- A. It tells us the value of a whole note.
B. It tells us the number of beats in a measure.
C. It tells us the kind of note which receives one beat.
D. It tells us the kind of note which has the least value.

3. What is the missing note to complete the rhythmic pattern in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

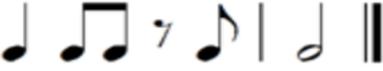


- A.  B.  C.  D. 

4. In a $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, an eighth note receives one beat. How many eighth notes are there in one measure?

- A. 6 B. 8 C. 4 D. 3

5. A rhythmic pattern is a combination of notes and rests based on the time signature. Which rhythmic pattern is correct?

- A. $\frac{2}{4}$ |  ||
- B. $\frac{3}{4}$ |  ||
- C. $\frac{4}{4}$ |  ||
- D. $\frac{6}{8}$ |  ||

6. The value of notes or rests depends on the time signature. What is the value of a half note () in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

- A. 6 beats B. 2 beats C. 3 beats D. 4 beats

7. How do $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures differ from $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

- A. In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, a quarter note receives one beat while in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, an eighth note receives one beat.
- B. In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, a quarter note receives four beats while in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, an eighth note receives eight beats.
- C. In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ and time signatures, there are four beats in every measure while in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, there are six beats in every measure.
- D. In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, a whole note receives three beats while in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, a whole note receives six beats.

7. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, a quarter note gets one beat. What is the value of a quarter note () in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

- A. 4 beats
 B. 2 beats
 C. 3 beats
 D. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ beats

8. There are six beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat. What time signature is described?

- A. $\frac{2}{4}$
 B. $\frac{3}{4}$
 C. $\frac{4}{4}$
 D. $\frac{6}{8}$

9. Which statement is correct?

A. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a half note receives one beat.

B. In $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature, there are three beats in a measure and a half note receives three beats.

C. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

D. In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, there are six beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

Lesson

2

Rhythm: Differentiate and $\frac{6}{8}$ Time Signatures

$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$
 $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

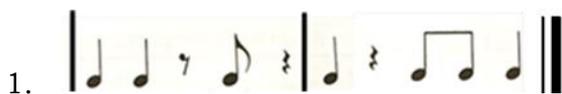
Music is measured through the use of time signature. The rhythm of the song depends on the time signature too. The time signature is written at the beginning of the staff after the clef and the key signature.

In the previous lesson, you have learned the different simple time signatures such as $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$. In this lesson, you will learn about a compound time signature with $\frac{6}{8}$ as an example.



What's In

Write the time signature of each rhythmic pattern.





Notes to the Teacher

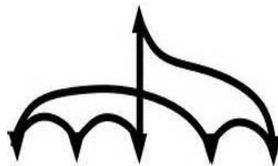
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What's New

Compound Time signature

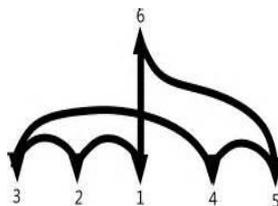
Do you know what time signature represents this pattern?



You have already learned the different simple time signatures. In this lesson you will learn about a compound time signature. A compound time signature tells that the beats will be divided into three equal parts. Which means, each beat contains a triple pulse. Shown below is an example of a $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature.

- 6** ← Six beats per measure
- 8** ← Eighth note gets one beat

Conducting pattern:



Chart

NAME	NOTE	VALUE	REST
Dotted half note/rest		6	
Half note/rest		4	
Dotted quarter note/rest		3	
Quarter note/rest		2	
Dotted Eighth note/rest		1	
Eighth note/rest		$\frac{1}{2}$	

What is $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

What is the value of a quarter note/rest in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

What note/rest receives one beat in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

What note/rest has the longest duration in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

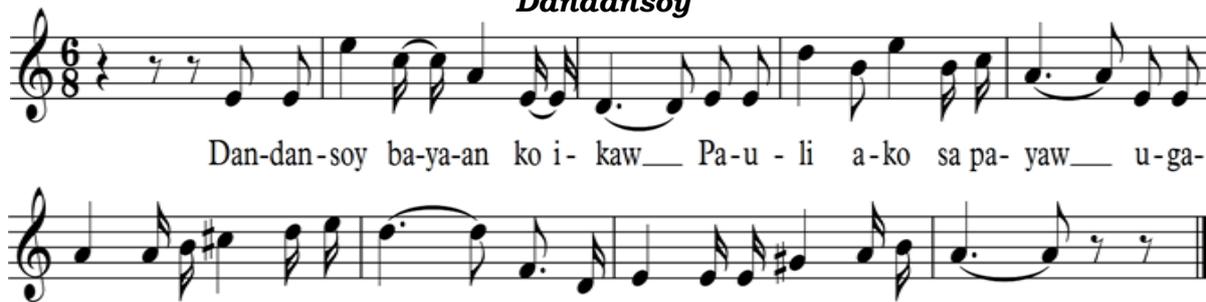
How many pulses are there in every beat?



What is It

Analyze the musical score of *Dandansoy* and answer the questions below.

Dandansoy



Dan-dan-soy ba-ya-an ko i- kaw Pa-u - li a-ko sa pa- yaw u-ga-ling kon i-kaw hid-la- won ang pa-yaw i-mo lang lan-ta- won.

What kinds of notes/rests are used in the musical score?

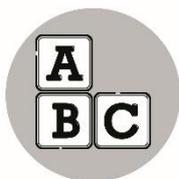
What other musical symbol are found in the score?

What part of the beat is the first note of the song?

What note receives one beat in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

Which note has the longest duration? How many beats does it receive?

How many beats are there in every measure?



What's More

The $\frac{6}{8}$ Time Signatures

The $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature is called a compound meter. It means that there are six beats in a measure. The lower number 8 tells the kind of note that gets one beat. Since 8 is the lower number, the note that receives one beat is eighth note (♪). Any time signature with 6 on top is a compound duple.

A rhythmic pattern is a combination of notes and rests which is based on the given time signature of a song or composition.

- A. Identify the missing note needed in the rhythmic pattern. Write your answer on a separate sheet.

1. $\frac{6}{8}$ | $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$ | $\text{♪} \text{—}$ ||

2. $\frac{6}{8}$ | $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$ | $\text{♪} \text{—}$ ||

3. $\frac{6}{8}$ | $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{—}$ | $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$ ||

4. $\frac{6}{8}$ | $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$ | — ||

5. $\frac{6}{8}$ | $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$ | $\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{—}$ ||

- B. Write the value of the notes/rests in time $\frac{6}{8}$ signature.

1. ♪

2. ♪

3. ♪

4. ♪

5. —



What I Have Learned

- Time signature is written at the beginning of the staff after the clef and the key signature.
- A time signature consists two numbers; the upper and the lower number.
- In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, there are 6 beats in each measure and an eighth note receives one beat.
- $\frac{6}{8}$ is a compound time signature.



What I Can Do

Differentiate the following time signatures by giving their meaning.

1. $\frac{4}{4}$
2. $\frac{6}{8}$
3. $\frac{3}{4}$
4. $\frac{2}{4}$

6. The value of notes or rests depends on the time signature. What is the value of a half note (♩) in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

- A. 6 beats B. 2 beats C. 3 beats D. 4 beats

7. A time signature consists two numbers; the upper and the lower number. In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, what does the lower number tell us?

- A. It tells us the value of a whole note.
 B. It tells us the number of beats in a measure.
 C. It tells us the kind of note which receives one beat.
 D. It tells us the kind of note which has the least value.

8. What is the missing note to complete the rhythmic pattern in time signature?



- A. ♩ B. ♩ C. ♩ D. ♩

9. Which statement is correct?

- A. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a half note receives one beat.
 B. In $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature, there are three beats in a measure and a half note receives three beats.
 C. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, there are four beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.
 D. In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, there are six beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.

10. How do $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures differ from $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

- A. In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, a quarter note receives one beat while in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, an eighth note receives one beat.
 B. In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, a quarter note receives four beats while in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, an eighth note receives eight beats.

C. In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, there are four beats in every measure while in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, there are six beats in every measure.

D. In $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures, a whole note receives three beats while in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, a whole note receives six beats.



Additional Activities

Directions: Write True if the statement is correct and False if the statement is incorrect. Write your answer on a separate sheet.

1. In $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature, there are three beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat.
2. In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, a dotted half note receives four beats.
3. In $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature, a whole note has the longest duration.
4. In $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature, there are two beats in a measure and a whole note receives two beats.
5. In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, there are six eighth notes in one measure.



Answer Key

Lesson 1

<p>Assessment</p> <p>1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B</p> <p>Additional Activities</p> <p>1. 2 2. 3 3. 3 4. 2 5. 1</p>	<p>What's More</p> <p>A 1. 3 2. 4 3. 3 4. 2 5. 1</p> <p>What I Can Do</p> <p>1. 4 2. 3 3. 1 4. 2 5. 4</p>	<p>What I Know</p> <p>1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A</p>
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Answer Key

Lesson 2

<p>Assessment</p> <p>1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. A</p> <p>Additional Activities</p> <p>1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True</p>	<p>What's More</p> <p>1.  1.  2.  3.  4.  5. </p> <p>What I Can Do</p> <p>1. ⁴ four beats in a measure 2. ⁸ six beats in a measure 3. ⁴ three beats in a measure</p> <p>1. quarter note gets one beat 2. eighth note gets one beat 3. eighth note gets one beat</p>	<p>What I Know</p> <p>1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D 10. C</p>
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References

MAPEH in Action 6 pp. 11-16

Sing Sketch Stretch 6 pp.13-18

Our World of MAPEH 6 pp. 12-15

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