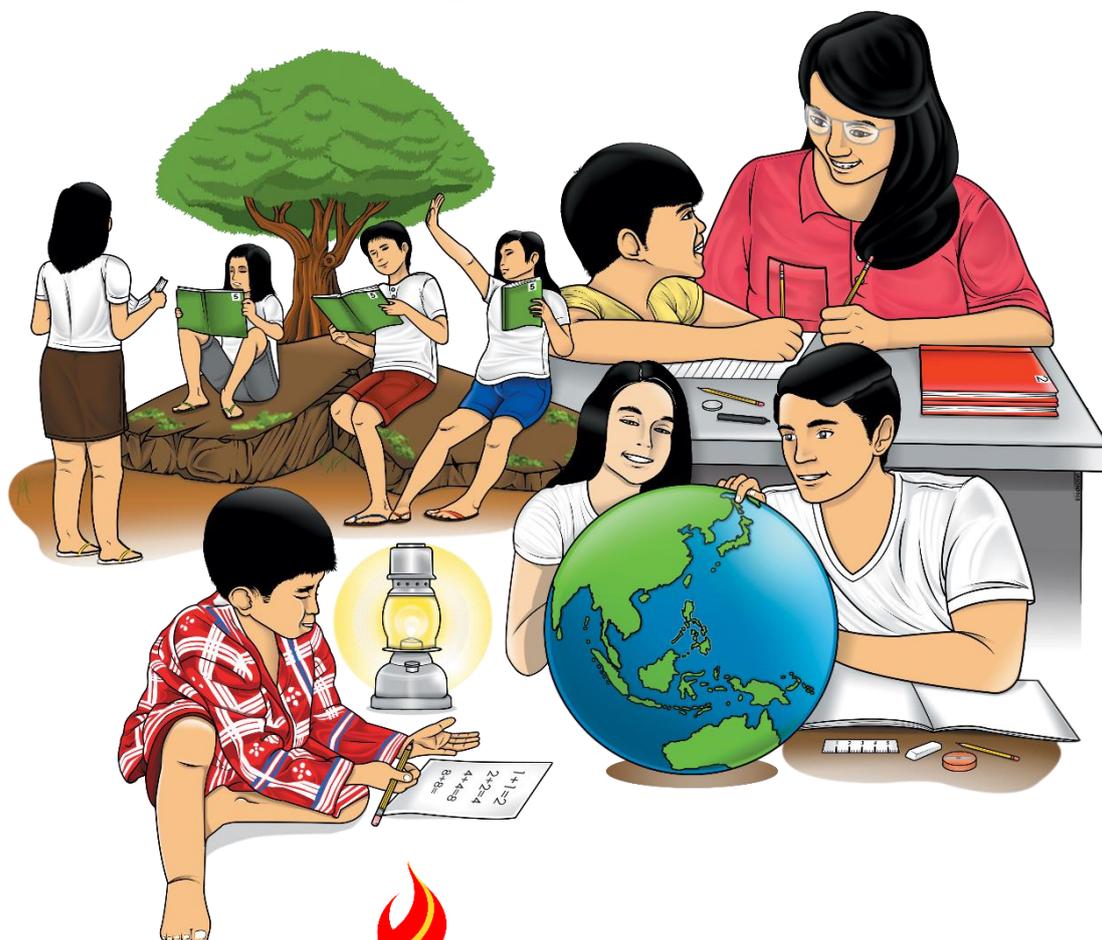


6

Music

Quarter 1 – Module 3: Rhythm: Conduct Time Signatures



Music – Grade 6
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 3: Rhythm: Conduct Time Signatures
First Edition, 2020

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Music

Quarter 1 – Module 3: Rhythm: Conduct Time Signatures

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Music 6 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Rhythm: Conduct 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: Conduct 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 in to 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 master on how to conduct 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:

- Lesson 1 – Conduct $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ Time Signatures
- Lesson 2 – Conduct $\frac{6}{8}$ Time Signatures

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Demonstrate the conducting gestures of $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures; and
2. Demonstrate the conducting gestures of $\frac{6}{8}$ 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. Time signature marks the meter of a composition. What time signature has four beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat?

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

2. There are two types of time signature; the simple and compound time signatures. Which does not belong to simple time signatures

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

3. A conductor uses conducting pattern to lead a musical group. Which is the conducting pattern for $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature?

A.  B. C.  D. 

4. Time signatures have different counting patterns. What time signature has 1, 2, 3, 4 counting pattern?

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

5. Waltz rhythm has a counting pattern of 1, 2, 3. What conducting pattern will you use for waltz?

A.  B.  C.  D. 

6. Conducting patterns and gestures are based on the time signature. Which time signature is appropriate for march rhythm with counting patterns of 1, 2?

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

7. What conducting pattern will you use for this musical phrase?



- A.  B.  C.  D. 

8. What conducting pattern is appropriate to this rhythmic pattern?



- A.  B.  C.  D. 

9. What conducting pattern will you use to interpret the melodic phrase below?



- A.  B.  C.  D. 

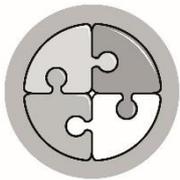
10. In this pattern , what part of the beat is the encircled area?

- A. first beat B. second beat C. third beat D. fourth beat

Lesson**1****Rhythm: Conduct $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$,
and $\frac{4}{4}$ Time Signatures**

There are patterns that are greatly helpful in every meter found in music particularly in conducting.

Conducting gestures are used to guide and synchronize the performance of a choir or musical group. Conducting patterns and gestures are based on the time signature, tempo, and rhythm of a song.

***What's In***

Directions: Match the rhythmic pattern in column A to its time signature in column B.

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



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

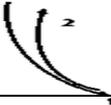
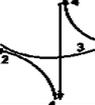
Conducting Patterns

Have you watched or attended a concert? Have you noticed the conductor leading the choir, band or orchestra?

Conductors direct a choir, ensemble, band, and orchestra through arm movements that suits the chosen music or repertoire of the group. These are called conducting gestures or conducting patterns.

We see conductors in school choirs, church choirs, marching bands, symphony band, ethnic ensemble and in a concert orchestra.

Study the patterns below.

TIME SIGNATURE	BEATS PER MEASURE	BEAT PATTERN
$\frac{2}{4}$	2	
$\frac{3}{4}$	3	
$\frac{4}{4}$	4	



What is It

What is the conducting pattern of $\frac{2}{4}$ time signatures?

What is the conducting pattern of $\frac{3}{4}$ time signatures?

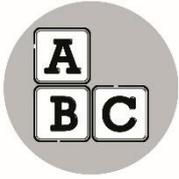
What is the conducting pattern of $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures?

What are their counting patterns?

In what direction is the preparatory beat in conducting $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures?

In what direction should you start conducting $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures?

How will you conduct the three basic time signatures?



What's More

Counting Patterns

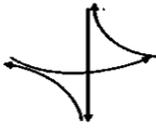
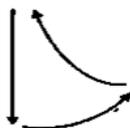
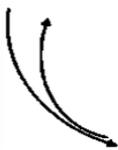
Common examples of simple time signatures are $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$.

In conducting a composition with complete measures the first beat is always the down beat. Conductors give preparatory beat prior to the starting of a musical piece. The counting pattern for $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature is 1, 2; for $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature is 1, 2, 3; for $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature is 1, 2, 3, 4.

A. Write the counting patterns for each time signature.

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

B. Write the numbers on the conducting pattern for $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{4}$ time signatures.

1. 
2. 
3. 

C. Sing the song *Pamulinawen* while conducting the simple time signatures.

Pamulinawen



Pa-mu-li-na-wen pu-sok in-den-gam man, Toy u-mas a sog a gra-yo i-ta sa diam,
Pa-nu-nu-tem man di ka pa-gin-tu-leng-an, Toy ag-a-yat, a-gra-yo i-ta sa diam.

The image shows the musical score for the song 'Pamulinawen'. It consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time, written in a key with one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are written below the notes. The first staff contains the first two lines of the song, and the second staff contains the next two lines. The music is written in a simple, melodic style with various note values and rests.

D. Sing the song *Ili Ili Tulog Anay* while conducting the simple time signatures.

Ili Ili Tulog Anay



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 image shows the musical score for the song 'Ili Ili Tulog Anay'. It consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time, written in a key with one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are written below the notes. The first staff contains the first line of the song, and the second staff contains the second line. The music is written in a simple, melodic style with various note values and rests.

E. Sing the song *Hear The Bells* while conducting the simple time signatures.

Hear the Bells



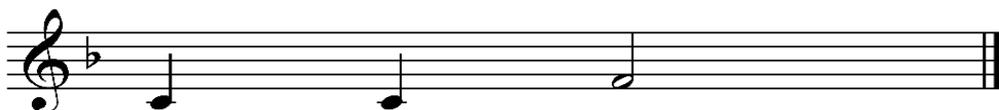
Hear how the bells go ding, dong, ding.



All through the town you hear them ring.



Hear them ring out a hap-py song. Ring, ring,



ding, dong, ding.



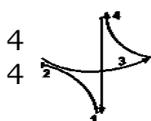
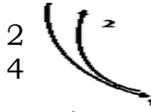
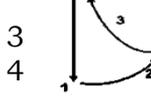
What I Have Learned

- Conducting gestures guide the performance of a musical group.
- The purpose of conducting is to keep the whole orchestra, choir, and band coordinated, so that all the participating musicians will start and stop at the right time through the cue of the conductor.
- In conducting, the first beat of every measure is the down beat.
- The counting pattern for $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature is 1, 2.
- The counting pattern for $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature is 1, 2, 3.
- The counting pattern for $\frac{4}{4}$ time signature is 1, 2, 3, 4.



What I Can Do

Demonstrate the conducting patterns of the following time signatures:

1. 
2. 
3. 



Assessment

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

1. Waltz rhythm has a counting pattern of 1, 2, 3. What conducting pattern will you use for waltz?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

2. Conducting patterns and gestures are based on the time signature. Which time signature is appropriate for march rhythm with counting patterns of 1, 2?

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

3. What conducting pattern is appropriate to this rhythmic pattern?



- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

4. In this pattern , what part of the beat is the encircled area?

- A. first beat
- B. second beat
- C. third beat
- D. fourth beat

5. A conductor uses conducting pattern to lead a musical group. Which is the conducting pattern for $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

6. Time signatures have different counting patterns. What time signature has 1, 2, 3, 4 counting pattern?

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

7. Time signature marks the meter of a composition. What time signature has four beats in a measure and a quarter note receives one beat?

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

8. What conducting pattern will you use for this musical phrase?

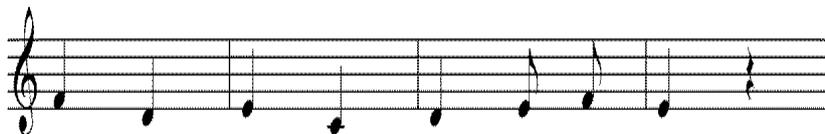


- A.  B.  C.  D. 

9. There are two types of time signature; the simple and compound time signatures. Which does not belong to simple time signatures?

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

10. What conducting pattern will you use to interpret the melodic phrase below?

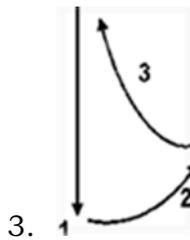
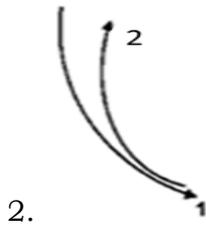
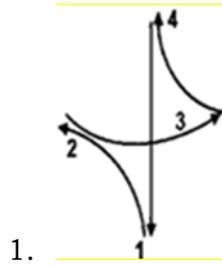


- A.  B.  C.  D. 



Additional Activities

Directions: Identify the time signature for each conducting pattern. Write your answer on a separate sheet.





What I Know

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

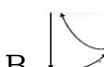
1. The value of notes will vary on the given time signature. What time signature has six beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat?

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

2. There are two types of time signature: the simple and compound time signature. Which is a compound time signature?

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

3. A conductor uses conducting pattern to lead a musical group. Which is the conducting pattern for $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

A.  B.  C.  D. 

4. Time signatures have different counting patterns. What time signature has 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 counting pattern?

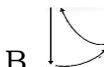
A. $\frac{3}{4}$ B. $\frac{4}{4}$ C. $\frac{2}{4}$ D. $\frac{6}{8}$

5. A $\frac{6}{8}$ is a compound duple of what simple time signature?

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

6. For questions 6 and 7, study the musical phrase below. What conducting pattern will you use for this musical phrase?



A.  B.  C.  D. 

7. Refer to musical phrase above. What part of the beat is the first note?
 A. fifth beat B. second beat C. third beat D. fourth beat

8. What conducting pattern is appropriate for this rhythmic pattern?



- A.  B.  C.  D. 

9. What part of the beat is the encircled area in this pattern  ?

- A. first beat B. second beat C. third beat D. fourth beat

10. The value of a dot is half the value of a note that it follows. How many beats are there in a dotted half note in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?
 A. 6 B. 4 C. 3 D. 5

Lesson

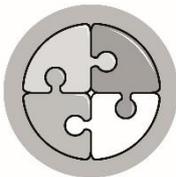
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Rhythm: Conduct

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

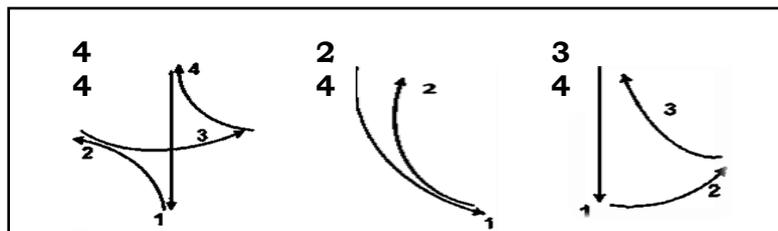
Time signature in music has a unique conducting pattern. It indicates the number of beats inherent to each measure. The $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature is a compound meter. It has different conducting patterns.

You have learned in the last lesson that conducting pattern is greatly helpful to the conductor to synchronize with his musical group.



What's In

Demonstrate the conducting patterns of the following time signatures:



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.



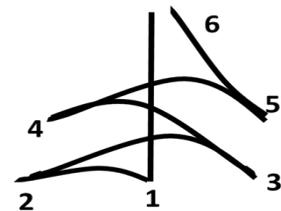
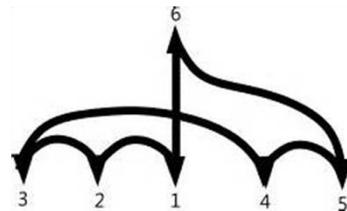
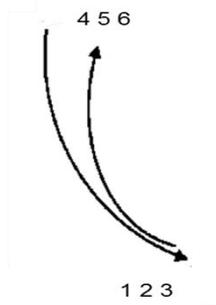
What's New

Conducting Patterns for $\frac{6}{8}$ Time Signature

Have you experienced listening to music and finding yourself clapping, stomping and conducting?

A conductor is the leader of a group of musicians who helps them produce good music together. He directs them by waving his hands or making use of a stick called a baton. He communicates with them by making gestures when he wants them to sing or play instruments in soft, loud, slow or fast manner.

You have already learned to conduct the three simple time signatures. Today, you will learn to conduct the $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature in three different conducting patterns.



What is It

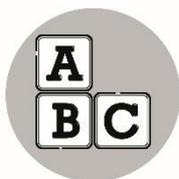
What kind of time signature is $\frac{6}{8}$?

What is the counting pattern for $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

Which pattern do you find easy to conduct?

How many beats are there in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

How will you conduct $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

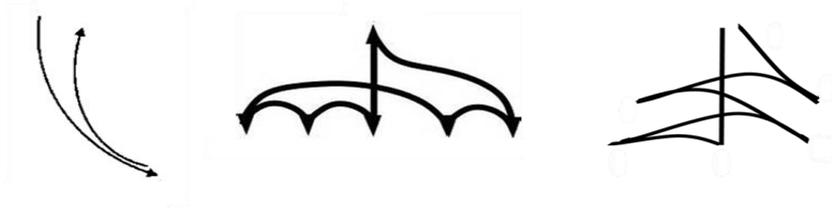


What's More

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

Preparatory beat prior to the starting of a musical piece. In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature there are six beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat. It is a compound time signature of $\frac{2}{4}$ time signature. That is why time signature is called compound duple. The counting pattern for $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

- A. Write the numbers on the different conducting patterns of $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature below.



- B. Conduct the three conducting patterns above.

- C. Sing the song below while conducting the $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature.

Take note that a **tie** is a curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch. They are to be sang/played with a duration equal to the sum of the values of the two-tied notes.

Looby Loo

Refrain

Here we go Loo-by Loo. Here we go Loo-by Light. Here we go Loo-by Loo

all on a Saturday night. You put your right hand in, You take your right hand out, You

give your hand a shake, shake and turn your-self a - bout.

1. What note receives one beat in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?
2. What note receives two beats?
3. What note receives six beats?
4. What is the value of two notes connected with a tie?
5. Which pattern do you find easy to conduct?



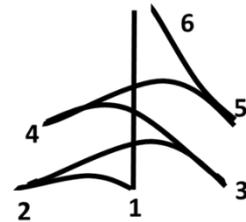
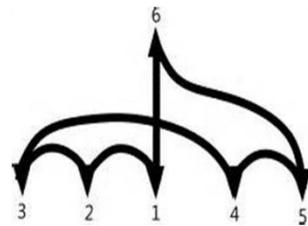
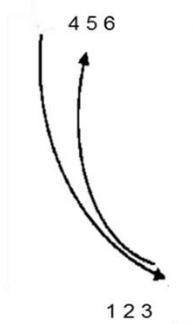
What I Have Learned

- Conducting gestures guide the performance of a musical group.
- The conductor uses conducting patterns or gestures to synchronize with his musical group.
- Conductors give preparatory beat prior to the starting of a musical piece.
- In $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, there are six beats in a measure and an eighth note gets one beat.
- In conducting $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature, the first beat is the down beat.
- The counting pattern for $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.



What I Can Do

Demonstrate the three conducting patterns in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature.





Assessment

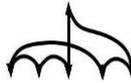
Directions: Read and understand each item carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. A $\frac{6}{8}$ is a compound duple of what simple time signature?

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

2. What conducting pattern will you use for this musical phrase?



- A.  B.  C.  D. 

3. Refer to musical phrase above. What part of the beat is the first note?

- A. fifth beat B. second beat C. third beat D. fourth beat

4. A conductor uses conducting pattern to lead a musical group. Which is the conducting pattern for $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

- A.  B.  C.  D. 

5. Time signatures have different counting patterns. What time signature has 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 counting pattern?

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

6. What part of the beat is the encircled area in this pattern



- A. first beat B. second beat C. third beat D. fourth beat

7. The value of notes will vary on the given time signature. What time signature has six beats in a measure and an eighth note receives one beat?

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

8. There are two types of time signature: the simple and compound time signature. Which is a compound time signature?

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

9. The value of a dot is half the value of a note that it follows. How many beats are there in a dotted half note in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature?

- A. 6 B. 4 C. 3 D. 5

10. What conducting pattern is appropriate for this rhythmic pattern?



- A.  B.  C.  D. 



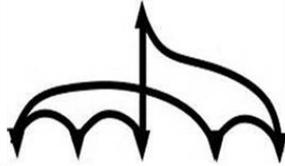
Additional Activities

A. Conduct the rhythmic pattern in $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature.



B. Write the numbers for each part of the beat of $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature conducting pattern.

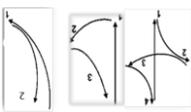
C. Conduct the $\frac{6}{8}$ time signature.





Answer Key

Lesson 1

<p style="text-align: center;">Additional Activities</p> <p>1. $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>2. $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>3. $\frac{3}{4}$</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What's More</p> <p>A.</p> <p>1. $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>2. $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>3. $\frac{3}{4}$</p>  <p>B.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Assessment</p> <p>1. D 6. B</p> <p>2. C 7. B</p> <p>3. C 8. D</p> <p>4. D 9. A</p> <p>5. A 10. A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">What I Know</p> <p>1. B</p> <p>2. C</p> <p>3. A</p> <p>4. B</p> <p>5. D</p> <p>6. C</p> <p>7. B</p> <p>8. C</p> <p>9. A</p> <p>10. D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">What's In</p> <p>1. C</p> <p>2. B</p> <p>3. D</p> <p>4. A</p>
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Lesson 2

<p style="text-align: center;">Additional Activities</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">What's More</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. eighth note 2. quarter note 3. dotted half note 4. 5 beats 5. any answer 	<p style="text-align: center;">Assessment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. D 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B 	<p style="text-align: center;">What I Know</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. B 10. A <p style="text-align: center;">What's More</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A.</p> 
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References

Our World of MAPEH 6 pp. 16-21

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