



### THIRD QUARTER-WEEK 1

8. **Greater flexibility of tempo**, (musical speed) incorporating the increased use of accelerandos (speeding up) and ritardandos (slowing down), as well as extensive use of rubato (the bending and stretching of tempo/rhythm).

9. Some of the famous composers of the period are **Franz Liszt, Frederic Chopin, Camille Saint-Saens , Robert Schumann and Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky**

#### **OTHER FORMS OF MUSIC during the ROMANTIC PERIOD**

**Ballade**- a verse form or narrative that is set to music

**Etude**- a piece composed for the development of a specific technique

**Mazurka**- a Polish dance in triple time signature

**Nocturne**- an instrumental composition of a pensive, dreamy mood for piano

**Polonaise**- a slow Polish dance in triple time that consists of a march or procession

**Prelude**- a short piece of music that can be used as a preface, and introduction to another work or may stand on its own

**Waltz**- a German dance in triple meter

**Impromptu** – a short free-form musical composition usually a solo instrument, like the piano

**Scherzo**- a musical movement of playful character, typically in ABA form

**Sonata**- composition for one or more solo instruments usually consisting of three or four independent movements varying in key , mood and tempo.

#### **IV. ACTIVITIES**

##### **Activity 1: TRUE or FALSE**

**Directions:** Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if it is not.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Romantic Music is **objective** type of music.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Fantasy, rhapsody, ballade and nocturne are examples of **Piano music** in free form.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. There is a **development** of a wider range of musical dynamics during Romantic period.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. During the Romantic period, orchestra remained the same and **was not expanded**.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. **Program music** is an instrumental composition that conveys images or scenes to tell a short story without text or lyrics.

##### **Activity 2: INSIDE THE BOX**

**Directions:** Choose the correct answer from the box which best describes the statement in each number. Write your answer on the space before the number.

<b>Program Music</b>	<b>Piano Music</b>	<b>Romantic Composers</b>
<b>Nationalism in Music</b>	<b>Flexibility in Tempo</b>	<b>Etude</b>

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Filled with innovations and requires a high level of virtuosity like fantasy and rhapsody.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Incorporating the increased use of accelerandos and ritardandos.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Composers began incorporating their country's native folk songs and musical styles.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Instrumental composition that conveys images or scenes to tell a short story without text or lyrics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Franz Liszt, Frederic Chopin, Camille Saint-Saens , Robert Schumann and Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

### Activity 3: MATCHING TYPE

**Directions:** Write the letter of your answer on the space provided before each number.

SET A	SET B
_____ 1. Prelude	A. an instrumental composition of a pensive, dreamy mood for piano
_____ 2. Impromptu	B. a verse form or narrative that is set to music
_____ 3. Sonata	C. a short piece of music that can be used as a preface, and introduction to another work or may stand on its own
_____ 4. Mazurka	D. a musical movement of playful character, typically in ABA form
_____ 5. Ballade	E. composition for one or more solo instruments usually consisting of three or four independent movements varying in key , mood and tempo.
_____ 6. Nocturne	F. a Polish dance in triple time signature
_____ 7. Scherzo	G. a short free-form musical composition usually a solo instrument, like the piano
_____ 8. Waltz	H. German dance in triple meter
_____ 9. Polonaise	I. a slow Polish dance in triple time that consists of a march or procession
_____ 10. Etude	J. a piece composed for the development of a specific technique

## V. FORMATIVE ASSESSTMENT:

**Directions:** Choose and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. This period is described as a cultural movement that stressed emotion, imagination, individualism and freedom of Expression.  
A. Baroque    B. Renaissance    C. Classical    D. Romantic
2. What do you call the composition for one or more solo instruments usually consisting of three or four independent movements varying in key, mood and tempo?  
A. Symphony    B. Sonata    C. Polonaise    D. Rhapsody
3. Who among these personalities is NOT a Romantic composer?  
A. Liszt    B. Chopin    C. Tchaikovsky    D. Haydn
4. What is an instrumental composition that conveys images or scenes to tell a short story without text or lyrics?  
A. Prelude    B. Program Music    C. Polonaise    D. Overture
5. What do you call a piece composed for the development of a specific technique?  
A. Etude    B. Concerto    C. Overture    D. Ballet

## VI. REFLECTION:

**Directions:** Answer the following guide questions on your notebook.

1. Compare and give details of Romantic Period versus Classical Period in terms of :
  - a. Range or period ( started from what year and ended on what year)
  - b. Give 3 specific names of composers from each period
  - c. Give 3 forms of music introduced in each period
2. If you will be given the chance to choose, what music will you prefer? Classical or Romantic? Cite 2 reasons
3. Can you still see today some of the characteristics of the Romantic Music in our present music? Explain your answer.

## VI. References:

1. Kravitt, Edward F. 1992. "Romanticism Today". The Musical Quarterly 76,no.1
2. Wright, Craig (2013). The Essential Listening to Music, 6<sup>th</sup> ed.Canada: Schirmer Cengage learning
3. Samson, Jim, 2001. " Romanticism" . the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, second edition, edited by Stanley Sadie and John Tyrrell .London
4. The 21st MAPEH in ACTION Learners Materials for Music and Arts

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