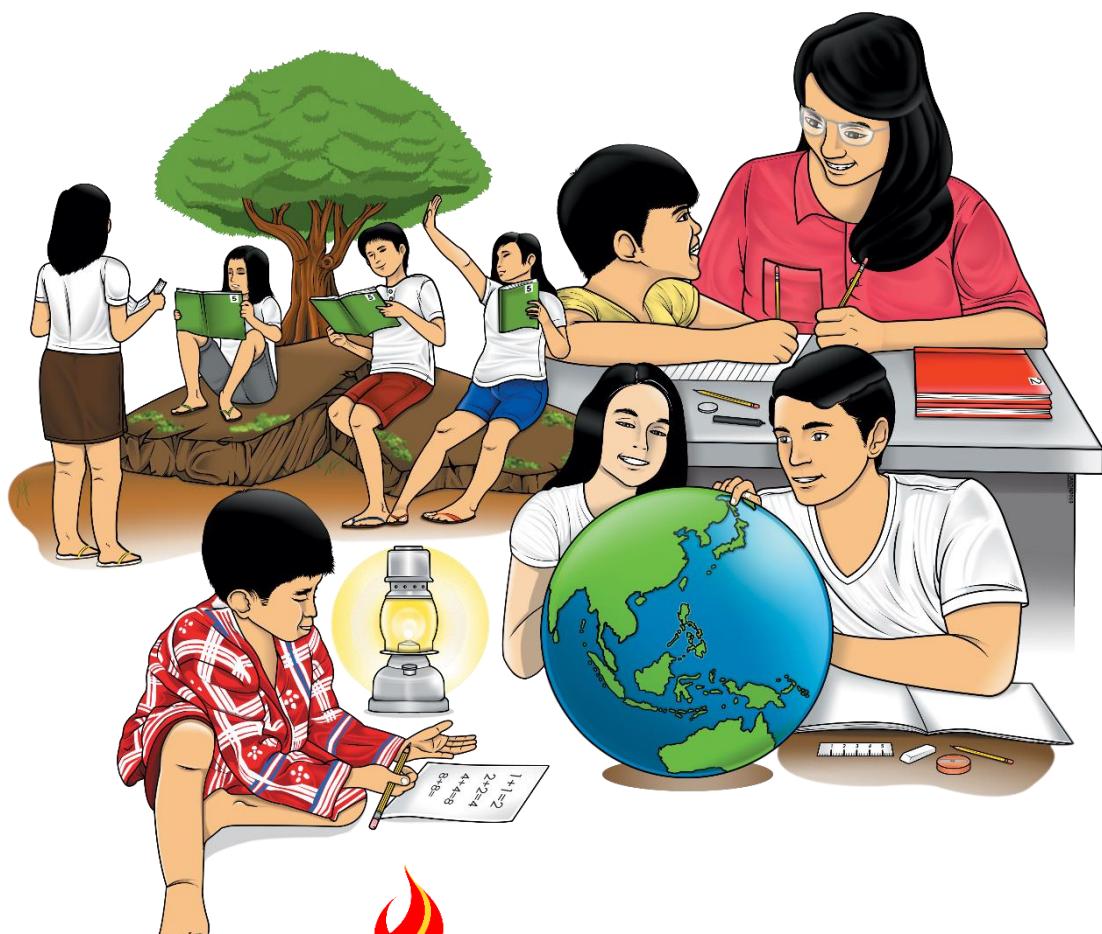


# Music

## Quarter 1 – Module 4: Creating Rhythmic Patterns



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## **What I Need to Know**

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master how to create rhythmic patterns. 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 has only one lesson with the title:

- Lesson 1 – Creating Rhythmic Patterns in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  Time Signatures
- Lesson 2 – Creating Rhythmic Patterns in  $\frac{6}{8}$  Time Signature

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. create rhythmic patterns in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures
2. create rhythmic patterns in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature



## What I Know

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

1. It is important to consider a time signature in creating a rhythmic pattern. What time signature is appropriate for this rhythmic pattern?



A.  $\frac{2}{4}$

B.  $\frac{3}{4}$

C.  $\frac{4}{4}$

D.  $\frac{6}{8}$

2. Analyze the rhythmic pattern below. Identify the missing rest to complete the rhythmic pattern.



A. ♩

B. ♩

C. ♩

D. -

3. The number of beats in a measure is based on the time signature. How do you count the beats in the first measure of the rhythmic pattern below?



A. 1, 2 and 3, 4

C. 1, 2, 3, 4

B. 1, 2 and, 3, 4 and

D. 1, 2 and 3, and 4

4. Each note has an equivalent rhythmic syllable. What rhythmic syllable is equivalent for a whole note?

A. ta-a

B. ta-a-a

C. ti-ri-ti-ri

D. ta-a-a-a

5. Rhythmic patterns are created based on a specific time signature. Which of the following rhythmic pattern is correct?



6. Notes and rests are used in creating a rhythmic pattern. What note is needed to complete the rhythmic pattern below?



7. Rhythmic pattern refers to the even or uneven combination of the duration of sounds. Which shows even rhythmic pattern or steady beats?



8. We use rhythmic syllables to interpret a rhythmic pattern. What is the correct rhythmic syllables for the rhythmic pattern below?



- A. ta, ta-a, ti-ti, ta, ti-ti  
B. ti, ta, ti, ta, ti

- C. ta-a, ta, ti- ti, ta  
D. ta, ti-ti, ta, ta

9. Which statement is correct about creating rhythmic patterns?

- A. Rhythmic patterns always show a steady beat.  
B. Rhythmic patterns are created without a time signature.  
C. Rhythmic patterns refer to the uneven duration of sound.  
D. Rhythmic patterns are made up of combinations of notes and rests based on a given time signature.

10. Study the rhythmic pattern below. How many beat is needed to complete the second measure?



- A. one beat  
B. ½ of a beat

- C. two beats  
D. ¼ of a beat

# Lesson 1

# Creating Rhythmic Patterns in 2 3 and 4 Time Signatures 4. 4. 4

You have learned the basic concepts about the element of rhythm in the past lessons like counting the time values of notes and rests and how to divide them into measures. These skills will help you in creating rhythmic patterns in varied time signatures.

In order to read, identify and transcribe rhythms, you need to be familiar with rhythm notation and rhythmic patterns.

We create rhythmic and melodic patterns in composing a song. Today, you will learn how to create rhythmic patterns in different time signatures.



## **What's In**

Given the indicated time signature, conduct the rhythmic patterns according to the value of each note or rest in each measure.



### **Notes to the Teacher**

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## **What's New**

### **Rhythmic Patterns**

The basic method by which you can learn rhythm is by clapping or tapping the beat. Rhythmic pattern is a combination of notes and rests based on a time signature.

In learning rhythm, each note has an equivalent rhythmic syllable, which helps in understanding rhythmic pattern in an easier and interesting way.

Note	Symbol	Rhythmic Syllable
whole note	○	ta-a-a-a
dotted half note	♩	ta-a-a
half note	♩.	ta-a
quarter note	♪	ta
eighth note	♪	ti
sixteenth note	♪♪♪	ti-ri-ti-ri

Observe how the following rhythmic patterns are made.



## **What is It**

What is the time signature of each rhythmic pattern?

What rhythmic syllable is equivalent for a whole note?

What rhythmic syllable is equivalent for a half note?

What rhythmic syllable is equivalent for a quarter note?

What rhythmic syllable is equivalent for an eighth note?

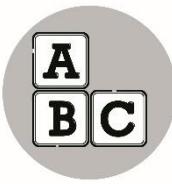
Which note/rest receives two beats in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures?

How many measures are there in each rhythmic pattern?

How many beats are there in a measure in the rhythmic pattern of  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures?

How do each measure made of?

How do you create a rhythmic pattern?



## What's More

In music, rhythmic pattern also refers to the even or uneven combination of the duration of sounds. An even rhythmic pattern shows a steady beat. An uneven rhythmic pattern is sounded if there is a combination of long and short sounds using different kinds of notes.

A.

1. Clap the rhythmic pattern showing steady beats.

Three musical measures illustrating steady beats. Each measure consists of two half notes. The first measure is in 2/4 time, with the first note labeled '1' and the second '2'. The second measure is in 3/4 time, with the first note labeled '1', the second '2', and the third '3'. The third measure is in 4/4 time, with the first note labeled '1', the second '2', the third '3', and the fourth '4'.

2. Tap the uneven rhythmic pattern while counting the number patterns.

Three musical measures illustrating uneven rhythms. The first measure in 2/4 time contains a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, with the first eighth note labeled '1' and the sixteenth note labeled '2 &'. The second measure in 3/4 time contains a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note, with the first sixteenth note labeled '1' and the eighth note labeled '2'. The third measure in 4/4 time contains a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, with the first eighth note labeled '1' and the sixteenth note labeled '2 &'. The measure ends with a eighth note labeled '3'.

In learning rhythm, each note has an equivalent rhythmic syllable, which helps in understanding rhythmic pattern in an easier and interesting way.

- B. Chant the rhythmic syllables in the following rhythmic patterns:

Three musical measures with rhythmic syllables. The first measure in 2/4 time has two eighth notes followed by a half note, with the first eighth note labeled 'ta' and the second 'ti'. The second measure in 3/4 time has a half note followed by two eighth notes, with the first eighth note labeled 'ta-i' and the second 'ti'. The third measure in 4/4 time has a half note followed by three eighth notes, with the first eighth note labeled 'ta-a' and the second 'ta'. The third eighth note is unlabeled.

C. Create rhythmic patterns in two measures based on the songs below.

***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.

***We're on the Upward Trail***



We're on the up-ward trail! We're on the up-ward trail! Sing ing, sing ing  
ev'-ry-bo-dy sing-ing as we go! We're on the up-ward trail! We're on the up-ward  
trail! Sing - ing, sing - ing ev'-ry - bo - dy sing - ing home - ward bound!



***What I Have Learned***

- Rhythmic patterns are made up of combinations of notes and rests based on a given time signature. It also refers to the even or uneven combination of the duration of sounds.
- Even rhythmic pattern shows a steady beat.
- Uneven rhythmic pattern is sounded if there is a combination of long and short sounds using different kinds of notes.
- In  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures, a quarter note (♩) receives one beat.
- Each note has an equivalent rhythmic syllable.



## **What I Can Do**

Directions: Create two measures of rhythmic patterns in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures using different notes and rests. Use even rhythmic pattern for the first measure and uneven rhythmic pattern for the second measure.

1.  $\frac{2}{4}$  | | //

2.  $\frac{3}{4}$  | | //

3.  $\frac{4}{4}$  | | //

4.  $\frac{6}{8}$  | | //



## Assessment

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

1. Rhythmic pattern refers to the even or uneven combination of the duration of sounds. Which shows even rhythmic pattern or steady beats?

A.

B.

C.

D.

2. We use rhythmic syllables to interpret a rhythmic pattern. What is the correct rhythmic syllables for the rhythmic pattern below?

- A. ta, ta-a, ti-ti, ta, ti-ti  
B. ti, ta, ti, ta, ti

- C. ta-a, ta, ti- ti, ta  
D. ta, ti-ti, ta, ta

3. It is important to consider a time signature in creating a rhythmic pattern. What time signature is appropriate for this rhythmic pattern?

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

4. Analyze the rhythmic pattern below. Identify the missing rest to complete the rhythmic pattern.

A.

B.

C.

D.

5. Which statement is correct about creating a rhythmic pattern?
    - A. Rhythmic patterns always show a steady beat.
    - B. Rhythmic patterns are created without a time signature.
    - C. Rhythmic patterns refer to the uneven duration of sound.
    - D. Rhythmic patterns are made up of combinations of notes and rests based on a given time signature.
  
  6. Study the rhythmic pattern below. How many beat/s is needed to complete the second measure?



A.  $\frac{3}{4}$  |  $\text{J}$   $\text{J}$  |  $\text{J} \text{ J}$  { ||

B.  $\frac{2}{4}$  |  $\text{J} \text{ J}$  {  $\text{J}$  |  $\text{J} \text{ J}$   $\gamma$   $\text{J}$  ||

C.  $\frac{3}{4}$  |  $\text{J} \text{ J}$   $\text{J}$   $\text{J}$  |  $\text{J} \cdot$  ||

D.  $\frac{4}{4}$  |  $\text{J}$   $\text{J} \text{ J}$   $\gamma$   $\text{J}$  |  $\text{J}$   $\text{J}$   $\text{J}$  ||

8. Notes and rests are used in creating a rhythmic pattern. What note is needed to complete the rhythmic pattern below?

4/4 | ||

A. B. C. D.

9. The number of beats in a measure is based on the time signature. How do you count the beats in the first measure of the rhythmic pattern below?

A musical staff in 4/4 time. It features a sequence of notes: two pairs of eighth notes, followed by a vertical bar line. After the bar line, there is a dotted half note, a half note, a vertical bar line, a quarter note, and finally a half note. The notes are black on a white staff with vertical black bar lines.



## ***Additional Activities***

Direction: Fill out the missing note to complete the rhythmic patterns in  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $\frac{4}{4}$  time signatures.

2.  $\frac{3}{4}$  | \_ | \_ ||

4.  $\frac{3}{4}$  |  $\gamma$   $\text{♪}$   $\underline{\text{♪}}$  |  $\text{♪}$   $\text{♪}$   $\underline{\text{♪}}$  ||



## ***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 time signature guides us in counting the beats of the notes in a measure. How many beats are needed to complete the rhythmic pattern below?

- A. one beat
  - B. three beats
  - C. two beats
  - D. four beats

2. The number of beats in a measure depends on the time signature. How do you count the beats in the second measure of the rhythmic pattern below?

- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6      C. 1 2, 3 4, 5 6  
B. 1 2 3, 4 5 6      D. 1 2, 3 4, 5, 6

3. Rhythmic patterns are created base on a specific time signature. Which of the following rhythmic pattern is correct?

A musical staff in 6/8 time, featuring a bass clef and one sharp in the key signature. It consists of six notes: a dotted half note, a quarter note, a half note, a half note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note, all followed by a double bar line.

A musical staff with a 6/8 time signature. The first measure contains a bass clef, a dynamic instruction 'D.', and a single eighth note. The second measure contains two eighth notes. The third measure contains a bass clef, two eighth notes, and a dotted half note. The fourth measure contains a bass clef and a double bar line.

4. What note is needed to complete the rhythmic pattern below?

A musical score for a single staff. Measure 6 starts with a quarter note followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note. Measure 8 starts with a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note, followed by a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. The measure ends with a double bar line.

1.

1

A. ♫

o

5. We use counting patterns to interpret a rhythmic pattern. What is the correct counting patterns for the rhythmic pattern below?

A musical staff with a 6/8 time signature. It contains a quarter note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a double bar line.



- A. three beats      B. two beats      C. five beats      D. four beats

7. In creating a rhythmic pattern, it is important to count the values of notes and rests in every measure according to the time signature. Which rhythmic pattern has an **incorrect** number of beats?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

8. Counting patterns are based on the values of the notes and rests. Which rhythmic pattern has a 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 counting pattern?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

9. How are the notes and rests grouped in every measure? The notes and rests are grouped according to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1. key signature
- 2. time signature
- C. values of notes
- D. duration of notes

10. Notes and rests are used in creating rhythmic patterns. What kind of rest is needed to complete the measure of the rhythmic pattern below?



# Lesson 2

# Creating Rhythmic Patterns in 8 Time Signature

Patterns in music follow a specific rhythm. To understand this further, you need to learn the different kinds of notes and rests and their time values.

In the last lesson, you have learned how to create rhythmic patterns in the basic time signatures.

This lesson focuses on creating rhythmic patterns in time signature. Always remember that in creating rhythmic patterns, it is important to count the time values of notes and rests according to the time signature.



## **What's In**

Draw the missing rest on the space to complete the rhythmic patterns below. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. |     |   |
  
  2. |    |   |  |
  
  3. |    |   |
  
  4. |     |  |



### ***Notes to the Teacher***

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### ***What's New***

### **Rhythmic Patterns**

Every time signature has a basic rhythmic pattern. The rhythmic pattern is a group of notes divided into measures called bar lines. In  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, there are six beats in a measure and an eighth note (♪) receives one beat. It has the counting pattern of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

In creating rhythmic patterns in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, it is important to count the time values of notes and rests. You have already learned this in lesson three.

A. Chart

Note	Symbol	Rhythmic Syllable
whole note		ta-a-a-a
dotted half note		ta-a-a
half note		ta-a
quarter note		ta
eighth note		ti
sixteenth note		ti-ri-ti-ri

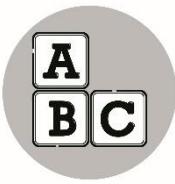
B. Rhythmic pattern

Study the rhythmic pattern below.



**What is It**

1. What kind of note receives six beats in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?
2. What kind of note/rest receives four beats in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?
3. Which note/rest receives two beats?
4. How many measures are there in the rhythmic pattern?
5. How many beats are there in a measure in the rhythmic pattern of  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature?
6. How do each measure made of?
7. How do you create a rhythmic pattern?



## What's More

Rhythmic patterns are usually interpreted through clapping, chanting, tapping, stomping and playing rhythmic instruments. These activities help you understand your lesson in rhythmic patterns in a more interesting way.

**Activity 1-** Clap the rhythmic patterns while chanting the counting patterns.



**Activity 2-** Write the counting pattern below each note/rest.



**Activity 3-** Sing the song *Looby Loo*.

$\frac{6}{8}$

Create a rhythmic pattern in three measures in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature based on the musical score below.

### ***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, shake and turn your-self a - bout.



## **What I Have Learned**

- The rhythmic pattern is a group of notes divided into measures called bar lines.
- In  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature, there are six beats in a measure and an eighth note ( ) receives one beat.
- It has the counting pattern of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- Rhythmic patterns are usually interpreted through clapping, chanting, tapping, stomping and playing rhythmic instruments.



## **What I Can Do**

Directions: Create four measures of  $\frac{6}{8}$  rhythmic pattern in time signature using different notes and rests.





## ***Assessment***

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

1. Counting patterns are based on the values of the notes and rests. Which rhythmic pattern has a 1, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 counting pattern?

- A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

2. How are the notes and rests grouped in every measure? The notes and rests are grouped according to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. key signature
  - B. time signature
  - C. values of notes
  - D. duration of notes

3. Notes and rests are used in creating rhythmic patterns. What kind of rest is needed to complete the measure of the rhythmic pattern below?



- A.  B.  C.  D 

4. The time signature guides us in counting the beats of the notes in a measure. How many beats are needed to complete the rhythmic pattern below?



- A. one beat  
B. three beats  
C. two beats  
D. four beats

5. The number of beats in a measure depends on the time signature. How do you count the beats in the second measure of the rhythmic pattern below?



- A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  
B. 1 2 3, 4 5 6  
C. 1 2, 3 4, 5 6  
D. 1 2, 3 4, 5, 6

6. Rhythmic patterns are created base on a specific time signature. Which of the following rhythmic pattern is correct?



7. What note is needed to complete the rhythmic pattern below?



- A.  B.  C.  D. 

8. We use counting patterns to interpret a rhythmic pattern. What is the correct counting patterns for the rhythmic pattern below?

A musical staff with a 6/8 time signature. It features a vertical bar line, a quarter note, an eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a double bar line.



- 6
9. Study the rhythmic pattern in  $\frac{8}{8}$  time signature? How many beats are needed to complete the third measure?

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in 2/4 time. The key signature is F major (one sharp). The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a half note, followed by a measure of six eighth notes. The bottom staff starts with a quarter note, followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The music is written in a cursive musical notation style.

- A. three beats      B. two beats      C. five beats      D. four beats

10. In creating a rhythmic pattern, it is important to count the values of notes and rests in every measure according to the time signature. Which rhythmic pattern has an **incorrect** number of beats?

A musical staff with a 6/8 time signature, a bass clef, and a key signature of one sharp. It contains six eighth notes, a repeat sign, and a double bar line with repeat dots.

A musical staff in 6/8 time. It features a bass clef, a vertical bar line, and a dotted half note. The staff is divided into six measures by vertical bar lines.



## ***Additional Activities***

Direction: Fill out the missing note to complete the rhythmic patterns in  $\frac{6}{8}$  time signature.

1.  $\frac{6}{8}$  |  $\text{N} \text{N}$   $\text{N}$   $\text{K}$  |  $\text{N}$     ||

2.  $\frac{6}{8}$  |  $\text{N} \text{N}$   $\text{N} \text{N}$   $\text{N}$     |  $\text{K}$     ||

3.  $\frac{6}{8}$  |  $\text{N}$   $\text{K}$   $\text{N} \text{N}$  |  $\text{N}.$     ||

4. |  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\text{N}$   $\text{K}$   $\text{N} \text{N}$  |     $\text{N} \text{N}$   $\text{N}$  ||

5.  $\frac{6}{8}$  |  $\text{N} \text{N} \text{N}$   $\text{N} \text{N} \text{N}$  |  $\text{N}$   $\text{N}$   $\text{K}.$  |    ||



## Answer Key:

### Lesson 1

<b>What I Know</b> 1. B 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D	<b>What I can Do</b> Sample answers: 1. $\frac{2}{4} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J}$ 2. $\frac{3}{4} \boxed{J J J} \boxed{J J J} \boxed{J J J} \boxed{J J J}$ 3. $\frac{4}{4} \boxed{J J J J} \boxed{J J J J} \boxed{J J J J} \boxed{J J J J}$ 4. $\frac{6}{6} \boxed{J J J J J J} \boxed{J J J J J J} \boxed{J J J J J J}$	<b>Assessment:</b> 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. B	<b>What's In</b> 1. Last measure A. $\frac{2}{2}$ second beat B. $\frac{3}{3}$ third beat C. $\frac{4}{4}$ fourth beat D. $\frac{6}{6}$ fourth beat 2. Last measure A. $\frac{2}{2}$ second beat B. $\frac{3}{3}$ third beat C. $\frac{4}{4}$ fourth beat D. $\frac{6}{6}$ fourth beat	<b>Additional Activities</b> 4. $\frac{6}{6} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J}$ 3. $\frac{4}{4} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J}$ 2. $\frac{3}{3} \boxed{J J J} \boxed{J J J} \boxed{J J J} \boxed{J J J}$ 1. $\frac{2}{2} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J} \boxed{J J}$	<b>Additional Activities</b>
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## Lesson 2

<p><b>What I know</b></p> <p>Activity 1</p> <p>1. B</p> <p>2. D</p> <p>3. A</p> <p>4. C</p> <p>5. A</p> <p>6. C</p> <p>7. B</p> <p>8. D</p> <p>9. B</p> <p>10. B</p>	<p><b>What's More</b></p> <p>Activity 2</p> <p>1   2   3   4   5   6   123   45   6  </p> <p>2   3   4   5   6   123   3   5  </p>	<p><b>What Can I Do</b></p> <p>Activity 3</p> <p>6   7   8   9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16  </p> <p>6   7   8   9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16  </p>	<p><b>Activity 4</b></p> <p>A. I</p> <p>B. C</p> <p>C. E</p> <p>D. G</p> <p>E. A</p> <p>F. C</p> <p>G. D</p> <p>H. B</p> <p>I. F</p> <p>J. D</p> <p>K. G</p> <p>L. H</p> <p>M. J</p> <p>N. K</p> <p>O. I</p> <p>P. B</p> <p>Q. C</p> <p>R. E</p> <p>S. D</p> <p>T. F</p> <p>U. G</p> <p>V. H</p> <p>W. J</p> <p>X. K</p> <p>Y. L</p> <p>Z. M</p>
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