Title: Arirang: Comparing Time Signatures and Music from a Different Time Period and Culture

Grade 6

Lesson #4

# **Critical Learning**

The 9/8 time signature is a compound time signature and has 3 dotted quarter beats (tum-tum-tum). Each dotted quarter (tum) can be divided into groups of 3 (ti-ti-ti).

There are many combinations of eighths, quarters dotted quarters, and dotted half notes in 9/8 time.

Make a comparison of two pieces that employ these time signatures in terms of time signatures, tonality, culture, historical time period, and genre.

## **Guiding Questions**

What are some of the differences in the elements of music between the two pieces?

Are these cultural differences?

Style differences?

#### **Curriculum Expectations**

**C1.** Creating and Performing: apply the creative process to create and perform music for a variety of purposes, using the elements and techniques of music.

C1.1; sing and/or play, in tune, from musical notation, unison music and music in two or more parts from a wide variety of cultures C1.2; apply the elements of music when singing and/or playing, composing, and arranging music to create a specific effect C1.3; create musical compositions for specific purposes and audiences

- C1.4; use the tools and techniques of musicianship in musical performances
  C1.5; demonstrate an understanding of standard and other types of musical notation through performance and composition
- C2. Reflecting, Responding, and Analysing: apply the critical analysis process to communicate their feelings, ideas, and understandings in response to a variety of music and musical experiences.
  - **C2.2** identify the elements of music in the repertoire they perform, listen to, and create, and describe how they are used

# **Learning Goals**

At the end of this lesson,

#### I can

- understand the difference between 3/4 and 9/8 time signatures, and simple and compound time.
- compare music in both 3/4 and 9/8 time signatures, and from different historical periods and cultures.

## **C3. Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts:**

demonstrate an understanding of a variety of musical genres and styles from the past and present, and their social and/or community contexts.

**C3.2**; compare some aspects of the music of one culture and/or historical period with aspects of the music of another culture and/or historical period

**Materials** 

**BLM 1 Chants BLM 2 Desserts** 

**Teacher Resource 1 Rubric** 

# **Instructional Components and Context**

Readiness 3/4 time, simple time 9/8 time, compound time Rhythm syllables Metre Beat groupings Pentatonic Ostinati Orff teaching processspeech, body percussion, instrumentarium.

Pitched percussion instruments **Drums** 

**Terminology** 

3/4 time, simple time 9/8 time, compound time Metre Beat groupings Pentatonic **Tonality** 

Recording of "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring", J.S. Bach

**Teacher Resource 2 Arirang Orchestration** 

**BLM 3 Language Phrase Creation Choices** 

**Approximately 5 minutes** Minds On Perform/review the chants in 3/4 and 9/8 time performed in Lesson 1. (BLM 1 Chants and BLM 2 Desserts)

Reflect and explore the differences between simple (e.g., 3/4) and compound (e.g., 9/8) time.

What are some differences between the 2 chants? What are some similarities between the 2 chants? Which time signature is called compound time? Why? How do you feel when you perform in 3/4 time? In 9/8 time?

List all the explanations of students for reference.

Assessment for Learning: Self and Teacher: Assess the accuracy of performance in both the 3/4 and the 9/8 chants?

Pause and Ponder

#### Action!

# **Approximately 30 minutes**

Reinforce the difference between simple and compound time with the following chants:



Joy Reeve



# Assessment of Learning:

Observe student responses to the recording.

Use Teacher Resource
1 Rubric

Observe student's accurate use of music terms on the Venn diagrams. Use Teacher Resource 1 Rubric

Identify the differences between the two time signatures, focusing on the eighth note beats, In simple time the eighth notes are grouped in twos; in compound time the eighth notes are grouped in threes.

Perform the chant one after another, accompanied by the body percussion pattern from Lesson 1-patsch-clap-clap. You can have some students play this pattern on drums.

A student leader decides on the order of the chants and conducts the class. Students identify the difference in eighth note groupings between 9/8 and 3/4 time by holding up the corresponding number of fingers (2 or 3-representing the grouping of eighth notes).

Listen to a recording of Bach's "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring."

**Teacher Tip:** There are many recordings available online; the following example of the notation has both the 3 /4 and 9/8 time signatures on the staff: <a href="http://www.free-scores.com/download-sheet-music.php?pdf=16#">http://www.free-scores.com/download-sheet-music.php?pdf=16#</a>).

Students respond to the recording in the following ways:

- a) by holding up two or three fingers to identify when they hear parts in 9/8 time; when they hear parts in 3/4 time, (e.g., the beginning melody is in 9/8 time-eighth notes are in groups of 3; the later chorale is in 3/4 time-eighth notes are in groups of 2).
- b) students choose to be a part of the "simple" or "compound" group and stand when they hear their time signature being performed. (sometimes they'll stand at the same time!)

Students draw a Venn diagram; compare rhythm, tonality, style, mood, and cultural/historical differences and similarities between "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" and "Arirang".

**Teacher Tip:** Information about these pieces can be easily found through an internet search.

Share ideas with a partner, then with another set of partners, adding new information to individual Venn diagrams.

### Consolidation

# **Approximately 5 minutes**

In their journals, students write a reflection about the differences between the two pieces. Post reflection question starters could include *What did you notice about the rhythms of "Jesu Joy" and Arirang?* 

