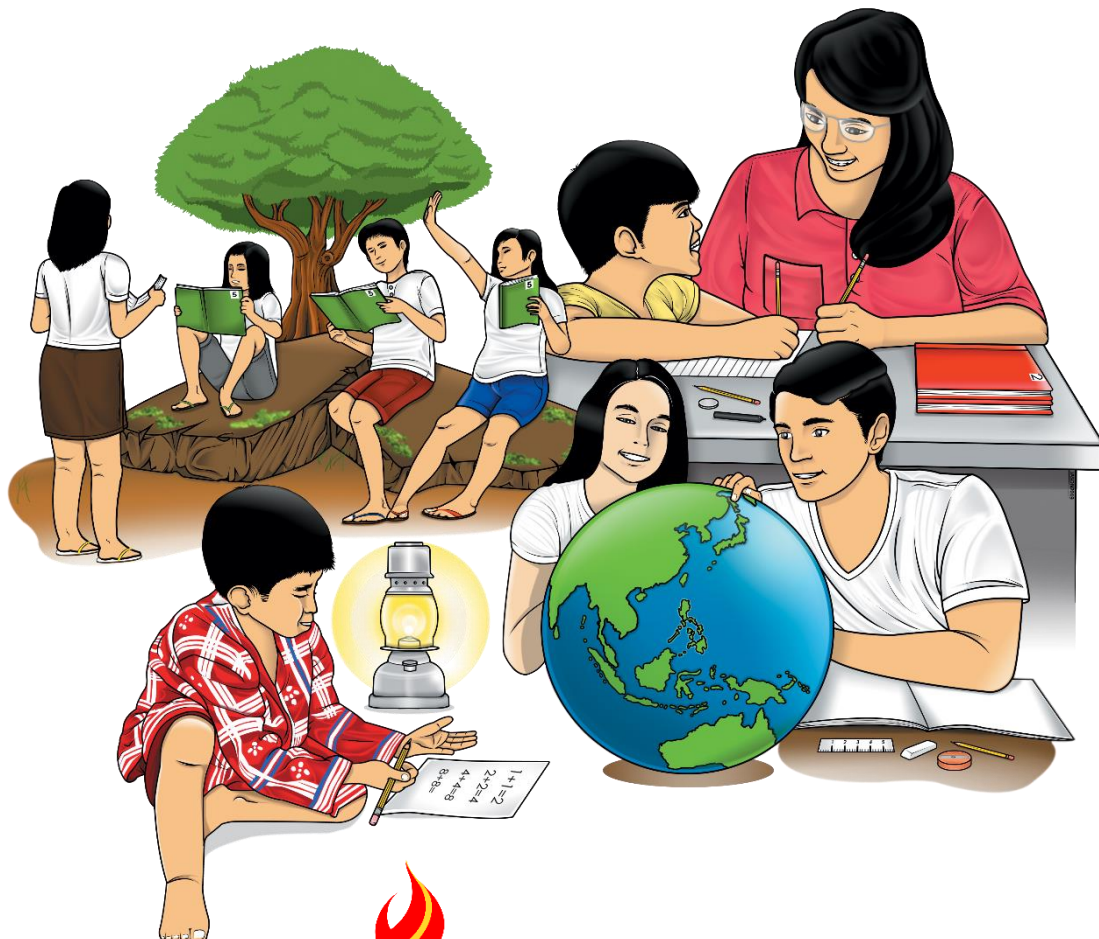


7

# Arts

## Quarter 1 – Module 1: Arts and Crafts of Luzon

Attires, Fabrics, and Tapestries  
Crafts and Accessories and Body Ornamentation



**Arts – Grade 7**

**Alternative Delivery Mode**

**Quarter 1 – Module 1: Arts and Crafts of Luzon - Attires, Fabrics and Tapestries, Crafts and Accessories and Body Ornamentations**

**First Edition, 2020**

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Published by the Department of Education  
Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones  
Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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Printed in the Philippines by \_\_\_\_\_

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# **Arts**

**Quarter 1 – Module 1:**

**Arts and Crafts of Luzon**

**Attires, Fabrics, and Tapestries**

**Crafts and Accessories and Body Ornamentation**

# Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

The first module in Arts 7 (Quarter 1) contains the general information about the arts and crafts of Luzon. Some examples of attires, fabrics, tapestries, crafts, accessories and body ornamentation are provided for the learners to identify its characteristics. Based on the Arts Curriculum Guide, the elements and principles of arts are not yet being introduced in the first session. The learners should know and understand first the simple characteristics of arts and crafts before proceeding to deeper analyses of the elements and principles of arts.

This module was patterned on Blooms' Taxonomy Instructional Design in which all parts integrate the Bloom's Taxonomy Model of Learning. Activities and questions are developmental in nature. The facilitator may ask followup questions if deemed necessary. Performance task is included in the last part of the module to practice the creativity of learners. Remind the learners to use separate sheets in answering the pretest, self-check exercises, and post test.

For the learner:

Hello! Are you ready for your first session? The first module in Arts 7 (Quarter 1) will guide you on how to identify the characteristics of arts and crafts from Luzon. Do you love arts and crafts? Can you easily identify the arts and crafts from Luzon? Do you know how to make one? Prepare your eyes and mind as you examine the arts and crafts of Luzon. What makes them attractive and unique? What is present in their appearance? Are there commonalities and differences between and among the arts and crafts of Luzon as compared to other places? These are some of the points that you have to ponder. Please accomplish all the learning activities and enjoy learning.

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 such as 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. This also tends retention of learned concepts.



***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!

## Lesson

# 1

# Arts and Crafts of Luzon

Attires, Fabrics, and Tapestries

Crafts and Accessories and Body Ornamentation

### Learning Competencies

The learner identifies characteristics of arts and crafts in specific areas in Luzon (e.g., papier mâché [taka] from Paete, Ifugao wood sculptures [bul'ul], Cordillera jewelry and pottery, tattoo, and Ilocos weaving and pottery [burnay], etc.) (A7EL-Ia-2)



### *What I Need to Know*

Arts and crafts help us recognize the distinctiveness of a certain culture. They show the kind of living, the resources available in a particular region, the beliefs and traditions and the artistry and imaginative minds of the people in different places.

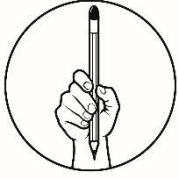
This module will aid you to discover the characteristics of arts and crafts in specific areas of Luzon –attire, fabric, tapestries, crafts, and body ornamentation. Let this module bring you to the world of arts and crafts in Luzon highlands and lowlands.

Philippines is a rich country in terms of arts which shows the culture and tradition of different regions. Through arts and crafts, folks from different localities are able to show their feelings, skills, beliefs and way of living.

### Learning Objectives

In this module, you will be able to:

1. recognize attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories, and body ornamentation in highlands and lowlands of Luzon
2. determine characteristics of attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories, and body ornamentation in highlands and lowlands of Luzon, and appreciate the importance of the characteristics of attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories and body ornamentation in relation to highlands and lowlands of Luzon's culture.



## ***What I Know***

Directions: Choose the best possible answer. Write only the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. A dizzying weaving design of Ilocanos that represents the waves of the sea.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. binakol
  - D. inabel
2. A hand weaving technique of the Ilocanos that is produced using traditional wooden looms.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel
3. The southern Kalinga women's wrap-around skirt or tapis.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. binakol
  - D. inabel
4. A burial cloth woven by female elders of Mountain Province.
  - A. kadangyan
  - B. wanes
  - C. bakwat
  - D. calado
5. A clothes made by Gaddangs of Nueva Vizcaya, a belt used by mothers after giving birth.
  - A. kadangyan
  - B. wanes
  - C. bakwat
  - D. calado
6. A belt with designs composed of continuous zigzag patterns woven in double faced with braided warps that end as tassels.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel
7. It has a design that are inspired by natural elements: patterns that depict different landforms, the colors of nature and animals.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel



8. The word \_\_\_\_\_ of Ilocanos is literally means “woven”.
- A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel
9. It is an handwoven fabric made by Ilocanos which is more popularly known as “Abel Iloco”.
- A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel
10. Bontoc’s blanket and clothing. A fabric used in wanes, lufid and ginaspala wanes
- A. kain
  - B. siniwsiwan
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel
11. Some of their textiles are reserved for use only during special occasions such as birthgiving, weddings, and harvesting.
- A. Tigguians
  - B. Kalingas
  - C. Bontoks
  - D. Gaddangs
12. An embroidered formal men's wear in the Philippines and it is the most versatile apparel on special occasions like weddings and formal affairs.
- A. Burda
  - B. Barong
  - C. Burdados
  - D. Gaddangs
13. Burnay (locally known as tapayan or banga) are earthenware jars crafted by a skillful potters with the use of potter’s wheel and kiln.
- A. labba
  - B. Buri
  - C. Burnay
  - D. lingling
14. A bowl-shaped coil basket of Kalinga that is made from finely split rattan and nito vine. It is use for carrying and storing rice or vegetables.
- A. labba
  - B. Buri
  - C. Burnay
  - D. lingling
15. A common ancient artifact symbolizing fertility, prosperity and love found in the Ifugao, Bontoc and other Cordillera regions of the northern Philippines.
- A. labba
  - B. Buri
  - C. Burnay
  - D. lingling

16. Traditional Filipino leaf-shaped wafer made from glutinous rice.
- A. vakul
  - B. vest
  - C. kiping
  - D. pastillas wrapper
17. It is locally known as “pabalat or borlas de pastillas”.
- A. vakul
  - B. vest
  - C. kiping
  - D. pastillas wrapper
18. The art of creating an entrance arch and other decorative materials mainly from bamboo.
- A. singkaban
  - B. vakul
  - C. kiping
  - D. vest
19. A headdress is the headgear for Ivatan women of Batanes that is used to protect them from the heat of the sun and rains.
- A. singkaban
  - B. vakul
  - C. kiping
  - D. vest
20. Worn by Ivatan men farmers that are made from the leaves of vuyavuy, a tree endemic to Batanes.
- A. singkaban
  - B. vakul
  - C. kiping
  - D. vest



## What's New

### Activity 1: "KAMEHAMEHA"

Welcome to the world of cartoons and anime!

Directions: The following are characters from different cartoons and anime character. Identify each cartoon character if it is a Japanese Anime or American Cartoons. Write your answers in your activity notebook.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_



5. \_\_\_\_\_



6. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Based on visual appearances, which picture is closer to reality, American cartoons or Japanese Anime? Why?

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2. Which of them offers greater detail of face structure, body, dressing, etc? Can you cite some differences in their style?

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3. Which do you think uses a wide range of color variants and shades? Explain briefly.

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Now that you know the differences between Japanese anime and American cartoons, you can now easily distinguish every cartoon character if it is an American cartoon or a Japanese anime by simply looking at its characteristics. Like style, technique, materials used or medium, and content. In connection with our topic, we also need to identify the characteristics of arts and crafts of Luzon (highlands and lowlands) in order for us to recognize their aesthetic and unique qualities and appreciate the real talents of the artists and the importance of their masterpieces in the community.

Relative to this, here are illustrations of textiles in Luzon that show different designs.

### Activity 1.2

Can you identify the similarities and differences of the textiles?



Figure A

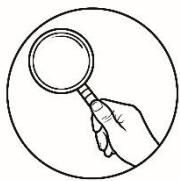


Figure B

Try to list down all the similarities and differences you can notice from the two pictures of textiles and write your answers in your notebook.

<b>SIMILARITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li></ul>
<b>DIFFERENCES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li><li>• _____</li></ul>

The next part of this module will give you an explanation and description of the arts and crafts of highlands and lowlands of Luzon. You need to read and study the characteristics of these arts and crafts in order for you to appreciate this artistic value and culture. As you continue your journey, you will be needing this knowledge in order for you to create your own arts and crafts.



## ***What is It***

Let's weave your knowledge!

After comparing the two different textiles, you will be able to know the different attires of specific areas, the materials, functions and use and even the meaning of the designs and patterns.

### **TEXTILE (Attire, Fabrics and Tapestries)**



Inabel

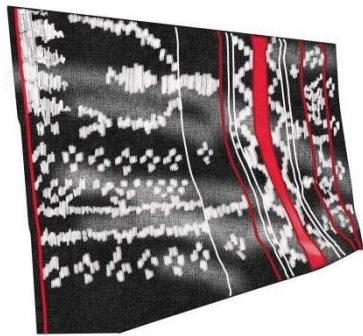
*Inabel* is a handwoven fabric made by Ilocanos which is more popularly known as “Abel Iloco”. It comes from the root word “abel” which means “to weave”. The word Inabel of Ilocanos literally means “woven”. It is created by skilled artisans using traditional wooden looms. It comes with different patterns inspired by nature. One of the most recognizable patterns of Inabel is Binakol (also known as binakel, binakael, or binakul).

Binakol (meaning “twill”) can be easily recognized by its interlocked geometric patterns which represent the waves of the sea that protects people from malevolent spirits.



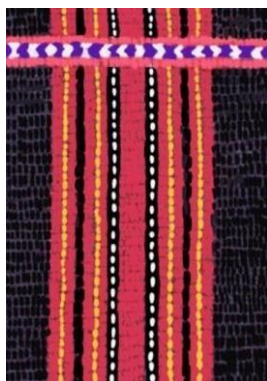
Kain

*Kain* is the basic dress for women of Cordillera region. It is a type of wrap-around skirt (tapis in Tagalog) characterized by horizontal stripes bordered by decorated panels along the joins and edges, uses bright colors especially fiery red and embroidered with beads and shells. Some kain used other colors like red, yellow, white, black and green which signify the color of things in nature.



Kadangyan

*Kadangyan* is a burial cloth for the rich people of Mountain Province. It is a Cordilleran term which literally means “rich”. In earlier days, only the grandmothers were allowed to weave burial cloths (Kadangyan) but now, any able weaver is allowed to weave burial cloths for the dead.



Bontoc's Fabric

The handwoven fabrics of Bontoc are characterized by different geometric shapes and different shapes of things from nature. *Siniwsiwan* is the Bontoc's blanket and clothing wanes and *lufid* and *ginaspala wanes*.

## Wanes and Lufid



Wanes

*Wanes* and *Lufid* are costumes of Igorots from the Mountain Province. *Wanes* is a long strips of handwoven loincloth (*bahag*) for men and *Lufid* is a wrap-around skirt (*tapis*) for women.

These clothes mirror the personality of every Igorot and reflect their culture and traditions (ex: religious practices and rituals).



Lufid

*Ginaspala Wanes* is a belt worn by a married women of Bontoc and Kankana-y that has Inawin designs composed of continuous zigzag pattern.



Bakwat

*Bakwat* is a belt used by mothers after giving birth. It is designed with white beads as accents and patterns of rivers and mountains with bead works on the central portion of the cloth. It is made by Gaddang weavers of Nueva Vizcaya.

## Tingguian Designs



*Tingguian* designs are very meaningful for the people of Abra. Their clothing has a simple linear designs but are assigned with many meanings. Some of their textiles are reserved for use only during special occasions such as birthgiving, weddings, and harvesting. They use natural dyes from different trees and plants (mahogany-red, jackfruit/ginger – yellow, narra - brown, malatayum-indigo).

## Batangas Embroidery



*Piña* and *jusi* are the traditional fabrics in Batangas. In Taal, hand embroideries are characterized by a smooth stitches, fine, composed of fine delicate shapes, embossed, and durable. Barong is an embroidered formal men's wear in the Philippines and it is the most versatile apparel on special occasions like weddings and formal affairs.

## CRAFTS



Burnay

*Burnay* (locally known as tapayan or banga) is an earthenware jar crafted by a skillful potters with the use of potter's wheel and kiln. It is made by a grade- A clay and fine sand. Burnay is commonly used for storage of water, grains, fermented fish (bagoong), basi (sugarcane wine), salt, and other condiments. Burnay has small openings while those with bigger mouths are called *wangging*.



Buri Mat

*Buri* mat is the smoothy woven mat from Bolinao that is made of dried leaves of palm (buri, raffia, and buntal), dyed and woven.



Labba

*Labba* is a bowl-shaped coil basket of Kalinga that is made from finely split rattan and nito vine. It is used for carrying and storing rice or vegetables.





Lingling

The *lingling-o* or *dinumug* is a common ancient artifact symbolizing fertility, prosperity and love found in the Ifugao, Bontoc and other Cordillera regions of the northern Philippines. It has a negative space formed that be considered the internal female reproductive system— the womb and the birth canal. This fertility symbol captured the feminine essence that nurtures life within itself and gives birth to it.



Vakul

*Vakul* headdress is the headgear for Ivatan women of Batanes that is used to protect them from the heat of the sun and rains.



Vest

Vests are worn by Ivatan men farmers. *Vakul* and vest are made from the leaves of *vuyavuy*, a tree endemic to Batanes.



Singkaban

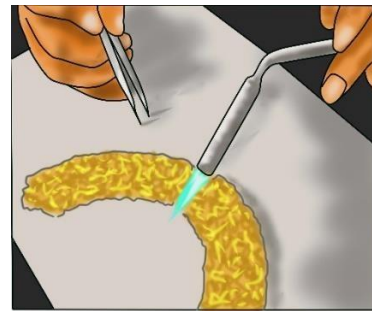
*Singkaban* of Bulacan is the art of creating an entrance arch and other decorative materials mainly from bamboo.



Pastillas Wrappers

Pastillas of Bulacan is different from other pastillas in the country. It has a unique, colorful and intricately designed paper wrapper which is locally known as “pabalat or borlas de pastillas”.

Other Bulacan arts and crafts include fire crackers, and goldsmith.

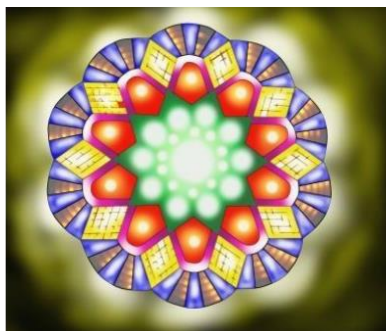


Kiping

*Kiping* is a traditional Filipino leaf-shaped wafer made from glutinous rice. It originated from the City of Lucban, Quezon. It is used to decorate houses during the Pahiyas Festival. It can be eaten grilled or fried and can be dipped in sugar, vinegar, or other sauce.



The Bicol Region is abundant not only in natural fibers of abaca and raffia but also in their own arts and crafts including baskets, bags, slippers, coin purses and other crafts. Their crafts designs are simple but colorful.



Giant Lantern

Giant lanterns of Pampanga are known for their special features. Before, giant lanterns of Pampanga uses papel de hapon for coverings but were then innovated by using colored plastics as a material for covering. In today's ages, Pampangenos use fiber glass and homemade paper for their lanterns. Every lantern has illuminated dancing lights that follow the beat of the music and are controlled by a rotor. Lanterns also come in different designs and geometric patterns. On the other hands, giant lanterns are created using steel frames and other locally available materials.

## ACCESSORIES AND BODY ORNAMENTATION



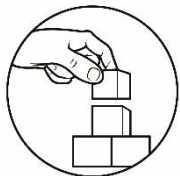
Batok

Kalinga's tattooing is a form of art that is usually covering the chest and arms. It is considered as a clothing and decorations of the Kalingas. *Batok* is a thousand – year tattooing tradition that uses indigenous materials like a charcoal mixed with water in a coconut shell, a thorn of a citrus tree as a needle, a bamboo thorn holder, and a bamboo used to tap it.



Kabayan Mummies

In Mountain Province the close examination of the Kabayan mummies reveal that they have body tattoos similar to patterns found in their textiles.



### ***What's More***

As a Filipino, it is good for us to know what arts and crafts are famous in a particular place. Match the pictogram below with the corresponding descriptions by writing the letter of the pictogram in the box beside the description.

1. Ilocano's handwoven fabric which comes from the root word "abel" meaning "to weave" and inabel literally means "woven".

A.



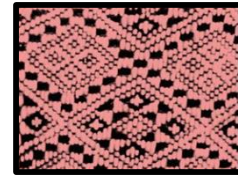

2. A Kalinga women clothing, which is wraparound skirt known as tapis in Tagalog. It is characterized by horizontal stripes bordered by decorated panels along the joins and edges.

B.



3. A belt used by the mothers after giving birth made by Gaddang weavers of Nueva Vizcaya.

C.



4. Unglazed earthen jars with small openings used for storage of water, rice grains, salt, brown sugar, local wine (basi) and bogoong (fermented fish).

D.



5. A smoothy woven mat from Bolinao, Pangasinan. It is made from buri or raffia leaves.

E.



6. A head gear used by the Ivatan women of Batanes that is used to protect them from the heat of the sun and rain.

F.



7. A colorful sheets of thin rice wafers used to decorate houses in Lucban, Quezon during Pahiyas Festival.

G.



8. Another form of art that is usually covering the chest and arms and it is considered as a clothing and decorations of the Kalingas

H.



9. . It has dancing lights controlled by a rotor inside it and has different designs using geometric patterns.

I.



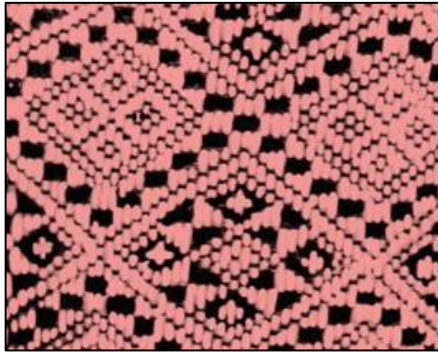
10.. It is a symbol of fertility, prosperity and love of Ifugao.

J.

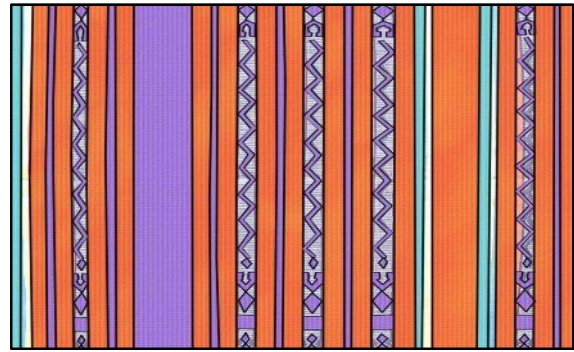


**Activity 2.1: Compare and Contrast**

Can you identify the similarities and differences of the textile of Ilocos from the textile of Cordillera Province? How about the textile of Cagayan Valley from the textile of Mountain Province? Compare and contrast the types of textile according to their patterns, designs, colors, and material used.



*Textile of Ilocos*

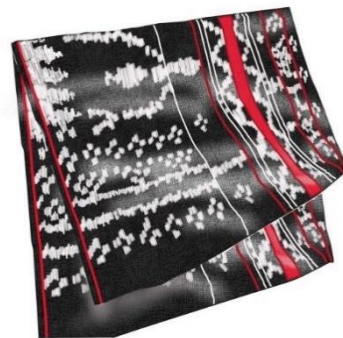


*Textile of Cordillera Province*

<b>Textile of Ilocos (Differences)</b>	<b>Textile of Ilocos and Cordillera Province (Commonalities)</b>	<b>Textile of Cordillera Province (Differences)</b>



*Textile of Cagayan Valley*



*Textile of Mountain Province*

<b>Textile of Cagayan Valley (Differences)</b>	<b>Textile of Cagayan Valley and Mountain Province (Commonalities)</b>	<b>Textile of Mountain Province (Differences)</b>

1. How did the Filipino artists express their artistic expressions in textiles?
2. In general, how can you describe their attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories, and body ornamentation?

Now that you have learned the different textiles, fabrics, tapestries, crafts, accessories and body ornamentations from different places of Luzon, you may now answer the following questions:

1. What did you discover about the different arts and crafts of Luzon?
2. How unique are the characteristics of attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories and body ornamentation of highlands and lowlands of Luzon?
3. How important are the different types of attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories and body ornamentation as part of our culture?



## ***What I Have Learned***

**My Reflections**

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## **Assessment**

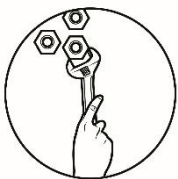
Directions: Choose the best possible answer. Write only the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. A dizzying weaving design of Ilocanos that represents the waves of the sea.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. binakol
  - D. inabel
2. A hand weaving technique of the Ilocanos that is produced using traditional wooden looms.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel
3. The southern Kalinga women's wrap-around skirt or tapis.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. binakol
  - D. inabel
4. A burial cloth woven by female elders of Mountain Province.
  - A. kadangyan
  - B. wanes
  - C. bakwat
  - D. calado
5. A clothes made by Gaddangs of Nueva Vizcaya, a belt used by mothers after giving birth.
  - A. kadangyan
  - B. wanes
  - C. bakwat
  - D. calado
6. A belt with designs composed of continuous zigzag patterns woven in double faced with braided warps that end as tassels.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel
7. It has a design that are inspired by natural elements: patterns that depict different landforms, the colors of nature and animals.
  - A. kain
  - B. ginaspalawanes
  - C. ikat
  - D. inabel

8. The word \_\_\_\_\_ of Ilocanos is literally means “woven”.
- kain
  - ginaspalawanes
  - ikat
  - inabel
9. It is an handwoven fabric made by Ilocanos which is more popularly known as “Abel Iloco”.
- kain
  - ginaspalawanes
  - ikat
  - inabel
10. Bontoc’s blanket and clothing. A fabric used in wanes, lufid and ginaspala wanes
- kain
  - siniwsiwan
  - ikat
  - inabel
11. Some of their textiles are reserved for use only during special occasions such as birthgiving, weddings, and harvesting.
- Tigguians
  - Kalingas
  - Bontoks
  - Gaddangs
12. An embroidered formal men's wear in the Philippines and it is the most versatile apparel on special occasions like weddings and formal affairs.
- Burda
  - Barong
  - Burdados
  - Gaddangs
13. Burnay (locally known as tapayan or banga) are earthenware jars crafted by a skillful potters with the use of potter’s wheel and kiln.
- labba
  - Buri
  - Burnay
  - lingling
14. A bowl-shaped coil basket of Kalinga that is made from finely split rattan and nito vine. It is use for carrying and storing rice or vegetables.
- labba
  - Buri
  - Burnay
  - lingling
15. A common ancient artifact symbolizing fertility, prosperity and love found in the Ifugao, Bontoc and other Cordillera regions of the northern Philippines.
- labba
  - Buri
  - Burnay
  - lingling



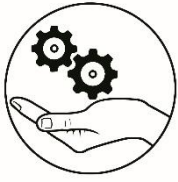
16. Traditional Filipino leaf-shaped wafer made from glutinous rice.
- A. vakul
  - B. vest
  - C. kiping
  - D. pastillas wrapper
17. It is locally known as “pabalat or borlas de pastillas”.
- A. vakul
  - B. vest
  - C. kiping
  - D. pastillas wrapper
18. The art of creating an entrance arch and other decorative materials mainly from bamboo.
- A. singkaban
  - B. vakul
  - C. kiping
  - D. vest
19. A headdress is the headgear for Ivatan women of Batanes that is used to protect them from the heat of the sun and rains.
- A. singkaban
  - B. vakul
  - C. kiping
  - D. vest
20. Worn by Ivatan men farmers that are made from the leaves of vuyavuy, a tree endemic to Batanes.
- A. singkaban
  - B. vakul
  - C. kiping
  - D. vest



## ***What I Can Do***

Observe your surroundings. Identify a local art in your area – an attire, fabric, tapestries, crafts, accessories, or body ornamentations. Choose a local art in your area and make a sketch of its design which will reflect the tradition and its functionality in your community/place. Write a five-sentence description about your artwork. Take a photo of your artwork and submit it to your facilitator through messenger, e-mail, or other media platforms.

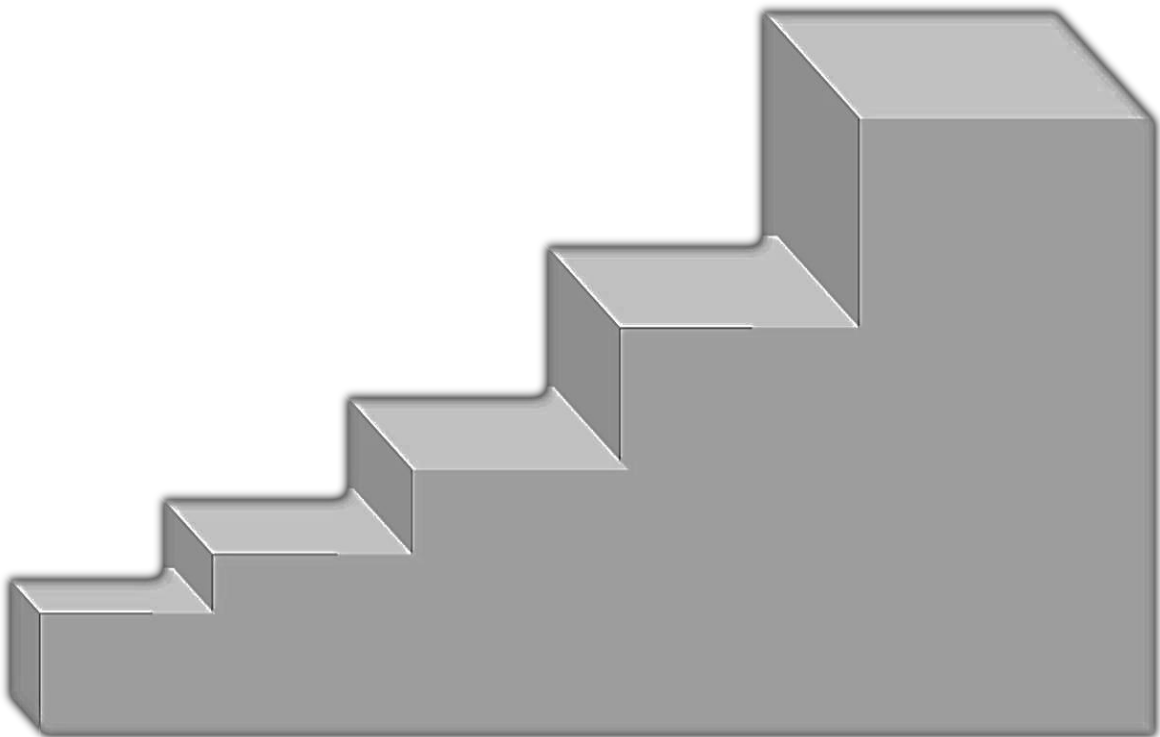
<b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>10 POINTS</b>	<b>8 POINTS</b>	<b>6 POINTS</b>	<b>4 POINTS</b>
Creativity	The artwork shows creativity with the following characteristics: a. Artworks contain an original design. b. Designs should not be copied from other learning resources. c. The artwork shows tradition and functionality.	The artwork shows creativity, however only 2 characteristics were achieved	The artwork shows creativity, however only 1 characteristic was achieved	The artwork shows creativity, however the said artwork does not meet the prescribed characteristics
Attractiveness/ Craftsmanship	The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship with the following characteristics: a. neatness b. look carefully planned c. the design obtained high level of difficulty and complexity	The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship, however, only 2 characteristics were met	The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship, however, only 1 characteristic was met	The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship, however, no characteristic was met
Timeliness	The artwork was submitted on the set schedule	The artwork was submitted one day beyond the set schedule	The artwork was submitted two days beyond the set schedule	The artwork was submitted three days beyond the set schedule

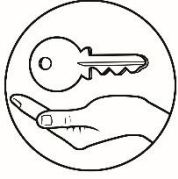


## ***Additional Activities***

### **Stairway to Learning**

Take a few moments to climb this flight of stairs in order for you to get to the stairway of learning. All you have to do is to gather your learning experiences together and fill in the staircases with the key concepts you learned in the previous sections of this module, arranged from simple to complex.





## **Answer Key**

**What's More**

1. C
2. E
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. G
7. H
8. F
9. J
10. I

**What's New**

1. Mickey Mouse
2. Sailor Moon
3. Popeye
4. Son Goku
5. Spongebob
6. Squarepants
16. Naruto

**What I Know / Assessment**

1. C	10. B
2. D	9. D
3. A	8. D
4. A	7. D
5. C	6. B
11. A	15. D
12. B	14. A
13. C	16. C
14. A	17. D
15. D	18. A
16. C	19. B
17. D	20. D
18. A	
19. B	
20. D	

## ***References***

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