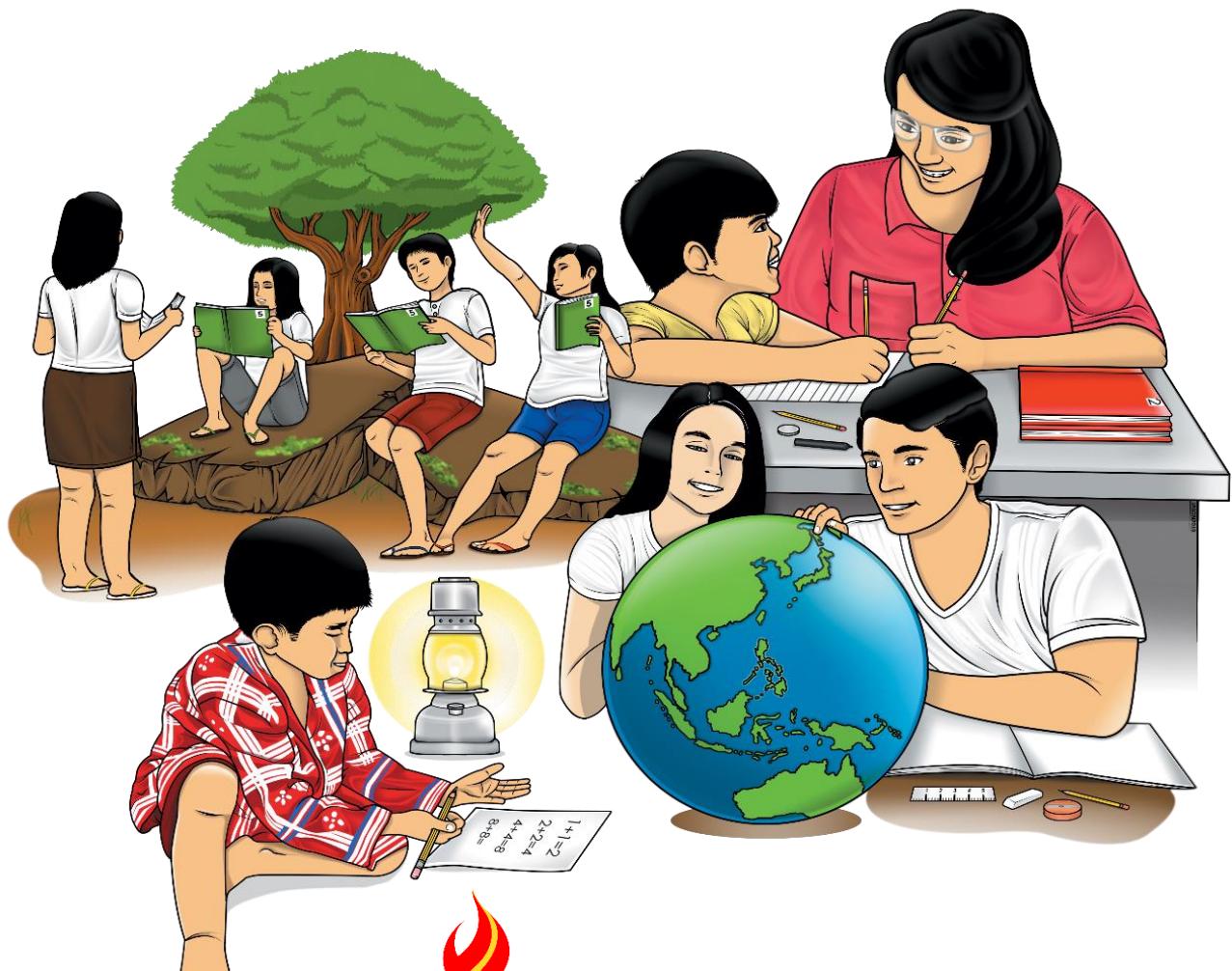


Arts

Quarter 2 – Module 4: Design, Form and Spirit of East Asian Artifacts and Objects



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 2 – Module 4: Design, Form and Spirit of East Asian Artifacts and Objects

First Edition, 2020

Republic Act 8293, Section 176 states that: No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this module are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Published by the Department of Education

Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones

Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

Development Team of the Module

Writer:	Maris B. Apole
Editors:	Paulita L. Vernal, Analiza T. Libago, Lenycres V. Libres Charito B. Cabug-os
Reviewers:	Cecilia M. Saclolo, Maricel A. Galve, Sarah May Mordeno, Delbert U. Dela Calzada, Elias G. Brina, Ponciano G. Alngog
Illustrators:	Stephany Bryan D. Itao, Arnel B. Mission
Layout Artist:	Ivan Paul V. Damalerio, James B. De Los Reyes
Management Team:	Francis Cesar B. Bringas, Isidro M. Biol, Jr., Maripaz F. Magno Josephine Chonie M. Obseñares, Bernard C. Abellana, Ma. Teresa M. Real Dominico P. Larong, Jr., Gemma C. Pullos, Dulcisima A. Corvera

Printed in the Philippines by

Department of Education – Caraga Region

Learning Resource Management Section (LRMS)

Office Address: J.P. Rosales Avenue, Butuan City, Philippines 8600

Tel. No.: (085) 342-8207

Telefax No.: (085) 342-5969

E-mail Address: caraga@deped.gov.ph

8

Arts

**Quarter 2 – Module 4:
Design, Form and Spirit of East
Asian Artifacts and Objects**



Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson. Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.

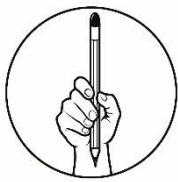


What I Need to Know

This module was designed and written for your benefit and convenience. It is here to help you to be more proficient in Arts. The scope of this module covers many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged following the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Incorporate the design, form and spirit of East Asian artifacts and objects to one's creation. **(A8PL-IIh-3)**



What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Why is kite important to Chinese?
 - A. because it helps in getting peace of mind
 - B. because it is used by Chinese military to mimic birds' natural flight to calculate and record wind reading which provides unique form of communication
 - C. because it symbolizes that Chinese has the capacity to make unique form of arts
 - D. because it shows that kite makers are talented individual
2. Which of the following statements describes Chinese palace style building?
 - A. It is a single-story rectangular style.
 - B. It is made up of complex phases of construction.
 - C. It is made up of concrete materials designed in a circular pattern.
 - D. It is made up of stone and bricks that patterned in a circular style.
3. Which of the following does kite represent?
 - A. It represents love for the Chinese cultures.
 - B. It represents freedom for the Chinese people.
 - C. It represents fictional characters, symbolic creatures and legendary figures.
 - D. It represents mythological characters, symbolic creatures and legendary figures.
4. Which of the following is true about figure painting of Chinese?
 - A. It shows figures that are either absent or of minor prominence that projects natural environment.
 - B. It is a close-up natural scene in which figures share equal prominence with the environment.
 - C. It is considered as the highest form of Chinese paintings.
 - D. It depicts historical events and scenes from courtly life which one or more figures are the main subject.
5. Which of the following best describes woodcut?
 - A. It is an image produced in a wooden block.
 - B. It is an art of Japan which uses paper and wooden block.
 - C. It is an artifact of Japan which presses against the sheet.
 - D. It is an image produced by carving a design into the face of a wooden block, then coating the design with ink and pressing it against a sheet.

6. Which of the following describes the composition of the Great Wall of China?
- A. Great Wall of China is composed of earth, stone and bricks which make a complex wall throughout Northern China.
 - B. Great Wall of China is composed of cement and sands mixed together to form complex walls.
 - C. Great Wall of China is made up of fixed materials that make up the wall strong.
 - D. Great Wall of China is composed of liquified molten rock materials coming from volcanic activity.
7. Which is true about Chinese art?
- A. It uses simple lines in crafting arts.
 - B. Artists are using linear focus in crafting arts.
 - C. It uses circular lines and wavy designs in crafting arts.
 - D. It has diagonal features which uses calligraphic way of crafting arts.
8. Which of the following describes that an image is produced by carving a design into the face of a wooden block, then coating the design with ink and pressing it against a sheet?
- A. murals
 - B. scrolls
 - C. woodcut
 - D. wood clay
9. What makes Great Wall of China special?
- A. It extends to the northern part of China.
 - B. The phases of construction make beauty to the wall.
 - C. The materials used in the construction were strong enough to hold the walls.
 - D. The complexity of the walls which protects China from the nomadic tribes of Steppe.
10. The central tradition of monumental Chinese architecture was called _____ and was used for all sorts of large-scale buildings.
- A. Chinese Architecture
 - B. Japan Architecture
 - C. Korean Architecture
 - D. Palace Architecture
11. What makes Chinese visual art distinctive?
- A. It is drawn through thick brush dipped in blue ink.
 - B. It naturally shows the culture and tradition of Chinese.
 - C. It has lines that are not found in other countries in East Asia.
 - D. It has a strong linear focus that conveyed primarily with thin, sharply-defined lines.

12. Which of the following statements is true about the roles of colors in Korean mask?

- A. Red, white and yellow indicates happy and victorious.
- B. Half Red and Half White mask symbolize the idea that the wearer has two fathers.
- C. Black, red, white and bright vibrant colors that help establish the age and race of the figure.
- D. Half violet and half green indicate that the character was born of an adulterous mother.

13. Why is landscape painting considered as the highest form of paintings in Chinese art?

- A. because it symbolizes Korean cultures and traditions
- B. because it serves as a site for constructing temples and buildings
- C. because it shows unique features and designs among all others
- D. because it has a quality that shows the connections of all Korean arts

14. Which of the following describes kite form and design?

- A. It originated from Japan.
- B. It is a form of an aircraft made of cloth.
- C. It symbolizes Chinese cultures and traditions.
- D. It is an assembled or joined aircraft that was traditionally made of silk or paper with a bowline and a resilient bamboo.

15. Why do Koreans wear masks during funerals?

- A. because they are afraid of the dead
- B. so that the dead will have peace in heaven
- C. so that the spirit of the dead will not come back
- D. because they believe that evil spirits will be vanished

Lesson 1

Design, Form and Spirit of East Asian Artifacts and Objects

East Asian Arts include China, Korea and Japan which has collectively shared cultural material and referred to as the East Asian civilization. However, East Asian arts was greatly influenced by Chinese civilization.



What's In

Southeast Asian Arts is essential to better understand the concepts on designs, form and spirit of East Asian artifacts and objects. So, what did you learn from the topic on Southeast Asian Arts? Let us check how much you learn from it by answering the activity below.

Activity 1: Scrambled Words

Directions. Arrange the following letters to reveal the hidden word. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

1. LAMIS : _____
2. MDSIIUHN : _____
3. PLUCSREUT : _____
4. BUDDMISH : _____
5. SEATTHOUS : _____



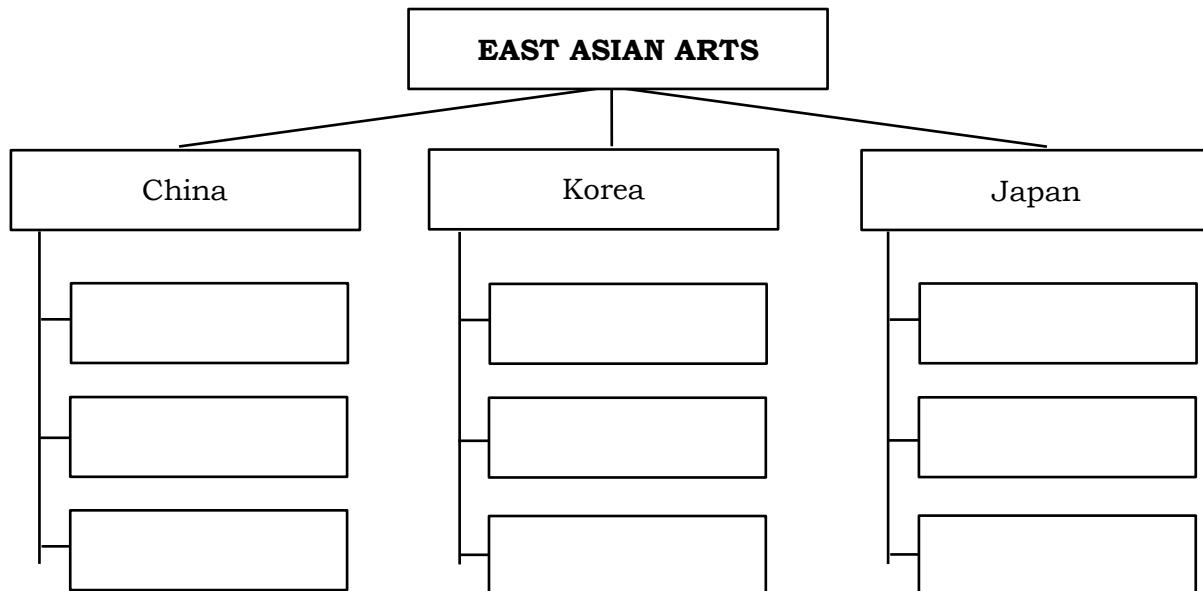
What's New

East Asian countries like China, Korea and Japan are integrated in terms of their artifacts and objects created.

Directions. Make a concept map using the words inside the big box. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

MASK MAKING	SONG CERAMICS
KUMADORI	GREAT WALL OF CHINA
KABUKI	HANAMUSUBI
MAEDEUP	PALACE ARCHITECTURE
MOUNTAIN AND WATER	

Concept Mapping



Processing Questions:

1. How did you find the activity?
2. Did you learn something from it?
3. What information have you known from the activity?



What is It

This lesson enables you to identify the different salient features of various particular arts and crafts of Southeast Asian countries. It provides you better understanding in the different characteristics shown in their designs, styles, techniques, characters and artworks.

Arts of China

Artists in Chinese visual art employs calligraphic skills, which involve the use of a dipped brush, to demonstrate the influence of Chinese painting's linear focus. The most distinguishing aspect of Chinese art is linear focus, which results in thin, strongly defined lines.

The dominant lineage of monumental Chinese architecture, on the other hand, is known as palace architecture, and it was employed for a variety of large-scale structures (e.g. palaces, administrative buildings, temples). Wood was the most common building material. A single-story rectangular hall is the basic shape of a Chinese palace structure. A raised foundation, a post-and-beam timber frame, a series of trusses (roof-supporting structures), a top of the frame, and a tiled roof are the four layers. The wooden frame's supports and beams are visible, contributing to the overall elegance of the structure.

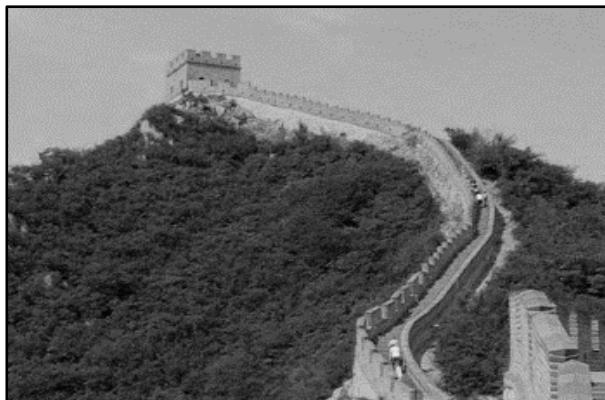


A Chinese pagoda

Source: study.com

It should be mentioned that Chinese architecture includes two distinct styles that are related to "palace architecture." The pagoda, which is essentially a tower with numerous tiers of eaves, is one example. The pagoda design was created by elongating the Indian stupa and combining it with palace construction by Chinese Buddhists. The majority of pagodas are Buddhist sanctuaries, but some have been built for secular purposes.

The Great Wall of China is the other unique type. The 'Great Wall,' made of soil, stone, and bricks, is actually a network of barriers that stretches thousands of miles throughout northern China. This complex, which was built in stages from late antiquity to the present era, served to safeguard China against nomadic steppe tribes.



The famous Great Wall of China

Source: chinatravel.com



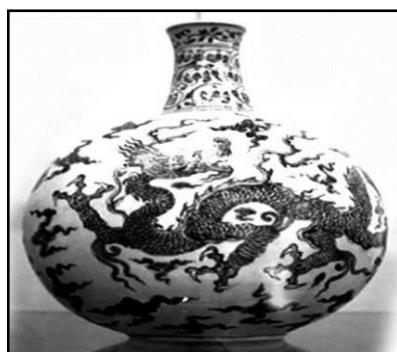
Chinese Kite

Source: chinahighlights.com

flight. The Chinese soldiers used their kites to transmit messages and measure distances in order to gather information on the vast army traveling across tough terrain. Mythological characters, symbolic creatures, and mythical beings are also represented by Chinese kites. Kites are a prominent emblem in the culture and traditions of the Chinese people.

Over the ages, Chinese kites have spread to many different places around the world. Plastic may now be used to make kites. Kites are flown for fun and to show off one's artistic abilities.

Ceramics were produced by Chinese dynasties, one of which is Song ceramics, which are known for its basic shapes and single color and are considered the classical peak of Chinese ceramics. Only blue-and-white Ming ceramics, the most famous style to emerge throughout the Ming dynasty, can match their fame.



Song Ceramics of Ancient China

Source: pinterest.ph

Sculpture is the most common type of ancient Chinese art that has survived. Two significant groupings of massive sculpture have been discovered, in addition to countless lesser sculptures.



Ancient Chinese bronze
ceremonial vessel
Source: britannica.com



Chinese ceremonial vessel
Source: britannica.com

The first category includes bronze ceremonial containers, which are cast bronze sculptures that are utilized in ceremonies (for example, food/drink dispensers and incense burners). The Terracotta Army, a collection of thousands of baked-clay figures discovered in an emperor's tomb, is the second group. Soldiers of all ranks and nationalities make up the army, whose figures are larger than life.

Chinese painting can be divided into three main types according to subject matter.

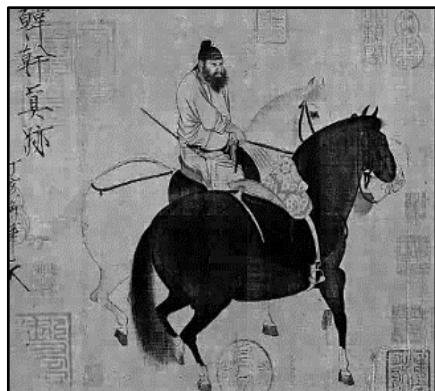


Figure painting, for example, illustrates historical events and situations from courtly life in which one or more persons are the central figures.

The Figure Painting of China
Source: britannica.com



Landscape painting, on the other hand, depicts figures that are either absent or of modest prominence amid a natural setting. Because it is used to construct temples and buildings, it is regarded as the highest form of painting.

Landscape painting of China
Source: britannica.com



The third kind, bird-and-flower painting, depicts a close-up natural scene in which figures (such as birds, insects, and fish) are given equal emphasis to the surrounding environment.

Bird and Flower Painting of China

Source: chinadaily.com.cn

Japanese Art

Architecture (palaces, temples), painting (scrolls, murals, screens), and sculpture (e.g., scrolls, murals, screens) were all kinds of art that flourished in China (e.g. bronze, wood, clay). These arts' styles in Japan are primarily based on Chinese models, but they have evolved into distinctively Japanese forms.

Only two regions in the globe have created the art of woodcut: Europe and East Asia. Woodcut flourished especially in Japan within the later region. Woodcut is a type of printing in which an image is created by cutting a design into the face of a wooden block, then inking it and pressing it against a sheet of paper. Both figure scenes and landscapes are shown in Japanese woodcuts, which are produced in either monochrome or (eventually) color.



Japanese woodcut
Source: [redbubble.com](https://www.redbubble.com)

Japan, like China, has its own unique make-up pattern for its actors. Kabuki Makeup is a type of Japanese face painting that interprets the players' roles through their facial expressions. There are two types of it:

1. Conventional make-up – which is used on the majority of actors
2. Kumadori makeup is used on both villains and heroes.

Kabuki makeup is made up of highly bold lines and forms, with colors that reflect different traits.

- dark red – passion or anger
- dark blue – depression or sadness
- pink – youth
- light green – calm
- black – fear
- purple – nobility

However, Hanamusubi, a Japanese knot tying technique, accentuates the braiding and focuses on the individual knots.

Korean Art

The Neolithic cultures of the Korean Peninsula, as well as archaeological evidence in the form of work stones and blades, suggested an exchange between East Asian and Chinese societies.

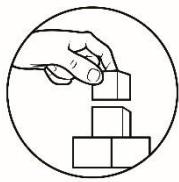
Koreans are famed for their masks, or tal, which have both religious and artistic elements. Koreans believe that wearing a mask at a burial will ward off evil spirits. It's also been used in theatre productions dating back to the prehistoric era. Masks were also utilized in shamanic rituals and maintained in temples where they were honored with offerings. Masks were used in elaborate dances and performances by the 12th century.

Decorative knot work in Korea is known as "Maedeup or Dorae" or double connecting knot, and is also known as Korean knot work or Korean knots.

The Roles of Colors in Korean Masks

1. black, red and white masks – bright and vibrant colors that help establish the age and race of the figure.
2. half red and half white mask – represents that the wearer has two fathers, Mr. Red and Mr. White.
3. dark-faced mask – indicates that the character was born of an adulterous mother.

Moving elements of some masks include winking or shifting eyes, as well as moving mouths. Black fabric is draped from the top of the mask over the wearer's head to resemble hair, adding to the masks' lifelike qualities.



What's More

Enrichment Activity

A. **Directions.** Match Column A with Column B. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet.

A.

1. woodcut
2. bird-flower painting
3. knot tying
4. dark faced mask
5. kabuki

B.

- A. It indicates the character was born of an adulterous mother.
- B. a form of printing where an image is produced by carving a design into the face of a wooden block, then coating the design with ink and pressing it against a sheet
- C. a face painting of Japan that interprets the role of an actor through facial expression
- D. Painting is a close-up natural scene in which figures share equal prominence with the environment.
- E. known as 'Maedeup' or called 'Dorae' or double connection knot

B. **Directions.** Write **T** if the statement is True, **F** if it is false and underline the word that makes it wrong and write the correct answer. Write your answers on a separate sheet.

1. Chinese visual art is considered distinctive because of its strong linear focus.
2. Kabuki does not show the role of actors through facial expression.
3. Japanese uses mask for theatre plays during prehistoric age.
4. Japanese woodcuts are produced in either monochrome or color.
5. The main subject of a landscape painting is not the natural environment; figures are neither absent nor of minor prominence.



What I Have Learned

Directions. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer/s taken from the word pool. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

Chinese painting

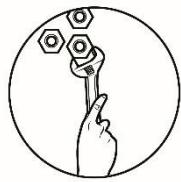
Hanamusubi

Shamanistics

Kite

Tal

1. Landscape painting was regarded as the highest form of _____.
2. A _____ is an assembled or joined aircraft that was traditionally made of silk or paper with a bowline and a resilient bamboo.
3. Korean masks, called _____, originated with religious meaning just like the masks of other countries which also have religious or artistic origins. Korea has a rich history of masks.
4. In Japan, knot tying is called _____. It emphasizes on braids and focuses on Individual knots.
5. Masks were also used for _____ rites and were kept within temples where they were honored with offerings.

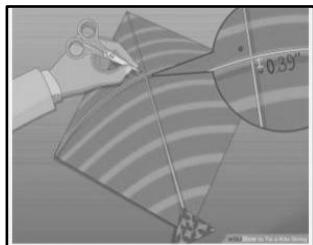


What I Can Do

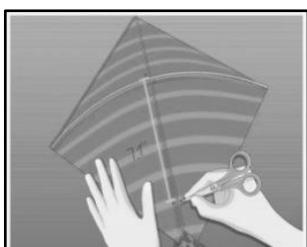
Activity 1: Kite Making

Chinese kite making spread all over the centuries in many different countries in the world thus influencing those countries to make their own version of kites.

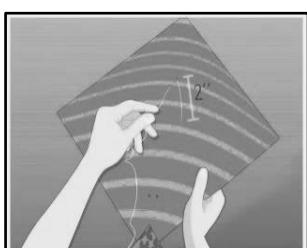
Directions. Based from what you have learned in Chinese Kite Making, assemble your own kite using local materials such as thread, cellophanes, broom stick or bamboo stick, rubber bands and string/nylon. Follow the procedures provided below.



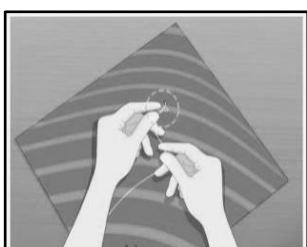
1. Pierce 2 holes opposite each other at the intersection of the kite sticks. On the back of the kite, there are two sticks. One of the sticks is vertical and the other is horizontal. Poke a small hole in the material of the kite, 1cm above the horizontal stick. Then, place another hole in the kite fabric diagonally opposite, 1cm below the horizontal stick.
2. Create 2 more holes 18 cm below the first holes. Measure 18cm below the intersection of the kite sticks. Then, make a small hole into the kite fabric either side of the vertical kite stick. Once again, make the holes about 1cm away from the kite stick.

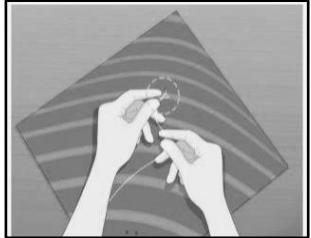


3. Fold a 2m piece of string in half. Purpose-made kite string or nylon works best for this activity, as it is able to withstand big gusts of wind. Fold the string to make it stronger and longer lasting.

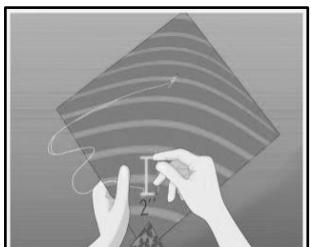


4. Insert the thread into the top hole and back through the hole below. Place the folded end of the thread about 5 cm through the top hole via front of the kite. Then, pull the thread back toward yourself via the diagonally opposite holes.

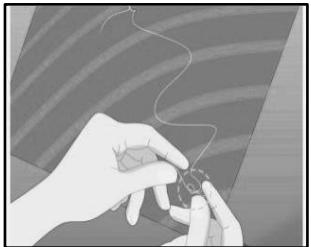




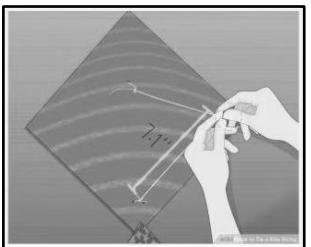
5. Double-knot the thread at the front of the kite. Hold the folded end of the string in 1 hand and the other of the string in your opposite hand. Then, cross the folded string over the other end of the string and push the folded end through the loop that you created. Pull both ends of the string tight to create the knot. Repeat this process once more to secure the double-knot.



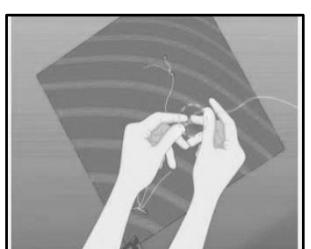
6. Thread the string through the bottom 2 holes. Push the long piece of string 5cm through 1 of the bottom holes on the kite. Don't pull the string tight instead leave it loose to create a loop. Then, thread the end of the string back/toward yourself through the other bottom hole.



7. Double-knot the string/nylon to secure it in place. Hold the 5cm section of the string in 1 hand and the loop in your other hand. Then, use the section of string to create a double-knot.



8. Tie a knot on the loop of string 18cm away from the holes. Hold the loop of string away from the kite. Measure 18cm from the holes up each piece of string and make a mark. Take both of these points and knot them together to create a smaller loop.



9. Knot a long length of string to the loop that you have created. This length of string is what you will use to fly the kite with. Take the end of the long string and double-knot to prevent the kite from coming loose.

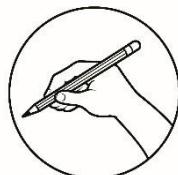
Source: [wikihow.com](http://www.wikihow.com)

Self-Assessment:

1. Did you enjoy making a kite?
2. Compared to the kite of China, how does your kite look like?

Rubrics

Category	Excellent (20 pts.)	Good (15 pts.)	Fair (10 pts.)	Poor (5 pts.)
Cleanliness	Students' output is very neat and clean.	Students' output is neat and clean.	Students' output is not that clean.	Students' output is not clean at all.
Creativity and workmanship	Student's output is very satisfying.	Student's output is satisfying.	Student's output is fair and has few errors.	Student's output is dull with lots of errors.
Relevance	Design and form is highly incorporated to Chinese Kite Making.	Design and form is incorporated to Chinese Kite Making.	Design and form is not incorporated to Chinese Kite Making.	Students' output has no relation to Chinese Kite Making.



Assessment

Directions. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which is true about Chinese art?
 - A. It uses simple lines in crafting arts.
 - B. Artists are using linear focus in crafting arts.
 - C. It uses circular lines and wavy designs in crafting arts.
 - D. It has diagonal features which uses calligraphic way of crafting arts.

2. Why do Koreans wear masks during funerals?
 - A. because they are afraid of the dead
 - B. so that the dead will have peace in heaven
 - C. so that the spirit of the dead will not come back
 - D. because they believe that evil spirits will be vanished

3. Why is kite important to Chinese?
 - A. because it helps in getting peace of mind
 - B. because it shows that kite makers are talented individual
 - C. because it symbolizes that Chinese has the capacity to make unique form of arts
 - D. because it is used by Chinese military to mimic birds' natural flight to calculate and record wind reading which provides unique form of communication

4. The central tradition of monumental Chinese architecture was called _____ and was used for all sorts of large-scale buildings.

A. Chinese Architecture C. Korean Architecture
B. Japan Architecture D. Palace Architecture

5. Which of the following describes Chinese palace style building?

A. It is a single-story rectangular style.
B. It is made up of complex phases of construction.
C. It is made up of concrete materials designed in a circular pattern.
D. It is made up of stone and bricks that patterned in a circular style.

6. Which of the following does kite represents?

A. It represents love for the Chinese cultures.
B. It represents freedom for the Chinese people.
C. It represents fictional characters, symbolic creatures and legendary figures.
D. It represents mythological characters, symbolic creatures and legendary figures.

7. Which of the following is true about figure painting of Chinese?

A. It is considered as the highest form of Chinese paintings.
B. It shows figures that are either absent or of minor prominence that projects natural environment.
C. It is a close-up natural scene in which figures share equal prominence with the environment.
D. It depicts historical events and scenes from courtly life which one or more figures are the main subject.

8. Which of the following best describes woodcut?

A. It is an image produced in a wooden block.
B. It is an art of Japan which uses paper and wooden block.
C. It is an artifact of Japan which presses against the sheet.
D. It is an image produced by carving a design into the face of a wooden block, then coating the design with ink and pressing it against a sheet.

9. Which of the following describes the composition of the Great Wall of China?

A. Great Wall of China is composed of earth, stone and bricks which makes complex walls throughout Northern China.
B. Great Wall of China is composed of cement and sands mixed together to form complex walls.
C. Great Wall of China is made up of fixed materials that make up the wall strong.
D. Great Wall of China is composed of liquified molten rock materials coming from volcanic activity.

10. What makes Chinese visual art distinctive?

- A. It is drawn through thick brush dipped in blue ink.
- B. It naturally shows the culture and tradition of Chinese.
- C. It has lines that are not found in other countries in East Asia.
- D. It has a strong linear focus that conveyed primarily with thin, sharply-defined lines.

11. Which of the following describes an image produced by carving a design into the face of a wooden block, then coating the design with ink and pressing it against a sheet?

- A. murals
- B. scrolls
- C. woodcut
- D. wood clay

12. What makes Great Wall of China special?

- A. It extends to the northern part of China.
- B. The phases of construction that makes beauty to the walls.
- C. The materials used in the construction were strong enough to hold the walls.
- D. the complexity of the walls which protects China from the nomadic tribes of Steppe

13. Which of the following describes kite form and design?

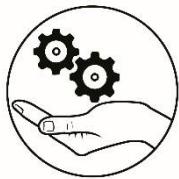
- A. It originated from Japan.
- B. It a form of an aircraft made of cloth.
- C. It symbolizes Chinese cultures and traditions.
- D. It is an assembled or joined aircraft that was traditionally made of silk or paper with a bowline and a resilient bamboo.

14. Which of the following statements is true about the roles of colors in Korean Mask?

- A. Red, white and yellow indicate happy and victorious.
- B. Half red and half white mask symbolize the idea that the wearer has two fathers.
- C. Black, red and white masks bright and vibrant colors help establish the age and race of the figure.
- D. Half violet and half green indicate that the character was born of an adulterous mother.

15. Why is landscape painting considered as the highest form of paintings in Chinese art?

- A. because it symbolizes Korean cultures and traditions
- B. because it shows unique features and designs among all others
- C. because it has a quality that shows the connections of all Korean arts
- D. because it serves as a site for constructing temples and buildings.



Additional Activities

Activity 1: Paint me a bird-flower!

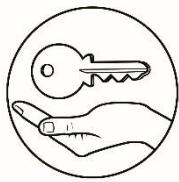
Directions. Using the materials listed below, make a bird-flower painting that is based from your local scenery. Be sure to follow the rubrics below as your guide in doing the task.

Materials:

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cardboard or any available material that can be used in painting
- pencil
- brush
- any coloring material (water color/paint)

Rubrics

Category	Excellent (40 pts.)	Good (30 pts.)	Fair (20 pts.)	Poor (10 pts.)
Cleanliness	Students' output is very neat and clean.	Students' output is neat and clean.	Students' output is not that clean.	Students' output is not clean at all.
Creativity and workmanship	Student's output is very satisfying.	Student's output is satisfying.	Student's output is fair and has few errors.	Student's output is dull with lots of errors.
Organization	Student's shows excellent usage of medium and develops thoroughly.	Student's shows correct usage of medium and develops thoroughly.	Student's shows exhibit poor usage of medium and develops thoroughly.	Student's do not exhibit correct usage of medium and develops thoroughly.



Answer Key

WHAT I KNOW		WHAT'S IN		WHAT'S MORE		WHAT I LEARNED	
1. B	A	1. Islam	2. Hinduism	A.	B.	1. Underline Correct Word	1. Chinese Painting
2. A	D	2. Sculpture	3. Sculpture			2. Kite	2. Kite
3. D	D	3. Buddhism	4. Buddhism			3. Taí	3. Taí
4. D	D	4. A	5. C			4. Hanamushi	4. Hanamushi
5. A	C	5. A	5. Southeast			5. Shamanistics	5. Shamanistics
6. B	B	6. C	6. D				
7. C	C	7. D	7. D				
8. C	D	8. D	8. D				
9. D	D	9. D	9. A				
10. D	D	10. D	10. D				
11. D	D	11. D	11. C				
12. B	B	12. F	12. F	does not does	does not does	12. D	12. D
13. B	B	13. F	13. F	Japanese	Koreans	13. D	13. D
14. D	D	14. T	14. T			14. B	14. B
15. D	D	15. F	15. F	not the	uses	15. D	15. D

References

Anido et. al., (2013). “Music and Arts 8 (Learning Module for Learners”. Published by Department of Education

“East Asian Visual Art”. Accessed June 20, 2020
<https://www.britannica.com/art/East-Asian-arts/The-visual-arts>

“East Asian Art” Accessed Jun 19, 2020
<https://www.britannica.com/art/East-Asian-arts>
<https://www.slideshare.net/elmerllames/east-asian-art-grade-8-k12-arts-topicsecond-quarter>

“Korean Art”, Accessed July 1, 2020
<https://sites.evergreen.edu/essentialingredients/wpcontent/uploads/sites/182/2016/03/korea-tsb1.pdf>

“Korean Art”, Accessed July 1, 2020
<https://www.metmuseum.org/media/files/learn/foreducators/publications-for-educators/korea.pdf>

“Chinese Kite Procedures”, Accessed September 20, 2020
Wikihow.com

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education - Bureau of Learning Resources (DepEd-BLR)

Ground Floor, Bonifacio Bldg., DepEd Complex
Meralco Avenue, Pasig City, Philippines 1600

Telefax: (632) 8634-1072; 8634-1054; 8631-4985

Email Address: blr.lrqad@deped.gov.ph * blr.lrpd@deped.gov.ph