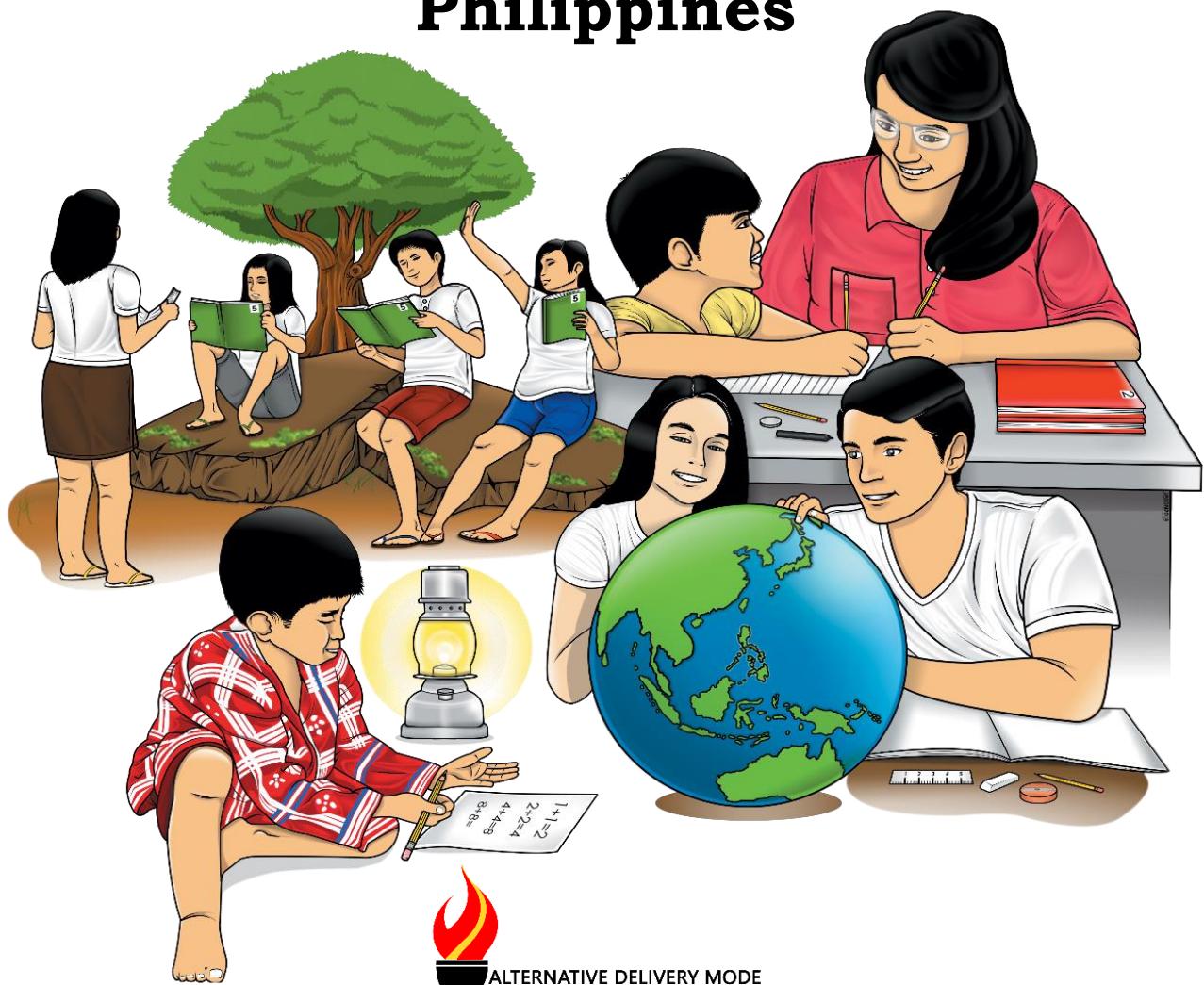


Arts

Quarter 4 – Module 7

The Relationship of Asian Theater Arts and Festivals to the Philippines



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 4 – Module 7: The Relationship of Asian Theater Arts and Festivals to the Philippines

First Edition, 2021

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Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones

Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

Development Team of the Module

Writers: Junel V. Bayogbog, Rowielyn B. Gonzales

Editors: Paulita L. Vernal, Lenycres V. Libres, Charito B. Cabug-os

Reviewer: Cecilia M. Saclolo

Illustrator: Stephen B. Gorgonio

Layout Artist: Ivan Paul V. Damalerio, Richie C. Blasabas

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

Dulcisia 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

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Arts

Quarter 4 – Module 7
The Relationship of Asian
Theater Arts and Festivals to the
Philippines

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.

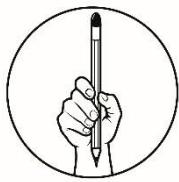


What I Need to Know

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:

Shows the relationship of the selected Asian Theater Arts and Festival and the festival in the Philippines in terms of form and reason for holding the celebration. **(A8PR-IVh-3)**



What I Know

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

1. Which is NOT true about the theater arts of Japan, China and Indonesia?
 - A. Kabuki, Peking Opera and Wayang Kulit are very popular in their respective countries.
 - B. Kabuki, Peking Opera and Wayang Kulit performances are performed with music using traditional musical instruments.
 - C. Kabuki, Peking Opera and Wayang Kulit are forms of entertainment.
 - D. Kabuki, Peking Opera and Wayang Kulit represent the country's beautiful tradition and cultural heritage.

2. What is the traditional dance, usually performed during the Lunar New Year Celebrations, that is based on a mythical creature believed by the Chinese people?

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Bali dance | C. Bird dance |
| B. Dragon dance | D. Snake dance |

3. What are the stories being told by the Indonesians in their shadow puppet theater show?
 - A. Biag ni Lam-ang
 - B. Florante at Laura
 - C. The Tale of the Heike
 - D. Ramayana and Mahabharata

4. What festival is believed to originate in an ancient practice of paying respects to the spirit of the waters?

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A. Yi Peng | C. Chiang Mai |
| B. Khom Fai | D. Loy Krathong |

5. What do you call a puppeteer that controls the Wayang Kulit in a shadow puppet play?

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. Kothak | C. Dalang |
| B. Gawang | D. Blencong |

6. What are the props that are always seen on stage during a Peking Opera performance?

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Bed and pillows | C. Drums and cymbals |
| B. Chairs and tables | D. Samurai and sticks |

7. Who is the teacher and presenter of Nang Talung of Thailand?
- A. Sida
 - C. Ramayana
 - B. Nang Yai
 - D. Nai Nang
8. This festival is characterized by the colorful attire of the female character in Kabuki Theater.
- A. Xingtou
 - C. Balinese costume
 - B. Kimono and obi
 - D. Baro at Saya
9. This festival is characterized by colorful and realistic Roman costumes, vividly painted masks and brightly-colored tunics.
- A. Moriones
 - C. Sinulog
 - B. Dinagyang
 - D. Kadayawan
10. Which of the following props CANNOT be seen in the Chinese Spring Festival?
- A. Colorful fans
 - C. Dragon puppets
 - B. Lanterns
 - D. Wayang Kulit
11. The Lunar New Year or the Spring festival are celebrated by people of Chinese descent in the Philippines. Which town in Manila is the center of these celebrations?
- A. Dangwa
 - C. Binondo
 - B. Tondo
 - D. Quiapo
12. What attire do men and children usually wear during the Lunar New Year or Spring Festival?
- A. Kimono
 - C. Balinese costume
 - B. Cheongsam
 - D. Xingtou
13. What are the props used to cast and project the Indonesian puppet plays?
- A. Tarpaulin and spotlight
 - B. Cotton screen and an oil lamp
 - C. Washi paper and lampshade
 - D. Transparent plastic and flashlight
14. Why is the Spring Festival considered the longest and most important festivity in the lunar calendar?
- A. because it starts from January and it marks the end of December
 - B. because it starts from spring season and it marks the end of winter season
 - C. because it starts from the first day of December and ends on the 15th day of January
 - D. because it starts from the Feast of Sacrifice and ends on the festival of breaking the fast

15. Why do the Ilonggos wear colorful costumes and headdresses during the Dinagyang Festival?

- A. to hide their real culture and passionate devotion
- B. to brag about their abundance and wealth
- C. to profit from their traditions and colorful history
- D. to showcase their rich heritage and fun-loving spirit

Lesson 1

The Relationship of Asian Theater Arts and Festivals into the Philippines

In this lesson, you will learn how selected Asian and Philippine festivals relate in terms of form and purpose. It will be helpful in making tasks and projects to enhance your skills and deepen your understanding and appreciation about the Theater Arts and Festivals in Asia.



In this module, we will learn about the features of selected festival/theatrical forms in Asia. Learning these concepts will be fun and exciting and will help us enhance our skills and appreciation about the arts and festivals of Asian countries.

So, are you ready students? Let's start!

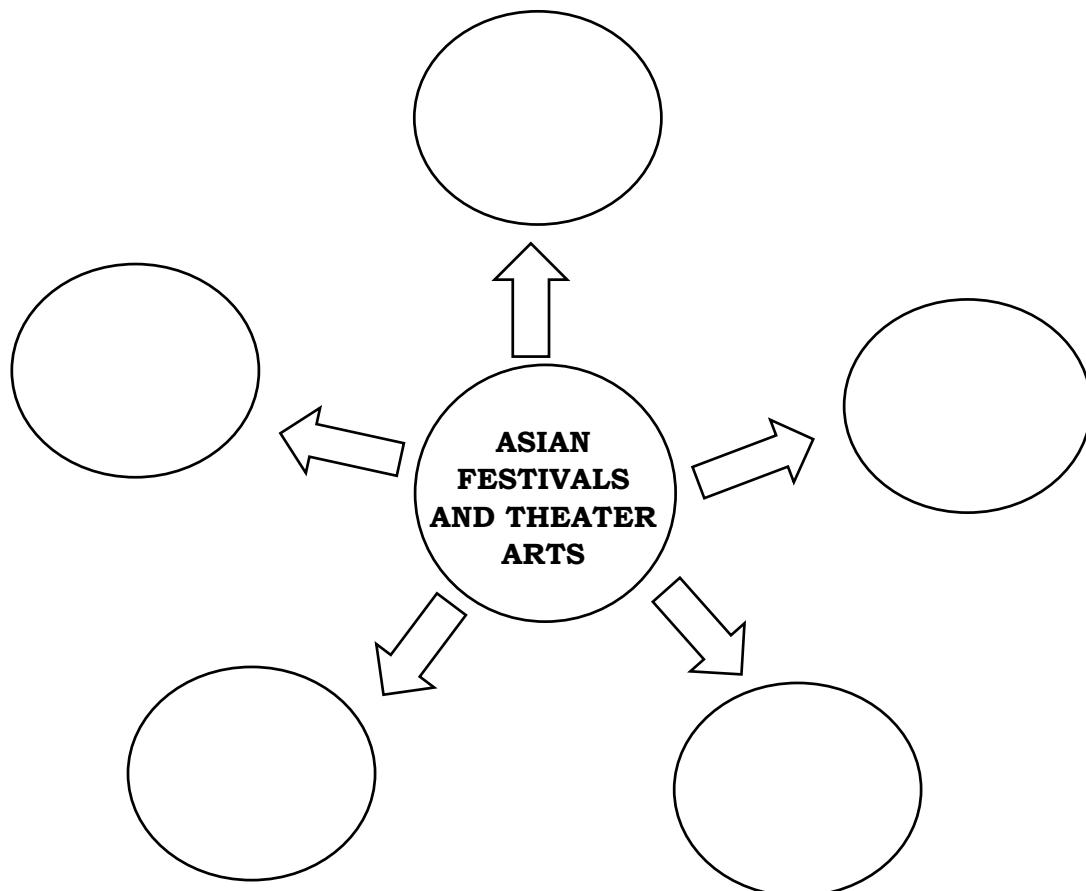


What's In

In this module, you will discover and learn the basic concepts, elements and principles of festivals and theater art forms in Asia.

Activity: Fill Me!

Directions: Fill in the diagram with words associated with the uniqueness of the selected Asian Theater Arts and Festivals.



Questions:

1. From the given words, how do you describe Asian Theater Arts and Festivals?
2. What do want to know about Asian Arts and Festivals?



What's New

There are many festivals and theatrical art forms celebrated in Asia. Most of them display traces of ancient beliefs and culture. Some of these festivals might be familiar to you.

Activity: Picture Presentation

Directions: The pictures below are different stages of musical plays. Can you help name the title of each play? Choose from the titles written inside the box and write your answers on the blank provided.

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Taiko Drum | Romeo and Juliet | Miss Saigon |
| Ibong Adarna | Florante at Laura | The King and I |
| Moriones | Loy Krathong | Kabuki |
| Sarsuela | Sky Lantern | Bali Dance |



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



10. _____

Sources: 1. www.roland.com/global/products/taiko-1/, 3. Zhao Yiping / Beijing Bureau of Culture, 4. Pinterest, 5. Yee Peng 2014 – Chiang Mai, Thailand, 6. Boboy Ramiro / theaterfansmanila.com, 7. cdn1.clickthecity.com/images/articles/content/5934b4f00c6955.97934566.jpg, 8. www.balitourismboard.org/bali_dance.html, 9. Tourism Authority of Thailand, 10. JP/Tyler Blodgett / thejakartapost.com "Wayang kulit: A story of shadows"



What is It

In this lesson, you will apply your knowledge and understanding of the similarities and differences of festivals and theater art forms of Asia into the Philippines.

THEATRICAL ARTS FORM

Peking Opera

Peking Opera is a traditional theatre arts form from China. Most of its stories come from Chinese history and legend. Traditional Peking Opera was denounced as 'feudalistic' and 'bourgeois' during the cultural revolution (1966-1976) and replaced with the revolutionary operas as a means of propaganda and indoctrination. After the cultural revolution, these transformations were largely undone. In recent years, Peking Opera has attempted numerous reforms, which include improving performance quality, adapting new performance elements and performing new and original plays have met with mixed success. It is sometimes described as the dance drama genre just like the Sarswela of the Philippines. Actors often wear make up to highlight their facial features. The art form emphasizes spectacle and athleticism. The performers utilize four main skills: song, speech, dance-acting and combat. They use very few props, will almost always have a table and at least one chair, which can be turned through convention into such diverse objects as a city wall, mountain or a bed. Whip and fans are commonly used as props of the play. Musicians are visible in front of the stage.

Kabuki Theater

Kabuki is a traditional Japanese dramatic form with highly stylized song, mime and dance performed only by male actors just like the Bodabil (vaudeville) of the Philippine theater in which it features a variety of musical numbers, comedic and dramatic skits and song and dance number.

Kabuki theater is known for its elaborate costumes and dynamic acting. Kabuki comes from the verb kabuku, meaning 'to slant or to sway' and is used to describe 'the people who were out of the extraordinary and preferred to dress in extravagant attire'. As an art form, Kabuki is characterized by colorful costumes, music, stylized performances and broad dramatic postures and gestures called *kata*. It features plots often derived from historic warriors and scholars. Common themes include honor, justice and order. It is separated into two main categories: Onna-gata refer to the female roles and Aragoto refer to male roles that are mostly main characters in a kabuki play because of its super stylized masculine, heroic style. The

female characters generally wear an elaborate kimono and obi. Pleated *hakuma* trousers are worn by characters of sexes.

Wayang Kulit

The art of Indonesia is permeated by a strong Hindu-Buddhist tradition due to the migration of Indian culture. Wayang Kulit is an ancient Indonesian art of shadow play defined by two dimensional puppets that are perhaps best known for enacting stories from the Hindu epics. The purpose of this art form is to educate its audience in moral and religious philosophy and to entertain just like the “Carillo,” the shadow puppetry of the Philippines in the 19th century. Lacy shadow images are projected on a linen screen with a coconut oil lamp or electric light. The *dalang* or shadow artist manipulates carved leather figures between the lamp and the screen to bring the shadows to life.

Nang Puppet Show

Shadow puppetry is one form of public entertainment in the south of Thailand. The shadow theatre is sometimes called Nang Yai or Nang Thalung. Nai Nang are the teachers and presentors of Nang Talung. The performances are normally accompanied by a combination of songs and chants. Shadow puppetry is used for the purpose of entertainment through performance, as sacred objects in rituals, as symbolic effigies in celebrations such as carnivals and as a catalyst for social and psychological change in transformative arts. Each shadow play figure is made from raw cowhide that has been dried and then cut into linen. The characters, such as gods and goddesses, kings and queens, magical figures and comedians, have a religious theme or contained an episode from the Ramayana epic just like the most famous Ibong Adarna of the Philippines.

Ibong Adarna

Ibong Adarna is a mythical story, formed in narrative song and poetry called korido and considered a big part of Philippine literature, usually studied as part of the secondary curriculum in the country. The author of this fantastic story still remains unknown and uncertain. Some said that the author was a Spanish who ruled the Philippines. During those times, Ibong Adarna was known as ‘Corrido at Buhay na Pinagdadaanan ng Tatlong Principeng Magcacapatid na Anac nang Haring Fernando at ng Reina Valeriana sa Caharian ng Berbania’. This amazing folklore is about love, sacrifice and fantasy. Ibong Adarna literally means ‘Adarna Bird’. The story centers about catching the mythical bird that possesses magical powers. The Adarna bird is so beautiful and could change in a lot of stunning forms. It is very much hard to catch. It knows a total of seven songs which could either enchant anyone to sleep, turn into stone or heal a deadly sickness, which is why the almost dying King Fernando of Berbania tasked his three sons to catch the magical bird. That’s where the story begins.

Sarswela

Sarswela or Zarzuela is a play with song and dances usually written in prose, depicting the peculiarity of romantic love among idealized Filipino characters that are often accompanied by topics of contemporary, social, political, economic or cultural issues for relevance and added interest. Zarzuelas are usually nationalistic in theme and plot and are showcased by actors and actresses wearing traditional attire, namely, Filipiniana, Barong Tagalog and other local wear in the conventional era. Delivered with songs and dances, the acts would seem like any other musical, but the Philippine sarswela depicts stories told in integrated local folklore, projected by the actor's characters in costumes and traditional Filipino inspired props.

Bodabil

Bodabil was a popular genre of entertainment in the Philippines. It featured a hodgepodge of musical numbers, short- form comedy and dramatic skits, and even magic acts, often staged inside the theaters of Manila. Bodabil proved the vehicle for the popularization of musical trends and musicians, performance genres and performers.

Carillo

Carillo is a shadow play and a form of dramatic entertainment performed during a town fiesta or on dark nights after harvest. This shadow play is made by projecting cardboard figures before a lamp against a white sheet. The figures are moved like marionettes whose dialogues are produced by some experts. The dialogues are drawn from a Corrido or Awit or some religious play interspersed with songs.

FESTIVALS

Spring/New Year Festival

Spring Festival is also known as Chinese New Year or more aptly, Lunar New Year. It is the most important traditional holiday in China, Vietnam, Tibet, South Korea and other Asian countries. Families gather for the annual reunion dinner known as 'Eve of Passing Year' and end the night with firecrackers to drive away bad luck so that good fortune, happiness, wealth and longevity enter their homes. The colorful dragon dancing on the streets accompanied by playing of the drums are also part of the celebration. The main objective of wearing traditional attire is to maintain their cultural identity. Cheongsams and qipaos are worn by women while men and children wear traditional Changshan. Meanwhile, Kadayawan Festival in the Philippines is related to the Spring Festival because Kadayawan Festival focuses on the thanksgiving for the gifts of nature, the wealth of culture and serenity of living.

Taiko Drum

Kodo conveys two meanings which are ‘Heartbeat’ and ‘Children of the drum’. It is a professional taiko drumming troupe. Musical pieces are based on the traditional rhythm of regional Japan. Its function has varied throughout history, ranging from communication, military action, theatrical accompaniment and religious ceremony to both festival and concert performances. In modern times, taiko has also played a central role in social movements for minorities both within and outside Japan. Uchite, the taiko drummer, can wear loose fitting happi (short coat), with an obi. Peasant events such as the rice harvests or dance festivals are celebrated with drums like many of the Philippine festivals where performers dance to the frantic beating of drums.

Balinese Dance

Balinese dances are a very ancient dance tradition that is part religious and artistic. This dance culture incorporates ancient Hindu traditions with drama that tell stories through dance and music. Dances can represent how the character from Hindu scripture fights demons and evil spirits. In Bali, there are various categories of dance such as the omnipresent Mahabharata and Ramayana. Balinese dance movement is accompanied by the gamelan, a musical ensemble. Multiple levels of articulations in the face, eyes, hands, arms, hips and feet are dominant in Balinese dances.

Sky Lantern (Yi Peng)

Thailand is the only country in Asia that was not conquered by western people. Thailand’s tradition of launching sky lanterns is known as Yi Peng or Khom Fai usually held on a full moon of the 2nd month of the Lanna lunar calendar. People usually make khomloi from a thin fabric, such as rice paper, to which a candle or fuel cell is attached. This event is about the launching of lanterns which are actually small hot air balloons. Each release of a sky lantern is a petition, small prayer or good wishes of the person who released the lantern. This tradition is similar to the Obando Fertility Rite in the Philippines wherein the devotees do the fertility street dance to beseech the three saints, San Pascua, Nuestra Senora de Salambao and Santa Clara for good fortune, a spouse, or most especially a child.

Loi Krathong

Loi literally means ‘to float’ while krathong refers to the ‘lotus-shaped receptacle’ which can float on water. The festival is believed to originate in an ancient practice of paying respect to the spirit of the waters.

Philippine Festivals

Festivals are delightful events for the Filipinos, since Filipinos are art-loving and fun-loving people. A huge part of our lives features festivities and celebrations. Through these events, Filipinos express their thanksgiving and celebration of blessings from God. They celebrate almost every aspect of their lives – from birthday celebrations to death anniversaries. Other festivals are geared towards cultural preservation and tourism.

Moriones

The Moriones is a costume worn by Marinduquenos on the western sides of Marinduque. This costume is worn during a week-long festival called the Moriones Festival. This festival is held during the Holy Week (last week of Lent – the 40-day period of fasting beginning on Ash Wednesday and ending on Saturday before Easter). Morion means 'mask' or 'visor', that covers the wearer's face, which is part of the medieval Roman armor worn in Biblical times. This festival is characterized by colorful and realistic Roman costumes, vividly painted masks and brightly colored tunics. It depicts the story of St. Longinus, the Roman centurion that miraculously gained his eyesight when his eye was hit by Jesus' blood when he stabbed Jesus beside his torso. This and the acting of being mean-tempered soldiers are all part of the festival's traditional experience.

Kadayawan Festival

The ritual of Kadayawan that is celebrated in Davao City, is a festival of thanksgiving for the gifts of nature, the wealth of culture and the bounties of harvest and serenity of living that is derived from the Dabawenyo word, 'madayaw' or good, valuable and superior in English. The festival is honored by displaying various farming implements, fruits, flowers, vegetables, rice and corn grains as tribute to the gods. Singing, dancing and offerings to their divine protectors are the highlights of this thanksgiving festival.

Obando Fertility Rite

The Obando Fertility Rite is a dance ritual and Catholic festival celebrated during May in Obando, Bulacan. Locals and pilgrims dressed in traditional costumes, dance and sing in the town's streets to honor and beseech Obando's three patron saints: San Pascual (Paschal Baylon), Santa Clara (Clare of Assisi) and Nuestra Señora de Salambao (Our Lady of Salambao). The fertility dance is both a festival and a prayerful appeal for devotees. Couples who are childless can take this occasion to appeal for heavenly intercession and dance to please the Virgin of Salambao.

Pahiyas Festival

The Pahiyas Festival is celebrated every 15th of the hot summer month of May. An extravagant and colorful affair in the quiet town of Lucban, held in honor of San Isidro Labrador. It is the traditional farmers' thanksgiving for a rich and bountiful harvest. The towns people prepare many things for this festival, among them is the all-important *kiping*. These are leaf-shaped, multi-colored rice-paste wafers used to decorate their houses with, along with agricultural produce like fruits, vegetables and flowers. This visual representation of the festival has garnered international recognition.

Ati-atihan Festival

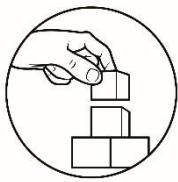
The Ati-atihan is a festival in honor of the Santo Niño and is celebrated by rejoicing and energetic merriment via street dancing. The name means 'make believe Atis'. The festival is also named after the Ati, the indigenous natives of the island. It is famous for being the wildest among the Filipino fiestas. This festival is very similar to the Carnival celebration in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil with its elaborate attires and uninhibited dancing to the frantic beating drums.

Sinulog

The City of Cebu is known for its lechon, dried mangoes and the Sinulog Festival. The native dance of Sinulog commemorates the acceptance of the Filipino people of Christianity, more specifically, Catholicism, to replace their belief of animalism. The word 'sulog' means river current, which pertains to the dance steps being similar to a river's push and pull current. On the last day of the Sinulog Festival, a water parade or a 'fluvial procession' is held. A pump boat is decorated with flowers and candles to honor the Sto. Niño riding on it. People lavish the boat with many ornaments and designs, bringing to life the joy of embracing the ritual of the festival.

Dinagyang Festival

The Iloilo Dinagyang Festival is a showcase of the rich heritage, colorful history, passionate devotion and fun-loving spirit of the Ilonggo people. The festival traces its roots as a thanksgiving celebration in honor of Señor Santo Niño, the child Jesus. The root word 'dagyang' which means 'to make happy', that's why colorful costumes and headdresses are made to represent this celebration full of joy and wonder and to create happy memories for all who are participating and watching. Warriors are dressed in colorful Aeta costumes and are made to dance rhythmically and to perform various complicated formations to the thunderous beat of the drums.



What's More

In this unit you learn about the different Asian festivals and theatrical art forms.

Enrichment Activity

Directions: Read and analyze carefully the statements, write **A** if the statement is correct; **D** if it is incorrect. If it is incorrect write the correct answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

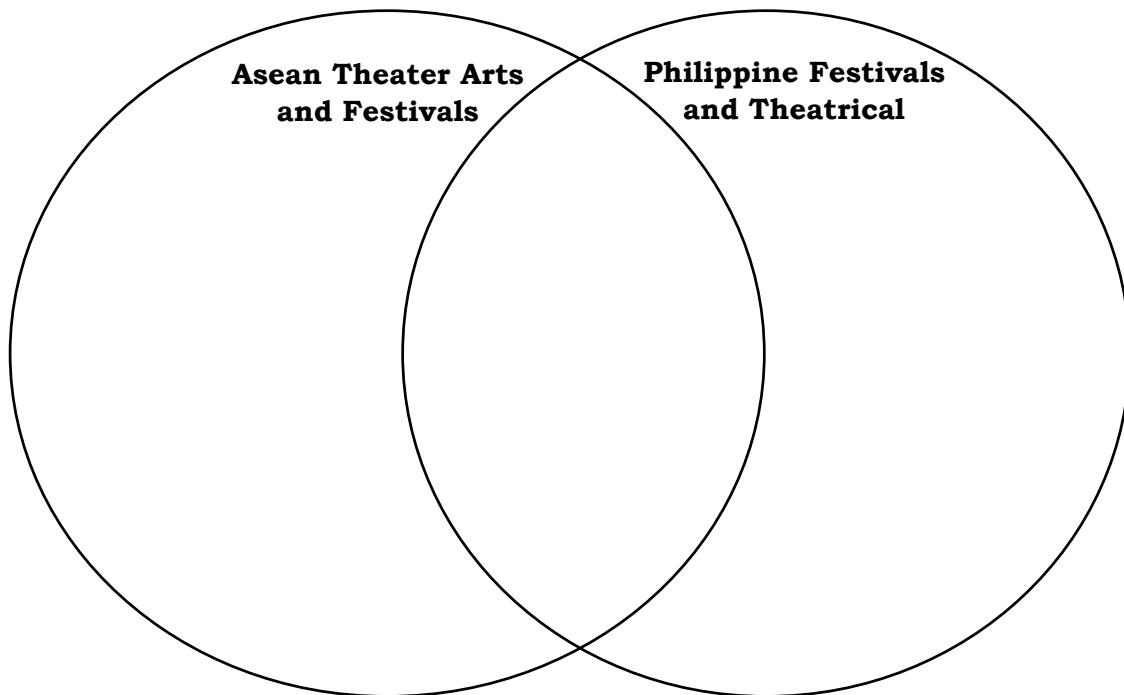
- _____ 1. Moriones is a festival characterized by colorful and realistic Roman costumes.
- _____ 2. Peking Opera is based on Chinese history, folklore and contemporary life.
- _____ 3. The shadow artist who manipulates carved leather figure between the lamp and the screen to bring the shadows to life is called dalang.
- _____ 4. The colored lion dancing on the streets accompanied by playing of the drums is also part of the Spring Festival.
- _____ 5. Kodo means drum's beat.
- _____ 6. The two epics featured in Balinese dances are the Mahabharata and the Ramayana.
- _____ 7. Thais launch hot-balloon lanterns for sending away misfortune and bad luck.
- _____ 8. Peng is a festival in Thailand to honor the goddess of water.
- _____ 9. Ibong Adarna is a Philippine mythical story, formed in narrative song and poetry called corridor.
- _____ 10. Kabuki is a traditional Japanese drama with highly stylized song, mime and dance and performed only by female actors.
- _____ 11. The root word 'sulog' means 'to make happy'.
- _____ 12. The Obando Fertility Rite is both a festival and a prayerful appeal.
- _____ 13. Dance drama is considered as the ancient art form of storytelling and entertainment.
- _____ 14. Dance drama is performed through dance movements, frequently with dialogue or sometimes, even singing.
- _____ 15. Kadayawan is a festival of thanksgiving for the gifts of nature, the wealth of culture and the bounties of harvest and serenity of living.

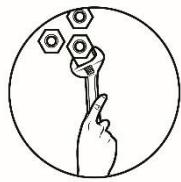


What I Have Learned

In this unit you will understand how Asian people live with art and how they developed ways of employing art into their lives.

Directions. Answer the following Venn Diagram. Write their differences on each side of the diagram and in the center write also their similarities. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.





What I Can Do

Art plays a significant role in the daily lives and activities of the people of Asia. Resourcefulness and clarity are keys to successful art activities.

Activity 1: Loi Krathong Making

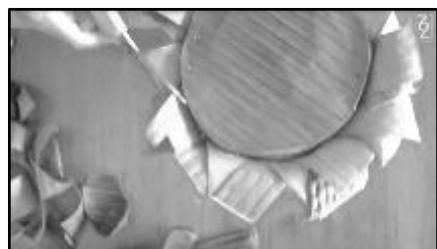
Materials:

- 20-40 pcs of flowers
- banana trunk
- banana leaves
- candle

Procedures:



1. Cut or slice a banana trunk. This will be the krathong's base.
2. Attach some leaves of banana around the sliced banana trunk. Make sure that the leaves are pointing upward. Use small pins to hold the leaves into place.
3. Attach another layer of banana leaves onto the sliced banana trunk. This time, have the leaves appear alternatively with the first layer.



4. Cut the lower parts of the banana leaves. Perform this process within the bottom surface of the sliced banana trunk.
5. Polish the other side of the sliced banana trunk. This step will make the krathong appear clean.

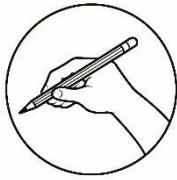


6. Beautify your krathong. Embed some flowers into it. You can attach these pieces of flowers by pricking them into half with small toothpicks. Attach flowers until only a small space is left to where you can place candle sticks.
7. Finish the loi krathong boat by placing a small candle, flowers, incense, and some coins. Let the loi krathong float freely on the river's associated with letting go of anger, grudges, and other feelings.

All images under this activity courtesy of YouTube.

Rubrics

| Category | Excellent (5 pts.) | Good (4 pts.) | Fair (3 pts.) | Poor (2 pts.) | Rating |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---------------|
| Following Directions | Followed the directions correctly. | Followed most of the directions. | Followed some of the directions. | Did not follow the directions. | |
| Creativity and Workmanship | Student's output is very creative and tidy. | Student's output is good and tidy. | Student's output is fair and has few errors. | Student's output is dull with lots of errors. | |
| Pattern | Pattern of selected Asian culture is well defined and used from beginning to end. | Pattern of selected Asian culture is visible but clearly defined. | Pattern of selected Asian culture is somewhat visible but not continuous. | There is no visible pattern of selected Asian culture. | |



Assessment

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

1. What are the stories being used by the Indonesians in their shadow puppet theater show?
 - A. Biag ni Lam-ang
 - B. Florante at Laura
 - C. The Tale of the Heike
 - D. Ramayana and Mahabharata
2. What do you call the puppeteer that controls the Wayang Kulit in a shadow puppet play?
 - A. Kothak
 - B. Gawang
 - C. Dalang
 - D. Blencong
3. What are the props that are always seen on the stage of a Peking Opera performance?
 - A. Bed and pillows
 - B. Chairs and tables
 - C. Drums and cymbals
 - D. Samurai and sticks
4. Who is the teacher and presenter of Nang Talung of Thailand?
 - A. Sida
 - B. Nang Yai
 - C. Ramayana
 - D. Nai Nang
5. Which of the following is the costume of the female character in Kabuki Theater?
 - A. Xingtou
 - B. Kimono and obi
 - C. Balinese costume
 - D. Baro at saya
6. What are the props used to cast and project the Indonesian puppet plays?
 - A. Cotton screen and an oil lamp
 - B. Japanese paper and lampshade
 - C. Tarpaulin and spotlight
 - D. Transparent plastic and flashlight

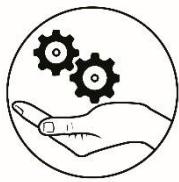
7. Which is NOT true about the theater arts of Japan, China and Indonesia?
- A. Kabuki, Peking Opera and Wayang Kulit are very popular in their respective country.
 - B. Kabuki, Peking Opera and Wayang Kulit are accompanied with their music and musical instruments.
 - C. Kabuki, Peking Opera and Wayang Kulit represent the country's beautiful tradition and cultural heritage.
 - D. Kabuki, Peking Opera and Wayang Kulit are forms of entertainment.
8. Why is spring festival considered the longest and most important festivity in the Chinese calendar?
- A. because it starts from January and it marks the end of December
 - B. because it starts from the spring season and it marks the end of the winter season
 - C. because it starts from the first day of December and ends on the 15th day of January
 - D. because it starts from July 21, 2020 and ends on May 12, 2020
9. Why do Ilonggos wear colorful costumes and headdresses during the Dinagyang Festival?
- A. to hide their real culture and passionate devotion
 - B. to brag about their abundance and wealth
 - C. to profit from their traditions and colorful history
 - D. to showcase their rich heritage and fun-loving spirit
10. The Lunar New Year or the Spring festival are celebrated by people of Chinese descent in the Philippines. Which town in Manila is the center of these celebrations?
- A. Dangwa
 - B. Tondo
 - C. Binondo
 - D. Quiapo
11. What attire do men and children usually wear during the Lunar New Year or Spring Festival?
- A. Kimono
 - B. Cheongsam
 - C. Balinese costume
 - D. Xingtou
12. What is the traditional dance, usually performed during the Lunar New Year Celebrations, that is based on a mythical creature believed by the Chinese people?
- A. Bali dance
 - B. Dragon dance
 - C. Bird dance
 - D. Snake dance
13. What festival is believed to originate in an ancient practice of paring respect to the spirit of the waters?
- A. Yi Peng
 - B. Khom Fai
 - C. Chiang Mai
 - D. Loy Krathong

14. This festival is characterized by colorful and realistic Roman costumes, vividly painted masks and brightly colored tunics.

- A. Moriones
- B. Dinagyang
- C. Sinulog
- D. Kadayawan

15. Which of the following props CANNOT be seen in the Chinese Spring Festival?

- A. colorful fans
- B. lanterns
- C. Dragon Puppets
- D. Wayang Kulit



Additional Activities

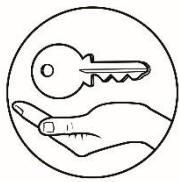
Directions: Write a journal of what you have learned in the lessons of this module. Write it on a separate sheet of paper or in your journal notebook.

| | |
|--|--|
| MY JOURNAL ENTRY | |
| Date: _____ | |
| Topic: _____ | |
| What important lessons have I gained in this module? | What do I feel upon my trip through this module? |
| [Four blank lines for writing] | [Four blank lines for writing] |
| <i>Name and Signature of Learner</i> | <i>Name and Signature of Facilitator</i> |



Notes to the Learner

If you find it difficult to express yourself in English language, you can answer this activity “My Journal Entry” in Tagalog language or your own vernacular language. So do not worry, just take it easy! Happy learning!



Answer Key

| WHAT I KNOW | WHAT'S NEW | WHAT'S MORE | ASSESSMENT |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. D | 1. Taiko Drum | 1. A | 1. D |
| 2. B | 2. FloraNte at Laura | 2. A | 2. C |
| 3. D | 3. Wavyang Kult | 3. A | 3. B |
| 4. D | 4. Moriones | 4. DA, Dragon | 4. D |
| 5. C | 5. Sky Lantem | 5. DA, heartbeat | 5. B |
| 6. B | 6. Ibong Adarna | 6. A | 6. A |
| 7. D | 7. Sarswela | 7. A | 7. C |
| 8. A | 8. Baali Dance | 8. B | 8. B |
| 9. D | 9. Loi Krathong | 9. C | 9. D |
| 10. C | 10. Kabuki | 10. D | 10. C |
| 11. B | 11. D, DaGyang | 11. B | 11. B |
| 12. A | 12. A, Shadow Puppetry | 12. B | 12. A |
| 13. D | 13. D, Shadow Puppetry | 13. D | 13. D |
| 14. A | | | 14. A |
| 15. A | | | 15. A |

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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