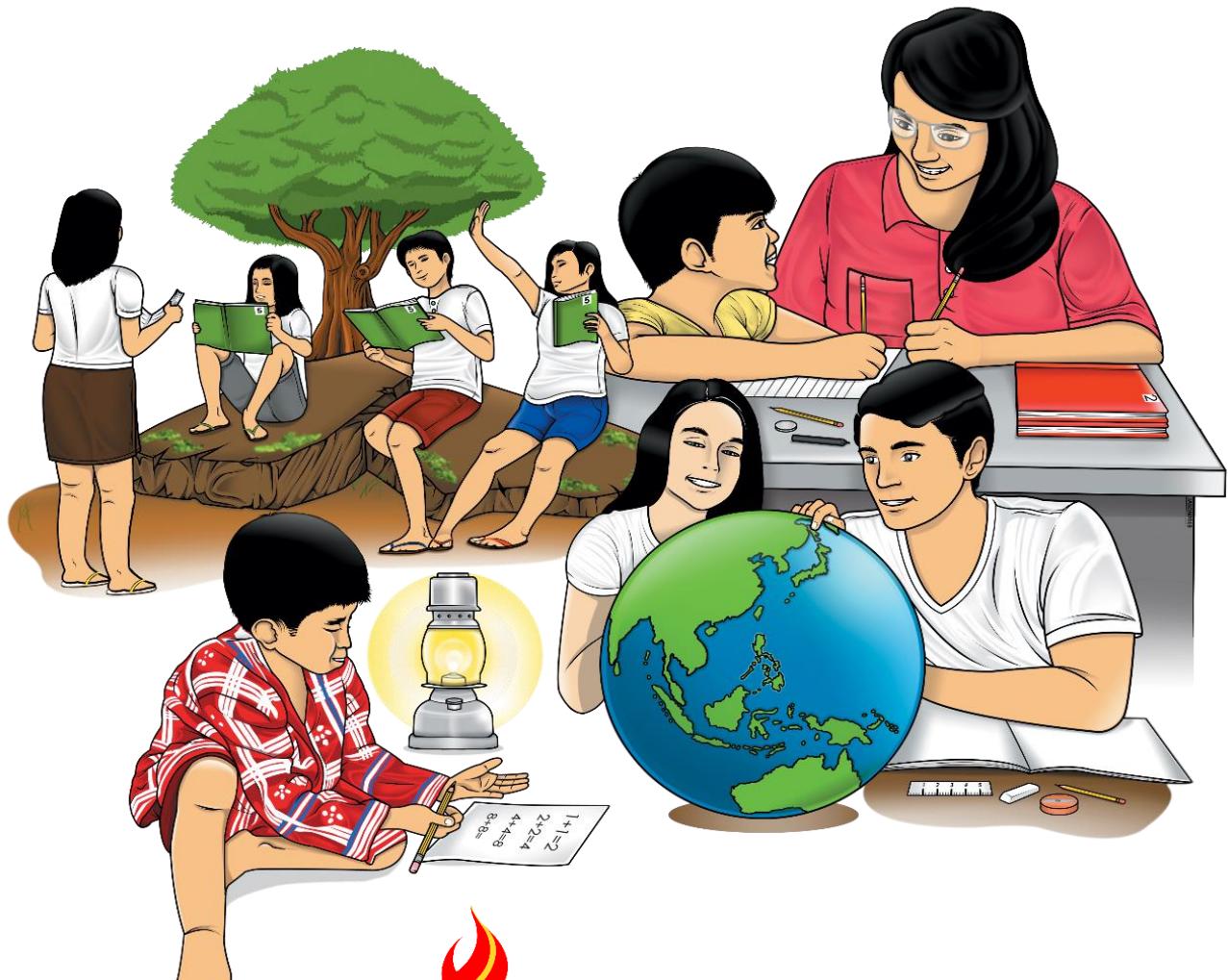


# Arts

## Quarter 2 – Module 6:

### Local Creation and Traditions/ History of a Community for One's Artwork



**Arts – Grade 8****Alternative Delivery Mode****Quarter 2 – Module 6: Local Creation and Traditions/History of a Community for One's Artwork!****First Edition, 2020**

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# **Arts**

**Quarter 2 – Module 6:  
Local Creation and Traditions/ History  
of a Community for One's Artwork**



# **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.

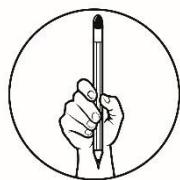


## ***What I Need to Know***

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. Create craft that can be locally assembled by local materials guided by local traditional techniques (e.g., gong-bi, ikat). **(A8PR-IIc-e-1)**
  2. Derive elements from a tradition/history of a community for one's artwork. **(A8PR-IIf-2)**



## *What I Know*

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

4. Japanese used monochrome ink in painting. This technique was first developed in China during the Sung Dynasty. Who brought this technique to Japan?

  - A. Christians
  - B. Muslims
  - C. Shintoists
  - D. Zen Buddhists

5. In what period was painting started?

  - A. Ancient period
  - B. Prehistoric period
  - C. Middle Age period
  - D. Modern Age period

6. Why do East Asian arts and crafts play a very important role in their culture?

  - A. because of wide variety of arts and crafts
  - B. because of its excellent workmanship
  - C. because of its unique styles and forms
  - D. all of the above

7. Why is make-up essential to East Asian theatrical forms?

  - A. because it increases effects to the performance
  - B. because it signifies moods and personalities
  - C. because it portrays character and personification
  - D. all of the above

8. What is the first step of makeup in Kabuki drama?

  - A. Apply oils and waxes.
  - B. Apply white powder made of rice.
  - C. Paint red and black lines to the eyes and mouth.
  - D. none of the above

9. In Kabuki drama, which color symbolizes youth or cheerfulness?

  - A. black
  - B. dark red
  - C. pink
  - D. purple

10. Korean masks are called tal. These masks come with black cloth attached to the sides. Why is this done?

  - A. to cover the back of the head and to stimulate black hair
  - B. to add more intricate design of the mask
  - C. to serve as towel of the wearer's back
  - D. all of the above

11. Where are the early paintings drawn?

  - A. on the walls of caves and stones
  - B. on the walls of the Great Wall of China
  - C. in the early houses of Asian people
  - D. none of the above

12.What are the usual themes of the early paintings?

- A. Chinese zodiac animals
- B. fish and dolls
- C. flowers and plants
- D. people and animals

13.What East Asian country has usually a subject of painting of narrative scenes crowded with figures and details?

- A. China
- B. Japan
- C. Korea
- D. Philippines

14.Why do East Asian countries emphasize the use of wood in their architecture?

- A. because it makes their houses artful
- B. because it attracts good luck and drives away evil spirits
- C. because of its durability
- D. all of the above

15.Red color is prevalent in different East Asian arts. Why is this so?

- A. because it signifies bravery and valor
- B. because it signifies good luck
- C. because it signifies uprightness and valor
- D. all of the above

# **Lesson 1**

## **Local Creation and Traditions/History of a Community for One's Artwork**

The lesson in this module will let you explore the beauty of crafts that are locally made with local traditional techniques of East Asian countries particularly China, Japan and Korea.



### **What's In**

During the first quarter, we have learned about silk weaving in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia and batik in Malaysia and Singapore. Silkworm is cultivated by Thai farmers to produce silk. Today, Thai silk making is one of the finest arts in the world because of its unique process and patterns and colors. Cambodian weaving used ikat technique in their textiles. They use natural dye from insect nest, indigo, prohut bark and ebony bark. Vietnam produces golden thread silk.

Same as Thailand, Vietnam also produces silk from silkworms. Some of their well-known fabrics are: Shantung taffeta, Bengaline weave and Ebony satin. Unlike Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore produce fabric known as batik. This came from an Indonesian-Malay word ‘titik’ means point, dot or drop. This is the process of dyeing the cloth using the resist technique. Malaysian batik motif is associated with leaves and flowers and seldom uses human and animal because Islam standard prohibits the use of it. Batik designs are categorized into two: geometric motifs and free form.

Nowadays, batik design depends on the creativity of the designers. Batik are produced either hand painted or block printed. Singapore is also well-known for its statue, the Merlion.

## Activity: Discover Me

**Directions:** Match the artworks in column A with its country of origin in column B. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

### A

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Wau kite
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Sihn skirt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Bul'ul
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Merlion
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Wayang Kulit

### B

- A. Philippines
- B. Malaysia
- C. Indonesia
- D. Laos
- E. Singapore



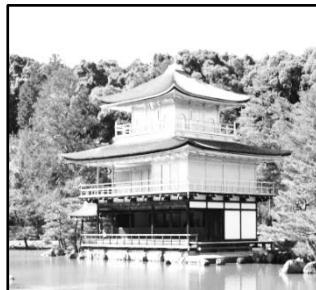
## What's New

**Directions:** Identify the type of art in each of the following images. If it's a painting, write **P**, if it's architecture write **A**, and write **BA** if it's a body accessory. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.





## What is It

What are the traditional arts and crafts of East Asia? The traditional arts and crafts of East Asian countries draw on its heritage and culture.

Countries in East Asia are rich in culture and traditions. Even local crafts are created based on their traditional techniques. Among these are painting and weaving.

### **Painting of East Asia**

Painting started from prehistoric period. Early paintings were people and animals that were drawn on the walls of caves and stones. In East Asia, painting is an old type of art which is as old as the civilization of China. East Asian countries continued to influence each other's production of arts over the centuries.

The objects or items that are usually put into paintings of East Asian countries are the following:

<b>Country</b>	<b>Paintings, Subjects or Themes</b>	
China	1. Flowers and birds 2. Landscapes 3. Palaces and temples	4. Human figures 5. Animals 6. Bamboos and stones
Japan	1. Scenes from everyday life 2. Narrative scenes crowded with figures and details	
Korea	1. Landscape paintings 2. Minhwa (the traditional folk painting) 3. Four gracious plants (plum blossoms, orchids or wild orchids, chrysanthemums, and bamboo) 4. Bamboo 5. Portraits	

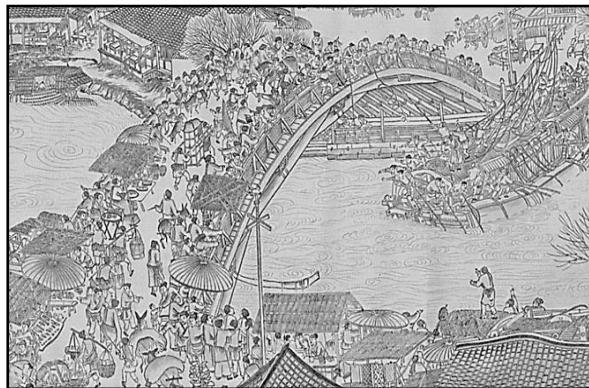
### **Gong-bi**

Gong-bi is an ancient form of painting. It came from the Chinese word 'gong jin' which means 'tidy' (meticulous brush craftsmanship). This technique uses highly detailed brush strokes. Gong-bi originated in the forbidden city of Beijing, China. It was in Sung Dynasty where gong-bi Hua painting style has much flourished and reached its highest point in Chinese history.

## **Suiboku-ga (Japanese Painting Style)**

Suiboku-ga or Sumi-e is a monochrome ink painting of Japanese people. Though they have this Sumi-e but the technique was first developed in China during the Sung Dynasty and brought to Japan by Zen Buddhists and monks in mid-14<sup>th</sup> century.

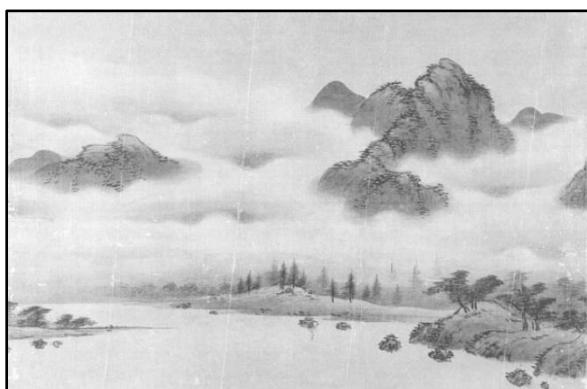
Chinese Painting



Bridge scene, A Qingming shanghetu, Sung dynasty.

**Source:** afi.asia.columnia.edu

Korean Painting



Early Joseon landscape painting by Seo Munbo

**Source:** oer2go.org

Japanese Painting



19<sup>th</sup> C. Windy Day in Japan

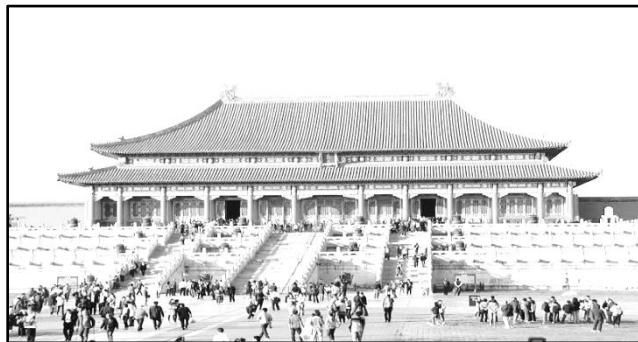
**Source:** fineartamerica.com

# Architecture of East Asia

Most of East Asian countries' architectural styles have a major influence from Chinese architecture. It emphasized the use of wood, relatively perishable but durable materials along with bricks and stones.

## China

Chinese architecture is mainly timberwork. Wooden posts, beams, and trusses make up the framework of a house. Wooden walls serve as the separation of rooms without bearing the weight of the whole house. Roofs are usually made of timber and hard clay tiles that are designed to be attractive.



Hall of Supreme Harmony in the Forbidden City.

*Source: encirclephotos.com*

## Japan

Japanese architecture has been characterized by wooden structures, elevated slightly off the ground, with hard clay tiled roofs and sometimes roofs are made of dried plant called thatch. Sliding doors (fusuma) were used in place of walls, allowing the internal configuration of a space to be customized for different occasions. Wood is always the first choice of materials in various forms such as planks, straw, tree bark, etc., for almost all structures. Stones are used for the building foundations.



A traditional Japanese house with thatched roofs.  
*Source: allabout-japan.com*



Kinkaku-ji, Kyoto, originally built in 1397.  
*Source: en.japantravel.com*

## Korea

Korean architecture is characterized by the artful combination of wood and stone to create elegant and spacious multi-roomed structures characterized by clay tile roofing, enclosures within protective walls, interior courtyards and the whole placed upon a raised platform. Buildings usually rise from a stone foundation to a curved roof covered with tiles. Walls are made of bricks sometimes totally composed of movable wooden doors.



Muryangsujeon, A National Treasure of Korea.

*Source: ancient.eu*

## East Asian Arts and Crafts (Weaving and Body Ornamentation)

East Asian arts and crafts play a very important role in their culture with its unique styles and forms. They are famous for their wide variety of arts and crafts with excellent workmanship.

### ***Ikat Weaving and Dyeing***

Asia demonstrates strong influences and tradition on arts. Aside from painting and architecture, weaving is also known in Asia like silk, batik and ikat.

The ancient art of *Ikat* (dyeing and weaving) was believed to have originated in India, Indonesia and Japan used to symbolize prosperity and high reputation.

*Ikat* (means tie, in Malay language it means ‘to bind’) is a dyeing technique used to pattern textiles. The yarns are being tied according to the desired pattern before dyeing. This method is used to resist or prevent the dye in covering the warp (lengthwise yarn) or weft (crosswise thread) thus creating a pattern prior to weaving.

## Make-Up

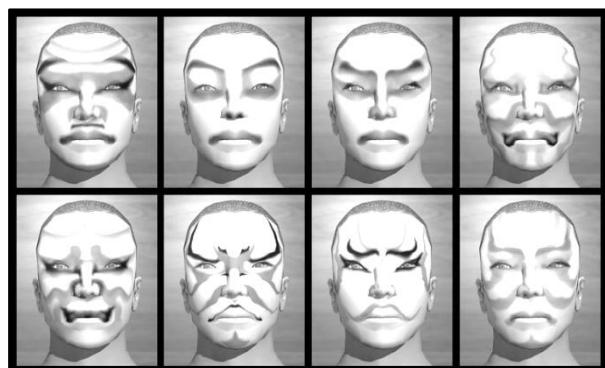
East Asian countries have theatrical forms like Peking Opera of China and Kabuki of Japan. The performers usually paint faces depending on the character or personification they are portraying.

Jingju Lianpu or Peking Opera styles of face-painting are a traditional special way of make-up in Chinese operas in pursuit of the expected effect of performance. It is done with different colors in accordance with the performing characters' personality and historical assessment. Roughly red-painted face means the loyalty, uprightness and courage of the character's personality and characteristics. Blue-painted or green-painted face shows the truthfulness and dominance of the performing characters. White-painted face shows the performing character is the evil man or illicit official.



Examples of Peking Opera makeup  
*Sources:* [pinterest.ph](#)

A major part of Kabuki performance is the intense makeup worn by the actors. This makeup is applied heavily to create a brightly painted mask that uses colors in symbolic ways to indicate the age, gender and class of each character, as well as their moods and personalities. Each actor applies his own makeup. First, he applies oils and waxes on his face to help the makeup stick to the skin. Then a thick coat of white makeup made of rice powder called *oshiroi* is put on to cover the whole face. On this white face, red and black lines are used to outline the eyes and mouth.



Example of Kabuki makeup  
*Source:* [kabuki-theatre.weebly.com](#)

Korean masks have a long tradition with the use in a variety of contexts. Masks of any type are called tal. These masks come with black cloth attached to the sides of the mask designed to cover the back of the head and also to pretend black hair. They were used in war, on both soldiers and their horses; ceremonially, for burial rites and for shamanistic ceremonies to drive away evil spirits and in the arts, particularly in ritual dances, courtly and theatrical plays.

Two types of Korean mask:

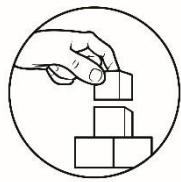
1. Religious masks – often used to ward off evil spirits
2. Artistic masks – mostly used in dances and theatre shows



Tal, or Korean masks, on display  
*Source: shutterstock.com*



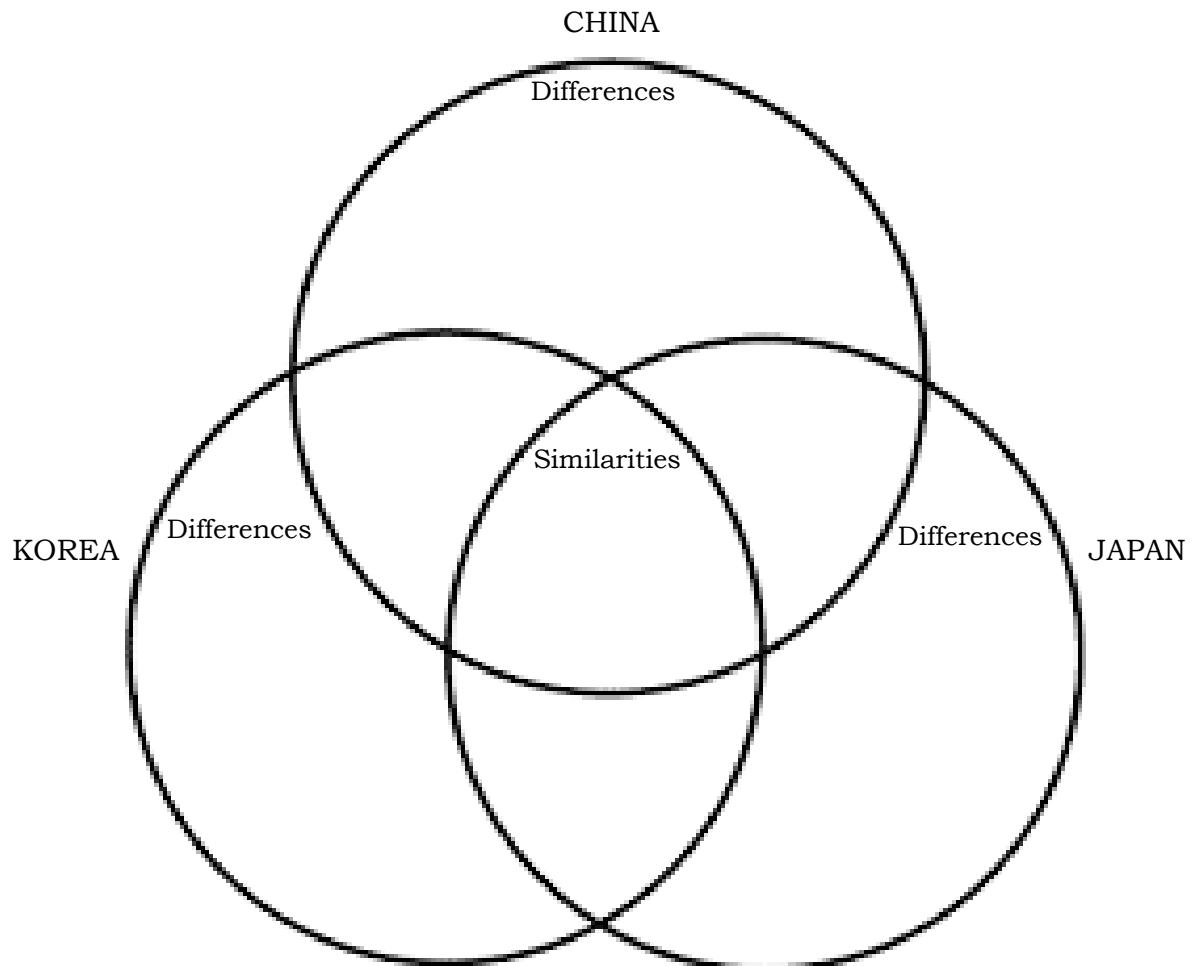
Example of mask with black cloth attached to the sides  
*Source: pinterest.ph*



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

### **Activity 1. Discover my Architecture**

**Directions:** Draw a Triple Venn Diagram in a whole sheet of paper. Write the differences and similarities of the architectures of China, Japan and Korea.



## **Activity 2: Paint Me a Picture!**

**Directions:** Paint any scenery in your community like landscape, flowers, animals and human figures. Follow the procedure below.

### **Materials:**

Short bond paper/Oslo paper  
Pencil  
Any Coloring materials

### **Procedure:**

1. Choose best scenery in your community like;
  - Landscape
  - Flowers
  - Animals
  - Human figures
2. Using your pencil, you will sketch/draw your chosen subject or theme in a short bond paper.
3. After sketching, you can now apply color to your drawing.

### **Rubrics**

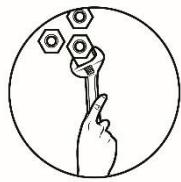
<b>Category</b>	<b>Excellent (30 pts)</b>	<b>Good (25 pts)</b>	<b>Satisfactory (20 pts)</b>	<b>Needs Improvement (15 pts)</b>
<b>Use of Creativity</b>	Student used his/her own ideas and imagination.	Student used his/her own ideas most of time.	Student used some of his/her imagination.	Student did not use his/her own idea or imagination.
<b>Visual Impact (use of colors, lines, and shapes)</b>	Student's artwork has more than five colors.	Student's artwork has only four colors.	Student's artwork has only three colors.	Student's artwork has only two colors.
<b>Neatness</b>	Student's artwork is neat and orderly.	Student's artwork is mostly neat and orderly.	Student's artwork is somehow neat and orderly.	Student's artwork is dirty.



## **What I Have Learned**

**Directions:** Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. People and animals were drawn on the walls of \_\_\_\_\_ and stones in the early days of painting.
2. In East Asia, painting is an old type of art which is as old as the civilization of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Most of East Asian countries' architectural styles have a major influence from \_\_\_\_\_ architecture.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ weaving is common to Japan, China and Korea.
5. *Ikat* is used to symbolize \_\_\_\_\_ and high reputation.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ancient painting in China uses highly detailed brush strokes and was originated in forbidden city of Beijing.
7. The performers of Peking Opera and Kabuki usually paint their faces depending on the \_\_\_\_\_ or personification they are portraying.
8. A major part of Kabuki performance is the dramatic \_\_\_\_\_ worn by the actors.
9. Korean masks of any type are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A monochromatic ink painting of Japan which was first developed in China during the \_\_\_\_\_ and introduced to Japan.
11. Before, Korean masks were used in \_\_\_\_\_, on both soldiers and their horses.
12. In *Ikat* weaving, the \_\_\_\_\_ are being tied according to the desired pattern before dyeing.
13. Chinese architecture uses roofs that are usually made of timber and \_\_\_\_\_ that are designed to be attractive.
14. Gong-bi painting uses the technique of highly detailed \_\_\_\_\_.
15. In applying the Kabuki makeup, the actor first applies \_\_\_\_\_ on his face to help the makeup stick to the skin.



## What I Can Do

### Activity 3: Let's Weave It!

**Directions:** Make your own ikat weaving. Since we do not have available loom in our community, you will use the ‘baliw’ or ‘romblon’ for making mat. Make your own pattern based on the following design:

1. Table mats
2. Wall decoration mats

#### Materials:

- screw-pine leaves, romblon or buri
- dye (any color as desired)
- knife
- hammer or any object used as beater to soften the leaves

**Note:** You can use available materials that can be found in your locality following the same procedure.

#### Procedure:

1. Harvest as much as you want of the screw pines leaves.



2. Remove the thorns from the leaf's borders and center, separating the leaf into two halves.



3. Allow two days for the leaves to dry in the sun.
4. When the leaves have dried, shred them into desired strands, bundle them and hammer or beat the bundled dried leaves with a beater. This procedure softens the leaves while also preventing the leaf strips from getting rigid and cracking.
5. With a wooden shredder, shred the leaves into the desired thread.

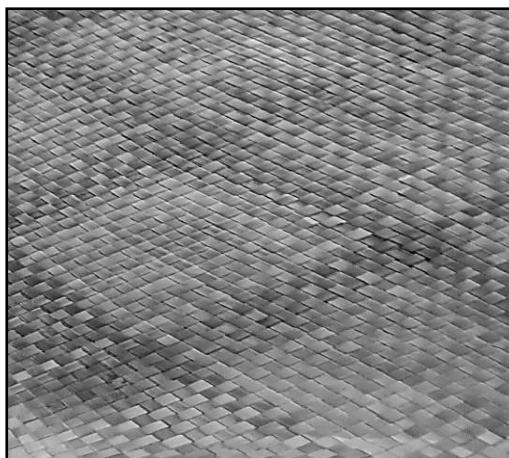


6. To dye, combine the dye and water in a pot and bring to boil. Allow for 5-minute boil. Set aside the mixture and soak the leaves in the color of your choice, allowing them to dry in the sun for two days. Wrap, weft or double ikat can all be used. If you are a beginner, however, you might want to stick with wrap ikat.
7. Baliw/romblon/buri leaves are folded into two halves, with four strands folded in pairs in each set.
8. Begin weaving in the manner shown in the diagram. Support the strands with your foot as you weave. To avoid losing the strips, secure every side and end of the mat.



9. Cut the extra strips when the desired size is obtained.





Finished product mat, single size, locally made.

**Photos credits to** Charlie S. Alceso and Carlita Cuarenta

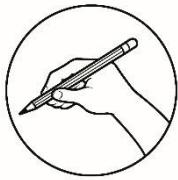
### Rubrics:

Criteria	25	20	15	10	Total
<b>Quality of work</b>	All instructions were accurately followed.	Instructions were followed but artwork is not well done.	Instruction 2 and 3 were not properly followed.	Instruction 3 was not properly followed.	
<b>Punctuality</b>	Artwork was submitted on or before deadline.	Artwork was submitted 1-2 days late.	Artwork was submitted 3 days late.	Artwork was submitted 4 days late.	
<b>Neatness of work</b>	Artwork is clean and in order.	Artwork is mostly clean and in order.	Artwork is somehow clean and in order.	Artwork is not clean and disorder.	
<b>Artistry</b>	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	
<b>Total</b>					

### Processing Questions:

Answer the following questions based on your activity Let's Weave It!

1. Which part of the procedure did you find difficulty?
2. How did you achieve the design of your work?
3. How did you feel while doing the activity?

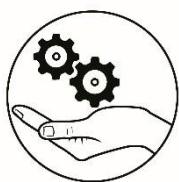


# ***Assessment***

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

- Painting was started from prehistoric period. What were the early paintings that were drawn on the walls of caves and stones?  
A. Landscape paintings  
B. Palaces and temples  
C. People and animals  
D. Portrait paintings
  - What is the first step of makeup in Kabuki drama?  
A. Apply oils and waxes.  
B. Apply white powder made of rice.  
C. Paint red and black lines to the eyes and mouth.  
D. None of the above.
  - Japanese used monochrome ink in painting. This technique was first developed in China during the Sung Dynasty. Who brought this technique to Japan?  
A. Christians  
B. Muslims  
C. Shintoists  
D. Zen Buddhists
  - Korean masks are called tal. These masks come with black cloth attached to the sides. Why is this done?  
A. to cover the back of the head and to stimulate black hair  
B. to add more intricate design of the mask  
C. to serve as towel of the wearer's back  
D. all of the above
  - East Asian architectures emphasized the use of wood, perishable but durable. Aside from wood, what are the most essential materials used in their structures?  
A. bricks and stones  
B. flat bars and pipes  
C. sand and gravel  
D. tiles and cement
  - One of the best features of East Asian architectural design is their attractive roof. What is the usual material used in their roof?  
A. dried plants  
B. hard clay tiles  
C. sand  
D. stone

7. It is considered as one of the oldest continuous artistic tradition of Chinese.
- A. architecture
  - B. painting
  - C. sewing
  - D. weaving
8. What do you call the Chinese painting style that uses realistic technique and described as court-style painting?
- A. Free hand
  - B. Gong-bi
  - C. Shuboku-ga
  - D. Shuimo
9. Which of the following does not belong to the common motifs of gong-bi?
- A. flowers
  - B. jars
  - C. portraits
  - D. water
10. Chinese painting is considered as one of the ancient arts of China and one of Chinese painting styles is gong-bi. In what period/dynasty did the gong-bi become popular in China?
- A. Han Dynasty
  - B. Shang Dynasty
  - C. Sung Dynasty
  - D. Zhou Dynasty
11. What are used for the building foundations of Japanese architecture?
- A. hard clay tiles
  - B. stones
  - C. thatch
  - D. tree bark
12. Aside from painting and architecture, what else is also known in East Asia?
- A. crafts
  - B. installation arts
  - C. sculpture
  - D. weaving
13. Why are yarns being tied according to the desired pattern before dyeing?
- A. to avoid the dye from burning
  - B. to resist or prevent the dye in covering the warp (lengthwise yarn) or weft (crosswise thread)
  - C. to make sure that the yarns are tied together
  - D. all of the above
14. In Kabuki drama, why is the makeup applied heavily?
- A. to personify their character in the drama
  - B. to apply truthfulness and dominance of the character
  - C. to create a brightly painted mask that uses colors in symbolic ways
  - D. none of the above
15. Why is make-up essential to East Asian theatrical forms?
- A. because it increases effects to the performance
  - B. because it signifies moods and personalities
  - C. because it portrays character and personification
  - D. all of the above

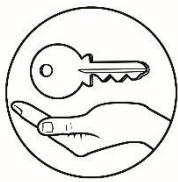


## ***Additional Activities***

### **Activity: Name them!**

**Directions:** Identify the title and the place of origin of the following artworks. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Title of the artwork:</li><li>2. Place of origin:</li></ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>3. Title of the artwork:</li><li>4. Place of origin:</li></ol>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>5. Title of the artwork:</li><li>6. Place of origin:</li></ol>



## ***Answer Key***

<b>WHAT I KNOW</b>		<b>WHAT'S IN</b>		<b>WHAT I HAVE LEARNED</b>		<b>ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>ASSESSMENT</b>	
1. B	C	1. P	B	1. Caves	China	1. Title: Kinkaku-ji, Kyoto Place of Origin: Japan	2. Title: 19th C. Windy Day in Japan Place of Origin: Japan	3. Title: Bamig/Mats Place of Origin: Philippines	4. Place of Origin: Japan
2. C	D	2. A	BA	2. Chinese	Gong-bi	5. Prospects	6. Make-up	7. Character	8. War
3. C	D	3. A	BA	3. Chinese	Gong-bi	9. Ta	10. Sung Dynasty	11. Art	12. Yarns
4. D	D	4. E	BA	4. Ikat	Prospects	13. Hard clay tiles	14. Brush strokes	15. Oils and waxes	16. Oil
5. B	D	5. C	P	5. Ikat	Character	17. Clay tiles	18. Mats	19. C	20. Mats
6. D	D					19. Oil	20. Mats	21. C	22. Mats
7. A	D					21. Oil	22. Mats	23. B	24. Mats
8. A	D					23. Oil	24. Mats	25. C	26. Mats
9. B	D					25. Oil	26. Mats	27. B	28. Mats
10. A	A					27. Oil	28. Mats	29. C	30. Mats
11. A	A					29. Oil	30. Mats	31. B	32. Mats
12. D	D					30. Oil	31. Mats	32. C	33. Mats
13. B	B					31. Oil	32. Mats	33. D	34. Mats
14. C	C					32. Oil	33. Mats	34. C	35. Mats
15. D	D					33. Oil	34. Mats	35. B	36. Mats

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