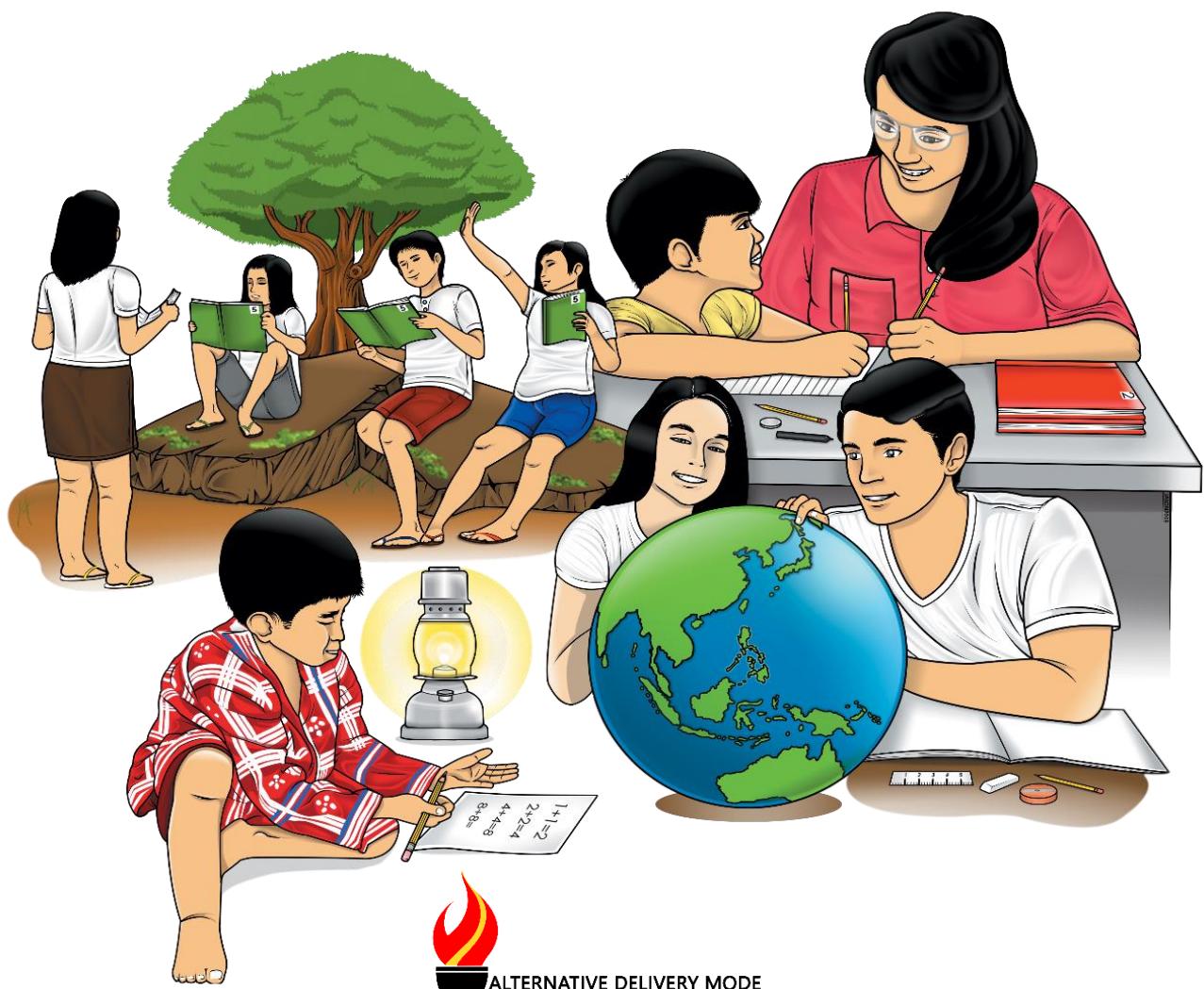


Arts

Quarter 4 – Module 5: The Uniqueness of Asian Theatrical Arts and Festivals



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 4 – Module 5: The Uniqueness of Asian Theatrical Arts and Festivals

First Edition, 2020

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Arts

**Quarter 4 – Module 5:
The Uniqueness of Asian
Theatrical Arts and Festivals**

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.

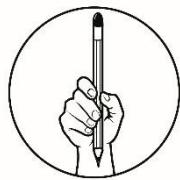


What I Need to Know

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 the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical Arts and Festivals in 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. Explain what makes each of the Asian Festivals and Theatrical forms unique through visual presentation. **(A8PL-IVh-2)**
2. Analyze the uniqueness of each group's performance of their selected festival or theatrical form. **(A8PR-IVh-2)**



What I Know

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

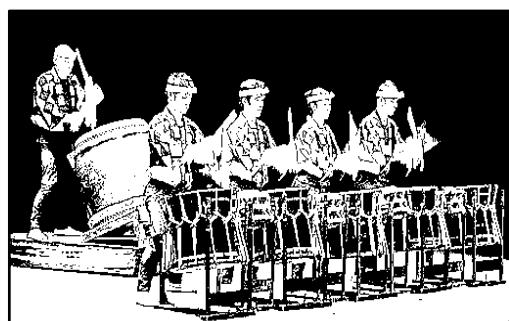
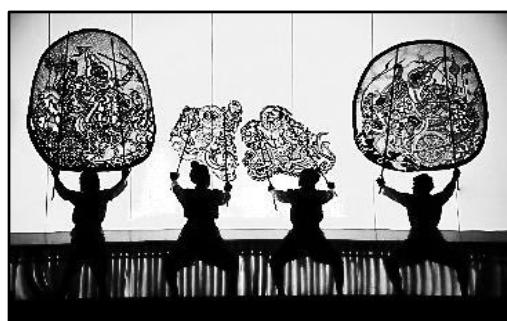
- What is the famous Festival known for floating a lotus-shaped receptacle into the water?
A. Balinese Festival
B. Loy Krathong Festival
C. Spring Festival
D. Taiko Drum Festival
 - Where in Asia did Kabuki Theater arts originate?
A. China
B. Indonesia
C. Japan
D. Thailand
 - What is the traditional dance festival in Japan which is accompanied by different sizes of drums?
A. Balinese Festival
B. Loy Krathong Festival
C. Spring Festival
D. Taiko Drum Festival
 - Which of the following props cannot be seen in the Chinese Spring Festival?
A. Chinese Fans
B. Chinese Lanterns
C. Dragon Puppets
D. Wayang Kulit Puppets
 - What Asian festival is celebrated by launching small hot air balloons into the sky?
A. Balinese Festival
B. Loy Krathong Festival
C. Sky Lantern Festival
D. Taiko Drum Festival
 - What month is Nang Shadow Puppet usually performed in Thailand?
A. April – June
B. February – August
C. January – May
D. October – December
 - What is the highest aim of the performers in the Chinese Peking Opera?
A. to add beauty to every movement
B. to show their skills and talents
C. to highlight their tradition
D. to impress the audience
 - What traditional dance is performed during the Chinese Spring Festival?
A. Balinese Dance
B. Dragon Dance
C. Ethnic Dance
D. Taiko Drum Festival

9. What theatrical arts in Asia use puppets as the main actors?
- A. Nang and Taiko
 - B. Nang and Wayang
 - C. Taiko and Kabuki
 - D. Wayang and Kabuki
10. In the History of Japan, what are drums used for?
- A. to pray for rain and other religious ceremonies
 - B. to lead warriors into the battle
 - C. to scare off enemies
 - D. all of the above
11. How is Wayang Kulit related to Nang Shadow Puppet?
- A. Both are religious beliefs to honor gods and goddesses.
 - B. Both are traditional dance theater in Indonesia.
 - C. Both are puppet theatrical arts.
 - D. none of the above
12. What is the belief of Chinese people in performing lion and dragon dances?
- A. It reminds the people to be ready for a battle.
 - B. It gives good luck and prosperity to people.
 - C. It tells the people to reconcile.
 - D. It drives away evil spirits.
13. Why do Chinese People always wear their traditional costumes during the Spring Festival?
- A. to maintain the sanctity of their tradition
 - B. to catch the attention of the tourist
 - C. to make the celebration amazing
 - D. all of the above
14. How do Thai people pay respect to the spirits of water during the Lantern Festival?
- A. launching sky lantern into the sky
 - B. floating Krathong into the water
 - C. playing different sizes of drums
 - D. dancing traditional lion dance
15. What makes the Balinese Dance Festival different from the other festivals in Asia?
- A. The body movement of the performers are slow and calm.
 - B. The eye movement is precise and on point.
 - C. Performers used different costumes.
 - D. Performers used colorful makeup.

Lesson 1

The Uniqueness of Asian Theatrical Arts and Festivals

Asian theatrical arts and festivals are traditions that are celebrated by the people in Asia. Theatrical arts are dramas with dance that are usually done as a stage play. It is played to entertain audiences and relay messages to what is happening in society. Asian Festivals are celebrations to honor beliefs, gods and goddesses in every country. They celebrate these festivals to pay respect and give thanks for the good luck. Today Asian Theater and Festival are famous and continue to grow as many people are supporting it regardless of their origin and ethnicity. Theater and festival are special major events in every country. Pictures below are examples of Asian theatrical arts and festivals.



What are the different Asian theatrical arts and festivals? How are these Asian theatrical arts and festivals unique from each other?



What's In

In the previous module, you have learned the different costumes and props of Asian theaters and festivals wherein these costumes are very significant in portraying their roles in the play and in the festival.

Costumes and props are iconic and have different meaning in their performance. The different colors in the face and mask of Peking Opera performers have a different meaning. Performers of Peking Opera wear Xingtou, popularly known as Xifu. They only used tables and chairs for their props. Kabuki Dancers also wear colorful makeup and use elaborated kimono and obi as their costumes. In the performance, changing costumes is part of their art. Nang and Wayang Kulit are both Puppet Theater. The actors are the puppet. They differ in materials and music. Lights and white screen are primary props in the performance.

Asian Festivals like the Chinese Spring Festival, Taiko Drum Festival, Bali Dance Festival and lantern festivals are popular in Asia. Aside from their performance, their costumes and props are important in the celebration. The costumes and props are essential in giving honor to their beliefs. In China, the dragon symbolizes power and strength while in Thailand lanterns are like problems floating away into the sky. Costumes and props are iconic in the play or celebration since it has its own significance.



What's New

Directions: Identify the types of theatrical arts and festivals of the following pictures. Write **T** if it is Theatrical Arts, and **F** if it is a Festival. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Balinese Dance Festival

Wayang Kulit

Peking Opera

Lantern Festival

Dragon Dance

Nam Puppet Shadow



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



What is It

Theater arts and festivals are important values that are made and celebrated in every country. Theater arts and festivals in Asia are ways of entertaining the people and honoring some beliefs. Some theater arts and festivals are the same in every country but they have their distinct uniqueness in terms of their performance and visual presentation.

ASIAN THEATRICAL ARTS AND FESTIVALS

China

Chinese Peking Opera

Chinese Peking Opera is an opera that is combined with music, dance, mime and acrobatics. The four main skills in the performance are: they sing a song, they do a speech, they also do dance-acting which includes pure dance, pantomime and all other types of dances, and lastly, they incorporate combat which includes acrobatics and fighting with the use of any weapons in all manner. It can be performed by both male and female.

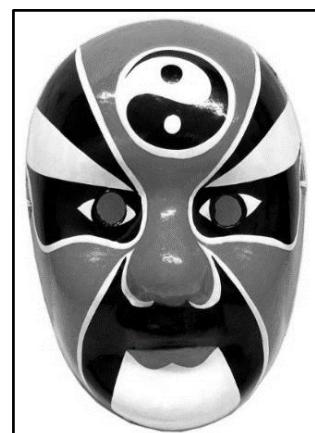


Source:

<https://theater162digitalportfolio.weebly.com/china.html>

The performers wear colorful facial paints and masks. The colors used in makeup and mask have different meanings:

- red – devotion, courage, bravery, uprightness, and loyalty
- black – roughness and fierceness
- yellow – fierceness, ambition, and cool-headedness
- purple – uprightness, sophistication, and cool-headedness



- reddish purple – just and noble character
- blue – loyalty, fierceness and sharpness
- white – dangerousness, suspiciousness and craftiness
- green – impulsive and violent and stubbornness
- xiaohualian (the petty painted face) – is a small patch of chalk on and around the nose. Clowns of traditional drama who wear this makeup show a mean and secretive character.



The goal of the performers is to add beauty to every movement. Every movement and visual appearance of the characters has a corresponding meaning like waking in a large circle always symbolizes traveling to a long distance and a character straightening his or her hair costume and headdress symbolizes that an important character is about to speak. As to the props they usually used tables and chairs.

Chinese Spring: New Year Festival



Source: commons.wikimedia.org
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_New_Year%27s_Eve#/media/File:Red_lanterns_on_display_during_Chinese_New_Year_in_San_Francisco.jpg

The dragon dance is a traditional dance performed during Chinese New Year. It is the highlight of the celebration. Dragons symbolize power, strength and good luck. The dancers mimic the movements of the river spirit in a rise and fall manner. In order to be ready for the celebration, people get haircuts and makeovers to welcome the New Year with a brand-new style.

Chinese New Year is also known as the ‘Spring Festival’ that is celebrated in countries with significant Chinese populations. This is the longest and most important festivity in the Chinese calendar. During the celebration, people will pour out money to buy presents, decorations, materials and clothing. Houses are thoroughly cleaned to wipe away ill-fortune and make way for incoming good luck.



Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dragon_dance#/media/File:2010-10-09

Chinese people believe that dragons bring good luck to people, which is reflected in their qualities that include great power, dignity, fertility, wisdom, and prosperity.

Women wear cheongsams and qipaos while men wear mandarin collared shirts with Chinese dragon symbols as their costumes. They wear these costumes to maintain the sanctity of their tradition.



Source: <https://thecarousel.com/news/whatson/chinese-new-year-how-melbourne-will-welcome-the-year-of-the-rat/>

Japan

Kabuki



Source: worldoftheatreandart.com/japanese-theater/

Kabuki is a form of classical theater known for its elaborated makeup and costumes. It is a traditional drama that originated in Japan. Kabuki plays are sometimes used in political discourse to describe an event characterized more by showmanship than by content. It is a drama with song, mime, and dance that is only performed by male actors. Kabuki is performed in a full-day program. It is known for the stylization of its drama and elaborated makeup of the performers. Make up is one of the iconic parts of kabuki theater. In terms of costumes and props the female characters wear kimono and obi and they use fans and wigs as their props.

Taiko Drum Festival



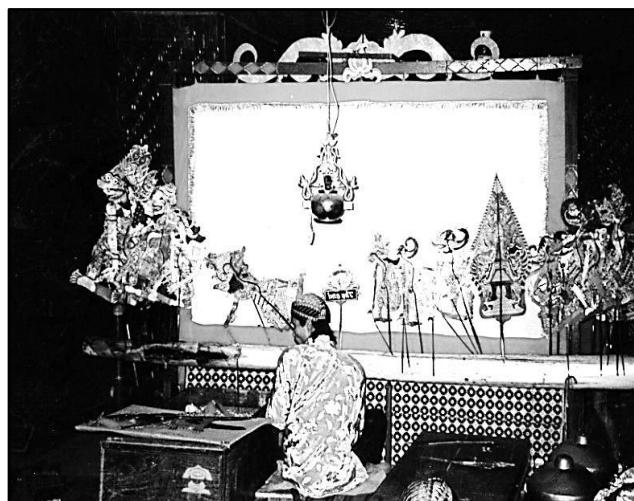
Source: scottsdaleperformingarts.org/event/kodo/2021-02-10/

Taiko Drum Festival is a traditional dance festival accompanied by different sizes of drums. According to history, drums were used in the festival to pray for rain and other religious ceremonies. It also leads warriors into battles in order to scare off the enemy.

The performances normally last for about one hour and forty minutes. Dance and vocal performance are also part of the performance. The performers usually wear Happi, Hachimaki, Tabi and use different sizes of drums like Odaiko, Jozuke and chime.

Indonesia

Wayang Kulit



Source:
<https://www.pinterest.ph/pin/336081190927625996/>

Wayang Kulit is a traditional puppet shadow accompanied by a gamelan originally found in the culture of Java, Indonesia. Most of the stories are taken from the Hindu epic, the Ramayana and Mahabharata. Shadow cast on a cotton screen and an oil lamp is usually incorporated in a Wayang Kulit's performance. In Java, they usually use halogen electric light which is most often used as a light source. The actors in this theater are the puppets.

Balinese Dance Festival



Source: factsofindonesia.com/history-bali-dance

Balinese dances are the ancient traditional dance of Indonesia that is part of their religion and artistic expression. The uniqueness about Balinese dance that distinguishes it from others is in the eye movement or Seledet. The eyes are glanced right and/or left accompanied by the chin. While doing this, the eyes must be wide open and must not blink.

Besides the movement of the entire body, facial expression is also very crucial. It shows the character of the dance; happy, angry, sad, shocked, love, etc. According to Ni Ketut Reneng, a dance is a subtle combination of the movements of feeling, the body and the spirit.

Female dancers wear colored makeup, crown, flower in their hair, sarong and wrap a long sash from their hips to breasts while male dancers wear makeup especially heavy eyebrows to enhance masculinity, mask, crown, cloak and carry swords on their shoulder.



Source:
<https://www.vanishingculturesphotography.com/p510147699/h8ce941#h8ce941f>

Thailand

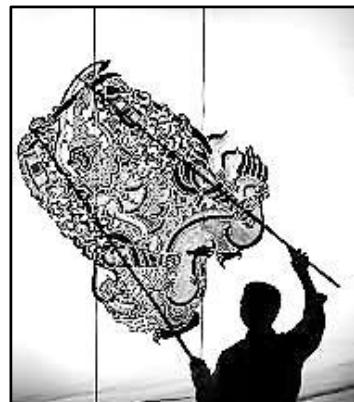
Nang Shadow Puppets Show



Source: <https://nonprofitquarterly.org/positive-trends-in-arts-and-culture-funding-at-least-on-the-surface/>

Nang Shadow Puppets are very popular in Thailand in a celebration such as marriages. It is a popular form of entertainment in the country. Puppets are made colorful but it cannot be seen during the performance since you only see the shadow. In the performance, there are hundreds of different characteristics with distinctive shadows but most of the time they always include clown, funny old man, scatter-brained old woman or stupid yokel, who are the favorites of the audience.

The shadow puppets used in the Nang represent the norms and mores of the Thai community. The themes that are usually seen in Nang performances are family conflict, a fantastic adventure of a wandering hero, star-crossed lovers and romantic tales, hermits teaching magic to their apprentices and abandoned children seeking lost loved ones. Nang wants to relay to the audience the importance of values and ideologies in a changing world. The Nang is usually performed during the country's dry season (February to August).



Source:
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/64749744@N00/2267556573>

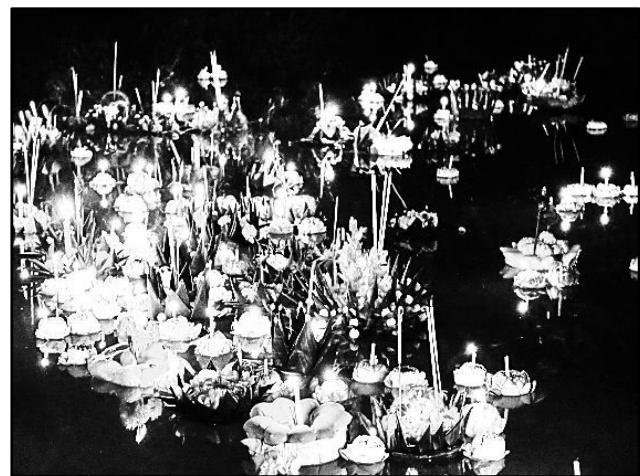
Lantern Festival of Thailand



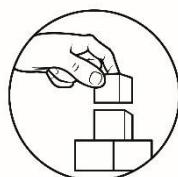
Source: <https://theculturetrip.com/asia/thailand/articles/your-essential-guide-to-chiang-mais-yi-peng-lantern-festival/>

Sky Lantern (Yi Peng) Festival is a famous celebration in Thailand and other neighboring countries. This is about launching lanterns which is like a small hot air balloon. This celebration signifies good luck to people. Many Thai people believe that these lanterns are symbols of problems, worries, bad luck, and misfortune floating away into the air. Before launching the lantern, people will first say a short prayer.

Loy or Loi Krathong Festival is another lantern festival that is famous in Thailand. This event is about floating a Krathong, a lotus-shaped receptacle, into the river, canal or on a pond lake. The festival signifies the ancient practice of paying respect to the spirits of the waters. It is also a ritual of honoring Phra Mae Kongka, the goddess of water. Thai people believe that this is a way of giving thanks to the abundance of water at the same time seeking forgiveness for overuse and pollution.



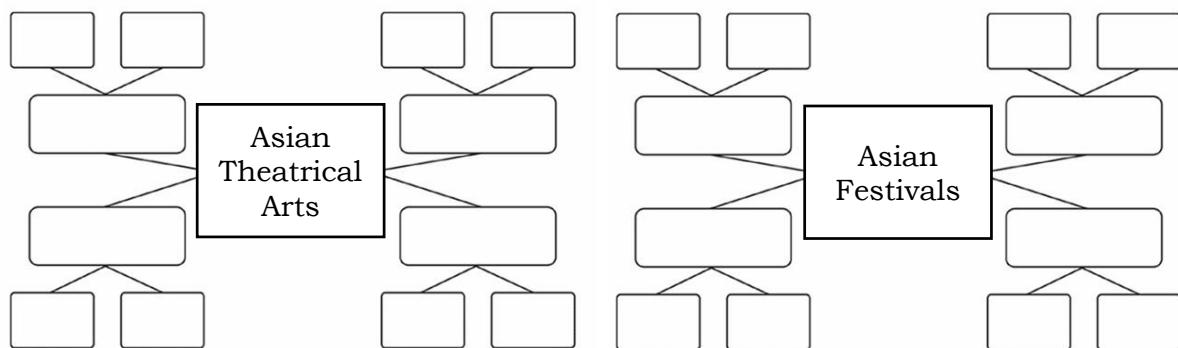
Source: thethaiger.com/news/thirty-public-parks-in-bangkok-to-open-for-loy-krathong-festival



What's More

Theatrical arts and festivals are celebrated in every part of the world. It is important to know what makes each theatrical art and festival unique from the other. In the succeeding activities, you are going to explain and analyze the uniqueness of each theatrical arts and festivals of Asia.

Activity 1: Concept Map



Objective:

After accomplishing this activity, you should be able to explain the uniqueness of each Asian theatrical arts and festival through the use of a concept map.

Materials:

- bond paper
- pencil/pen
- coloring materials

Directions: Create a concept map about the uniqueness of each Asian theatrical arts and festivals. Make 2 concept maps, one for theatrical arts and one for festivals.

Rubrics for this Activity

Category	Excellent (10 pts.)	Very Good (8 pts.)	Good (6 pts.)	Needs Improvement (4 pts.)
Accuracy	All concepts and connections present are correct and accurately described.	Most concepts and connections are accurate. A few concepts or connections maybe not related.	50% of the concepts and connections are accurate.	Many factual errors exist such as concept concepts connected inappropriately or labels are not properly explained.
Labels and Features - Neatness	90-100% of the labels/features can be read easily.	89-90% of the labels/features can be read easily.	79-80% of the labels/features can be read easily.	Less than 70% of the labels/features can be read easily.
Content/Explanation	All the content/explanations about the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical arts and festivals are correct and related.	Most of the content/explanations about the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical arts and festivals are correct and related.	50% of the content/explanation about the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical arts and festivals are correct and related.	Most of the content/explanation about the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical arts and festivals are incorrect and irrelevant.
Creativity	The presentation of the map is attractive, excellent use of colors, arrows, ideas, and well organized.	The presentation of the map is less attractive, good use of colors, arrows, ideas, and organized.	The presentation of the map is less attractive, the use of colors, arrows, ideas are not organized.	The presentation of the map is not attractive, the use of colors, arrows, ideas are not organized.
Originality	Concept Map shows a large amount of original thought, ideas and creative inventive.	Concept Map shows some original thought, ideas and creative inventive.	Uses other people's ideas but there is little evidence of original thinking.	Uses other people's ideas and not give them credit.

Activity 2: Venn Diagram

Objectives:

After accomplishing this activity, you should be able to:

1. explain the differences and similarities of Asian theatrical arts and festivals.
2. analyze the uniqueness of the different Asian theatrical arts and festivals.

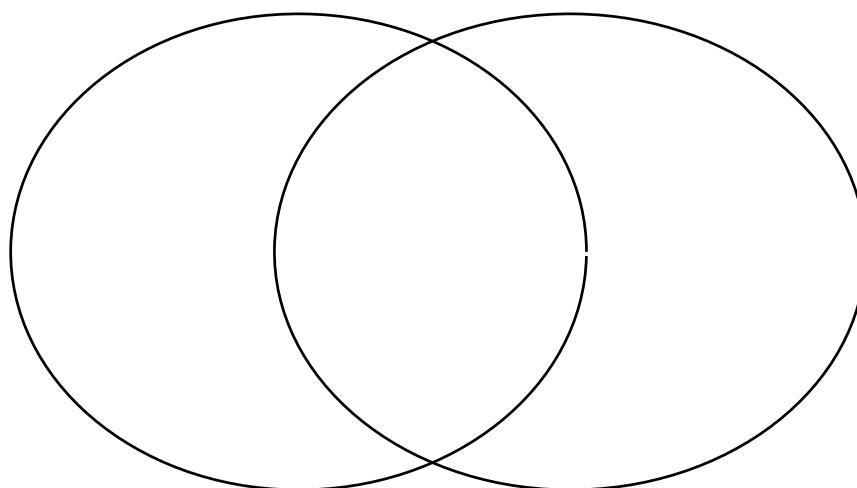
Materials:

- paper
- pen

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.

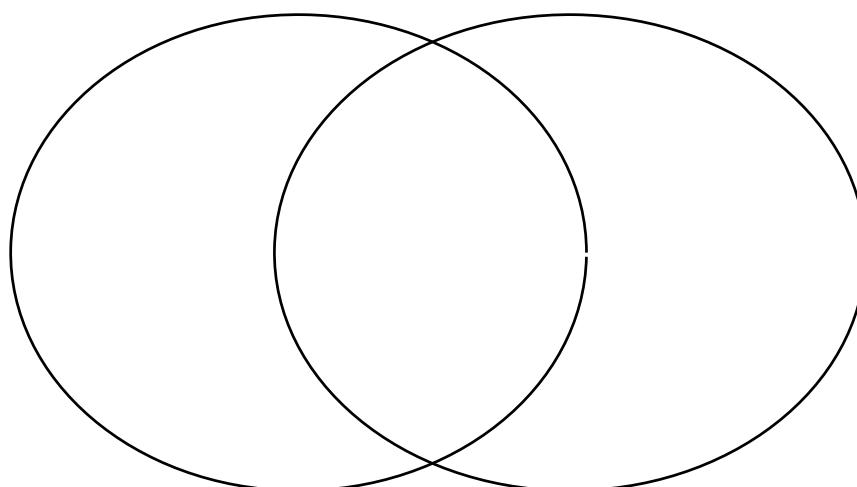
A.

Peking Opera Kabuki



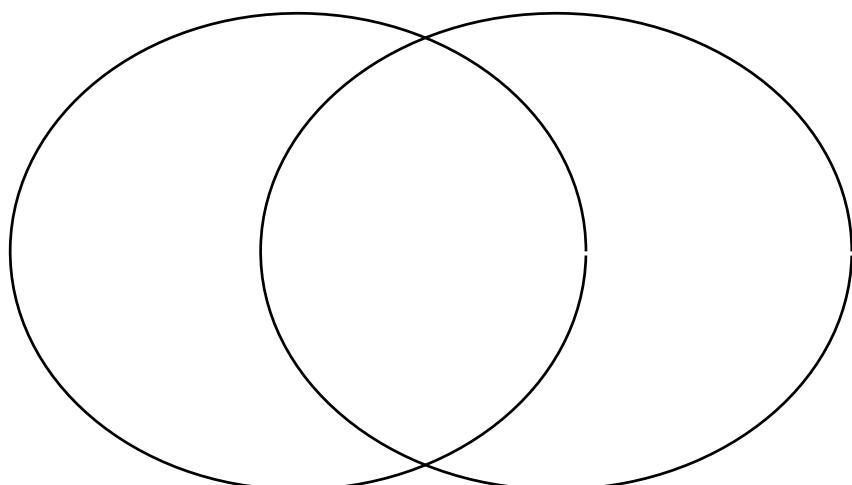
B.

Wayang Kulit Nang Puppet Shadow



C.

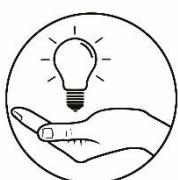
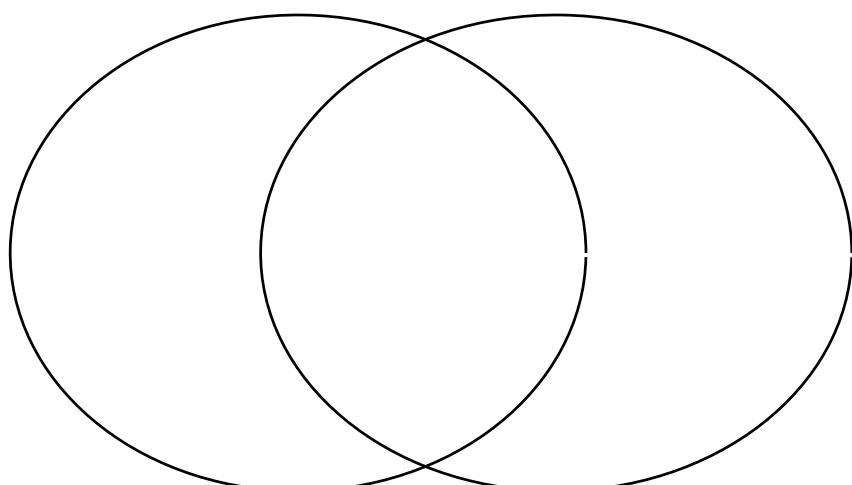
Chinese New Year Lantern Festival



D.

Balinese Dance
Festival

Taiko Drum
Festival

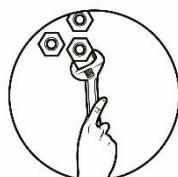


What I Have Learned

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

1. _____ is an opera that is combined with music, dance, mime and acrobatics that is originated in China.
2. Kabuki is a traditional Japanese drama that is only performed by _____.

3. _____ is one of the most iconic parts of Kabuki.
4. Wayang Kulit is a traditional puppet shadow accompanied by a _____ originally found in the culture of Java, Indonesia.
5. _____ is a shadow puppet that is popularly known in Thailand.
6. The Nang is usually performed during the _____ season in Thailand usually in the month of February to August.
7. The _____ is a traditional dance performed during Chinese New Year.
8. Taiko Festival is popular in Japan. _____ is the instrument used in the performance and believed to pray for rain and other religious ceremonies.
9. Aside from the movement of the entire body, _____ is also very crucial in performing Balinese Dance Festival.
10. The Lantern Festival is popular in Thailand. The Sky Lantern Festival is about launching lanterns in the sky and Loy Krathong is about _____ lotus-shaped receptacles into the canals, rivers, and pond lakes.



What I Can Do

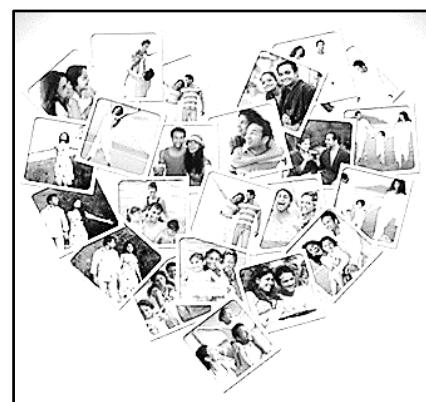
After answering these activities, the learners will explain and analyze the uniqueness of different Asian theatrical arts and festivals.

Activity 1: Poster Collage

Materials:

- pictures
- bond paper
- glue

Directions:



1. Print or cut out pictures of the different Asian theatrical arts and festivals.
2. Create a Poster Collage.
3. Write your explanation about the uniqueness of each Asian theatrical arts and festivals.
4. Your explanation must be written in your collage.

Rubrics for this Activity

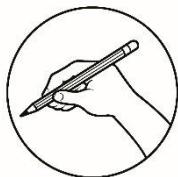
Category	Excellent (10 pts.)	Very Good (8 pts.)	Good (6 pts.)	Needs Improvement (4 pts.)
Relevance	All items or pictures are related to the topic and are easy to understand.	Most of the items or pictures are related to the topic and are easy to understand.	Several items or pictures are related to the topic and are easy to understand.	Items and Pictures do not relate to the topic.
Creativity	The collage is exceptionally attractive in terms of design, layout and neatness.	The collage is attractive in terms of design, layout and neatness.	The collage is acceptably attractive but a little bit messy.	The collage is not attractive and messy or poorly designed.
Content/ Explanation	All the content/ explanations about the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical arts and festivals are correct and related.	Most of the content/ explanations about the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical arts and festivals are correct and related.	50% of the content/ explanation about the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical arts and festivals are correct and related.	Most of the content/ explanation about the uniqueness of Asian Theatrical arts and festivals are incorrect and irrelevant.
Labels	All items of importance on the collage are clearly labeled.	Most items of importance on the collage are clearly labeled.	Several items of importance on the collage are clearly labeled.	Labels are too small to view or no important items are labeled.
Grammar	There are no grammatical or spelling mistakes in the collage.	There is 1 grammatical or spelling mistake in the collage.	There 2 grammatical or spelling mistakes in the collage.	There are more than 2 grammatical or spelling mistakes in the collage.

Activity 2

Directions: Fill in the following tables with information about the uniqueness of each theatrical arts and festival. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.

Asian Theatrical Arts/ Festival	Purpose of the Performance	Costume and Props	Performers	Visual Effect
Peking Opera				
Kabuki				
Wayang Kulit				
Nang Shadow Puppet				

Chinese New Year/ Spring Festival				
Taiko Drum Festival				
Balinese Dance Festival				
Lantern Festival				



Assessment

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

1. What is the famous Festival known for floating a lotus-shaped receptacle into the water?

A. Balinese Festival	C. Spring Festival
B. Loy Krathong Festival	D. Taiko Drum Festival
2. Where in Asia did Kabuki Theater arts originate?

A. China	C. Japan
B. Indonesia	D. Thailand
3. What is the traditional dance festival in Japan which is accompanied by different sizes of drums?

A. Balinese Festival	C. Spring Festival
B. Loy Krathong Festival	D. Taiko Drum Festival
4. Which of the following props cannot be seen in the Chinese Spring Festival?

A. Chinese Fans	C. Dragon Puppets
B. Chinese Lanterns	D. Wayang Kulit Puppets
5. What Asian festival is celebrated by launching small hot air balloons into the sky?

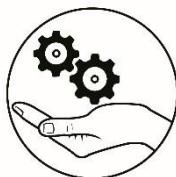
A. Balinese Festival	C. Sky Lantern Festival
B. Loy Krathong Festival	D. Taiko Drum Festival
6. What month is Nang Shadow Puppet usually performed in Thailand?

A. April – June	C. January – May
B. February – August	D. October – December

7. What is the highest aim of the performers in the Chinese Peking Opera?
- A. to add beauty to every movement
 - B. to show their skills and talents
 - C. to highlight their tradition
 - D. to impress the audience
8. What traditional dance is performed during the Chinese Spring Festival?
- A. Balinese Dance
 - B. Dragon Dance
 - C. Ethnic Dance
 - D. Taiko Drum Festival
9. What theatrical arts in Asia use puppets-as the main actors?
- A. Nang and Taiko
 - B. Nang and Wayang
 - C. Taiko and Kabuki
 - D. Wayang and Kabuki
10. In the History of Japan, what are drums used for?
- A. to pray for rain and other religious ceremonies
 - B. to lead warriors into the battle
 - C. to scare off enemies
 - D. all of the above
11. How is Wayang Kulit related to Nang Shadow Puppet?
- A. both are religious beliefs to honor gods and goddesses
 - B. both are traditional dance theater in Indonesia
 - C. both are puppet theatrical arts
 - D. none of the above
12. What is the belief of Chinese people in performing lion and dragon dances?
- A. It reminds the people to be ready for a battle.
 - B. It gives good luck and prosperity to people.
 - C. It tells the people to reconcile.
 - D. It drives away evil spirits.
13. Why do Chinese People always wear their traditional costumes during the Spring Festival?
- A. to maintain the sanctity of their tradition
 - B. to catch the attention of the tourist
 - C. to make the celebration amazing
 - D. all of the above
14. How do Thai people pay respect to the spirits of water during the Lantern Festival?
- A. launching sky lantern into the sky
 - B. floating Krathong into the water
 - C. playing different sizes of drums
 - D. dancing traditional lion dance

15. What makes the Balinese Dance Festival different from the other festivals in Asia?

- A. The body movement of the performers are slow and calm.
- B. The eye movement is precise and on point.
- C. Performers used different costumes.
- D. Performers used colorful makeup.



Additional Activities

Activity 1: Video Clip Presentation on Theatrical Arts

Directions: You are going to watch videos of different Asian theatrical arts. While watching the videos, you are going to answer the guide questions given to you. Refer to the linkages if the CD is not available.

Guide Questions:

1. Write something that you observe about Chinese Peking Opera. Describe their movements and makeup done in the play.
2. What is your impression about what you see on the stage of Japan's Kabuki play? How did the costumes make an interesting role in the play?
3. Compare Thailand's Nang to Indonesian's Wayang Kulit puppet show in terms of the materials used, movements and story.

Links:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rtchz98EmHk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uoK8oAGBWXk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IJGE3m7BEng>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HF5Xfcr2EeU>

Activity 2. Video Presentation on Festivals

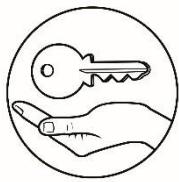
Directions: Now it is time to watch the Chinese Spring Festival, Japan's Taiko Drum Festival, Indonesia's Bali Dance and Thailand's Lantern Festival. While watching the video you are given guide questions to answer. Refer to the linkages if the CD is not available.

Guide Questions:

1. Write your impression about the things that amazed you in the Chinese Spring Festival.
2. Describe the movements of the drummers of Japan's Taiko Drum Festival.
3. How did Bali dancers perform? Describe their facial expression, body movements, costumes and props.
4. Describe your impression about Sky Lantern and Loy Krathong Festival in Thailand.

Links:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o7xcJF8p-Tk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jPSAznr4Ooc>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WG9GZIOAftI>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FFwrS7UtACw>



Answer Key

WHAT I KNOW		WHAT I HAVE LEARNED		ASSESSMENT	
1. B	1. Balinese Dance	1. Beijing Opera	1. Male Actors	2. C	15. B
2. C	2. Festival	2. Male Actors	2. Makeup	3. D	14. B
3. D	3. Drama	3. Masks	3. Masks	4. D	13. A
4. D	4. Puppet	4. Gamelan	4. Gamelan	5. D	12. B
5. B	5. Nang	5. Nang	5. Nang	6. B	11. C
6. B	6. Dry	6. Dry	6. Dry	7. A	10. C
7. A	7. Dragon Dance	7. Dragon Dance	7. Dragon Dance	8. B	9. B
8. B	8. Drum	8. Drum	8. Drum	9. B	10. D
9. B	9. Eye Movement	9. Eye Movement	9. Eye Movement	10. D	11. C
10. D	10. Floating	10. Floating	10. Floating	11. C	12. B
11. C				12. B	13. A
12. B				13. A	14. B
13. A				14. B	15. B

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