

Arts

Quarter 2 – Module 1: Elements and Principles of Arts and Crafts in East Asian Countries



Arts – Grade 8

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 2 – Module 1: Elements and Principles of Arts and Crafts in East Asian Countries

First Edition, 2020

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

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

Published by the Department of Education

Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones

Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

Development Team of the Module

Writer:	Jayrica P. Besario
Editors:	Paulita L. Vernal, Analiza T. Libago, Ivony M. Donadillo Lenycres V. Libres, Charito B. Cabug-os
Reviewers:	Cecilia M. Saclolo, Myrna D. Mindaña, Delbert U. Dela Calzada Elias G. Brina, Ponciano G. Alngog
Illustrator:	Stephany Bryan D. Itao
Layout Artist:	Ivan Paul V. Damalerio
Management Team:	Francis Cesar B. Bringas, Isidro M. Biol, Jr., Maripaz F. Magno Josephine Chonie M. Obseñares, Bernard C. Abellana, Ma. Teresa M. Real Dominico P. Larong, Jr., Gemma C. Pullos, Dulcisima A. Corvera

Printed in the Philippines by

Department of Education – Caraga Region

Learning Resource Management Section (LRMS)

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

Tel. No.: (085) 342-8207

Telefax No.: (085) 342-5969

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

8

Arts

**Quarter 2 – Module 1:
Elements and Principles of Arts and
Crafts in East Asian Countries**



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.

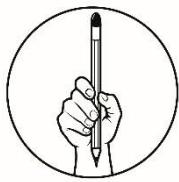


What I Need to Know

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. Analyze elements and principles of art in the production of arts and crafts inspired by the cultures of East Asia. **(A8EL-IIb-1)**



What I Know

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

1. It is the art of beautiful handwriting.
A. calligraphy
B. Chinese calligraphy
C. woodblock printing
D. Korean calligraphy

2. A type of roofing that is more budget - friendly and common in Chinese architecture.
A. multi-inclined
B. sweeping
C. straight inclined
D. roof guards

3. A type of architectural design in which curves rise at the corners of the roofs. These are typically found in temples and palaces, but they can also be found in the homes of wealthy Chinese.
A. straight inclined
B. multi-inclined
C. roof guards
D. sweeping

4. These are inclined roofs with two or more sections used for wealthy Chinese residences.
A. straight inclined
B. multi-inclined
C. sweeping
D. roof guards

5. It is a method of printing text, images, or patterns that is widely used in East Asia.
A. hand painting
B. Japanese Ukiyo-e
C. woodblock printing
D. Chinese calligraphy

6. It is the expression or application of human creative skills and imagination.
A. art
B. design
C. color
D. background

7. Who invented the paper in China during the Eastern Han Dynasty?
A. Xie He
B. Cai Lun
C. Wei Fang
D. Zuan Shu

8. It is derived from the words "ori" and "kami," which mean "folding" and "paper," respectively.
A. Opera
B. knot tying
C. Origami
D. kite making

Lesson 1

Elements and Principles of Arts and Crafts of East Asia



What's In

In your previous lesson, Southeast Asian arts are the literary, performing and visual arts. It also includes attire, accessories and iconic artifacts.

If you were asked to create a painting, what theme will you choose to paint (**Animals, Caves, Buildings, or Nature?**)? Why would you choose that? Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

I will paint _____ because _____



What's New

Directions: Identify the elements and principles of arts that can be figured out from the following pictures. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.



1. _____



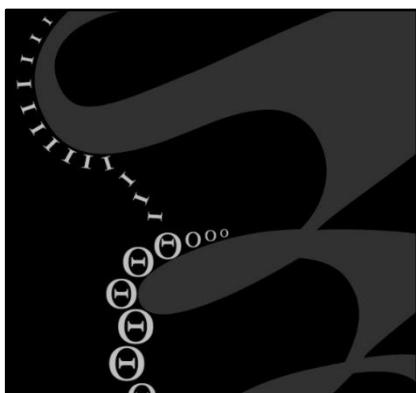
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

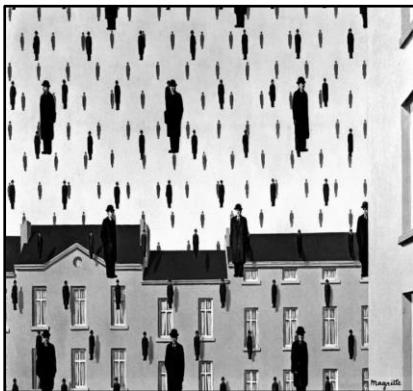
Sources: files.mtstatic.com, mir-s3-cdn-cf.behance.net, yourartpath.com



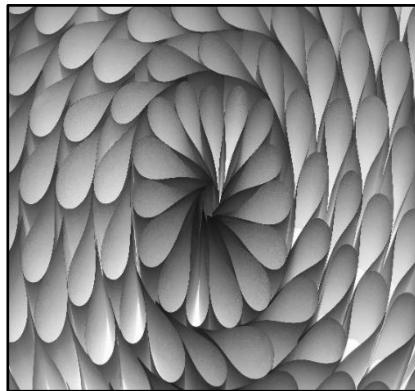
7. _____



8. _____

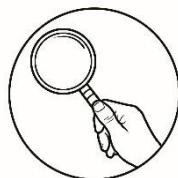


9. _____



10. _____

Sources: files.mtstatic.com, cloudfront.net, thoughtco.com



What is It

East Asian Arts

China, Japan, North Korea, and South Korea are all considered to be part of East Asia. Each of these countries has its own distinct culture. They do, however, share a few traits, including a high sense of self-awareness and public-behaviour norms.

Asian art, often known as Eastern art, has a diverse spectrum of influences from numerous cultures and religions. Prehistoric men were the inspiration for the picture. Ochre and black pigment were employed. Hunting scenes with horses, lions, rhinoceros, mammoths, and other animals were frequently shown in ancient paintings. These prehistoric murals were created on cave walls, stone blocks, and other surfaces. China is home to a few of them.

The term "composition" refers to the arrangement of visual elements in a painting or other work of art. It is the organization or composition of the elements of art and design, such as line, shape, color, value, texture, form, and space, according to the principles of art and design, such as balance contrast, emphasis, movement, pattern, rhythm, unity/variety, and other elements of composition, to give the painting structure and convey the artist's intent.

Arts is the expression or application of human creative skills and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.

There are seven elements of arts. They are color, form, line, shape, space, texture and value. The ten common principles of art are balance, emphasis, harmony, movement, pattern, proportion, repetition, rhythm, unity and variety.

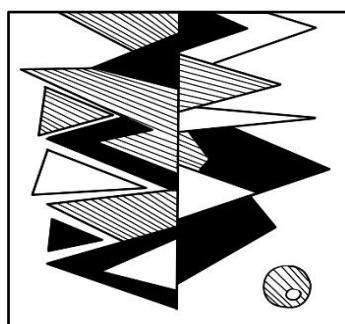
10 Common Principles of Arts

1. **Balance** is the sense of stability achieved through implied weight of an object. There are three different types of balance: symmetrical, asymmetrical and radial.

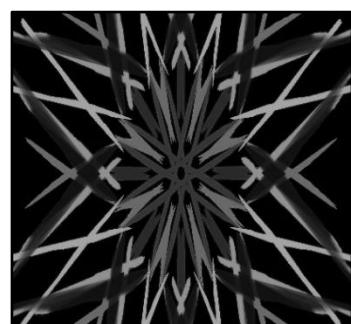
- **Symmetrical balance** – when one image is mirrored on the other side to repeat itself.
- **Asymmetrical balance** – when different types of elements create a visual balance.
- **Radial balance** – is the distribution of elements around a central point in all directions.



Symmetrical Balance



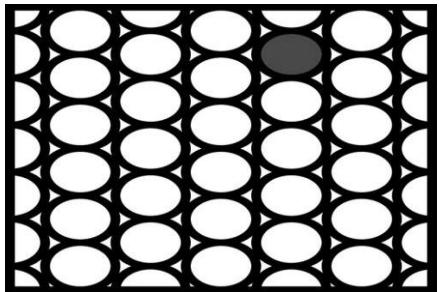
Asymmetrical Balance



Radial Balance

Image sources: Pinterest.com, theartofeducation.edu

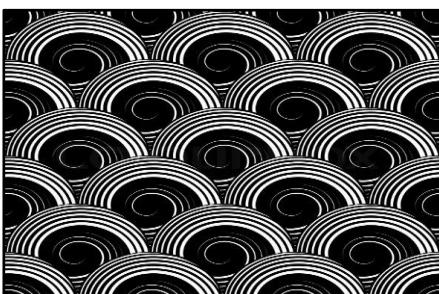
1. **Emphasis** is when one element of an artwork stands out more than another. This creates a sense of importance and is intentionally used to communicate a message or feeling.



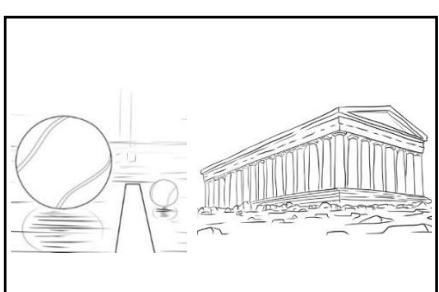
2. **Movement** is the visual flow of your artwork. It is the path that you intend your viewer's eye to follow.



3. **Pattern** as a principle of design may be defined as regular arrangement of repeated same elements, usually increases the visual excitement by supplementing surface interest.



4. **Proportion** is the relationship of two or more elements in a design and how they compare with one another, it is said to be harmonious when a correct relationship exists between the elements with respect to size or quantity.



5. **Repetition** is simply repeating a single element many times in a design. For example, you could draw a line horizontally and then draw several others next to it.

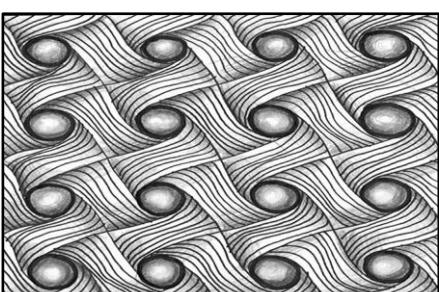
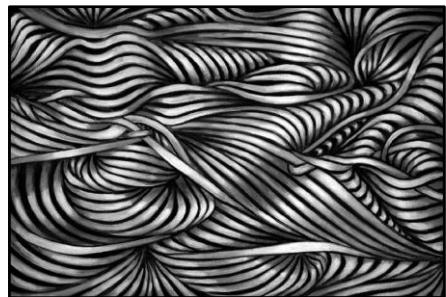
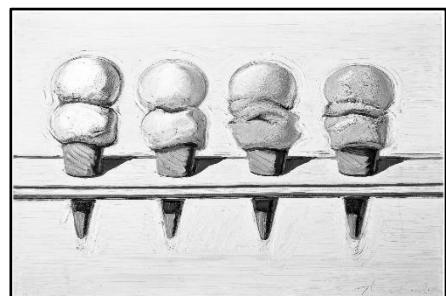


Image sources: pinterest.ph, nicola1964art.com, colourbox.com, thevirtualinstructor.com, julianakunstler.com

6. **Rhythm** is a principle of design that suggests movement or action; it is usually achieved through repetition of lines, shapes and colors.



7. **Unity** in an artwork creates a sense of harmony and wholeness, by using similar elements within the composition and placing them in a way that brings them all together.



8. **Variety** adds interest by using contrasting elements within the composition. Variety is the counterweight to harmony and creates visual interest by slightly changing or using different elements together in a composition.



9. **Harmony** can be described as sameness, the belonging of one thing with another. The repetition of design elements like colour, texture, shape and form are one of the easiest ways to achieve harmony to create a composition.

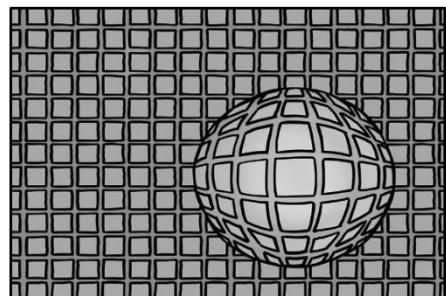


Image sources: pinterest.ph, knowitinfo.com, thevirtualinstructor.com

Elements Applied in Korean Arts

Painting is, without a doubt, one of East Asia's finest forms of art. Painting elements are the fundamental components or building pieces of a painting. Color, tone, line, shape, and texture are the most common ones.

Traditional painting uses the same calligraphy techniques and is done with a brush dipped in black or colored ink; no oils are used. Paper and silk are the most common materials used in calligraphy art. Poets use calligraphy to write on their artworks.

Painting can be mounted on scrolls, such as hanging scrolls or hand scrolls, album sheets, walls, lacquer wares, folding screens, and other media.

A traditional Korean handcraft is the **Korean knot**. The finished knot has bilateral symmetry, is the same shape in front and back, and can be constructed with one or two threads. While Korean knots are similar to Chinese knots in terms of braiding method, they are tied without the use of tools. Their historical development also distinguishes them from Chinese knots.

Traditionally, the knots were intended to hang hunting tools around the waist, and their use was restricted to royal families at first, before spreading to the general public. Contemporary Korean artists are incorporating traditional knots into their work.

Types of Korean knots

There are more than 30 basic types of knots, but there are vast numbers of variations and regional versions on these basic types. Some of the most common knots include:

- Dorae knot – the most basic form of knot, it is used to connect knots and to fix or finish a knot.
- Maehwa knot – this knot resembles a Japanese apricot flower and is used for baby clothes and Norigae, Korean traditional ornaments worn by women.
- Dalki knot – this knot resembles a strawberry.
- Guidorae knot – there are many different names that describe this type of knot, but it is normally called the Guidorae. This knot tends not to be fixed

Korean masks, known as **tal or t'äl**, have religious antecedents, similar to masks from other countries having religious or aesthetic beginnings. Masks have a long history in Korea. It's used in burial services to ward off evil spirits, as well as in prehistoric theater productions.

Masks were also used for shamanistic rites and were kept within temples where they were honoured with offerings. By the 12th century, the masks became part of elaborating dances and dramas.

The Roles of Colors in Korean Masks

1. Black, Red and White masks – bright and vibrant colors that help establish the age and race of the figure
2. Half Red and Half White mask – symbolizes the idea that the wearer has two fathers, Mr. Red and Mr. White.
3. Dark-faced mask – indicates that the character was born of an adulterous mother

Some masks have moving parts like winking or shifting eyes and moving mouths. To further add to the lifelike features of the masks, black fabric is draped from the top of the mask over the wearer's head to simulate hair.

Elements Applied in Chinese Arts

As an ancient expressive art, Chinese calligraphy expresses the abstract beauty of lines and rhythms through the organizational structure of lines and dots, while also reflecting a person's emotions, moral integrity, character, and educational level, accomplishments in self-cultivation, intellectual tastes and approach to life. As an old Chinese saying goes, "the way characters are written is a portrait of the person who writes them".



Source: sgartclass.com/chinese-calligraphy/

Japanese and Chinese entertainers commonly paint their faces to match the character or personification they are playing. Japanese and Chinese, on the other hand, painted their faces on silk, paper, and wood, while Koreans painted masks for festivals and theatrical performances.

Did you know that the earliest known Chinese logographs (ancient writing symbols) are engraved on the shoulder bones of large animals and on tortoise shells?

For this reason, the script found on these objects is commonly called jiaguwen, or shell-and-bone script. It was said that Cangjie, the legendary inventor of Chinese writing, got his ideas from observing animals' footprints and birds' claw marks on the sand as well as other natural phenomena.

The arching roofs of East Asian temples and buildings are believed to protect them from the elements of water, wind, and fire. It was thought by Buddhists to help fend off bad spirits, which were thought to be straight lines. Roof guards are the figures at the extremities of the figures.

There are three main types of roofs in traditional Chinese architecture that influenced other Asian architecture:

- a. **Straight inclined** – These are more economical for common Chinese architecture.
- b. **Multi-inclined** – roofs with two or more sections inclined. These roofs are used for residences of wealthy Chinese.
- c. **Sweeping** – has curves that rise at the corners of the roofs. These are usually reserved for temples and palaces and these may also be found in the homes of the wealthy Chinese. Originally, the ridges of the roofs are usually highly decorated with ceramic figurines.

Peking Opera face painting or jingju lianpu is done with different colors in accordance with the performing characters' personality and historical assessment. The hero type characters are normally painted in relatively simple colors, whereas enemies, bandits, rebels and others have more complicated designs on their faces.

It is a traditional special way of makeup in Chinese operas in pursuit of the expected effect of performance. Originally, lianpu is called the false mask.

Paper was first invented by **Cai Lun** of the Eastern Han Dynasty in China. It is indeed one of the greatest contributions of ancient China in the development of arts.

The Colors of Peking Opera

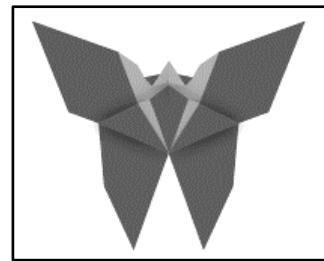
In Peking Opera, lianpu colors are of great importance in revealing the age, profession and personality of a character. Originally, only three colors were used red, white and black – each with its own symbolic meaning. Red is the color of loyalty, integrity and courage; black suggests a serious and taciturn disposition, including strength and roughness; white reveals a crafty and suspicious character. Later, other colors were gradually incorporated, such as purple – the symbol of solemnity, serenity and a sense of justice; yellow, representing intelligence and calculation or bravery when used in warrior roles; blue shows uprightness and stubbornness; green indicates bravery and irascibility; and gold and silver are sometimes used on the faces of immortals, demons and monsters. Different colors can also distinguish nobility from the common folk, goodness from evil or loyalty from treachery.

Origami

The term origami comes from the Japanese words "**ori**" which means "**folding**" and "**kami**" which means "**paper**." It is a traditional Japanese paper folding art that dates back to the 17th century AD and gained international popularity in the mid-1900s. It became a modern art form in the end.

The goal of this art is to transform a flat sheet of paper into a finished sculpture through folding and sculpting techniques without cutting as much as possible.

Origami butterflies were used during the celebration of Shinto weddings to represent the bride and groom, so paper folding had already become a significant aspect of Japanese ceremonies by Heian period (794-1185) in Japanese history.



Source: brandcrowd.com

Flowers, animals, birds, fish, geometric shapes and dolls are the common models used in Japanese origami.

Important Phases in East Asian Painting

- Landscape painting was considered as the highest form of Chinese painting. They also count the three concepts of their arts: Heaven, Earth and Humankind (Yin-Yang).
- Silk was often used as medium to paint upon, but it was quite expensive.
- Cai Lun was the inventor of paper during in the 1st century.
- The ideologies of Confucianism, Daoism, and Buddhism played significant roles in East Asian Art.
- Chinese art expresses the human understanding of the relationship between the nature and humans. This is the form of landscape paintings, birds, bamboo and flowers, etc. This is also the Daoist aspect of Chinese painting.
- Korean painting dates to 108 CE, when it first appears as an independent form. Mountains and water are important features in Korean landscape painting because it is a spot for building temples and other buildings.



Source: christies.com

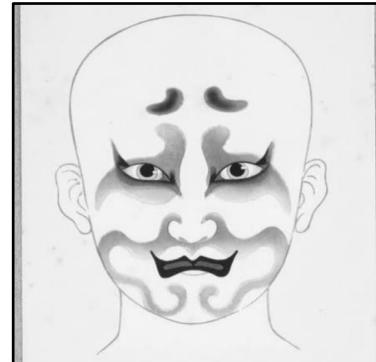
To make your painting attractive and realistic, apply these Six Principles of Chinese Painting established by Xie He, a writer, art historian, and critic in 5th century in China.

1. Observe rhythm and movements.
2. Leave spaces for the eyes to rest.
3. Use brush in calligraphy.
4. Use colors correctly.
5. Live up to tradition by copying the master's artwork.
6. Copy the correct proportion of the objects and nature.

Kabuki Makeup

Kabuki makeup, also known as **kesho**, is an expression of the actor's own character through the use of facial features. On stage, this interpretation takes on the form of a makeup temporization in partnership with the audience. The result is decoding of the drama traced out in the graphic designs of the painted face." Masao Yamaguchi (quoted in The Painted Body, 1984)

Kabuki makeup is also another way of face painting which has two types:



Source: artelino.com

1. **Standard makeup** – applied to most factors
2. **Kumadori makeup** – applied to villains and heroes

It is composed of very dramatic lines and shapes using colors that represent certain qualities.

- Dark red – passion or anger
- Dark blue – depression or sadness
- Pink – youth
- Light green – calm
- Black – fear
- Purple – nobility

Kite Making

A kite is an assembled or joined aircraft that was traditionally made of silk or paper with a bowline and a resilient bamboo.

Today, kites can be made out of plastics. Kites are flown for recreational purposes and to display one's artistic skills.

Chinese kites originated in Wei Fang, Sandong, China was the capital city of kites during the Song Dynasty (960-1279), and by the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Since 1984 the city has been hosting the largest international kite festival on Earth.

According to Joseph Needham, one of the important contributions of the Chinese in Science and Technology to Europe is the kite.

Chinese kites may be differentiated into four main categories:

1. Centipede
2. Hard-winged kites
3. Soft-winged kites
4. Flat kites

Did you know that there is a unique artistic expression related to painting in Japan known as woodblock painting? What is woodblock painting?

Woodblock painting is a technique for printing text, images or patterns used widely throughout East Asia. It is originated in China as a method of printing on textiles but eventually became a method for printing on paper. This method was adapted in Japan during the Edo period (1603-1867) and became one of their oldest and most highly developed visual arts. The most common themes in Japan for printmaking describe scenes from everyday life which narrate the scene and are often packed with figures and detail.

Chinese Calligraphy in Five Major Styles

1. **Zuan Style (Seal Style)** – the unification of Zuan Shu was in the Chin Dynasty when Lee Si (李斯) simplified and standardized the earlier Zuan Shu characters. The structure of each Zuan Shu character looks solid and stable and brings to the viewers an interesting mood and artistic feeling.

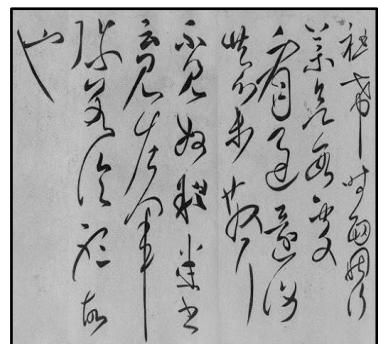


2. **Li Shu** – germinated in the pre-Chin period. During the **Chin Dynasty**, it came to be used by low-ranking officials for more prompt government operations. It simplified the more complicated strokes of Zuan Shu and used a bend instead of making a roundabout turn. This is called Chin Li, Clerical Style of the Chin Dynasty) or Old Li.

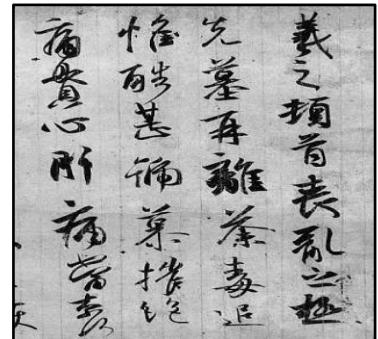


Images sources: ipinimg.com, eBay

3. **Tsao Style (Running Style)** – is the most simplified but abstract and difficult form of writing in Chinese calligraphy. Among all Chinese calligraphy styles, Tsao Shu usually demands the highest levels of techniques while expressing the maximum freedom (in conformity with many complex rules.) Tsao Shu was developed almost at the same time with Li Shu.



4. **Hsin Style (Walking Style)** – A calligraphy work in Hsin Style will look more smooth, connecting and faster than Kai Style, but less than Tsao Style. This is why Hsin Shu is known as Walking Style and Tsao Shu as Running Style. Hsin Shu usually simplifies the strokes and changes the sequences of strokes from Kai Shu writing. Sometimes a Shin Shu calligrapher will mix some Tsao Shu or Kai Shu with Hsin Shu.

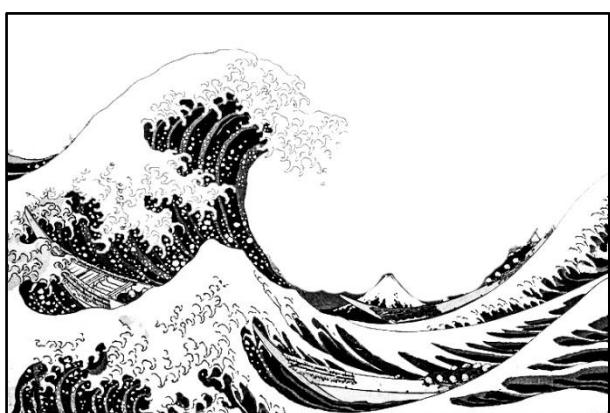


5. **Kai Style (Standard Style)** – Kai Shu (also called Zeng Shu, 真書) was initiated by Wang Ts-Zhong (王次仲) toward the end of the Han Dynasty according to the legend. During the Wei and Jin Dynasties, Zhong Yao (151-230) and Wang Hsi-Chih (303-363) initiated a new way of writing that allowed Kai Shu and Li Shu to separate and form two systems.



Images source: art-virtue.com

Japanese Ukiyo-e

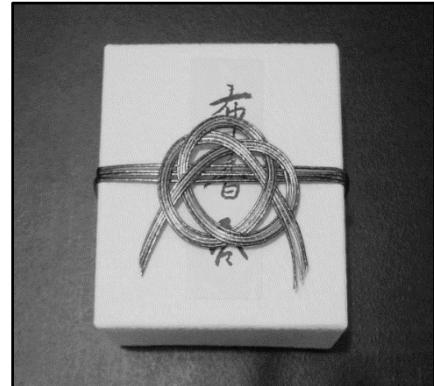


Source: artsy.net

The most well-known and popular form of Japanese art is **ukiyo-e**, which is Japanese for "pictures of the floating world" and refers to a type of woodblock printmaking that depicts scenes of peace and happy everyday life. Ukiyo-e art was created in a variety of media, including painting, and was first the domain of the higher classes and royalty, but it was gradually adopted by the general public.

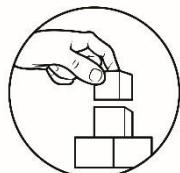
Japan Knot Tying

Mizuhiki is an essential sign of affection, warmth, and togetherness in Japanese culture. Mizuhiki is a colorful twine made from washi, or Japanese paper that is twisted in knots to embellish gifts. Each knot has its own significance and is tied for a certain occasion (wedding ceremony, funeral service, birth, visiting someone at the hospital, etc.). Because tying a Mizuhiki knot links and bonds individuals together, it is closely related with the Japanese word musubo (meaning "connection" or "tying").



Source: makezine.com

History of Mizuhiki: In 607 AD, a Japanese delegate returned from China with a gift for the Japanese emperor. The gift was decorated with a red and white twine knot symbolizing “safe journey” for the delegate. The Japanese began recreating the knot from washi, starting a tradition of presenting a gift box with a twine or Mizuhiki knot.



What's More

Directions: The elements and principles of art are described on the table. Determine what is described in each item. Fill out a separate sheet of paper with your answers.

	1. It is the ratio of one art element to another. It is important to keep in mind the relationship between different elements of the composition so that the scale of your artwork always makes visual sense.
	2. It adds interest by using contrasting elements within the composition.
	3. It is when one image is mirrored on the other side to repeat itself.
	4. It was often used as medium to paint upon, but it was quite expensive.
	5. This country used the subject or themes such as view from everyday life, narrative scenes crowded with figures and details.

	6. It is an assembled or joined aircraft that was traditionally made of silk or paper with a bowline and a resilient bamboo.
	7. It is the art of beautiful handwriting.
	8. This country used the subject or themes such as view from everyday life, narrative scenes crowded with figures and details.
	9. It is also known as the oldest nonstop tradition in the world.
	10. This country's painting dates to 108 CE, when it first appears as an independent form.

Activity: Make me an Art!

Directions: Create a work art by applying any of the ten common principles of arts using the suggested materials below. Affix your signature down right below through a brush stroke. Be guided with the rubrics.

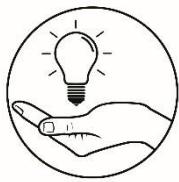
Materials:

- Illustration board or White folder
- Brush and Water color/paint
- Pencil

Rubrics

Criteria	5	4	3	2	Total
Quality of work	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.	
Punctuality	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.	
Neatness of work	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.	

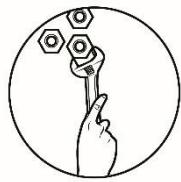
Descriptive Rating	Score/Points
Excellent	26-30
Very Good	21-25
Good	16-20
Fair	10-15
Poor	9



What I Have Learned

Directions: If the statement is **true**, write true; if it is **false**, write the word that causes it to be false. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Korean masks, called hal or h'al originated with religious meaning just like the masks of other countries which also have religious or artistic origins.
2. There are two types of Kabuki makeup. First is standard makeup that is applied to most factors and kumadori makeup that is applied to villains and heroes.
3. Red is the color of loyalty, integrity and courage.
4. It is a traditional special way of makeup in Chinese operas in pursuit of the expected effect of performance. Originally, **lianpu** is called the false mask.
5. Paintings in East Asia do not only apply on paper, silk and wood. Performers of kabuki in Japan and Peking Opera in China use their faces as the canvas for painting and also done in Korea.
6. Black suggests a serious and taciturn disposition.
7. In Calligraphy, the popular materials which paintings are made of are paper and silk.
8. In Japan, knot tying is called hanabishi.
9. The term origami came from ‘ori’ means bending and ‘kami’ means paper.
- 10.Ukiyo-e art was produced in a diversity of different media, including painting and became an art domain of the upper classes and royalty but later was also produced by the common people.



What I Can Do

Activity 1: The Art of Chinese Calligraphy

Directions: Choose any of the Chinese calligraphy from the five major styles and copy it using the suggested materials. Make your styles more colorful by creating your own background design. Be guided with the rubrics below.

Materials:

- Crayons or water color
- Paint Brush
- Folder/Illustration Board

Rubric

Criteria	5	4	3	2	Total
Quality of work	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.	
Punctuality	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.	
Neatness of work	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.	

Descriptive Rating	Score/Points
Excellent	26-30
Very Good	21-25
Good	16-20
Fair	10-15
Poor	9



Assessment

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

1. A type of roofing that is more budget – friendly and common in Chinese architecture.
A. multi-inclined
B. sweeping
C. straight inclined
D. roof guards

2. A type of architectural design in which curves rise at the corners of the roofs. These are typically found in temples and palaces, but they can also be found in the homes of wealthy Chinese.
A. straight inclined
B. multi-inclined
C. sweeping
D. roof guards

3. It is the art of beautiful handwriting.
A. calligraphy
B. Chinese calligraphy
C. woodblock printing
D. Korean calligraphy

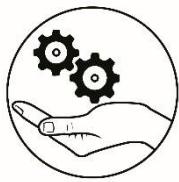
4. These are inclined roofs with two or more sections used for wealthy Chinese residences.
A. straight inclined
B. multi-inclined
C. sweeping
D. roof guards

5. It is a method of printing text, images, or patterns that is widely used in East Asia.
A. hand painting
B. Japanese Ukiyo-e
C. woodblock printing
D. Chinese calligraphy

6. It is the expression or application of human creative skills and imagination.
A. art
B. design
C. color
D. background

7. Who invented the paper in China during the Eastern Han Dynasty?
A. Xie He
B. Cai Lun
C. Wei Fang
D. Zuan Shu

8. It is derived from the words "ori" and "kami," which mean "folding" and "paper," respectively.
A. Opera
B. knot tying
C. Origami
D. kite making



Additional Activity

Activity: Paint a Picture!

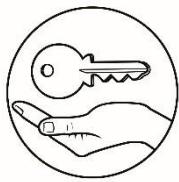
Directions: Paint a picture using illustration board and any available coloring materials at home. You can use the usual theme like (landscapes, flowers, fishes, or plants). Be guided with the rubrics.

Suggested Materials:

- Black or brown coffee
- Charcoal
- Gumamela flower extract
- Azuete
- Any colorful leaves, vegetables, and fruits

Rubric

Category	Excellent (30 pts.)	Good (20 pts.)	Fair (10 pts.)	Poor (5pts)
Following instructions	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 satisfying.	Student's output is satisfying.	Student's output is fair and has few errors.	Student's output is dull with lots of errors.
Neatness	Student's output is neat and orderly.	Student's output is mostly neat and orderly.	Student's output is somehow neat and orderly.	Student's output is dirty.
Visual Impact (use of colors, lines, and shapes)	Student's output has more than five colors.	Student's output has only four colors.	Student's output has only three colors.	Student's output has only two colors.



Answer Key

WHAT I KNOW		WHAT'S NEW		WHAT'S MORE		WHAT I HAVE LEARNED	
1. A	B	1. Texture	2. Line	3. Line	4. Movement	5. Emphasis	6. Pattern
2. C	D	2. Variety	3. Symmetrical Balance	3. Silk	4. Slirk	5. Japan	6. Kite
3. D	C	1. Proportion	2. Variety	2. Japan	3. Movement	4. Emphasis	5. Patterns
4. B	C						
5. C	B						
6. A	A						
7. B	B						
8. C	C						
9. D	D						
10. A	A						
11. D	D						
12. A	B						
13. C	C						
14. B	B						
15. D	D						
1. False: hal or hal		2. True		3. True		4. True	
5. True		6. True		7. True		8. False: hanabishi	
9. True		10. True		11. True		12. True	
13. True		14. True		15. True			

References

Books

Cultural Patterns of East Asia (<https://study.com/academy>) 2003-2020
Kim Johnson Young, "Study of accessory design using Korean Traditional knots (한국전통매듭을응용한장신구디자인연구), Master's Thesis.
SungKyunkwan University. (2005)

Lee Jong Kyu, "Study of Fashion design using Korean Traditional Knots" (한국전통매듭을응용한패션디자인연구), Master's Thesis. Sookmyung Women's College. (2009)

Lim Young Ju, "Study of Korean Traditional Knots"(한국전통매듭에관한연구), Doctor's Thesis. Won Kwang University. (2002)

Marion Boddy C-Evans the Elements of Painting (<https://www.thesprucecrafts.com>)

Marion Boddy- Evans (The 8 elements of composition of art, liveabout.com)
"Japan Woodblock Printing" from thecraftyclassroom.com

Online Sources

<http://chinakites.org/htm/fzls-gb.html>, 2002.

Jessie the characteristics of calligraphy (en.chinaculture.org)

<http://thestorybehindthefaces.com/2012/01/20kumadori-japanese-kabuki-theatre-makeup/>

Principles of art (study.com)

www.absolutechinatours.com

"Woodblock Printing in Japan" from [Wikipedia.org](http://en.wikipedia.org)

http://www.ehow.com/about_6569376_korean-masks-history.html

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