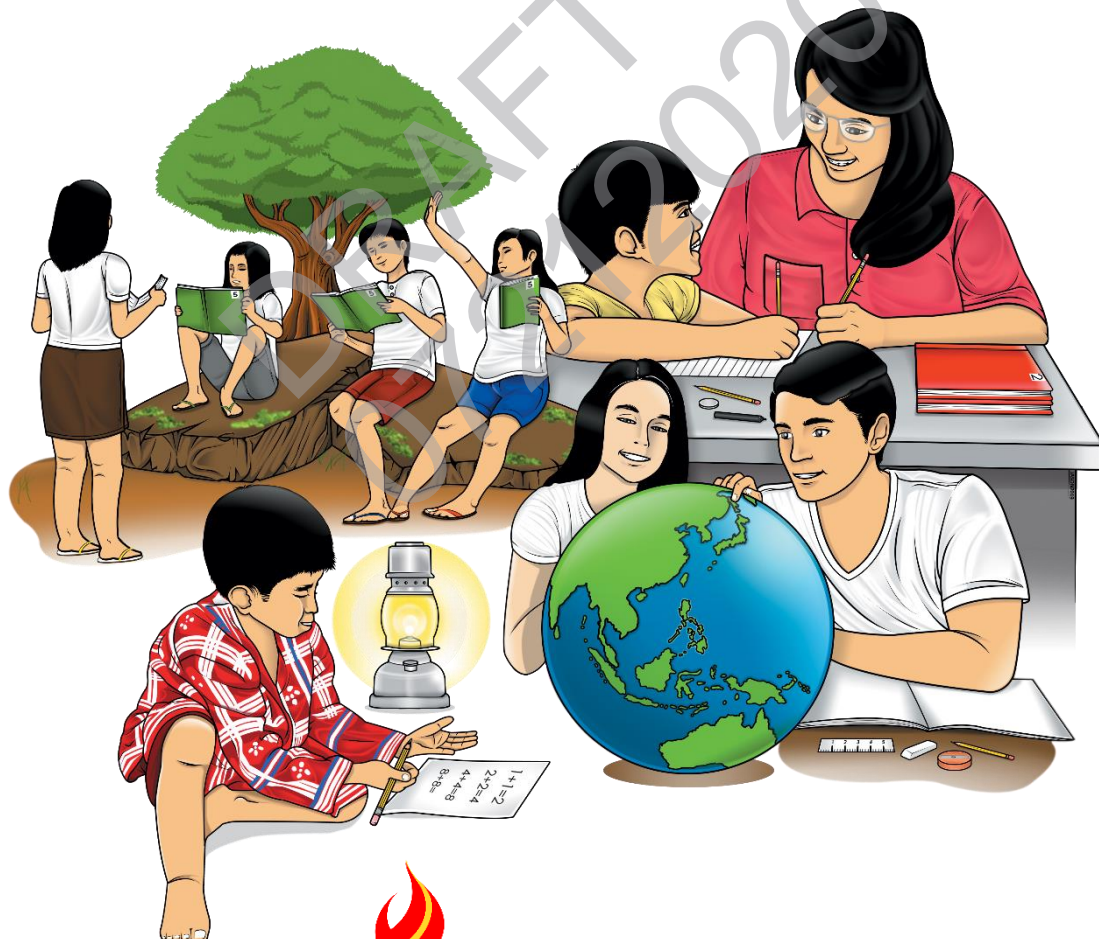


# Arts

## Quarter 1 – Module 2: Characteristics of Arts from the Various Art Movements



**Arts – Grade 10**

**Alternative Delivery Mode**

**Quarter 1 – Module 2: Characteristics of Arts from the Various Art Movements**

**First Edition, 2020**

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# Arts

## **Quarter 1 – Module 2: Characteristics of Arts from the Various Art Movements**

# Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Arts 10 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Characteristics of Arts from the Various Art Movements!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed, and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



## ***Note to the Teacher***

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Arts 10 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Characteristics of Arts from the Various Art Movements!

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action, and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



***What I Need to Know***

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



***What I Know***

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



***What's In***

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



***What's New***

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



***What is It***

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



***What's More***

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



***What I Have Learned***

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



***What I Can Do***

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.



### **Assessment**

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



### **Additional Activities**

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.



### **Answer Key**

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

### **References**

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!

## LESSON

# 1

## Characteristics of Arts from the Various Art Movements

Hello! How are you today? In the previous module, you have learned the art elements and principles in the production of artwork following a specific art style from various art movements. In this module, you will have a clearer and deeper understanding on the distinct characteristics of the various art movements. How may impressionism be different from expressionism? What is the difference between pop art and op art? What makes performance art vary from mobile art?

This module caters to your needs. It is made readily available with specific and friendly directions in every lesson. Remember to read the directions before answering the activities and the assessment as part of the module. Answer honestly and accurately the questions in this module.

**Focus on the subject!** This module is made accessible for you as a learner along with the specific lessons that are needed to complete the self-study program and enrichment for you. This module covers the objectives of the lesson, pre-assessment, lesson proper, post-assessment, summary of learning, answer keys, and the references.

In going through this module, you can do it at your most convenient time and place. You may seek assistance from your parents or other members of your family in working with the module especially on the parts that need help (e.g. performance tasks).

Please **DO NOT WRITE** anything on this module. Kindly use separate sheets of paper in answering the pretest, self-check exercises, and posttest.

**READY? 1, 2, 3...GO!**



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

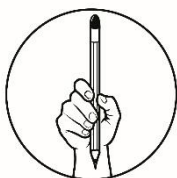
#### **Learning Competency**

Identifies distinct characteristics of arts from various art movements (**A10EL-Ib-1**).

#### **Specific Objectives**

At the end of the module, you should be able to:

1. identify the various art movements and its distinct characteristics;
2. create a simple example of an artwork from any of the art movements; and
3. appreciate a given artwork through the process of art appreciation activity.



## ***What I Know***

### **I. What Am I?**

**Directions:** Read the questions carefully and choose the best answer. Write your answers in a separate sheet of paper.

1. In performance art, the performer is the artist at a particular place and time following a story line or plot. Which of the following best exemplifies performance art?
  - a. Architecture
  - b. Painting
  - c. Sculpture
  - d. Theatre
2. What are the elements that constitute performance arts?
  - a. Space, time, performer's body, relationship between audience and nature
  - b. Time, space, performer's body, relationship between nature and performer
  - c. Performer's body, time, space, relationship between performer and dancers
  - d. Time, space, performer's body, relationship between the performer and the audience
3. Which art is said to be existing since pre-historic times?
  - a. Installation art
  - b. Optical art
  - c. Performance art
  - d. Pop art
4. Why is installation art called temporary art?
  - a. because it is done for a purpose
  - b. because the arts are for viewer's eyes only
  - c. because it does not last for a long time
  - d. because the set-up of the art is for the time being
5. Who among the following artists is a neoprimitivist?
  - a. Amedeo Modigliani
  - b. Henri Matisse
  - c. Giorgio de Chirico
  - d. Marc Chagall



6. This art is a combination of planes, cones, spheres and cylinders.
- Cubism
  - Futurism
  - Mechanical style
  - Non-objectivism
7. Non-objectivism style does not use any figure or any representation of figure. What style uses cubes and planes?
- Cubism
  - Futurism
  - Mechanical style
  - Pure Abstractionism
8. One of the characteristics of impressionist art is venturing into everyday subjects. Which of the following best describes this?
- Biblical characters
  - Household chores
  - Literary works
  - Religious subjects
9. It is an art movement that makes use of a common place, trivial, and even nonsensical objects that pop which artists seem to enjoy and laugh at.
- Conceptual art
  - Installation art
  - Pop art
  - Op art
10. Expressionist artists created works with more emotional force rather than with realistic or natural images. How was this achieved?
- They painted subjects in their actual images.
  - They used distorted lines and exaggerated forms.
  - They applied colors following their realistic appearance.
  - They relied from what are seen in the physical world.
11. It is a style of the expressionist movement that uses bold, vibrant colors and visual distortions as seen in the works of Henri Matisse.
- Dadaism
  - Fauvism
  - Social Realism
  - Surrealism
12. What does representational abstractionism depict?
- environmental subjects
  - landscapes and seascapes
  - non-recognizable subjects
  - recognizable subjects

13. Op art is a form of action painting which uses lines, spaces, and colors that are precisely planned and positioned to give the illusion of movement. What specific sense of the viewer is used to appreciate the artwork?
- Hearing
  - Sight
  - Smell
  - Touch
14. It is an expressionist style that characterizes dream fantasies, memory images, and visual tricks and surprises.
- Dadaism
  - Fauvism
  - Neo-primitivism
  - Social Realism
15. Social realists use their works to \_\_\_\_\_ against the injustices, inequalities, immorality, and ugliness of the human condition.
- Agree
  - Accept
  - Protest
  - Decide



## What's In

Module 1 is all about how modern art emerged in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and eventually boomed in the early part of 20<sup>th</sup> century. It focused on the art elements namely: line, shape, form, space, color, value, and texture; principles like rhythm, movement, balance, emphasis, harmony, unity and variety, and lastly proportion. Moreover, it was reiterated how technology gave a major impact to the lives of people worldwide. Social, political and environmental changes took place paving their way to modern art.

In Module 1, you were guided to make your own artwork applying these elements and principles.



Are you ready for the next part? I think you are! So, come on and let us continue by working on the first activity! Good luck!



## What's New

### Activity 1: Who Am I?

**Directions:** Arrange the jumbled letters to reveal the person that corresponds to the style of art stated in each of the items below.

1. "I want to show the world my flower gardens and pond of water lilies through my paintings."

L A D C U E   M O T E N

2. "I used to paint modern-life subjects."

R E D O D U A   T A M E N

3. "My subjects are actual people and figures."

U T E A G S U   R E N I R O

4. "I use strong bold colors in my works."

N I E H R   M I S S E A T

5. "My works look morbid or gloomy."

V A A D O R S L   I L A D



## **What Is It**

### **Impressionism**

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century emerged the impressionist movement. Impressionist artists moved away from the established practices and discovered new ways. They used pure unmixed colors side by side using short broken strokes for more visual effect on the subject. They started on something new like capturing scenes of life like household objects, seascapes, houses, and ordinary people. They preferred working outdoor in a natural light incorporating unusual visual angles, out of proportion objects, subjects placed off-centered, and empty spaces on the canvas.

All these characterize the works of Claude Monet, Auguste Renoir, and Edouard Manet. Monet is best known for his landscape painting, depicting his flower gardens and water lily ponds. Renoir's works were snapshots of real-life paintings of actual people and figures. Manet's works depicted modern-life subjects.

### **Works of Monet, Renoir, and Manet**



**Irises in Monet's Garden**  
Claude Monet, 1900  
Oil on Canvas



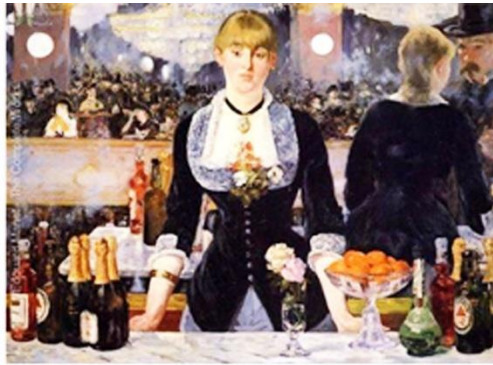
**Bridge Over a Pond of Water Lilies**  
Claude Monet, 1899  
Oil on Canvas



**Mlle Irene Cahen d'Anvers**  
Auguste Renoir, 1880  
Oil on Canvas



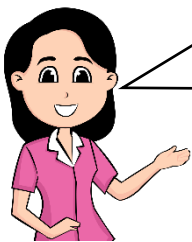
**Luncheon of the Boating Party**  
Auguste Renoir, 1881  
Oil on canvas



**The Bar at the Folies-Bergere**  
Edouard Manet, 1882  
Oil on canvas



**Argenteuil**  
Edouard Manet, 1874  
Oil on canvas



With the discussion in the previous pages, you are now ready to briefly describe the styles of **Monet**, **Renoir**, and **Manet** under the **impressionism** art movement.

Coming up is the Expressionism art movement. Are you ready? Let's go!

## **Expressionism**

Another group of artists who became popular in the 1900's are the expressionists. They created works with more emotional force, and not on realistic or natural images. To attain this, they used distorted outlines, unrealistic or unnatural images. Their works are not actually what they see in the physical world, but depend on their imaginations and feelings.

The different styles that emerged within the expressionist art movements are:

- **neoprimitivism**
- **fauvism**
- **dadaism**
- **surrealism**
- **social realism**

### **A. Neoprimitivism**

**Neoprimitivism** is an art style of combined elements from the native arts of the South Sea Islanders and the wood carvings of African tribes. Among the Western artists who adapted these elements was **Amedeo Modigliani**. Oval faces and elongated shapes of African art can be seen in both his sculptures and paintings.





**Yellow Sweater**  
Amedeo Modigliani c. 1919  
Oil Canvas



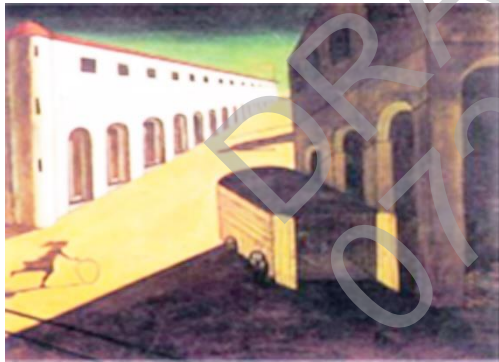
**Head**  
Amedeo Modigliani c. 1913  
Stone

## B. Fauvism

**Fauvism** is the style of les Fauves (French for "the wild beasts"), a group of early 20th-century modern artists whose works emphasized with strong colors and visual distortions. Most known artist was **Henri Matisse**.

**The characteristics of Fauvism include:**

- A) the important use of unnatural colors gives new, emotional meaning to the colors;
- B) creating a strong, unified work that appears flat on the canvas.



**Blue Window**  
Henri Matisse, 1911  
Oil on Canvas



**Woman with Hat**  
Henri Matisse, 1905  
Oil on Canvas

## C. Dadaism

**Dadaism** is a style characterized by imagination, remembered images, and visual tricks and surprises—as in the paintings of **Marc Chagall** and **Giorgio de Chirico** below. These artists turn their backs from using traditional styles in arts leading to their new style called “non-style.”

The art, poetry, and performance produced by **dada** artists is often satirical and nonsensical in nature.

## Works of de Chirico and Chagall



**Melancholy and Mystery of a Street**  
Giorgio de Chirico, 1914  
Oil on canvas



**I and the Village**  
Marc Chagall, 1911  
Oil on canvas

## D. Surrealism

**Surrealism** came from the term “super realism”, a style that depicts an illogical, subconscious dream world. It is a clear expression of departure from reality - as if the artists were dreaming, seeing illusions, or experiencing a change in mental state.

Many surrealist works appeared morbid or gloomy subjects, as in those by **Salvador Dali**. Others were quite playful and even humorous, such as those by **Paul Klee** and **Joan Miro**.



**Personages with Star**  
Joan Miro, 1933  
Oil on canvas



**Diana**  
Paul Klee, 1932  
Oil on wood



**Persistence of Memory**  
Salvador Dali, 1931  
Oil on canvas

## E. Social Realism

**Social realism** is an art movement which expresses the artist's role in social reform. The artists used their works to show protest against the injustices, inequalities immorality, and other concerns of the human condition. Social realists have addressed different social issues for the purpose of increasing people's awareness leading to reforms and general welfare.



**Miners' Wives**  
Ben Shahn, 1948  
Egg tempera on board



**Guernica**  
Pablo Picasso, 1937  
Oil on canvas (Size: 11' 5 1/2" x 25' 5")



Congratulations! You are just through with the first two major art movements: Impressionism and Expressionism. You have just done enough, but there are still more. So let's keep going with the next topic.  
Good luck!



## What's New

### Activity 2: Fix Me, I'M BROKEN!

**Directions:** Make an abstract painting-inspired mosaic using cut out colored papers. Please follow the indicated procedure below.

#### Materials:

Several pieces of colored papers cut into different sizes and shapes (geometrical shapes), pair of scissors, glue, card board, pencil, bond paper

#### Procedure:

1. Draw your subject on a piece of bond paper.
2. Using the cut out colored papers in different sizes and shapes, form your desired abstract design. Paste them on your drawing until no space is left.
3. Mount your work on a card board.

**Note:** Please refer to the rubrics found on page 22.





## ***What is It***

### **Abstractionism**

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the abstractionist movement existed from various intellectual points of view. This intellectualism was reflected in art. Expressionism was emotional while abstractionism was logical and rational.

Geometrical shapes, patterns, lines, angles, textures, and swirls of color were used. **Representational abstractionism** depicts still-recognizable subjects while **pure abstractionism** does not recognize any subject at all.

Abstractionist movement has four art styles, namely:

- **Cubism**
- **Futurism**
- **Mechanical style**
- **Non-objectivism**

#### **A. Cubism**

The **cubist** style was derived from the word cube, a three-dimensional geometric figure composed of lines, planes, and angles.

**Pablo Picasso** - Spanish painter/sculptor is foremost among the cubists.



**Three Musicians,**  
Pablo Picasso, 1921  
Oil on canvass



**Girl Before a Mirror**  
Pablo Picasso, 1932  
Oil on Canvass

#### **B. Futurism**

**Futurism** is a style of art that began in Italy in the early 1900's. It is an art of fast-paced, machine-propelled age. Artists draw inspiration through motion, force, speed and strength of mechanical forms. Thus, their works

depicted the dynamic sensation of all these – as seen in the works of Italian painter **Gino Severini**.



**Armored Train**  
Gino Severini, 1915  
Oil on Canvass

### C. Mechanical Style

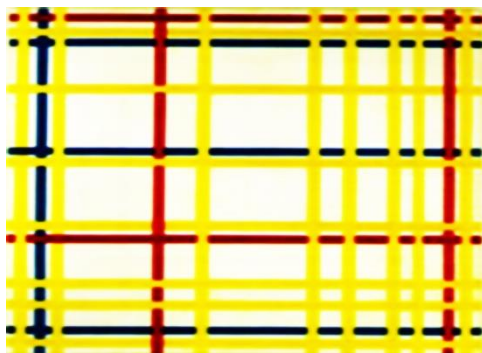
In **mechanical style** of art, basic forms such as planes, cones, spheres, and cylinders all fit together in a precise and neat manner.



**The City**  
Fernand Leger, 1919  
Oil on Canvas

### D. Non-objectivism

From the term non-object, works in **non-objectivism** style did not make use of figures or even representations of figures.



**New York City**  
Piet Mondrian, 1942  
Oil on Canvas



Great job! Finally, you have reached the final topic of this module. Just go on and try to finish everything until the end. Good luck!



## What's New

### Activity 3. My Own Modern Art

**Directions:** Following the procedure below, come up with a piece of art.

#### Materials Needed:

1 whole cartolina or 1 whole box board, old colored magazines, newspapers or calendars, pair of scissors, glue or paste, watercolor, crayons or pastel colors, acrylic paint (if available), paint brush and/or sponge

#### Procedure:

1. Select a popular subject for your artwork (e.g. a product, a celebrity, a movie or a television character, a sports, a place, a brand name). Plan how this will be depicted with the available materials that you have.
2. Cut out images, letters, and others from the magazines, newspapers, or calendars, and glue or paste them on the cartolina or board. Color the background with any available coloring materials. You may add details using crayons or pastels.
3. Put a title to your work.

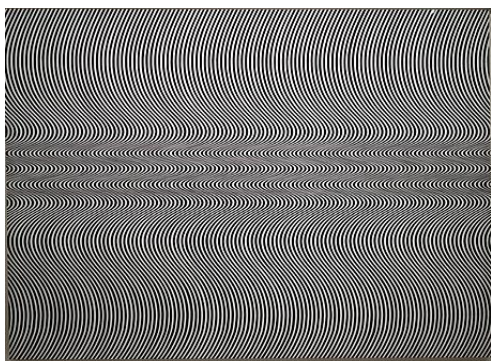
**Note:** Please refer to the rubrics found in the answer key on page 22.

### Op Art and Pop Art

**Optical art** or **Op art** is another art movement that gives a visual experience – a form of “action painting,” taking place in the viewer’s eye giving the illusion of movement.

**Popular art** or **Pop art** is a movement that made of use of common place, trivial, even nonsensical objects that pop artists seemed to enjoy and laugh at.

#### Example of Op Art and Pop Art



**Fall**  
Bridget Riley, 1963  
Emulsion on Hard board



**Marilyn Monroe**  
Andy Warhol, 1967  
Silkscreen print

## Contemporary Art Forms: Installation Art and Performance Art

**Installation art** is a contemporary art form that makes use of sculptural materials and other media to modify the way the viewer experiences a particular space. It is also called **environmental art**, **project art**, and **temporary art**. It creates an entire sensory experience for the viewer that allows him to walk through them.

**Performance art** is a form of modern art in which the actions of an individual or a group of a particular place and in a particular time constitute the work. It involves four basic elements, namely: time, space, the performer's body, and a relationship between the performer and audience. The performer himself or herself is the artist.

### Some Notable Installation Art Pieces by Filipino Artists



**Cordillera Labyrinth**  
Roberto Villanueva, 1989  
Bamboo and runo grass  
Outdoor Installation at the  
Cultural Center of the Philippines



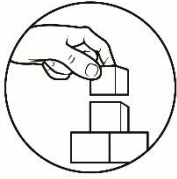
**Go to Room 117**  
Sid Gomez Hildawa, 1990  
Mix Media Installation

### Some Examples of Performance Art



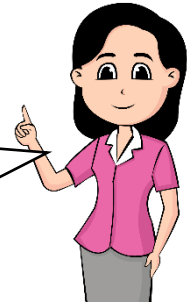
In the performance art, the performer himself or herself is the artist.





## What's More

Good Job! Now that you have already understood the distinct characteristics of arts from the various art movements, let us check how far you have gone with this module. Do the activities and assessment prepared for you to work on. Let's get it on!



### Activity

Applying your understanding of the distinct characteristics of arts from the various art movements, make your own artwork that shows your self-expression through a painting activity. You may follow the style of Pablo Picasso on Cubism, Claude Monet's short brush strokes, Henri Matisse's on the use of strong colors, or something tricky like Giorgio de Chirico's work.

*(Note: Please refer to the rubrics found in the answer key on page 22.)*

### Assessment 1

**Directions:** Read each statement carefully. Write **TRUE** if it is correct and **FALSE** if it is not. Use another sheet of paper for your answers.

- |   |
|---|
| 1. In using the mechanical style of art, you need not use true-to-life subjects; planes, cones, spheres, and cylinders are enough.    |
| 2. Surrealism is otherwise known as super realism because it deals with fantasies and day dreams.                                     |
| 3. Every individual has the right to become an artist in their own way.   |
| 4. Claude Monet, Edouard Manet, and Auguste Renoir are expressionists.  |
| 5. Pablo Picasso tried to experiment new techniques in painting and architecture.   |
| 6. Pop art is more on nonsensical objects while op art is on illusion.  |
| 7. Both the installation and the performance art forms seek to catch the attention of their viewers.                                  |
| 8. Non-objectivism style is under the expressionism movement.   |
| 9. A landscape painting can be classified as a representational abstractionism.   |
| 10. When an artist creates a piece of art conveying an issue about a global pandemic and its economic effect, this is social realism. |



## ***What I Have Learned***

**Impressionism** emerged in Europe in 1870's. It started with a group of painters that include **Claude Monet, Auguste Renoir, and Edouard Manet.**

1. **Expressionism** was more concerned with emotional impact, rather than realism. It made use of distorted outlines, strong colors, and exaggerated forms.
2. Expressionism has several sub-movements, namely: neoprimitivism, fauvism, dadaism, surrealism, and social realism.
3. The Spanish painter **Pablo Picasso** was one of the foremost figures in expressionist art, along with **Henri Matisse, Salvador Dali, Paul Klee, and Joan Miro.**

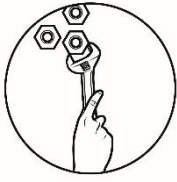
1. **Abstractionism** used geometrical shapes, patterns, lines, angles, textures, and swirls of color. These may result to **representational abstractionism** depicting still-recognizable subjects to **pure abstractionism** where no recognizable subject could be discerned.
2. Abstractionist movement has four art styles, namely:
  - Cubism
  - Futurism
  - Mechanical style
  - Nonobjectivism

**Popular art** or **Pop art** is a movement that made use of common place, trivial, even nonsensical objects that pop artists seemed to enjoy and laugh at.

**Optical art** or **Op art** is another art movement that gives a visual experience – a form of “action painting,” taking place in the viewer’s eye giving the illusion of movement.

**Installation art** is a contemporary art form that uses sculptural materials and other media to modify the way the viewer experiences a particular space. It is constructed to a life-size or even larger and positioned in public or private spaces, both indoor or outdoor.

**Performance art** is a form of modern art in which the actions of an individual or a group of a particular place and in a particular time constitute the work. It involves four basic elements, namely: time, space, the performer’s body, and a relationship between the performer and audience.

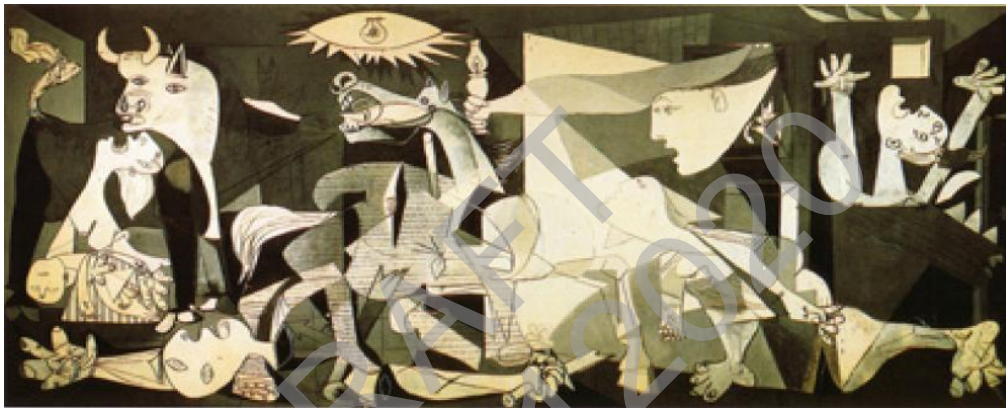


## ***What I Can Do***

### **ART APPRECIATION**

**DIRECTIONS:** Work on the activity below by filling in the needed information on the space provided. Use separate sheet for your answers.

Pablo Picasso was made famous for his remarkable works as cubist. Picasso's *Guernica* is provided for you to get through the process.



**Guernica**

Pablo Picasso, 1937

Oil on Canvas (Size: 11'5 1/2" x 25'5 3/4")

Description of the artwork: \_\_\_\_\_

Analysis: What elements and principles of arts are used? How are they used in this particular piece of art? State your answers separately.

Art element: \_\_\_\_\_

Art principle: \_\_\_\_\_

Interpretation: What message does the artist want to convey?

\_\_\_\_\_

Evaluation: In your own point of view, is the artwork pleasing to the eyes? Is it notable? Support your answer. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Assessment

### I. What Am I?

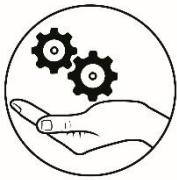
**Directions:** Read the questions carefully and choose the best answer. Write your answers in a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following best describes neo-primitivism?
  - a. They are combined elements from the native arts.
  - b. It deals with environmental subjects such as landscapes and seascapes.
  - c. It characterizes dream fantasies, memory images, and visual tricks and surprises.
  - d. It depicts social injustices, immorality, inequality, and ugliness of the human condition.
2. Which of the following is best described by the characteristics of impressionist art venturing into everyday subjects?
  - a. Biblical characters
  - b. Household chores
  - c. Literary works
  - d. Religious subjects
3. Temporary art is also referred to as installation art. Why?
  - a. It is done for a purpose.
  - b. It is the arts that are for viewers' eyes only.
  - c. It does not last for a long time.
  - d. The set-up of the art is for the time being.
4. Which of the following art makes use of a combination of planes, cones, spheres and cylinders?
  - a. Cubism
  - b. Futurism
  - c. Mechanical style
  - d. Non-objectivism
5. Performance arts constitute these elements.
  - a. Space, time, performer's body, relationship between audience and nature
  - b. Performer's body, time, space, relationship between performer and dancers
  - c. Time, space, performer's body, relationship between nature and performer
  - d. Time, space, performer's body, relationship between the performer and the audience



6. How is expressionism achieved by artists?
- They painted subjects in their actual images.
  - They used distorted lines and exaggerated forms.
  - They applied colors following their realistic appearance.
  - They relied from what are seen in the physical world.
7. Non-objectivism style does not use any figure or any representation of figure. What style uses cubes and planes?
- Cubism
  - Futurism
  - Mechanical style
  - Pure Abstractionism
8. What makes pop art differ from op art?
- Pop art makes use of nonsensical objects while op art is just an illusion.
  - Op art is way more fascinating to look at while pop art is not so attractive.
  - Pop art is an art of illusion while op art is an art of popular trivial activities.
  - Op art shows abstractionism while pop art is under expressionism.
9. Op art is a form of action painting which uses lines, spaces, and colors that are precisely planned and positioned to give the illusion of movement. What specific sense of the viewer is used to appreciate the artwork?
- Hearing
  - Sight
  - Smell
  - Touch
10. Which of the following best exemplify performance art?
- Architecture
  - Painting
  - Sculpture
  - Theatre
11. Who among the following artists is a neoprimitivist?
- Amedeo Modigliani
  - Henri Matisse
  - Giorgio de Chirico
  - Marc Chagall
12. It is an art movement that makes use of common place, trivial, and even nonsensical objects that pop which makes artists seem to enjoy and laugh at.
- Conceptual art
  - Installation art
  - Pop art
  - Op art
13. What does representational abstractionism depict?
- environmental subjects
  - landscapes and seascapes
  - non-recognizable subjects
  - recognizable subjects

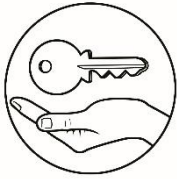
14. Which of these is an expressionist style that is characterized by dream fantasies, memory images, and visual tricks and surprises?
- a. Dadaism
  - b. Fauvism
  - c. Neoprimitivism
  - d. Social Realism
15. Which of the following is reflected in the works of Henri Matisse?
- a. Dadaism
  - b. Fauvism
  - c. Social Realism
  - d. Surrealism



### ***Additional Activities***

With the available and limited materials at home, make a mini installation art. For instance, you may use match sticks or barbeque sticks. Assemble these to construct your mini installation art resembling the Cordillera Labyrinth of Roberto Villanueva.

**(Note:** Please refer to the rubrics found in the answer key on page 22.)



## Answer Key

**What I Know**

1. D	11. B
2. D	12. C
3. C	13. B
4. D	14. A
5. C	15. C
6. C	
7. A	
8. B	
9. C	
10. B	

**What's New**

**Activity 1**

1. Claude Monet
2. Edouard Manet
3. Auguste Renoir
4. Henri Matisse
5. Salvador Dali



**What's New**  
**Activity 2: Sample of a Mosaic Art**



**What's New**  
**Activity 3: Sample of a Modern Art Painting**

**What I Can Do**

**Description of the artwork:** The artwork is an example of a social realism art. It is like a representation of a world war. People are dying and suffering from an outrageous war.

**Analysis**

**Art element:** Different lines and shapes are used to express the artist's emotions.

**Art principle:** The artist utilized the principles of balance and emphasis.

**Interpretation:** Maybe the artist's message is to let the world know that injustices, inequalities and immoralities are actually happening and that should be addressed for the welfare of everyone.

**Evaluation:** Yes, the painting is beautiful as it caught my attention.

*Note: Answers of the learner may vary.*

<b>Rubrics</b> <b>What's New - Activity 2: Mosaic Making, Activity 3: Modern Art Painting; What's More – Activity; and Additional Activities</b>				
	<b>EXCELLENT (20 pts.)</b>	<b>MET CRITERIA (15 pts.)</b>	<b>BASIC REQUIREMENTS (10 pts.)</b>	
<b>Instruction &amp; Concepts</b>	The artwork is planned carefully; understanding of concept is clearly demonstrated.	The art work is planned adequately; understanding of some concept demonstrated.	The artwork shows little evidence of understanding the concept.	
<b>Craftsmanship/ Skill</b>	The artwork shows outstanding art making skills, clear attention to control selection and experimentation of medium/media for expressing an emotion.	The artwork shows average art making skills and average attention to control selection and experimentation of medium/media for expressing an emotion.	The artwork shows minimal art making skills and little attention to control selection and experimentation of medium/media for expressing an emotion.	
<b>Creativity/ Originality</b>	The artwork demonstrates original personal expression and creativity.	The artwork demonstrates an average amount of personal expression and creativity.	The artwork demonstrates little personal expression and creativity.	

Artworks may vary based on the skills and capacity of the learners.

<b>Assessment</b> 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. A 9. B 10. D	<b>What's More</b> 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T
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## ***References***

- Keefe, Jennifer. 2003-2020. "Fauvism: Definition, Art & Characteristics." *Study.com*.  
<https://study.com/academy/lesson/fauvism-definition-art-characteristics.html>.
- Raul M. Sunico, PhD, Evelyn F. Cabanban, Melissa Y. Moran. 2015. *Horizons Music and Arts Appreciation for Young Filipinos*. Tawid Publications.

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