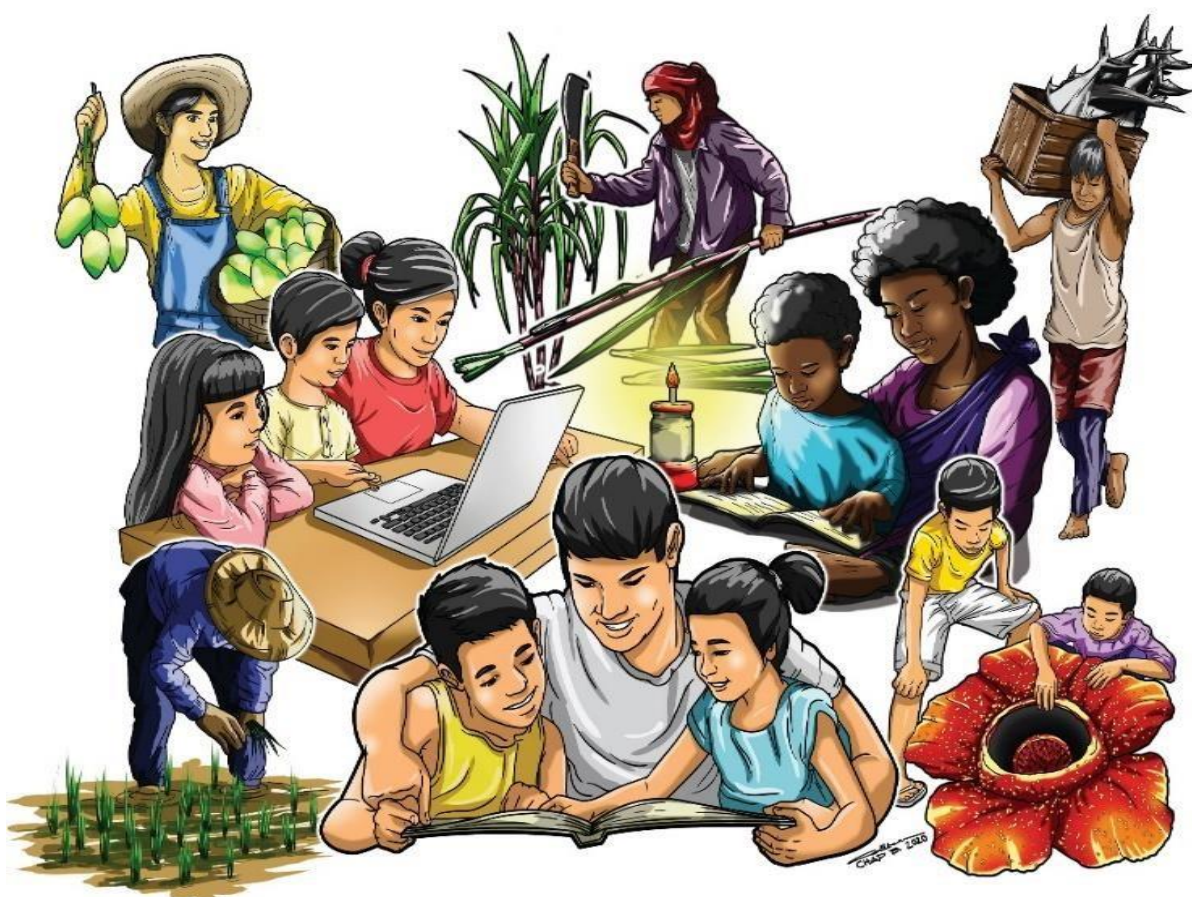


MAPEH

Arts Activity Sheet

Quarter 3 – MELC 1 & 2

**Elements and Principles of Art in the
Production One's Arts and Crafts
Inspired by the Arts of Mindanao**



REGION VI – WESTERN VISAYAS

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ARTS 7

Learning Activity Sheet Quarter 3 MELC 1 & 2: Elements and Principles of Art in the Production One's Arts of Mindanao First Edition, 2021

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Introductory Message

Welcome to MAPEH 7!

The **Learning Activity Sheet** is a product of the collaborative efforts of the Schools Division of Cadiz City and DepEd Regional Office VI - Western Visayas through the Curriculum and Learning Management Division (CLMD). This is developed to guide the learning facilitators (teachers, parents and responsible adults) in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Basic Education Curriculum.

The **Learning Activity Sheet** is self-directed instructional materials aimed to guide the learners in accomplishing activities at their own pace and time using the contextualized resources in the community. This will also assist the learners in acquiring the lifelong learning skills, knowledge and attitudes for productivity and employment.

For learning facilitator:

The **Arts Activity Sheet** will help you facilitate the leaching-learning activities specified in each Most Essential Learning Competency (MELC) with minimal or no face-to-face encounter between you and learner. This will be made available to the learners with the references/links to ease the independent learning.

For the learner:

The **Arts Activity Sheet** is developed to help you continue learning even if you are not in school. This learning material provides you with meaningful and engaging activities for independent learning. Being an active learner, carefully read and understand the instructions then perform the activities and answer the assessments. This will be returned to your facilitator on the agreed schedule.

Learning Activity Sheets for MAPEH 7 (ARTS)

Name of Learner: _____

Grade & Section: _____ Date: _____

ARTS ACTIVITY SHEET

Elements and Principles of Art in the Production One's Arts and Crafts Inspired by the Arts of Mindanao

I. LEARNING COMPETENCY WITH CODE

1. Analyzes Elements and Principles of Art in the Production One's Arts and Crafts Inspired by the Arts of Mindanao **(A7EL-IIIb-1)**
2. Identifies characteristics of arts and crafts in specific areas in Mindanao (e.g., maritime vessel [balanghay] from Butuan, vinta from Zamboanga; Maranao's malong, brasswares, okir, panolong, torogan, and sarimanok; Yakan's fabric and face makeup and body ornamentation; T'boli's tinalak and accessories; Tawi-tawi's Pangalaydance, etc. **(A7EL-IIIa-2)**

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

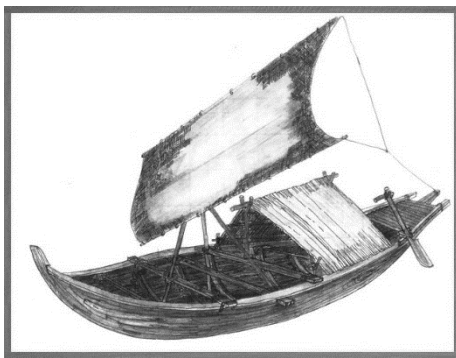
Elements and Principles of Art

Elements	Principles
Line- is the path of a moving point. Lines define the edges of shapes and forms.	Balance- refers to the visual of the elements of the composition. It is a sense that the painting "feels stable and feels right".
Shape- is an area enclosed by line. It is 2 dimensional and can be geometric or organic.	Contrast- is the difference between elements of art in the composition, such that each element is made stronger in relation to the other.
Forms- are 3-Dimensional. They occupy space or give the illusion that they occupy the space.	Emphasis- is when the artist creates an area of the composition that is visually dominant and commands the viewer's attention.
Color- is the most expressive element of art and is seen by the way light reflects of a surface and also adds interest and reality to an artwork.	Pattern- is the uniform repetition of any of the elements of art or any combination thereof.
Value- is the lightness and darkness of a surface. It is often referred to when shading. Value is also important in the study of color.	Movement- is the result of using the elements of art such that they move the viewer's eye around and within the image.
Texture- is the actual surface feel or the simulated appearance of roughness, smoothness and many others.	Rhythm- is created by movement complied through the repetition of elements of art in a non-uniform but organized way.
Space- is the distance around, between, above, below, and within an object.	Unity/Variety- is visually pleasing agreement among the elements in a design. It is the feeling that everything in the work of art works together and looks like it fits.

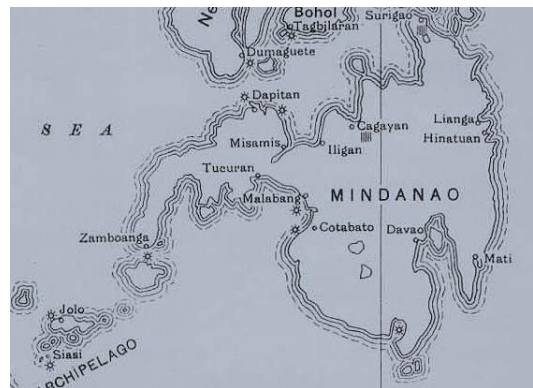
ARTS AND CRAFTS OF MINDANAO

Mindanao referred to as “The Land of Promise”, is the second largest and southernmost island in the Philippine Archipelago.

Mindanao also has the largest concentration of ethnolinguistic groups and culturally diverse islands. These groups are mostly Muslims from the Badjao, Iranun, Jama Mapun, Kalagan, Kalibugan, Manobo, Maguindanao, Sama Bangingi, Sama Pangutaran, Samal, Sangil, Tausug and Yakan groups. Other groups are *Lumads*, or those who have maintained their indigenous beliefs and traditions instead of converting to Islam or Christianity. Some Lumad groups in Mindanao are the Bagobos and the T’bolis.



Balanghay
The **balanghai**, also known as **balangay** or **Butuan Boat**, is a large wooden



boat used by the precolonial Filipinos to traverse the seas for trade or migration. It was first mentioned in the 16th Century in the *Chronicles of Pigafetta*, and is known as the oldest Pre-Hispanic watercraft found in the Philippines.

Vinta

The sail called **vinta**, consists of several colors and geometric shapes, representing the colorful culture and history of the Muslim people. These boats are small and not meant to be used for long ocean travel. They are used for livelihood activities fishing and diving for pearls and transportation.



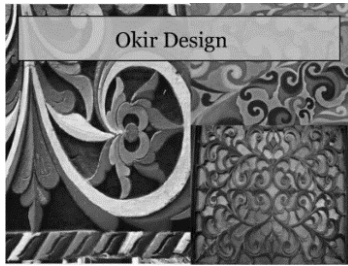
T'nalak

This cloth are made from a special textile woven from abaca fibers. Only women are allowed to weave this fabric.

Kulintang

A musical instrument composed of eight different-sized brass gongs laid upon a wooden rack and hit by a wooden mallet to produce music.





Okir

It refers to traditional and unique carving and prominent to any design among the Moro ethno-linguistic communities. The name comes from an old Malayan word which means carve or “ukit” in Filipino.

Panolong

The *panolong* is a wing-like ornament of a torogan flaring out from the beams. This okir carving usually features the *naga* or serpent, *pakorabong* or stylized fern, as well as floral and star-and-bud-motifs.



Torogan

An ancestral house of the upper-class Maranao. It is the dwelling place of the *datu* along with his wives and children. There could not be any house larger than *torogan* of the datu within the sultanate, for his signifies rank, prestige and wealth.

Sarimanok

A legendary bird of the Maranao. It comes from the words “sari” meaning cloth or garment and “manok” for chicken. It has become a significant symbol of Maranao art. It is depicted as a fowl with colorful wings and feathered tail, holding a fish on its beak or talons. The head is profusely decorated with scroll, leaf and spiral motifs. It is said to be a symbol of good fortune.



Maitum Jar

An earthenware vessel for secondary burial from Sarangani province. These artifacts were first discovered in 1991 and are now in the protection of the National Museum.

Badjao Houses

The *Bajau*, also known as *Sama-Bajau*, are the “Sea Gypsies” or nomads of the Sulu Sea. Their main source of livelihood is fishing and hunting, thus, most of them live in **boat houses** or **houses on stilts** around the Sulu archipelago.



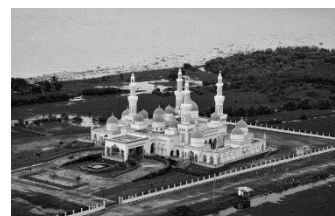


Transfiguration Monastery

It is located atop of the hill of Malaybalay, Bukidnon, founded by Fr. Abbot Eduardo Africa and run by the Benedictine monks. The pyramid-like structure was designed by the National Artist for Architecture, Leandro Locsin.

Grand Mosque of Cotabato

The largest mosque in the Philippines. It occupies 5000 square meters of five-hectare land. The four *minarets* stand at towering 43 meters high.



Fort Pilar of Zamboanga

It is also called **Real Fuerza de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza**, was founded in 1635 and still stand strong until today. It was engineered by Fr. Melchor de Vera, a Jesuit priest. It was built to protect the people from pirates of the Sulu Sea.

Face Makeup and Body Ornaments

A distinct form of visual arts of the Yakan is the facial make-up applied on brides and grooms. After applying a foundation of white powder, dots and lines are printed in various patterns on the faces, creating the effect of formal and elaborate masks which match the ornate costumes of the couple.



II. DIRECTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS

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.
2. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
3. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
4. Finish all the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
5. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

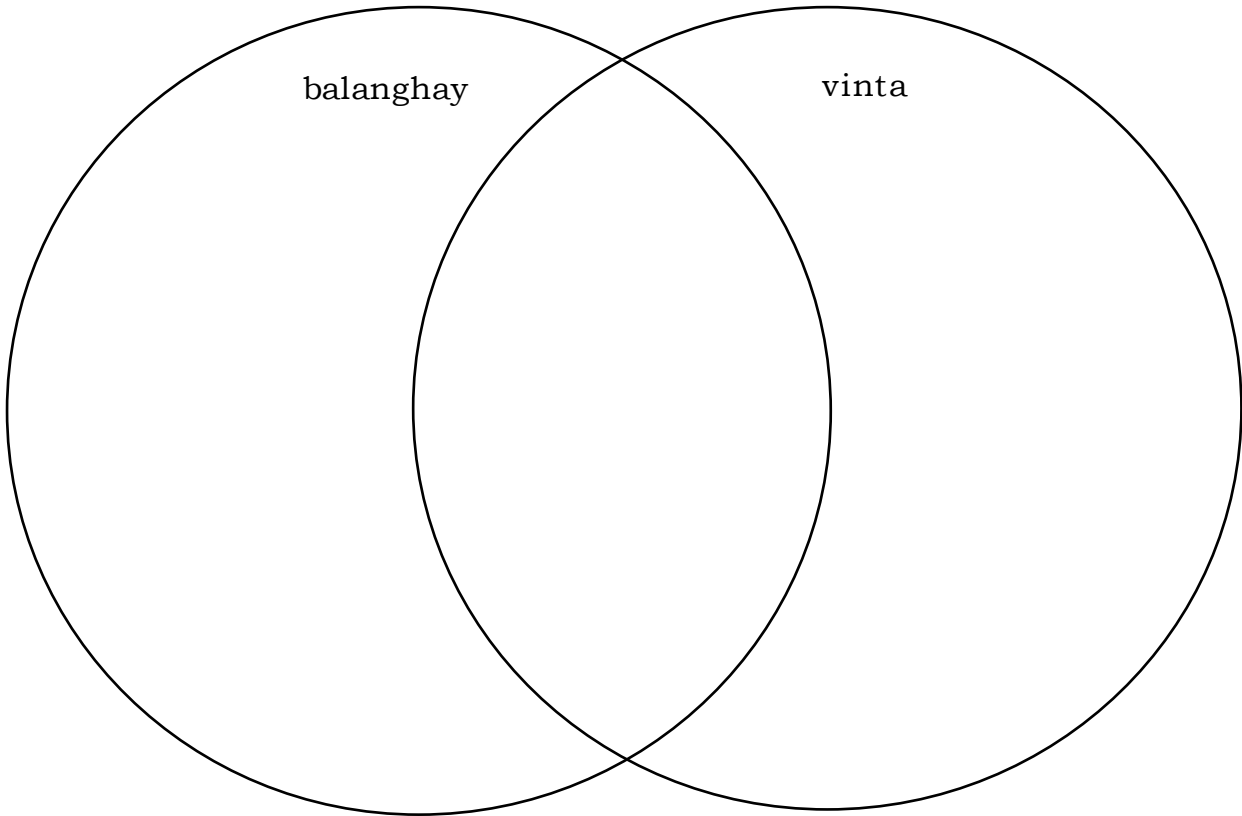
If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

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

III. EXERCISES/ACTIVITIES

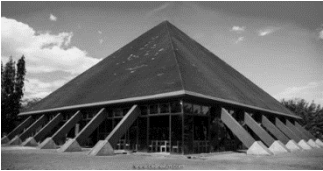

Activity 1





Direction: Enumerate the differences and similarities of balanghai and vinta. Write your answers below.



Activity 2

Direction: Describe the characteristics of arts and crafts of Mindanao in terms of the elements and principles of art. Write your answers on the space provided.

Arts and Crafts	Elements of Art	Principles of Art
Example: 	Example: Shape – The roof is like a pyramid.	Example: Balance – It has a perfect proportion .
1. 		

2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

V. GUIDE QUESTIONS

Direction: Match column A with column B. Write your answer on the space before each number.

	Column A	Column B
_____	1. It is consists of several colors and geometric shapes and not meant for ocean travel.	a. okir
_____	2. The largest mosque in the Philippines.	b. torogan
_____	3. Only women are allowed to weave this fabric.	c. sarimanok
_____	4. It refers to traditional and unique carving and prominent to any design among the Moro ethno-linguistic communities.	d. Grand Mosque of Cotabato
_____	5. A legendary bird of the Maranao.	e. kulintang
_____	6. A wing-like ornament of a torogan flaring out from the beams.	f. t'nalak
_____	7. An earthenware vessel for secondary burial from Sarangani province.	g. vinta
_____	8. A musical instrument composed of eight different-sized brass gongs.	h. maitum jar
_____	9. A pyramid-like structure located atop of the hill.	i. Transfiguration Monastery
_____	10. An ancestral house of the upper-class Maranao.	j. panolong

VI. REFLECTION

<h1>3</h1>	Three things I have learned: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
<h1>2</h1>	Two things that I like: 1. _____ 2. _____
<h1>1</h1>	One question I have in mind: 1. _____

VI. REFERENCE FOR LEARNERS

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VII. ANSWER KEY

- Guide Questions
1. g. vinta
 2. d. Grand Mosque of Catabato
 3. f. t'nalak
 4. a. okir
 5. c. sarimanok
 6. j. panolong
 7. h. matum jar
 8. e. kullintang
 9. i. Transfiguration Monastery
 10. b. torogan