

MUSIC

Learning Activity Sheet

Quarter 4 – MELC 2

The Origins and Cultural Background of
Selected Philippine Festivals



REGION VI – WESTERN VISAYAS

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MUSIC 7

Learning Activity Sheet Quarter 4 – MELC 2: The Origins and Cultural background of selected Philippine Festivals First Edition, 2021

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This **Learning Activity Sheet** is developed by DepEd Region 6 – Western Visayas.

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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 **Music 7 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 **Music 7 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 (LAS) (For Music MOI LA)

Name of Learner: _____

Grade Level: _____

Section: _____

Date: _____

MUSIC 7 LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET No. 1

I. LEARNING COMPETENCY WITH CODE

Describes the origin and cultural background of selected Philippine festival/s; **MU7FT-IVa-d-2**

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR LEARNERS

Introduction

In the previous lesson, you identified the music characteristics of selected Philippine festivals and theatrical forms. Now, let us explore the origin and the cultural background of selected Philippine festivals.

I. Philippine Festival

Philippine festivals are town fiestas celebrating moments in history that defined identity, polity, and locality. The festival in the Philippines is categorized into two, the Religious Festival – are festivals for dedicated patrons, gods, saints, and others; and the Non-religious festival or Secular festival – is opposite of religious festival, celebration of people's industry and bountiful harvest.

1. Ati-atihan Festival



- From Kalibo, Aklan means “make-believe Atis”. Held annually every third week of January.
- Consist of a tribal dance parade with drum music, costumes, and indigenous accessories to honor the Santo Niño or the Holy Child Jesus
- People cheer and shout “Hala Bira” and “Viva Santo Niño!” to encourage

enthusiasm and continuous dancing for the duration of the festival.

2. Sinulog Festival



- Religious festival held on the third Sunday of January in the city of Cebu to honor the Santo Niño.
- Different groups of dancers dressed in colorful attires accompanied by rhythmic music of the drums, percussion trumpets, and native gongs.
- The petitioners often yell out “Pit Senior”

3. Kadayawan Festival



- An annual festival in Davao city.
- Its name derives from the friendly greeting “Madayaw” means good, valuable, or beautiful.
- The festival is a celebration of life, a thanksgiving for the gifts of nature, the wealth of culture, the bounties of harvest.

4. Panagbenga Festival (Flower Festival)



- A month-long annual flower occasion in Baguio. The term is of Kankanaey – (south-central Cordillera language) – origin, meaning “season of blooming”.
- The festival is held in February, was created as a tribute to the city’s flowers and as a way to rise up from the devastation of the 1990 Luzon earthquake.
- The festival includes float that are covered mostly with flowers and street dancing, presented by dancers clad in flower-inspired costumes.

III. EXERCISES/ACTIVITIES

Activity 1: Improvise Instrument

Instruction: By using materials that can be found around (cans, bottles, etc.), create your improvised percussion instruments. Create your own rhythmic pattern and tempo.

PERFORMANCE RUBRIC

CATEGORY	4 points	3 points	2 points	1 points
RHYTHM	The beat is secure, and the rhythm are accurate for the style of music.	The beat is secure, and the rhythm are mostly accurate. There are a few duration errors, but these do not detract from the overall performance.	The beat is somewhat erratic. Some rhythms are accurate. Frequent or repeated duration errors. Rhythm problems occasionally detract from the overall performance.	The beat is usually erratic, and rhythms are seldom accurate detracting significantly from the overall performance.

2. Fill in the box.

Direction: List down five (5) examples of Philippine Festival and their place origin.

Philippine Festival	Place Origin
<i>Ex. Ati - atihan</i>	<i>Aklan</i>
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Assessment

Direction: Read and understand the following question. Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answer on the space provided.

1. Which City celebrates the Ati-atihan festival?
A. Aklan
B. Batangas
C. Cebu city
D. Davao
2. Which City celebrates the Sinulog festival?
A. Aklan
B. Batangas
C. Cebu city
D. Davao
3. Where is Kadayawan Festival being celebrated?
A. Aklan
B. Batangas
C. Cebu city
D. Davao
4. What festival was named after the natives of Aklan which is held annually on the third week of January for a week consisting of a tribal dance parade along the streets?
A. Ati-atihan
B. Kadayawan
C. Sinulog
D. Sublian
5. What festival is held on the third Sunday of January in Cebu that commemorates the rejection by the Filipinos of their former animist belief and the acceptance of Christianity?
A. Ati-atihan
B. Kadayawan
C. Sinulog
D. Sublian
6. Davao holds this festival to celebrate good harvest with street dancing in colorful tribal costumes and jewelries together with floats of fresh fruits and flowers.
A. Ibalong or Ibalon
B. Kadayawan
C. Moriones
D. Panagbenga
7. The term “Ati-atihan” means _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Make-Believe Atis | C. Make Believe Friend |
| B. Make-Believe everyone | D. Make-Believe Man |

8. What festival is held in February which was created as a tribute to the city's flowers and to rise from the devastation of the 1990 Luzon earthquake.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| A. Ibalong or Ibalon | C. Moriones |
| B. Kadayawan | D. Panagbenga |

9. Philippine festival is categorized into two, what category is dedicated to patrons, gods, saints, and others.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Religious Festival | C. Non-Festival |
| B. Festival | D. Non-Religious/Secular Festival |

10. What festival is the opposite of religious festival, celebration of people's industry and bountiful harvest.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Festival | C. Non-Festival |
| B. Religious Festival | D. Non-Religious/Secular Festival |

IV. REFLECTION

When music or drumbeats are heard, this signals a celebration. In your own opinion, state the different reasons why music is important in Festivals?

V. REFERENCE FOR THE LEARNERS

Rosenberger, Ledda G., et.al., 2017 *Music and Arts Learner's Material 7, First Edition*, Meralcon Avenue, Pasig City

VI. ANSWER KEY

Assessment:	1. A
	2. C
	3. D
	4. A
	5. A
	6. B
	7. A
	8. D
	9. A
	10. D