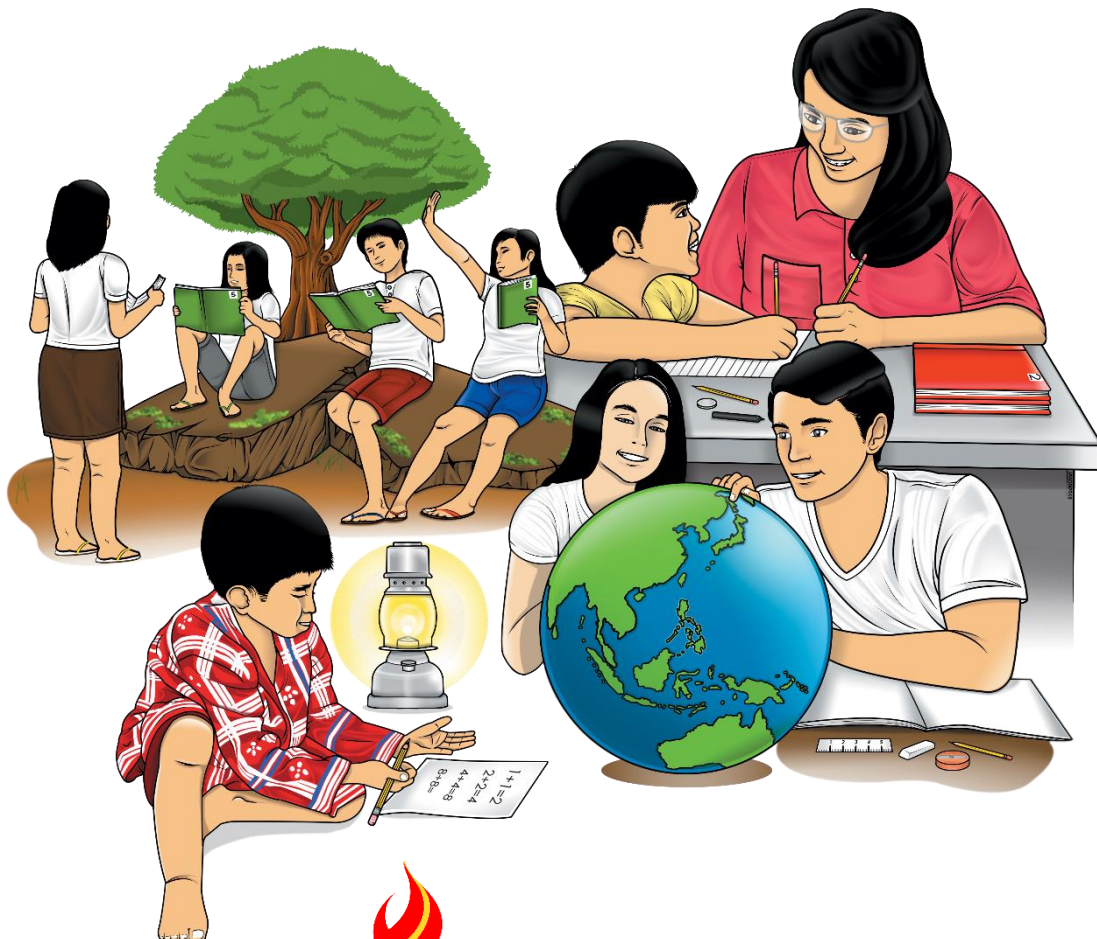


Arts

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

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 the exploitation of such work for a 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

Writers:	Maricel L. Burgos
Editors:	Winifredo P. Pe Benito, Maribeth B. Bista, Flora B. Tinaza
Reviewers:	Francis A. Domingo, Evangeline A. Cabacungan, Jowell T. Pilotin Marlon G. Talozza, Florence A. Pilotin, Alma R. Tabilang, Gina A. Amoyen
Illustrators:	Abihail A. Agcaoili, Christian Rey R. Ricarze
Layout Artists:	Rogelio G. Berbano, Carina B. Buquing, Sheryl R. Rialubin
Management Team:	Tolentino G. Aquino, Arlene A. Niro, Gina A. Amoyen, Editha T. Giron, Maria Salome R. Abero, Alma R. Tabilang, Jovita B. De Castro

Printed in the Philippines by _____

Department of Education – Region I

Office Address: Flores St., Catbangan, City of San Fernando, La Union
Telefax: (072) 682-2324; (072) 607-8137
E-mail Address: region1@deped.gov.ph.

10

Arts

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

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.

This LM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pretest is 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 Key is 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

Learning Competency

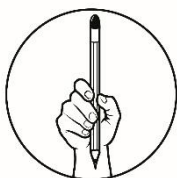
Identifies distinct characteristics of arts from various art movements (**A10EL-Ib-1**).

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.

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



What I Know

I. What Am I?

Directions: Read the questions/statements carefully and choose the best answer. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. In performance art, the performer is the artist at a particular place and time following a storyline or plot. Which of the following best exemplifies performance art?
 - A. Architecture
 - B. Painting
 - C. Sculpture
 - D. Theatre
2. What are the elements of performance arts?
 - A. Space, time, performer's body, the relationship between audience and nature
 - B. Time, space, performer's body, the relationship between nature and performer
 - C. Performer's body, time, space, the relationship between performer and dancers
 - D. Time, space, performer's body, the relationship between the performer and the audience
3. Which art existed since prehistoric times?
 - A. Installation art
 - B. Optical art
 - C. Performance art
 - D. Pop art
4. Why does installation art called a temporary art?
 - A. It is done for a purpose.
 - B. The arts are for the viewer's eyes only.
 - C. It does not last for a long time.
 - D. 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.
 - A. Cubism
 - B. Futurism
 - C. Mechanical style
 - D. Non-objectivism
7. The non-objectivism style does not use any figure or any representation of a figure. What style uses cubes and planes?
 - A. Cubism
 - B. Futurism
 - C. Mechanical style
 - D. Pure Abstractionism

8. One of the characteristics of impressionist art is venturing into everyday subjects. Which of the following best describes this?
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Biblical characters | C. Literary works |
| B. Household chores | D. Religious subjects |
9. It is an art movement that makes use of a commonplace, trivial, and even nonsensical objects that pop, which artists seem to enjoy and laugh at.
- | | |
|---------------------|------------|
| A. Conceptual art | C. Pop art |
| B. Installation art | D. Op art |
10. Expressionist artists created works with more emotional force rather than with realistic or natural images. How was this achieved?
- | |
|--|
| A. They painted subjects in their actual images. |
| B. They used distorted lines and exaggerated forms. |
| C. They applied colors following their realistic appearance. |
| D. They relied on what is 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.
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| A. Dadaism | C. Social Realism |
| B. Fauvism | D. Surrealism |
12. What does representational abstractionism depict?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. environmental subjects | C. non-recognizable subjects |
| B. landscapes and seascapes | D. recognizable subjects |
13. Op art is a form of action painting that 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?
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A. Hearing | C. Smell |
| B. Sight | D. Touch |
14. It is an expressionist style that characterizes dream fantasies, memory images, and visual tricks and surprises.
- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| A. Dadaism | C. Neo-primitivism |
| B. Fauvism | D. Social Realism |
15. Social realists use their works to _____ against the injustices, inequalities, immorality, and ugliness of the human condition.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. Agree | C. Protest |
| B. Accept | D. Decide |

Lesson

1

Characteristics of Arts from the Various Art Movements



What's In

In the previous module, you have learned how modern art emerged in the 19th century and eventually boomed in the early part of the 20th 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 the major impact of technology on the lives of people worldwide. Social, political, and environmental changes took place paving their way to modern art.

In this module, you will gain knowledge on the distinct characteristics of arts from the various art movements together with the artists and their works.

Are you ready to discover more? I think you are! So, come on and let us continue by working on the second activity!



What's New

Activity 1: Who Am I?

Directions: Arrange the jumbled letters to reveal the artist that corresponds to the style of art stated in each item below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

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 It Is

Impressionism

In the second half of the 19th century emerged the impressionist movement. Impressionist artists moved away from 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 lifelike 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



Source: Lluís Ribes Mateu, "Bridge Over Pond of Lilies" by Claude Monet, www.flickr.com/photos/98216234@N08/9721988091. Creative Commons.



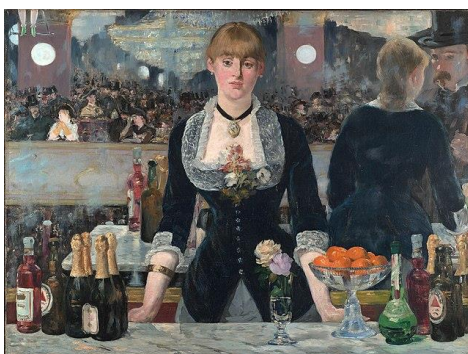
Source: Nrico, "The Luncheon of the Boating Party," by Pierre Auguste Renoir, www.flickr.com/photos/66117343@N00/2815210. Creative Commons



Source: Hohum, "Mlle Irene Cahen d'Anvers" by Auguste Pierre Renoir. commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mlle_Irene_Cahen_d%27Anvers.jpg



Source: UGardener, "Monet's Garden at Giverny" by Claude Monet. <https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/68f8db57-8461-4deb-91fd-946369e399c4>.



Source: Irina Raquel, "The Bar at the Folies-Bergere" by Edouard Manet. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/38205659@N03/15977210184>.



Source: Lluís Ribes Mateu, "Argenteuil" by Edouard Manet www.flickr.com/photos/98216234@N08/9634886261. Creative Commons.

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 is 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
- Dadaism
- Fauvism
- 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.



Source: Irina Raquel, "Yellow Sweater" by Amedeo Modigliani
www.flickr.com/photos/38205659@N03/15107670853. Creative Commons.



Source: Thad Zajdowicz, "Head" by Amedeo Modigliani
www.flickr.com/photos/40632439@N00/13046983775. Creative Commons.

B. Fauvism

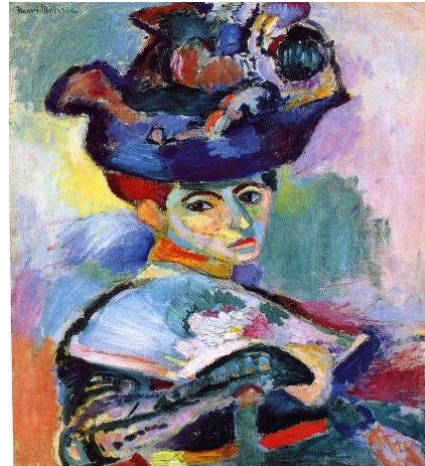
Fauvism is the style of les Fauves (French for "the wild beasts"), a group of early 20th-century modern artists whose works emphasized with strong colors and visual distortions. The most known artist of Fauvism was Henri Matisse.

The characteristics of Fauvism include:

- 1) The important use of unnatural colors gives new, emotional meaning to the colors.
- 2) Creating a strong, unified work that appears flat on the canvas.



Source: Lluís Ribes Mateu 1969, "Blue Window" by Henri Matisse
www.flickr.com/photos/98216234@N08/25043989409. Creative Commons.



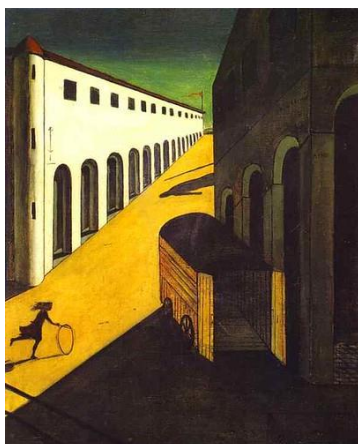
Source: Irina Raquel, "Woman with Hat" by Henri Matisse
www.flickr.com/photos/38205659@N03/16732032787. Creative Commons.

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 turned 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 are often satirical and nonsensical in nature.

Works of de Chirico and Chagall



Source: Jennifer Mei, "Melancholy and Mystery of a Street" by Giorgio de Chirico
www.flickr.com/photos/47357563@N06/8249358072. Creative Commons.



Source: Lluís Ribes Mateu, "I and the Village" by Marc Chagall
www.flickr.com/photos/98216234@N08/30971192476. Creative Commons.

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.

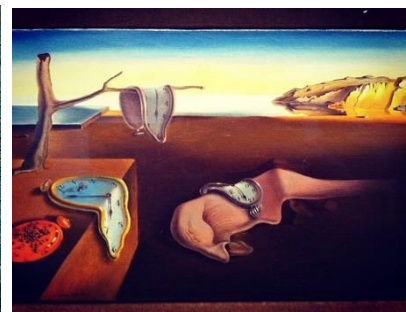
Many surrealist works appeared morbid or gloomy subjects, as in those by Salvador Dali. Others were quite playful and even humorous, such as those by Paul Klee and Joan Miro.



Source: Xevi V, "Personages with Star" by Joan Miro
www.flickr.com/photos/29624180@N04/6257288077. Creative Commons.



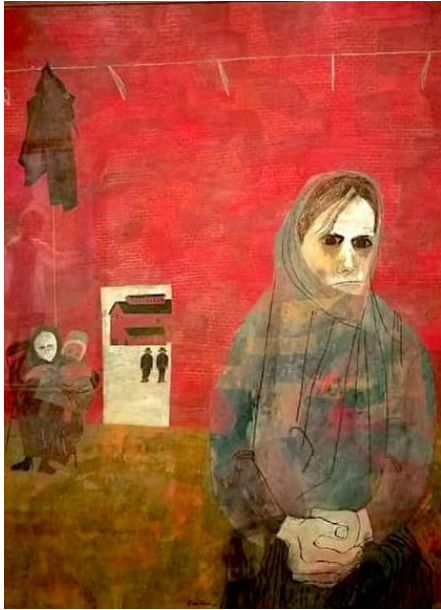
Source: Lluís Ribes Mateu, "Diana" by Paul Klee
www.flickr.com/photos/11uisribes/10517392476/. Creative Commons.



Source: Courtney Collision, "Persistence of Memory" by Salvador Dali
www.flickr.com/photos/32496077@N03/6988551091. Creative Commons.

E. Social Realism

Social realism is an art movement that 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.



Source: Francis Helmski, "Miners' Wives" by Ben Shahn commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Miners%27_Wives,_by_Ben_Shahn,_ca._1948.jpg. Creative Commons.



Source: Manuel Galrinho, "Guernica" by Pablo Picasso <https://www.flickr.com/photos/70518998@N00/5410199284>. Creative Commons.

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!

Abstractionism

In the 20th 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.

The 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.



Source: Randalf's Gallery, "Three Musicians" by Pablo Picasso
www.flickr.com/photos/45482849@N03/6058633906. Creative Commons.



Source: Penn State, "Girl Before a Mirror" by Pablo Picasso.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/53130103@N05/26966748040>. Creative Commons

A. Futurism

Futurism is a style of art that began in Italy in the early 1900s. 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.



Source: Kwong Yee Cheng, "Armored Train" by Gino Severini.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/98153629@N00/2747204077>. Creative Commons.

A. Mechanical Style

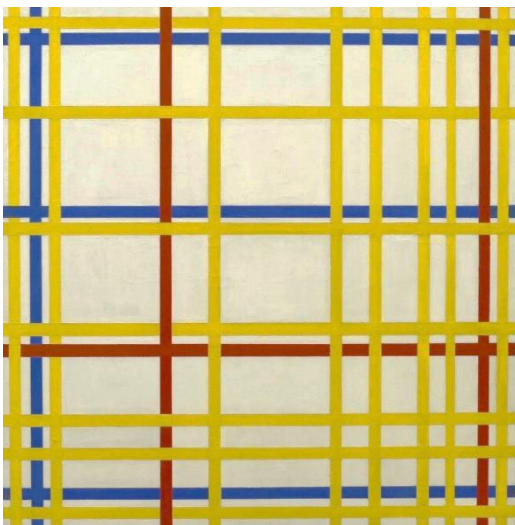
In the **mechanical style** of art, basic forms such as planes, cones, spheres, and cylinders all fit together in a precise and neat manner.



Source: Gerry Popplestone, "Discs in the City" by Fernand Leger.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/50058453@N00/41999195115>
Creative Commons.

A. Non-objectivism

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



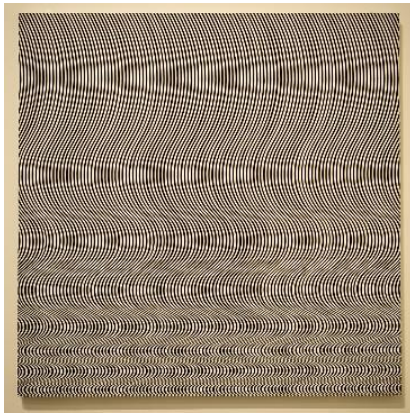
Source: Loic 4467, DSC.3299, " New York City" by Piet Mondrian
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/51081942@N07/15626080494>. Creative Commons.

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 made of the use of commonplace, trivial, even nonsensical objects that pop artists seemed to enjoy and laugh at.

Example of Op Art and Pop Art



Source: Larry Johnson, “Fall” by Bridget Riley
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/76225887@N00/4917192186>. Creative Commons.



Source: Jorge Del Prado, “Marilyn Monroe” by Andy Warhol
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/75547604@N00/2599497109>. Creative Commons

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 at 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.

Notable Installation Art Piece by Filipino Artist



Source: Midori Yamamura, “Cordillera Labyrinth” by Roberto Villanueva
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/2-Roberto-Villanueva-Archetypes-Cordilleras-Labyrinth-1989-Runo-reeds-stone_fig2_337144735

Some Examples of Performance Art

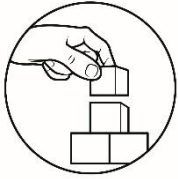


Source: David Yu, Performance Art- China Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe.
www.flickr.com/photos/55514420@N00/15291374640. Creative Commons.



Source: Dumbonyc, Performance Art.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/95633051@N00/1461068078>. Creative Commons.

In performance art, the performer 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. Let's get it on!

Activity 2: How Do I Look?

Describe the following works of art in various art movements in the table below. Write your answers in your notebook.

Title of Art work	Art Movement	Descriptions
 <p>Monet's Garden at Giverny https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/68f8db57-8461-4deb-91fd-946369e399c4</p>	<p>Impressionism</p>	
 <p>Persistence of Memory https://www.flickr.com/photos/32496077@N03/6988551091</p>	<p>Expressionism</p>	



Three Musicians

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/45482849@N03/6058633906>

Abstractionism



Discs in the City

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/50058453@N00/41999195115>

Abstractionism



Cordillera Labyrinth

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/2-Roberto-Villanueva-Archetypes-Cordilleras-Labyrinth-1989-Runo-reeds-stone_fig2_337144735

Contemporary
Art

Good job! But there's more!

Assessment 1

Directions: Read each statement carefully. Write **TRUE** if it is correct and **FALSE** if it is not. Write your answers in your notebook.

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 daydreams.
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 with 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. The 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

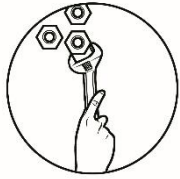
Directions: Answer the following questions briefly. Write your answers in your notebook.

1. How does impressionist art differ from expressionist art? Give at least two comparisons for each.

2. Which form of abstractionist art do you like most? Why?

3. Who among the Filipino artists have this abstractionist style? Describe his works.

4. Is installation art an enjoyable art? Why or why not?



What I Can Do

MY MASTERPIECE!

DIRECTIONS: Create your own artwork integrating the characteristics of any art movement. Use a short bond paper. Put a title of your work.

A large, empty rounded rectangular box with a thick black border, intended for the student to create their artwork.

Your output will be assessed based on the rubric below.

Criteria	5	4	3	2	1
Creativity and Originality	Exceptionally unique, detailed, and interesting work. Takes many creative risks and explores several options.	Generally unique, detailed, and interesting work. Takes some creative risks and explores some different options.	Somewhat unique, detailed, and interesting work. Some developing ideas can be seen in the artwork, but a true sense of originality is not evident	Occasionally unique, detailed, and interesting work. Shows minimal risk and copy the idea to other outputs or examples.	Not unique, detailed, or interesting work and ideas or risks taken are not original.
Use elements and principles of the art movement used	Exceptional understanding and application of the characteristics of the art movement	Good understanding and application of the characteristics of the art movement	Basic understanding and application of the characteristics of the art movement	Minimal understanding and application of the characteristics of the art movement	No understanding and application of the characteristics of the art movement
Craftsmanship and visual impact	Work was done neatly and with exceptional care and attention to detail	Work was done neatly and with good care and attention to detail	Work was done neatly and with basic care and attention to detail	Work was done not so neat and with minimal care and attention to detail	Work was done slovenly with no care or attention to detail



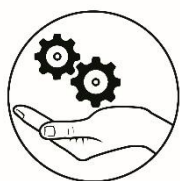
Assessment

I. What Am I?

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

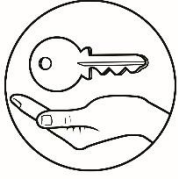
- Which of the following best describes neo-primitivism?
 - They are combined elements from the native arts.
 - It deals with environmental subjects such as landscapes and seascapes.
 - It characterizes dream fantasies, memory images, and visual tricks and surprises.
 - It depicts social injustices, immorality, inequality, and ugliness of the human condition.
- Which of the following is best described by the characteristics of impressionist art venturing into everyday subjects?
 - Biblical characters
 - Household chores
 - Literary works
 - Religious subjects
- Why is temporary art referred to as installation art?
 - It is done for a purpose.
 - It does not last for a long time.
 - The arts that are for viewers' eyes only.
 - The set-up of the art is for the time being.
- Which of the following art makes use of a combination of planes, cones, spheres, and cylinders?
 - Cubism
 - Futurism
 - Mechanical style
 - Non-objectivism
- These are the elements of performance arts.
 - Space, time, performer's body, the relationship between audience and nature
 - Performer's body, time, space, the relationship between performer and dancers
 - Time, space, performer's body, the relationship between nature and performer
 - Time, space, performer's body, the relationship between the performer and the audience
- How is expressionism achieved by artists?
 - They painted subjects in their actual images.
 - They used distorted lines and exaggerated forms.
 - They applied colours following their realistic appearance.
 - They relied on what is seen in the physical world.

7. The non-objectivism style does not use any figure or any representation of a figure. What style uses cubes and planes?
 - A. Cubism
 - B. Futurism
 - C. Mechanical style
 - D. Pure Abstractionism
8. What makes pop art differ from op art?
 - A. Pop art makes use of nonsensical objects, while op art is just an illusion.
 - B. Op art is way more fascinating to look at while pop art is not so attractive.
 - C. Pop art is an art of illusion, while op art is an art of popular trivial activities.
 - D. Op art shows abstractionism, while pop art is under expressionism
9. Op art is a form of action painting that 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?
 - A. Hearing
 - B. Sight
 - C. Smell
 - D. Touch
10. Which of the following best exemplifies performance art?
 - A. Architecture
 - B. Painting
 - C. Sculpture
 - D. Theatre
11. Who among the following artists is a neoprimitivist?
 - A. Amedeo Modigliani
 - B. Henri Matisse
 - C. Giorgio de Chirico
 - D. Marc Chagall
12. It is an art movement that makes use of commonplace, trivial, and even nonsensical objects that pop, which makes artists seem to enjoy and laugh at.
 - A. Conceptual art
 - B. Installation art
 - C. Pop art
 - D. Op art
13. What does representational abstractionism depict?
 - A. environmental subjects
 - B. landscapes and seascapes
 - C. non-recognizable subjects
 - D. recognizable subjects
14. It 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 materials at home, make a mini installation art. For instance, you may use match sticks or barbecue sticks. Assemble these to construct your mini installation art resembling the Cordillera Labyrinth of Roberto Villanueva. A rubric is prepared to assess your output.



Answer Key

What I Know	1. D 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. B
--------------------	--

What's New	1. Claude Monet 2. Edouard Manet 3. Auguste Renoir 4. Henri Matisse 5. Salvador Dali
-------------------	--

What's New		
Activity 2: How Do I Look		
Sample answer		
Title of Art work	Art Movement	Descriptions
1. Irises in Monet's Garden	Impressionism	Short brush strokes are visible Used unmixed colors
2. Persistence of Memory	Expressionism	Daydream-like images
3. Three Musicians	Abstractionism	Used geometric shapes
4. The City	Abstractionism	No image can be determined
5. Cordillera	Contemporary Art	Real-life experience
Labyrinth		

What I Can Do	Output for this activity may vary.
----------------------	------------------------------------

What's More	1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. T 7. T 8. F 9. F 10.
--------------------	---

What I Have Learned?	Answers may vary.
-----------------------------	-------------------

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

References

- Cheng, Kwong Yee. Flickr. August 2, 2008.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/98153629@N00/2747204077> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Collison, Kurtney. Flickr. March 16, 2012.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/32496077@N03/6988551091> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Dumbonyc. Flickr. September 29, 2007.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/95633051@N00/1461068078> (accessed August 10, August).
- Gallery, Gandalf's. Flickr. January 21, 2006.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/45482849@N03/6058633906> (accessed August 9, 2021).
- Galrinho, Manuel. Flickr. August 9, 2010.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/70518998@N00/5410199284> (accessed August 9, 2021).
- Helminski, FRancis. Wikimedia Commons. June 28, 2021.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Miners%27_Wives,_by_Ben_Shahn,_ca._1948.jpg (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Hohum. Wikimedia Commons. November 6, 2006.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mlle_Irene_Cahen_d%27Anvers.jpg (accessed August 9, 2021).
- Johnson, Larry. Flickr. August 15, 2010.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/76225887@N00/4917192186> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Loic4467. Flickr. January 10, 2015.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/51081942@N07/15626080494> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Mateu, Lluís Ribes. Flickr. December 23, 2011.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/lluisribes/10517392476/> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- . Flickr. July 26, 2012.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/98216234@N08/9634886261> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- . Flickr. May 8, 2013.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/98216234@N08/9721988091> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- . Flickr. March 1, 2016.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/98216234@N08/25043989409> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- . Flickr. November 15, 2016.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/98216234@N08/30971192476> (accessed August 9, 2021).

- Mei, Jennifer. Flickr. December 5, 2012.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/47357563@N06/8249358072> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Nrico. Flickr. January 2, 2005.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/66117343@N00/2815210> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Popplestone, Gerry. Flickr. June 9, 2018.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/50058453@N00/41999195115> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Prado, Jorge del. Flickr. June 13, 2008.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/75547604@N00/2599497109> (accessed August 9, 2021).
- Raquel, Irina. November 6, 2014.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/38205659@N03/15107670853> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- . Flickr. February 21, 2015.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/38205659@N03/15977210184> (accessed August 9, 2021).
- . Flickr. March 26, 2015.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/38205659@N03/16732032787> (accessed August 9, 2021).
- Raul M. Sunico, Evelyn F. Cabanban, and Melissa Y. Moran. "Impressionism." In HORIZONS Music and Arts Appreciation for Young Filipinos Grade 10 Learner's Material, 195-196. Tawid Publications, n.d.
- State, Penn. Flickr. May 25, 2016.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/53130103@N05/26966748040> (accessed August 9, 2021).
- UGardener. Flickr. May 20, 2017.
<https://search.creativecommons.org/photos/68f8db57-8461-4deb-91fd-946369e399c4> (accessed August 9, 2021).
- V, Xevi. Flickr. April 20, 2011.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/29624180@N04/6257288077> (accessed August 9, 2021).
- Yamamura, Midori. Research Gate. March 2019.
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/2-Roberto-Villanueva-Archetypes-Cordilleras-Labyrinth-1989-Runo-reeds-stone_fig2_337144735 (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Yu, David. Flickr. October 8, 2014.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/55514420@N00/15291374640> (accessed August 10, 2021).
- Zajdowicz, Thad. Flickr. March 8, 2014.
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/40632439@N00/13046983775> (accessed July 10, 2021).

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