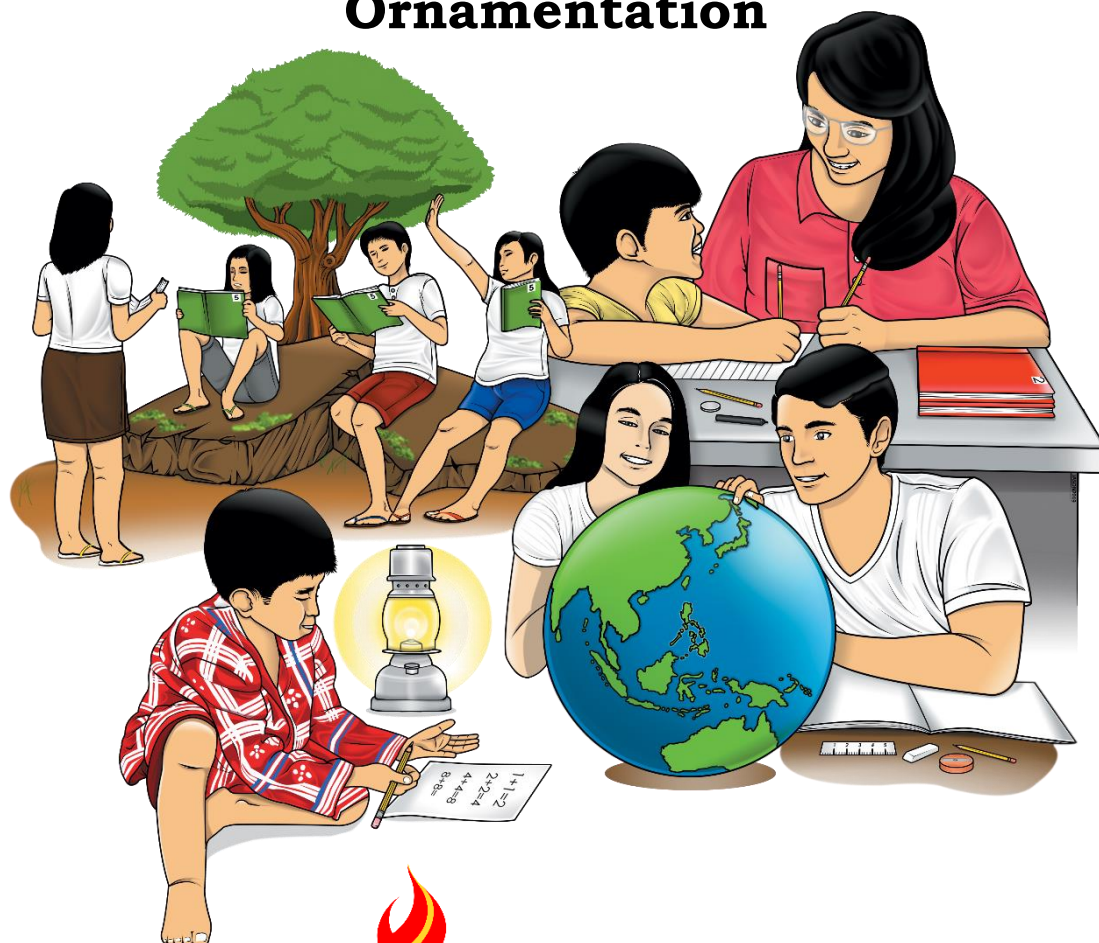


Arts

Quarter 1 – Module 1: Arts and Crafts of Luzon

Attires, Fabrics, and Tapestries Crafts and Accessories and Body Ornamentation



Arts – Grade 7

Alternative Delivery Mode

Quarter 1 – Module 1: Arts and Crafts of Luzon - Attires, Fabrics and Tapestries, Crafts and Accessories and Body Ornamentations

First Edition, 2020

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Published by the Department of Education

Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones

Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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Printed in the Philippines by _____

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Arts

Quarter 1 – Module 1: Arts and Crafts of Luzon Attires, Fabrics, and Tapestries Crafts and Accessories and Body Ornamentation

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) has been prepared for you 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 SLM is composed of different parts. Each part will guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

In this SLM, a pretest is provided to measure your prior knowledge on the lessons in it. The result of it will tell you if you need to proceed on completing the activities in it or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lessons in it. At the end of this SLM, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

Please use this SLM 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 question in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the activities in it, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

Arts and crafts help us recognize the distinctiveness of a certain culture. They show the kind of living, the resources available in a particular region, the beliefs and traditions and the artistry and imaginative minds of the people in different places.

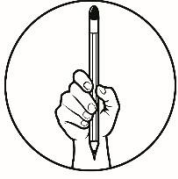
This module will aid you to discover the characteristics of arts and crafts in specific areas of Luzon – attire, fabric, tapestries, crafts, and body ornamentation. Let this module bring you to the world of arts and crafts in Luzon highlands and lowlands.

Philippines is a rich country in terms of arts which shows the culture and tradition of different regions. Through arts and crafts, folks from different localities are able to show their feelings, skills, beliefs, and ways of living.

Learning Objectives

At the end of this module, you will be able to:

1. recognize attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories, and body ornamentation in highlands and lowlands of Luzon;
2. determine characteristics of attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories, and body ornamentation in highlands and lowlands of Luzon; and
3. appreciate the importance of the characteristics of attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories and body ornamentation in relation to highlands and lowlands of Luzon's culture.



What I Know

Directions: Choose the best possible answer. Write only the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. A dizzying weaving design of Ilocanos that represents the waves of the sea.
 - A. Kain
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Binakol
 - D. Inabel

2. A hand weaving technique of the Ilocanos that is produced using traditional wooden looms.
 - A. Kain
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Ikat
 - D. Inabel

3. The Southern Kalinga women's wrap-around skirt or tapis.
 - A. Kain
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Binakol
 - D. Inabel

4. A burial cloth woven by female elders of Mountain Province.
 - A. Kadangyan
 - B. Wanes
 - C. Bakwat
 - D. Calado

5. A clothing made by Gaddangs of Nueva Vizcaya used by mothers after giving birth.
 - A. Kadangyan
 - B. Wanes
 - C. Bakwat
 - D. Calado

6. A belt with designs composed of continuous zigzag patterns woven in double faced with braided warps that end as tassels.
 - A. Kain
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Ikat
 - D. Inabel

7. It has designs that are inspired by natural elements, patterns that depict different landforms, and the colors of nature and animals.
 - A. Kain
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Ikat
 - D. Inabel

8. The word used by Ilocanos which literally means “woven” is _____.
 - A. Kain
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Ikat
 - D. inabel

9. It is a handwoven fabric made by Ilocanos which is more popularly known as “Abel Iloco”.
 - A. Kain
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Ikat
 - D. Inabel

10. A Bontoc’s fabric used as wanes, lufid and ginaspala wanes.
 - A. Kain
 - B. Siniwsiwan
 - C. Ikat
 - D. Inabel

11. This ethnic group has textiles worn only during special occasions such as birth giving, weddings, and harvesting.
 - A. Tigguians
 - B. Kalingas
 - C. Bontoks
 - D. Gaddangs

12. An embroidered formal men's wear in the Philippines and the most versatile apparel on special occasions like weddings and formal affairs.
 - A. Burda
 - B. Barong
 - C. Burdados
 - D. Gaddangs

13. An earthenware jar crafted by skillful potters with the use of potter’s wheel and kiln.
 - A. Labba
 - B. Buri
 - C. Burnay
 - D. Lingling

14. A bowl-shaped coil basket of Kalinga made from finely split rattan and nito vine used for carrying and storing rice or vegetables.
 - A. Labba
 - B. Buri
 - C. Burnay
 - D. Lingling

15. A common ancient artifact symbolizing fertility, prosperity and love found in the Ifugao, Bontoc and other Cordillera regions of the Northern Philippines.
- A. Labba
 - B. Buri
 - C. Burnay
 - D. Lingling
16. A traditional Filipino leaf-shaped wafer made from glutinous rice.
- A. Vakul
 - B. Vest
 - C. Kiping
 - D. Pastillas wrapper
17. It is locally known as “pabalat or borlas de pastillas”.
- A. Vakul
 - B. Vest
 - C. Kiping
 - D. Pastillas wrapper
18. The art of creating an entrance arch and other decorative materials mainly from bamboo.
- A. Singkaban
 - B. Vakul
 - C. Kiping
 - D. Vest
19. A headgear used by Ivatan women of Batanes to protect them from the heat of the sun and rains.
- A. Singkaban
 - B. Vakul
 - C. Kiping
 - D. Vest
20. It worn by Ivatan men farmers that are made from the leaves of vuyavuy, a tree endemic to Batanes.
- A. Singkaban
 - B. Vakul
 - C. Kiping
 - D. Vest

Lesson

1

Arts and Crafts of Luzon

Attires, Fabrics, and Tapestries

Crafts and Accessories and Body Ornamentation

Learning Competencies

The learner identifies characteristics of arts and crafts in specific areas in Luzon (e.g., papier-mâché [taka] from Paete, Ifugao wood sculptures [bul'ul], Cordillera jewelry and pottery, tattoo, and Ilocos weaving and pottery [burnay], etc.)
(A7EL-Ia-2)



What's New

Activity 1: "KAMEHAMEHA"

Welcome to the world of cartoons and anime!

Directions: The following are cartoon characters appeared on television. Identify each cartoon character whether it is Japanese Anime or American Cartoons. Write your answers in your activity notebook.



1. _____



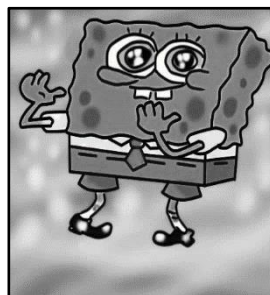
2. _____



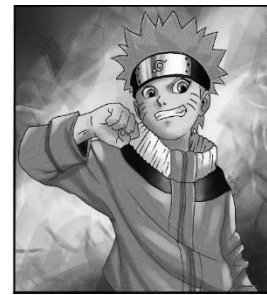
3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

1. Based on visual appearances, which picture is closer to reality, American cartoons or Japanese Anime? Why?

2. Which of them offers greater detail of face structure, body, dressing, etc.? Can you cite some differences in their style?

3. Which uses a wide range of color variants and shades? Explain briefly.

Now, you know the differences between Japanese anime and American cartoons. You can easily distinguish every cartoon character whether it is American or Japanese anime by simply analyzing its characteristics (style, technique, materials used or medium, and subject). In connection with our topic, we also need to identify the characteristics of arts and crafts of Luzon (highlands and lowlands) to recognize their aesthetic and unique qualities, the real talents of the artists, and the importance of their masterpieces in the community.

Relative to this, here are illustrations of textiles in Luzon that show different designs.

Activity 1.2

Can you identify the similarities and differences of the textiles?

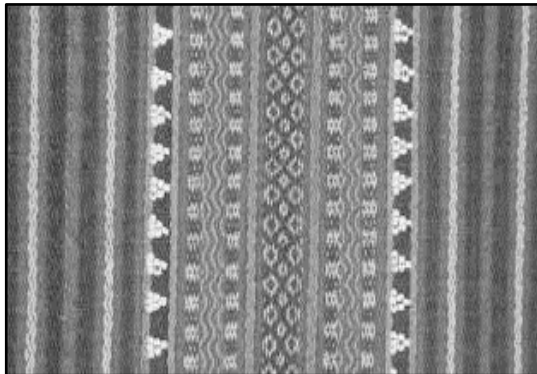


Figure A

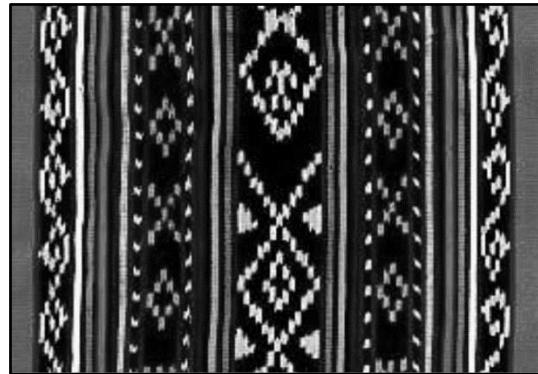


Figure B

Directions: Try to list down all the similarities and differences you can notice from the two pictures of textiles and write your answers on your notebook.

SIMILARITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____
DIFFERENCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____

The next part of this module will give you an explanation and description of the arts and crafts of highlands and lowlands of Luzon. You need to read and study the characteristics of these arts and crafts in order for you to appreciate this artistic value and culture. As you continue your journey, you will be needing this knowledge in order for you to create your own arts and crafts.

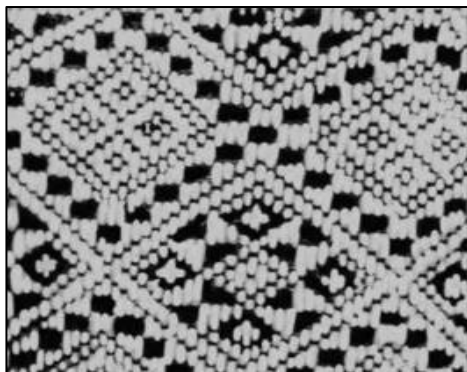


What is It

Let's weave your knowledge!

After comparing the two different textiles, you will be able to know the different attires of specific areas, the materials, functions and use and even the meaning of the designs and patterns.

TEXTILE (Attire, Fabrics and Tapestries)



Inabel

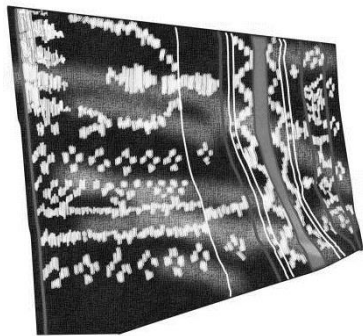
Inabel is a handwoven fabric made by Ilocanos which is more popularly known as “Abel Iloco”. It comes from the root word “abel” which means “to weave”. The word Inabel of Ilocanos literally means “woven”. It is created by skilled artisans using traditional wooden looms. It comes with different patterns inspired by nature. One of the most recognizable patterns of Inabel is Binakol (also known as binakel, binakael, or binakul).

Binakol (meaning “twill”) can be easily recognized by its interlocked geometric patterns which represent the waves of the sea that protects people from malevolent spirits.



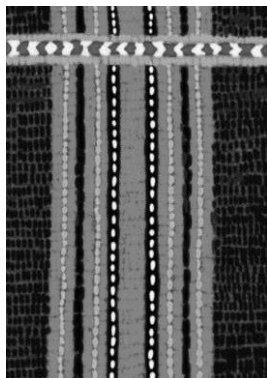
Kain

Kain is the basic dress for women of Cordillera region. It is a type of wrap-around skirt (tapis in Tagalog) characterized by horizontal stripes bordered by decorated panels along the joins and edges, uses bright colors especially fiery red and embroidered with beads and shells. Some kain used other colors like red, yellow, white, black and green which signify the color of things in nature.



Kadangyan

Kadangyan is a burial cloth for the rich people of Mountain Province. It is a Cordilleran term which literally means “rich”. In earlier days, only the grandmothers were allowed to weave burial clothes (Kadangyan) but now, any able weaver is allowed to weave burial cloths for the dead.



Bontoc's Fabric

The handwoven fabrics of Bontoc are characterized by different geometric shapes and different shapes of things from nature. *Siniwsiwan* is the Bontoc's blanket and clothing wanes and lufid and ginaspala wanes.

Wanes and Lufid



Wanes

Wanes and *Lufid* are costumes of Igorots from the Mountain Province. *Wanes* is a long strip of handwoven loincloth (*bahag*) for men and *Lufid* is a wrap-around skirt (*tapis*) for women.

These clothes mirror the personality of every Igorot and reflect their culture and traditions (ex: religious practices and rituals).



Lufid

Ginaspala Wanes is a belt worn by a married women of Bontoc and Kankana-y that has Inawin designs composed of continuous zigzag pattern.



Bakwat

Bakwat is a belt used by mothers after giving birth. It is designed with white beads as accents and patterns of rivers and mountains with bead works on the central portion of the cloth. It is made by Gaddang weavers of Nueva Vizcaya.

Tingguian Designs



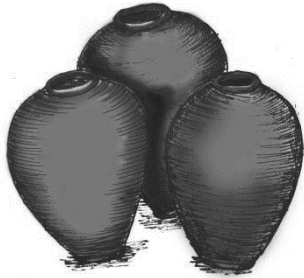
Tingguian designs are very meaningful for the people of Abra. Their clothing has a simple linear design but are assigned with many meanings. Some of their textiles are reserved for use only during special occasions such as birthgiving, weddings, and harvesting. They use natural dyes from different trees and plants (mahogany-red, jackfruit/ginger – yellow, narra - brown, malatayum-indigo).

Batangas Embroidery



Piña and *jusi* are the traditional fabrics in Batangas. In Taal, hand embroideries are characterized by a smooth stitch, fine, composed of fine delicate shapes, embossed, and durable. Barong is an embroidered formal men's wear in the Philippines and it is the most versatile apparel on special occasions like weddings and formal affairs.

CRAFTS



Burnay

Burnay (locally known as tapayan or banga) is an earthenware jar crafted by a skillful potter with the use of potter's wheel and kiln. It is made by a grade-A clay and fine sand. Burnay is commonly used for storage of water, grains, fermented fish (bagoong), basi (sugarcane wine), salt, and other condiments. Burnay has small openings while those with bigger mouths are called *wangging*.



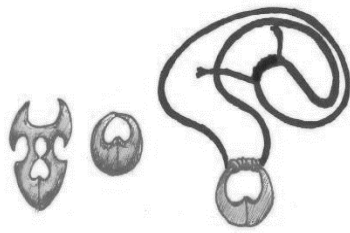
Buri Mat

Buri mat is the smoothy woven mat from Bolinao that is made of dried leaves of palm (buri, raffia, and buntal), dyed and woven.



Labba

Labba is a bowl-shaped coil basket of Kalinga that is made from finely split rattan and nito vine. It is used for carrying and storing rice or vegetables.



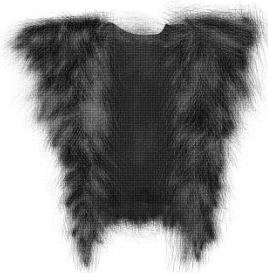
Lingling

The *lingling-o* or *dinumug* is a common ancient artifact symbolizing fertility, prosperity and love found in the Ifugao, Bontoc and other Cordillera regions of the northern Philippines. It has a negative space formed that be considered the internal female reproductive system— the womb and the birth canal. This fertility symbol captured the feminine essence that nurtures life within itself and gives birth to it.



Vakul

Vakul headdress is the headgear for Ivatan women of Batanes that is used to protect them from the heat of the sun and rains.



Vest

Vests are worn by Ivatan men farmers. *Vakul* and vest are made from the leaves of *vuyavuy*, a tree endemic to Batanes.



Singkaban

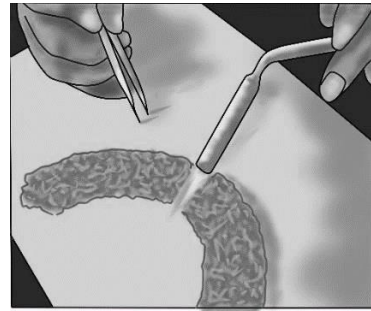
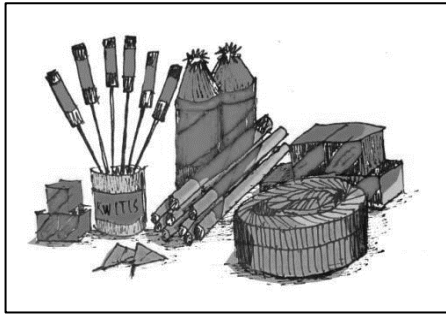
Singkaban of Bulacan is the art of creating an entrance arch and other decorative materials mainly from bamboo.



Pastillas Wrappers

Pastillas of Bulacan is different from other pastillas in the country. It has a unique, colorful, and intricately designed paper wrapper which is locally known as “pabalat or borlas de pastillas”.

Other Bulacan arts and crafts include firecrackers, and goldsmith.

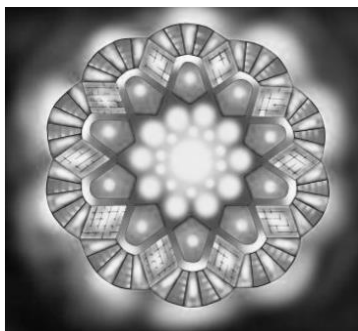


Kiping

Kiping is a traditional Filipino leaf-shaped wafer made from glutinous rice. It originated from the City of Lucban, Quezon. It is used to decorate houses during the Pahiyas Festival. It can be eaten grilled or fried and can be dipped in sugar, vinegar, or other sauce.



The Bicol Region is abundant not only in natural fibers of abaca and raffia but also in their own arts and crafts including baskets, bags, slippers, coin purses and other crafts. Their crafts designs are simple but colorful.



Giant Lantern

Giant lanterns of Pampanga are known for their special features. Before, giant lanterns of Pampanga used papel de hapon for coverings but were then innovated by using colored plastics as a material for covering. In today's ages, Pampangenos use fiber glass and homemade paper for their lanterns. Every lantern has illuminated dancing lights that follow the beat of the music and are controlled by a rotor. Lanterns also come in different designs and geometric patterns. On the other hands, giant lanterns are created using steel frames and other locally available materials.

ACCESSORIES AND BODY ORNAMENTATION



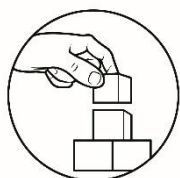
Batok

Kalinga's tattooing is a form of art that is usually covering the chest and arms. It is considered as a clothing and decorations of the Kalingas. *Batok* is a thousand-year tattooing tradition that uses indigenous materials like a charcoal mixed with water in a coconut shell, a thorn of a citrus tree as a needle, a bamboo thorn holder, and a bamboo used to tap it.



Kabayan Mummies

In Mountain Province, the close examination of the Kabayan mummies reveal that they have body tattoos similar to patterns found in their textiles.



What's More

As a Filipino, it is good for us to know what arts and crafts are famous in a particular place.

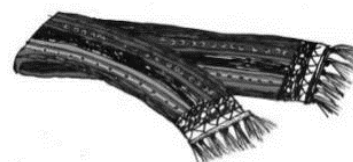
Directions: Match the descriptions in column A that correspond to the pictogram in column B. Write the letter of your answer on the box before the number.

Column A

- Ilocano's handwoven fabric which comes from the root word "abel" meaning "to weave" and inabel literally means "woven".

Column B

A.



2. A Kalinga women clothing, which is wrap around skirt known as tapis in Tagalog. It is characterized by horizontal stripes bordered by decorated panels along the joins and edges.

3. A belt used by the mothers after giving birth made by Gaddang weavers of Nueva Vizcaya.

4. Unglazed earthen jars with small openings used for storage of water, rice grains, salt, brown sugar, local wine (basi) and bogoong (fermented fish).

5. A smoothy woven mat from Bolinao, Pangasinan made from buri or raffia leaves.

6. A head gear used by the Ivatan women of Batanes to protect them from the heat of the sun and rain.

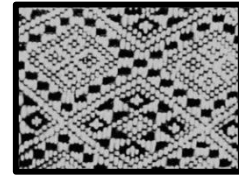
7. A colorful sheets of thin rice wafers used to decorate houses in Lucban, Quezon during Pahiyas Festival.

8. Another form of art that is usually covering the chest and arms and it is considered as a clothing and decorations of the Kalingas

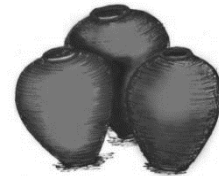
B.



C.



D.



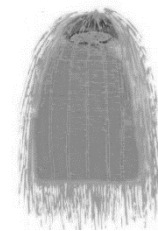
E.



F.



G.

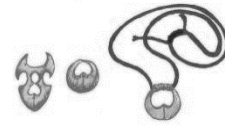


H.



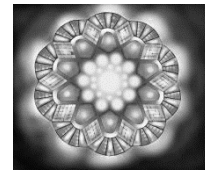
9. It has dancing lights controlled by a rotor inside it and has different designs using geometric patterns.

I.



10. It is a symbol of fertility, prosperity, and love of Ifugao.

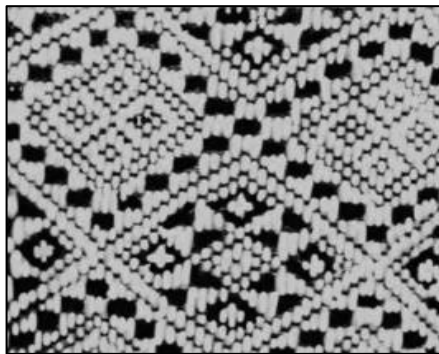
J.



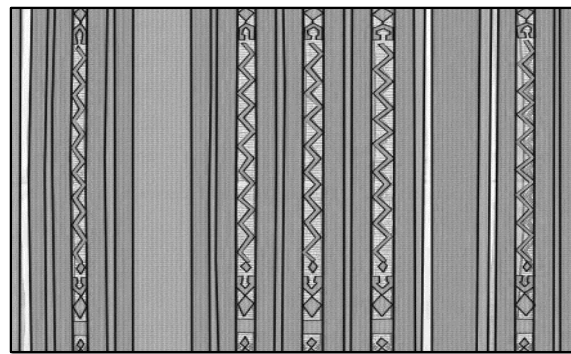
Activity 2.1: Compare and Contrast

Can you identify the similarities and differences of the textile of Ilocos from the textile of Cordillera Province? How about the textile of Cagayan Valley from the textile of Mountain Province?

Directions: Compare and contrast the types of textile according to their patterns, designs, colors, and material used.

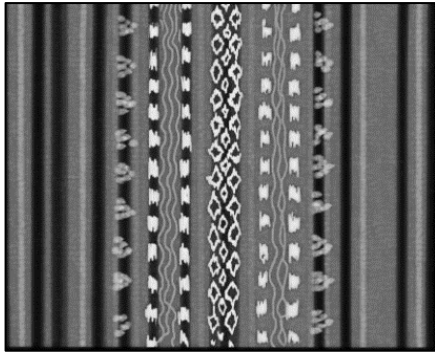


Textile of Ilocos

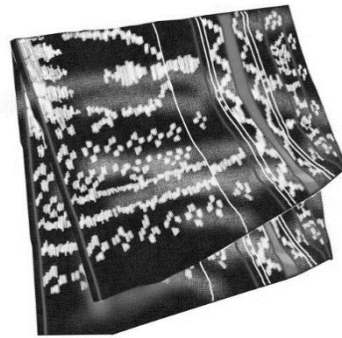


Textile of Cordillera Province

Textile of Ilocos (Differences)	Textile of Ilocos and Cordillera Province (Commonalities)	Textile of Cordillera Province (Differences)



Textile of Cagayan Valley



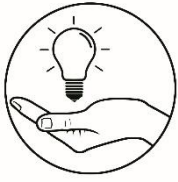
Textile of Mountain Province

Textile of Cagayan Valley (Differences)	Textile of Cagayan Valley and Mountain Province (Commonalities)	Textile of Mountain Province (Differences)

1. How did the Filipino artists express their artistic ideas in textiles?
2. In general, how can you describe their attire, fabrics, and tapestries?

Now that you have learned the different textiles, fabrics, tapestries, crafts, accessories, and body ornamentations from different places of Luzon, you may now answer the following questions:

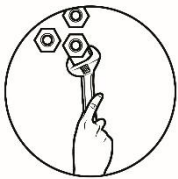
1. What did you discover about the different arts and crafts of Luzon?
2. How unique are the characteristics of attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories and body ornamentation of highlands and lowlands of Luzon?
3. How important are the different types of attire, fabrics and tapestries, crafts and accessories and body ornamentation as part of our culture?



What I Have Learned

Directions: After learning all the different attires, fabrics, and tapestries, accessories, and body ornamentation of highland and lowland Luzon, express the importance of this lesson. Write your thoughts in your notebook.

My Reflections



What I Can Do

Procedures:

1. Identify at least one local art in your area (an attire, fabric, tapestries, crafts, accessories, or body ornamentations)
2. Make a sketch of its design which symbolize the tradition and function of art in your community/place.
3. Write a five-sentence description about your artwork.
4. Take a photo of your artwork and submit it to your facilitator through messenger, e-mail, or other media platforms.

CRITERIA	10 POINTS	8 POINTS	6 POINTS	4 POINTS
Creativity	The artwork shows creativity with the following characteristics: a. Artworks contain an original design.	The artwork shows creativity, however only 2 characteristics were achieved	The artwork shows creativity, however only 1 characteristic was achieved	The artwork shows creativity, however the said artwork does not meet the prescribed characteristics

	<p>b. Designs should not be copied from other learning resources.</p> <p>c. The artwork shows tradition and functionality.</p>			
Attractiveness/ Craftsmanship	<p>The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship with the following characteristics:</p> <p>a. neatness</p> <p>b. look carefully planned</p> <p>c. the design obtained high level of difficulty and complexity</p>	<p>The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship, however, only 2 characteristics were met</p>	<p>The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship, however, only 1 characteristic was met</p>	<p>The artwork exhibited attractiveness and craftsmanship, however, no characteristic was met</p>
Timeliness	<p>The artwork was submitted on the set schedule</p>	<p>The artwork was submitted one day beyond the set schedule</p>	<p>The artwork was submitted two days beyond the set schedule</p>	<p>The artwork was submitted three days beyond the set schedule</p>



Assessment

Directions: Choose the best possible answer. Write only the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. A dizzying weaving design of Ilocanos that represents the waves of the sea.
 - A. Binakol
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Inabel
 - D. Kain

2. A hand weaving technique of the Ilocanos that is produced using traditional wooden looms.
 - A. Ginaspalawanes
 - B. Ikat
 - C. Inabel
 - D. Kain

3. The Southern Kalinga women's wrap-around skirt or tapis.
 - A. Binakol
 - B. Ginaspalawanes
 - C. Inabel
 - D. Kain

4. A burial cloth woven by female elders of Mountain Province.
 - A. Bakwat
 - B. Calado
 - C. Kadangyan
 - D. Wanes

5. A clothing made by Gaddangs of Nueva Vizcaya used by mothers after giving birth.
 - A. Bakwat
 - B. Calado
 - C. Kadangyan
 - D. Wanes

6. A belt with designs composed of continuous zigzag patterns woven in double faced with braided warps that end as tassels.
 - A. Ginaspalwanes
 - B. Ikat
 - C. Inabel
 - D. Kain

7. It has designs that are inspired by natural elements, patterns that depict different landforms, and the colors of nature and animals.
 - A. Ginaspalawenas
 - B. Ikat
 - C. Inabel
 - D. Kain

8. The word used by Ilocanos which literally means “woven” is _____.
 - A. Ginaspalawenas
 - B. Ikat
 - C. Inabel
 - D. Kain

9. It is a handwoven fabric made by Ilocanos which is more popularly known as “Abel Iloco”.
 - A. Ginaspalawenas
 - B. Ikat
 - C. Inabel
 - D. Kain

10. The Bontoc’s fabric used as wanes, lufid and ginaspala wanes
 - A. Ikat
 - B. Inabel
 - C. Kain
 - D. Siniwsiwan

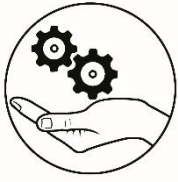
11. This ethnic group has textiles worn only during special occasions such as birth giving, weddings, and harvesting.
 - A. Bontoks
 - B. Gaddangs
 - C. Kalingas
 - D. Tigguians

12. An embroidered formal men's wear in the Philippines and the most versatile apparel on special occasions like weddings and formal affairs.
 - A. Barong
 - B. Burda
 - C. Burdados
 - D. Gaddangs

13. This is an earthenware jar crafted by skillful potters with the use of potter’s wheel and kiln.
 - A. Buri
 - B. Burnay
 - C. Labba
 - D. Lingling

14. A bowl-shaped coil basket of Kalinga made from finely split rattan and nito vine used for carrying and storing rice or vegetables.
 - A. Buri
 - B. Burnay
 - C. Labba
 - D. Lingling

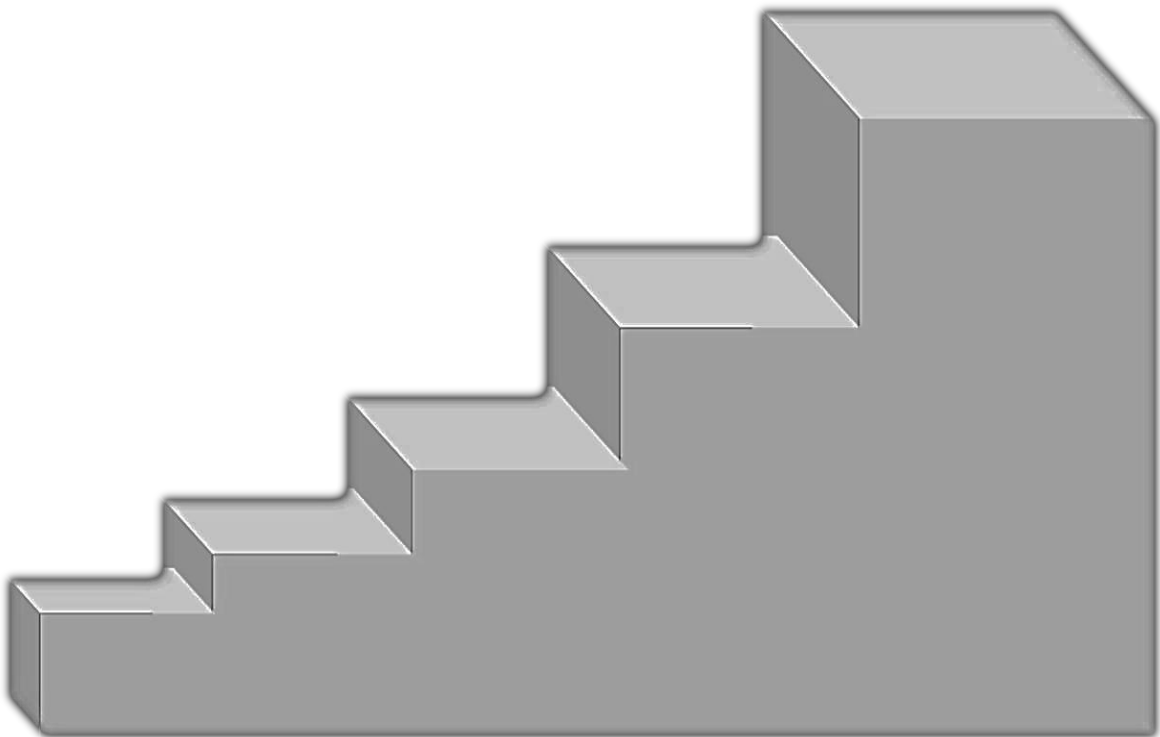
15. A common ancient artifact symbolizing fertility, prosperity and love found in the Ifugao, Bontoc and other Cordillera regions of the Northern Philippines.
- A. Buri
 - B. Burnay
 - C. Labba
 - D. Lingling
16. A Filipino leaf-shaped wafer made from glutinous rice.
- A. Kiping
 - B. Pastillas wrapper
 - C. Vakul
 - D. Vest
17. It is locally known as “pabalat or borlas de pastillas”.
- A. Kiping
 - B. Pastillas wrapper
 - C. Vakul
 - D. Vest
18. The art of creating an entrance arch and other decorative materials mainly from bamboo.
- A. Kiping
 - B. Singkaban
 - C. Vakul
 - D. Vest
19. A headgear used by Ivatan women of Batanes to protect them from the heat of the sun and rains.
- A. Kiping
 - B. Singkaban
 - C. Vakul
 - D. Vest
20. It worn by Ivatan men farmers that are made from the leaves of vuyavuy, a tree endemic to Batanes.
- A. Kiping
 - B. Singkaban
 - C. Vakul
 - D. Vest

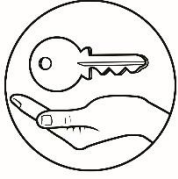


Additional Activities

Stairway to Learning

Directions: Take a few moments to climb this flight of stairs in order for you to get to the stairway of learning. All you have to do is to gather your learning experiences together and fill in the staircases with the key concepts you learned in the previous sections of this module, arranged from simple to complex.





Answer Key

What's More

1. C
2. E
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. G
7. H
8. F
9. J
10. I

What's New

1. Mickey Mouse
2. Sailor Moon
3. Popeye
4. Son Goku
5. Spongebob
6. Squaripants
16. Naruto

Assessment

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

What I Know

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

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