

K to 12 BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM

Grade 2	The learner demonstrates basic and fundamental processes in music and art, through performing, creating, listening and observing, and responding.
Grade 3	The learner has acquired the basic and fundamental processes through performing, creating, listening and observing, and responding, towards the development of appreciation of music and art, and the acquisition of basic knowledge and skills.
Grade 4	Through the formal introduction of elements, the learner can identify the basic knowledge and skills in music and art, towards self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and the expansion of one's world vision.
Grade 5	Through exploration, the learner demonstrates a deeper understanding of basic knowledge and skills in music and art, towards self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and expansion of one's world vision.
Grade 6	Through application, the learner demonstrates understanding of the basic concepts of and processes in music and art, towards self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and the expansion of one's world vision.
Grade 7	The learner demonstrates basic understanding of the fundamental processes in music and the arts through performing, creating, listening and observing, and responding towards appreciation of the cultural richness of the different provinces in the Philippines.
Grade 8	The learner demonstrates understanding of salient features of Asian music and the arts, through appreciation, analysis, and performance for self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and the expansion of one's world vision.
Grade 9	The learner demonstrates understanding of salient features of Western music and the arts from different historical periods, through appreciation, analysis, and performance for self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and the expansion of one's world vision.
Grade 10	The learner demonstrates understanding of salient features of contemporary music and the arts, through appreciation, analysis, and performance, for self-development, the celebration of Filipino cultural identity and diversity, and the expansion of one's world vision.

GRADE 1

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
GRADE 1- FIRST QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. Lines 2. Shapes 3. Color	The learner... demonstrates understanding of lines,	The learner... creates a portrait of himself and his family which shows	The learner 1. tells that ART is all around and is created by different	A1EL-Ia	*Musika at Sining 3. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.143

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CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS	
<p>4. Texture</p> <p>II. Principles:</p> <p>5. Balance</p> <p>6. Proportion</p> <p>7. variety</p>	<p>shapes, colors and texture, and principles of balance, proportion and variety through drawing</p>	<p>the elements and principles of art by drawing</p>	<p>people</p>		<p>*Tunog, Tinig, Tugtog at likhang sining 3. Nera, Fe Capile et al, 2000. pp.102</p>	
<p>III. Process:</p> <p>8. DRAWING</p> <p>8.1 Portraits</p> <p>8.2 family portraits</p> <p>8.3 persons</p> <p>8.4 school, furniture</p> <p>8.5 animals/ plants</p>			<p>2. distinguishes and identifies the different kinds of drawings:</p> <p>2.1 portraits</p> <p>2.2 family portraits</p> <p>2.3 school ground</p> <p>2.4 on-the-spot</p> <p>2.5 drawings of home/school surroundings</p>	A1EL-Ib-1		
				<p>3. observes and sees the details in a person's face/body, in a view, to be able to show its shape and texture</p>	A1EL-Ib-2	<p>Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.169</p>
<p>I. Elements:</p> <p>1. Lines</p> <p>2. Shapes</p> <p>3. Color</p> <p>4. Texture</p> <p>II. Principles:</p>			<p>demonstrates understanding of lines, shapes, colors and texture, and principles of balance, proportion and variety through drawing</p>	<p>creates a portrait of himself and his family which shows the elements and principles of art by drawing</p>	<p>4. identifies different lines, shapes, texture used by artists in drawing</p>	A1EL-Ic

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CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
5. Balance 6. Proportion 7. variety III. Process: 8. DRAWING 8.1 Portraits 8.2 family portraits 8.3 persons 8.4 school, furniture 8.5 animals/ plants			5. uses different drawing tools or materials - pencil, crayons, piece of charcoal, a stick on different papers, <i>sinamay</i> , leaves, tree bark, and other local materials to create his drawing	A1EL-Id	*Musika at Sining 3. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.184-185
			6. creates a drawing to express one’s ideas about oneself, one’s family , home and school	A1PR-Ie-1	*Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.86
			7. shares stories related to their drawing	A1PR-Ie-2	*Musika at Sining 3. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.153
			8. draws different animals (pets) showing different shapes and textures	A1PR-If	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.214-215
			9. creates a view-finder to help him/her select a particular view to draw	A1PR-Ig	
			10. draws different kinds of plants showing a variety of shapes, lines and color	A1PR-Ih	*Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.111
GRADE 1- SECOND QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. Colors 1.1 natural colors 1.2 primary colors	The learner... demonstrates understanding of colors and shapes, and the	The learner creates a harmonious design of natural and man-made objects to express ideas using	The learner 1. identifies colors, both in natural and man-made objects, seen in the surrounding	A1EL-IIa	*Musika at Sining 3. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.155-156

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<p>1.3 secondary colors</p> <p>2. Shapes</p> <p>2.1 geometric shapes</p> <p>2.2 organic shapes</p> <p>II. Principles:</p> <p>3. Harmony</p> <p>4. rhythm</p> <p>5. balance</p> <p>III. Process:</p> <p>6. PAINTING</p> <p>Creating colors from natural</p> <p>I. Elements:</p> <p>1. Colors</p> <p>1.1 natural colors</p> <p>1.2 primary colors</p> <p>1.3 secondary colors</p>	<p>principles of harmony, rhythm and balance through painting</p> <p>demonstrates understanding of colors and shapes, and the principles of harmony, rhythm and balance through painting</p>	<p>colors and shapes, and harmony</p> <p>creates a harmonious design of natural and man-made objects to express ideas using colors and shapes, and harmony</p>	2. expresses that colors have names, can be grouped as primary, secondary and tertiary	A1EL-IIb	MISOSA4-module3 *Tunog, Tinig, Tugtug at likhang sining 3. Nera, Fe Capile et al, 2000. pp.128-130
			3. experiments on painting using different painting tools and paints	A1EL-IIc	
			4. paints a design based on the Philippine jeepney <i>or</i> <i>fiesta</i> décor and shapes using primary colors arranged in balanced pattern	A1PL-IIid-1	
			5. relates personal observations on jeepney designs and fiesta decorations	A1PL-IIid-2	
			6. draws a design out of repeated abstract and geometric shapes like in a <i>parol</i> and paints it in primary and secondary colors	A1PL-IIe	
			7. uses his creativity to create paints from nature and found materials, and brushes from twigs, cloth and other materials	A1PL-IIf	*Musika at Sining 3. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.186-188 *Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.114-117, 125-

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CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
2. Shapes 2.1 geometric shapes 2.2 organic shapes II. Principles: 3. Harmony 4. rhythm 5. balance III. Process: 6. PAINTING Creating colors from natural					126, 153
			8. creates a design inspired by Philippine flowers or objects found in school	A1PR-IIg	
			9. paints a home/school landscape or design choosing specific colors to create a certain feeling or mood	A1PR-IIh-1	*Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.152-153
			10. appreciates and talks about the landscape he painted and the landscapes of others	A1PR-IIh-2	
GRADE 1- THIRD QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. Shape 2. Texture II. Principles: 3. Prints can be 3.1 Repeated 3.2 Alternated 3.3 emphasized III. Process: 4. PRINTMAKING 4.1 This process allows the pupil to copy the image from nature and environment 5. Kinds of prints: 5.1 Nature print 5.2 Object prints 5.3 Stencil prints	The learner... demonstrates understanding of shapes and texture and prints that can be repeated, alternated and emphasized through printmaking demonstrates understanding of shapes and texture and prints that can be repeated, alternated and emphasized through printmaking	The learner creates prints that show repetition, alternation and emphasis using objects from nature and found objects at home and in school creates prints that show repetition, alternation and emphasis using objects from nature and found objects at home and in school	The learner 1. distinguishes between a print and a drawing or painting 2. identifies the shape and texture of prints made from objects found in nature and man-made objects 3. identifies artistically designed prints in his artworks and in the artworks of others 4. creates a print by applying dyes on his finger or palm or any part of the body and pressing it to the paper,	A1EL-IIIa	MISOSA4-module8
				A1EL-IIIb	MISOSA4-module7 *Musika at Sining 3. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.151-153
				A1EL-IIIc	MISOSA4-module8 *Musika at Sining 3. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.178-181
				A1EL-IIId	MISOSA4-module8 *Tunog, Tinig, Tugtog at likhang

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CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
<p>I. Elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shape 2. Texture <p>II. Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Prints can be <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Repeated 3.2 Alternated 3.3 emphasized <p>III. Process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. PRINTMAKING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 This process allows the pupil to copy the image from nature and 	<p>demonstrates understanding of shapes and texture and prints that can be repeated, alternated and emphasized through printmaking</p>	<p>creates prints that show repetition, alternation and emphasis using objects from nature and found objects at home and in school</p>	<p>cloth, wall, etc. to create impression</p>		<p>sining 3. Nera, Fe Capile et al, 2000. pp.151-153</p> <p>Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.253-255</p> <p>*Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.112-113</p>
			<p>5. creates a print by rubbing pencil or crayon on paper placed on top of a textured objects from nature and found objects</p>	A1PL-IIIe	<p>MISOSA4-module8</p> <p>*Musika at Sining 3. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.196-198</p> <p>*Tunog, Tinig, Tugtog at likhang sining 3. Nera, Fe Capile et al, 2000. pp. 168-171</p> <p>*Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.122-124</p>
			<p>6. repeats a design by the use of stencil (recycled paper, plastic, cardboard, leaves, and other materials) and</p>	A1PR-IIIf	

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environment 5. Kinds of prints: 5.1 Nature print 5.2 Object prints 5.3 Stencil prints			prints on paper, cloth, sinamay, bark, or a wall		
			7. shares experiences in experimenting different art materials	A1PR-IIIg	*Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.125-126
			8. school/district exhibit and culminating activity in celebration of the National Arts Month (February)	A1PR-IIIf	
GRADE 1- FOURTH QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. shape (3-dimension it has height, depth and width) 2. texture - feel of the surface II. Principles: 3. Proportion - parts are of the proper size and weight so that the sculpture is balanced. 4. Emphasis is created by using unusual decorative materials that are big, or colorful, or unusual. III. Process: 5. 3 - Dimension works and sculpture	The learner... demonstrates understanding of texture and 3-D shapes, and principle of proportion and emphasis through 3-D works and sculpture	The learner creates a useful 3-Dimensional object/sculpture using found objects and recycled materials	The learner 1. distinguishes between 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional artwork and states the difference	A1EL-IVa	MISOSA4-module9
			2. identifies the different materials that can be used in creating a 3-dimensional object: 2.1 clay or wood (human or animal figure) 2.2 bamboo (furniture, <i>bahay kubo</i>) 2.3 softwood (<i>trumpo</i>) 2.4 paper, cardboard, (masks) 2.5 found material (<i>parol, sarangola</i>)	A1EL-IVb	MISOSA4-module9 Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.258

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<p>I. Elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. shape (3-dimension it has height, depth and width) 2. texture - feel of the surface <p>II. Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Proportion - parts are of the proper size and weight so that the sculpture is balanced. 4. Emphasis is created by using unusual decorative materials that are big, or colorful, or unusual. 	<p>demonstrates understanding of texture and 3-D shapes, and principle of proportion and emphasis through 3-D works and sculpture</p>	<p>creates a useful 3-Dimensional object/sculpture using found objects and recycled materials</p>	3. selects 3D objects that are well proportioned, balanced and show emphasis in design	A1PL-IVc	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.259
			4. appreciates the creativity of local and indigenous craftsmen and women who created artistic and useful things out of recycled materials like the <i>parol</i> , <i>maskara</i> , local toys, masks	A1PL-IVd	
			5. creates a useful 3D object: a pencil holder, bowl, container, using recycled materials like plastic bottles	A1PR-IVe	
			6. constructs a mask out of cardboard, glue, found materials, <i>bilao</i> , paper plate, string, seeds and other found materials for a celebration like the Maskara Festival of Bacolod	A1PR-IVf-1	
			7. utilizes masks in simple role play or skit	A1PR-IVf-2	
			8. creates mobiles out of recyclable materials such as cardboards, papers, baskets, leaves, strings and other found materials	A1PR-IVg	
			9. creates human figures out of clay, flour-salt mixture, or paper-mache using different techniques	A1PR-IVh	MISOSA4-module9

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III. Process: 5. 3 - Dimension works and sculpture					

GRADE 2

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
GRADE 2- FIRST QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. LINES different lines 2. SHAPES natural shapes 3. COLORS contrasting II. Principles: 4. variety of lines, shapes 5. proportion of body parts, fruits 6. contrast of shapes III. Process: 7. DRAWING 7.1 portrait of two or more people in a composition 7.2 body in motion still life (fruits/ plants) and drawing of imaginary landscape	The learner... demonstrates understanding on lines, shapes and colors as elements of art, and variety, proportion and contrast as principles of art through drawing	The learner creates a composition/design by translating one's imagination or ideas that others can see and appreciates	The learner 1. identifies and appreciates the different styles of Filipino artists when they create portraits and still life (different lines and colors)	A2EL-Ia	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp. 190-193 *Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.144-145
			2. points out the contrast between shapes and colors of different fruits or plants and flowers in one's work and in the work of others	A2EL-Ib	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.174-176, 178-179, 181-182, 222-223
			3. composes the different fruits or plants to show overlapping of shapes and the contrast of colors and shapes in his colored drawing	A2EL-Ic	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.174-176, 181-182

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GLOSSARY

Abstract	art that exaggerates, is simplified or distorted
Abstract art	Uses a visual language of form, color and line to create a composition, which may exist with a degree of independence from visual references in the world.
Actual Texture	The existing surface quality of an object as communicated primarily the sense of touch
Aesthetics	The branch of philosophy that deals with the nature and value of art
Analogous	Colors next to each other on the color wheel that have a common hue
Anime	Japanese movie and television animation
Art Appreciation	the understanding and enjoyment or work concerned with the individual's solution of emotional reaction.
Art Criticism Process	organized approach to the observation and evaluation of a work of art using description, analysis, interpretation and judgment
Asymmetrical Balance	two sides of a composition are different, but have the same visual weight. Also called <i>Informal Balance</i>
Background	the part of a work of art that appears to be in the back, farthest away from the viewer and closest to the horizon line
Balance	principle of design that deals with arranging visual elements so that a composition has equal visual weight on each side of an imaginary middle line
Balanghay	A maritime vessel of the early Filipinos
Batik	a fabric printed by an Indonesian method of hand-printing textiles by coating with wax the parts not to be dyed
Center of Interest	the focal point or area of emphasis
Ceramics	sculpture or pottery made from clay
Cityscape	a picture of the outside, with the city or buildings being the most important part

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Color	element of art derived from reflected light. Color has three properties: hue, value and intensity
Color Schemes	purposely selected group of colors chosen for their unique relationship to one another. Types of color schemes include: monochromatic, analogous, complementary, triad, split- complementary
Color Wheel	a predetermined arrangement of the primary, secondary and intermediate colors on a circular wheel used to define color relationships
Complementary Colors	any two colors opposite each other on the color wheel. Ex. Red-green, blue-orange, yellow-violet
Composition	the arrangement of the elements and/or objects in an artwork. The way principles of art are used to organize elements
Contrast	a principle of design that refers to a difference between elements in an artwork
Cool Colors	colors around blue on the color wheel: green, blue, violet
Crayon resist	a wax crayon technique in making a design or art composition made by applying dark water colors especially black over a wax crayon sketch or drawing.
Creative	creative means making something new. Creative means the power to create. Creatively means one's power to produce a work of thought or imagination.
Creative Drawing	is an expression of essential form character, mainly objective in a more tangible and practical process.
Creative Expression	a visual interpretation of an idea or imagination, emotionally, intellectually, and aesthetically expressed.
Creative Painting	is a painting with or without a subject, done through the spirit of adventure, a subjective process in free emotional freedom and power to express color and its harmonic relationship.
Crosshatching	shading technique which uses layering of repeated, parallel lines indifferent directions to create the appearance of volume.
Curved line	is the result of the gradual change in the direction of line
Depth	distance between foreground, middleground and background

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Design	a visual plan, organization or arrangements of elements in a work of art. This is an orderly arrangement, a plan or a layout, or the organization of the elements of art, or producing a new form as an expression of man.
Diagonal	Lines that slant
Diorama	This is a three-dimensional picture of a scene done with miniature objects and with background with actual perspective.
Discarded Materials	are throw-away materials that can still be made useful
<i>Diwali</i>	Hindu "Festival of Lights"
Dots and Dashes	a painting wherein the primary colors are used in the dots and dashes, the harmonious color effects or contrast taking place in the eyes.
Drawing	it is the art of expressing or representing one's emotion, feeling, or idea into a concrete visual shape by the use of lines, values, or color. It is means of describing a pictured concept, imagination or representation by means of the use of lines as expressed by a pencil, charcoal, wax crayon, or other mediums.
Drawing and Painting	a drawing is a sketch to conceive an idea into a composition and then finally painted with a medium most suited to give the finished product of art a distinct personality.
Elements of Art	the language of art of the basic elements used when producing works of art: Line, Shape, Form, Texture, Color, Value, Space
Emphasis	the principle of design that stresses one element or area of a work of art to make it attract the viewer's attention
Emphasis	drawing of attention to important areas or objects in a work of art
Etching	intaglio technique in which acid is used to incise lines in a metal plate. Includes aquatint, soft grounds and hard ground
Ethnic design	art designs by indigenous people or ethnic groups
Expression	an art in which the emphasis is on the inner emotions, sensations, or idea rather than an actual appearances.
Festival	an annual celebration or festivity

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Finger Puppets	puppets that are worn on the fingers.
Folktale	a story made up of stories about life, adventure, love and humor where one can derive lessons about life.
Foreground	The part of an artwork in the front, nearest or closest to the viewer and usually positioned at the bottom of the artwork
Form	an Element of art that has three dimensions (height, width and depth) and encloses space This denotes shapes like lines, may convey several ideas or emotional effects on the viewer
Formal Balance	two sides of a composition are identical. Also called Symmetrical Balance
Geometric	shapes or forms with mathematical names that can be defined using mathematical formulas: circle, triangle, square, sphere, cube, prism, pyramid
Gong-bi	Realist technique in Chinese painting
Habi	An act of weaving
Hanunuo	One of the Mangyan groups who inhabit the islands of Mindoro
Harmony	is one element of art that shows the combination of colors.
Hatching	shading technique that uses layering of repeated, parallel lines to create the appearance of volume
Headdress	a covering, accessory or band for the head
Horizon	a line where the sky and ground appear to meet
Hue	Another name for color. Hue is related to the wavelength of the reflected light
Ikat	fabric made using an Indonesian decorative technique in which warp or weft threads, or both, are tie-dyed before weaving
Illusion of Depth	feeling or appearance of distance created by color, value, line, placement and size on a flat surface

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Illusion of Space	is the effect of using different lines with different characteristics that gives meaning or feeling the artist wanted to show in his artwork.
Informal Balance	two sides of a composition have the same visual weight, but the lines, shapes and colors are not the same. Also called <i>Asymmetrical Balance</i>
Intensity	the brightness or dullness of a color. It is the strength or the weakness of a color to make it about or be lost in the presence of other colors.
Intermediate Colors	colors created by the combination of a primary and a secondary color that are next to each other on the color wheel: yellow-orange, red-orange, red-violet, blue-violet, blue-green, yellow-green. Also called tertiary colors
Katak	eighth month of the Nanakshahi calendar
Landscape	a painting or drawing showing a view of natural scene, such as mountain, fields or forests.
Lightness of colors	when white is added to a color
Lilip	Filipino term for hemstitch
Line	is a geometrical figure which is made by the movement of a point. It has length only no width, nor thickness. Point indicates position and has neither thickness nor width. Like any other geometrical figure, line and point are imaginary. Visually or in art, a line has thickness and length. A line may have different qualities. It may be light or fine, heavy or thick, and uniform or varied.
Linear Perspective	a system of drawing or painting to give the illusion of depth on a flat surface. All parallel lines receding into the distance are drawn to one or more imaginary vanishing points on the horizon in such a work
Logo	is a kind of art that uses either universal symbol, icons to represent the idea of a certain company or group in a minimal representation in a canvas
Lumad	a group of indigenous people of the southern Philippines
Malong	a traditional "tube skirt" made of handwoven or machine-made multi-colored cotton cloth

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<i>Mandala</i>	Hindu or Buddhist graphic symbol of the universe
<i>Manga</i>	Japanese genre of cartoons, comic books, and animated films
<i>Mangyan</i>	A generic name for eight indigenous groups found in the islands of Mindoro
<i>Manunggul</i>	A secondary burial jar excavated from a Neolithic burial site
Marbling	process of making marble like especially in coloration
Mask	a covering of all parts of the face, in particular
Medium	material, such as pencil, pen, waercolors, oil paint, pastel, acrylic paint, clay,wood, stone, found objects, etc., used to create art. Plural is Media
<i>Mendhi</i>	Hindu practice of painting hands and feet
Middleground	an area in an artwork between the foreground and background
Mobiles	a three-dimensional sculptural form of art made of hanging units. It is enjoyed more when it moves in the wind.
Modeling	an excellent means of self-expression as well as well as of representation in three-dimensional media. The art object is built up little by little by adding on particles or lumps of mud or clay.
<i>Moriones</i>	Annual festival held on Holy Week in Marinduque.
Mosaic	a surface decoration made by inlaying in patterns small pieces of variously colored papers, glass, stone, or other materials.
Neutral Colors	color category that encompasses whites, grays, blacks and browns
<i>Okir</i>	Geometric, flowing designs and folk motifs usually found in Maranao and Muslim-influenced artwork
Origami	Japanese art of paper folding

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Overlap	occupy the same area in part
Overlapping	placing one object in front of another to show depth
Paint	pigment mixed with oil or water
Painting	to make an artwork using wet media such as tempera or watercolor paints
<i>Pangalay</i>	traditional “fingernail” dance of the Tausūg people
Paper Mache	a combination of paper pulp, paste, and a little glue to form a shape or form.
Paper Sculpture	a three-dimensional art expressed in modeling, carving, sculpturing and architecture in which form is the sense of this type of art expression.
Pattern	a choice of lines, colors and/or shapes repeated over and over in a planned way
Perspective	a way of creating the illusion of depth on a two-dimensional surface
Pewter	silver-gray alloys of tin with various amounts of antimony, copper, and sometimes lead, used widely for fine kitchen utensils and tableware
Pigment	any coloring matter mixed with a liquid or binder to make paint, ink,crayons, etc.
Pointillism	applying small stroke or dots of color to a surface.
Point of View	angle from which the viewer sees an object
Portrait	an artwork that shows a specific person or animal. Often shows only the face
Primary Colors	the first colors from which all other spectrum are mixed: red, yellow,blue
Principles of Design	the rules by which an artist organizes the Elements of Art to createa work of art: Balance, Emphasis, Contrast/Variety,

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	Rhythm/Repetition, Unity,Proportion
Print	the artwork made by printing ; transfer of a design or to stamp a design on a Material
Printing	an art process by which a certain design is on a tool used for stamping . Thedesign is then stamped on paper or other surfaces.
Print design	is the process of creating and formatting projects using layout softwarethat is ready to be printed
Proportion	the pleasing relationship among the various elements of arts, the size relationships of parts to a whole and to each other
Puppet	puppets are moved by people. They use their hands to pretend that the puppetsare talking and moving. Puppets are either in string, finger and stick and madeto move by a puppeteer.
Puppeteer	a person who manipulates the puppet.
Puppet Show	a show or entertainment in which the performers are puppets
Radial Balance	type of balance in which lines, shapes or elements branch out from acentral point in a circular pattern
Rangoli	Hindu tradition of floor painting
Realistic	art that shows life as it is. Art that aims to reproduce things as they appear
Relief Printmaking	technique in which the image is printed form a raised surface,usually by cutting away non-image area. Includes linocut, woodcut, collagraphand etching.
Rhythm	defined as organized movement. In the visual arts, organized movement means that our eye should travel from one unit to another with ease and pleasure.
Recycling	the process of to extracting useful materials from trash and using in an artwork.
Sarimanok	Legendary bird of the Maranao people
Scale	the relative size of an object as compared to other objects, to the environment orthe human figure

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Scribbling	a painting technique, the design caused by pulling the drawing paper placed on top of a wet water color painting over a glass.
Sculpture	three-dimensional artwork (width, height and depth)
Seascape	a picture of the outside, with the body of water being the most important part
Secondary Colors	color made by mixing two primary colors: orange, violet, green
Shade	the dark value of a color made by mixing black with a color. The opposite of tint
Shading	the use of a range of values to define form
Shape	an element of art. Shape is enclosed space having only two dimensions(height x width)
Simulated stained glass	a simulation of stained glass figures or objects are made of cut-ups from transparent paper as oil paper and arranged as in mosaic.
Sketching	is an incomplete work of art which may lack details and color. It is a guide used by an artist to produce his final work of art.
Slogan	is a phrase used in a repetitive expression of an idea or purpose.
Space	an element of art that refers to the emptiness between, around, above, below, or within objects. The distance around and between things. An area that can be filled with an art element
Stencil	an impenetrable material (as a sheet of paper) perforated with design through which a substance (as ink, paint or wax) is forced onto a surface to be printed.
Stick Puppet	is a type of puppet made of cardboard and sticks.
Still Life	An arrangement of inanimate objects
Stippling	A shading technique which uses layering of repeated dots to create the appearance of volume
String puppet	is known as marionette and is operated by using the hands.

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Subject	the image that viewers can easily recognize in a work of art
Symbol	an image that stands for an idea or has a meaning other than its outward appearance
Symmetrical Balance	two sides of a composition are identical. Also called <i>Formal Balance</i>
T'boli	one of the indigenous peoples of South Cotabato
Texture	element of art that refers to how things feel or how they might look on the surface
Theme	the most important idea or subject in a composition; the subject of a work of art, sometimes with a number of phrases or variations
Three-Dimensional	artwork that has height, width and depth
Tinalak	Fabric made from a fruit-bearing abaca plant
Tint	light value of a color made by mixing white with a color
Torogan	Palace of the Maranao Sultan
Transfer	to print or to copy from one surface to another
Two-Dimensional	artwork that is flat or measured in only two ways (height and width)
Value	tells about the lightness and darkness of a color.
Variation of colors	different kinds of colors like primary, secondary.
Variation of shapes	different kinds of shapes like square, circle, triangle, etc.
Warm colors	colors like red, orange and yellow that can make us feel warm and happy
Unity	principle of design that relates to the sense of wholeness in an artwork. A coherent relationship among the elements in a work of art

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Value	element of art that refers to lightness or darkness of gray or a color
Vanishing Point	point on the horizon where receding parallel lines seem to meet
Variety	principle of design concerned with difference or contrast
Vinta	A traditional sailboat found in Mindanao
Warm Colors	colors around orange on the color wheel: red, orange, yellow
Wayang	Shadow puppets from Indonesia
Wau	A Malaysian kite
Weaving	interlacing two sets of parallel threads. Decorative art made by interlocking one material into other materials
Yakan	Muslim group in Basilan

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CODE BOOK LEGEND

Sample: **A10PR-If-4**

LEGEND		SAMPLE	
First Entry	Learning Area and Strand/ Subject or Specialization	Art	A10
	Grade Level	Grade 10	
Uppercase Letter/s	Domain/Content/ Component/ Topic	Process	PR
			-
Roman Numeral <i>*Zero if no specific quarter</i>	Quarter	First Quarter	I
Lowercase Letter/s <i>*Put a hyphen (-) in between letters to indicate more than a specific week</i>	Week	Week six	f
			-
Arabic Number	Competency	Evaluate works of art in terms of artistic concepts and ideas using criteria from the various art movements	4

DOMAIN/ COMPONENT	CODE
Elements	EL
Principles	PL
Processes	PR

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