

K to 12 BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
3. texture II. Principles: 4. proportion 5. balance III. Process: 6. SCULPTURE and 3-D CRAFTS 6.1 box figure sculpture 6.2 kites and boats 6.3 paper mache animals 6.4 clay figures	proportion and balance through sculpture and 3-dimensional crafts	(found materials, recycled, local or manufactured)	8. molds an animal shape on wire or bamboo armature or framework, showing the animal in action	A2PR-IVg	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.274-279
			9. creates a clay human figure that is balanced and can stand on its own	A2PR-IVh	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.283-287

GRADE 3

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
GRADE 3- FIRST QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. Lines 1.1 lines can show movement 2. texture is created by using different lines	The learner... demonstrates understanding of lines, texture, shapes and depth, contrast (size,	The learner... creates an artwork of people in the province/region. On-the-spot sketching of plants trees, or buildings and	The learner... 1. distinguishes the size of persons in the drawing, to indicate its distance from the viewer	A3EL-Ia	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 1

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5. Contrast 5.1 contrast of picture III. Process: 6. DRAWING 6.1 people in the province/region on-the-spot sketching of plants, trees or building geometric line designs.			life, where people in the province/region show their occupation by the action they are doing		
			9. sketches and colors and view of the province/region with houses and buildings indicating the foreground middle ground and background by the size of the objects	A3PR-Ii	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 3,4
Grade 3- SECOND QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. Color 1.1 mix colors to create tints, shades and neutral color 2. Shape 2.1 animals have shapes 2.2 adapted to their needs 3. Texture 3.1 is created by variety of lines II. Principles: 4. Harmony 4.1 colors, shapes and lines that complement each other create harmony and a mood of the painting III. Process: 5. PAINTING fruits and plants (still life) scene at the a time of day wild animal (close-up)	The learner... demonstrates understanding of lines, textures, shapes and balance of size, contrast of texture through drawing	The learner... creates an artwork of people in the province/region on-the-spot sketching of plants, trees and building and geometric line designs applies knowledge of planes in a landscape (foreground, middle ground and background) in painting a landscape	The learner... 1. sees that there is harmony in nature as seen in the color of landscapes at different times of the day Ex: 1.1 landscapes of Felix Hidalgo, Fernando Amorsolo, Jonahmar Salvosa 1.2 Still's life of Araceli Dans, Jorge Pineda, Agustin Goy	A3EL-IIa	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 8 Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.190-192
			2. appreciates that nature is so rich for no two animals have the same shape, skin covering and color	A3EL-IIb	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.214-215
			3. perceives how harmony is created in an artwork because of complementary colors and shapes	A3PL-IIc	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 8

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<p>I. Elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Color <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 mix colors to create tints, shades and neutral color 2. Shape <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 animals have shapes 2.2 adapted to their needs 3. Texture <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 is created by variety of lines <p>II. Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Harmony <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Colors, shapes and lines that complement each other create harmony and a mood of the painting <p>III. Process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. PAINTING <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fruits and plants (still life) scene at the a time of day wild animal (close-up) 	<p>demonstrates understanding of lines, textures, shapes and balance of size, contrast of texture through drawing</p>	<p>creates an artwork of people in the province/region on-the-spot sketching of plants, trees and building and geometric line designs</p> <p>applies knowledge of planes in a landscape (foreground, middle ground and background) in painting a landscape</p>	<p>4. paints a still life by observing the different shapes, color and texture of fruits, drawing them overlapping and choosing the right colors for each fruit</p>	A3PR-IIId	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 7
			<p>5. creates new tints and shades of colors by mixing two or more colors</p>	A3PR-IIe	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 7
			<p>6. paints a landscape at a particular time of the day and selects colors that complement each other to create a mood</p>	A3PR-IIf	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 8
			<p>7. observes the characteristics of a wild animal by making several pencil sketches and painting it later, adding texture of its skin covering</p>	A3PR-IIg	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 9
			<p>8. appreciates the Filipino artists painted landscapes in their own particular style and can identify what makes each artist unique in his use of colors to create harmony</p>	A3PR-IIh	Music, Art, Physical Education and Health 2. Ramilo, Ronaldo V. et al, 2013. pp.190-192

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Grade 3- THIRD QUARTER					
<p>I. Elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shape <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 letter stencils 1.2 logo designs 1.3 abstract shapes 2. Color <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Complementary colors <p>II. Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Repetition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 of letters and logos and shapes 4. Emphasis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 of shapes by contrast <p>III. Process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. PRINTMAKING (stencils) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 T-shirt/cloth pin 5.2 poster prints 5.3 duffel bag print 	<p>The learner...</p> <p>demonstrates understanding of shapes, colors and principle repetition and emphasis through printmaking (stencils)</p>	<p>The learner...</p> <p>exhibits basic skills in making a design for a print and producing several clean copies of the prints</p> <p>manipulates a stencil with an adequate skill to produce a clean print for a message, slogan or logo for a T-shirt, poster bag</p> <p>produces at least 3 good copies of print using complementary colors and contrasting shapes</p>	<p>The learner...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. tells that a print made from objects found in nature can be realistic or abstract 2. appreciates the importance and variety of materials used for printing 3. observes that a print design may use repetition of shapes or lines and emphasis on contrast of shapes and lines 4. realizes that a print design can be duplicated many times by hand or by machine and can be shared with others 5. explain the meaning of the design created 6. designs an attractive logo with slogan about the environment to be used for printing 7. creates and cuts a stencil from paper or plastic sheets to be used for multiple prints on cloth or hard paper 	A3EL-IIIa	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 10
				A3PL-IIIb	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 10
				A3PL-IIIc	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 12
				A3PL-IIId	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 12
				A3PR-IIIE	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 12
				A3PR-IIIf	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 12
				A3PR-IIIg	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 12

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CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
I. Elements: 1. Shape 1.1 letter stencils 1.2 logo designs 1.3 abstract shapes 2. Color 2.1 Complementary colors II. Principles: 3. Repetition 3.1 of letters and logos and shapes 4. Emphasis 4.1 of shapes by contrast III. Process: 5. PRINTMAKING (stencils) 5.1 T-shirt/cloth pin 5.2 poster prints 5.3 duffel bag print	demonstrates understanding of shapes, colors and principle repetition and emphasis through printmaking (stencils)	exhibits basic skills in making a design for a print and producing several clean copies of the prints manipulates a stencil with an adequate skill to produce a clean print for a message, slogan or logo for a T-shirt, poster bag produces at least 3 good copies of print using complementary colors and contrasting shapes	8. creates a print for a shirt, bag or a poster using stencils with abstract designs that conveys a message and can be replicated	A3PR-IIIh	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 12
			9. writes a slogan about the environment that correlates messages to be printed on T-shirts, posters, banners or bags	A3PR-IIIg	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 11
			10. school/district exhibit and culminating activity in celebration of the National Arts Month (February)	A3PR-IIIh	
GRADE 3- FOURTH QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. SHAPES 1.1 human and animals 2. COLORS 2.1 primary 2.2 secondary 2.3 tertiary 3. TEXTURES 3.1 visual and actual II. Principles: 4. Emphasis	The learner... demonstrates understanding of shapes, colors, textures, and emphasis by variation of shapes and texture and contrast of colors through sculpture and crafts	The learner... creates a single puppet based on character in legends, myths or stories using recycled and hard material creates a mask or headdress that is imaginary in design using found and recycled materials demonstrates basic skills in constructing a puppet made	1. identifies different styles of puppets made in the Philippines (form Teatro Mulat and Anino Theater Group)	A3EL-IVa	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 13
			2. appreciates variations of puppets in terms of material, structure, shapes, colors and intricacy of textural details	A3PL-IVb	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 13

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CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
<p>4.1 by Variation of shapes and textures</p> <p>5. CONTRAST of colors</p> <p>III. Process:</p> <p>6. SCULPTURE and CRAFTS</p> <p>6.1 puppets on a stick</p> <p>6.2 hand puppet imaginary masks</p>		<p>from a hard and stick, which can be manipulated</p>	3. creates a puppet designs that would give a specific and unique character	A3PR-IVc	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 13
			4. applies designs of varied shapes and colors on puppets to show the unique character of the puppet	A3PR-IVd	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 13
			5. constructs a simple puppet based on a character in a legend, myth or story using recyclable materials and bamboo sticks or twigs	A3PR-IVe	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 13
			6. manipulates a puppet to act out a character in a story together with the puppets	A3PR-IVf	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 13
			7. performs as puppeteer together with others, in a puppet show to tell a story using the puppet he/she created	A3PR-IVg	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 13
<p>I. Elements:</p> <p>1. SHAPES</p> <p>1.1 human and animals</p>	demonstrates	creates a single puppet based on character in legends,			

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2. COLORS 2.1 primary 2.2 secondary 2.3 tertiary 3. TEXTURES 3.1 visual and actual II. Principles: 4. Emphasis 4.1 by Variation of shapes and textures 5. CONTRAST of colors III. Process: 6. SCULPTURE and CRAFTS 6.1 puppets on a stick 6.2 hand puppet 6.3 imaginary masks	understanding of shapes, colors, textures, and emphasis by variation of shapes and texture and contrast of colors through sculpture and crafts	myths or stories using recycled and hard material creates a mask or headdress that is imaginary in design using found and recycled materials demonstrates basic skills in constructing a puppet made from a hard and stick, which can be manipulated	8. designs and creates mask or headdress with the use of recycled or natural objects inspired by best festivals	A3PR-IVh	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 14
			9. creates a mask or headdress that is imaginary in design using found and recycled material, inspired by local Festivals	A3PR-IVi	PILOT SCHOOL – MTB MLE Lesson 14

GRADE 4

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
GRADE 4- FIRST QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. LINES 1.1 organic and inorganic 2. COLORS 2.1 primary and secondary 3. SHAPES 3.1 stylized based on nature II. Principles: 4. REPETITION	The learner... demonstrates understanding of lines, texture, and shapes; and balance of size and repetition of motifs/patterns through drawing	The learner... practices variety of culture in the community by way of attire, body accessories, religious practices and lifestyle. creates a unique design of houses, and other household	The learner... 1. appreciates the rich variety of cultural communities in the Philippines and their uniqueness 1.1 LUZON- Ivatan, Ifugao, Kalkminga, Bontok, Gaddang,	A4EL-Ia	*Manwal ng Guro Musika at Sining 4. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1999. pp.113-114 *Manwal ng Guro Musika at Sining 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997.

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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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GLOSSARY

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

K to 12 BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM

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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