

K to 12 BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
I. Elements: 1. COLOR 1.1 dyes can be combined to create new colors 2. VALUE/TONE light and dark II. Principles: 3. REPETITION 3.2 motifs, colors III. Process: 4. SCULPTURE and 3-dimensional crafts 5. Textile craft: 5.1 tie-dye (one color; 2 colors) 5.2 Mat weaving (<i>huri</i>)	demonstrates understanding on color (dyes), values, and repetition of motifs through sculpture and 3-D crafts	applies individually the intricate procedures in tie-dyeing in clothes or t-shirts and compares them with one another. replicates traditional skills in mat weaving from indigenous material like abaca tapestries. researches on tie-dyed crafts of the T'boli and presents designs made by them; presents research on tie-dyed products of other cultural communities to compare their designs and colors.	4. emphasizes textile crafts like tie-dyeing which demands careful practices and faithful repetition of the steps to produce good designs.	A4PL-Ivd	
			5. gives meaning to the designs, colors, patterns used in the artworks.	A4PL-Ive	
			6. creates a small mat using colored <i>huri</i> strips or any material that can be woven, showing different designs: squares, checks zigzags, and stripes.	A4PR-IVf	MISOSA5-module13
			7. weaves own design similar to the style made by a local ethnic group.	A4PR-IVg	MISOSA5-module13
			8. creates original tie-dyed textile design by following the traditional steps in tie-dyeing using one or two colors.	A4PR-IVh	

GRADE 5

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
Grade 5- FIRST QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. LINES 1.1 crosshatching technique to simulate 3-dimensional effect and visual texture	The learner... demonstrates understanding of lines, shapes, and space; and the principles of rhythm	The learner... creates different artifacts and architectural buildings in the Philippines and in the locality using crosshatching	The learner... 1. identifies events, practices, and culture influenced by colonizers who have come to our	A5EL-Ia	MISOSA5-module4

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<p>2. SHAPES/FORMS 2.1 geometric 3-dimensional forms</p> <p>3. SPACE 3.1 distance or area</p> <p>II. Principles:</p> <p>4. RHYTHM 4.1 repeated motifs</p> <p>5. BALANCE 5.1 symmetrical and asymmetrical</p> <p>III. Process:</p> <p>6. DRAWING 6.1 drawing of archeological artifacts 6.2 drawing of Philippine houses, buildings, and churches from different historical periods (on-the-spot)</p> <p>I. Elements:</p> <p>1. LINES 1.1 crosshatching technique to simulate 3-dimensional effect and visual texture</p> <p>2. SHAPES/FORMS 2.1 geometric 3-dimensional forms</p> <p>3. SPACE 3.1 distance or area</p>	<p>and balance through drawing of archeological artifacts, houses, buildings, and churches from historical periods using crosshatching technique to simulate 3-dimensional and geometric effects of an artwork.</p> <p>demonstrates understanding of lines, shapes, and space; and the principles of rhythm and balance through drawing of archeological artifacts, houses, buildings, and churches from historical periods using crosshatching technique to simulate 3-</p>	<p>technique, geometric shapes, and space, with rhythm and balance as principles of design.</p> <p>puts up an exhibit on Philippine artifacts and houses from different historical periods (miniature or replica).</p> <p>creates different artifacts and architectural buildings in the Philippines and in the locality using crosshatching technique, geometric shapes, and space, with rhythm and balance as principles of design.</p> <p>puts up an exhibit on</p>	country by way of trading.		
			2. gives the illusion of depth/distance to simulate a 3-dimensional effect by using crosshatching and shading techniques in drawings (old pottery, boats, jars, musical instruments).	A5EL-Ib	MISOSA6-module6 *Musika at Sining 6. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.137-138
			3. shows, describes, and names significant parts of the different architectural designs and artifacts found in the locality. e.g. bahaykubo, torogan, bahaynabato, simbahan, carcel, etc.	A5EL-Ic	*Musika at Sining 6. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.139-140 *Umawit at Gumuhit 3. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1997. pp.138-140
			4. realizes that our archipelago is strategically located and made us part of a vibrant trading tradition (Chinese merchants, Galleon Trade, silk traders)	A5PL-Id	MISOSA5-module4
			5. appreciates the importance of artifacts, houses, clothes, language, lifestyle - utensils, food, pottery, furniture - influenced by colonizers who have come to our country (Manunggul jar, balanghai,	A5PL-Ie	*Musika at Sining 6. Sunico, Raul M. et al, 2000. pp.139-140 *Manwal ng Guro Umawit at Gumuhit 6. Valdecantos,

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<p>II. Principles:</p> <p>4. RHYTHM 4.1 repeated motifs</p> <p>5. BALANCE 5.1 symmetrical and asymmetrical</p> <p>III. Process:</p> <p>6. DRAWING 6.1 drawing of archeological artifacts 6.2 drawing of Philippine houses, buildings, and churches from different historical periods (on-the-spot)</p>	dimensional and geometric effects of an artwork.	Philippine artifacts and houses from different historical periods (miniature or replica).			
Grade 5- SECOND QUARTER					
<p>I. Elements:</p> <p>1. LINE 1.1 straight and curved</p> <p>2. COLOR 2.1 complementary</p> <p>3. SPACE 3.1 one-point perspective In landscape drawing</p> <p>II. Principles:</p> <p>4. HARMONY 4.1 created through the right proportions of parts</p> <p>III. Process:</p>	<p>The learner...</p> <p>demonstrates understanding of lines, colors, space, and harmony through painting and explains/illustrates landscapes of important historical places in the community (natural or man-made)using one-point perspective in landscape drawing, complementary colors, and the right</p>	<p>The learner...</p> <p>sketches natural or man-made places in the community with the use of complementary colors.</p> <p>draws/paints significant or important historical places.</p>	<p>The learner...</p> <p>1. identifies the importance of natural and historical places in the community that have been designated as World Heritage Site (e.g., rice terraces in Banawe, Batad; Paoay Church; Miag-ao Church; landscape of Batanes, Callao Caves in Cagayan; old houses inVigan, Ilocos Norte; and the torogan in Marawi)</p>	A5EL-IIa	<p>*Umawit at Gumuhit 6. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1999. pp.176-180</p>

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<p>5. PAINTING</p> <p>5.1 landscapes of important places in the community (natural or man-made)</p> <p>I. Elements:</p> <p>1. LINE</p> <p>1.1 straight and curved</p> <p>2. COLOR</p> <p>2.1 complementary</p> <p>3. SPACE</p> <p>3.1 one-point perspective In landscape drawing</p> <p>II. Principles:</p> <p>4. HARMONY</p> <p>4.1 created through the right proportions of parts</p> <p>III. Process:</p>	proportions of parts.		2. identifies and describes the architectural or natural features of the places visited or seen on pictures.	A5EL-IIb	*Umawit at Gumuhit 6. Valdecantos, Emelita C. 1999. pp.150-156
			3. realizes that artists have different art styles in painting landscapes or significant places in their respective provinces (e.g., Fabian dela Rosa, Fernando Amorsolo, Carlos Francisco, Vicente Manansala, Jose Blanco, VictorioEdades, Juan Arellano, PrudencioLamarroza, and Manuel Baldemor)	A5EL-IIc	MISOSA5-module5
	4. appreciates the artistry of famous Filipino artists in painting different landscapes and is able to describe what makes each artist’s masterpiece unique from others.		A5PL-IId	MISOSA5-module5	
	5. sketches and uses complementary colors in painting a landscape.		A5PL-IIe		
	6. utilizes skills and knowledge about foreground, middle ground, and background to emphasize depth in painting a landscape.		A5PR-IIf		
	demonstrates understanding of lines, colors, space, and harmony through painting and explains/illustrates landscapes of important historical places in the community (natural or man-made)using one-point perspective in landscape drawing, complementary colors, and the right proportions of parts.		sketches natural or man-made places in the community with the use of complementary colors.	draws/paints significant or important historical places.	

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5. PAINTING 5.1 landscapes of important places in the community (natural or man-made)			7. identifies and discusses details of the landscape significant to the history of the country.	A5PR-IIg	
Grade 5- THIRD QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. LINE 1.1 thick and thin 1.2 straight, curved, and jagged 2.TEXTURE 2.1 ribbed, fluted, woven, carved II. Principles: 3. CONTRAST 3.1 carved, textured areas and solid areas 3.2 thick, textured lines and fine lines III. Process: 4. PRINTMAKING 4.1 linoleum or rubber print or wood print of a Philippine mythological creature	The learner... demonstrates understanding of new printmaking techniques with the use of lines, texture through stories and myths. demonstrates understanding of new printmaking techniques with the use of lines, texture through stories and myths.	The learner... creates a variety of prints using lines (thick, thin, jagged, ribbed, fluted, woven) to produce visual texture. creates a variety of prints using lines (thick, thin, jagged, ribbed, fluted, woven) to produce visual texture.	The learner... 1. discusses the richness of Philippine myths and legends (MariangMakiling, Bernardo Carpio, <i>dwende</i> , <i>capre</i> , <i>sirena</i> , Darna, <i>diwata</i> , DalagangMagayon, etc.) from the local community and other parts of the country.	A5EL-IIIa	
			2. explores new printmaking technique using a sheet of thin rubber (used for soles of shoes), linoleum, or any soft wood that can be carved or gouged to create different lines and textures.	A5EL-IIIb	
			3. identifies possible uses of the printed artwork	A5EL-IIIc	
			4. shows skills in creating a linoleum, rubber or wood cut print with the proper use of carving tools.	A5PL-IIIId	
			5. creates variations of the same print by using different colors of ink in printing the master plate.	A5PR-IIIE	

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CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
<p>I. Elements:</p> <p>1. LINE</p> <p>1.2 thick and thin</p> <p>1.2 straight, curved, and jagged</p> <p>2.TEXTURE</p> <p>2.1 ribbed, fluted, woven, carved</p> <p>II. Principles:</p> <p>3. CONTRAST</p> <p>carved, textured areas and solid areas</p> <p>3.1thick, textured lines and fine lines</p> <p>III. Process:</p> <p>4. PRINTMAKING</p> <p>4.1 linoleum or rubber print or wood print of a</p>	<p>demonstrates understanding of new printmaking techniques with the use of lines, texture through stories and myths.</p>	<p>creates a variety of prints using lines (thick, thin, jagged, ribbed, fluted, woven) to produce visual texture.</p>	<p>6. follows the step-by-step process of creating a print :</p> <p>6.1 sketching the areas to be carved out and areas that will remain</p> <p>6.2 carving the image on the rubber or wood using sharp cutting tools</p> <p>6.3 preliminary rubbing</p> <p>6.4 final inking of the plate with printing ink</p> <p>6.5 placing paper over the plate, rubbing the back of the paper</p> <p>6.6 impressing the print</p> <p>6.7 repeating the process to get several editions of the print</p>	A5PR-III f	
			<p>7. works with the class to produce a compilation of their prints and create a book or calendar which they can give as gifts, sell, or display on the walls of their school.</p>	A5PR-III g	
			<p>8. utilizes contrast in a carved or textured area in an artwork.</p>	A5PR-III h-1	
			<p>9. produces several editions of the same print that are well-inked and evenly printed.</p>	A5PR-III h-2	
			<p>10. participates in a school/district exhibit and culminating activity in</p>		

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Philippine mythological creature			celebration of the National Arts Month (February)	A5PR-IIIh-3	
GRADE 5- FOURTH QUARTER					
<p>I. Elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. COLOR <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 primary 1.2 secondary 2. SHAPE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 geometric 2.2 organic 3. SPACE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 distance 3.2 area <p>II. Principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. REPETITION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 colors, shapes 5. BALANCE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 structure and shape <p>III. Process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. SCULPTURE AND 3-D CRAFTS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 mobile 6.2 papier-mâché or clay jar with geometric patterns 6.3 paper beads (bracelet, necklace, earring, ID lanyard, etc. 	<p>The learner...</p> <p>demonstrates understanding of colors, shapes, space, repetition, and balance through sculpture and 3-dimensional crafts.</p>	<p>The learner...</p> <p>demonstrates fundamental construction skills in making a 3-dimensional craft that expresses balance, artistic design, and repeated variation of decorations and colors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. papier-mâché jars with patterns 2. paper beads <p>constructs 3-D craft using primary and secondary colors, geometric shapes, space, and repetition of colors to show balance of the structure and shape</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. mobile 	<p>The learner...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identifies the materials used in making 3-dimensional crafts which express balance and repeated variation of shapes and colors <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 mobile 1.2 papier-mâché jar 1.3 paper beads 	A5EL-IVa	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. identifies the different techniques in making 3-dimensional crafts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 mobile 2.2 papier-mâché jar 2.3 paper beads 	A5EL-IVb	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. explores possibilities on the use of created 3-D crafts. 	A5EL-IVc	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. applies knowledge of colors, shapes, and balance in creating mobiles, papier-mâché jars, and paper beads. 	A5PL-IVd	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. displays artistry in making mobiles with varied colors and shapes. 	A5PL-IVe	
			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. creates designs for making 3-dimensional crafts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 mobile 	A5PR-IVf	

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			6.2 papier-mâché jar 6.3 paper beads		
			7. shows skills in making a papier-mâché jar	A5PR-IVg	
			8. creates paper beads with artistic designs and varied colors out of old magazines and colored papers for necklace, bracelet, ID lanyard.	A5PR-IVh	

GRADE 6

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARDS	PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE	LEARNING MATERIALS
GRADE 6 - FIRST QUARTER					
I. Elements: 1. LINE 2. SHAPE 3. COLOR 4. TEXTURE 5. producing these using technology II. Principles: 6. CONTRAST 7. EMPHASIS III. Process: 8. DRAWING – NEW TECHNOLOGIES 8.1 logo 8.2 cartoon character	The learner... demonstrates understanding of the use of lines, shapes, colors, texture, and the principles of emphasis and contrast in drawing a logo and own cartoon character using new technologies in drawing.	The learner... creates concepts through art processes, elements, and principles using new technologies (hardware and software) to create personal or class logo. designs cartoon character on-the spot using new technologies.	LOGO DESIGN Software: Inkscape (Open Source) for Laptop/Desktop PC The learner... 1. realizes that art processes, elements and principles still apply even with the use of new technologies.	A6EL-Ia	
			2. appreciates the elements and principles applied in commercial art.	A6PL-Ia	
			3. applies concepts on the use of the software (commands, menu, etc.).	A6PR-Ib	

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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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GLOSSARY

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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