5

DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Lesson Exemplar in Music and Arts

Quarter 1

Lesson 2

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
NOT FOR SALE

Lesson Exemplar for Music and Arts Grade 5
Quarter 1: Lesson 2 Week 3-4
SY 2024-2025

This material is intended exclusively for the use of teachers participating in the pilot implementation of the MATATAG K to 10 Curriculum during the School Year 2024-2025 It aims to assist in delivering the curriculum content, standards, and lesson competencies. Any unauthorized reproduction, distribution, modification, or utilization of this material beyond the designated scope is strictly prohibited and may result in appropriate legal actions and disciplinary measures.

Borrowed content included in this material is owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been made to locate and obtain permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and development team do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Development Team

Writer:

Ma. Victoria F. Quiambao

Validator:

Wesly M. Tayag

Management Team

Juan Dela Cruz, Juan Dela Cruz, and Juan Dela Cruz

Every care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this material. For inquiries or feedback, please write or call the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Learning Resources via telephone numbers (02) 8634-1072 and 8631-6922 or by email at blr.od@deped.gov.ph.

LESSON EXEMPLAR MUSIC AND ARTS 5

MUSIC AND ARTS/QUARTER 1/ GRADE 5

I. CURRICULUM CONTENT, STANDARDS, AND LESSON COMPETENCIES	
***A.* Content Standards**	The learners demonstrate understanding of the different functions of the early Philippine Music and Arts in relation to concepts, processes, and practices.
B. Performance Standards	The learners produce early Philippine conventional and contemporary processes and practices in Music and Arts in their creative work.
C. Learning Competencies and Objectives	***Learning Competency:*** **Discuss the various forms and functions of the early Philippine performing and visual arts in their locality/province/region** *Lesson Objective 1.* Identify forms and functions of early Philippine performing and visual arts present in their locality/ province/ region *Lesson Objective 2.* Explain the various functions of early Philippine performing and visual arts within their locality/ province/ region
C. Content	**Theme: "Exploring Early Philippine Music and Arts according to Forms and Function in Music and Arts"** - Forms and functions of early Philippine performing and visual arts present in their locality/ province/ region
D. Integration	• Local/provincial/regional celebrations/holidays; local cultural practices

II. LEARNING RESOURCES
CCP Encyclopedia of Philippine Art | *CCP Encylopedia of Philippine Art.* (2013). CCP Encyclopedia of Philippine Art; EPA. https://epa.culturalcenter.gov.ph/project_intro_to_sections/

De Leon, F. M. (2018). *Filipinas Heritage Library | the Diversity of Philippine Music Cultures*. Www.filipinaslibrary.org.ph. https://www.filipinaslibrary.org.ph/uncategorized/the-diversity-of-philippine-music-cultures/
The Evolution of Philippine Theatre | Solaire Resort & Casino. (2020). Solaire. https://www.solaireresort.com/article/the-evolution-of-philippine-theatre
Filipinas Heritage Library | Philippine Ethnic Music. (n.d.). Www.filipinaslibrary.org.ph. https://www.filipinaslibrary.org.ph/himig/philippine-ethnic-music/
Philippines Culture | Literature | Music | Painting | Sculpture. (n.d.). Silent Gardens - Philippines Islands Vacation & Travel Advice. https://www.silent-gardens.com/culture.php
CCP Encyclopedia of Philippine Art | CCP Encylopedia of Philippine Art. (n.d.). CCP Encyclopedia of Philippine Art. https://epa.culturalcenter.gov.ph/epa_timeline/
Jennelyn Banaag. (2023, April 5). *PRE COLONIAL ART FORMS IN THE ARCHIPELAGO*. YouTube. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yLaYQ2zGasg
Module 3-4 - ART History Periods AND Movements. (2020). Studocu; Studocu. https://www.studocu.com/ph/document/technological-institute-of-the-philippines/art-appreciation/module-3-4-art-history-periods-and-movements/34445678
Manuud, A. (1960). A Happy Beginning: The Art of the Philippines. *Philippine Studies*, *8*(1), 224–228. http://www.philippinestudies.net/files/journals/1/articles/7068/public/7068-7256-1-PB.pdf
Philippine Pre-Colonial Art. (n.d.). Wikibin.org. Retrieved June 2, 2024, from http://wikibin.org/articles/philippine-pre-colonial-art.html
Definition of SCULPTURE. (2024, May 31). Www.merriam-Webster.com. https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sculpture#:~:text=sculpture-
What is Weaving? The Craft Atlas. (n.d.). The Craft Atlas. https://craftatlas.co/crafts/technique/weaving#:~:text=Weaving%20is%20a%20method%20of
Facebook. (n.d.). Www.facebook.com. Retrieved June 9, 2024, from https://www.facebook.com/thecordilleralife/posts/the-inan-aninit-also-called-the-anito-or-fairy-dance-originated-from-central-bon/918442895014363/
Bontoc Dance Inan-aninit (Cordillera Igorot Dance). (n.d.). Www.youtube.com. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AdLMO1L2lG4
Aninit (Red). (n.d.). Bayani Art. Retrieved June 9, 2024, from https://www.bayaniart.com/shop/aninit-red/#:~:text=Legend%20says%20a%20group%20of

III. TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCEDURE		**NOTES TO TEACHERS**
***1.* Activating Prior Knowledge**	**Week 3 Day 1** Animal call Instruction:	

	1. Divide the class into four groups. Tell them to think of an animal sound. The animal sound will serve as their signal to answer the question. 2. Prepare questions based on the previous lesson. 3. The group who knows the answer first will make the animal's sound (of their choice) and tell the answer. 4. The group with the correct answers will be declared the winner. *Questions for the activity:* *1. What is art that are traditional and follows standard styles and techniques? (conventional art)* *2. What styles are mixed to produce contemporary arts? (traditional and modern style)* *3. In what special occasions are music and arts used during the early period? (rituals, weddings and commemoration of ancestors)* *4.Give one process used in contemporary arts. (Innovation, experimentation, collaboration, interdisciplinary, limitless)* *5. Give one concept of Philippine conventional art. (Nature worship, animism and ancestor venewration*	
2. Establishing Lesson Purpose	**1. Lesson Purpose** The teacher will refresh learners' learning from the previous lesson by conducting an activity titled Guess that Art Activity: Guess that Art Instruction: Prepare a power point presentation showing the following pictures of creative works. Group the students into 5. Show the pictures one by one and give time for students to guess the art form and its use. Instruct them to write down their answers. When all the pictures are shown, call a representative from each group to give their responses. 1. https://www.corvedculture.com/blogs/articles/traditional-musical-instruments-from-phillipines 2. https://ph.pinterest.com/pin/676525175297187131/	*(In the event that power point presentation is not possible, the teacher may print the pictures and show it to the class)* *Possible guess of students:*

3.

https://ph.pinterest.com/pin/455074737318743307/

4.

https://www.pinterest.co/pin/228135537346802178/

5.

https://www.pinoybuilt.com/2016/09/dying-art-ancient-filipino-tribal-tattoos.html

2. Unlocking Content Vocabulary

The following are meaning of the vocabulary words which we shall use in this lesson. Choose the word that corresponds to meaning from the box below. Write your answer on a sheet of paper

Function	**Pottery**	**Goldwork**
Tattoo	**Sculpture**	
Form	**Textile weaving**	

1. Bamboo instruments – use for accompanying dances or songs or creating music
2. tribal blanket – use as blanket, or shawl
3. Traditional dance- use to celebrate occasions
4. jewelry – use for adornment
5. tattoos- use to ornament the body; status symbol

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>
1. This refers to distinctive classifications or types of art used as a medium of expression. There are different forms of arts; namely, architecture, painting, sculpture, literature, music, cinema and theater.
2. This term refers to the definite intentions and purposes of the existence of a certain concept. It may also refer to how art conveys information to people. (i.e. commentary, pleasure, persuasion, memory, worship, ritual, and self-expression.
3. The art of making objects from clay and hardening them through firing.
4. A method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth
5. The act, process, or art of carving or cutting hard substances, modeling plastic substances, or casting melted metals into works of art.
6. The act or art of working in gold, or work done in gold.
7. A form of body modification made by inserting tattoo ink, dyes, and/or
</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Developing and Deepening Understanding</td>
<td>
Week 3 Day 2

1. Explicitation

Forms and Functions of Early Philippine Conventional Art

Early Philippine conventional art reflects the varied indigenous cultures that inhabited the archipelago. The forms and functions of these art were deeply rooted in the daily lives, beliefs, and traditions of the different ethnic groups. The table below includes some of the pre-colonial art forms and their functions.
<table>
<tr><th>Art form</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>Pottery</td><td>For storage, cooking, burial rituals</td></tr>
<tr><td>Textile and weaving</td><td>Used for clothing, blankets, and rituals</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jewelry making (gold works and ornaments)</td><td>Symbol of wealth and status, offering to deities and ancestors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tattooing/body art</td><td>Convey social status, achievement, and identity and, in some cases, act as a</td></tr>
</table>
</td>
<td>
Facilitate discussion of the information provided. Explain how each art form function as stated by providing examples of art forms found in the community.

Example Banga is a form of pottery and its function is for cooking because it can withstand the heat/ fire without breaking.
</td>
</tr>
</table>

	protective symbol.
Carving and sculpture	Used to create religious icons, ancestral figures, and valuable objects
Dance	Used in various rituals, celebrations, entertainment, social gatherings,
Music and musical instruments	Used in ceremonies, rituals, social gatherings, entertainment
Theater	It is used to pass down history, cultural knowledge, and moral values to the next generation.

Week 4 Day 1

To understand further the forms and functions of arts let's take a look at the Bontoc Dance's Inan-aninit, also called the Anito or fairy dance. Let's watch the from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AdLMO1L2lG4 dance and find out the art forms found in it as well as their forms and functions.
The art forms in the creative works as well as their functions are as follows;

Dance which function is mainly for the ritual or celebration. As the early belief, the dance is said to mirror the movements of the spirits which according to stories were seen by hunter dancing in a forest clearing.
Music which is instrumental, is used as an accompaniment and part of the ritual as well. The gangsa (their gong,) is used to create the musical accompaniment. As the dancers are dancing in circle, it is observed that when their circle gets wider, the playing of the gangsa is louder and as they dance closer and the circle becomes smaller, the music is becomes softer. To signal the change of dance step/routine, a halt/stop in both dance and music is observed and to signal the end, chanting is done before the dancers exits.
Theater is also integrated in the performance with the environment which serves as the stage and the community joining the ritual as spectators as the audiences.

Facilitate processing of learners' responses.

Additional information for the discussion of example:

The INAN-ANINIT, also called the anito or fairy dance originated from Central Bontoc and its surrounding barrios. According to old folks, this dance was performed as homebound victorious warriors are about to enter their ili or village. The womenfolk would meet them along the way as they culminate in the dap-ay while dancing the inan-aninit. Upon arriving at the Dap-ay, the tired men who are on the verge of collapsing still want to

Textile weaving is evident in the clothes they wear, since the traditional attire of Bontoc people are made of handwoven cloth. In this presentation, textile is used as clothing.

beat their gongs, hence that move where they beat their gongs while they are almost lying on the ground.

Legend says a group of Bontoc hunters came upon a forest clearing and saw anitos (spirits) dancing. The inan-aninit dance is said to mirror the movements of these spirits, often believed to be past ancestors or ancient spirits who represent things in nature, like tree spirits.

2. Worked Example

Activity: Art at Home

Think of art works you see in your home or community, write them down and identify their functions. Provide also a short explanation about their identified functions. Copy the table in your paper and write your answers. An example is provided for you.

Example:

Art Form	Sample art form (from home/ community)	Function	Explanation of their function
Pottery	Burnay	Storage for making/ keeping bagoong	The size of the burnay allows storage of more bagoong and the natural materials used in making it contributes to better taste of the product according to the old people

Week 4 Day 2

3. Lesson Activity

Watch again Ragragsakan from the link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yP1Q04hhk_8 and list down the different

art forms that are found in the performance. Identify the functions of each art form and provide an explanation about the function of such artform in the creative work. Write your answers on the activity sheet.

Art form	Function	Explanation of their function

4. Making Generalizations

Learners' Takeaways

Answer the following questions in two sentences each.

1. What are the different conventional art forms found in your locality?
2. What are their functions?
3. What can you conclude about conventional arts?

IV. EVALUATING LEARNING: FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT AND TEACHER'S REFLECTION		NOTES TO TEACHERS
A. Evaluating Learning	Complete the information in the table Choose your answer from the words in the box. Write your answers in your paper. a. storage b. clothing c. symbol of wealth d. banga e. Inabel f. protective symbol g. agimat h. create ancestral figures i. Ragragsakan j. social gatherings	Answers: 1. j 2. h 3. a 4. c 5. f 6. b 7. i

		8. d 9. g 10. e

Art form	Function	Sample Art work
Dance	1.	7.
Carving	2.	
Pottery	3.	8.
Jewelry	4.	9.
Tattooing/body art	5.	
Weaving	6.	10.

B. **Teacher's Remarks**	*Note observations on any of the following areas:*	**Effective Practices**	**Problems Encountered**	
	strategies explored			
	materials used			
	learner engagement/ interaction			
	Others			
C. Teacher's Reflection	*Reflection guide or prompt can be on:* ▪ *principles behind the teaching* *What principles and beliefs informed my lesson?* *Why did I teach the lesson the way I did?* ▪ *students* *What roles did my students play in my lesson?*			

	What did my students learn? How did they learn? ▪ *ways forward* *What could I have done differently?* *What can I explore in the next lesson?*	

Prepared by: ***Ma. Victoria F. Quiambao***	***Validated by:*** ***Wesly M. Tayag***
Institution: ***Gonzaga National High School***	***Institution:*** ***SDO Pampanga, San Vicente Pilot School for Philippine Craftsmen***

Possible answer for the Lesson Activity

Art form	**Function**	**Explanation of their function**
Dance	Celebration, ritual, social gathering	The dance is a celebration and ritual for maybe the harvest or good life; it's a social gathering since people participate in the ritual as part of their culture
Textile weaving	attire/clothing	Both the dress and the blanket served as clothing in the dance. The blanket was used as a part of the dance as it is also part of the ritual.
Music	Accompaniment to the dance	Both vocal and instrumental music are used as accompaniment to the dance. The changes in the softness and loudness of the sound indicated changing of movements as well as steps. The singing of the salidummay also adds to the dramatic effect of the presentation
Theater	Environmental scenery to project the setting of the ritual/celebration	The scenery which is in the environment is telling the audience that the ritual in the dance has the environment as its stage.