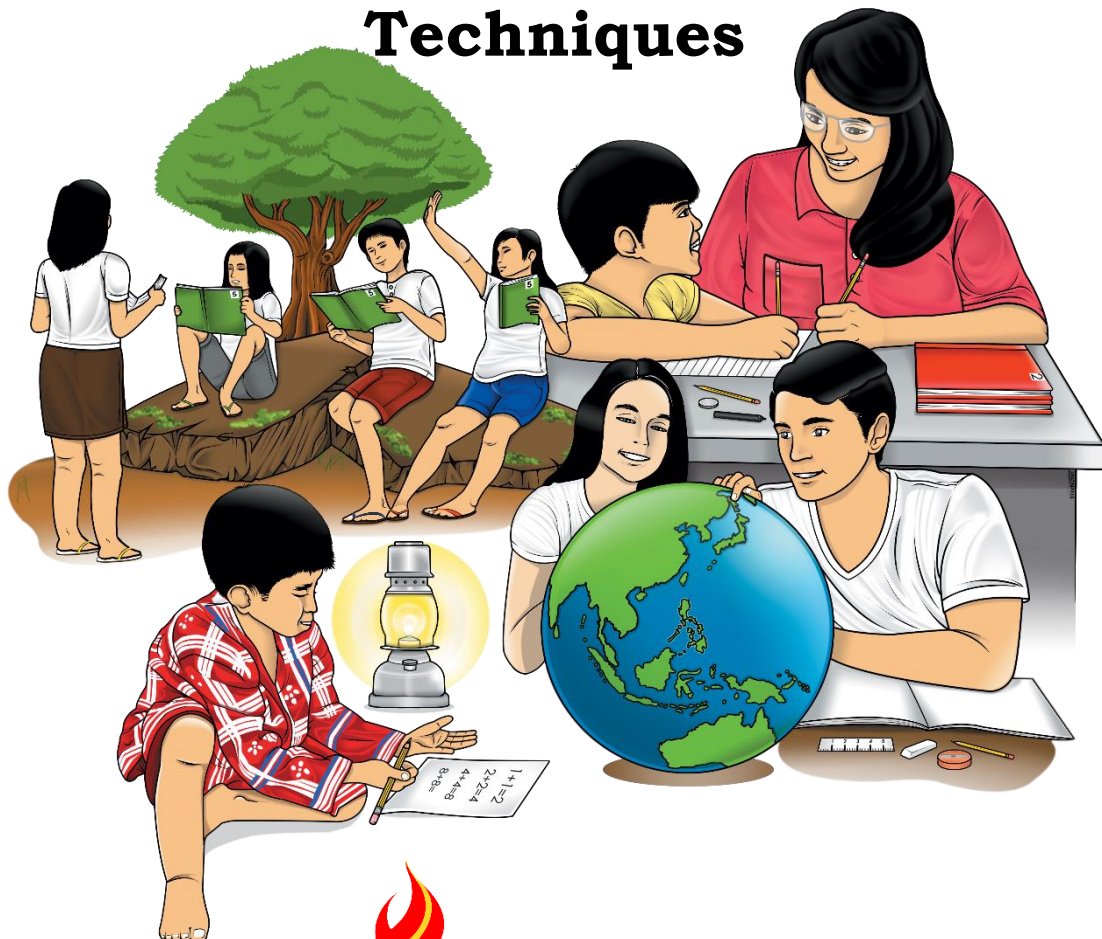


Senior High School

# Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions

## Quarter 2 – Week 12

### Materials and Application of Techniques



**Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions**  
**Alternative Delivery Mode**  
**Quarter 2 – Week 12: Materials and Application of Techniques**

**First Edition, 2020**

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**Senior High School**

# **Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions**

**Quarter 2 – Week 12:  
Materials and Application of  
Techniques**

# Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

The Philippines is rich in raw materials from its natural resources. Some of these are Abaca, Bamboo, Buri, Rattan, and many more. These raw materials are a source of livelihood for Filipinos. From the needs to the creative imagination of the ancestors they created equipment made of local materials available in their respective local communities. They created cooking utensils, clothes, decorations, children's toys, and more.

This module will help and guide our facilitators (teacher, parents, elder sibling, etc.) on the different activities and illustrations to support the continuous learning of our learners on the use of materials and the application of techniques that are gradually being forgotten.

Furthermore. The learners may use separate sheets in answering the pre-test, self-check exercises, and post-test



## **Notes to the Teacher**

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.



### **What I Need to Know**

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



### **What I Know**

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



### **What's In**

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



### **What's New**

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity, or a situation.



### **What is It**

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



### ***What's More***

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



### ***What I Have Learned***

This includes questions or blank sentences/paragraphs to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



### ***What I Can Do***

This section provides an activity that will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill to real-life situations or concerns.



### ***Assessment***

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



### ***Additional Activities***

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends to the retention of learned concepts.



### ***Answer Key***

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

### ***References***

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain a deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!

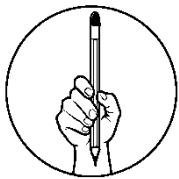


## ***What I Need to Know***

This module was designed to explicate the use of materials and the application of techniques.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. discuss the different materials used and the application of techniques;
2. determines the processes or methods of each application techniques;
3. examine the reason why the existing application techniques are gradually being forgotten; and
4. Create artwork / s from used pet bottles.



## ***What I Know***

Direction: Read each question and choose the letter of your answer.  
Write your answer on a separate sheet.

1. Which of the following endeavor to shave bamboo, layering to make twists and delicate whirls to arrive at the novel craftsmanship in this field?  
A. Pabalat  
B. Pagbuburada  
C. Puni  
D. Singkaban
2. The following are the use of leaves for Bulacueño except?  
A. Creative toys  
B. Food wrapper  
C. Palaspas  
D. Slippers
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional art of leaf folding  
A. Ochiba  
B. Origami  
C. Pabalat  
D. Puni
4. Who started Borlas de pastillas in Bulacan?  
A. Luz Ocampo  
B. Naty Ocampo  
C. Naticia de Ocampo  
D. Luzvimida de Ocampo
5. Every what month are the streets in Paete, Laguna become busy?  
A. April  
B. February  
C. January  
D. March
6. What is the dying culture of the people of Pasig?  
A. Pagbabakbak  
B. Pagbuburda  
C. Paglililok  
D. Pagpapalayok
7. Who is one of the famous food historians and experts in Pampanga?  
A. Nora Daza  
B. Margarita Flores  
C. Sylvia Reynoso-Gala  
D. Atching Lilian Borromeo
8. What is the important ingredient in baking the Panecillos de San Nicolas?  
A. Arrowroot  
B. Egg yolks  
C. Lemon zest  
D. Softened butter
9. Which of the following is an art of decorative stitching of women of Taal, and Lumban Laguna?  
A. Cross stich  
B. Embroidery  
C. Needlework  
D. Hand Stitching
10. Who introduced the process of embroidery?  
A. Dominican  
B. Carmelites  
C. Franciscan  
D. Benedictines

## Lesson

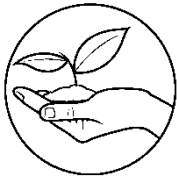
# 1

# Materials and the Application of Techniques



## *What's In*

This lesson will discuss the various local materials and the application of techniques that are gradually being forgotten by modern generations. Also, this lesson will talk about the development of the arts, which are already part of the culture in local communities.



## *What's New*

### **Activity 1. Creative Mind**

Direction: Lots of plastic straws are becoming garbage scattered along the road. If you are going to collect those plastic straws, what do you think we can do out of these? Draw inside the box the three things you can do out of these plastic straws.

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### Analysis

1. What are the things you can make from plastic straws?

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2. How did you come up with the idea to create such a thing?

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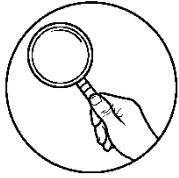
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3. Describe the process in order to create something new out of straw.

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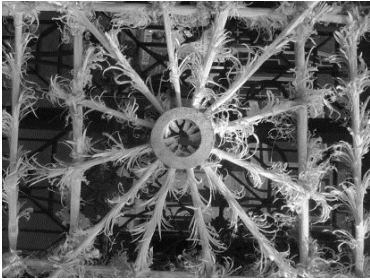

## What is It

Garbage are scattered around our environment, especially by those people living in the National Capital Region (NCR). This trash from our surroundings or community can be recycled to produce something new and transform it into a local product or a piece of art.

The Philippines has been blessed with a lot of local materials according to previous discussions. Some of these are Abaca, Bakbak, Bamboo, Buntal, Buri, and many others that are constantly being developed by talented Filipinos.

But in the long run, our skilled Filipinos have gone through various trials especially on the scarcity of the materials used and the growth of technology that hinders the development of our existing methods in the development of local materials so that new generations are gradually forgetting the materials used and the application of techniques of our past.

In this lesson, we will go back to the local materials and the techniques of yesterday that are gradually being forgotten.

<p>Singkaban</p>  <p>(Tope110383, 2013)</p>	<p>Based on the book (Sandagan, 2016), Singkaban is a type of Filipino art of shaving a bamboo for home decors and bamboo arches for weddings, mass gathering, fiesta, and as welcome signage of a town, city, or village in the country. It is broadly utilized as enrichment amid town celebration in Bulacan. Experienced workers who strive to shave bamboo, layering to make curls and sensitive twirls to reach the unique art in this field. Perhaps, it is an art form ensuring that art is acknowledged and is open to everybody within the community and their visitors.</p>
<p>Puni</p>  <p>(Malolos, 2010)</p>	<p>According to (Flores, 2018), Puni is a traditional art of leaf folding. It is an ancient art of weaving that uses elongated leaves. It starts with preparing the leaf, folding the leaf, tightening the package, and trimming the garnish. It is one of the recognized crafts in the weaving industry. In the history of Bulacan, they use these leaves in making "Kubol" as a resting place, as a wrapper for their foods, and most of all as a creative toy for children. It was only during 1998 when it was called Puni.</p> <p>These leaves were widely used then but now, it's becoming obsolete and become a dying art. With the cooperation of the local governments of Bulacan, it is gradually being introduced to the new generations. Today it continues to be used to create woven baskets, bags, fans, and most of all as "Palaspas" by Catholic believers at the beginning of Holy Week. Currently, these leaves are imported from Sampaloc, Quezon. The leaves dry and crumbled within a few days. It is more common to use that are dried treated and dyed for strength and color.</p>

Pabalat



(Bulakenyo.ph, 2020)

As featured by Galvez in 2016, the province of Bulacan is known for making Pastillas de Letche one of the Filipinos' favorites. It is made from carabao's milk and sprinkled with white sugar. After this is done, it is wrapped in plain white paper and then placed in packages to be released to the market.

Due to the unique mindset and creativity of the Filipinos, they had a unique approach in making pastillas. In the town of San Miguel, the unique production of paper used to wrap pastillas first emerged. This art was soon transferred to the town of Malolos, Bulacan.

Mrs. Luz Ocampo was only eleven years old when she became fond of making designs on pastillas wrappers. When she was a child, they had a business on sweetened products and one of them was the pastillas that she later loved to make its cover that we still recognize until today.

This kind of art is what we called borlas de pastillas, the intricately-designed wrapper is made from papel de hapon or Japanese paper. First, Make a design on the tracing board. Trace the design on the papel de Hapon or Japanese paper. The real challenge comes with cutting the paper where the design is traced. The designs include *Bahay kubo* (nipa hut), rice field, farmer/farmers, Maria Clara, flowers, landscapes, figures, or specific activities and scenarios.

Wrapper-making used to be folk art, but the tradition is slowly diminishing. Today, Ate Naty Ocampo Castro continues the legacy of her mother – offer her borlas de pastillas- to keep this culture alive and to be recognized by the current generation (***Amaia, n.d.***).

Taka



(Hariboneagle927, 2017)

Paete, Laguna is one of the most colorful and creative places in the Philippines. The name Paete is derived from the word chisel which is an important tool used for sculpture.

Taka or Paper Mache was first recorded in the 1920s when Maria Bangué made a paper toy. The papers were molded from wood carving and glued with paste. After drying, the paper was removed from the molder and reassembled, dried, and painted in a decorative pattern that eventually becomes toys and ornaments. Unfortunately, no one knows if her artworks were saved after her town was consumed by fire and almost all traces of Takas she made are gone.

Every April the Paete people are busy making Christmas characters like Santa Claus, Rudolph the red nose Reindeer, and Frosty the Snowman in preparation for the upcoming holiday season.

	<p>Within the town, almost all the shops sell various Filipino-inspired designs carabao figurine, Maria Clara dolls, and horses in a variety of options. Some new designs are cherubs, toy soldiers, giraffes, rabbits, and a variety of fruits — all in different colors and sizes (Baldemor, 2020).</p>
<p>Pagpapalayok or Pottery-making</p>  <p>(Valenzuela, 2015)</p>	<p>Kare-kare, Paksiw, Sinigang, these are only some of the Filipino dishes we love to feast on. Of course, they're only more appetizing served hot off the fire, in a clay pot. Our use of clay pots is one of the things that highlight the Filipino trademark of our dishes.</p> <p>Despite many changes, the people of Pasig still preserve one of the oldest and most important art forms of the city the pottery-making.</p> <p>The tradition of Pottery-making lives on in Pasig until now. Where the products include not only ornamental jars but also those used in everyday living.</p> <p>Some pottery makers in Pasig import clay in San Mateo, Rizal. The first step is passing the clay through the mill. Then, they shape it in a mold made from "Plaster of Paris." Next, they put the clay on the potter's wheel. After it's done on the wheel, it will be buff and smoothen the pot. Drying takes one or two days depending on the climate. When it rains, the pots can take one week to dry. When it is sunny, it can take only one day. When the pots are dry, they can be baked in the kiln. The ideal time is eight hours of baking. In baking, if you heat it too suddenly, the pots break, so you have to heat it slowly. At first, keep the heat low. When the pots turn red, that means they're almost done so turn up the heat until the embers spark. Today, they used old pieces of wood and plywood as fuel in their ovens. However, potters before used carabao dung and hay. That's what they used back in the 1950s. When the pot is tapped and sounds like a bell it is cooked then it must be inspected once more. Finally, it will be painted with latex or acrylic paint, or coated with a glaze to make it shine (Castro, 2020).</p>
<p>Sanikulas Cookies or Panecillos de San Nicolas</p>  <p>(Judgefloro, 2017)</p>	<p>News featured in Youtube last 2018, considers Pampanga as the culinary destination of the Philippines.</p> <p>Atching Lillian Borrromeo is one of the famous food historians and experts in Pampanga. Her recipes are handed down from her grandmother whom she called "Impo".</p> <p>Atching Lilian also makes Panecillos de San Nicolas, whom Filipinos believe to possess healing properties. Arrowroot is the main ingredient in baking the said cookies. The arrowroot plant was inherited from her ancestors. They had to plant the arrowroot and wait</p>

eight months for the roots to mature. The roots are then processed. It is pounded and soaked in water. It is sun-dried and ends up as powder. That's the flour they used for San Nicolas cookies. Unlike these days you can easily buy ingredients from the store. But at that time, they didn't even have flour.

Combine all the ingredients in a bowl – cornstarch, baking powder, salt, sugar, egg yolks, coconut milk, softened butter, lemon zest, and oil. Blend well with a wooden spoon. Slowly add the cake flour and the rice flour, knead it into the mixture till it resembles a thick dough, and has a smooth surface. Mixing by the hand should take about 10 minutes till it is smooth and all ingredients are incorporated.

Place the dough into an airtight container and freezer for 2 to 4 hours or overnight. When ready to bake, take the dough out of the freezer and thaw on the counter for 8 to 10 minutes. Keep the dough very cold so it is easy to roll out and handle on the heirloom cookie molds.

Grease with baking spray or shortening the surface of the San Nicolas mold which has the design. Make sure to grease the inner crevices and corners so that dough can be removed easily after shaping. Place a chunk of the dough, about 4 tablespoons over the San Nicolas mold, on the hand-carved portion. Flatten with your hand to spread it around evenly. Place a piece of parchment or wax paper over the dough, which is over the wooden mold. Using a rolling pin, roll and flatten the dough so it gets embedded in the design.

Place a round or oval cookie cutter over the San Nicolas mold, to cut the dough to the appropriate shape needed. Trim the edges of the cookie if needed, whether round or oval. Quickly transfer the molded dough onto a baking sheet that has parchment paper or a silicone baking sheet.

Bake Pan de San Nicolas at a preheated oven of 325 F degrees for 10 to 12 minutes or till top is brown. When done, cool the cookies on a cookie rack. They will be crisp on the outside but will have a slightly soft shortbread texture inside. It will take at least 30-40 minutes for the cookies to cool on the rack. When Pan de San Nicolas cookies are cooled, wrap in white cellophane wrappers to show off the intricate designs. Store in an airtight glass or plastic jar.

San Nicolas cookies are quite bland in taste. People say it's good for people with diabetes. The absence of sweetness makes it excellent when it is paired with hot chocolate (Sison, 2017).

Pagbuburda



(Barongsrus, 2019)

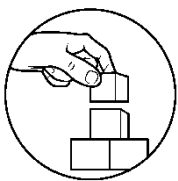
Embroidery is an art of decorative stitching, especially by hand. The high quality of embroidery in the Philippines is partly due to its history and partly due to native talent.

The town of Taal and Lumban, Laguna had a long tradition of hand embroidery since the arrival of the Franciscan Missionaries. They started teaching women embroidery. This is probably one of the most formal studies that have happened to women folks.

During the Japanese era, the culture of embroidery was forgotten. It only goes back to the American era.

Piña and Jusi are traditional fabrics used by the bordadoras. But Piña is more special because it is decent, soft, refined, durable, and not hot. Ang Jusi (Chiese term for raw silk), on the other hand, is a lightweight, flimsy, and ecru colored fabric regarded by the bordadoras as the best material for embroidery (News, Youtube, 2019).

The first process starts with a “magdidibuho” (designer) who is in charge of stamping design on the cloth. After making the design the cloth is then passed on to the “burdadera” (embroiderer) it who embroiders the cloth which the designer has stamped. After embroidering it will be passed to another person called “magbabakbak”. She pulls each thread to form a design. After that, another person will do the next process which is “pagkakalado” (calado). It is done to avoid the cloth from being frayed. In calado you will lock the threads from which you have pulled from the cloth before you have to make sure you look at each thread. “Calado” is a very tedious process. Those are the process from embroidery, “pagbakbak” and “pagkakalado.”



## ***What's More***

### **Activity 2. Local Legends**

Watch the videos on Local Legends: Las Piñas' Jeepney presentation in the link below. Using a separate sheet write an informative summary of the materials and techniques of the videos. Follow the rubrics on the next page.

Local Legends Las Piñas' Jeepney

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xv0fj7AuIA8&t=3s>

Category	4	3	2	1
<b>Content &amp; Development</b>	The response is clear, well-focused, and ~1 page double spaced. Comprehensive, accurate, opinionated.	Content is accurate and compelling. The response is adequate and addresses the assignment. The content and purpose of the writing are clear.	Content is not comprehensive. Major points are addressed, but not well supported. Response largely summary, rather than insight.	The content is incomplete. The major points are not clear or compelling. Response wholly summary, rather than insight.
<b>Organization</b>	The structure is clear and easy to follow. Transitions are logical and maintain the flow of the paper.	The structure is mostly clear and easy to follow. Transitions are present. The conclusion is logical, if not creative.	The structure is not easy to follow. Transitions need improvement. The conclusion is missing or does not flow from the body of the paper.	Organization and structure detract from the writer's opinion of the film. Paragraphs are disjointed and lack transition of thoughts.
<b>Accuracy</b>	All supportive facts and examples are reported accurately, and specific scenes from the video are discussed to great effect.	Supportive facts and examples are reported accurately, adequate discussion of specific scenes that irritated the writer's interest.	Most supportive facts/examples are reported accurately, and there is some discussion of specific scene-work.	NO facts/examples are reported OR most are inaccurately reported.
<b>Subjectivity</b>	The writer approaches the comparison and reflection insightfully, addressing each bullet point.	The writer seems to be thinking about the video and module and how they compare, but fail to address one of the bullet points.	The writer adds little to the discussion of the topic, and there is not enough response to the video itself.	The writer has not tried to transform the video's ideas in a personal or social commentary way.
<b>Grammar &amp; Formatting</b>	The writer makes no grammatical errors that distract the reader from the content.	The writer makes 1-2 grammatical errors or formatting/Works Cited may be slightly off.	The writer makes 3-4 grammatical or formatting errors that distract the reader from the content.	The writer makes more than 4 grammatical errors that distract the reader from the content. No Works Cited page.



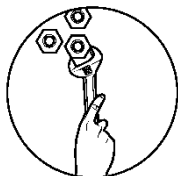
## ***What I Have Learned***

The Philippines is blessed with an abundance of raw materials that over time are gradually being depleted. And with modern technology, many are simply missing the traditional techniques of the past.

Here is the application of techniques that should be revived and developed:

Techniques	Process
A. Singkaban	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Experienced workers shave bamboo.</li> <li>2. Curls and sensitive twirls apply to each layer to achieve the uniqueness of the art.</li> </ol>
B. Puni	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparing the leaf</li> <li>2. Folding the leaf</li> <li>3. Tightening the package</li> <li>4. Trimming the garnish</li> </ol>
C. Pabalat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make a design on the tracing board.</li> <li>2. Cut the paper where the design is traced</li> <li>3. Trace the design on the papel de Hapon or Japanese paper.</li> </ol>

	4. Wrap in pastillas.
D. Taka Making	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Molded from wood carving.</li> <li>2. Glued with paste.</li> <li>3. After drying, the paper was removed from the molder.</li> <li>4. Reassembled, dried, and painted in a decorative pattern.</li> </ol>
E. Pagpapalayok or Pottery Making	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Passing the clay through the mill and shape it in a mold made from "Plaster of Paris."</li> <li>2. Put the clay on the potter's wheel, buff, and smoothen the pot.</li> <li>3. Drying takes only one day if it is sunny and bake in the kiln for eight hours.</li> <li>4. It will be painted with latex or acrylic paint, or coated with a glaze to make it shine.</li> </ol>
F. Sanikulas Cookies or Panecillos de San Nicolas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mix all the ingredients in a bowl by the hand for about 10 minutes till it is smooth.</li> <li>2. Place the dough into an airtight container and freezer for 2 to 4 hours or overnight.</li> <li>3. Grease with baking spray on the surface of the San Nicolas and place a chunk of the dough.</li> <li>4. Bake Pan de San Nicolas at a preheated oven of 325 F degrees for 10 to 12 minutes.</li> </ol>
G. Pagbuburda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Magdidibuho will stamp the design on the cloth.</li> <li>2. Burdadera will embroider the cloth.</li> <li>3. Magbabakbak pulls each thread to form a design.</li> <li>4. Pagkakalado will lock the threads.</li> </ol>



## ***What I Can Do***

### **Pet Bottle Art**

Pet bottles are one of the visible trashes in the environment. Find pet bottle/s at home and make an artwork from it. Follow the rubrics below.

<b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Process	The artwork is planned carefully; the application of techniques used was clearly shown in the creation.	The artwork is planned adequately; the application of techniques is not very visible in the creation.	The artwork doesn't follow any application techniques.
Craftsmanship/Skill	The artwork shows outstanding craftsmanship, with clear attention to detail.	The artwork shows average craftsmanship and attention to detail.	The artwork shows poor craftsmanship and no attention to detail.
Creativity/Originality	The artwork shows the original idea.	The artwork shows an average amount of personal ideas.	The artwork lacks evidence of personal ideas.
Effort	The student put forth extraordinary effort to complete the artwork as possible; used class time extremely well.	The student put forth the effort required to finish the artwork; used class time adequately.	The student put forth no effort or the artwork was not completed; class time was not used well.



## Assessment

**Multiple Choice.** Choose the letter of the best answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- Which of the following endeavors to shave bamboo, layering to make twists and delicate whirls to arrive at the novel craftsmanship in this field?  
A. Puni                      B. Pagbuburda                      C. Pabala                      D. Singkaban
- Which religious order was introduced to the women of Taal and Lumban, Laguna the process of embroidery?  
A. Benedictines                      B. Carmelites                      C. Dominican                      D. Franciscan
- What is the traditional art of leaf folding?  
A. Ochiba                      B. Origami                      C. Pabalat                      D. Puni
- Who started Borlas de pastillas in Bulacan?  
A. Naticia de Ocampo                      C. Luz Ocampo  
B. Naty Ocampo                      D. Luzvimida de Ocampo
- When does Paete street become busy due to the number of people ordering their products?  
A. April                      B. February                      C. January                      D. March
- What is the most preserved culture of Pasig people?  
A. Pagbabakbak                      C. Paglililok  
B. Pagbuburda                      D. Pagpapalayok
- Who is one of the famous food historians and experts in Pampanga?  
A. Nora Daza                      C. Sylvia Reynoso-Gala  
B. Margarita Flores                      D. Atching Lilian Borromeo

**8-12 items.** Which of the following is the sequence to produce the following application techniques?

- Pabalat or Borlas de Pastillas
  - Wrap in pastillas.
  - Make a design on the tracing board.
  - Cut the paper where the design is traced
  - Trace the design on the papel de Hapon or Japanese paper.A. I-III-II-IV                      B. II-IV-III-I                      C. III-I-IV-II                      D. IV-II-I-III
- Taka Making
  - Glued with paste.
  - Molded from wood carving.
  - After drying, the paper was removed from the molder.
  - Reassembled, dried, and painted in a decorative pattern.A. I-II-IV-III                      B. II-I-III-IV                      C. III-IV-II-I                      D. IV-III-I-II
- Palayok Making
  - Put the clay on the potter's wheel, buff, and smoothen the pot.
  - Drying takes only one day if it is sunny and bake in the kiln for eight hours.
  - It will be painted with latex or acrylic paint, or coated with a glaze to make it shine.
  - Passing the clay through the mill and shape it in a mold made from "Plaster of Paris."A. I-II-III-IV                      B. IV-I-II-III                      C. III-IV-I-II                      D. II-III-IV-I



11. Sanikulas Cookies or Panecillos de San Nicolas
- I. Mix all the ingredients in a bowl by the hand for about 10 minutes till it is smooth.
  - II. Place the dough into an airtight container and freezer for 2 to 4 hours or overnight.
  - III. Bake Pan de San Nicolas at a preheated oven of 325 F degrees for 10 to 12 minutes.
  - IV. Grease with baking spray the surface of the San Nicolas and place a chunk of the dough.
- A. I-II-IV-III      B. II-III-I-IV      C. III-IV-II-I      D. IV-I-III-II
12. Pagbuburda
- I. Pagkagalado will lock the threads
  - II. Burdadera will embroider the cloth.
  - III. Magdidibuho will stamp the design on the cloth.
  - IV. Magbabakbak pulls each thread to form a design.
- A. I-IV-II-III      B. II-III-I-IV      C. III-II-IV-I      D. IV-I-II-III

II. Essay

Instruction: Why do you think the following application techniques are gradually being forgotten? Explain briefly.

13. Puni or Leaf Folding

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14. Pagpapalayok

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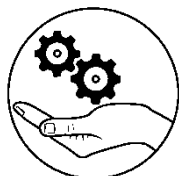
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15. Pagbuburda

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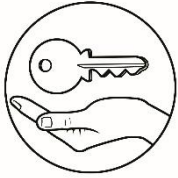


## ***Additional Activities***

**Knowing our Culture Bearers**

Instructions: Watch YouTube videos on ABS CBN Local Legends and list down three (3) personalities, their raw materials used, and list down the application of techniques.

<b>Personality</b>	<b>Material/s Used</b>	<b>Application of Techniques</b>
e.g. Monica de Ramos	Piña or Jusi Fabric	Step 1. Magdidibuho will stamp the design on the cloth. Step 2. Burdadera will embroider the cloth. Step 3. Magbabakbak pulls each thread to form a design. Pagkagalado will lock the threads.



## ***Answer Key***

<b>What I Know</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
1. d	1. d
2. d	2. d
3. d	3. d
4. a	4. c
5. a	5. a
6. d	6. d
7. d	7. d
8. a	8. b
9. b	9. b
10. c	10. b
	11. a
	12. c
	13. Due to lack of materials that needs to be imported, as well as the introduction of plastic toys so the Puni has been forgotten
	14. Due to the introduction of cooking utensils made of aluminum or modern technology such as rice cookers, the development of pottery has been put aside.
	15. The introduction of sewing machines and lack of young Burdaderas are some of the difficulties of the hand-made embroidery industry.

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