



## What Is This Module About?

Have you ever watched a musical presentation with traditional Filipino dances and music? When you listen to the radio, do you often wonder if people in other countries listen to the same music that you listen to? In this module, you will learn about our traditional forms of music, as well as the music of our sisters and brothers around Asia. As you study this module, you will find out that you have many things in common with other Asians. You will learn that our traditional music and dances are very similar to the other music and dances around Asia.

When you were a child, you probably played games with your friends. You might also like to play sports. You will learn in this module that people all over Asia love to play sports and games. That is why we have such competitions as the SEA (Southeast Asian) Games and the Asian Games. As you study this module, you will also learn about different sports all around Asia.

This module has three lessons:

Lesson 1 – *Sing With Me!*

Lesson 2 – *Let's Dance!*

Lesson 3 – *The Games They Play*



## What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify different songs, musical instruments dances, games and sports around Asia;
- ◆ identify the similarities in music and dances around Asia; and
- ◆ explain the importance of music, dance, sports and games to the different people of Asia.

Are you ready to begin? Why don't you check how much you already know about the subject?



## Let's See What You Already Know

Answer the questions below to test how much you already know about the topic.

- A. Look at the musical instruments that follow. Can you identify the name of each musical instrument and where in Asia you can find it? In the box below are words that you can choose from. Write your answer in the spaces below each picture.

Kulintang

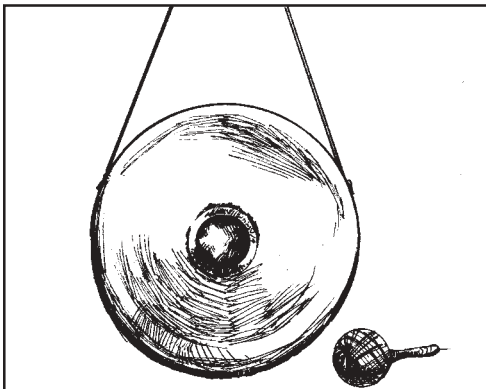
Ruan

Gong Ageng

Koto

Suling Bali

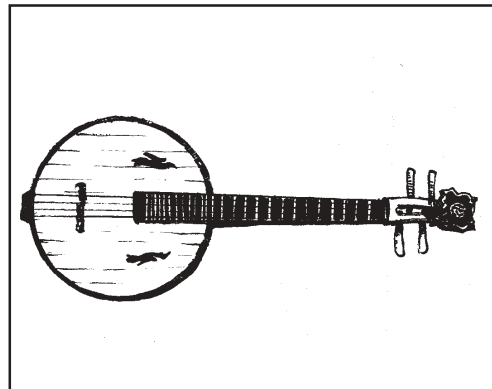
Sitar



This instrument is called:

\_\_\_\_\_

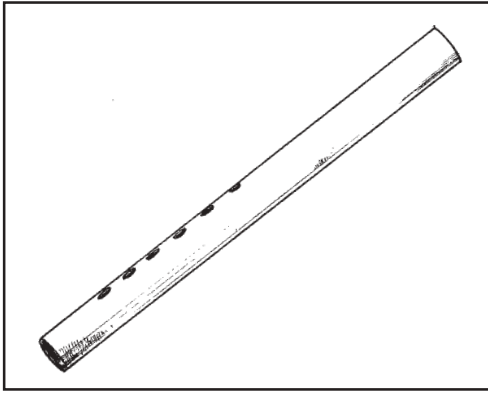
This instrument comes from:



This instrument is called:

\_\_\_\_\_

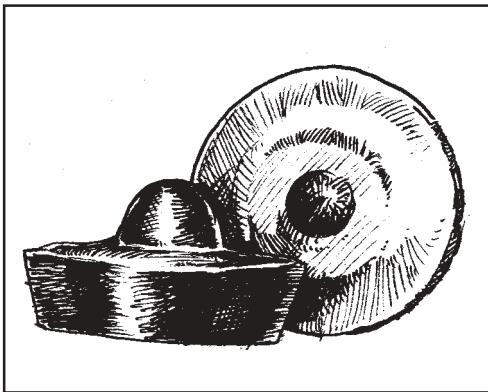
This instrument comes from:



This instrument is called:

\_\_\_\_\_

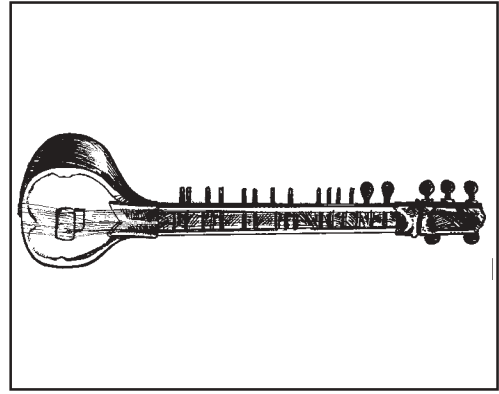
This instrument comes from:



This instrument is called:

\_\_\_\_\_

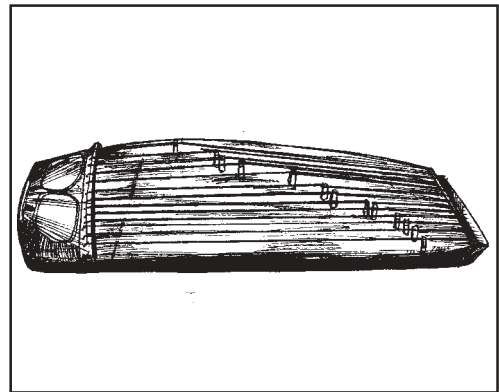
This instrument comes from:



This instrument is called:

\_\_\_\_\_

This instrument comes from:



This instrument is called:

\_\_\_\_\_

This instrument comes from:

B. Explain why music and dancing is very important to the different people of Asia. Write your answer below.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Read the questions below. Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. The Kulintang is very similar to the Indonesian \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Gamelan
  - b. Dalandan
  - c. Gendelan
2. Two string instruments that are similar are the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Guitar of Europe and the Indonesian Suling Bali
  - b. Koto of East Asia and the Sitar of South Asia
  - c. Ruan of East Asia and the Kulintang of Southeast Asia
3. One of the most popular subjects of different songs around Asia is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the market
  - b. love
  - c. your house

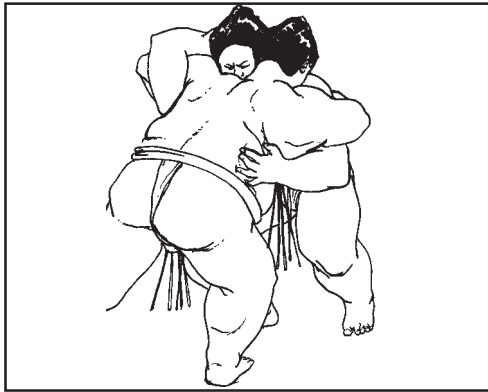
D. There are many different types of dances around Asia. Name a few dances that are practiced by the different people of Asia and where these dances are practiced. Write your answers on the spaces provided below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

E. Below is a list of dances, put a check mark (✓) in the blanks before the number which contains the dances that are performed with candles.

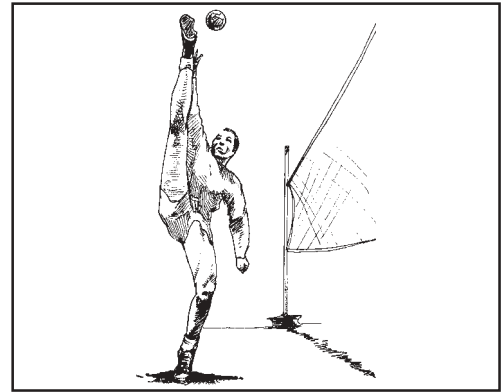
- \_\_\_ 1. The Candl'abra of West Asia
- \_\_\_ 2. The Fon Thien of Thailand
- \_\_\_ 3. The Larm See of China
- \_\_\_ 4. The Wira Pertiwi of Indonesia
- \_\_\_ 5. The Tarian Lilin of Indonesia
- \_\_\_ 6. The Pandanggo sa Ilaw of the Philippines

F. Look at the pictures below. Identify the sports that are played by the different people in Asia.



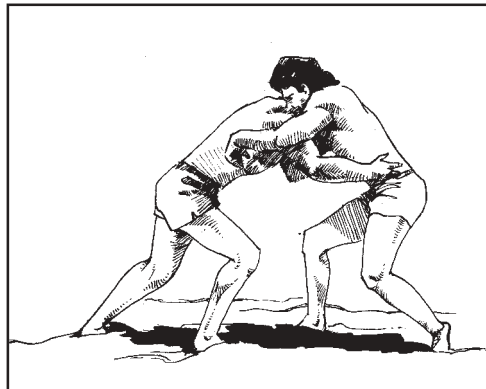
This sport is called:

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This sport is called:

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This sport is called:

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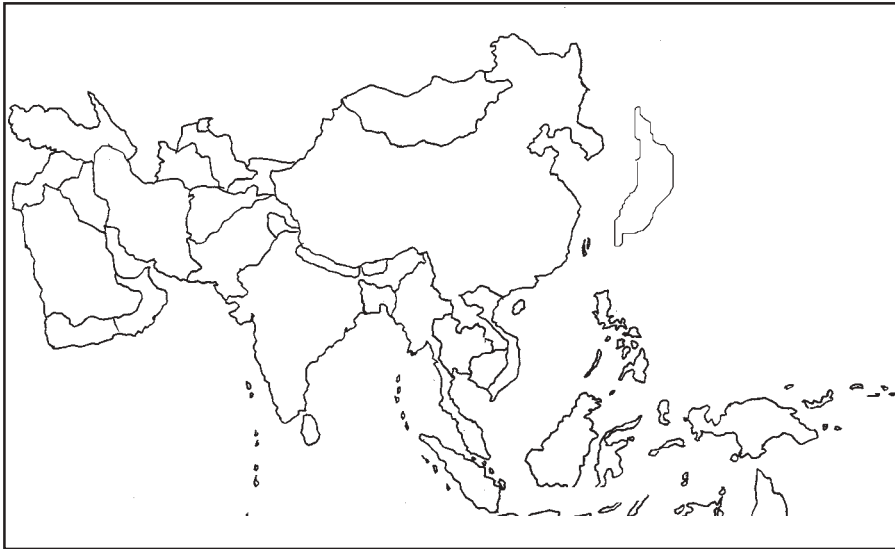
How did you do? You can check your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on pages 51–53.

If you got all the answers correct, very good! You know much about this topic already. You can still read this module to review your knowledge of the subject.

If you made some mistakes, don't worry. This module is for you. If you study this module well, you will learn more about the different music, dances and games around Asia.

Are you ready to begin? You can now turn the page and begin Lesson 1.

## Sing With Me!



How important is music to you? You probably enjoy listening to the radio whenever you can. You might even sing along with the music when you hear a song you like.

Many people in Asia like music. Music is also very important to them because it not only entertains them, but it also carries with it the values and beliefs of the different people around Asia

In this lesson, you are going to learn the different kinds of music around Asia. Shown above is a map of Asia. Study it well. As you read this module you will be able to identify where each kind of music comes from.

As you read on, you will also discover how much we have in common with our Asian sisters and brothers.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify different musical instruments used by the people of Asia;
- ◆ identify the similarities in the music of the different people in Asia;
- ◆ identify different songs that are sung around Asia; and
- ◆ explain the importance of music and singing to the different people of Asia.



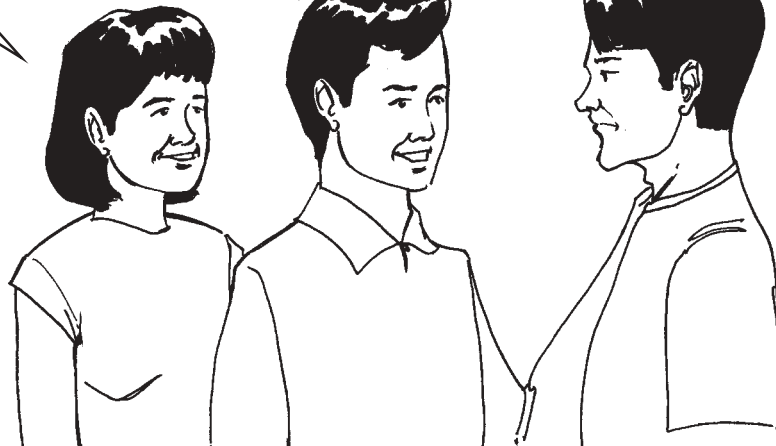
## Read This

Read the story of Robert, Julie and Carlos below.

One day, Julie and Carlos visited Robert to invite him to the cultural presentation at the town fiesta.

Hello, Robert! Why don't you come with us to the cultural festival at the town fiesta?

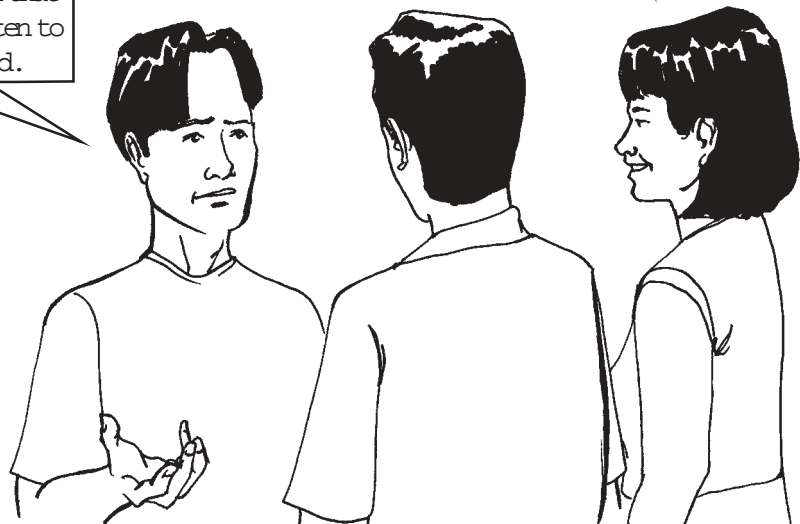
That's right! They will have different musical performances from all over Asia.

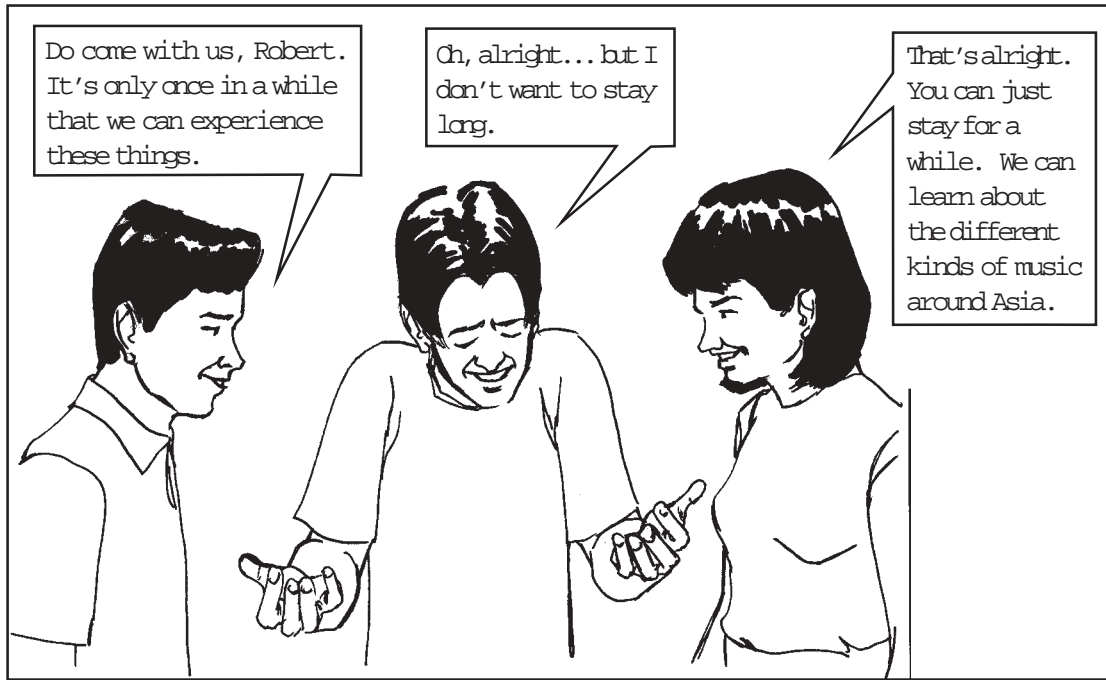


I'm not interested in that. I'd rather just stay at home and listen to the radio. I'm waiting for the Top 20 Countdown.

I'm not interested in that music. I want to listen to modern music instead.

Come with us Robert. We can listen to different kinds of music there.





## Let's Study and Analyze

How did you like the situation you just read? How did you feel about the attitude of the characters in the story? Answer the questions below. Write your answers on the spaces provided.

1. Do you agree with the attitude of Robert toward learning about the different kinds of music around Asia? Why? Why not?

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2. If you were Robert, would you go to the festival? Why? Why not?

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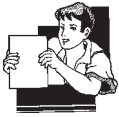
3. Can you think of any good reason why Robert should go to the festival? What new things do you think he will learn at the festival?

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How was it? You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 54.





## Let's Learn

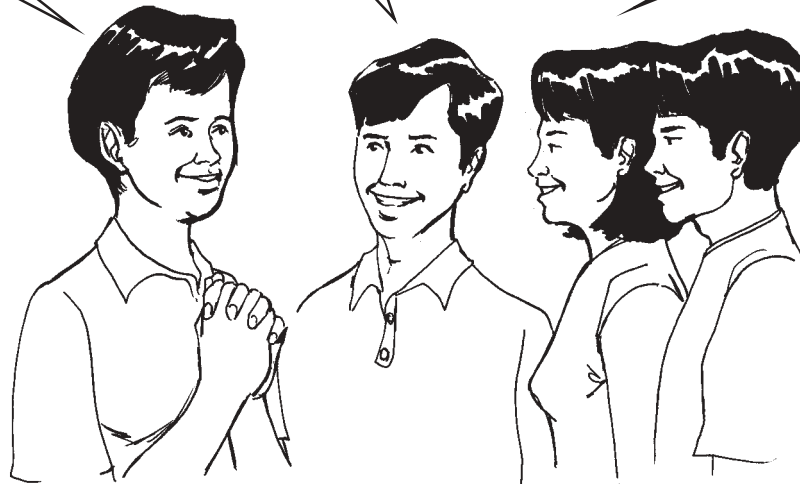
Continue reading the story about Robert, Julie and Carlos as they attend the cultural presentation at their town fiesta.

The three went to the town fiesta, where they met Ms. Torres, one of the coordinators of the presentation.

I'm so glad that many people attended tonight!

We came to learn about the different kinds of music around Asia.

Can you explain the different kinds of music to us?



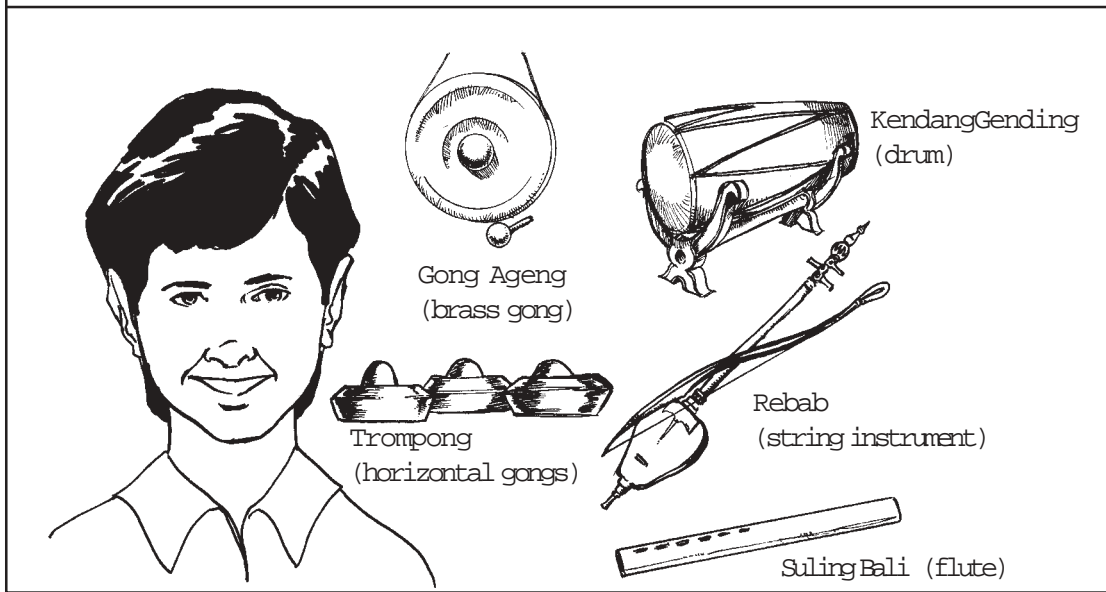
I would be happy to teach you about the different kinds of music in Asia. Let's sit down and I will explain.

The first number is from Indonesia. They will play music with their traditional instruments. These instruments are arranged into an orchestra called *gamelan*.

Thank you, Ms. Torres!



"These are some of the instruments of the *gamelan*..."



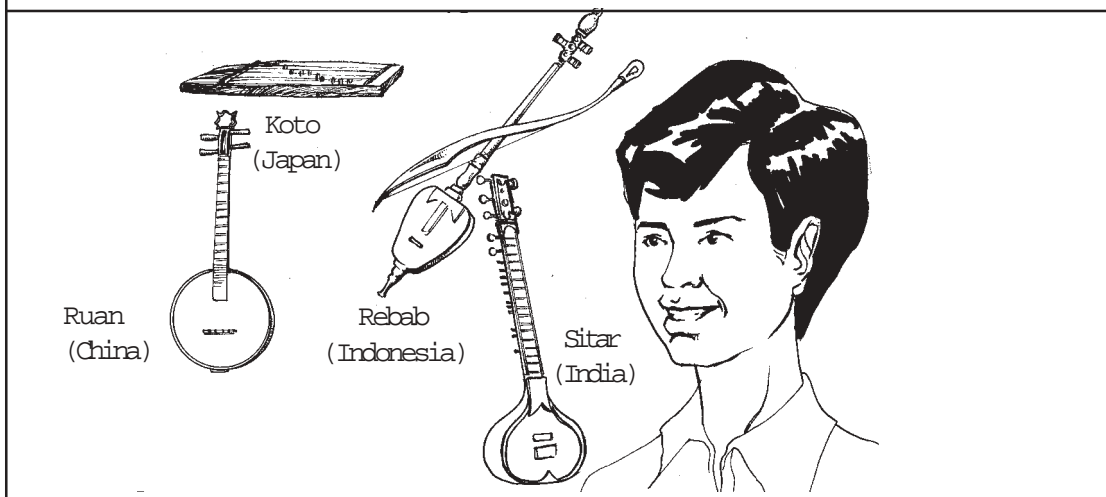
Don't we have instruments like those here in the Philippines?

Yes, I have seen an instrument similar to the *trompong*. It is called the *kulintang*.

That's correct! The Malaysians also have similar instruments.



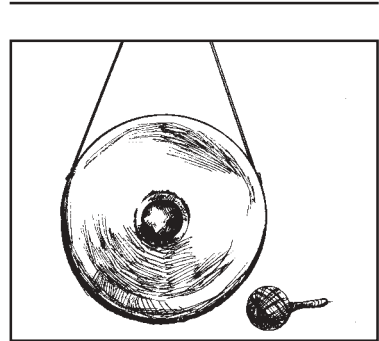
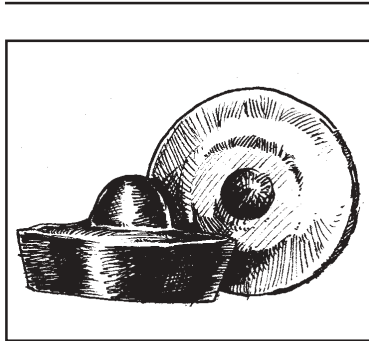
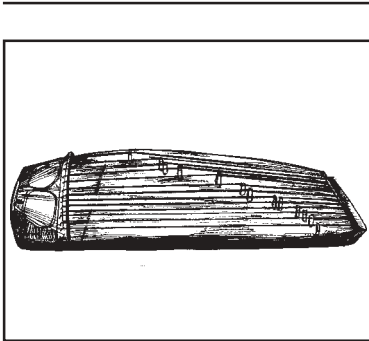
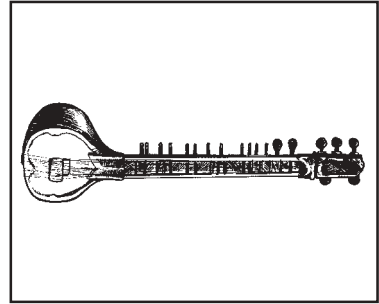
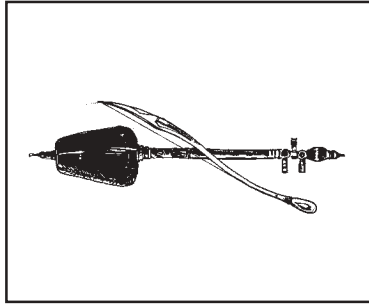
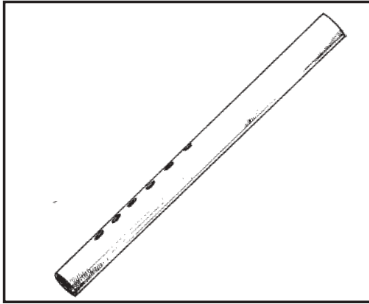
"There are more similarities! The different people of Asia have their own versions of the guitar. They are also instruments with strings."





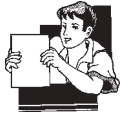
## Let's Try This

Do you remember the names of the instruments you just read? Identify the instruments below without looking at their names on the previous page. Write your answers on the space provided below each picture.



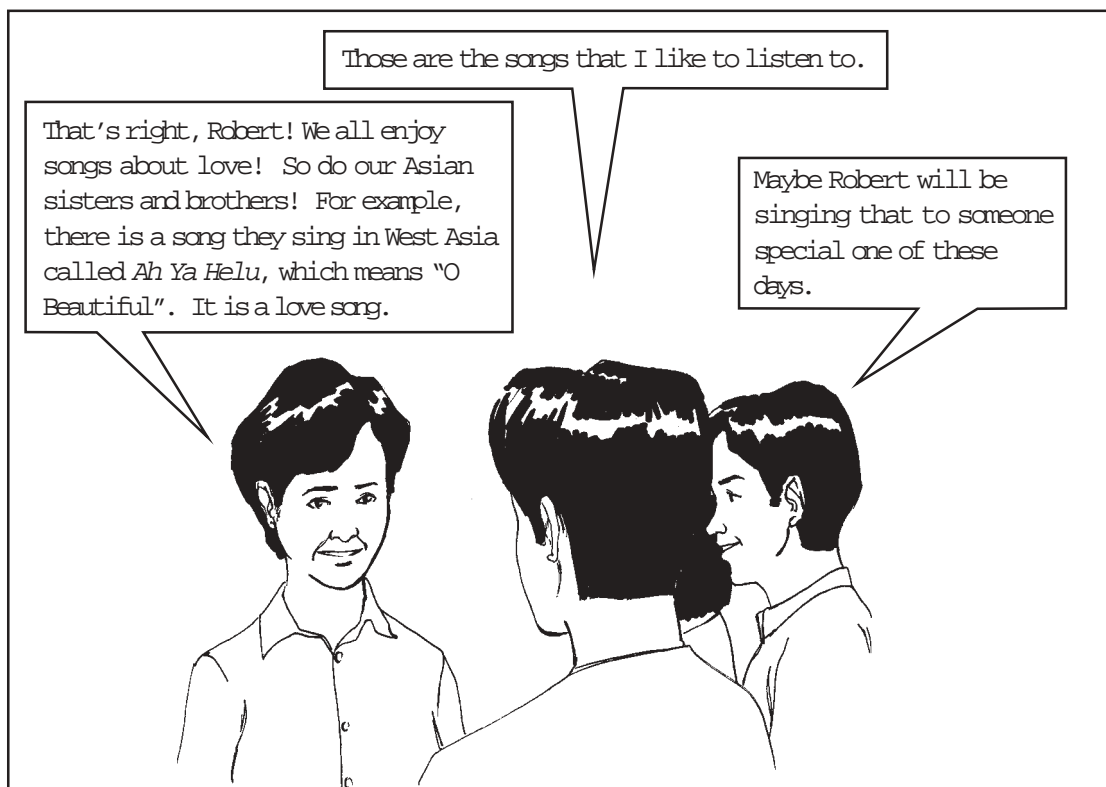
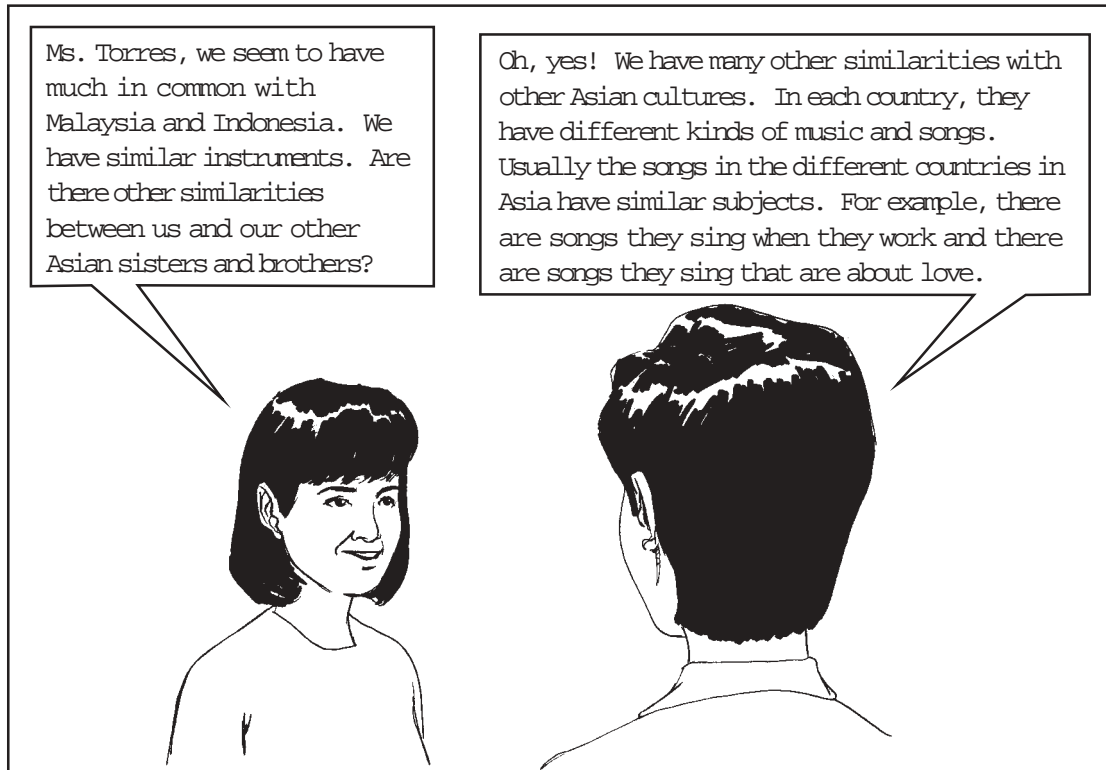
How did you do? You can check your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 54.

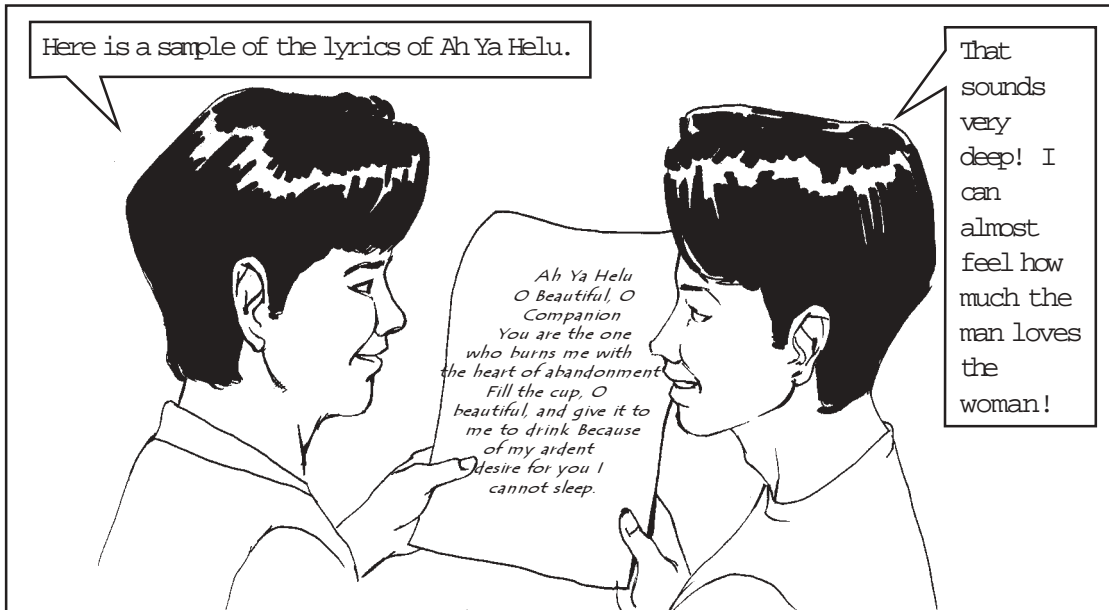
There are many different kinds of musical instruments all over Asia. Many of these instruments look similar and have similar sounds. Everywhere you go in Asia, you can find instruments like drums and flutes. These instruments are important part of the music of each country in Asia. You know that the guitar and the keyboard are important to modern music. In the same way, the instruments you just learned about are important to the traditional music across Asia.



## Let's Learn

Let's continue with the story of Robert, Julie and Carlos.

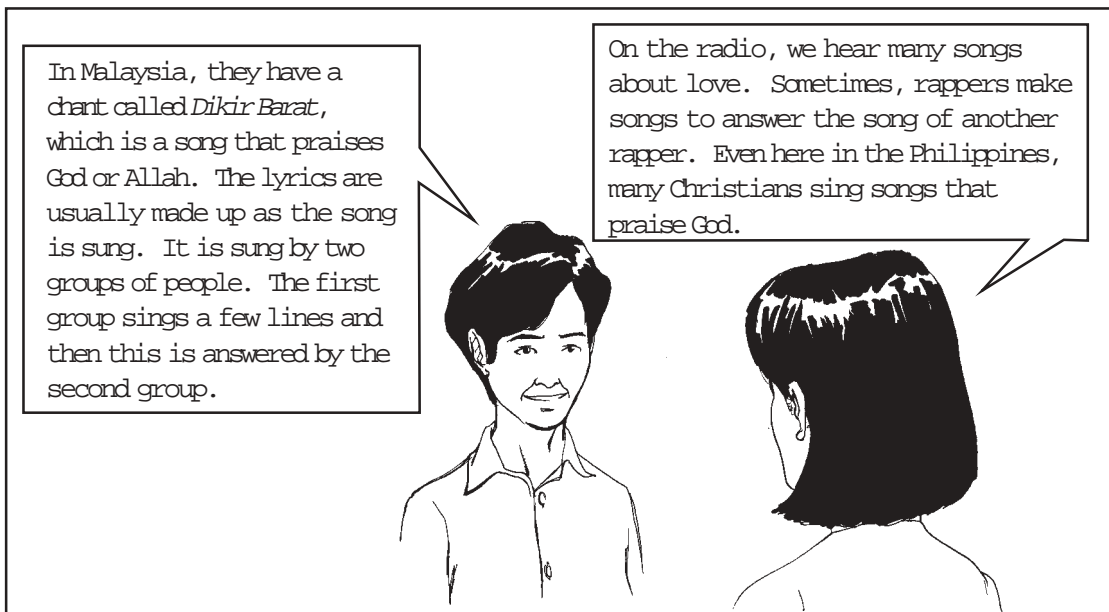




Here is a sample of the lyrics of Ah Ya Helu.

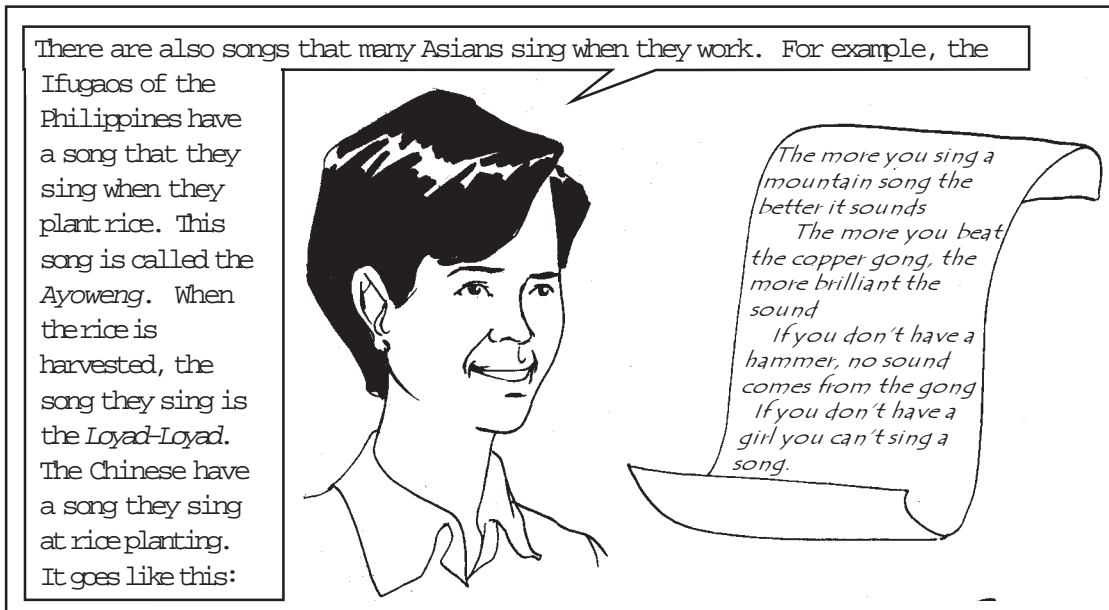
*Ah Ya Helu  
O Beautiful, O  
Companion  
You are the one  
who burns me with  
the heart of abandonment  
Fill the cup, O  
beautiful, and give it to  
me to drink Because  
of my ardent  
Desire for you I  
cannot sleep.*

That sounds very deep! I can almost feel how much the man loves the woman!



In Malaysia, they have a chant called *Dikir Barat*, which is a song that praises God or Allah. The lyrics are usually made up as the song is sung. It is sung by two groups of people. The first group sings a few lines and then this is answered by the second group.

On the radio, we hear many songs about love. Sometimes, rappers make songs to answer the song of another rapper. Even here in the Philippines, many Christians sing songs that praise God.



There are also songs that many Asians sing when they work. For example, the Ifugaos of the Philippines have a song that they sing when they plant rice. This song is called the *Ayoweng*. When the rice is harvested, the song they sing is the *Loyad-Loyad*. The Chinese have a song they sing at rice planting. It goes like this:

*The more you sing a  
mountain song the  
better it sounds  
The more you beat  
the copper gong, the  
more brilliant the  
sound  
If you don't have a  
hammer, no sound  
comes from the gong  
If you don't have a  
girl you can't sing a  
song.*



## Let's Try This

Read the lyrics of the song below. In the left hand column are the Tagalog words and in the right hand column is the English translation. Try making a tune and singing this song. When you are done singing the song, answer the questions below.

*Abaruray, Abarinding  
Isauli mo ang singsing.  
At kung hindi mo isasauli –  
magagalit ang may-ari.*

*Abaruray, Abarinding  
Please return the ring.  
If you don't return it –  
The owner will get mad.*

1. What do you think the song is telling you?

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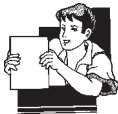
2. Is the message of the song important to you as a Filipino? Why or why not?

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You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 55.

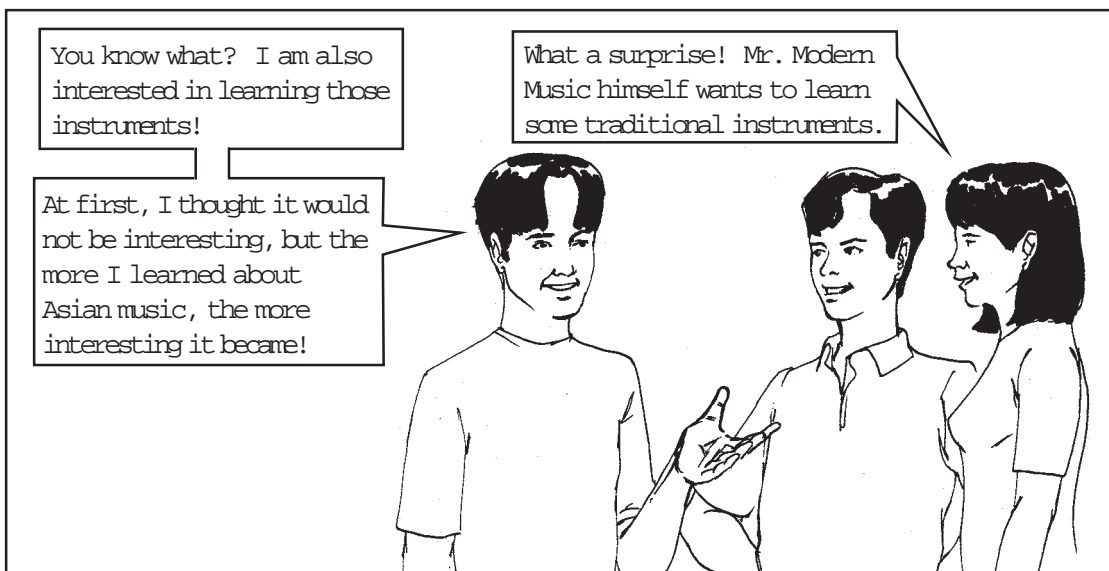
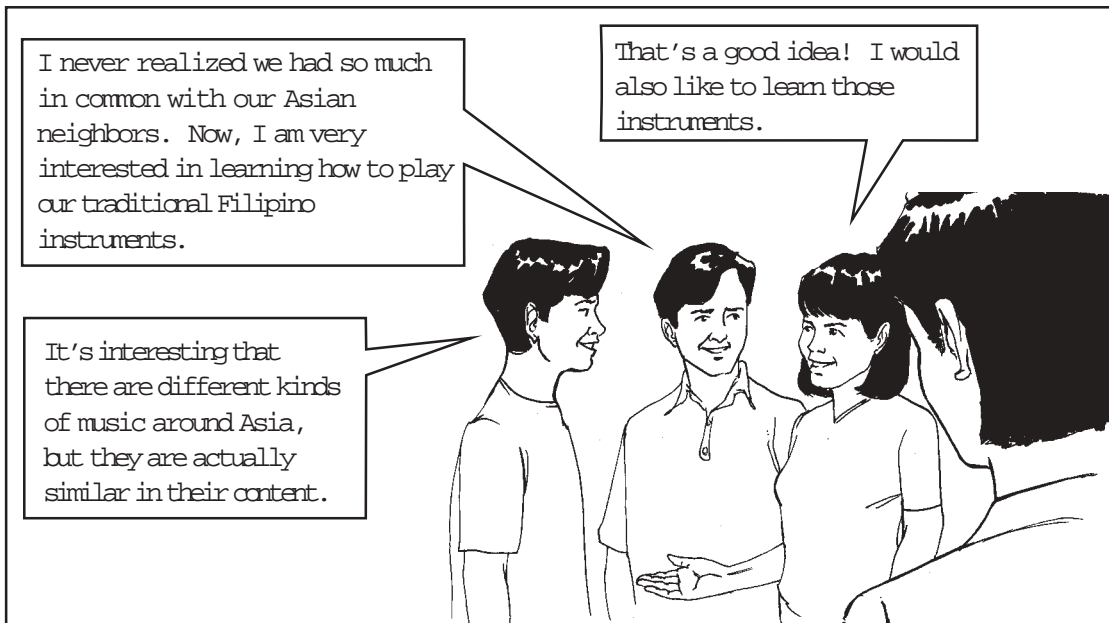


## Let's Learn

The song you just sung is an example of a song that teaches a lesson to the ones listening to it. In this song, you learn the importance of returning things that are not yours.

Music and songs are very important to the people of Asia. When you listen to the music around Asia, you will understand better the values and beliefs of our Asian neighbors. The music and songs around Asia are usually about the things that are important to those people, (like love, work and values). When people sing or listen to these songs, they are reminded of the values and beliefs that are important to them.

Now, let's finish the story of Robert, Julie and Carlos.

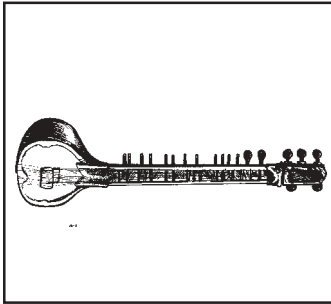




# Let's See What You Have Learned

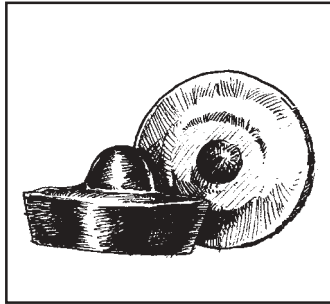
Answer the following questions so you can test how much you have learned in this lesson.

A. Below are pictures of musical instruments from the different places in Asia. Identify the instrument and the country where it is used.



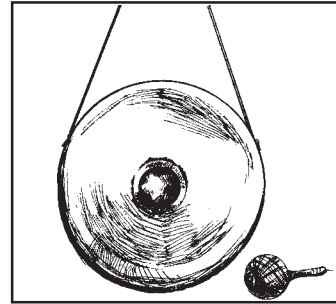
This instrument is called

It comes from



This instrument is called

It comes from



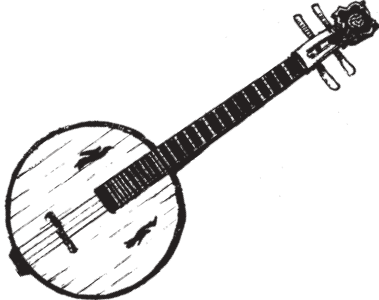
This instrument is called

It comes from

B. Explain why music is important to the people of Asia. Write your answer in the blanks below.

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C. You are given a picture of a musical instrument on the left and a list of instruments on the right. Match the picture with similar instruments from the different countries in Asia by drawing a straight line to connect them.

	Sitar
	Xylophone
	Drums
	Koto
	Rebab



D. There are many different kinds of songs that our Asian sisters and brothers like singing. Even though the songs may sound different, they speak of the same thing. Put a check mark (✓) on the blank before the number of the three most popular subjects of these songs.

- \_\_\_ 1. Love
- \_\_\_ 2. The City
- \_\_\_ 3. Work
- \_\_\_ 4. Praising God
- \_\_\_ 5. School

You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 55–56.



## Let's Remember

Just like us, our Asian sisters and brothers also love music very much.

This is because music:

- ◆ provides us with entertainment; and
- ◆ is used for ceremonies and religious practices.

There are many musical instruments in Asia. They may have different names, but they are very similar to each other. In each country around Asia, you can always find musical instruments, such as:

- ◆ drums
- ◆ string instruments like Koto, Ruan, Rebab and Sitar
- ◆ gongs
- ◆ flutes

There are also different kinds of songs that our Asian sisters and brothers like singing. They may sound different to you, but they are actually similar because they usually are about:

- ◆ love
- ◆ work; or,
- ◆ praise for God

# Let's Dance!

Wherever you go, you are likely to meet someone who likes to dance or is interested in dancing. Many people all over Asia love dancing. Dancing is important to them because it can provide them with entertainment. Dances are also used in many ceremonies, or as a way to express certain beliefs or experiences. Whenever you see someone dancing, you are not only looking at a person moving his hands or her feet. Each traditional dance expresses certain things that are important to the people dancing it. Sometimes, the past or the history of a certain country can be expressed through a dance. That is why when we watch someone dancing, we should try to feel what that person is feeling. By doing this, we can understand the person much better.



In this lesson, you will learn about the different kinds of dances around Asia. You will also learn about the importance of these dances to our Asian sisters and brothers.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ explain the importance of dancing to the different people of Asia;
- ◆ identify the similarities between the different dances around Asia; and
- ◆ identify different traditional dances that are performed around Asia.

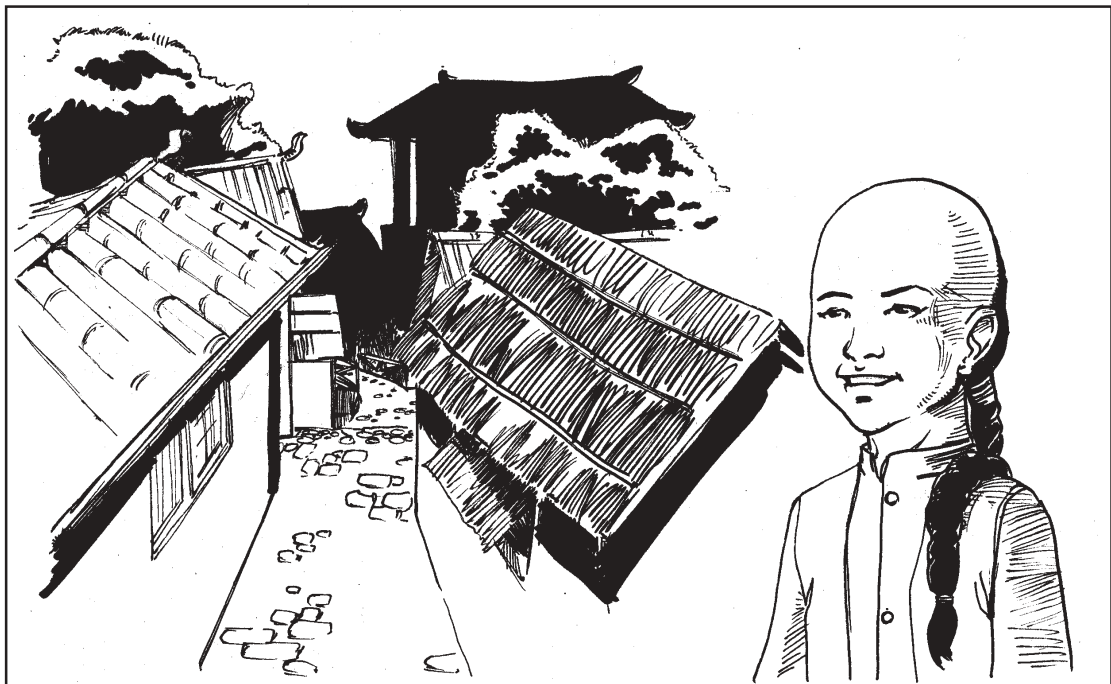


## Let's Read

Read the story below. Afterwards, see how you feel about the story and what you think about it.

### The Story of the Lion Dance

The village where Emil lived was a happy place. Everyone loved each other and everyone was nice to each other. There was unity and harmony within the village. Emil enjoyed the life in the village with his friends and family. He would go out every day in the fields and tend to the rice or the other crops that they harvested for their food. On some evenings, the villagers would get together and tell different stories about the past, as well as legends and myths. Those stories always fascinated Emil and his friends.



One day, some invaders came and surrounded the village. The invaders wanted to take many of the villagers as prisoners. They also stole their possessions. The invaders were very powerful because they had weapons. Emil and his friends were very scared, as they thought of what to do. They asked for help from the many creatures in the jungle. One of the creatures they asked help from was the lion. Immediately, the lion said to them, "I will roar so loud that my lion brothers will come to help me." The lion gave out a loud roar. It was so loud that Emil had to cover his ears. The invaders and the villagers heard the roar of the lions and became very scared.

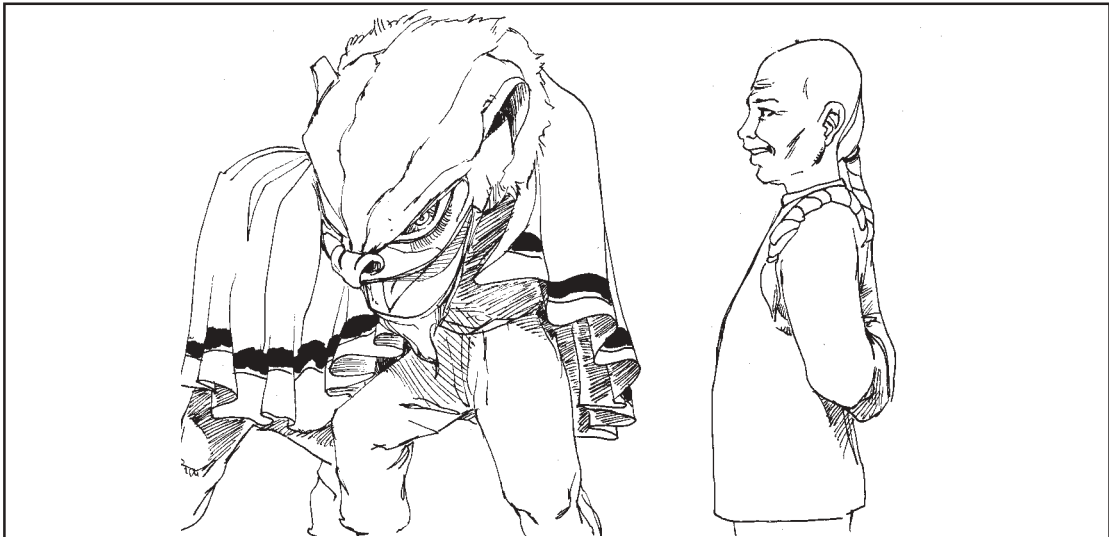


After a few moments, many lions came and surrounded them. Emil and his friends were scared, but the lion told them not to be afraid. The chief lion explained the misfortune experienced by Emil to the other lions. They roared with anger at the invaders and began to plan their next move.

One night, the lions went into the village and attacked the invaders, driving them all away. The invaders were very scared and ran as fast as they could from the lions. The lions roared at the invaders so they would never come back.



After that day, the villagers felt very grateful to the lions. They would often enact the day when the lions saved them from the invaders. Some of them would pretend that they were the villagers, some would pretend they were the invaders, and others would pretend they were the lions. They would dance the parts of each, until it became a tradition to do that every year in order to remember the day the lions saved them. Soon this came to be called the Lion Dance. It became an important performance whenever there was a celebration in Emil's village. Even when Emil grew up and had his own children and grandchildren, the villagers still danced the lion dance. Until today, the villagers perform the dance to remember the blessings they received. Before they performed the dance, they would tell the story of Emil's village and the Lions.



## Let's Study and Analyze

Answer the questions below. Write your answers in the blanks.

1. What dance did the villagers create after the Lions helped them?

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2. Why do you think they created that dance?

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3. Why is it important that the villagers perform this dance even after many years?

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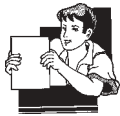
4. Pretend that you are a member of Emil's village. How would you explain the importance of the Lion Dance to the younger generation of your village? What would you say to make them understand why it is important to the next generations in your village?

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You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 56.



## Let's Learn

The story in the previous activity talks about something important to a group of people. The villagers were grateful that the lions had saved them from the invaders. And in order to remember that important day, they created a dance called the "Lion Dance." This dance reminded everyone about the day the lions saved the village. The dance was important to them because it taught them how to appreciate the blessings and graces they received.

Many traditional dances all over Asia have a story behind them. They are performed because they bring happiness and meaning to the lives of the people who performed the dances. Many traditional dances are important because they tell us about the history of a certain group of people. They also tell us more about what is important to that particular group of people. When we watch a dance, we are being given an opportunity to learn and understand more about others.



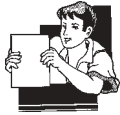
## Let's Try This

You are given a list of words below. These words are names of dances around Asia. Look for each word in the box of mixed-up letters. The words can be found horizontally, diagonally, vertically or backwards.

THILLANA	TARIANASYIK	MAKAN SIREH	NGAJAT
RENJISHI	RUM AUYPORN	KHON	WIRAPERTIWI

T	A	R	I	A	N	A	S	Y	I	K	N	M
W	M	O	D	E	G	I	N	G	A	J	A	T
I	N	A	X	Z	A	W	I	R	O	P	I	T
R	R	E	K	E	D	A	N	M	O	Y	P	H
A	O	V	R	A	Y	O	P	M	O	H	K	I
P	P	I	Z	E	N	F	I	E	U	M	I	L
E	Y	H	C	R	A	S	T	P	A	R	K	L
R	U	P	R	E	N	J	I	S	H	I	O	A
T	A	H	I	A	R	L	I	R	E	M	E	N
I	M	J	A	S	M	A	N	T	E	N	K	A
W	U	W	I	R	A	M	A	R	K	H	O	N
I	R	N	O	R	K	H	U	N	D	I	P	O

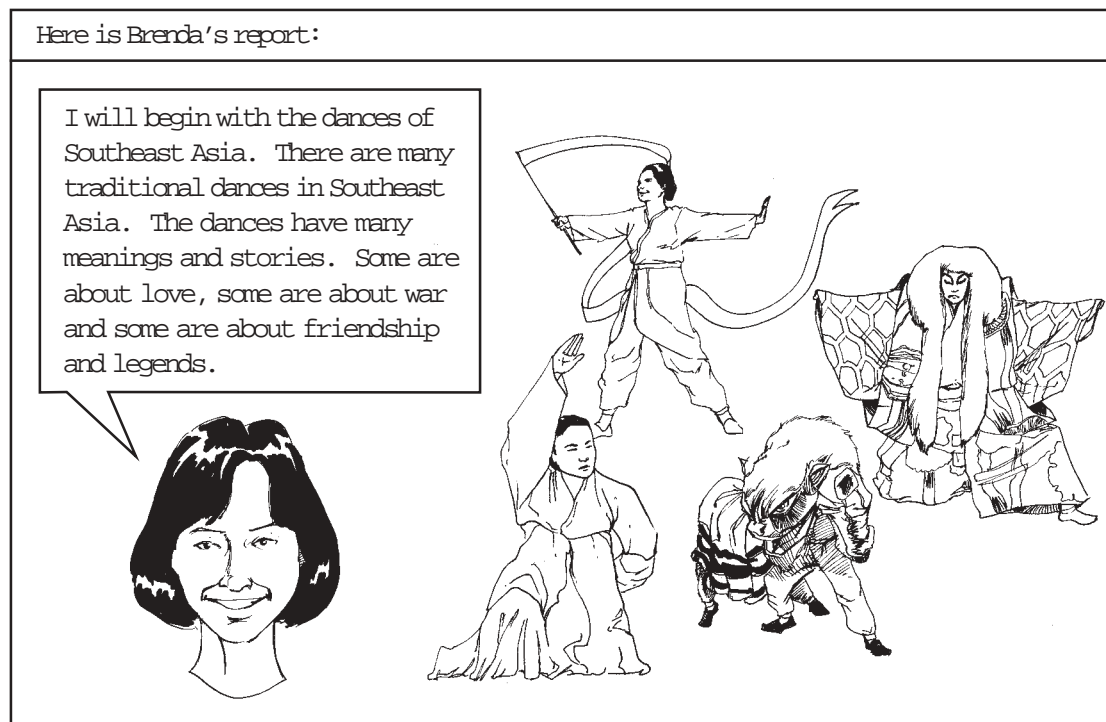
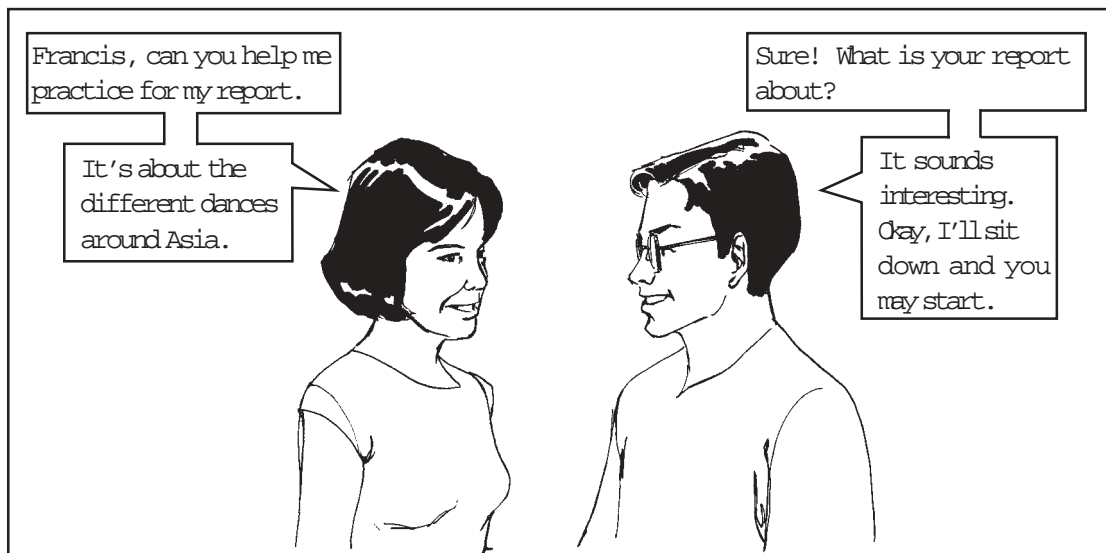
You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 57.



## Let's Learn

In a previous activity, you read about how a certain dance becomes an important part of the culture of the people who perform it. Many dances have a story. That story can be about a person or an event that happened. It can also be a legend or a myth. In the first activity you read about the story of Emil and the lions. The villagers created a dance to honor the lions who saved them from the invaders because that event was very significant to them.

Read the story of Brenda below. She is preparing a report for her class and she has asked Francis to listen to her report. She is doing this so she can practice her report.



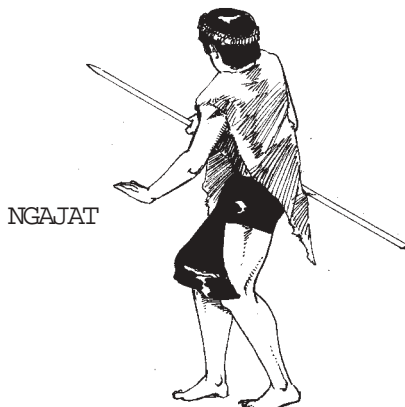


"The *Tarian Asyik* is a dance from Indonesia. It tells the story of a queen who was very sad when she lost her beautiful pet bird. She loved the bird so much, and she was very sad. Her servants then created the dance to make her feel better."

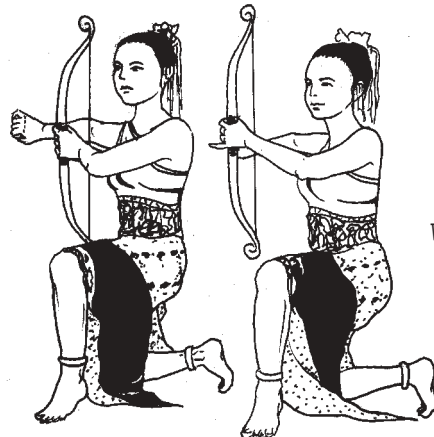


"In Malaysia, they have a dance called *Tarian Makan Sireh*. *Sireh* means betel nut leaves. The *sireh* is very important in Malaysian customs. The dance is performed to welcome guests from other places. This dance also expresses the giving of a gift to a husband who is going to war."

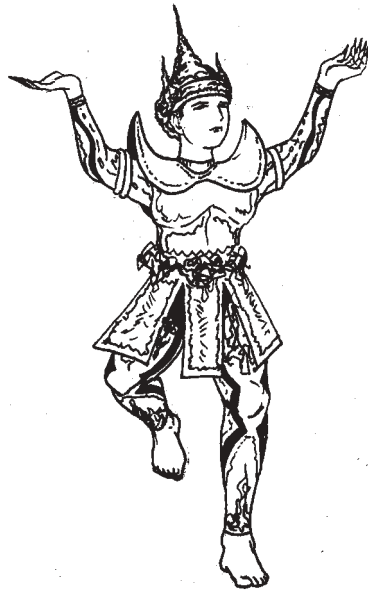
"The *Ngajat* is a dance from Malaysia. It is performed by warriors who have won a battle. In Indonesia, they also have a warrior dance performed by women called *Wira Pertiwi*."



NGAJAT

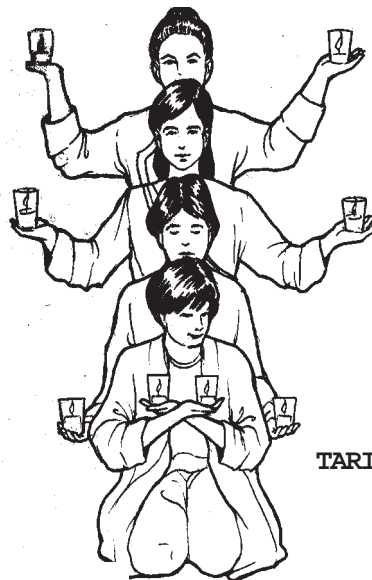


WIRA PERTIWI



"There are many other kinds of dances all over Southeast Asia. In Thailand, you have a dance called *Khon*. It has many characters. It is about how "good" wins over "evil."

"There are also many dances around Southeast Asia that use candles. The *Tarian LiLin* of Indonesia is a dance with candles. It is about a girl who is searching for a lost engagement ring. She searched into the night with just a candle. There are other candle dances like the *Fon Thien* of Thailand and the *Rentak-Rentak Cahaya LiLin* of Brunei."

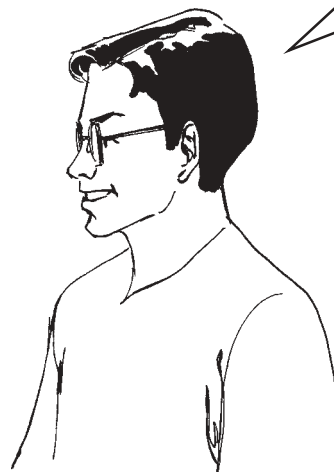


TARIAN LILIN

I hope that was clear!



It was very clear. I learned a lot! You can even give me a test about the different dances in Southeast Asia!





## Let's Try This

Brenda then asked Francis some questions about her report. Help Francis answer the questions below. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

1. What is the name of the dance about the sad queen who lost her beautiful pet bird?

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2. What is the name of the warrior dance of Indonesia performed by women?

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3. What do the Tarian Lilin of Malaysia, the Fon Thien of Thailand and the Rentak-Rentak Cahaya Lilin of Brunei have in common?

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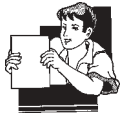
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You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 57.

How did you do? Were you able to answer the questions that Brenda asked Francis?

Let's now read about the next part of Brenda's report.



## Let's Learn

Here is the next part of Brenda's report:

The next part of my report will focus on the dances found in East Asia. There are many different kinds of dances there. Some of the dances are about nature. Others are dances to bring good luck. In China, they also have fan dances and sword dances.



"In China, they have dances that hope to bring good luck. These are the Lion Dances called *Lion See*. The dancers dress up in a big lion's costume and dance with a lot of energy. This dance is performed when people want to bring good luck. It is usually performed during the Chinese New Year and the August Moon Festival."



"Some of the dances in China are performed with long feather banners. This is to symbolize the distribution of the day's harvest or catch from hunting or fishing. Other dances are performed with swords. The dances with swords used to be performed by soldiers practicing for battle."



"In Korea, there is a dance called *salp'uri*. It is a dance that is also meant to drive away bad luck. This dance is usually performed by a woman, but sometimes men perform the dance also."

"In Japan, they have dances that imitate the movements of animals. One of these dances is called the **Renjishi**. It is a dance where the performers wear beautiful costumes and masks of lions. The Renjishi is the story of a lion who is being disciplined by its father. The Japanese also have a deer dance where the performers wear deer masks."





## Let's Try This

Once more, Brenda had more questions for Francis to answer. Help Francis answer the questions below. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. What are some dances in East Asia that are performed in order to bring good luck or drive away bad luck?

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2. In what country is the Renjishi performed?

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3. What is the Renjishi about?

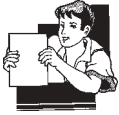
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You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 57.

How did you do? Were you able to answer the questions that Brenda asked?

Now, let's continue with Brenda's report. Francis wants to learn more about the different dances around Asia. By reading the discussions carefully, you, too, can learn about these dances and have fun doing so.



## Let's Learn

Just like in Southeast Asia and East Asia, you can also find many different types of dances in West and South Asia. There are dances that are performed by one person and there are also dances performed by many.



"In West Asia, they have a dance called the ***cabaret*** or the belly dance which is performed by a woman. This requires a lot of skill because the dancer must be able to move her hips and her arms very gracefully. Sometimes this dance is performed with a sword. It shows the skill of the dancer. Dancing with a sword is very difficult to perform, because you must be able to balance the sword on your head and on your hips. Before you can do this, you must have a lot of practice."

CABARET (BELLY DANCING)  
DANCING WITH A SWORD!

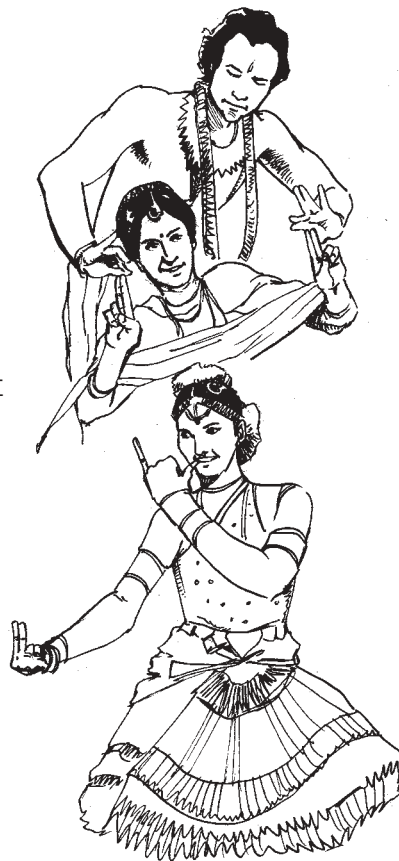


"In West Asia, they also have a dance with candles. This dance is called the *cardl'abra*. The dancers balance candle holders with several candles on their heads. This is also very difficult and is a test of their skill as dancers."



"In South Asia, many of the dances are performed as a prayer or offering to their gods. Dancers often spend several years learning the dances. This is because the dance is a religious tradition. When they perform these dances, they are actually performing it to honor the gods. People take dancing very seriously in South Asia. To them, dancing is a way of celebrating and giving thanks for the arms and the feet that you were blessed with."

MANIPURI



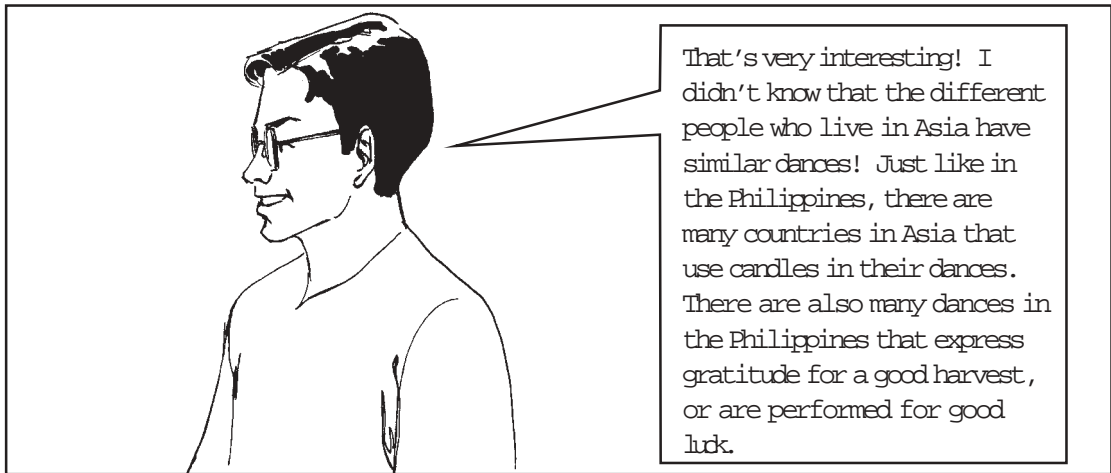
BHARATA NATYAM

ODISSI



KUCHIPUDI

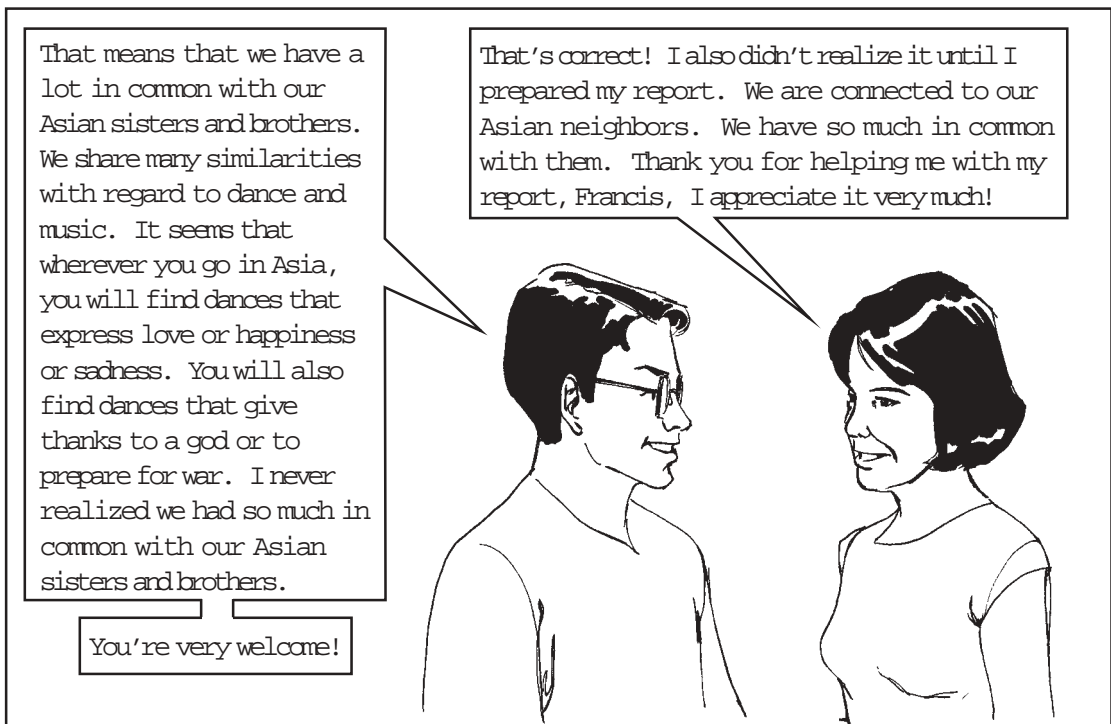




That's very interesting! I didn't know that the different people who live in Asia have similar dances! Just like in the Philippines, there are many countries in Asia that use candles in their dances. There are also many dances in the Philippines that express gratitude for a good harvest, or are performed for good luck.



Yes, that's right! In the Philippines, we have such dances as the **Pandanggo sa Tlaw**, which uses candles. We also have dances for war, just like many other Asians. In fact, the dance we know as **Maglalatik** is said to come from the Keday a tribe in Brunei.



That means that we have a lot in common with our Asian sisters and brothers. We share many similarities with regard to dance and music. It seems that wherever you go in Asia, you will find dances that express love or happiness or sadness. You will also find dances that give thanks to a god or to prepare for war. I never realized we had so much in common with our Asian sisters and brothers.

That's correct! I also didn't realize it until I prepared my report. We are connected to our Asian neighbors. We have so much in common with them. Thank you for helping me with my report, Francis, I appreciate it very much!

You're very welcome!



## Let's Try This

Brenda had one more set of questions for Francis to answer. Help Francis answer the questions about Brenda's report. Write your answers on the spaces provided.

1. What West Asian dance is similar to the Tarian Lilin of Indonesia and the Pandanggo sa Ilaw of the Philippines? Why?

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2. Name at least two dances of South Asia that express thanksgiving and praise to God.

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You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 58.

Was Brenda's report clear to you? Were you able to learn as much as Francis did? Did you enjoy reading Brenda's report and learning about the different dances that people perform around Asia?

Brenda prepared for her report very well, don't you think? She would probably do very well when she presents it.



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Why don't you check how much you have learned from this lesson. Answer the questions below. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- A. 1. After listening to Brenda's report, would you agree that there are many similarities between the different dances around Asia?

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2. Name at least three dances from the different places in Asia that are similar. Don't forget to say where each dance comes from.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Why are these dances similar?

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

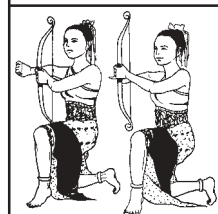
B. You are given three columns below. In the left column is a list of dances around Asia. In the middle column, you are given some pictures of dances around Asia. In the right column are the different regions in Asia. Match the list of dances in the left column to the picture of the dance in the middle column by drawing a straight line. Then match the picture of the dance with the region in Asia where it is performed. Connect these also with a straight line.

Khon



Southeast Asia

Cabaret



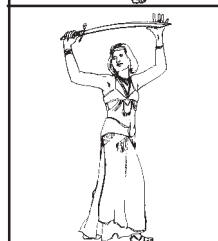
East Asia

Larm See



West Asia

Wira Pertiwi



South Asia

C. Read the sentence below.

*“Dancing is important to people because it is something you must do to move your hands and feet.”*

1. Does the sentence give a good explanation about why dancing is important to the different people in Asia? Write your answer below.

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2. How would you rewrite the sentence so that it would give a good explanation as to why dancing is important to the different people around Asia?

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You can compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on pages 58–59.

How did you do? If you were able to get all the correct answers, very good! That mean’s you understood Brenda’s report very well.



## Let’s Remember

In this lesson, you learned that:

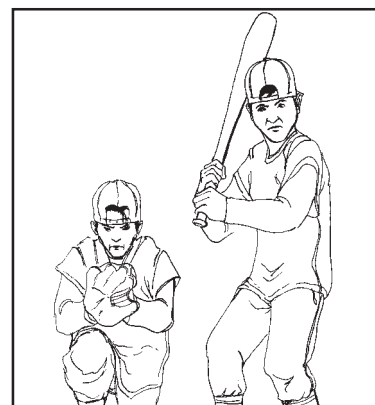
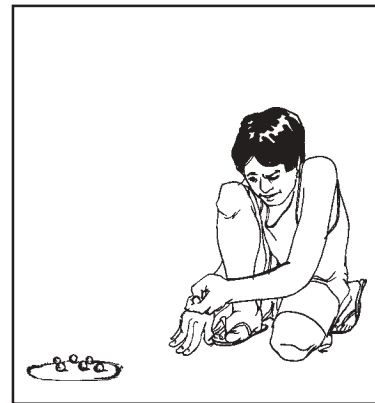
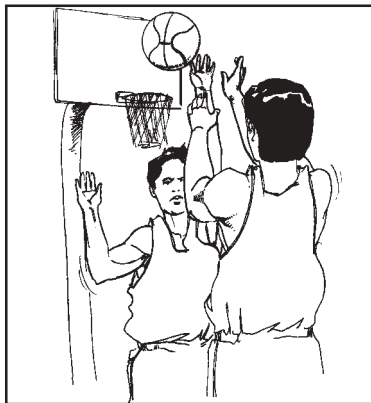
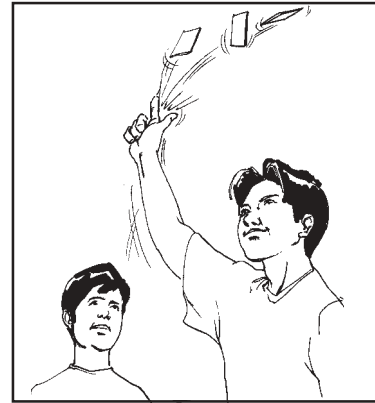
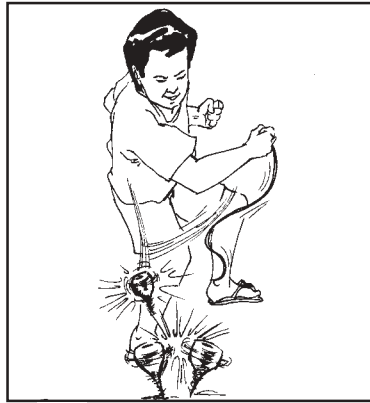
- ◆ Dancing is very important to the people of Asia because it is an expression of what is important to them.
- ◆ There are many kinds of dances in Asia. They may look different when you watch them, but there are many similarities between them.
- ◆ These dances are performed to:
  - Give thanks for a good harvest;
  - Give thanks to God for the blessings;
  - To welcome someone;
  - Drive away bad luck.





## Let's Try This

Look at the pictures below. See how many sports and games you can identify. Write down the name of the sport or the game in the space provided below each picture.



How did you do? Were you able to identify all the sports and games? You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 60.



## Let's Think About This

In the previous activity, you were asked to identify some sports and games. Did you notice anything about those sports and games? Maybe they were all familiar to you. You might have played these games when you were a child. You might also have played those sports. The sports and games you identified are played by many Filipinos. They are very popular here in the Philippines. That's why many of those sports and games were very familiar to you.

Do you think that our Asian sisters and brothers like to play the same sports and games? What kind of sports do you think other Asians like to play? Why don't you write down some of the sports that you think other Asians enjoy playing. If you know someone who has been to another Asian country, you can ask that person what sports or games the people in that country play. Write your answers below.

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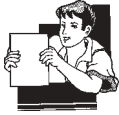
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You can discuss your answer with a family member or a friend or your Instructional Manager. When you are done, you can go to the next activity. You are about to learn what sports and games are enjoyed by the different people around Asia.



## Let's Learn

In the first lesson, you learned that the different people around Asia love music very much. You learned that the different kinds of music across Asia are very similar. In the second lesson, you learned that dance is very important to the different people of Asia. You also learned that the dances performed by our Asian sisters and brothers are very similar. In this lesson, you will learn the different sports and games played all over Asia.

Sports and games are important to the different people of Asia. Sports are important because they do the following:

- ◆ They strengthen the bodies of the players.
- ◆ They make the mind more alert because of better flow of oxygen.
- ◆ They develop teamwork and teach people to work together to achieve a goal.

You might notice that whenever you play sports or exercise, you often feel tired at first, but after a while you feel better. Usually, you feel more energetic. Also, sports and games can be a form of relaxation or entertainment. You can also meet new people from other places and develop new friendships by playing sports.



## Let's Try This

Answer the following questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided below each question.

1. How do you think sports and games can help you in your life?

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2. Do you agree that playing games and sports are important? Why or why not?

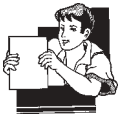
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You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 61.

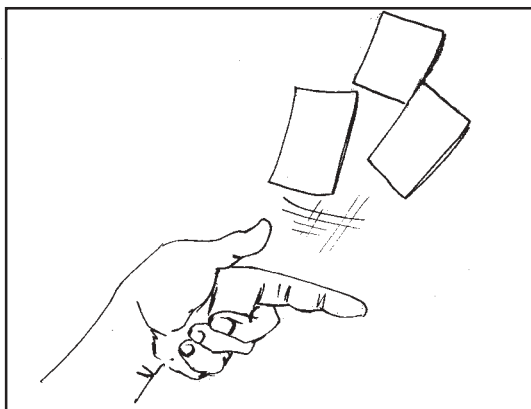
Now let's learn about the different kinds of sports and games that are played by our Asian sisters and brothers.



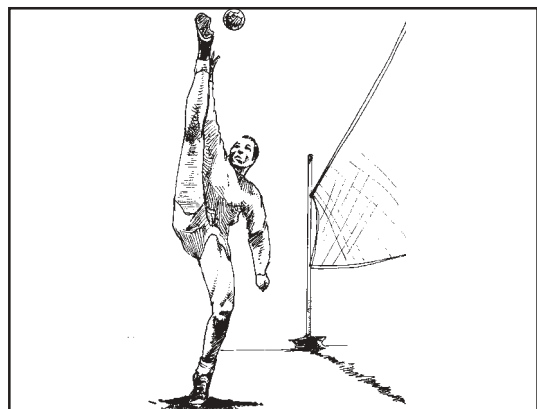
## Let's Learn

Do you remember the first activity in this lesson? You were asked to identify different sports and games. You must have found those sports and games very familiar because they are very popular in the Philippines. Those sports and games are not only popular in the Philippines, however. You might find it interesting that those sports and games are also popular in other parts of Asia.

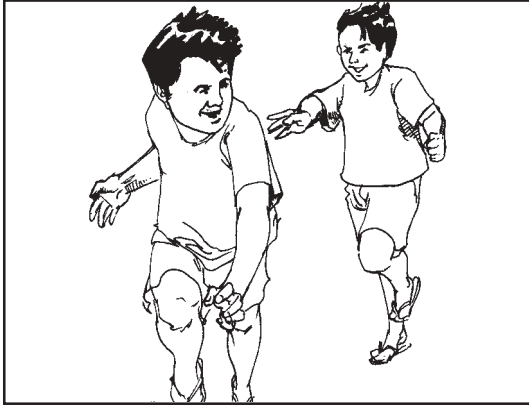
Here are some similar Asian games:



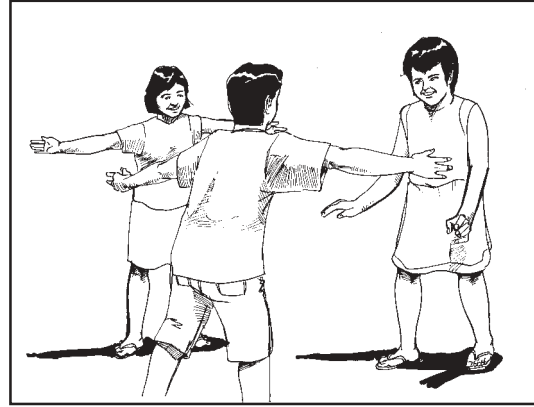
The Japanese game *Menko* is similar to the Philippine game of *Tex*.



The game called *Sepak Takraw* from Malaysia is similar to the Philippine game of *Sipa*.



The Korean game of *Sam Pal Sun* is similar to the Philippine game of *Habulan*.



The game called *Der Ree* of Thailand is similar to the Philippine game of *Patintero*.

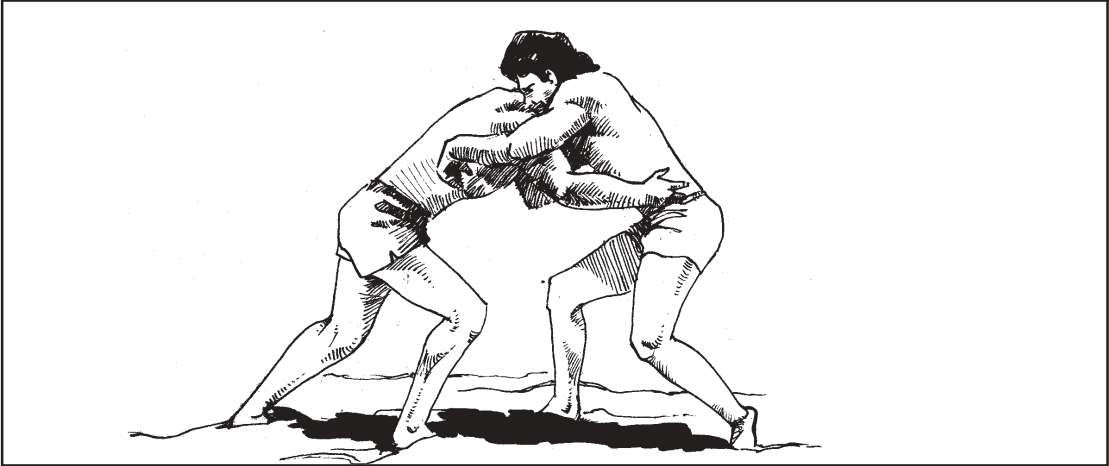
Many Asians also like playing western sports. *Baseball* is very popular in Japan and the Philippines. *Basketball* is also very popular in Asian countries. In West Asia, one popular sport is *soccer*.

Have you every played wrestling? Many people all over Asia love this sport. There are different kinds of wrestling in the different parts of Asia. Here are some of them:

Japan's version of wrestling is called *Sumo*. In Japan, *sumo wrestling* is a very sacred sport. The *sumo* wrestling tournaments are called *Basho*. Many people watch these tournaments. They are even shown on television just like the basketball games we watch on television in the Philippines.



In South Asia, they have a game of wrestling called *Kirip*. The wrestlers have to grip each other tightly from the beginning till the end of the match. In West Asia, they have a martial art called *Varzesh-e-Bastani*. In Iran, wrestling is very sacred, just like sumo wrestling is sacred to the Japanese.



Here are other popular games played in the Philippines:



*Trumpo* is a popular game played in the Philippines. It is played by spinning a top. This game is also played in Indonesia, where it is called *gasing*.



The game of Chinese Garter is a game many children in the Philippines enjoy playing. This game came from China, where it is also played by many children there.



In the Philippines, *Holen* or *Jolen* is a game played with marbles. They also play games with marbles in Indonesia, which they call *kelereng*.

Are you surprised that other people around Asia play the same sports and games that many Filipinos play? By now, you might have realized how much you have in common with the other people around Asia. They like playing the same sports and games that you do. Maybe the names are different, but it is easy to see that they are very similar. Aside from music and dance, there are also many similarities with sports and games played around Asia. That is one more thing that we have in common with our Asian sisters and brothers.



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Why don't you check how much you have learned from this lesson? Answer the questions below to test your understanding.

- A. Look at the three groups of words below. The words are all mixed up and they do not mean anything. Arrange the words to come up with meaningful sentences about why sports and games are important to the people of Asia. Write your answer in the spaces provided.

1. bodies playing strengthens sports people's and games.

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2. mind make sports the better of oxygen because of more alert flow.

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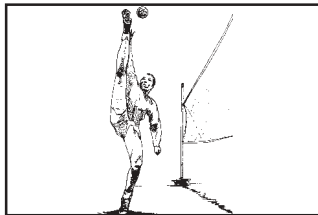
3. teach a goal to achieve people games together to work and teamwork develop.

-----

B. Look at the pictures below. In the left column, there are pictures of sports that are played by many people in Asia. In the right column are the names of the sports. Connect each picture to the name of the sport or game with a straight line.



Sumo Wrestling



Soccer

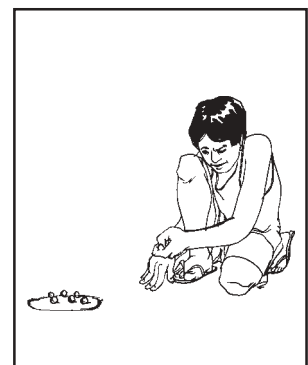


Sepak Takraw

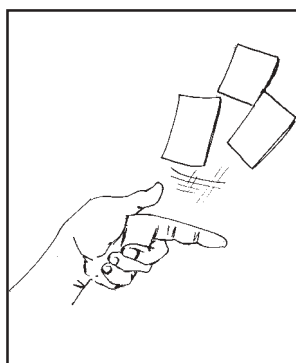
C. Look at the pictures below. In the outermost columns are pictures of games that are played by many people in Asia. In the central column are the names of the games. Connect each picture to the name of the game with a straight line.



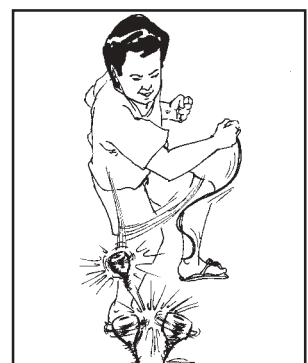
Trumpo



Chinese Garter



Kelereng



Menko

D. Look at the two columns below. In the left column, are the names of games enjoyed in the Philippines. In the right column, is a list of games that are similar to the games listed in the left column. Match the similar games in the two columns by connecting them with a straight line.

Tex	Sam Pal Sun
Sipa	Der Ree
Habulan	Menko
Patintero	Sepak Takraw

How did you do? You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 61–62.

If you answered all the questions correctly, that's very good. If you had some mistakes, don't worry. Just review the parts of the lesson that you did not understand.



## Let's Remember

There are many different kinds of sports and games that are played around Asia. Some of the sports and games that are popular in the Philippines can also be found in other parts of Asia. Of course they are called by other names. Examples are:

- ◆ Menko (similar to our tex)
- ◆ Sepak takraw (similar to our Sipa);
- ◆ Kelereng (similar to Holen)

Sports and games are very important to the people of Asia. Some of the reasons why they are important are:

- ◆ They strengthen the bodies of the players.
- ◆ They make the mind more alert because of better flow of oxygen.
- ◆ They develop teamwork and teach people to work together to achieve a goal.

We have many things in common with our Asian sisters and brothers. Sport and games are just one of those things. We all enjoy playing games and sports.



## Let's Sum Up

In this module, you learned that there are many things that we share with our Asian sisters and brothers, these can be seen in the similarities in our:

- ◆ Music. Many songs from the different places in Asia are about love and/or praises for God.
- ◆ Dance. There are dances that express sadness or happiness, and are performed with candles or swords.
- ◆ Games and sports. There are many games and sports that we enjoy here in the Philippines that are also enjoyed by many people all around Asia.

If you really think about it, you will realize that we have so much in common with the different people around Asia. We can share many things with them because we enjoy the same things. We should try to learn more about our Asian neighbors. When we know more about them, we can reach out to them in friendship.



## What Have You Learned?

You have finished studying the lessons in this module. Now it is time to check how much you have learned. Answer the following questions.

- A. In Indonesia, there is a certain type of orchestra called the Gamelan. Place a check mark (✓) before the instruments that are part of the Gamelan:

\_\_\_ Sitar

\_\_\_ Gong Ageng

\_\_\_ Trompong

\_\_\_ Koto

\_\_\_ Kulintang

\_\_\_ Rebab

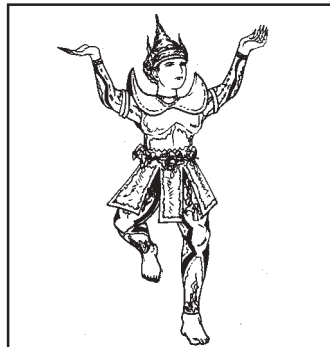
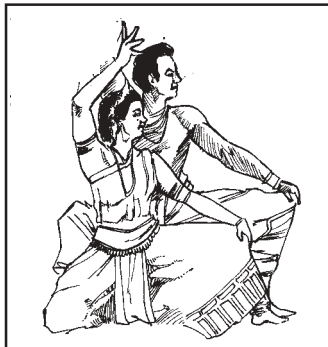
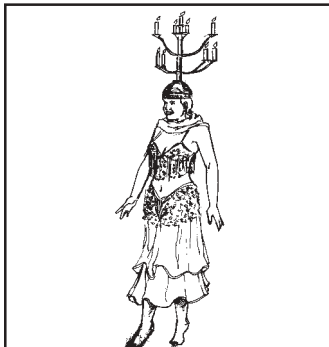
\_\_\_ Suling Bali

\_\_\_ Kendang Gending

\_\_\_ Ruan

\_\_\_ Guitar

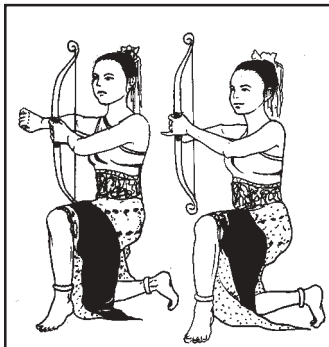
B. Below are pictures of different dances performed around Asia. Identify the name of each dance. Write your answers on the spaces provided below the pictures.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Many songs from the different places in Asia may sound different. However, there are also many similarities. What are the three popular subjects of the songs around Asia?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



- D. You can find many different kinds of dances around Asia. Many of these dances are very similar to one other. Can you name at least two dances that are similar to each other? Don't forget to identify the place in Asia where they are performed.

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What makes these dances similar to each other?

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- E. Complete the sentences below so that they give a good explanation of why music, songs, dances, sports and games are important to the people of Asia. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. Music and songs are very important to the people of Asia because

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2. The traditional dances around Asia are important because

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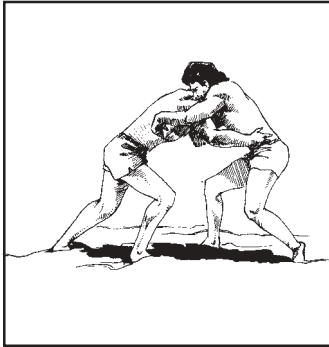
3. Sports and games are important to the people of Asia because

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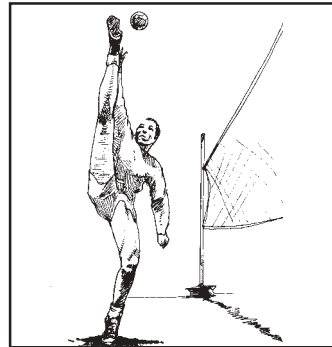
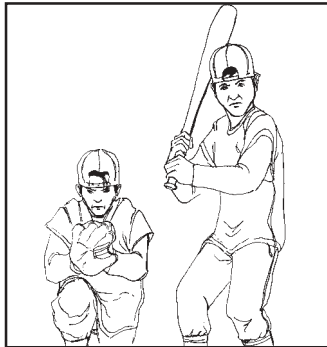
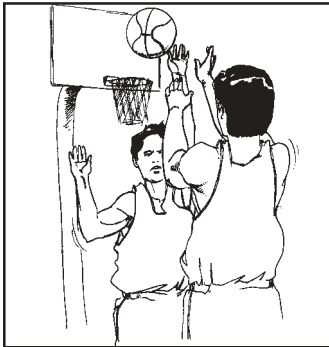
F. Look at the pictures below. Each one shows a sport or a game that is played in Asia. Identify the name of each sport or game. Write your answers in the spaces below each picture.



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How did you do? You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 63–65.

If you had a few mistakes, don't worry. All you have to do is review the parts that you did not understand.

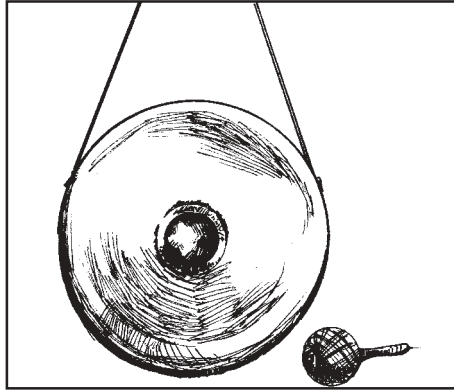
If you were able to get all the answers, that's very good! It means you have learned a lot from this module. Congratulations! You are now done with this module and can move on the next NFE A&E module.



## Answer Key

### A. Let's See What You Already Know (pages 2–5)

A.

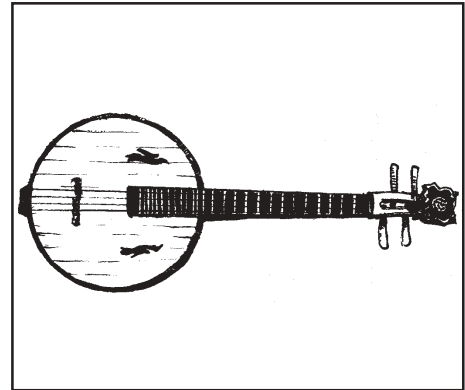


This instrument is called:

**Gong Ageng**

This instrument comes from:

**Southeast Asia**

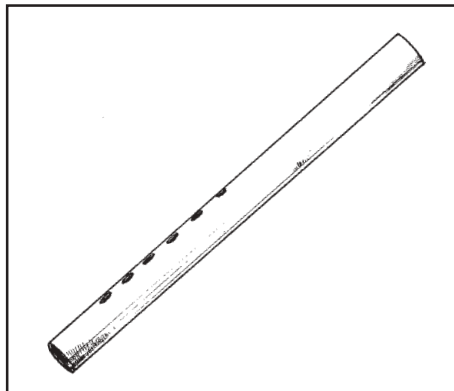


This instrument is called:

**Ruan**

This instrument comes from:

**East Asia**

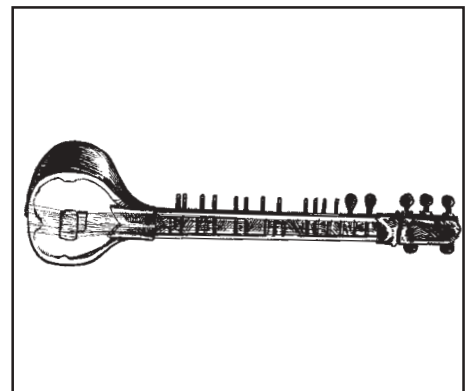


This instrument is called:

**Suling Bali**

This instrument comes from:

**Southeast Asia**

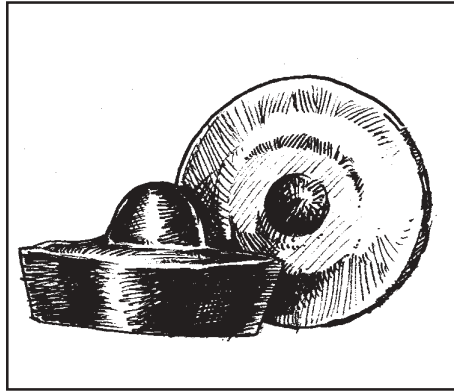


This instrument is called:

**Sitar**

This instrument comes from:

**South Asia**

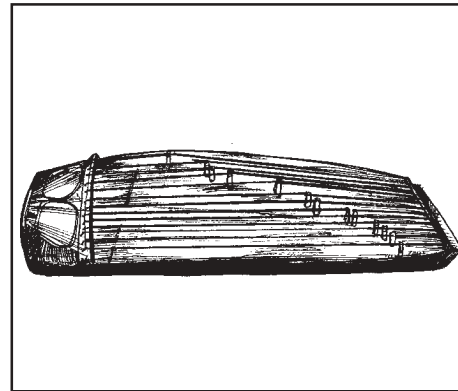


This instrument is called:

**Kulintang**

This instrument comes from:

**Southeast Asia**



This instrument is called:

**Koto**

This instrument comes from:

**East Asia**

Your answer should be similar to this.

- B. Music and songs are very important to the people of Asia because these songs are usually about things which are important to them (love, life, work and values).

Dances are important because they tell us about the history of a certain group of people. They also tell us more about what is important to that group of people.

- C. 1. The correct answer is **(a)**. The Indonesian orchestra is called **Gamelan**.
2. The correct answer is **(b)**. The **Koto of East Asia and the Sitar of South Asia** are both string instruments.
3. The correct answer is **(b)**. Many songs in Asia use **love** as a subject. Love is a very popular subject in the songs that people around Asia love to listen to.

D. You could have identified any four of the following dances:

Tarian Lilin – Indonesia

Khon – Thailand

Renjishi – Japan

Fon Thien – Thailand

Larm See – China

Pandanggo sa Ilaw – Philippines

Salp'uri – Korea

Manipuri – South Asia

Rentak Rentak Cahaya Lilin  
– Brunei

Odissi – South Asia

Makan Sireh – Malaysia

Bharata Natyam – South Asia

Candl'abra – West Asia

Cabaret – West Asia

E. You should have checked the following dances.

4 1. The Candl'abra of West Asia.

4 2. The Fon Thien of Thailand.

\_\_\_ 3. The Larm See of China.

\_\_\_ 4. The Wira Pertiwi of Indonesia.

4 5. The Tarian Lilin of Indonesia

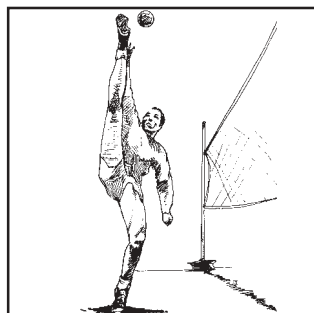
4 6. The Pandanggo sa Ilaw of the Philippines.

F.



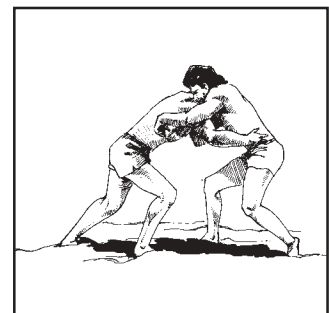
This sport is called:

**Sumo Wrestling**



This sport is called:

**Sepak Takraw**



This sport is called:

**Kirip**

## B. Lesson 1

*Let's Study and Analyze (page 8)*

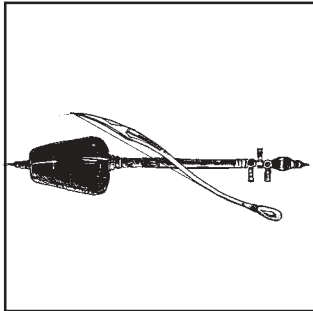
Your answers should be similar to these.

1. Robert does not have the proper attitude towards learning about the different kinds of music around Asia. Robert should always be open to learning new things.
2. If I were Robert, I would go to the festival, because it would be a good experience to learn about the cultures of the different people around Asia.
3. Robert should go to the festival because he can learn so much from listening to the different kinds of music around Asia. By being open to this learning experience, he can understand his Asian sisters and brothers more.

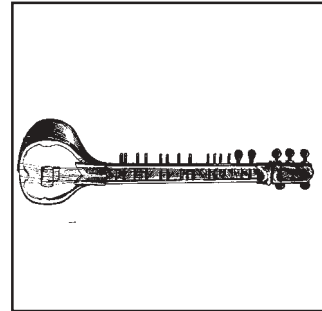
*Let's Try This (page 11)*



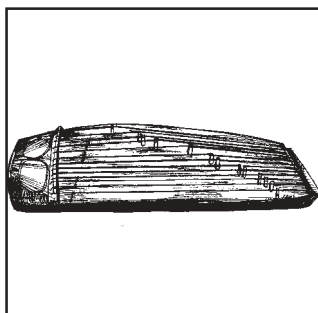
Suling Bali



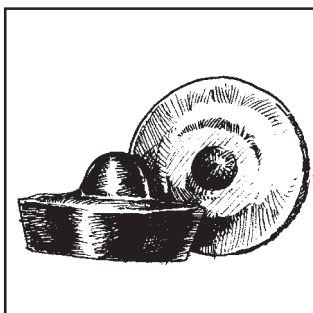
Rebab



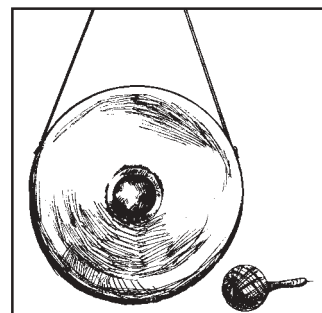
Sitar



Koto



Kulintang



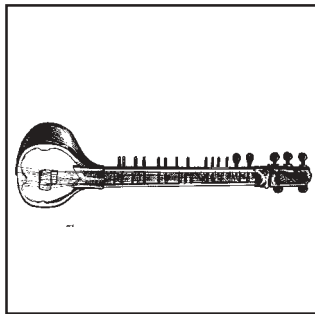
Gong Ageng

*Let's Try This (page 14)*

1. The song is telling you that it is wrong to steal. If you have stolen something, you must give it back to the owner.
2. The song is important to Filipinos because it says something about the values and beliefs of many Filipinos. The song is telling people that it is not right to take the things of other people without asking their permission.

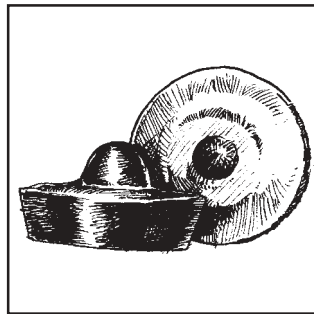
*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 16–17)*

A.



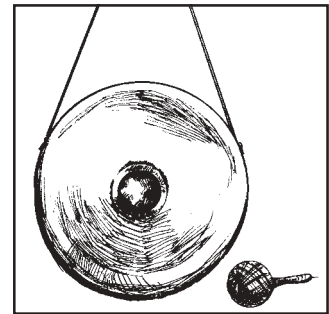
This instrument is called **Sitar**.

It comes from South Asia.



This instrument is called **Kulintang**.

It comes from Southeast Asia.



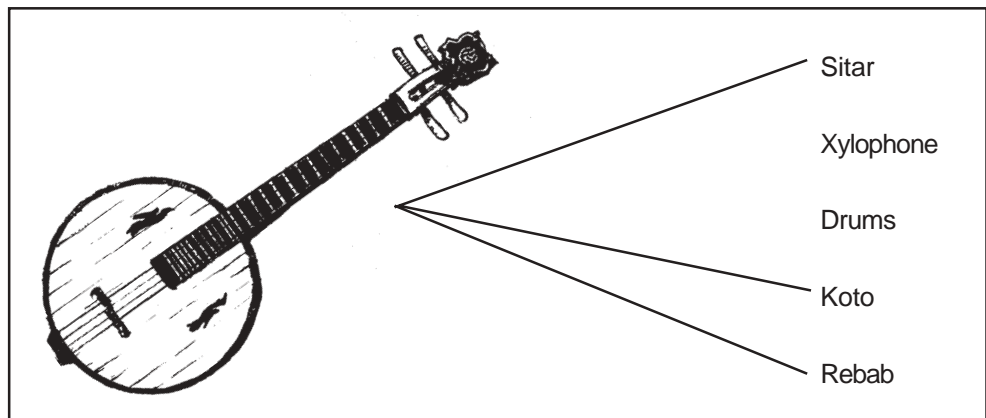
This instrument is called **Gong Ageng**.

It comes from Southeast Asia.

Your answer should be similar to this.

- B. Music and songs are very important to the people of Asia because these songs are usually about things which are important to them (love, life, work and values).

C.



D. You should have checked the following:

- 4   1. Love
- 2. The City
- 4   3. Work
- 4   4. Praising their God
- 5. School

## C. Lesson 2

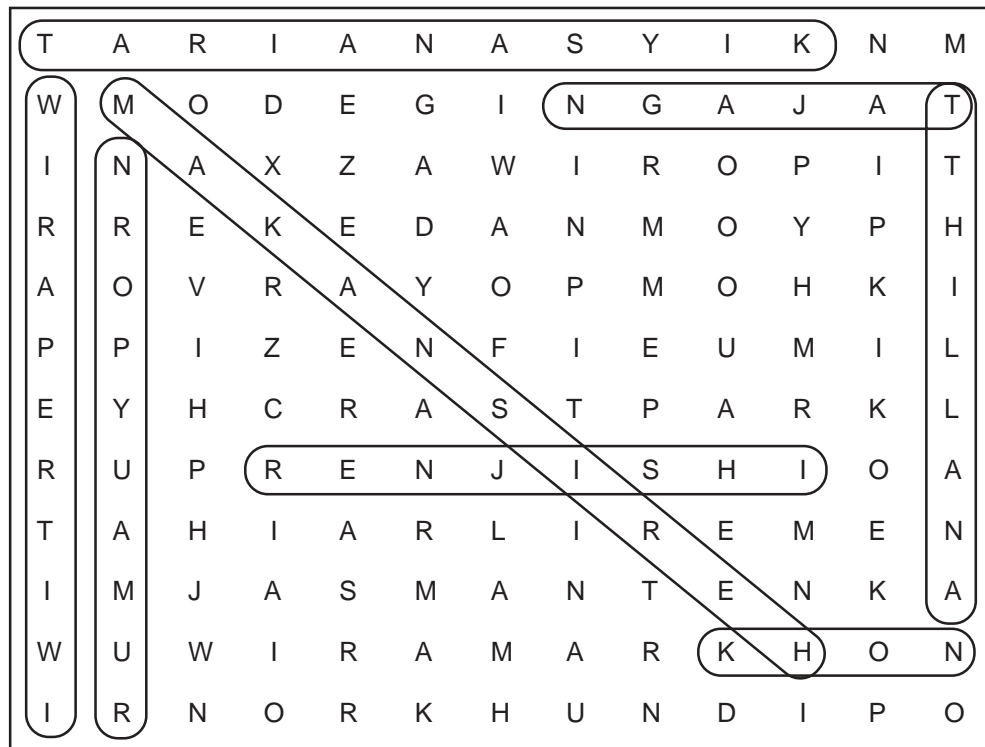
*Let's Study and Analyze (pages 21–22)*

Your answers should be similar to these.

1. The villagers created the Lion Dance to honor the lions who saved them from the invaders.
2. They created that dance so that they could always remember how the lions helped them.
3. The Lion Dance is important because it reminds us of how grateful we should be to those who help us no matter who they are. The lions helped the villagers, so in memory of them, the lion dance became a regular dance presentation during gatherings. The dance expresses something that is important to all of us. It tells us that we should be grateful and express our thanks to those who help us.
4. I would say something like this: “The Lion Dance is very important because it brings back in the people’s memory a special event that happened a long time ago. It helps people remember the day when the lions saved the lives of the villagers from the invaders. The dance must be performed through the years as part of the culture and historical legacy of the village.”



*Let's Try This (page 26)*



*Let's Try This (page 27)*

1. The dance is called Tarian Asyik.
2. The dance is called Wira Pertiwi.
3. They are all performed using candles.

*Let's Try This (page 30)*

1. Some dances that bring good luck or drive away bad luck are the Larm See of China and the Salp'uri of Korea.
2. The Renjishi is a dance from Japan.
3. The Renjishi is about a young lion who is being disciplined by his father.

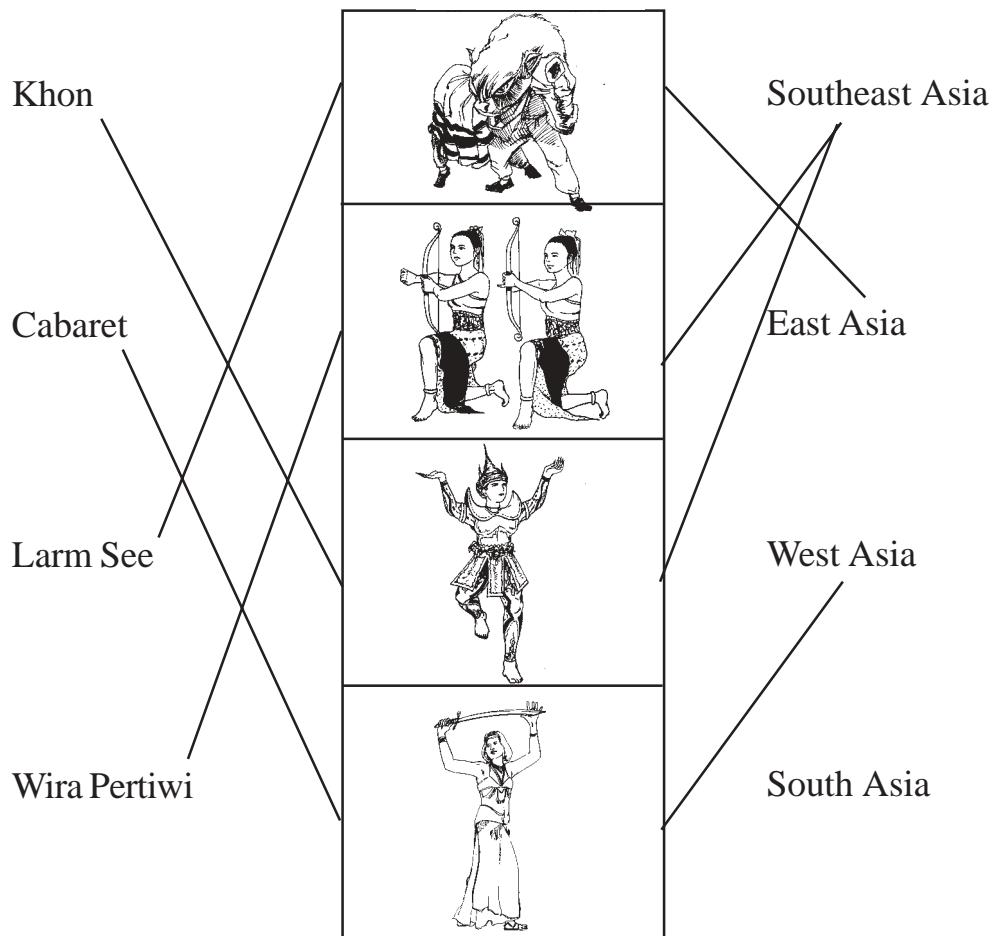
*Let's Try This (page 34)*

1. The candl'abra is a dance that is similar to the Pandanggo sa Ilaw in the Philippines and the Tarian Lilin in Indonesia because it is also performed using candles.
2. Two dances that express thanksgiving to God are the Manpuri and the Bharata Natyam. You could have also answered the Kuchipudi and the Odissi.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 34–36)*

- A.
1. Yes. There are many similarities between the different dances around Asia. There are dances that use candles or swords. There are also dances that are performed as a way of praising God.
  2. Three dances that are similar are the following:
    - Tarian Lilin of Indonesia
    - Fon Thien of Thailand
    - Candl'abra from West Asia
  3. All these dances are similar because they are performed with candles.

B.

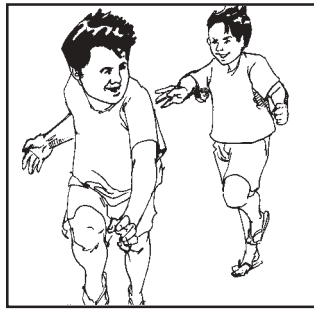


C. Your answers should be similar to these.

1. The statement does not give a good explanation of why dancing is important to the different people of Asia.
2. Dances are important because they tell us about the history of a certain group of people. They also tell us more about what is important to that group of people.

## D. Lesson 3

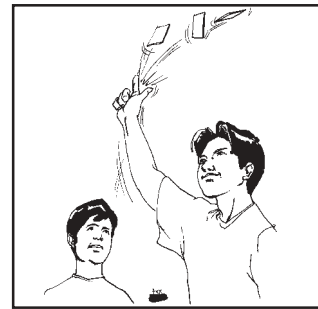
*Let's Try This (page 38)*



Habulan



Trumpong



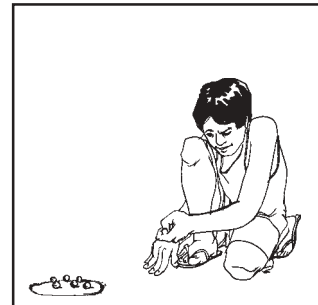
Tex



Basketball



Wrestling



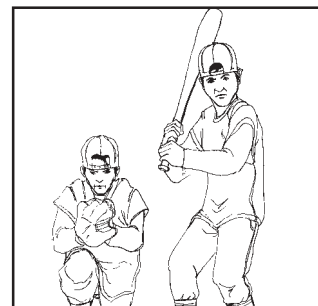
Holi



Sipa



Chinese Garter



Baseball

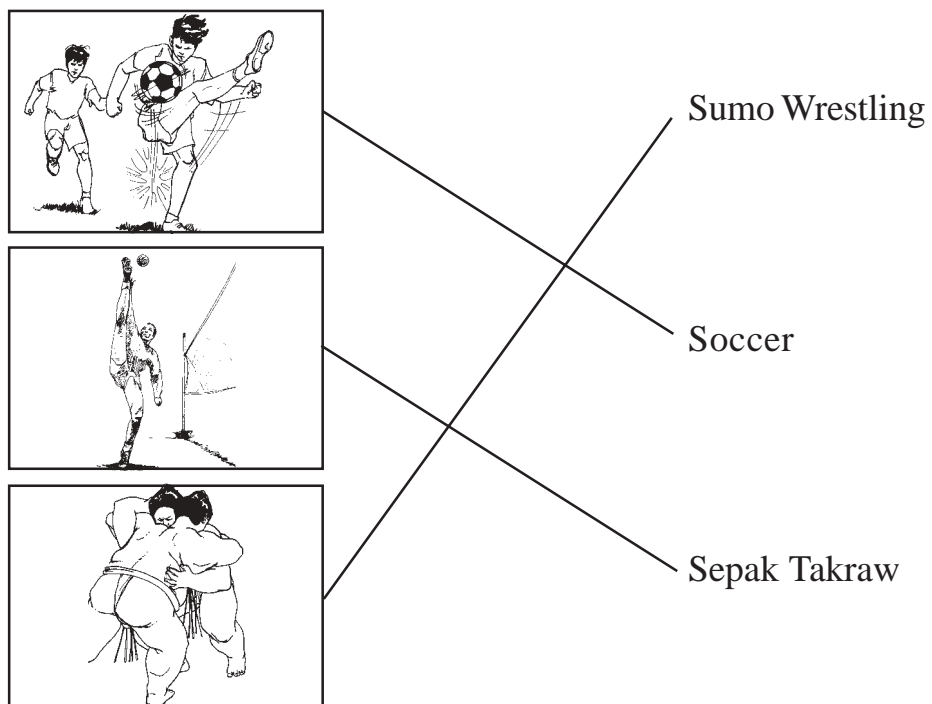
*Let's Try This (pages 40–41)*

1. Sports and games can help you by keeping you physically fit and mentally alert. When you play sports, you are more energetic and less lazy, so you can do more.
2. Playing sports and games is important because of the following:
  - ◆ it strengthens the body
  - ◆ it makes the mind more alert because of the improved flow of oxygen
  - ◆ it develops teamwork and teaches people to work together to achieve a goal.

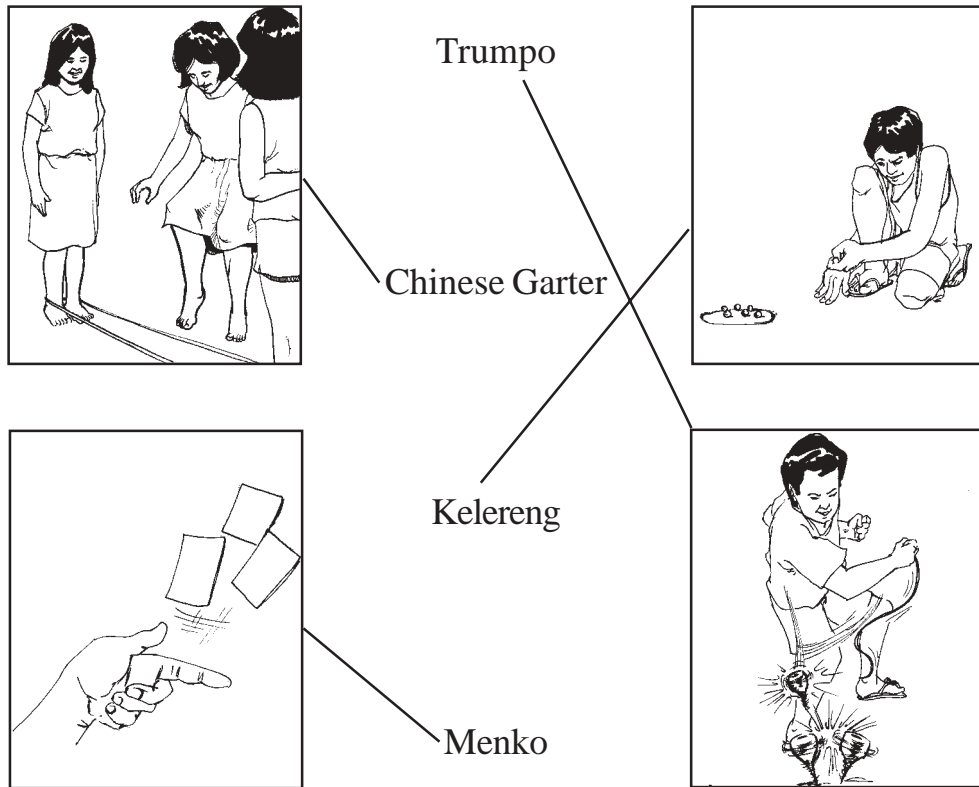
*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 44–46)*

- A.
1. Playing sports and games strengthen people's bodies.
  2. Sports make the mind more alert because of better flow of oxygen.
  3. Games develop teamwork and teach people to work together to achieve a goal.

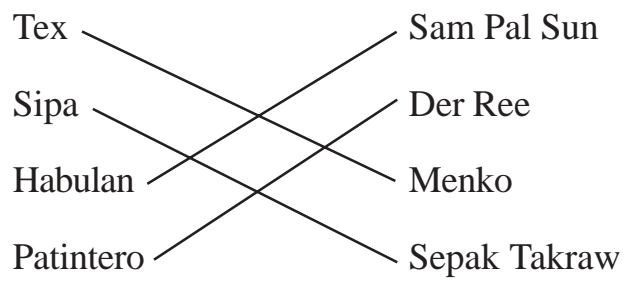
B.



C.



D.



## E. What Have You Learned? (pages 47–50)

A. You should have checked the following:

\_\_\_ Sitar

4 Gong Ageng

4 Trompong

\_\_\_ Koto

\_\_\_ Kulintang

4 Rebab

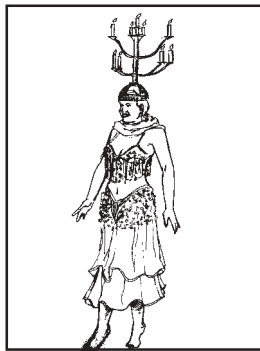
4 Suling Bali

4 Kendang Gending

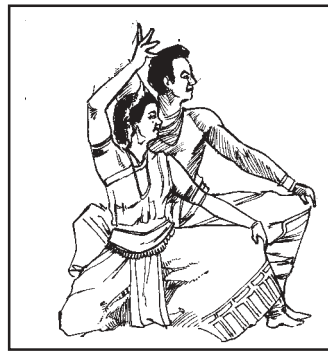
\_\_\_ Ruan

\_\_\_ Guitar

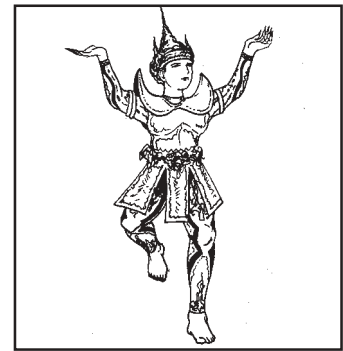
B.



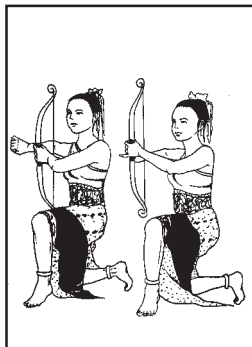
Candl'abra



Kuchipudi



Khon



Wira Pertiwi



Larm See



Renjishi

C. Three popular subjects of the different songs in Asia are the following:

1. Love
2. Work
3. Praising God

D. You could have answered the following:

- ◆ Tarian Lilin of Indonesia and Candi'abra of West Asia
- ◆ Rentak Rentak Cahaya Lilin of Brunei and Pandanggo sa Ilaw of the Philippines

All these dances are performed using candles.

You could have also answered the following:

- ◆ Larm See of China and Salp'uri of Korea

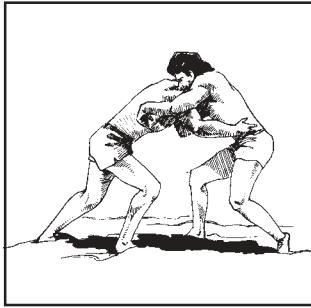
Both of these dances are performed to bring good luck or to drive away bad luck.

Your answers should be similar to these.

- E.
1. Music and songs are very important to the people of Asia because these songs are usually about things which are important to them (love, life, work and values).
  2. The traditional dances around Asia are important because they tell us about the history of a certain group of people. They also tell us more about what is important to that group of people.
  3. Playing sports and games is important because of the following:
    - ◆ it strengthens the body
    - ◆ it makes the mind more alert because of better flow of oxygen.
    - ◆ it develops teamwork and teaches people to work together to achieve a common goal.



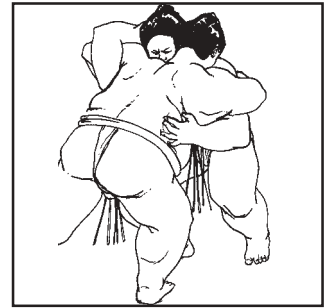
F.



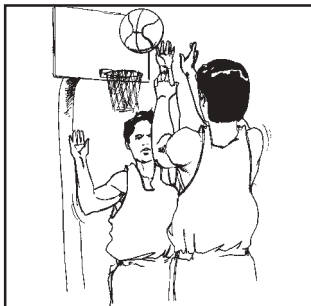
Kirip



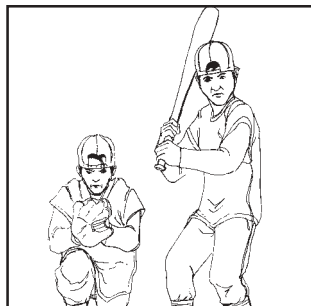
Trumpo



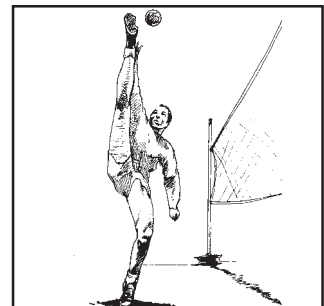
Wrestling



Basketball



Baseball



Sepak Takraw



## Glossary

**Cabaret or Belly Dance** A dance originating in West Asia where the dancer gracefully moves her hips and arms

**Candl'abra** A dance from West Asia where the dancers balance candle holders with several candles on their heads

**Der Ree** A native game of Thailand similar to the Philippine game of *patintero*

**Gamelan** Asian orchestra composed of native instruments such as, trompong, rebab and others

**Khon** Native dance of Thailand depicting the story of how good wins over evil

**Menko** Japanese game similar to the Philippine game of *tex*

**Ngajat** Malaysia dance performed by warriors who have won a battle

**Renjishi** Japanese dance that tells the story of a lion who is being disciplined by its father

**Salp'uri** Korean dance that is performed to keep away bad fortune

**Sam Pal Sun** Korean game similar to the Philippine game of *habulan*

**Sepak Takraw** Malaysian game similar to the Philippine game of *sipa*

**Sumo** A very sacred sport in Japan, which is their own version of wrestling

**Tarian Asyik** Indonesian dance that tells the story of a queen who became sad when she lost her pet bird

**Tarian Lilin** Indonesian candle dance

**Tarian Makan Sireh** Malaysian dance performed to welcome guests to a certain place

**Wira Pertiwi** Indonesian warrior dance performed by women



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