

8

Lesson Exemplar for TLE

Quarter 3

Lesson

7

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
NOT FOR SALE

Lesson Exemplar for TLE Grade 8
Quarter 3: Lesson 7 (Week 7)
SY/TP 2025-2026

This material is intended exclusively for the use of teachers participating in the pilot implementation of the MATATAG K to 10 Curriculum during the School Year 2025-2026. It aims to assist in delivering the curriculum content, standards, and lesson competencies. Any unauthorized reproduction, distribution, modification, or utilization of this material beyond the designated scope is strictly prohibited and may result in appropriate legal actions and disciplinary measures.

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

Development Team	
Writer:	Kayce Maye Michelle D. Casas, MTTE (Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology)
Validators:	Vanessa B. Zabala, MiSDS, MAEd (Mindanao State University-Iligan Institute of Technology) Floralinda E. Alfaro, PhD (Maria Clara High School)
Management Team	
Philippine Normal University Research Institute for Teacher Quality SiMERR National Research Centre	

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

TLE/ QUARTER 3/ GRADE 8**I. CURRICULUM CONTENT, STANDARDS, AND LESSON COMPETENCIES**

A. Content Standards	The learners demonstrate an understanding of the principles in making handicrafts
B. Performance Standards	The learners apply principles in making handicrafts following safety precautions
C. Learning Competencies and Objectives	<p>Learning Competency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify Supplies and Materials Used for Making Handicrafts <p>Learning Objectives</p> <p>At the end of the lesson, the students are expected to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify appropriate supplies and their functions.2. Classify handicraft materials according to the source.3. Propose solutions to possible problems related to the selection of supplies and materials.4. Appreciate the importance of choosing the right supplies and materials for making crafts
D. Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supplies and Materials Used for Making Handicrafts<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ craft materials
E. Integration	<p>SDG 4: Quality Education: Learning about handicraft supplies and materials can contribute to quality education by providing students with practical knowledge and skills for various contexts.</p> <p>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth: Understanding handicraft supplies and materials can support economic growth by fostering entrepreneurship and small business development within the handicraft industry.</p>

II. LEARNING RESOURCES


Arribas, L. (2009). Handicrafts: A compendium. Unpublished manuscript.

Arribas, L. (1995). Technology and Home Economics Series: Related Crafts. Quezon City: Phoenix Publishing House, Inc.

Belen, H. (1952). Philippine creative handicrafts. Manila: McCullough Printing Company.

Reandelar-Bantang, J. (2019). LM Handicraft. Department of Education.

III. TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCEDURE		NOTES TO TEACHERS
A. Activating Prior Knowledge	<p>DAY 1</p> <p>1. Short Review Have you ever wondered what the stuff is made of? Or what handicraft materials could be?</p> <p>Considering the various types of handicrafts we have learned about in the previous lesson; how do you think the choice of supplies and materials differs between them? Let us ponder this as we explore supplies and materials in handicrafts.</p> <p>2. Feedback (Optional)</p>	<p>Show different pictures of the different types of handicrafts in the previous lesson. While doing this, ask the students questions to connect the past lesson to the current one.</p>
B. Establishing Lesson Purpose	<p>1. Lesson Purpose Start with an icebreaker question related to handicrafts to spark interest and get participants thinking about the topic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "What's your favorite handmade item or craft project you've ever seen or made?" • "Have you ever tried any handicraft activities? If so, which ones and what did you enjoy about them?" <p>Conduct a brief brainstorming session where students can freely share their thoughts on the materials commonly used in handicrafts. Encourage them to think broadly and list as many materials as possible. Write down their responses on a whiteboard.</p> <p>2. Unlocking Content Area Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhesive- A substance used to bond materials together, such as glue, tape, or adhesive sprays, essential for various crafting techniques. • Appliqué - a handicraft made by applying design, fabric, or ornament to another surface, a needlework technique where a fabric is sewn or attached to another fabric. • Embellishments - Decorative elements or enhancements added to crafts to enhance their appearance, such as beads, sequins, ribbons, or appliqués. • Materials - the raw substances that form the basis of the final product. • Supplies - supplies are the tools and consumables used during the crafting process. 	<p>Inform students that you will review the common supplies and materials they know as you continue the discussion.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles - Refers to woven or knitted fabrics made from natural or synthetic fibers, commonly used in sewing and other fabric-based crafts. 	
C. Developing and Deepening Understanding	<p>SUB-TOPIC 1: Supplies and Materials Used for Making Handicrafts</p> <p>1. Explicitation</p> <p>Handicraft making is all about creativity and skill. People use their hands and imagination to create beautiful things. It covers various activities, from sewing and knitting to sculpting and painting. Some supplies and materials are needed to learn the techniques in handicraft making.</p> <p>When we talk about "supplies," we refer to the tools and equipment needed to work on a craft. These can include things like scissors, paintbrushes, needles, and glue. Supplies are like the helpers that make the crafting process easier and more efficient.</p> <p>On the other hand, "materials" are the actual substances or substances that are used to create the finished product. For example, if someone is making a fabric tote bag, the materials would be fabric, thread, and embellishments like buttons or ribbons. If they are sculpting, the materials would be the clay or wood they work with.</p> <p>Together, supplies and materials are the building blocks of handicrafts. They allow artists to turn their ideas into reality, whether a cozy knitted scarf, a beautifully painted picture frame, or a unique piece of pottery. By combining different supplies and materials, artists can explore new techniques, experiment with textures and colors, and create one-of-a-kind works of art that reflect their individual style and creativity.</p>  <p>Image from Pxhere</p>	<p>As you continue the discussion, conduct a hands-on demonstration showcasing a few supplies and materials commonly used in handicrafts. Show how each tool is used and demonstrate techniques for working with different materials. Encourage students to observe closely and ask questions during the demonstration.</p>

Some of the most common supplies and their uses are listed as follows according to their classification:

Measuring tools

These are tools to measure length and weight using an English or metric system of measurement.

Rules – a general term for tools measuring length using English and metric system of measurement such as:

Tape measure – a length of thin, flexible material marked with linear measurement markings; primarily used fabric for handicrafts.

Meter stick – a rule that is one meter long in centimeters and millimeters.

Pull-push rule – a rule to measure objects from one meter to 50 meters long.

Calipers – an instrument for more accurate measuring of diameter/dimensions (internal or external); this looks like two hinged legs (some curved) used to measure thickness and distances.

Lining tools

These tools are used for marking lines to aid in cutting materials or to indicate boundaries.

Pencil – a writing instrument with a graphite core that can be erased.

Tailor's chalk – a talc-based chalk used in fabrics.

Marking gauges - are used for marking a depth on wood.

Marking knife – used to draw a line for the saw or chisel.

Driving tools

These are tools that are meant to deliver blows to an object for installation or joining materials together.

Claw hammer – used to drive and pull-out nails, usually made from high-quality steel.

Small hammer – used for driving small pins, nails, or screws, and for breaking shells.

Mallet – a wooden hammer, usually made of hardwood and commonly used for driving a wood chisel.

Screwdriver – a tool used to drive screws in wood or in metal.

Cutting tools

Scissors- these tools are used for cutting fabrics and threads.

Tin snips – or tin shears, are used to cut tin and other soft sheet metals.

Jack Plane – a general-purpose bench plane is to smoothen the surface of bamboo.

Rasp file – a tool used to cut away or smoothen irregularities in designs or sharp edges left by a saw.

Bolo – a long single-edge knife used to cut bamboo and similar materials.

Spokeshave – a small transverse plane with end handles used to clean curved edges of wood or bamboo.

Toothed-Cutting Tools

Crosscut saw – a handsaw with teeth looking like a series of knife points and is used to cut across the grain.

Coping saw – intended for cutting curved shapes on thin pieces of wood; can be used to cut exterior curves of bamboo strips.

Dovetail saw – this has a straight handle like that of a chisel used to cut bamboo into thin strips.

Fastening tools

Any type of tool to facilitate joining or fastening materials together. In case fasteners are used, fastening tools are used to put in place fastener components.

Wrench – a tool used to tighten or loose nuts, bolts, or pipes.

Soldering iron—usually an electrically powered tool with a metal edge that is heated to melt soldering copper or lead.

Finishing tools

Whetstone – stone used for sharpening the edge of cutting tools.

Sandpaper – a paper glued with grits, usually ground silica, flint quartz, or emery, used to smoothen the rough corners and edges; manufactured in various grades with numbers like double zero for the finest and three for the coarsest(Belen, 1952).

Other Tools

Long nose pliers – used for cutting and bending wires; used for pinching, clipping, and holding some parts while assembling.

Adhesives - Various types, such as craft glue, glue sticks, and super glue are used to adhere materials together.

Decorative Elements - enhance the visual appeal and convey specific themes or styles through added embellishments.

Ribbons and bows - Decorative elements for embellishing crafts.

Beads and Sequins- For jewelry making, embellishing textiles, and adding sparkle to crafts.

Buttons- These are used as functional closures or decorative accents.

Fabric scraps- Small leftover pieces of fabric, useful for patchwork, appliqué, and other fabric-based crafts.

Yarn and embroidery floss- Strands of fiber used for knitting, crocheting, weaving, and embroidery projects.

Decorative papers- Various types like cardstock, construction paper, and tissue paper for papercrafts.

Painting and Coloring supplies - Including acrylic paints, watercolors, and oil paints to add color to projects.

These supplies are just a starting point, as the specific materials needed will depend on the type of handicraft being pursued. It is acknowledged that tools and equipment help achieve quality craftsmanship and expedite work. In her book *Compendium of Handcrafts* (2009), Arribas illustrated how supplies can help. She gave as an example the task of gluing materials together that may not require any other tool except for a brush or stick to spread glue. However, better adhesion may be obtained if the materials to be joined are clamped together. Similarly, a woven piece of fabric may be done using pieces of cardboard, a needle, and soft yarn, but the same project can be done for a shorter period using an inkle loom.

There is no doubt that tools and equipment are helpful. However, optimizing their use depends on appropriate care, diligent practice, and safety consciousness, so keep these things in mind. Additionally, crafters may use specialized tools and materials based on their individual preferences and techniques. There is no doubt that tools and

equipment are helpful. However, optimizing their use depends on appropriate care, diligent practice, and safety consciousness, so keep these things in mind. Additionally, crafters may use specialized tools and materials based on their individual preferences and techniques.

Craft Materials

Materials are considered first as one of the three basic elements since any project starts with the available resources. More importantly, the technique/s used in the handicraft is/are dictated by the type of material. Hence, after deciding to do a handicraft project, you start by surveying the community. A handicraft project, primarily used for an entrepreneurial venture, will be cost-efficient, and acquisition will become easier if the materials are abundant within the locality. Thus, most handicraft products that we see use local and indigenous materials.

Philippine handicraft materials may be classified according to their sources, namely, plants, animals, inorganic materials, and man-made materials (Arribas, 2009). The following are some of the names of handicraft materials specified according to the source, particularly for plants and some animal sources, and the part where these are taken.

Some Specific Sources of Handicraft Materials (Arribas, 2009; Belen, 1952)

SOURCE		NAME OF MATERIAL	
A. <u>Plants</u>			
Wood	Acacia Apitong <u>Batikuling</u> Guijo	<u>Kamagong</u> Lauan Lanete Molave	Narra Pine Tree <u>Tangile</u> <u>Yakal</u>
Bark	Acacia <u>Balite</u>	<u>Balitagtag</u> Gogo	<u>Siogon</u> <u>Tabgon</u>
Stalks/Poles/Stems	Bamboo Corn	Rattan Sugar Cane	<u>Talahib</u> Tambo
Straws	Cogon	Grass	Rice
Stem-Twining Non-Twining	Amlong <u>Jagnaya (Fern)</u>	<u>Huag</u> <u>Kilog (fern)</u>	Nito (fern) <u>Locdo (fern)</u>
Sedges	agas <u>alinog</u>	<u>balanggog</u> <u>tikiw</u>	<u>tikug</u>

	Fibers			Rafia (Buri)
	Leaves	Piña	Maguey	Kapok
	Seeds	Coir	Cotton	Papaya
	Stalks	Abaca	Banana	
	Petiole	Buntal (Buri)	Sasa (Coconut)	
	<u>Sheath</u>	<u>Guinit (Coconut, Cabonegro)</u>	Bamboo	Palms
	Bast (Bark)	<u>Banlot</u>	Jute	Ramie
	Leaf Strips	<u>Anahaw</u> Buri	Nipa	Pandan
	Leaf Midribs	Buri	Coconut	Nipa
	Stalk Strips	Lupis (Abaca, Banana)	<u>Banban</u>	Bamboo
	Roots	Balete	Moras	Vetiver
	B. <u>Animals</u>			
	Silkworm Cocoon	Silk		
	Sheep, Camel, Goats	Wool		
	Horses, Pigs	Hair		
	Cow, Carabao	Bones	Hides (Leather)	Hoofs
	Snakes, Fish	Spines	Scales	
	Snakes, Lizards, Eels, Frogs, Chickens	Skin		
	Rabbits	Fur		
	Seashells, Eggs	Shells		

C. Inorganic Materials

Metals	Aluminum Brass Chrome	Copper Gold Iron Nickel	Peeler Silver Tin
Clay	Earthenware	Stoneware	Porcelain
Plaster of Paris			
Asbestos			
Stone	Adobe Coral	Jade Marble	

D. Man-Made or Synthetic Materials

Glass	Paper
-------	-------

Plastics (Thermosetting, Thermoplastic)

In most cases, natural materials (e.g., those from plants and animals) are gathered when fully matured. A few exemptions would be “buri and anahaw leaves which are gathered while the leaves are still white and closed” (Arribas, 2009). All these materials require preparation before they are ready for use, and some techniques are explained more in the lesson on Handicraft Techniques. The list of materials provided is a representative sample, with more specific materials for each handicraft. You will learn more about them if you proceed to specialize in handicrafts.

DAY 2

2. Worked Example: Graphic Organizer

Use a graphic organizer to classify the supplies and materials in handicrafts. You can create your own as long as you include all major classifications and enumerate the tools under each classification.

Each group will receive a manila paper to write down their synthesis or drawing. After discussion, the output will be presented by the reporter in class.

	<p>3. Lesson Activity: Crafting Connections</p> <p>The class will be divided into small groups. Select a facilitator, secretary, and reporter within your group. Your task as a group is to discuss and analyze the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> From your graphic organizer activity, write the uses and functions of handicraft supplies and materials you have written. Give the Importance of using supplies and materials in handicraft production. Problems that might be encountered while using the supplies and materials. Possible solutions to identified problems. <p>DAY 3</p> <p>Advertisement Act</p> <p>The class will be divided into small groups. Each group will select one type of handicraft from the discussion they are interested in researching and promoting.</p> <p>(For additional learning enrichment, see Worksheet #1 for students to accomplish.)</p>	
D. Making Generalizations	<p>1. Learners' Takeaways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What did you learn from your group's discussion about the uses and functions of handicraft supplies and materials? In what ways did this activity deepen your understanding of handicraft production? How might you apply this knowledge in future projects? <p>2. Reflection on Learning:</p> <p>Have the students complete the following sentences:</p> <p>I understand that _____.</p> <p>I realize that _____.</p> <p>I need to learn more about _____.</p>	Ask your students these questions after they finish the crafting connections activity.

IV. EVALUATING LEARNING: FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT AND TEACHER'S REFLECTION

NOTES TO TEACHERS

A. Evaluating Learning	DAY 4 1. Formative Assessment Instructions: Match each crafting material or tool listed on the left with its corresponding description or category on the right.			Answer key: 1. G 2. H 3. I 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. E 8. F 9. D 10. J																				
	<table><thead><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1. Tape measure</td><td>A. Used for cutting fabrics and threads</td></tr><tr><td>2. Tailor’s chalk</td><td>B. Instrument for more accurate measuring of diameter/dimensions</td></tr><tr><td>3. Claw hammer</td><td>C. Handsaw with teeth for cutting across the grain</td></tr><tr><td>4. Calipers</td><td>D. Decorative element from pineapple leaves</td></tr><tr><td>5. Scissors</td><td>E. Tool for tightening or loosening nuts, bolts, or pipes</td></tr><tr><td>6. Crosscut saw</td><td>F. Stone used for sharpening the edge of cutting tools</td></tr><tr><td>7. Wrench</td><td>G.Length of thin, flexible material marked with linear-measurement markings</td></tr><tr><td>8. Whetstone</td><td>H. Talc-based chalk used in fabrics</td></tr><tr><td>9. Piña</td><td>I. Tool for driving and pulling out nails</td></tr><tr><td>10. Silk</td><td>J. Fine, soft, lustrous fiber produced by silkworms</td></tr></tbody></table> 2. Homework (Optional)				A	B	1. Tape measure	A. Used for cutting fabrics and threads	2. Tailor’s chalk	B. Instrument for more accurate measuring of diameter/dimensions	3. Claw hammer	C. Handsaw with teeth for cutting across the grain	4. Calipers	D. Decorative element from pineapple leaves	5. Scissors	E. Tool for tightening or loosening nuts, bolts, or pipes	6. Crosscut saw	F. Stone used for sharpening the edge of cutting tools	7. Wrench	G.Length of thin, flexible material marked with linear-measurement markings	8. Whetstone	H. Talc-based chalk used in fabrics	9. Piña	I. Tool for driving and pulling out nails
A	B																							
1. Tape measure	A. Used for cutting fabrics and threads																							
2. Tailor’s chalk	B. Instrument for more accurate measuring of diameter/dimensions																							
3. Claw hammer	C. Handsaw with teeth for cutting across the grain																							
4. Calipers	D. Decorative element from pineapple leaves																							
5. Scissors	E. Tool for tightening or loosening nuts, bolts, or pipes																							
6. Crosscut saw	F. Stone used for sharpening the edge of cutting tools																							
7. Wrench	G.Length of thin, flexible material marked with linear-measurement markings																							
8. Whetstone	H. Talc-based chalk used in fabrics																							
9. Piña	I. Tool for driving and pulling out nails																							
10. Silk	J. Fine, soft, lustrous fiber produced by silkworms																							
B. Teacher’s Remarks	Note observations on any of the following areas:	Effective Practices	Problems Encountered	The teacher may take note of some observations related to the effective practices and problems encountered after utilizing the different strategies,																				
	strategies explored.																							

	materials used			materials used, learner engagement and other related stuff. Teachers may also suggest ways to improve the different activities explored/ lesson exemplar.
	learner engagement/ interaction			
	others			
C. Teacher's Reflection	<p><i>Reflection guide or prompt can be on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>principles behind the teaching</u> What principles and beliefs informed my lesson? Why did I teach the lesson the way I did? ▪ <u>students</u> What roles did my students play in my lesson? What did my students learn? How did they learn? ▪ <u>ways forward</u> What could I have done differently? What can I explore in the next lesson? 			Teacher's reflection in every lesson conducted/ facilitated is essential and necessary to improve practice. You may also consider this as an input for the LAC/Collab sessions.