LEARNING MATERIAL

(ENGLISH)
GRADE 5

(Quarter 2)
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WEEK 1: Identifying Main Idea

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen to your teacher as he or she reads the selection on how to make longganisa. Pick out the signal words you will hear.

How to Make Longganisa

_Longganisa_ is a popular Filipino breakfast sausage traditionally made from ground pork, although chicken and beef can also be used. Its origin is associated with Portuguese _linguica_ and Spanish _chorizo_, with variations found throughout Mexico and Latin America. In Cabanatuan City, you will find varieties of _longganisa_ with unique blend of native spices and seasonings. There are two broad categories of longganisa favorites: _derecado_ (garlicky) and _hamonado_ (sweet).

**Ingredients:**

This recipe yields 20-24 sausages.

- 1/4 cup dark soy sauce
- 1/3 cup white vinegar
- 5 garlic cloves, crushed
- 3 tablespoons crushed, dried bay (laurel) leaves
- 2 teaspoons paprika
- 3 tablespoons brown sugar
- 1-1/2 tablespoons salt
- 1 teaspoon white or black pepper
- 2 lbs. lean ground pork
- 1/2 to 1 lb. pork fat, cubed
- sausage casing
- 1/2 to 1 cup water
- 2 tablespoons cooking oil
**Method 1: Preparing the Meat Mixture**

First, put the soy sauce, vinegar, garlic, bay leaves, paprika, brown sugar, salt and pepper in a bowl. Next, stir the ingredients together until the brown sugar is dissolved. After that, add the ground pork and pork fat to the bowl, and mix well. Lastly, refrigerate for at least two hours or overnight. This will allow the meat to firm and the flavors to blend well before forming the sausages.

**Method 2: Forming Sausages Using Casing**

First, prepare the casing. Store-bought casing usually will come packaged in brine or salt. Thoroughly rinse the casing in lukewarm water to remove traces of the salt. If the casing is too long to work with easily, cut off a manageable length.

Next, ease the casing onto the nozzle of a funnel, leaving 2 inches then tie a double knot at this end. After that, scoop the meat mixture, a small amount at a time, into the funnel and gently pack into the casing. When it's filled, remove the funnel and tie a double knot at the end of the rope of sausage.

To create small, individual sausages, pinch the rope at even intervals. At each interval, twist the rope several times. You can also use cooking twine to tie the ends.

Using a toothpick or fork, gently prick a few holes into the skin of each sausage. This will help prevent the sausages from bursting while cooking later.

Finally, dry the sausages in the refrigerator before cooking or freezing.

*Source: http://www.wikihow.com/Make-Longganisa*
List down the signal words used in the selection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continuation Signals</th>
<th>Sequence Signals</th>
<th>Comparison-Contrast Signals</th>
<th>Conclusion Signals</th>
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</table>

**KEEP IN MIND**

Writers, as well as speakers, want their readers and listeners to go where they lead them. They do this by means of using signal words which are like signposts on the road that guide the traveler. **Transitions or signal words** are words and phrases that show the connection between ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANSITIONS OR SIGNAL WORDS</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continuation Signals</td>
<td>and, moreover, furthermore, in addition, another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Signals</td>
<td>first, second, third, next, then, before, after, later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparison-Contrast Signals</td>
<td>analogous to, like, better, however, different from, although</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusion Signals</td>
<td>in conclusion, as a result, therefore, last of all, finally, consequently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the following illustrations to provide accurate instructions on how to make longganisa.

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Read the paragraph below then answer the questions that follow.

Do you know how to wash plates? Read the directions that follow.

First, remove the extra food from the plates. Next, put the plates, spoons, forks, and glasses together. Rinse them once and soap them, beginning with the glasses, plates, and spoons and forks. Rinse the glasses and drain them on the drain board. Then, rinse the plates well, followed by the spoons and forks. Drain them on the dish drain. When dry, keep them in the dish rack.
Questions to answer:
1. What is the first thing to do with the dirty plates?
2. What is done next?
3. What is the next step to take?
4. What step follows?
5. What is done next?
6. What is done last?
7. This time, tell the steps in washing plates.

Think of a game you can play inside the classroom. Present this game to the class. Make sure your directions are clear and specific. Did the game go as planned? Did you see the importance of giving clear directions? How can you give clear directions?

**KEEP IN MIND**

Accurate instructions or directions are useful in telling you how to make something, like how to cook rice and how to get from one place to another. To follow directions, you must have steps to take in the proper order.

**READING COMPREHENSION**

Read the paragraph and analyze the diagram below.

The proper eating of soup is rather difficult. One must avoid a gurgling sound. The spoon must be held at the proper distance. Carrying it to the mouth without spilling is an accomplishment. Then, of course, the lips must be wiped with a napkin.
Read the paragraphs. Tick the correct topic or subject of each one from the given choices.

1. Almost everyone listens to weather reports and forecasts. The weather affects everyone. Farmers and fishermen depend on weather information to warn them of possible typhoons. Airplane pilots and ship captains need updates on weather conditions to keep them well informed so as to avoid and prevent the possible hazards typhoons may bring.

   - Airplanes and typhoons
   - The importance of weather information
   - Why people talk about weather conditions

2. It is necessary that proper care should be the first thing to remember when cleaning the ears. Use cotton buds when removing ear wax from the ear. Never use hair pins or any pointed object for cleaning. When too much wax is present, it should be gently removed preferably by irrigating the ear canal. For this purpose, it is best to use a warm bowl of soapy water and soft rubber bulb syringe. Fill the syringe and gently insert the tip into the ear canal. Carefully squeeze the syringe holding another bowl under the ear to catch the excess water. Repeat until the wax is removed.

   - Proper way of using cotton buds
   - How to remove ear wax through ear irrigation
   - How to protect the ears

3. When we eat, residue of our food remains in the mouth and lodges in the teeth. This causes bacteria to multiply and they become a source of infection in the mouth, eventually causing rotting of teeth. Bacteria and food residue form plaque, calculus and tartar on the teeth, especially near its junction with the gums. Oral hygiene is the best way to prevent diseases of the mouth and its resultant complications. Gums are the supporting structures that anchor teeth within the bone. Thus, healthy gums and teeth are essential for good hygiene.

   - Causes of tooth decay
   - Diseases of the mouth
   - Importance of good oral hygiene
4. Vitamins are essential to the body. Vitamin A helps keep the skin smooth and soft. When it is absent, the skin becomes thick and rough. Another important vitamin is thiamine or Vitamin B1. Many people who complain of being tired and irritable are actually suffering from lack of thiamine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Vitamin A and Vitamin B1</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Why vitamins are essential to the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to keep the skin smooth and soft</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

5. Agahan or almusal is the native Tagalog term for ‘breakfast’. And rice being one of the leading staple foods in the Philippines is generally present in every meal, especially during agahan. The most common and easiest preparation for rice is to cook it through steaming. Leftover rice or lamig from the night before is usually served as sinangag. Commonly prepared during the rainy season, hot champorado is perfect when accompanied with tuyo or daing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leading staple foods in the Philippines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delicious rice recipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filipino breakfast</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Read each of the paragraphs then fill the diagram below each.

1. Good health habits are always of service. They keep the body in good health condition. They ward off diseases. With their aid, the person becomes energetic and sound in the body.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Main Idea</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detail</td>
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<td>Detail</td>
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<td>Detail</td>
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</table>
2. Our blood tells many stories about the health of our body. When it is put under the microscope, we can tell whether the blood contains sufficient red and white cells. We can see whether any deadly disease germs are present. The pressure of the blood also indicates the general health. When the pressure is either too high or too low, it is a sign of danger. Doctors can judge our health from the condition of our blood.

Main Idea

Detail

Detail

Detail

3. It pays to be kind to animals. They are helpless and in many cases hungry. In gratitude, they will return double love. They become true friends.

Main Idea

Detail

Detail

Detail

4. Some plants can protect themselves from people and animals. Roses protect themselves by the thorns in their stems. Some plants have a bad smell that keeps children and animals away from them. Other plants have fine hair that makes those who touch them itchy.

Main Idea

Detail

Detail

Detail
5. We saw the big fire and rode towards it. The boys could hardly wait until we arrived there. The heat was terrific. The smoke blinded our eyes. Hundreds of soot-covered men were pumping streams of water into the fire.

In groups of four, conduct a dialog about Moms and Dads similar to the one shown.

Heidilyn: My mother waits for me by the gate.
Adrian: By the school’s main gate, waits my mother.
Franklin: Where does your mother wait for you?
Cyrus: Sometimes she waits for me near the door.

Read the sentences. Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice. Look at the position of the subject and the verb. Then, write whether each is in the natural or inverted order after each sentence.

1. Around the corner is my favorite store. __________
2. The mysterious sound was heard over the radio. __________
3. Hanging in that wall were the paintings done by Ferdie. __________
4. Never have I seen so many pairs of shoes. __________
5. Standing over there is my cousin. __________
Identify the subject of these inverted sentences, and then underline the correct verb for each subject.

1. There (goes, go) the horse now.
2. Written on the notebook (was, were) his report.
3. Opening the door, (is, are) my sister Rosie.
4. Here (lies, lie) the cats under this sofa.
5. Up in the sky (flies, fly) the kite father made.

These sentences are in the natural order. Rewrite them in inverted order in your notebook. Be sure to use the correct verb.

1. The school principal is here.
2. Abigail is erasing the writings on the blackboard for the teacher.
3. The new tables and cabinets are over there.
4. The teams are here now.
5. My favorite is this one.

Write your answers to these questions in inverted order.
1. What are posted in your bulletin board?
2. What is inside your backpack?
3. On what floor of the building is the principal’s office?
4. What are sold in the school canteen?
5. Where are the toilets?

**KEEP IN MIND**

When the subject of a sentence comes before the verb, the sentence is in natural order.

When the verb or part of the verb comes before the subject, the sentence is in inverted order. Most questions are in inverted order. So are sentences that begin with here is, here are, there is, or there are. Writers sometimes use inverted order to create an effect or to change the emphasis in a sentence.
You have learned how a topic, main idea, key sentence, and supporting details help present ideas in a paragraph smoothly. Now, follow these steps:

Think of something you would like to write about. 
What three big ideas would you like to talk about? 
Conduct a research to substantiate these ideas.

When you put these together, this is how they will look:

**TITLE** can come from the topic

**I.** Main idea runs through paragraph 1  
Supporting details support main idea I  
Supporting details key sentence is found here

**II.** Main idea runs through paragraph 2  
Supporting details support main idea II  
Supporting details key sentence is found here

**III.** Main idea runs through paragraph 3  
Supporting details support main idea III  
Supporting details key sentence is found here

After outlining your ideas, you can now put them together in a composition.

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Grade 5 Quarter 2 Learner’s Materials
Television can influence its viewers what to think about many things. Recall how the following are shown on TV. In groups of four, write the adjectives about them inside each TV.

**teenagers**

________________

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**movie actors**

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**politicians**

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**mothers**

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**Stereotyping** is generalizing a group of individuals based on their race, religion, culture, belief, etc. It may be a public belief and may or may not be an accurate reality and is different from one’s point of view.

**Point of view** is based on what has been observed – seen, heard or experienced. It is one’s standpoint, perspective, and opinion.

A **propaganda**, on the other hand, are ideas or pieces of information which are intentionally spread to the public to either help or harm a person, an institution, organization, etc.
REFERENCES


http://www.filipinofoodonline.co.uk/filipino-breakfast

http://www.wikihow.com/Make-Longganisa

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WEEK 2: Giving Precise Information

Have you ever encountered a beggar asking for some help? How did you treat him or her? Let’s find out how to treat others properly. Listen to your teacher as he or she reads the selection.

The Journey of “Bakét-awán-sapínná”
By Frances G. Catabas, T-I, Macatbong ES

The day was hot and dreary. The pebbles on the ground were hot to step on. Shades were out of sight except for the anonymous shadow that walks behind untiringly. The ponds were dry and the frogs were tired to croak. The clouds above seemed scared of the scorching sun that keeps on smiling at the hills. The journey was long and wearisome but the poor soul had to bear everything until she reaches her destination.

“Ouch! That hurts… Please, don’t stone me! Yes, I’m a stranger here but I’m not going to do anything bad.’’

“We don’t believe you! You’d better go back where you’re from.”

“But I don’t know where my home is. I’m but an old woman who knows nothing about the past.”

“Oh! You’re fooling us! In that age you know nothing about the past? How come?! Beggars like you are parasites that keep on begging for food and money, right?”

“Please, have pity on me. I’m hungry. I’ve been walking for a week and have not eaten anything yet.”

“We’re really sorry but there’s nothing we can do to help you with your miserable situation. We’re busy people here. We don’t spare time to someone we don’t know. Please go away now! You! Bakét-awán-sapínná!”

The old woman continued on her journey. Thanks God! There was a guava tree along the road. The poor old woman started to pick some fruits. She sat down and ate some to alleviate the hunger pangs that she’d been enduring for almost a week. Still, she could not remember anything even her name.

“Kokak! Kokak! Kokak!” the frogs are starting to croak.
The old woman stood up and looked into the sky. The sun started to befriend the clouds and began to slumber behind them.

The wind started to blow. A roaring sound was heard and sparks of lights flashed in the sky.

“Where shall I go? It’s drizzling and later on, the rain will fall. I’ll get wet, bedraggled like a kitten. I don’t have other clothes to wear. Poor thing!”

Despite of the rain, the old woman walked and walked and walked until she reached Barangay Macatbong, a village near a river.

“Finally, I’m here. How I wish the people here are kind.”

“Apo Bakét, naggappuanyó? Apay nabásbasákayó? Umaykáy’dítóy ta ikkánkayó ti lúpotyó.” (Grandmother, where have you been? You’re wet. Come here and I’ll give you some clothes.)

“Thank you básang. You’re such a kind girl. You know, I’ve been travelling on foot for almost a week now. Finally, someone like you accepted a poor old woman who knows nothing about the past.”

“Ah! You’ve got amnesia. You don’t remember anything?”

“Yes, and I don’t even know my name.”

“Wait for a while. I’ll just get some clothes for you.”

“Thanks a lot! Diós ti agngína. Now I know my name. I don’t remember it but I know it now?”

“You’re some kind of a joker, huh!? Then, what’s your name Ápong (Grandmother)?”

“Siak ni Bakét-addá-sappinnán. (I’m Baket-adda-sapinnan) Ouch! My foot aches.”

“Let me look at it. You’ve got some callouses and there’s a gangrene too. I’ll call mánong to treat it. He’s a medical student.”

The girl called her brother and told him that an old woman needs his help.

“Mánong, will you not mind sparing some time for an old woman who needs medical attention? She’s sitting there in the living room. She needs our
help. She’s skinny. She’s hungry and tired. Her feet has callouses. She also has gangrene.”

“Okey, get me some betadine solution s, cotton balls, gauze bandage, bandage scissors, curve Kelly forceps, and thermometer because I need to take her body temperature.

The girl helped his brother in preparing the medical kit needed.

“Ápong we’re here. Have we kept you waiting long?”

“Not at all, básang.”

“Ápong, he’s my brother. He’ll treat your callouses and gangrenes. But before that, he needs to take your body temperature.”

The girl and his brother treated the old woman carefully and with due respect. The old woman was again very thankful that once again, another kind-hearted individual is willing to offer his help for a poor old woman like her.

“God is good all the time” she said with a smile...

**ATTITUDE**

*Answer the following questions.*

1. What was the name of the old woman in the story? Was it her real name?
2. How did the people treat her at first? Were they polite in dealing with her?
3. What can you say about the young girl and his brother in the story? Were they polite and tactful in dealing with the old woman?
4. If you were the young girl in the story, would you do the same? Why?
5. In your own ways, what simple things will you do to show politeness and tactfulness in dealing with strangers?
Below are science-related words. Give their connotative meanings.

1. inquisitive - ____________________________________________
2. skinny - ________________________________________________
3. parasite - ________________________________________________
4. immature - ________________________________________________
5. retarded - ________________________________________________

Use a dictionary to determine the denotation of the highlighted words in the following sentences.

1. Shades were out of sight except for the **anonymous** shadow that walks behind untiringly.
2. The clouds above seemed scared of the **scorching** sun that keeps on smiling at the hills.
3. The sun started to befriend the clouds and began to **slumber** behind them.
4. She sat down and ate some fruits to **alleviate** the hunger pangs that she had been enduring for almost a week.
5. The old woman looked like a **bedraggled** kitten looking for a shelter.

**Connotation** refers to a meaning that is implied by a word apart from the thing which it describes explicitly. Words carry cultural and emotional associations or meanings in addition to their literal meanings or **denotations**.

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

Your teacher will read the informational texts. Listen carefully and identify the type of each text he or she will read. Informational text types are already given in the box below. Just choose your answer.

- newspaper article
- diary/journal
- magazine article
- advertisement
- recipe
- film review
- historical recount
- restaurant review
1. MANILA, Philippines - SM Prime Holdings Inc. opens its SM City Cabanatuan today (Oct. 9), bringing its total mall network to 53. SM Cabanatuan expands the company’s total retail space in the Philippines to 76.76 million square meters. It is SM Prime’s the second mall within Nueva Ecija after SM Megacenter Cabanatuan.

“The opening of SM City Cabanatuan is SM Prime’s commitment to be part of the growth of the province. The opening of new malls is timely given the expected higher growth in overall consumption in the fourth quarter.

The economy’s sustained GDP growth in the past five years is now spreading to the provinces and we at SM Prime will continue to expand in these provinces that are enjoying high growth, like in Cabanatuan City, where we see significant development and huge unserved demand for shopping experiences,” SM Prime President Hans T. Sy said.

About 90 percent of the lease space had been awarded already. It is estimated to serve over 270,000 residents.

Anchor tenants include The SM STORE, SM Supermarket, Ace Hardware, SM Appliance Center, Watson’s, The Body Shop, Surplus Shop and UNIQLO.

The four-level mall also includes two Sky Gardens namely, the Garden Park, which provides covered shelter; and the Roof Park located at the fourth level.

2. This is an excellent restaurant with comfortable seating and upscale ambience. The wine is very good. The meat is exquisite. The side dishes and salad were also delicious. The truffles were overlooked and the large bone meal pata was somewhat unique. The site was clean and the attendants were courteous and helpful.

3. Love going out? Don’t let city dirt dull your skin! Show off your flawless glow with Palmolive Naturals Flawless Clean and leave your skin clean and looking glowing like Heart’s. You can feel it!

4. Last weekend we put on our annual drama club play. It was a great success, but it was also hard work. We began planning two months ago. First, we selected the play. Next, a director was chosen. After that, we began casting the play. The next step was to find people to design and make the costumes and sets. All this while, we were rehearsing. Finally, two weeks ago, we held a dress rehearsal, and, at last, we felt we were ready for opening night. Because of all our hard work and careful preparations, the play was a big hit.
5. Ultimately what makes this film excellent is that it tells a story. And this story is centered on Wendy, and the boy of her dreams: Peter Pan. Except he cannot be the man of her dreams, and that is truly tragic. Captain Hook is the opposite: a man who cannot be young. A man who is "old, alone, and done-for" according to Pan. We end up exploring Wendy's psyche throughout the film, and it is almost perfectly achieved.

**KEEP IN MIND**

**Informational text** or **factual text** provides information about a particular topic or issue. Its primary purpose is to inform the reader about the natural or social world.

Authors of informational text employ a variety of structures to assist the reader in finding information quickly and efficiently. These might include a table of contents, an index, bold or italicized text, glossaries for specialized vocabulary, embedded definitions for specialized vocabulary, realistic illustrations of photos, captions and other labels, and graphs and charts. It is popular with skillful and non-skillful readers as it is usually topical and readers can locate a text on nearly any topic of interest. Some examples of types of informational text include the following:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT TYPES EXAMPLES OF FACTUAL TEXT FORMS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recount</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Procedure</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Exposition</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discussion</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
You have learned that the general topic of the paragraph is called **main idea**. A **key sentence** or **topic sentence** contains the main idea while the rest of the sentences that add more information about it are called the **supporting details**.

Read the paragraph below. Encircle the key sentence and underline the supporting details.

Astronauts face many problems in space caused by weightlessness. One of these problems is floating around the cabin. To solve this problem, astronauts wear shoes that are coated with a special adhesive. This adhesive sticks to the floor of the cabin. Serving food is another problem. It won't stay put on the table! Experts solved this problem by putting food and drinks in pouches and tubes. It only needs to be mixed with water. Weightlessness also causes problems when an astronaut tries to work. The simple task of turning a wrench or a doorknob can be difficult. Since there is no gravity to keep him down, when he exerts a force in one direction, the opposite force may flip him over completely. To solve this problem, he must be very careful about how much force he uses to do these simple tasks. Here on earth, life is much simpler, thanks to gravity.

Think of an interesting topic in Science. Write it in the center and write precise information about it inside the box. Then talk about it with your classmates.
After having a discussion with your classmates, create an article about your chosen topic using informational or factual texts. Use the space provided for your article.

**Group 1: News article**
**Group 2: Advertisement**
**Group 3: Conversation**
**Group 4: Observation**

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**STUDY STRATEGY**

**RESEARCH**

A card catalog is a complete, alphabetically arranged set of cards on which are listed all the books in the library. Important information about a book are contained in each card. The cards are usually classified in sets: title, author, subject.

If one knows how to use the card catalog, it will be easy for him to locate books in the library.

There are different kinds of card catalogs:

1. **Author catalog** which is arranged according to the author/writer/editor’s names of the entries.
2. **Title catalog** which is arranged according to the article of entries.
3. **Dictionary catalog** which contains all entries such as the name of the author, title, subject, and series.
Read and answer the questions below.
1. What can help you to locate books in the library easily and quickly?
2. How are the cards arranged?
3. Where are the cards filed?
4. Why is a card catalog important?
5. If you want a book on a special subject such as boxing, what kind of card will you use?

GRAMMAR

Choose the appropriate verb for the following sentences:
1. A string on my favorite electric guitar (is, are) out of tune.
2. Days during summer (seem, seems) to pass very quickly.
3. All stars, just like our sun, (has, have) a system of planets.
4. Alvin's stamp and coin collections, as well as his art gallery (was, were) saved from the flood.
5. My brother Ryan, along with Jeffrey and Christian, (has, have) forgotten to drink the milk.
6. Those who drive to work always (complain, complains) about the heavy traffic.
7. The light from the new solar lamps (brighten, brightens) the sidewalk.
8. Mike, along with his friend Eric, often (help, helps) out at the bakery on weekends.
9. The moon, not the stars, (are, is) visible on a night like this.
10. A carpenter, together with an electrician and a painter, (are, is) working on the new wing of the hospital.

VIEWING

You’ve learned that stereotyping is generalizing a group of individuals based on their race, belief, religion, culture, etc. Give your point of view on a certain event by means of giving your own opinion based on what you have seen, heard, or experienced. A propaganda is one’s belief that is intentionally spread to the public to persuade them to either help or harm a person, an institution, organization, etc.

Have you heard of the government’s newest propaganda? You can surf the internet or read the newspaper. In your own words, write what you have learned.
References


http://www.manythings.org/voa/animals/6072.html

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Week 3: Defining Informational Text-Types

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listen to the audio selection your teacher will play on the DVD/CD player. Take note of how the three speakers, Lisa, Ana and Bong speak about how it is to be responsible in eating rice.

SELECTION

Being “Rice-ponsible”
By: Rachelle V. Villamar, MT – I, Lazaro Francisco ES

Lisa, Ana and Bong recently went on a field trip to the Philippine Rice Research Institute in Muñoz, Nueva Ecija. As they were walking to class, they cannot help but talk about what they learned in that institution.

ANA: Everybody is telling me that white rice is bad. I don’t want to eat white rice ever again! From now on, I will only eat brown rice!

BONG: White rice cannot be bad for you. People in Okinawa, Japan live up to more than a hundred years, and those people eat a lot of white rice. If they have the highest life expectancy in the world, then that means, white rice is definitely good for you.

ANA: Really? If they live up to that old, then white rice it is for me! No more self-sacrifices to brown rice!

LISA: I don’t remember them telling us not to eat white rice, or it being bad for our health. According to the Philippine Rice Research Institute employee who gave us the tour, eating brown rice is more beneficial than eating white rice. It is shown here in their poster. They call it being “rice-ponsible”. It states that one should not waste rice, and if possible, eat brown rice instead.

ANA: Oh, alright. Then that means I will be more responsible if I eat brown rice. Be “rice-ponsible”, be responsible. Eat brown rice. That is what I will eat today.

BONG: The only reason they want you to eat only brown rice is because they want to have a hold on rice production. See, if Filipinos would eat the brown rice they are advertising, then we would not have to buy grains from other countries, but only from them. That means, they will
have the monopoly on brown rice and can increase its price whenever they want to.

ANA: Oh, no! If that is the case, then I shall revert to white rice again!

LISA: That is not true. PRRI is not a profit organization. They only want us to be aware of the benefits of brown rice over white. Like brown rice has more micronutrients like magnesium, phosphorus and potassium over white rice. It also has a lower glycemic index than white rice, meaning it is broken down by the body slower, and causes a lower insulin response.

ANA: Then I think brown rice is better. Or not?

BONG: I don’t care what you say, but millions of Asians eat white rice. That means white rice is the best rice for us.

ANA: So what now?

LISA: Just be responsible in eating rice, Ana. You, too, Bong. Being “rice-ponsible” means getting all that you can only eat.

ATTITUDE

Analyze the information you have heard and viewed from the audio-visual selection and answer the following questions about what you have watched.

1. Where had Lisa, Ana and Bong been? What problem were they discussing about?
   Answer: ______________________________________________________

2. What did Bong tell Ana about white rice? How did he justify his statement?
   Answer: ______________________________________________________

3. What did Lisa reply to Bong’s comment? How did she know about it?
   Answer: ______________________________________________________

4. How will you describe Ana’s reactions to Lisa and Bong? What can you tell about her character?
   Answer: ______________________________________________________

5. What is being “rice-ponsible”?
   Answer: ______________________________________________________
When in conversation with others, be tactful and show politeness at all times. However, one should also be aware of another person’s way of telling things – not everything one hears is truthful. One should be vigilant in conversations and discern which are facts and opinions, which has a basis or which is said to mislead.

Your teacher will play the selection, Being “Rice-ponsible” again, this time as an audio-visual selection. Be ready to take note of the main characters’ motives in giving out their statements. Comprehension questions will be given at the end of the viewing.

(The teacher plays the audio-visual selection, Being “Rice-ponsible” on the DVD/CD player in video format.)

Discussion Questions

1. What do you think is the motive of each character when giving his or her statements about eating rice?
   - Bong: ________________________________________________________
   - Lisa: _________________________________________________________
   - Ana: _________________________________________________________

2. How does each characters’ statement make you feel?
   - Bong: _______________________________________________________
   - Lisa: _______________________________________________________
   - Ana: _______________________________________________________

Group Activity

Have your class into five groups. You may use the groupings your teacher had previously assigned you. Your teacher will give you a character dossier, where you will play the role of a detective agency giving background characterization to each of the characters in
the selection. Report to class the findings you and your classmates have made after the activity.

(Cut along the dotted lines of the dossier and paste it in a cartolina. Be ready to report to class when the activity is over.)

INFORMATIONAL TEXT

- TYPE: Propaganda Stereotype

Point-of-View

REFERENCES FOR STATEMENT IN CONVERSATION:

Unknown

Known (specify):__________________________

_____________________

__________________

__________________

NAME: Bong

OCCUPATION: Pupil

OFFENSE: Informational Text-Type

Misdemeanor

INFORMATIONAL TEXT-TYPE:

☐ Propaganda ☐ Stereotype

☐ Point-of-View

REFERENCES FOR STATEMENT IN CONVERSATION:

☐ Unknown ☐ Known (specify):

What are Bong’s statements regarding white rice?

1. _________________________________________

2. _________________________________________

What are his reasons for saying so?

1. _________________________________________

2. _________________________________________

What can you say about Bong’s informational text-type? _________________________________________

__________________________________________

________________________

________________________
(Cut along the dotted lines of the dossier and paste it in a cartolina. Be ready to report to class when the activity is over.)

NAME: Ana
OCCUPATION: Pupil
OFFENSE:
Informational
Text-Type
Misdemeanor

INFORMATIONAL TEXT-TYPE:
☐ Propaganda ☐ Stereotype
☐ Point-of-View

REFERENCES FOR STATEMENT IN CONVERSATION:
☐ Unknown ☐ Known (specify):____________________

THUMBNAIL
What are Ana’s statements regarding eating rice?
1. ______________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________

Why does she react this way?
1. ______________________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________________

If you were Ana, how will you change her ways?
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
INFORMATIONAL TEXT TYPE:

- Propaganda
- Stereotype
- Point-of-View
- Unknown
- Known (specify): ____________________

REFERENCES FOR STATEMENT IN CONVERSATION:

What are Lisa’s statements regarding eating rice?
1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________

What are her reasons for saying so?
1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________

What can you say about Lisa’s informational text-type? __________________________________________

Here is a glossary. Read the following words listed in it and keep in mind important concepts and facts which could help you later in the next activity.

**point of view**
the angle of considering things, which shows us the opinion, or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation. It is a reflection of the opinion an individual from real life or fiction can have.

**propaganda**
the spreading of rumors, false or correct information, or an idea in order to influence the opinion of the society. It may advance an idea or bring into disrepute an opposite idea. In literature, writers use propaganda as a literary technique to manipulate the public opinion for or against one idea or another. Generally, propaganda is a technique for convincing people, misleading in nature and promotes a viewpoint or a political cause.

**stereotype**
a character who is so ordinary or unoriginal that the character seems like an over-simplified representation of a type, gender, class, religious group, or occupation. This character typically appears with a conventional attribute or attitude.

What words can you use to describe the characters’ informative text-type in the selection? Drawing from the glossary above, write ideas in the concept hive that would define the word in the central hexagon. Then, cut out pictures from the images below and paste them on the blank hexagons to support your answers.
A **glossary** is an alphabetical list of terms or words found in or relating to a specific subject, text or dialect, and is often with explanation. It is a brief dictionary.

The following words will be found in the next selection. Read them out loud, first with the whole class, then take turns reading it out loud with your groups. After reading them with your group mates, find a partner and take turns reading it to each other.
Read the following selection in silence. Take note of how the words showcased in Oral Reading Fluency had been used here. Are the words used in denotation or with connotation?

Rice, Rice Baby!
By Rachelle V. Villamar, MT – I, Lazaro Francisco ES

Nueva Ecija being part of Central Luzon’s wide plains is synonymous to rice and its production. In fact, it is here in Science City of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija where we can find the Philippine Rice Research Institute (PRRI), an agency that undertakes research and development on rice farming, varieties and hybrids. Still, amidst its expanding
urbanization, the local government unit and its subjects cannot help but lend acres of land areas for agricultural commodities for eating, and rice consumption in particular comprises a huge and essential part of our daily activities. And with rice as the primary component of our meals and a staple in the Filipino diet, let us discuss about two rice varieties – the brown and white rice.

The rice that is usually served in our plates is actually the seed of the grass family, Gramineae, under the genus Oryza. Oryza sativa is the most commonly domesticated and cultivated species, especially here in Cabanatuan, where hectares of space is reserved for its sowing.

Typically grown in rice paddies, a Cabanatueño’s favorite meal companion is the white rice, steamed, boiled or fried and usually paired or topped with meat or vegetable dishes. However, recent trends and diet fads had brought the rise of another rice variety – the brown rice.

Armed with scientific studies, nutritionists argue that brown rice is healthier than white rice in that it had because of the nutrients that had been removed from the latter. Essentially, brown rice is just white rice that had retained its hull and germ. White rice then is brown rice which had undergone milling, taking away its bran and most of its germ. It is in the germ where most of the vital nutrients can be found.

The side hull and bran provides the “natural wholeness” in brown rice as it is rich in micronutrients such as proteins, thiamine, calcium, magnesium, fiber and potassium. Brown rice also has a higher glycemic index than white rice. The lower the glycemic index is, the easier it is for the body to digest it and for insulin to kick in. So brown rice keeps you feeling full for longer periods of time, making you eat less of it. Therefore, brown rice is better for people on a diet and for those who are suffering with diabetes.

The trouble with brown rice is its appearance and flavor. The color of white rice makes it appeal more to the senses, making it more palatable and delicious. However, since most of its nutrients had been stripped during its refining process, most aggressive business men market it fortified with synthetic nutrients. Thus, our body absorbs chemical nutrients instead, making brown rice the more natural alternative.

But no matter which rice variety you eat, the PRRI recommends that we be “rice-ponsible” in eating our rice. Being “rice-ponsible” is getting only the exact amount of rice you can eat so that no grains gets wasted.
**DENOTATION** is the literal or primary meaning of a word, in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the word suggests.

**Connotation** is an idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning.

**Group Activity**

Using the same groupings your teacher had previously assigned of you, cut out pieces of cartolina and write the words found in Oral Reading Fluency. Paste them on another cartolina or manila paper with their corresponding meanings. Then use them in sentences and classify their use under the headings **DENOTATION** or **CONNOTATION**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referring especially to a group of organisms sharing common characteristics</th>
<th>To invigorate but with chemical materials, which should strengthen but alters the body’s natural wholeness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Made by chemical synthesis, especially to imitate a natural product</td>
<td>The reproductive part of a grain that grows into a plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available as another possibility, choice or option</td>
<td>Offspring of two plants or animals of different species or varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A main or important element of something, especially of a diet</td>
<td>To experience or be subjected to something bad or unpleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultivate for food</td>
<td>Absolutely necessary or important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove impurities or unwanted elements from, typically as part of an industrial process</td>
<td>Substance/s found in plants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is the purpose of the following text-types below? Is it to classify? Or is it to describe? Write your answer on the box provided.

1. There are two types of rice that are part of the “rice-ponsible” campaign lately, the brown and white rice.
2. Rice typically grown in the plains of Cabanatuan are from the species of Oryza sativa.
3. Rice can be steamed, boiled or fried.
4. Brown rice is just white rice with its hull and germ intact.
5. White rice has undergone milling processes to create its whiteness.
6. Meat or vegetable dishes go best with rice.
7. Brown rice has more nutrients than white rice.
8. White rice looks good to eat. Brown rice contains more goodness in every grain.
9. Brown rice has more nutrients to offer. However, white rice has more flavour.
10. Rice is grown in water-flooded paddies.

After discussing about the benefits of white and brown rice, Lisa and Ana went straight to their classroom where they were given a new task by their English teacher. They were tasked to compose clear and coherent sentences that make use of irregular nouns and their corresponding verbs. Here is a sample of irregular nouns. You may use other irregular nouns other than the ones listed here. Can you help them out? Write sentences using irregular nouns with its corresponding verb.
Using the following data from the given infographics, construct questions to check your understanding of the facts presented. Exchange questions with your seatmate and answer each other’s questions based on the given information.

- Nueva Ecija produces 942,613 metric tons of rice every year with the province consuming 30% of it.
- If each Filipino would consume brown rice for 36 meals a year, white rice importation would be reduced by 50,000 tons per year.
- Studies show that polishing brown rice to obtain white rice removes the following:
  - 15% of proteins
  - 68% of niacin
  - 70% of riboflavin
  - 75% of phosphorous
  - 80% of thiamine
  - 90% of calcium
By using the given infographics, draw your own conclusion of possible cause and effect relationships. You can make at least three to four paragraphs with cause and effect relationship based on the infographics above.

**REFERENCES**


Prepared by:

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Week 4 – Distinguishing Fact from Opinion

Coral Reefs – Haven of the Sea

The Philippines is blessed with abundant natural resources. With a total coastline of almost 20,000 km., it is home to the once regarded as the rarest and most expensive seashell called “conus gloriamus”. We can find 12,000 species of seashells and 448 coral species in our seas. Fish like to live in the coral reef and reproduce there. That is why a large population of fish and other marine animals are found in the coral reefs. The reef also breaks the waves that may damage the shore. Some even say that coral reefs might be the source of medicines of the future. The Tubbataha reef located in the Sulu Sea is the first national marine park in the Philippines UNESCO named it as one of the World Heritage Sites.

Coral reefs are built by millions of corals, tiny animals that attach themselves together. They are living and breathing and also get hurt. Dr. Angel Alcala who was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Government service in 1992 was so interested in coral reefs. He devoted many years of his life studying and rescuing this important creature. He found out that coral reefs are destroyed by divers who pound on them to frighten the fish into the waiting fishing nets. This practice called was later on prohibited through his advocacy. Dynamite fishing is another destructive method. When the dynamite explodes, and the fish swimming around are easily caught. This, too, was later prohibited. Using poison to catch coral reef fish is another way which destroys coral reefs. No wonder 70% of our coral reef has been destroyed.

Dr. Alcala together with his team from Siliman University experimented with artificial reefs made of rubber tires. They found out that a type of coral grew on the tires together with some molluscs and that it would take only 4 to 5 months before harvesting is done. However, after more experiments, Dr. Alcala found out that concrete is better to use an artificial reef than rubber tires because they carry pollutants that can harm people.

No one is too young or too old to rescue the coral reefs and the sea. How can you help protect the sea?

ATTITUDE

Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What can you find in the coral reefs?
2. Why are coral reefs important?
3. How are coral reefs destroyed?
4. What could have started Dr. Alcala’s love for the sea?
5. How did Dr. Alcala rebuild the coral reef?
6. What can you suggest instead of rubber tires?
A. Read the sentences taken in the selection where the words in italics are seen. Look for the meaning of those words and answer the following questions and explain your answer.

1. Does the fisherman with an abundant catch go home empty-handed?
___________________________________________________________________________

2. Is the coastline near the sea?
___________________________________________________________________________

3. What word means the same as prohibited?
___________________________________________________________________________

4. When something is your advocacy, do you put it aside?
___________________________________________________________________________

5. Are storms destructive?
___________________________________________________________________________

6. What is the difference between artificial and natural?
___________________________________________________________________________

7. Are pollutants bad for the health?
___________________________________________________________________________

B. Here are more Science-related words that are used differently. Read and answer the following:

1. In Science, crocodile means __________________________________________________
What do people mean when they call a person a crocodile?

2. The dictionary defines predator as _____________________________________________
Can a person be a predator? How?

3. Virus in Science is _________________________________________________________
Can a computer be infected by a virus?

4. Density in Science means ____________________________________________________
When people say, “Manila is so densely populated”, what do you mean?
__________________________________________________________________________

5. How does the dictionary define extinction of species?____________________________
When is a volcano considered extinct?
__________________________________________________________________________

C. Learn to read more Science-related words. After reading them, choose five uncommon words and get their dictionary meaning or denotation

amoeba  estuary  marine  predator  specimen
carnivore  evolution  migration  chromosome  osmosis
density  food web  organism  hibernation  toxin
equilibrium  hibernation  migration  hypothesis  tissue
A. Talk about the selection and the author’s point of view. Discuss your answers to the following questions with a partner.

What is the author talking about?

What does the author want me to believe?

How does the author achieve this?

What is the author’s stand on the preservation of coral reefs?

What is yours?

B. Do you take care of our natural resources? Do you make responsible acts on how to protect it? Inside the box, make a poster focusing on how to take care of our environment.

Point of view is the angle of considering things, which shows us the opinion or feelings of the individuals involved in a situation.

Be more knowledgeable about propaganda, stereotype and point of view by watching this informative video on line. Type in to your search engine http://cdn-media1.teachertube.com/mp4video604/419270.mp4 to lead you to the video.
The pupils will listen as the teacher reads the article below and decide whether the statements that follow are facts or opinions.

**BASKETBALL**

Unlike most other sports, basketball was invented, and what is more, one man, Dr. James Naismith, invented it. In 1891, Naismith was a student at the International YMCA training School at Springfield, Massachusetts. He was asked by an instructor to invent an indoor game for his fellow students. At that time there was no game in America that could be played by teams or indoor courts in the winter months.

The gymnasium used by the students had a balcony. At opposite ends of this balcony, Naismith hung a peach basket - because he could not find any suitable boxes, so the game became known as basketball.

He made up thirteen rules. Although there have been many changes since, the game today is still basically the same it was then.

To hold a basketball properly, grip it with your fingers and thumbs spread out. The ball should not touch your palms. You control it with your fingers and thumbs for passing, shooting and receiving. Catching and passing the ball are the first things you must learn. To catch properly, your arms and hands should be stretched out in front of your body about waist high. Have your fingers loose and ready, keep your eyes on the ball and relax. As you take the pass your hands and arms should be drawn slightly toward your body to lessen the possibility of fumbling the ball.

Passing the ball is the quickest way to get it up the court. It means throwing it to an unmarked teammate. It is a skill that is especially important if you are not as tall as some of the other players.
Answer the following questions.

1. Basketball was invented by Dr. James Naismith
   fact   opinion
2. Basketball is a very entertaining game.
   fact   opinion
3. To hold a basketball properly, grip with your fingers and thumbs spread out.
   fact   opinion
4. Peach baskets, which were used in early basketball, looked funny.
   fact   opinion
5. Basketball is better today than it was in 1891.
   fact   opinion
6. Basketball has changed since its beginning in 1891.
   fact   opinion
7. Points are made by shooting a ball through a basket.
   fact   opinion
8. Michael Jordan is the best basketball player of all time
   fact   opinion
9. Passing the ball is the quickest way to get it up the court.
   fact   opinion
10. You should be tall if you want to play basketball.
    fact   opinion

Read the following passages and decide whether the accompanying statements are facts or opinions. Write your answers in the blanks.

Owie and Trisha have been practicing for journalism tryouts for one month. There are three spots open in the Journalism Team at Caalibangbangan Integrated School, and six students are trying out. Of the six students trying out, two were from last year’s team.
1. Owie has been practicing for journalism tryouts for one month.
2. Owie had fun practicing for journalism tryouts.
3. There are three spots open in the squad and six students are trying out.
4. Only the most talented should be chosen as journalists.
5. Because Trisha can do a back flip, I think she will be a good journalist.

Besides agriculture and mushrooming commercial, tricycle operation is a major contributor in the growth of Cabanatuan City. Records showed that at least (number of tricycles) are plying the city streets to date.

The figure is on top of thousands more that have yet to undergo legalization process. Thus, thousands of people-operators and drivers who serve have tricycles as their cup and saucer while serving the vast daily population of students, workers, visitors and other people who do business in the city that is known to be an education and trade center.

6. Cabanatuan is the most progressive city in the country.
7. Thousands of people-operators and drivers who serve have tricycles as their cup and saucer.
8. Only those rich people can have tricycles.
9. Tricycle operation is a major contributor in the growth of Cabanatuan City.
10. Probably Cabanatuensos are the most industrious people on earth.

**FACTS** are statements that can be verified or proven true.
**OPINIONS** are statements that cannot be verified because they tell about how people feel or what they believe. An opinion expresses a belief, an idea, or a feeling.

Some signal words used to express an opinion are:

*I think...*, *Probably...*, *I believe...*, *I feel...*, *Maybe...*

**Examples:**

FACT: The basketball game is in the gym.

OPINION: I think the game was very exciting.
A. Analyze how the collective noun is used as a subject in each sentence. Then, box the correct verb that agrees with it.

1. The crew of the shop (was, were) acting as one to rescue all the passengers.
2. The crew (was, were) positioned in the different parts of the ship.
3. The family (is, are) preparing for the trip.
4. The family (is, are) watching the noon time T.V. show.
5. The group of hikers (is, are) heading towards the wrong trail.
6. The group of hikers (is, are) taking different trails to find out which is the shortest one.
7. The herd of goats (graze, grazes) in this hill.
8. The herd of goats (is, are) scattered to find a place to graze.
9. The jury (has, have) decided to convict the man.
10. The jury (is, are) undecided about the testimonies given.

B. Supply a verb to complete the following sentences.

1. The school staff _____ attending the meeting tomorrow.
2. The public _____ warned about the coming storm.
3. The team _____ running towards the different exits.
4. The class _____ distributed to the ten groups.
5. The crowd _____ excited to meet the famous ice skater.
6. The flock _____ the same food every morning.

C. This time, finish these sentences with a partner.

1. The family______________________________________________________________.
2. The group______________________________________________________________.
3. The committe__________________________________________________________.
4. The band________________________________________________________________.
5. The team________________________________________________________________.

D. In pairs, choose an activity to do. Present your work to the class using collective nouns in your sentences.

Write a news item about a famous band and read it to the class.
Compose a song about a family. Sing it to the class.

Cut pictures of persons and put them together to show a crowd. Tell a story about it.

Make a pop-up page showing a herd of cows in the field. Make a short story about it.

Write the names of all your classmates on a sheet of paper, then talk about your class.

**KEEP IN MIND**

**Collective nouns** are words that refer to a group of persons or things.

*Examples: audience, committee, herd, flock, dozen, team, class and group.*

When collective noun describes a group of persons or things seen as a whole, it requires a **singular verb**. When the collective noun describes the members of the group acting individually, the **plural verb** is used.

*Examples: The audience was amazed with the facts presented by the scientist.*

*The audience were getting up slowly to leave the theatre.*
A. Read this paragraph and underline the eight words that are misspelled. Write their correct spelling above the words.

Conservation needs the help of all people. If people start cutting down trees carelessly, we will soon have donuded forests. If those on the sea vessels throw their trass into the sea, the creatures in it will die. If factories will damp their waste into the lakes, the water in it will soon be poluted. We should all take care of our naturel resorces. They are our helth.

B. Write your own paragraphs, intentionally misspelling some words. Exchange with a partner and correct each other's works.

Correct spelling is important in a good composition. Remember that a dictionary can help you if you are confused with the spelling of the word
Collect short stories. Present one story to the class through a play let in the classroom. Let your classmates identify if the story is either a **fact** or an **opinion**. Politely remind your classmates to listen quietly and attentively to your story. Explain to them that listening when somebody is talking is an example of being respectful individual.

**REFERENCES**


http://www.filipinofoodonline.co.uk/filipino-breakfast

http://www.wikihow.com/Make-Longganisa

Prepared by:

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Week 5 – Composing Sentences

Making a Head Start! After school, it’s good to relax with a refreshing snack. Describe your favorite merienda to your classmates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your favorite snack.</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your favorite drink.</th>
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Eating is one of the favorite pastimes of Filipinos mainly because Filipinos love to cook. It’s part of the Filipino’s very rich culture. Filipino movies, most of the time, features a group of people eating. Read the essay to better understand how much Filipinos love eating.

1. Do you love to eat?
2. What kind of cuisines do you like best?
3. Do you want to learn how to cook your favorite food?

Reading every day makes you encounter various words which help you widen your vocabulary. Encountering them next time will be easier. Remember that nobody can read for you.
A Wish Dish

Filipinos love to eat. Families who can afford to eat six or more times in a day: breakfast, snacks, dinner and midnight snacks. The average family eats three times a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner. Those who are on and beyond the poverty line are lucky enough to eat one decent meal a day.

Here in the Philippines, our food is usually a combination of something sweet, sour and salty tastes. Let’s take a look at Champorado a sweet cocoa rice porridge, which can be eaten with tuyo or salty sun dried fish. Another example is dinuguan, a flavorful stew made of pig’s blood and innards, which usually tastes, sour and salty then paired with puto, a sweet, steamed rice cakes. There are also the green mangoes which are sweet but mostly sour in flavor which we dip in salt or bagoong, fish paste.

In Cabanatuan City, batutay a specialized kind of longganisa is best when paired with halubaybay, a kind of fish sauce together with fresh tomatoes.

No matter how you want to eat them, there’s still the sweet, sour and salty flavor that make them appealing to our Filipino taste.

Usually, the largest meal is breakfast and lunch. We serve a lot of food at once compared with other countries wherein they serve their food in courses.

Also, in some countries, they use chopsticks or pair their forks with knives. In the Philippines forks are paired with spoons. Sometimes, we eat with our hands especially when the food served is dry like inihaw, broiled or prito or fried. It’s called kamayan where the diner take a bite of the viand or out it on the rice pressed together with his/her fingers.

Kamayan is rarely seen in the urban areas. But there are restaurants or fast food chains that allow eating with hands. We also tend to eat with hands during nature trips, beach vacation and town fiesta because it’s when we truly enjoy eating our delicious and rich meals.
Reader’s Response:

- What is your favorite pastime? Why?
- What is your guilty pleasure? Why?

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

The underlined words have neutral connotation. Give two synonyms: one positive and the other, negative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>neutral</th>
<th>positive</th>
<th>negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The standard family eats three full meals daily</td>
<td>average</td>
<td>second-rate mediocare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A random sampling of Filipino dishes shows the variety of flavors we are fond of.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We must reduce our food intake by getting only enough serving.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can estimate your daily food consumption by observing eating habits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEP IN MIND

You have learned that connotations can be positive and negative and denotations are the exact meaning of words taken from the dictionary or what they call “dictionary definition”.

Connotations are more emotional in nature and intend to sway or get a person’s emotional reaction. Denotations give the logical assessment of an issue.
There are several ways of summarizing what you’ve just read. One of them is by using the **semantic feature analysis** table. The following symbols are used to show what you’ve learned:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>If the feature of the object that you’re trying to analyze is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>If the feature of the object that you’re trying to analyze is not present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>If you don’t know if that feature is present in that object that you’re trying to analyze.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complete the semantic feature analysis table by putting the following symbols above.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>food/dish/snack</th>
<th>sweet</th>
<th>sour</th>
<th>salty</th>
<th>bitter</th>
<th>spicy</th>
<th>bland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>tuyo</em> with tomatoes</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>dinuguan</em> and <em>puto</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kare-kare</em> with <em>bagoong</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>longanisa</em> with <em>halubaybay</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Champorado</em> with <em>tuyo</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Unripe mangoes</em> with <em>alamang</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>jjampong</em> with <em>kimchi</em></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pesto</em> with <em>chicken bits</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>tempura</em> with <em>oyster sauce</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>nachos</em> with <em>jalapeno cheese</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the table you’ve filled out, how are Filipino cuisines different from the cuisines of other countries? Share your answer to class.

When recalling events, make sure you include the important details that had happened as objectively as you can.

Fill out the time log sheet below with the things that you did yesterday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:00 – 6:00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 – 7:00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 – 8:00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 – 9:00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 10:00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00 – 11:00 am</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 – 12:00 nn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 – 1:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 – 2:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00 – 3:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 – 4:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 – 5:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 – 6:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 – 7:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 – 8:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 – 9:00 pm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**Facts** state information that can be proven, checked or backed up with evidences or studies. It can be true or not.

**Examples:**

Filipino dishes had been influenced by different cultures and were just adjusted to suit the Filipino taste. *(We can prove this by checking where the dish originated.)*

Pancit Canton is an authentic Filipino dish. *(We can prove this by checking where the dish originated.)*

**Opinions** are based on beliefs or point of view.

**Examples:**

All the people around the world love the longganisa from Cabanatuan. *(We can’t prove this and is just based on our point of view.)*

Aling Ria’s *sinampalukang manok* is the best-tasting sinampalukan in Nueva Ecija. *(We can’t prove this because each of us has our own taste for sinampalukang manok.)*

VIEWING

This coming weekend, ask your family to watch the movie, “The Good Dinosaur”. Give five facts and five opinions about the movie. Write your answers on the film reel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fact</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opinion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USE A THESAURUS TO FIND SYNONYMS OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

1. sustenance -
2. beverage -
3. viand -
4. menu -
5. starvation -

THESAURUS is a book that gives the synonyms and sometimes antonyms of words that are arranged in alphabetical order.

A. IDENTIFY A SPECIFIC PERSON, PLACE, THING OR IDEA CONNECTED TO YOUR TOWN, CITY OR PROVINCE THEN WRITE THREE OR MORE ADJECTIVES ABOUT IN THE SHAPE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a teacher</th>
<th>an event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>famous</td>
<td>a tourist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicacy</td>
<td>spot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Write adjectives that describe what you can perceive through the five senses.

Example: long buzzer sound

C. Underline the adjectives in these sentences. Write Des for descriptive, De for demonstrative and N for numeral on the blanks.

1. The eager children had a heated debate on the effects of television watching.
2. The interesting activity was held in Plaza Lucero.
3. Two lovely moderators from Caalibangbangan Integrated School were there to give clear directions.
4. Only four observers from the big crowd were allowed to share their opinion.
5. The exciting Learner Centered Learning event in English VI lasted for an hour.

D. Complete each entry about your favorites, then write an adjective about each.

Write five sentences using different kinds of adjectives above.

1. ____________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________
4. ____________________________________________
5. ____________________________________________
Exchange with your seatmate and have him/her encircle the adjectives and tell its kind.

**Adjectives** are words that describe persons, places, animals and ideas.

**Descriptive Adjectives** tell about the quality of a noun and pronoun.
Examples: different techniques appealing ads

**Numeral Adjectives** describe number or quality.
Examples: many people one product

**Demonstrative Adjectives** point out the noun or the pronoun.
Examples: this crowd that brand

**ATTITUDE**

Write your point of view on the following topics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>starting the school year in September</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>increasing the school fee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extending school hours to an hour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Looking for an example of a piece for balagtasan. Perform it in class.

**Francisco Balagtas** was a well-known poet because of his literary works. *Florante and Laura* was one of his famous poems. *Balagtasan* was named after Francisco where in two persons debate on a topic and the other person stands as the mediator or what they call the *Lakandiwa*. This debate is said in poetic lines and meters.

**A. Good written work makes use of correct punctuation marks and signal words.** Note the mistakes on the use of punctuation marks and signal words in these sentences then rewrite the corrected sentence.

1. How many television units do you have in the house?

2. We have only one then it is placed in the living room.
3. We watch only wholesome shows on T.V.: Do you?

4. I don’t watch horror movies so it terrifies me.

5. My little brother wants to watch advertisements!

B. Read the paragraph below and note the missing or incorrect punctuation marks and signal words. Place your correction above the wrong ones, then rewrite the whole paragraph on a sheet of paper.

An advertising copywriter is one job in the field of advertising. The person who holds the job thinks of new ideas but creates an advertisement on this. That is why of the kind of work; the job needs someone who is creative and imaginative. The person should also be able to handle stress and there are deadlines to meet? He or she puts in the words used in the advertisement. So, he passes it on the designer who makes the visual part.
To learn more about connotations and denotations, you can type in the address [http://grammar.about.com/od/words/a/denotation-And-Connotation-exercise.html](http://grammar.about.com/od/words/a/denotation-And-Connotation-exercise.html). Have fun!

**REFERENCES**


Gonzales, Iris C. (October 9, 2015). *SM Prime Opens Cabanatuan Mall*  


http://www.manythings.org/voa/animals/6072.html

Prepared by:  

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Master Teacher I  
Caaibangbangan Integrated Schoo
Week 6: Comparing and Contrasting with Facts and Opinions

ORAL LANGUAGE

Listen to your teacher as she reads the short story about a girl who went camping on the mountain peaks of Gabaldon, Nueva Ecija.

SELECTION

Summer Fun
By: Rachelle V. Villamar, MT – I, Lazaro Francisco ES

Nina went on a short one-week vacation, camping in the high mountain peaks of Gabaldon, Nueva Ecija with her parents and her little brother Jay-Ar. Together, they put up a five-foot high, eight-foot long tent, which Nina’s father believe is enough for the four of them to sleep on. Nina thinks it is quite cozy inside. However, they did not have any electricity, internet connection or running water from the faucet. But even so, Nina finds it fun to have a campfire at night and bathe in the cold mountain stream!

There is only one big problem for Nina, though. Since there is no wi-fi in the vicinity, she missed communicating through social media networks with her best friend, Angela.

Nina rummaged through their duffel bags inside the tent and she found her dad’s mobile phone. How happy that made her feel! The two talked for long, as there it was ten in the morning when they started to chat and it was nearly lunchtime when Nina checked her watch again.

Nina promptly returned the cell phone back to her father’s bag. When her dad went to call the office for last-minute directions to the staff, the cell phone was already dead. He was not a happy camper!

KEEP IN MIND

A statement of fact can be proved true or false. A statement of opinion is what someone believes or thinks. There may or may not be a good reason to think this way. Words that give you clues that a statement is an opinion are believe, like and should.
Which opinion is based on which fact? Draw a line from the opinion to the memo notes that is the fact on which it is based.

1. Nina and her family went on a short camping vacation.
2. The tent was only big enough for four people.
3. Nina and Angela talked on the phone for a very long time.
4. Nina’s dad was not a happy camper.
5. There is one thing that makes Nina unhappy.

For each topic below, write one opinion based on a fact.

1. **Cabanatuan City**
   - Fact: __________________________________________
   - Opinion: ______________________________________

2. **My house**
   - Fact: __________________________________________
   - Opinion: ______________________________________

3. **Mangoes**
   - Fact: __________________________________________
   - Opinion: ______________________________________

4. **Summer**
   - Fact: __________________________________________
   - Opinion: ______________________________________
Here are a set of words related to Mathematics. Let us read them out loud and see how they can be used in the reading passage and in the connotation quilt activity that will follow.

approximation
average

calculation
countdown

measure
formula

headcount
tally

mental arithmetic
probability

projection
solution

margin of error

Not Scared...Prepared
By: Rachelle V. Villamar, MT – I, Lazaro Francisco ES

Recent news of disasters had claimed hundreds of lives on the average. Here in Cabanatuan City, the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Team of every school have tallied the number of times that typhoons, floods, earthquakes, fire and mudflows have raged havoc in our place.

Since the number of victims have escalated, the city government along with the Department of Education came up with a probable
solution which is to inform the public of what to do when disaster strikes.

A formula was reached in able to reach the approximation that Cabanatuan City will be able to deal properly with these disasters, that is to have well-prepared individuals paired with proper information dissemination and a team that is ever ready to commit to helping those who are at risk. With these, the margin of error and casualties will hopefully be reduced.

Teachers and pupils will be trained in emergency situations, where they are expected to do mental arithmetic of what is happening, what is the approximate number of people affected and what projection they have in mind to alleviate the problem at hand.

They will do a headcount and find out if the number of those saved tallies with those in the records. If these measures will be proven effective, then the countdown to the next disaster in line will mean less affected people.

Using a dictionary, find the denotative meaning of the words enumerated in the Vocabulary Development. You may use the context clues found in the selection to give your own answers. Then, fill in this Connotation Quilt with your answers.
Denotation is the literal or primary meaning of a word, in contrast to the feelings or ideas that the word suggests.

Connotation is an idea or feeling that a word invokes in addition to its literal or primary meaning.

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**Storms and Typhoons**

*By: Rachelle V. Villamar, MT – I, Lazaro Francisco ES*

A tropical typhoon is a very strong tropical storm that starts in the ocean waters near the equator. Even if Cabanatuan City is landlocked by other Central Luzon plains and provinces, we typically experience such because of our proximity to the equator and of the bodies of water surrounding our country.

A typhoon’s path is toward where the air is colder, and that is usually away from the equator. When the wind gets stronger, the rain will get heavier. That is why we are often flooded.

Often, during a typhoon, we would notice that there is almost no pouring rain nor blowing winds. This is called the “eye of the storm” and it is found in the center of the typhoon. This part is the calmest part, where there is little to no rain. The “eye” can spread across more than 1,609 meters. The winds that surround the eye can blow as much as 321 kilometers per hour. They have the strength to uproot trees and blow roofs out of houses.

When a storm becomes as big as a tropical storm, scientists give it a name. The names of a typhoon are already decided and listed in alphabetical format every year. It was in 2015 when we experienced some of the more notorious typhoons that visited our city in the likes of Typhoon Lando and Typhoon Nona.

Typhoons typically last for two to three days long, but those bigger ones last for weeks. They travel for thousands of kilometres across the Pacific and in other bodies of water.

When typhoons reach land, it is called making a landfall. Conditions become dangerous for people when typhoons make landfall. In 2015,
Typhoon Lando uprooted several old trees, caused floods and mudslides and left hundreds of houses devastated.

Answer the questions that follow. For those with multiple choices, encircle the letter of your choice. For those questions that you need to explain, refer to the selection and write your answer on the space provided.

1. Where do tropical typhoons start?
   a. By the North Pole
   b. On the coast
   c. In the ocean
   d. On land, near the equator

2. What does the text describe?
   a. Examples of destructive typhoons
   b. How typhoons form
   c. How typhoons differ from tornadoes
   d. How people should prepare for typhoons

3. Read the following sentences from the text: “A tropical typhoon is a very strong tropical storm that starts in the ocean waters near the equator. A typhoon’s path is toward where the air is colder, and that is usually away from the equator. When the wind gets stronger, the rain will get heavier. That is why we are often flooded.” What can be concluded about a tropical typhoon as it moves away from the equator?
   a. It disappears.
   b. Its strength does not change.
   c. It gets weaker
   d. It gets stronger.

4. Read the following sentences: “When water levels rise there can be floods and mudslides. Houses close to the shore can be wiped out and the people who live there can be in grave danger.” As used in the passage, what does the word “grave” most nearly mean?
   a. A burial site
   b. Life-threatening
   c. Little
   d. Vague

5. What is the main idea of this selection?
   a. Depending on the location of a tropical cyclone, it is known as a hurricane, a typhoon, or a cyclone.
   b. When a storm becomes as big as a tropical storm, it receives a name.
   c. The “eye of the typhoon” is the calmest part of the storm.
   d. Typhoons are intense storms that can cause major damage.
6. Based on the text, explain which part of the typhoon is most dangerous. Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
   Answer: ________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

7. Why might a typhoon be very dangerous for the people in its path when it makes landfall?
   Answer: ________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

8. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Typhoons cause a lot of damage. ____________, they may uproot trees and blow glass out of windows.
   a. Consequently
   b. For example
   c. However
   d. Even though

9. Read the following sentence. “A typhoon can be a grave danger to people in its path because it may cause flooding and wipe out homes.”
   Answer the questions below based on the information provided in the sentence you just read.
   a. What may cause flooding? ______________________________________
      __________________________________________________________________
   b. What can a typhoon be? ________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________________
   c. Why? ________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________________
   d. Why do you think a typhoon can cause flooding? __________________
      __________________________________________________________________
   e. How do you think can a typhoon wipe out homes? ________________
      __________________________________________________________________

For your viewing lesson, your teacher will let you watch this link online: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Qu3HFsh4QY. Then, your teacher will divide you into two groups. You must identify the types of propaganda used in each commercial. Which type of propaganda is most obvious?

Group 1

Dell Red
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O4te_DLknEQ&noredirect=1

SalesGenie.com
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=inB4uInnf4U

Bridgestone Squirrel
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SkvI4NoUX6E

FedEx Pigeons
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ycvf9E2cjRs

Group 2

Tide Stain
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TGghswQgAzE

Diet Pepsi Max-What Is Love?
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ctemZdDG7YA

“Can Jimmy Play?”-Gatorade
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aAk48zTOk9U

NFL-Best Fans on the Planet
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UU4YKbiVxQ
Types of Propaganda Used (Group 1)

1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________

Types of Propaganda Used (Group 2)

1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________

**KEEP IN MIND**

In English, it is common to use more than one adjective to describe a noun. These adjectives must be used in the proper order.

Example: Here is General Llanera’s scary, black, cloth flag.

Why does *scary* come before *black*?
Why does *black* come before *cloth*?

Understanding the proper order of adjectives takes practice. Use the following table to practice using the proper order of adjectives in the following sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Opinion</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>generous</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>round</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>metal</td>
<td>sleeping</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR**

Arrange the following set of adjectives in proper order. Use them in clear and coherent sentences using appropriate grammatical structures.

1. new, great (cure) ______________________________________
   *Sentence:* __________________________________________

2. philosophy, old, boring (teacher) ________________________
Sentences:

3. ten, Philippine (pesos)

4. intelligent, young (woman)

5. small, English, tea (cup)

6. red, big (tomatoes)

7. German, big, brown (shepherd)

8. camping, long (trip)

9. cardboard, flimsy, green (box)

10. excellent, farming (products)

Writing Composition

Your teacher will divide you into four groups. Each group will brainstorm on the facts about sending communication through e-mail and facts about sending communication through snail mail, or the traditional way of writing and sending letters through a courier. From this, you will also write the opinions that each have on both methods of sending messages. Vertical Circle List below.

E-mail (Facts)
1. 
2. 

E-mail (Opinions)
1. 
2. 

Snail Mail (Facts)
1. 
2. 

Snail Mail (Opinions)
1. 
2. 

Grade 5 Quarter 2 Learner's Materials
Using the information you have gathered about e-mail and snail mail, use them now to write paragraphs that compare and contrast both methods of sending communication.

Snail and e-mail: Communicating through the Decades

REFERENCES


Prepared by:

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It is summer time. While other kids are busy going to the beach and to other summer destinations, it has become our family tradition to visit my parents’ hometown, Cabanatuan City.

I love visiting the place even if it takes us three to four hours from Manila to reach it. The long ride is worth the wait for I will be meeting once again my 69-year old grandmother, Lola Lita, and listen to my most favorite story of hers, “The Three Batutay Makers”. I do not get bored listening to the story repeatedly because it highlights my most favorite food batutay, a beef sausage known to Cabanatuan City.

Every time Lola Lita tells me this story, she always lets me sit on her lap as she reclines her back on her tumba-tumba. She begins the story by chanting the word batutay and continues with her narration.

“In Brgy. Aduas, long time ago, three batutay makers were competing for customers. They were Aling Lon, Aling Gani, and Aling Iza. Aling Lon at all times got the most number of customers, followed by Aling Gani, and Aling Liza, who often sold the least. Aling Iza had the most delicious batutay of the three and yet only few were buying her product. Only new buyers were purchasing and she did not have patrons.”

“Do you know why?” Lola Lita will ask me. To delight her, I always pretend that I do not know the answer even if I have heard the story many times already.

“It is because Aling Iza was impolite. She was shouting at her customers and was not greeting them with smile. She also lacked tact. She would say and scream everything she wanted to tell to anyone even if it would hurt them so much.”

“As opposed, Aling Lon always had a ready smile for her buyers. She talked calmly, and avoided words that would displease others. Aling Gani, on the other hand, remained serious and businesslike.”

“When the time came that no one would want to buy batutay to Aling

Grade 5 Quarter 2 Learner’s Materials
Iza, she spread false and exaggerated rumor that Aling Lon’s and Aling Gani’s *batutay* contained meat from big inedible worms that once ingested would make one feverish and giddy. One would also experience nausea, rash and contusion around the eyes. Aling Liza even commissioned someone to act as a victim of the tainted *batutay* bought from Aling Lon and Aling Gani.”

“So do you think people believed Aling Iza?” Lola will ask me. To delight her, I always respond the incorrect answer.

“You are wrong. The people did not believe Aling Liza. They knew that she was spreading black propaganda in order for buyers to switch to her *batutay*. Eventually, Aling Iza’s *batutay* store shut down.”

“After some time, Aling Iza felt guilty of what she did and thought that it was the cause of her misfortune. She then approached Aling Lon and Aling Gani and asked for pardon. The two felt the sincerity of Aling Iza and granted her forgiveness. From then on, Aling Iza improved her attitude and the three *batutay* makers established their shared *batutay* store named “Lon-Gani-Iza”.

Lola Lita ends her story by chanting the word *batutay* and continues with her narration again from the beginning of the story. I renew my enthusiasm in listening to her story she repeatedly recites because of her Alzheimer’s disease until we fall asleep together in her *tumba-tumba*.

This is what I always look forward to every summer time. While other kids are busy going to the beach and to other summer destinations, I am spending precious time with my Lola Lita. She may forget it but I will definitely not because what we shared are unforgettable and are etched deep in my heart.

**ATTITUDE**

*Answer the following questions.*

1. What Cabanatuan City’s product was mentioned in the story?

2. Why did Aling Iza’s store shut down?

3. What Aling Iza’s attitude should she improve? How can she improve it?

4. How did Aling Lon communicate with her customers? What positive attitudes did she portray?

5. If you were Aling Lon, would you do the same? In what ways can you show politeness and tactfulness?
Below are health-related words used in the story. Fill in each blank using the given denotative or connotative meaning of the words. Also, with a partner, use the words in your own sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GIDDY</th>
<th>- feeling dizzy or unsteady and as if about to fall down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEVERISH</td>
<td>- affected by a fever or showing intense agitation or emotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAUSEA</td>
<td>- the unsettling feeling in the stomach that accompanies the urge to vomit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RASH</td>
<td>- an outbreak on the surface of the skin that is often reddish and itchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTUSION</td>
<td>– technical term for bruise or discoloration of the skin caused by injury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. If you got a black eye due to a fall from the tumba-tumba, your eye suffers from a _________.

2. She scratched her skin and developed _________.

3. Because of high blood pressure, he feels _________ and needs to sit so as not to fall down.

4. After eating the spoiled batutay, he experienced _________ and wanted to throw up.

5. The nurse recorded high body temperature from a _________ kid affected by Dengue.

**STUDY STRATEGY**

**RESEARCH**

Improve your vocabulary of other health-related words by enjoying an interactive game. Simply go to https://myvocabulary.com/word-game-puzzles/nutrition-vocabulary/interactive-puzzles/ and start playing and learning.

**READING COMPREHENSION**

Using the few given evidences, make a generalization with signal word for each item.

1. Aling Iza was shouting at her customers and was not greeting them with smile. What generalization can you make from vendors who are like Aling Iza?

   **Generalization:** ____________________________________________________
2. Lola Lita suffers from Alzheimer’s disease. She does things repeatedly like telling the story “The Three Batutay Makers” again and again. What generalization can you make from persons who have the same disease as hers?
Generalization: ____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

3. Aling Liza would say and scream everything she wanted to tell to anyone even if it would hurt them so much. What generalization can you make from people who do the same?
Generalization: ____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

4. Among the three, Aling Lon sold the most number of batutay. She always had a ready smile for her buyers. She talked calmly, and avoided words that would displease others. What generalization can you make from this?
Generalization: ____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

5. The narrator’s family tradition is to visit his parents’ hometown. What generalization can you make from people who religiously visit their roots?
Generalization: ____________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________

**KEEP IN MIND**

*Generalizations* are statements presented as a general truth but based on limited or incomplete evidence. They are signaled by the words such as in general, most, usually, and generally.

**STUDY STRATEGY**

*RESEARCH*

Learn more about making generalizations. Watch this video on https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xkz3mHGkSy0 and learn.

**GRAMMAR**

Complete the sentences below by supplying the correct form of adjective.

polite 1. Aling Lon is the ________ among the three batutay makers.

favorite 2. Of all the food that she have tasted, batutay is her _________

lovely 3. Between the two, Aling Lon is _________.

5. Probably, she is the _______ grandchild that she has.

Using the degrees of adjectives, answer the questions below. Do not forget to use signal words to indicate the number of nouns or pronouns being compared.

1. Which food is the meatiest, batutay, hotdog, egg, or omelet?
   Answer: ________________________________

2. From Cabanatuan City, which destination is farther, San Jose City or Baguio City?
   Answer: ________________________________

3. For you, who know better, grandmothers or grandfathers?
   Answer: ________________________________

4. In your opinion, which celebration is more festive, Banatu Festival of Cabanatuan City or Tsinelas Festival of Gapan City?
   Answer: ________________________________

5. In terms of perimeter, which do you think is wider, Plaza Lucero or Freedom Park?
   Answer: ________________________________

**STUDY STRATEGY**

**RESEARCH**

Test yourself online with the online quiz that will surely tickle your mind. Go to http://www.softschools.com/quizzes/grammar/adjectives/quiz328.html and have fun.

**KEEP IN MIND**

When describing nouns or pronouns, positive degree is used when describing only one entity. The adjective remains as it is and is never added with anything. When two entities are being described and compared, the comparative degree is used. Add -er to most adjectives with one to two syllables and add more to most adjectives with three or more syllables. When three or more entities are being described and compared, use the superlative degree. Add -est to most adjectives with one to two syllables and add most to most adjectives with three or more syllables. Sometimes, these rules do not apply to some adjectives. We call these irregular adjectives.
Go back to the story that you have read. Cite the paragraph/s that show/s comparison and contrast. What are the signal words that were used? Can you make your own paragraph that shows comparison and contrast of the places that you have visited?

Comparison and contrast are used to tell the similarities and differences of a noun or pronoun being described. Comparing tells the similarities and is signaled by words such as too, like, both, same, similar, similar-ly, as well as, equivalent, the same as, not only…but also, etc. Contrasting, on the other hand, tells the differences and is signaled by words such as but, yet, differ, while, unlike, unless, instead, however, opposed, contrary, different, although, etc.

Find the signal words enumerated in a venn diagram by going online. Check http://s3.amazonaws.com/libapps/accounts/46189/images/apple_and_orange.png and tell how useful the picture is.

From the story that you have read, recall the propaganda that Aling Iza had spread. How did it influence the people?

Below are images that clearly influence a viewer to do something. Tell what each image wants you to do and why you should do it.
Below are images that show stereotyping. What particular characteristic showed in these pictures is unfairly believed to be the same to all?
STUDY STRATEGY

RESEARCH

Be more knowledgeable about propaganda, stereotype, and point of view by watching this informative video online. Type in to your search engine http://cdn-media1.teachertube.com/mp4video604/419270.mp4 to lead you to the video.

ORAL READING

FLUENCY

Below are sentences taken from the story you have read. Read each sentence aloud. Stop or pause on the word or information you think is wrong. Self-correct it by rereading the sentence incorporating your correction to the error.

1. It is summer time. While other kids are busy going to the beach and to other rainy destinations, it has become our family tradition to visit my parents’ hometown, Cabanatuan City.

2. I will be meeting once again my 69-year old grandfather, Lola Lita, and listen to my most favorite story of hers, “The Three Batutay Makers”.

3. She begins the story by chanting the word batutay and continues with her narration.

4. Aling Iza had the delicious batutay of the three and yet only few were buying her product

5. She then approached Aling Lon and Aling Gani and asked for pardon. The two felt the sincerity of Aling Iza and granted her forgetfulness.

REFERENCES


Rules are meant for social order. Below is a discussion of the policy or ordinance that Cabanatuan City is implementing. Do you think they are proper to be carried out? How did you say so? Find out!

Abide by the Policy
By Allan David P. Valdez, Master Teacher I
Camp Tinio Elementary School

Cabanatuan City recently reiterated the strict implementation of various public disciplinary activities stipulated in City Ordinance No. 2 enacted a decade ago.

Topping the list is the issuance of curfew hour among minors. Minors are prohibited to be out of their homes from 9 PM to 4 AM. No minors must also be found at any computer shops until 9 PM or they will be apprehended. This prohibition prevents the occurrence of crimes and accidents which is beneficial both to the parents and their children.

While minors are banned from extending their stay outside their homes, animals also receive their own restrictions. Ordinance concerning animals that are wandering outside the owner’s home was also issued. Pets such as dogs and cats must not be caught staying on streets. Even domestic animals which include ducks, goats, and sheep must be reared in proper places and must not be found roaming around the community. Banning these animals from streets diminishes the incidence of spreading diseases like rabies from cats and dogs.

Rabies, which most common source comes from dog bites, is life-threatening and causes tens of thousands of deaths around the world every year. Specifically, data from the World Health Organization revealed that 59,000 people die from rabies every year. Since Cabanatuan City has already initiated an action in banning animals on streets, it will definitely contribute to the world’s fight against rabies.

Drinking alcoholic beverages in public places, side streets and road intersections is also covered by the ordinance. Even if a celebration calls for drinking session, drinkers must hold the event inside their homes or in private places. In projection, alcohol intake will be lessened among drinkers because of the prohibition.

It has been already known that excessive liquor drinking is bad to one’s health. It causes anemia, gout, pancreatitis and hypertension. Therefore, it is always better to shun away from drinking too much to avoid diseases.
Before walking on streets, check if you have put your t-shirt on because walking on streets shirtless is also prohibited by the ordinance. Though one will not get pneumonia by exposing the body on street, one will not get away from diseases caused by dirt and heat from the sun.

The duration of using videoke machines is also regulated. All machines must be in use only until nine in the evening. This is to give respect to other residents in an area to take rest. Health studies show that noise causes annoyance among adults and stunted development among children. Because of this regulation, it is expected that everyone in the community will have a peaceful, undisturbed, and good night sleep.

Ordinances are implemented for social order to take place and these are for the good of the citizens. If one wants to live in an orderly community, one should follow ordinances dutifully. If Cabanatuenos want their city to be orderly, they should abide by the policy.

**VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT**

Below are two health charts containing health-related words used in the selection. Study their meanings for you to answer the vocabulary items on the next page. After doing so, work with a classmate in using them in sentences.

- **pneumonia** - an inflammation of one or both lungs, usually caused by infection
- **rabies** - an often fatal viral disease that affects the central nervous system.
- **gout** - a disease causing swollen joints
- **pancreatitis** - an inflammation of the pancreas
- **anemia** - a blood condition in which there are few red blood cells or the red blood cells are deficient in hemoglobin.
- **hypertension** - high blood pressure

Encarta Dictionaries
1. When Rosa consulted her doctor, it was found out that she is suffering from __________ because her pancreas is sore.

2. The child’s health condition worsens because he is diagnosed with __________. He lacks red blood cells.

3. If you are bitten by a dog, you will probably be affected by __________. The virus will then attack your nervous system.

4. We rushed Mother to the hospital because her blood pressure rose. She is now taking a maintenance pill for her __________.

5. My old grandfather finds it hard to stand and walk because of __________. He complains about his inflamed joints.

6. Kardo can hardly breath now because of __________. His x-ray result shows that the inflammation in his right lung is rapidly developing.

ORAL LANGUAGE

Talk about the prohibitions and regulations mentioned in the selection you have read. Have a debate or discussion with your seatmate as to whether you agree or not with the implementation. Use the agreement scale to quantify your affirmation or negation.

READING COMPREHENSION

Make an outline of the selection you have read by answering the questions below. The batutay burger graphic organizer will help you outline briefly the important facts in the selection.

1. What is the selection all about?

2-6. What prohibitions and regulations are covered by the ordinance?

7. How did the author end the discussion?
Outlining is a skill in organizing that requires placing ideas in easily identifiable and remembered patterns. Important facts are written in brief and organized statements.
ATTITUDE

How will politeness and tactfulness in communicating with others be shown in the following situations? Write your response in the attitude ladder.

1. You are the police assigned in apprehending children who violate the curfew ordinance. How will you talk to the children’s parent?

2. Your brother is often walking on the street shirtless. How will you tell him that he is violating the city ordinance?

3. Your neighbors are using their videoke machines every night. This disturbs the other members of the community. How do you think your parents should talk with your neighbors.

4. A computer shop in your community is entertaining minors even during curfew hours. How do you think your parents should talk with the owner?

5. A group of men is always having alcoholic drinking sessions in an intersection very near your house. How do you think your parents should talk with the group?
Below are sentences taken from the selection you have read. Some words are intentionally misspelled. Encircle the misspelled words then rewrite the sentences incorporating your corrections to make the sentences clear.

1. Even domestic animals, which include ducks, goawts, and sheeep must be reared in proper places and must not be found roaming around the community.

   Rewritten Sentence:

2. Raybies, which most common source comes from dog bytes, is life-treating and causes tens of thousands of deaths around the world every year.

   Rewritten Sentence:

3. It has been already known that excessive liquor drinking is bad to one’s health. It causes anemia, gout, pancreatitis and hypertension.

   Rewritten Sentence:

4. Though one will not get pneumonia by exposing the body on strit, one will not get away from diseases caused by dirt and heat from the sun.

   Rewritten Sentence:

5. Health studies show that noise causes annoyance among adults and stunted development among children. Because of this regulation, it is expected that everyone in the community will have a peaceful, undisturbed, and good night sleep.

   Rewritten Sentence:
ORAL READING FLUENCY

Some Grade 5 pupils voiced out their stand regarding the city ordinance explained in the selection you have read. Mark your copy with a single slash mark (\/) to indicate a pause and a double slash mark (\//) for a stop. After doing so, read the sentences orally with accuracy, and proper expression.

I doubt the implementation of the ordinance. I am sure that many will violate it and no one will be caught liable.

I strongly agree with the curfew hour for us minors. Aside from safety, we still have time for family bonding.

All of us should follow the ordinance. Those who will violate need to suffer the consequences of their actions. No one shall be exempted.

Videoke machines late at night truly disturb others that is why I totally agree with the regulation on the use of the machine.

My heart goes with the implementation of the ordinance. My full support for it is unquestionable.
Go over with the selection you have read. List down the sentences that use subordinate conjunctions and the ones that use coordinate conjunctions. Discuss with your seatmate the composition of each sentence.

**SENTENCES WITH COORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS**

1. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

2. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

3. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

4. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

5. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

**SENTENCES WITH SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS**

1. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

2. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

3. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

4. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

5. _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________
Compose clear and coherent sentences using the indicated coordinating conjunction in each item.

1. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   for

2. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   and

3. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   nor

4. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   but

5. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   or

6. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   yet

7. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   so

Compose clear and coherent sentences using the indicated subordinating conjunction in each item.

1. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   after

2. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   although

3. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   while

4. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   because

5. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   until

6. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   even if

7. _________________________________________________
   ________________________________
   before

KEEP IN MIND

Conjunctions are connecting words used to link sentences, clauses, phrases or words. They can be subordinate or coordinate conjunction. Subordinate conjunctions connect two complete ideas by making one of the ideas subordinate to the other. It can be a connection between one dependent clause and one independent clause. Examples are although, after, before, because, even if, if, since, while, for, etc. Coordinate conjunctions connect similar kinds of words or similar groups of words. These include for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.
VIEWING

From the selection that you have read, it can be inferred that there are people that may be apprehended. Some of these people may be like the ones seen in the pictures below. What particular characteristic showed in these pictures is unfairly believed to be the same to all? Write your thoughts.

---


STUDY STRATEGY

RESEARCH

Prepare a written report about the recent laws in the country. Use the links and references below in making the report. Make sure that you have an outline of the report and conjunctions are used.

1. LOOK: 8 new, interesting laws in the Philippines

2. Anti-age discrimination bill, 28 other measures lapse into law

3. Speed limiters to be required on PUVs, commercial vehicles

4. 2 new laws to make streets safer for commuters Philippine Daily
   Inquirer, August 3, 2016 edition

REFERENCES


Do you know that names of soldiers who fought in the Great Raid are engraved in a huge stone wall in the Pangatian Shrine at Cabanatuan City?

The Great Raid

The Great Raid at Cabanatuan was a rescue of allied prisoners of war (POWs) and civilians from a Japanese camp in Pangatian, Cabanatuan City. On January 30, 1945, during World War II, United States Army Rangers, Alamo Scouts, and Filipino guerrillas liberated more than 500 from the POW camp.

Under the command of Captain Juan Pajota, who coordinated support, this force was responsible for the roadblock at the Cabu River Bridge that totally destroyed the Japanese Battalion. Without the guerrilla’s support, the raid would not have been as successful or even succeeded at all.

Captain Pajota’s knowledge of the enemy's activity, the local people and place proved to be helpful to the rescue. His instructions to the local villagers to silence their dogs to control barking at passing American troops was timely and sensible. His recommendation that the mission be moved back 24 hours because of heavy Japanese activities proved to be a wise move. Another great idea of Capt. Pajota was a flyover of an American plane to divert the attentions of the enemies and to distract their attention while the troops were moving. His troops held back the advancing Japanese tanks and reinforcements and prevented them from crossing the Cabu Bridge to engage the rescuers and POWs.

1. What is the story about?
2. Who is the captain who played a big role in the success of the rescue?
3. What were some of his recommendations that helped?
4. How do you think did Captain Pajota give his suggestions to other soldiers?
5. Will being polite in speaking to others result in an effective communication?
The words in column A are found in the selection. Read the sentences where these words are found and connect them with their meanings in Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. liberate</td>
<td>friend, partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ally</td>
<td>confuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sensible</td>
<td>release, free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. divert</td>
<td>wise, practical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. distract</td>
<td>avert, deter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copy the Concept Map in your notebook. Write the main idea of the selection and add the subtopics and supporting details of each of the paragraphs you have read.

**The Great Raid**

**Subtopics**

1. _______________
2. _______________
3. _______________

**Subtopics**

1. _______________
2. _______________
3. _______________

**Subtopics**

1. _______________
2. _______________
3. _______________

**Supporting Details**

1. _______________
2. _______________
3. _______________

1. _______________
2. _______________
3. _______________

1. _______________
2. _______________
3. _______________
Copy the T-Line Organizer in your notebook. From the information you have gathered and written in your concept map, proceed to complete it.

**The Great Raid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subtopics</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ________</td>
<td>1. ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ________</td>
<td>2. ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ________</td>
<td>3. ________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**An outline** is a summary of a given paragraph or paragraphs made up of the main topic, subtopics, and details. A three-point outline includes a main topic, subtopics, and details.

*Read the short selection below and complete the outline that follows.*

**The Three Pests**

The housefly is a household pest. It may bring disease germs to us on its feet. It eats many different kind of foods. In search of food, it may gather typhoid germs on its feet and leave them on clean food.

The clothes moth does much damage. It is likely to be found in dark closets and carpets. It also gets into furniture that has cloth on it. The larva of the clothes moth eats wool, fur, and feathers.

Termites are often called ‘silent destroyers’. They are secretly hiding in your home without immediate signs of damage. Termites are detrivores. They feed on dead parts of living trees, including wood. They may eat house foundations, furniture, shelves, and even books.

The Three Pests
Read again the story of the ‘The Great Raid’ and complete the story train.

The Great Raid

The Great Raid at Cabanatuan was a rescue of allied prisoners of war (POWs) and civilians from a Japanese camp in Pangatian, Cabanatuan City. On January 30, 1945, during World War II, United States Army Rangers, Alamo Scouts, and Filipino guerrillas liberated more than 500 from the POW camp.

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The Tail That Saves

When an alligator lizard is attacked by an enemy, it drops its tail. Tail has a part where the bone breaks off easily. The break closes quickly to stop the lizard from bleeding.

The tail keeps wriggling after it leaves the lizard’s body. The attacker thinks it’s still part of the lizard and pounces on it. This gives the lizard time to get away. In time, the lizard grows a new tail.
Read the selections that follow and encircle the comparison or contrast signal words.

1. Maria Novie and Maria Shirley are twins. They both have dark brown eyes. However, Novie’s eyes are round while Shirley’s are chinky. Novie loves to wear dresses. On the other hand, Shirley likes to be in jeans and rubber shoes. Twins they are but are very much different in looks and style, still, they love each other very much.

2. I and my siblings like it better during rainy days. Plants seem to be all happy in their bright-green color leaves. However, this limits our time to play. It makes us miss summer when we have plenty of time to play. Often during rainy season, mother would cook champorado for us. We would all be eating it in our sala while watching our favorite cartoon. Though we love this much, we like, too, the heat of summer for this means we would all be going to Dingalan or to a nearby resort to beat the summer heat. Well, rainy days or summer it is, still our family finds way to enjoy.

**Comparison and contrast words** signal a change in the direction of the writer’s thought. They tell you that the author is pointing out similarities and differences between two subjects or statements. Look over the following comparison and contrast words.

- but
- however
- in contrast
- yet
- differ
- difference
- still
- on the contrary
- otherwise
- on the other hand
- Similarly
- in like manner
- in the same way
- both
- likewise

Using the Venn diagram, show how the two flowers are dissimilar and alike. Use the signal words in understanding the comparative selection. Write the similarities in the space where the two circles intersect. Write the differences in the areas outside the intersection.

Sampaguita and Ilang-ilang are two of the most favorite flowers of Filipinos because of their sweet fragrance. Grandmothers even often use them as an offering to their patron saints. Sampaguita grows on a woody vine or semi-circling shrub which reaches the height of 1.2 meters. In contrast, Ilang-ilang is a tree that grows up to an average of 12 meters. The flower of Ilang-ilang is drooping, long-stalked, with six, narrow, greenish-yellow petals, like...
a sea star in appearance. Sampaguita flowers are star shaped, too, however, their flowers are smaller compared to Ilang-ilang.

Venn Diagram

Write a four-paragraph narrative composition about any of the following topics. Use at least five sequence/order signal words. Revise your work before submitting. Check for misspelled words and incorrect punctuations.

An Embarrassing Moment
A Funny Experience
The Saddest Thing That Ever Happened To Me

VIEWING

Watch the video clip of “Ang Probinsyano” showing policemen having conflict with the corrupt mayor that your teacher will play. Fill out the graphic organizer afterwards.

Stereotyping

Who are the characters?

How are they described in the show?
How is this shown?

Is this how they really should be?

**TV programs** depict or show people behaving in certain way of having fixed characteristics. Because we are used to seeing them the way these TV programs portray these people, we sometimes think that what we see is the norm or the reality. For example, we tend to think that politicians are corrupt and that policemen have big tummies.

*How do these advertisements try to entice viewers to try their products?*

![Advertisement Images](http://propagandafoodcomms9.weebly.com/)

![Advertisement Images](http://www.terapeak.com/worth/advertising)

**Bandwagon propaganda** in advertisement is convincing viewers that more people are using the product. They often use statements like 7 out of 10 people or millions of people.
Small Group Activity. Create your own commercial using the bandwagon propaganda technique. Present your commercial in class.

REFERENCES

The Great Raid
On August 3, 2016


Prepared by:

MA. LORaine M. Serrano
Teacher-I, CABU E.S.
How should we speak to others? How should we treat people around us? Let us find out how Matt and Alaine spoke to and treated a hunchbacked old woman.

The Hunchbacked Old Woman
By Ma. Loraine M. Serrano, Teacher-I, Cabu E. S.

One sunny afternoon, Matt and Alaine were playing marbles in front of their house. Matt being the older of the two was often bossy and had the habit of raising his voice to his younger sister.

“Quickly pick the marbles so they will not roll far!” Matt commanded his sister in high tone. Alaine, being good-hearted and kind, would follow and would not answer back.

“Alaine, wait for me here and I will just get more marbles inside the house,” Matt told Alaine.

“Yes, brother,” Alaine answered back.

Alaine sat on a stump of a tree while waiting for his brother when she heard a soft voice calling from outside their gate.

“Is anyone there?”

Alaine opened the gate. It was a hunchbacked old woman with lots of warts and moles on her face.

“What can I do for you, Nanay?” Alaine asked politely.

“I am very thirsty, young lady. May I have something to drink?” asked the old woman.

“Yes,” answered Alaine. “Come inside and sit while I get your drink,” she added.

The old woman came inside and sat on the stump that Alaine showed her. In no time, Alaine was back with a glass of water. The old woman was very thankful.

“Thank you, you are very kind. What is your name?” asked the old woman.

“You are very welcome,” answered Alaine. “My name is Alaine.”

“Because of your kindness, I will give you a reward. Every time you open your mouth to speak, candies will come out of it,” said the old woman.

“That is very kind of you,” said Alaine. And as she spoke, candies came out of her mouth and she was amazed.

At that moment, Matt came out of the house and saw the hunchbacked old woman.
“Alaine, who is that ugly hunchbacked woman?! You shouldn’t have let her enter our gate. Look at her. She looks very disgusting and she has a very foul smell!” shouted Matt in an angry voice.

“Brother, that is not how you should speak to a poor old lady,” Alaine said and candies flowed in her mouth.

Matt saw the candies and was awed. But it was too late.

“You rude boy,” the hunchbacked old woman told Matt. “As a punishment for your rudeness, insects will come out of your mouth every time you speak. It will only stop when you have learned your lesson and regret what you did,” the old woman said. At that, she went out of the gate and left.

From then on, Matt became careful of his words and became polite to others and the insects never came out of his mouth again.

ATTITUDE

1. Who are the characters of the story?
2. How was the old lady described in the story?
3. How did Alaine speak to the old woman? How about Matt?
4. Who spoke politely and with tact? Is it Alaine or Matt?
5. How should we speak to others?

VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

The words in column A are found in the story. Connect the words with their correct meaning in column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. foul</td>
<td>remnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. stump</td>
<td>unpleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. hunchbacked</td>
<td>guilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. regret</td>
<td>impolite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. rude</td>
<td>stooped, bent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write one to two statements for each picture below to complete a story. Make sure that your sentences are connected to make a meaningful narrative.

1. _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________

2. _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________

3. _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________
   _____________________
Homework is an important part of the learning process. One reason is that homework gives students additional practice of skills covered in class. Classes

A narrative paragraph is usually written in chronological order. It tells the story of an event, providing the important details of when and where the event occurred as well as who were included and what happened. The paragraph describes either an actual event or a fictional one that the writer creates.
are too short to teach a new concept and practice it sufficiently for students to master. Students need both guided practice in class and independent practice at home. Another reason for homework is that it provides time to complete longer assignments. In addition, since all students do not work at the same speed, giving students time at home to finish work keeps them from falling behind. Finally, the most important reason for homework is that it ensures review. New material and old material are practiced in daily assignments. Students who do their homework daily are prepared for tests and make better grades. In conclusion, not only is homework essential to mastering new skills and maintaining previously learned skills, but it also guarantees constant review and provides time for longer assignments, as well as additional time for students who need it. Students, do your daily homework, make better grades, and learn more!

1. What is the selection about?
2. What are the reasons presented by the speaker to show that homeworks are important?
3. How do homeworks help you in your study?
4. Do you think homeworks are really important? Why?

Convince your friends and neighbors to brisk walk every morning.

Introduction:____________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Reason 1: ______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Reason 2: ______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Reason 3: ______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
Persuasive writing aims to move the reader to support a point of view or to act in support of an idea or cause. It often begins with a statement of the speaker’s position then presents arguments and evidences in favor of that position. It may combine logical and emotional appeal to win over the audience.

**Is there a special place where you love to go to?**

Lola Enta’s Backyard

I love playing at Lola Enta’s backyard. At the left corner of her yard, she has a chicken coop. She feeds the chickens every morning and afternoon. She would call me often to show that one of her hens has already laid eggs. She has trellis on which she had planted squash and bitter gourd. Sometimes, my mother would ask me to go to Lola Enta and ask for some bitter gourd sprout leaves. At another corner of her yard, she has an acacia tree. Underneath it, she built a small bamboo bench where I often see her lay down and sleep during siesta hours.

There is a big guava tree in her backyard that I love to climb. I would play on its branches and eat guava fruit up there. Being at her backyard gives a refreshing feeling away from the busy world.

1. What do you think is the age of the speaker in the selection?
2. Why does the speaker love to visit Lola Enta’s backyard?
3. How was the backyard of Lola Enta described in the selection?
Complete the graphic organizer with details that will help you build a descriptive paragraph about an ice cream.

Devlop a 7 to 10-sentence paragraph describing the façade of your house.

**Descriptive paragraphs** may use imagery or figurative languages. It may be organized in various ways: spatially, chronologically, or in whatever way best suits the topic and purpose.
Assuming that you are enrolling as a Grade 5 pupil in a new school, fill out the school form below with complete and correct information.

Name: ______________________________________________

Last Name    First Name    Middle Name

Address: _______________________________________________________________

No.  Street  Brgy.  City/Municipality  Province

Birthday:_________________________

Month    Day    Year

Age:___________________

Father’s Name:_________________________    Occupation:___________________

Mother’s Name:_________________________    Occupation:___________________

Previous School’s Name:_______________________________

Be careful in filling out forms. Avoid erasures. Be accurate with the information you are going to write.
Suppose that you were asked by your mother to deposit and withdraw a sum of money for her at the bank, fill out the following withdrawal and deposit slip with correct information.

![Bank Slip Image](http://www.web.com.ph/img/bdocash.gif)

### Cash Deposit Breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Pieces</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

`TOTAL CASH DEPOSIT`
Watch the video clips that your teacher will play and determine how they influenced your feeling. Write your answers in the organizer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Movie Clip #1:</th>
<th>This movie is about __________________________</th>
<th>When I watched this clip I felt __________________________</th>
<th>The clip made me __________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The message of the clip is __________________________</td>
<td>I felt this way because __________________________</td>
<td>The characters are __________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Movie Clip #2:</th>
<th>This movie is about __________________________</th>
<th>When I watched this clip I felt __________________________</th>
<th>The clip made me __________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The message of the clip is __________________________</td>
<td>I felt this way because __________________________</td>
<td>The characters are __________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the Movie Clip #3:</th>
<th>This movie is about __________________________</th>
<th>When I watched this clip I felt __________________________</th>
<th>The clip made me __________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The message of the clip is __________________________</td>
<td>I felt this way because __________________________</td>
<td>The characters are __________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sad  Afraid  Angry  Happy

**Gestures, humors, words, and setting** contribute in creating the mood and these, too, influence the emotion of the viewers. Embraces, laughter, and nice words convey a happy a mood.
How did the TV personalities in the advertisements influenced viewers in deciding whether or not to buy the products?

**Testimonial** is an advertising method used in advertising media, such as television and radio commercials and print media. In a testimonial, a user, often a known personality, attests to the product’s effectiveness and explains how others can benefit. Testimonial advertising uses several...

**Small Group Activity.** Create your own commercial using the bandwagon propaganda technique. Present your commercial in class.

**REFERENCES**

Sample Persuasive Paragraph,
On August 4, 2016


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