

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class number: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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**Lesson Title:** Global Interstate System: Contemporary  
Global Governance

Learning Targets: At the end of the module, students should be able to:

1. explain the concept of Global Interstate system and global governance
  2. analyze the Philippine leader's governance of the country
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**Materials:** Activity Sheets**References**<https://wiki/global/interstate-system/>**Productivity Tip:**

*Try doing your activity in your garden, so you can breathe fresh air while learning some important global interstate system/governance.*

**A. LESSON PREVIEW/REVIEW****1). Introduction**

*Hello! It's nice to see you again. Welcome to Contemporary World! Are you excited to know our topic today? What we have now is Global Interstate System: Contemporary Global Governance. Global governance involves multiple states including international organizations with one state having more of a lead role than the rest. Countries in the global community are playing major roles in the modern world-system and it is structured politically as an interstate system – a system of competing and allying states. If you are not familiar yet with interstate system, after this class, you will gain more understanding of the topic. Likewise, how did our past and present leaders govern the Philippines will also be discussed here. Are you ready now? Before we proceed to our topic today, answer first the pretest below.*

*Please read the learning targets before you proceed to the succeeding activities. The learning targets are your goals. Remember, you need to achieve your learning targets at the end of the lesson.*

Directions: Read the statement carefully and answer it with True or False. Write True if the statement is correct and write False if it is incorrect.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Global Interstate System is the whole system of human interactions but there is no one in-charge.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. International tribunal is not needed in judging political leaders accused of international war crimes.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. WTO's main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.
- \_\_\_\_ 4. President Duterte is powerful and has a continuing expression of nationalism.
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Dictatorship is a form of government with an absolute and a centralized power.

*Do not worry if you do not know the answer to some questions. We just want to check your prior knowledge of the lesson.*

## 2). Activity 1: What I Know Chart, Part 1

Directions: *On the first column of the What I Know Chart, write the answer to each question based on your prior knowledge. Leave the "What I Learned Column, you will be answering that later.*

What I Know	Question s:	What I Learned (Activity 4)
	What is a World Interstate System	
	What is a Global Governance?	
	How the past and present leader of the country govern the Philippines?	

*Thank you for answering this part honestly. There's no right or wrong answer for this. Now, let's move to the next activity.*

## **B. MAIN LESSON**

### 1). Activity 2: Content Notes

What is Global Interstate System?

**Global Interstate System** is the whole system of human interactions. The modern world-system is structured politically as an interstate system – a system of competing and allying states. Political Scientists commonly call this the international system, and it is the main focus of the field of International Relations. Why countries need to be in good economic relationship with each other is obvious due to interdependence.

What is the importance of global interstate system?

### **Importance of global interstate system**

The most important feature of the interstate system is that it is anarchic. Unlike politics within states, relations between states take place in a Hobbesian 'state of nature. Since an anarchic system is one in which all states constantly face actual or potential threats, **their main goal is security.**

### **Purposes of global interstate system**

1. Stimulate economic progress and world trade.
2. Providing a platform to compare policy experiences,
3. Seeking answers to common problems involving member states,

### **What is a global governance?**

**Global governance** is a movement towards political cooperation among transnational actors, aimed at negotiating responses to problems that affect more than one state or region.

Global governance involves multiple states including international organizations with one state having more of a lead role than the rest. The modern question of world governance exists in the context of globalization and globalizing regimes of power: politically, economically and culturally. In response to the acceleration of worldwide interdependence, both between human societies and between humankind and the biosphere, the term "global governance" may name the process of designating laws, rules, or regulations intended for a global scale. Global governance is not a singular system. There is no "world government" but the many different regimes of global governance do have commonalities.

These Institutions of global governance: The United Nations, the International Criminal Court, the World Bank, World Trade Organization, NAFTA etc. —tend to have limited or demarcated power to enforce compliance.

While the contemporary system of global political relations is not integrated, the relation between the various regimes of global governance is not insignificant, and the system does have a common dominant organizational form. The dominant mode of organization today is bureaucratic rational—regularized, codified and rational. It is common to all modern regimes of political power and frames the transition from classical sovereignty to what is described as the second regime of sovereignty—liberal international sovereignty.

Traditionally, government has been associated with "governing," or with political authority, institutions, and, ultimately, control. Governance denotes a process through which institutions coordinate and control independent social relations, and that have the ability to enforce their decisions. Some now speak of the development of "global public policy". It really shows that No country operates alone just like No man is an island. They are all interdependent in this world.

**How do leaders in the past could be compared to our global leaders today? Let us take a look back at how the past President of our country ruled the Philippines.**

### **How did President Ferdinand Marcos govern the Philippines?**

It was believed that President Marcos ruled the country with his absolute and centralized power, or dictatorship. What is dictatorship? What is Martial Law?

**Dictatorship** - refers to centralization of power to a single entity. The leader personifies the entire political structure as/she rules without limitations. Dictatorship is historically related on performing related to war. It is attributed with expediency and logistic efficiency. It ranges from autocracy to totalitarianism. *(Friedrich and Brzezinski, 1966) (2012 Center for Youth Advocacy and Networking; Friedrich Ebert Stiftung—Philippine Office)*

**Martial law** is the imposition of direct military control of normal civil functions or suspension of civil **law** by a government, especially in response to a temporary emergency where civil forces are overwhelmed, or in an occupied territory. (en.wikipedia.org.)

### **Rekindling the Past: Martial Law Days**

More than 25 years since the EDSA People Power revolution that ended Martial Rule (1972 -81) about 40 years ago, Filipinos – especially the young – seem to appear confused, misinformed and indifferent about terrors of dictatorship during the martial rule and spirit and symbolism of the people power revolution. The Marcoses are back in power (with Senator BongBong, Congresswoman Imelda and Governor Imee). A House of Representatives resolution was passed with 193 signatories supporting the burial of the former dictator in the Libingan ng mga Bayani (Heroes' Cemetery). ( 2012 Center for Youth Advocacy and Networking; Friedrich Ebert Stiftung—Philippine Office)

### **Declaration of Martial Law**

On the evening of September 23, 1972, the late president Ferdinand Marcos appeared on national television to formally announce that the Philippines was under Martial Law. This began almost 10 years of military rule in the country. Marcos formally ended Martial Law on January 17, 1981, but it was not until 1986 when democracy was restored – after the dictator and his family were forced into exile, overthrown by a popular uprising that came to be known as the People Power Revolution.

When Marcos signed Proclamation 1081 on September 21, 1972, he cited the communist threat as justification. His diary, meanwhile, said the proclamation of Martial Law became a "necessity", following the supposed ambush of then defense secretary Juan Ponce Enrile. There were subsequent reports that said the ambush was staged, with the Official Gazette citing Enrile's admission in 1986 that it was faked to justify the imposition of Martial Law.

### **What happened under Martial Law?**

Through various general orders, Marcos effectively put the entire power of government under the rule of one man: his own. He was to lead the nation and direct the operation of the entire government. He ordered the armed forces to prevent or suppress any act of rebellion. Curfew hours were enforced, group assemblies were banned,

privately-owned media facilities shuttered. Those considered threats to Marcos – such as prominent politicians and members of the media – were rounded up and arrested by members of the military and the notorious Philippine Constabulary. There are those who hail the discipline and supposed order of the New Society, as Marcos called it, and considered that period as among the *"best years" of the Philippines*.

Among the myths: that the Philippines enjoyed a golden age under the Marcoses. Various reports and historical accounts debunk this; while it is true that infrastructure spending increased during that period, it came at a staggering cost: plunging the Philippines in billions of dollars in debt. From \$8.2 billion in 1977, the country's debt ballooned to \$24.4 billion in 1982 – or within a period of just 5 years. The Marcoses also plundered the country's coffers, with various estimates putting the amount at between \$5 billion to \$10 billion.

The Presidential Commission on Good Government, the body going after the Marcoses' ill-gotten wealth, is still recovering this money; over the past 30 years, at least P170 billion have been recovered.

Aside from the billions in illegally amassed wealth, human rights abuses were rampant during those days. About 70,000 people were imprisoned and 34,000 tortured, according to Amnesty International, while 3,240 were killed from 1972 to 1981. During this dark chapter of Philippine history, thousands of people were subject to various forms of torture. Prisoners were electrocuted, beaten up, and strangled. They were burned with a flat iron or cigars. Water was poured down their throats, then forced out by beating. Women were stripped naked and raped, various objects forced into their genitals.

Historian Alfred McCoy wrote about Marcos' elite torture units, whose specialty was psychological torture and humiliation aside from the physical pain. It has been many years since then, but the victims have not forgotten

– especially as the Marcoses have neither acknowledged their crimes nor made reparations for their sins. At the [Supreme Court hearing](#) on the proposed Marcos burial at the Heroes' Cemetery, victims were asked to speak before the Court to recount their horrifying ordeals.

## **President Rodrigo Duterte's Governance of the Philippines**

### **His Promise of Real Change**

On May 10, 2016, Rodrigo Duterte, then seventy-one years old, was elected president, winning 39 percent of the vote in a five-way race. Charismatic, blunt, and frequently profane, Duterte combined a Dirty Harry persona with a track record as a successful mayor of Davao City, Mindanao's largest city.

Within weeks of his inauguration as president of the Philippines in June 2016, Rodrigo R. Duterte became the most internationally known Filipino leader since Ferdinand Marcos, the country's infamous dictator, and Corazon Aquino, the iconic housewife-turned-president who championed the restoration of democracy in 1986. A great deal of media attention has been paid to Duterte's

murderous war on drugs as well as to his often crass and controversial statements. His embrace of China and his visceral disdain for the United States has garnered additional attention in foreign policy circles, and he frequently is included in media reports and scholarly articles on the rise of populism globally.



## **Key Concerns and Priorities**

The Duterte government's top priorities include combating illegal drugs and crime, promoting rapid infrastructure development, sustaining economic growth and making it more inclusive, enhancing peace and development in Mindanao, and reorienting the Philippines' foreign relations. To support these goals, the government has significantly increased spending on infrastructure, raised the salaries of government employees, expanded existing social development programs, revived the stalled peace process with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), entered into negotiations with the communist insurgents, and established a closer relationship with China.

Under President Duterte, progress on the political and security front has been mixed. This is in large measure due to the May 2017 occupation of Marawi City, in Lanao del Sur province, by Islamist extremists affiliated with the self-proclaimed Islamic State. It took five months of combat operations for the Philippine military to regain control over the extensively damaged city. In response to the Marawi crisis Duterte imposed island-wide martial law, which remains in effect. The most significant accomplishment pertaining to Mindanao was the passage of the Bangsamoro Organic Law (BOL) in July 2018. The BOL translates into law many of the provisions included in the 2014 peace agreement between the Aquino government and the MILF. Under the BOL, a new political entity, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, would replace the current Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. The BOL is an important step forward, but multiple challenges remain, including possible objections to its constitutionality, a forthcoming plebiscite scheduled for late January and early February 2019, and the actual establishment of the new autonomous entity.

## **Similarities of President Rodrigo Duterte's and President Ferdinand Marcos governance**

Many Filipinos believe that Ferdinand E. Marcos and Rodrigo R. Duterte have many things in common. They shared the same insatiable drive for power with the ability to control and destroy democratic institutions to ultimately achieve authoritarianism.

The varying methods in attaining their goals differ because of the different circumstances of their times. Marcos's swift and sudden imposition of martial law in September 1972 caught flat-footed millions of Filipinos. In one fell swoop, decades of democratic experiment abruptly ended. All media outlets were closed down; thousands were arrested and detained; Congress was padlocked; the Supreme Court was castrated, and the long night of oppression descended upon our land.

In a democracy, no one is supposed to be penalized for holding and expressing his or her political beliefs. This latest episode thus begs the question: are we now under a dictatorship?

## **Similar strategy: Demobilizing traditional opposition through force**

The demobilization of the opposition through force is often the distinguishing mark of a dictatorship. Such demobilization also happens in democracies, but in dictatorships, it is done

through illegitimate or duplicitous, coercive means. According to Mark R. Thompson in his (1995) book *The Anti-Marcos Struggle: Personalistic Rule and Democratic Transition in the Philippines*, “Marcos demobilized much of the traditional opposition by abolishing Congress; shuttering pro-opposition newspapers, radio stations, and television stations; banning demonstrations; and imprisoning many leaders of the opposition.”

In almost one half of his term, similar developments have taken place: (i) while Duterte has not abolished Congress, he has captured the legislature through a 'supermajority' in the House of Representatives and the removal and/or weakening of opponents in the Senate, (ii) Duterte tried to "shutter" media institutions such as Rappler, ABS-CBN and Inquirer (iii) Senator de Lima has been in jail for one and a half years and Senator Trillanes' arrest now seems forthcoming, and (iv) Duterte's intervention in the Judiciary has also been revealed in the ouster of Chief Justice Sereno through a quo warranto. Moreover, just like Marcos, Duterte has been looking to the military and the police as a base of support.

Both Marcos and Duterte also made/make use of "enemies" as mobilizing factors. Communists for Marcos, drug users and pushers for Duterte. Consolidating around enemies was/is the way by which these leaders separate/d the grain from the chaff: those who did/do not acknowledge the (identified) "enemies of the state" are also their (Marcos' and Duterte's) enemies.

In the regimes between Marcos and Duterte, demobilization of the opposition also happened but it came in the form of capturing hitherto opposition forces through material inducements and political horse trading (e.g pork barrel). What sets Duterte apart from these regimes and makes him more similar to Marcos is his use of force to quell dissent and mobilize support.

All this has fostered a politics of fear and a culture of violence — exactly what Marcos built and what Duterte is now rebuilding. In Marcos' time, this kind of politics and culture resulted in more than 70,000 imprisonments, 34,000 torture victims and 3,240 deaths (as per Amnesty International). In Duterte's time, the number is just as alarming: more than 20,000 deaths. The dominance of fear and violence makes Duterte's regime a *defacto* dictatorship — even without the Marcos-style proclamation of Martial law.

[Alexis Romero](#) (Philstar.com) posted on January 16, 2017, the statement made by Chief Presidential Legal Counsel Salvador Panelo regarding the difference of President Duterte from former President Ferdinand Marcos, who placed the Philippines under Martial Law in 1972 supposedly to curb communist insurgency and other threats. He also mentioned, "There are safeguards under the present Constitution. "Let us remember that it is very out of the character of President Duterte to be abusive. In fact, that characterizes his service as mayor and as president. He hates abuses," he added.

Chief Presidential Legal Counsel Salvador Panelo, allayed fears sparked by President Rodrigo Duterte's recent statement on martial law, saying it is not within the chief executive's character to abuse his powers. Panelo stressed that the president would only declare martial law under certain conditions. He added, "I think the message of the president is very clear. It is as he said, 'if.' It is when 'if' the situation. He is telling us the reality on the ground. If it becomes virulent and if it is really needed, then it is his duty — constitutional duty to declare martial law."

## 2). Activity 3: Skill-building Activities

**Directions:** In this activity, you need to fill out your Frayer Model based on the text and discussion.

(1) DEFINITION	(2) FACTS/CHARACTERISTICS
(3) EXAMPLES	(4) NON-EXAMPLES

Global  
Interstate  
System

**Directions:** In this activity, you need to answer/give your honest opinion on the questions using your own words.

Question 1: If you will be given the chance to become Philippine President, do you think you can manage your country alone and apart from all these institutions of global governance? Yes/No/Why?

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Question 2: How did President Duterte suppress/silence his critics in politics?

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**Question 3.** If you will be given the chance to sit as United Nation General Secretary, do you think China need to be penalized for being so careless in handling Corona Virus research that infected not only part of China, but the whole world as well? Yes/No/Why?

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*A rubric found on the last page of this activity sheet, will be used in checking the answers.*

### 3). Activity 4: What I Know Chart, part 2

*Now let's check your understanding of the lesson. I hope that everything about the lesson is clear to you. This time you have to answer the "What I learned" column in page 2. I am sure you knew now the answer to the questions.*

*Directions: Turn your activity sheet to page 2 and answer the "What I Learned" column. Make sure to write your new answer based on your learning of the lesson.*

### 4). Activity 5: Check for Understanding

#### Post Test

Directions: Let's do it again. Read the statement, and answer it with True or False.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Global Interstate System is the whole system of human interactions but there is no one in-charge.
- \_\_\_\_ 2. International tribunal is not needed in judging political leaders accused of international war crimes.
- \_\_\_\_ 3. WTO's main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.
- \_\_\_\_ 4. President Duterte is powerful and has a continuing expression of nationalism.
- \_\_\_\_ 5. Dictatorship is also an absolute and a centralized power.

*Check your answers against the Key to Corrections found at the end of this SAS. Write your score on your paper.*

**Directions: Give your ideas/opinion on the following questions below.**

Question 1: What do you think are the advantages of being a member of United Nations?

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Question 2: Explain the impact made by martial law to the lives of the Filipinos during Martial Law period?

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Question 3: What are the similarities of the two Presidents, Marcos and Duterte in terms of governance?

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*A rubric found on the last page of this activity sheet, will be used in checking the answers.*

## **C. LESSON WRAP-UP**

### **1). Activity 6: Thinking about Learning**

#### **A). Progress Tracker**

Directions: *Below is a progress tracker, just put a mark on today's lesson as proof that you are done with it. You will be using that tracker for the entire duration of this subject so you will know your progress.*

Period 1							Period 2							Period 3									
1	2	3	4	5	6	P1 Exam	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	P2 Exam	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	P3 Exam

#### **B). My Learner Tracker**

<i>What's the date today?</i>	<i>What lesson# did you do? What were the learning targets? What activities did you do?</i>	<i>What were your scores in the activities?</i>	<i>What contributed to the quality of your performance today? What will you do next session to maintain your performance or improve it?</i>

C). Directions: Since you are done with today's lesson, please carefully read the questions below and give your honest answer to it.

<p>What was the most important thing you learned during this class?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>What important question remains unanswered?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

## FAQs

### Question 1. Why Filipinos should be reminded of their ordeal during Martial Law?

*Answer: The Filipinos should not forget the struggles/sacrifices they suffered/experienced during martial law years. They should be reminded of the cruelty imposed to Filipinos during that time. Actually, we must all be vigilant and watchful, in order for us not to be placed in that situation again. We need to protect our rights and freedom, and should not let other people/government officials take these privileges away from us. The youth today should be educated about what happened during martial law period, so that correct knowledge and understanding of the things the country suffered during martial law should be learned and acquired. A statement from the Youth Act Now Against Tyranny group said, **“Our future as a country can only be sustained if the young generation is taught to fight for and not to compromise the values that make for a great nation.”** (<http://www.examiner.org.hk/2019/09/28/filipinos-reminded-not-to-forget-horrors-of-martial-law/news/international/>). So, If we want our country to become great again, we must involve ourselves to keep, cherish, and fight for what we have as a country: freedom, democracy. We all must show our love for our country, Philippines.*

### Question 2. What is the interstate system of the contemporary world?

*Answer: Interstate system is an international system wherein allied countries are competing. It is politically structured that prevents any states from controlling the world economy and political monopoly. In an article posted about it, it says that “Experts in international and interstate relations must understand how to structure and implement trade policies, accords, and regulations. Politically, international relations experts must elicit international support in addressing global issues such as pandemics, terrorism, and environmental concerns, while interstate relations experts often appeal to the federal government to initiate similar reforms on a regional scale. In either discipline, diplomats must perform a thorough examination of the proposed partner nation or state, allowing experts to gather data from all facets of that state or nation’s societal infrastructure (including economic, political and cultural considerations) in order to design a mutually beneficial relationship.” (<https://online.norwich.edu/academic-programs/resources/interstate-relations-versus-international-relations-careers>)*

### Question 3. What are the challenges of global governance in the 21st century?

*Answer: Based on some articles read, it appears that climate change, poverty, violent conflict, intolerance and extremism present direct threats to the unity and well-being of the international community are the challenges global governance is facing today. This means that globalization was not managed perfectly, because of some failures in some aspects like: financial crises, pandemics (Covid 19), cyber attacks, terrorism and other global threats. Global leaders have to do something to address these problems occurring today that hampered the continuous growth of world economy. This pandemic (Covid 19), threatens the health of the people worldwide, affecting many lives, increase of number of deaths, including people who lost their jobs. The leaders are working double time to find solutions to address these pressing problems.*



## KEY TO CORRECTIONS

Activity 3

Frayar model – see TG's copy

See rubric for the checking the answers for the essay/open-ended questions Activity 5

Answer: 1. True    2. False    3. True    4. True    5. True

See rubric for the checking the answers for the essay/open-ended questions

### Scoring Rubric for Essay

	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Content (50%)	Write-up is comprehensive, accurate and complete. Key ideas are clearly stated and supported. Include pertinent and detailed information from class discussions.	Write-up is accurate but not complete. Key points are stated but not supported. Include some pertinent and detailed information from class discussions.	Write-up is not completely stated. Key points are not addressed and not supported. Does not include pertinent information from class discussions.	Write-up is incomplete. Key points are lacking. Does not incorporate information from class discussions	Questions are not answered	
Organization (30%)	Well organized, developed and easy to follow. Maintains focus on the topic.	Mostly clear and easy to follow. Usually maintains focus but occasionally presents information that is different from the topic.	Inadequate organization. Structure of the answer is not easy to follow. Presents information that is sometimes unclear.	Organization and structure draw away from the answer. Provides no information that can be understood.	Questions are not answered.	
Spelling and Grammar (20%)	Grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure have no errors.	Contain few distracting problems. There are one or two errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.	Contain substantial distracting problems. There may be three to four errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.	Contain enough distracting grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure problems to make it substantially incomprehensible	Questions are not answered.	
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>						

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class number: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson Title: Benefits of Globalization: Foreign  
Direct Investment**

Learning Targets: At the end of the module, students should be able to:

1. explain the concept of foreign direct investment
2. differentiate types of foreign direct investments

Materials: Activity Sheets  
References

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/investments/foreigndirect/>  
<https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/foreign-direct-investment-fdi/>

**Productivity Tip:**

*Record All Your Thoughts And Ideas, even if you never take a look at that note again, it's still worth it.*

**A. LESSON PREVIEW/REVIEW****1). Introduction (2 min)**

Hello! It's nice to see you again. Welcome to Contemporary World! Are you excited to know what is our topic today? What we have now is Benefits of Globalization: Foreign Direct Investment. Are you familiar with this? If you are not familiar yet, after this class, you will gain more understanding of the topic. In this topic, we will learn how to invest our money in an expansion of our business abroad or in other countries. We will learn some of the benefits, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of this foreign direct investment. Are you ready now? Before we proceed to our topic today, let's check your understanding of the previous lesson by answering the questions in lesson review.

Please read the learning targets before you proceed to the succeeding activities. The learning targets are your goals. Remember, you need to achieve your learning targets at the end of the lesson.

**Lesson Review**

Directions: Fill in the blanks. Read the statement carefully and write your answer on the spaces provided for.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The modern world-system is a system of competing and allying states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It is a movement towards political cooperation among nations.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Political Scientists commonly call interstate system the same as International System, which is the focus of \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_4. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal that sits in The Hague, Netherlands.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. It has multiple leadership priorities that include providing access to universal health care, preventing communicable diseases and researching factors that affect health.

*Check your answers against the Key to Corrections found at the end of this SAS. Write your score on your paper.*

## 2). Activity 1: What I Know Chart, Part 1 (3 min)

Directions: On the first column of the What I Know Chart, write the answer to each question based on your prior knowledge. Leave the "What I Learned Column, you will be answering that later.

What I Know	Questions:	What I Learned (Activity 4)
	What is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)?	
	What are the Methods of Foreign Direct Investment?	

*Thank you for answering this part honestly. There's no right or wrong answer for this. Now, let's move to the next activity.*

## **B. MAIN LESSON**

### 1). Activity 2: Content Notes (13 mins)

Is there anybody here who knows somebody who got richer because of his investment abroad? Is McDonald a type of foreign direct investment? How about Starbucks and Jollibee, are these part of foreign direct investment in other countries? Did you know that even businesses can have daughter companies entirely owned by parent company? Today we will be discussing foreign direct investment, its method, types and examples. Let's start now.

#### **What is Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)?**

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an investment made by a company or individual in one country in business interests in another country, in the form of either establishing business operations or acquiring business assets in the other country, such as ownership or controlling interest in a foreign company. A foreign direct investment can be made by obtaining a lasting interest or by expanding one's business into a foreign country.

#### **Lasting Interest and the Element of Control**

An investment into a foreign firm is considered an FDI if it establishes a lasting interest. A

investment is the element of control. Control represents the intent to actively manage and influence a foreign firm's operations. This is the major differentiating factor between FDI and a passive foreign portfolio investment. For this reason, a 10% stake in the foreign company's voting stock is necessary to define FDI. However, there are cases where this criterion is not always applied. For example, it is possible to exert control over more widely traded firms despite owning a smaller percentage of voting stock.

### Methods of Foreign Direct Investment

1. An investor can make a foreign direct investment by expanding their business in a foreign country.
2. Reinvesting profits from overseas operations, as well as intra-company loans to overseas subsidiaries, are also considered foreign direct investments.

Finally, there are multiple methods for a domestic investor to acquire voting power in a foreign company. Below are some examples:

- **Acquiring voting stock in a foreign company** - Voting shares give investors a say in how a company's corporate policy is made, including the election of the board of directors.
- **Mergers and acquisitions** - Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) are defined as consolidation of companies. A merger occurs when two separate entities combine forces to create a new, joint organization. Meanwhile, an acquisition refers to the takeover of one entity by another. Mergers and acquisitions may be completed to expand a company's reach or gain market share in an attempt to create shareholder value.
- **Joint ventures with foreign corporations** - A joint venture (JV) is a business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task. This task can be a new project or any other business activity. ... However, the venture is its own entity, separate from the participants' other business interests.
- **Starting a subsidiary of a domestic firm in a foreign country** - A subsidiary company is a business owned by a parent company. Subsidiary companies are separate legal entities created by the parent company or another party. ... Wholly-owned subsidiaries are 100 percent owned by the parent company. An example would be the Disney Channel, which is wholly owned by The Disney Corporation

### Benefits of Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign direct investment offers advantages to both the investor and the foreign host country. These incentives encourage both parties to engage in and allow FDI.

Below are some of the benefits for businesses:

- Market diversification and Tax incentives
- Lower labor costs and Preferential tariffs
- Subsidies and Economic stimulation
- Development of human capital and Increase in employment
- Access to management expertise, skills, and technology
- For businesses, most of these benefits are based on cost-cutting and lowering risk.
- For host countries, the benefits are mainly economic.

### **Disadvantages of Foreign Direct Investment**

Despite many benefits, there are still two main disadvantages to FDI, such as:

- **Displacement of local businesses** - The entry of large firms, such as Walmart, may displace local businesses. Walmart is often criticized for driving out local businesses that cannot compete with its lower prices.
- **Profit repatriation** -The primary concern is that firms will not reinvest profits back into the host country. This leads to large capital outflows from the host country. As a result, many countries have regulations limiting foreign direct investment.

#### **Four (4) Types and Examples of Foreign Direct Investment**

**1. Horizontal FDI:** a business expands its domestic operations to a foreign country. In this case, the business conducts the same activities at home and in a foreign country.

- Ex. A. Starbucks or Jollibee opening a new outlet in a foreign country.  
 B. Amazon opening a new headquarters in Vancouver, Canada  
 C. McDonald's opening restaurants in Japan would be considered horizontal FDI.

**2. Vertical FDI:** refers to any investments into businesses that fit somewhere in the investing company's value chain or different types of activities are carried out abroad. A business expands into a foreign country by moving to a different level of the supply chain. In other words, a firm conducts different activities abroad but these activities are still related to the main business.

- Ex. A. McDonald's could purchase a large-scale farm in Canada to produce meat for their restaurants.  
 B. BMW investing in a parts manufacturer in Poland.

**3. Conglomerate FDI** refers to investments in businesses unrelated to the investing company's core business. A business acquires an unrelated business in a foreign country. This is uncommon, as it requires overcoming two barriers to entry: entering a foreign country and entering a new industry or market.

- Ex. A. A real estate company opening a restaurant chain in another country.  
 B. JGokongwei Group of companies which is based in the Philippines, opened its business abroad.

**4. Platform FDI:** a business expands into a foreign country but the output from the foreign operations is exported to a third country. This is also referred to as export-platform FDI. Platform FDI commonly happens in low-cost locations inside free-trade areas.

- Ex. A. If Ford purchased manufacturing plants in Ireland with the primary purpose of exporting cars to other countries in the EU.  
 B. Nike invested a manufacturing plant in Vietnam and these products were exported in Asia.

#### **2). Activity 3: Skill-building Activities (with answer key) (18 mins + 2 mins checking)**

Based on your notes, in the previous activity, fill out the blank boxes with your own definition of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In the second box, give the facts/ characteristics of FDI. On the



3<sup>rd</sup> box, you can list down some example of FDI and on the 4<sup>th</sup> box, you can list down the non-examples of FDI.

**Directions:** In this activity, you need to fill out your Frayer Model based on the text and discussion.

<b>DEFINITION</b>  Foreign direct investment (FDI)	<b>FACTS/CHARACTERISTICS</b>  Foreign direct investment (FDI)
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<b>NON-EXAMPLES</b>

**Globalization:**  
**Foreign Direct Investment**

**Directions:** In this activity, you need to answer/give your honest opinion on the following questions using your own words.

Question 1: If you will be given the chance to do business, would you merge with another business so you can have a bigger market share? Yes/No/Why?

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Question 2: If you will do a foreign direct investment, what type/s will you choose and why? Explain your answer.

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**Question 3.** In this activity, if you will be given the chance to build a business empire, will you make a business subsidiaries abroad? Yes/No/Why?

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*A rubric, found on the last page of this activity sheet, will be used in checking the answers.*

### 3). Activity 4: What I Know Chart, part 2 (2 mins)

*Now let's check your understanding of the lesson. I hope that everything about the lesson is clear to you. This time you have to answer the "What I learned" column in page 2. I am sure you knew now the answer to the questions.*

Directions: Turn your activity sheet to page 2 and answer the "What I Learned" column. Make sure to write your new answer based on your learning of the lesson.

### 4). Activity 5: Check for Understanding (5 mins)

*I hope that the activities on this part will help you achieve your learning targets. The next set of activities will help you deepen your understanding of the lesson.*

Directions: Read the statements below, write True if the statement is correct and write False if the statement is incorrect.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Starbucks or Jollibee opening a new outlet in a foreign country is Vertical FDI.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Amazon opening a new headquarters in Vancouver, Canada; Manila Philippines is Horizontal FDI.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A real estate company opening a restaurant chain in another country is a conglomerate FDI
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. BMW investing in a parts manufacturer in Poland is vertical FDI.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. McDonald's could purchase a large-scale farm in Canada to produce meat for their restaurants is vertical FDI.

*Check your answers against the Key to Corrections found at the end of this SAS. Write your score on your paper.*

**Directions: Give your ideas/opinion on the following questions below.**

Question 1: What do you think are the advantages/disadvantages of horizontal FDI?

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Question 2: What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of vertical FDI?

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Question 3: What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of platform of FDI?

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A rubric, found on the last page of this activity sheet, will be used in checking the answers.

### **C. LESSON WRAP-UP**

#### **1). Activity 6: Thinking about Learning (5 mins)**

##### **A). Progress Tracker**

Directions: Below is a progress tracker, just put a mark on today's lesson as proof that you are done with it. You will be using that tracker for the entire duration of this subject so you will know your progress.

Period 1							Period 2							Period 3									
1	2	3	4	5	6	P1 Exam	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	P2 Exam	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	P3 Exam

##### **B). My Learner Tracker**

<i>What's the date today?</i>	<i>What lesson# did you do? What were the learning targets? What activities did you do?</i>	<i>What were your scores in the activities?</i>	<i>What contributed to the quality of your performance today? What will you do next session to maintain your performance or improve it?</i>

C). Directions: Since you are done with today's lesson, please carefully read the questions below and give your honest answer to it.

What was the most important thing you learned during this class? <hr/> <hr/>
What important question remains unanswered? <hr/> <hr/>

*Job well done! You have reached the end of this lesson.*

## FAQs

### Question 1. What is the benefit of having foreign or international investment in any countries?

*Answer: The benefit would be an increase in goods and services, new jobs, increase in the collection of taxes. There will be lower labor costs, preferential tariffs, and foreign business subsidies, as well as market diversification. Investors are enticed to invest in the Philippines, because they can avail of lower labor cost and other business/production expenditures.*

### Question 2. If Filipino investors will invest their money abroad, what will happen to our economy?

*Answer: If Filipino investors invest their money in other countries, there will be a decrease in employment or job, distribution of goods and services, job opportunities, and taxation. Foreign direct investment offers advantages to both the investor and the foreign host country. Incentives that foreign investors will receive from the country wherein they will have their business would encourage both parties to engage in and allow foreign direct investment. Big Filipino firms and companies are able to enter foreign or international market considering the number of Filipino citizens residing in those countries.*

## KEY TO CORRECTIONS

### Lesson Review

1. Global Interstate System
2. Global governance or world governane
3. International Relations
4. International Criminal Court of Justice
5. World Health Organization

### Activity 3

Frayer model – check TG’s copy

See rubric for the checking the answers for the essay/open-ended questions

### Activity 5

Answer: 1. False    2. True    3. True    4. True    5. True

See rubric for the checking the answers for the essay/open-ended questions

### Scoring Rubric for Essay

	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
Content (50%)	Write-up is comprehensive, accurate and complete. Key ideas are clearly stated and supported. Include pertinent and detailed information from class discussions.	Write-up is accurate but not complete. Key points are stated but not supported. Include some pertinent and detailed information from class discussions.	Write-up is not completely stated. Key points are not addressed and not supported. Does not include pertinent information from class discussions.	Write-up is incomplete. Key points are lacking. Does not incorporate information from class discussions	Questions are not answered	
Organization (30%)	Well organized, developed and easy to follow. Maintains focus on the topic.	Mostly clear and easy to follow. Usually maintains focus but occasionally presents information that is different from the topic.	Inadequate organization. Structure of the answer is not easy to follow. Presents information that is sometimes unclear.	Organization and structure draw away from the answer. Provides no information that can be understood.	Questions are not answered.	
Spelling and Grammar (20%)	Grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure have no errors.	Contain few distracting problems. There are one or two errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.	Contain substantial distracting problems. There may be three to four errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.	Contain enough distracting grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure problems to make it substantially incomprehensible	Questions are not answered.	
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>						

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class number: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson Title: Benefits of Globalization: Technological Innovation****Materials:** Activity Sheets

Learning Targets: At the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

1. explain the concept of technological innovation
2. differentiate types of technological innovation

**References**

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/technological-innovation>  
<https://www.slideshare.net/amjadsa/technology-and-innovations>

**Productivity Tip:**

*While checking the files of your activity sheets, try to recite the types of innovation you learned in this lesson. You are doing good.*

**A. LESSON PREVIEW/REVIEW****1). Introduction (2 min)**

Hello! Good Day? Here we go again. Today we will be talking of benefits of globalization. What did you remember from our last topic? Yes! We were able to finish discussing Foreign Direct Investment, and we're able to tackle things that were important in understanding about having foreign investment. Today's lesson is about Benefits of Globalization: Technological Innovation. If you still remember, in the past lessons, technology is one of the great factors in globalization. Internet is widely use globally. It made communications easy with other countries. Transactions were faster because of the use of technology. Nowadays, we are living in technology drive world. After this class, you will gain more understanding of the topic. Are you ready for our new lesson today? But, before we proceed to our topic today, Let's have a review of the previous lessons we had.

Please read the learning targets before you proceed to the succeeding activities. The learning targets are your goals. Remember, you need to achieve your learning targets at the end of the lesson.

**Lesson Review:**

Directions: Read the statement, and answer it with True or False. Write True if the statement is correct , and False if it is incorrect.

\_\_\_\_\_1. Starbucks or Jollibee opening a new outlet in a foreign country is Vertical FDI.





- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Amazon opening a new headquarters in Vancouver, Canada; Manila Philippines is Horizontal FDI.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. A real estate company opening a restaurant chain in another country is a conglomerate FDI
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. BMW investing in a parts manufacturer in Poland is vertical FDI.

\_\_\_\_\_5. McDonald's could purchase a large-scale farm in Canada to produce meat for their restaurants is vertical FDI.

*Check your answers against the Key to Corrections found at the end of this SAS. Write your score on your paper.*

## 2). Activity 1: What I Know Chart, Part 1 (3 min)

Directions: On the first column of the What I Know Chart, write the answer to each question based on your prior knowledge. Leave the "What I Learned Column, you will be answering that later.

What I Know	Questions:	What I Learned (Activity 4)
	What is Technological Innovation?	
	What is the importance of technological innovation?	

*Thank you for answering this part honestly. There's no right or wrong answer for this. Now, let's move to the next activity.*

## B. MAIN LESSON

*I think you are now ready to start with our lesson for today. Now, let's move to the next set of activities. The succeeding activities aim to develop your knowledge and understanding of the lesson.*

### 1). Activity 2: Content Notes (13 mins)

*Anybody here who knows somebody who is so in these times is so much different than the past. Our life has changed so much in almost all aspects such as transportation, healthcare, crime detection, new jobs, etc. Today we will be discussing technological innovation, its methods, types and effects. Are you guys ready? Let's begin.*

## TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

**Technological innovation** is the process where an organization (or a group of people working outside a structured organization) embarks in a journey where the importance of technology as a source of innovation has been identified as a critical success factor for increased market competitiveness.

**Technological innovations** comprise new products and processes and significant technological changes of products and processes. An innovation has been implemented if it has been introduced on the market (product innovation).

**Technology** is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes or the branch of

**Innovation** is evolutionary and is a response to an unsolved problem and unexploited opportunity. It is the effort to create purposeful, focused change in an enterprise's economic or social potential.

### **Creativity and Innovation**

**1. Creativity** involves the use of the imagination or original ideas in order to create something. It is the idea phase. In other words, creativity is idea phase and innovation is action phase.

**2. Innovation** is the act of introducing something new, the word "new" relates to creativity and the term "act of introducing" relates to innovation.

### **Invention and Innovation**

1. Invention is a creation of new product or service or process, innovation is the introduction of new product or service or process into the market place.

2. Invention may have economic or non-economic motives. Innovation has always economic motives. Invention precedes innovation or innovation follows invention.

3. An invention is based on a new idea that is turned into some kind of conceptual model that demonstrates the feasibility of that idea. Innovation is concerned with the development and implementation of new systems, products or services and is typically based on invention.

### **Why is technology innovation important?**

Essentially, technology innovation can be a crucial component of any effort to address needs and better serve individuals and families. This, in turn, encourages experimentation with various IT providers at low cost and low risk, leading to innovative ways of using technology to deliver healthcare and human services.

### **Technological Innovation Examples**

The innovations include technological inventions such as wind turbines, photovoltaic cells, concentrated solar power, geothermal energy, ocean wave power and many other emerging innovations.

### **20 Examples of Innovative Technology Designs**

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| • SA950 3D MONITOR BY SAMSUNG    | Wireless Charging Technology From Ecoupd. |
| • TROMM Styler Clothes Steamer.  | U-Socket AC and USB Power Outlet.         |
| • Touch Mouse by Microsoft.      | Lady Gaga's Polaroid Camera Glasses.      |
| • Nomad iPad Paint Brush Stylus. | Robot Scooba 230 Floor Washer.            |

### **CHANGES DUE TO TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION**

**1. Transportation.** Transportation has become faster like individuals can move rapidly starting with one place then on to the next. In the past, people cannot travel as rapidly as today because of not having enough modern transportation. This technology allows vehicles to communicate, via wireless radio signals, driving information such as speed, lane departure, and environment information to other vehicles on the highway. The potential safety benefits of these types of advancements are impossible to ignore.

**2. Communication.** Technology has changed the way people used to communicate in the modern workplace. ... Communication among the employees, or management to subordinates, or management to management has become fast, instantaneous, more deliberate, collaborative, and unified. Speed and Costs.

The most significant impact of technology on communication is the spread of the Internet and the possibility of sending emails and chatting. The Internet has thus increased the speed of communications manifold, and reduced the costs drastically. Communication has changed so much over the years. From speech to the postal services. ... There's now telephones, cellphones, computers, and email; which makes the way we humans communicate extremely easy and fast. Life has been made pretty much easy because of these inventions.

**3. Education.** Technological changes in the educational industry have created new ways to teach and to learn. ... Technological changes allow teachers to access information on a global scale via the Internet, to enhance their lessons. Likewise, students can use the vast resources of the Internet to enrich their learning experience. Technology positively affects student engagement, enabling students to retain and learn more information. Many students are more stimulated and eager to learn when they can interact with the hands-on learning tools that educational technology provides.

**4. Job Creations** - Technology also created a host of new positions that never before existed. Think about it: computing specialists, social media managers, digital marketers, energy engineers, software and app developers, drone operators, YouTube content creators...

**5. Health care** - The Most Significant Medical Innovations of the Past 20 Years. Vaccines and Immunization to prevent outbreaks. Electronic Health Records (EHRs) It is hard to believe in such a modern era, but a mere decade ago, fewer than 18 percent of medical providers used electronic health records. HIV Combined Drug Therapy. Minimally Invasive Surgery. Needle-Free Injection Technology.

**6. Relationships** - Technology is often introduced into a social system with the stated intention of making life easier for people. As it becomes more pervasive in everyday life, the assessment of technology's presence in relationships and its impact on how humans interact with one another especially long-distanced relationships is becoming very popular, giving way to intermarriages between races. Sometimes, the ways people use technology can create problems between romantic partners, potentially stirring conflict and dissatisfaction in the relationship. They also found that younger users were more likely to report both increased tension and enhanced closeness in their relationships as a result of technology.

**7. Crime Detection** - As technology is used to commit more sophisticated crimes, law enforcement officers and those in the legal system are increasingly using tech tools to combat crime. To keep the public safe and protect human life, it's important that the criminal justice industry use cutting-edge software, tracking systems, and more. Modern marvels such as DNA analysis or image enhancement technologies, have made forensic science easier in one respect. Forensic scientists not only solve for murders and other violent crimes, but for chemical attacks, cybercrimes, and any other acts of violence that come with the modern territory.

## TYPES OF INNOVATION

### 1. Incremental Innovation:

These are small but important improvements in a product, process or service. Such innovations are associated with enhanced customer satisfaction. Example: Intel Pentium III to Pentium IV LAN to WAN Modular Innovation. These innovation do not alter the overall product structure, but change can occur in the component technology. Example: Change in a car engine technology will not change any other features.

## 2. Architectural Innovation:

These innovations take existing technologies and link new technologies in novel ways; they are built not on new technological break-through but on integrating competencies, i.e. Change of product structure with no important effect on component subsystems. Example: Change of shape of a car with no change in engine. Honda's smaller motor cycles.

## 3. Radical Innovation:

These innovations are revolutionary in nature. Railroads, electricity, computers, internet can be termed as break through innovations. Railroads changed the way in which goods and people were transported. Electricity totally changed the way people lived and used equipment's. Computer changed the way in which organizations worked. Internet changed the way in which people communicate, acquire knowledge and do business. Radical innovations are also known as break through innovations and discontinuous innovations. Example: Digital imaging(polaroid) Quartz movements(watches) Radial tires

### 2). Activity 3: Skill-building Activities (with answer key) (18 mins + 2 mins checking)

Based on your notes/text, in the previous activity, fill out the blank boxes with your own definition of Technological Innovation. In the second box, give the its facts/ characteristics. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> box, you can list down some examples and on the 4<sup>th</sup> box, you can list down the non-examples of Technological Innovation.

**Direction:** In this activity, you need to fill out your Frayer Model based on the text and discussions

<b>DEFINITION</b>  Technological innovations	<b>FACTS/CHARACTERISTICS</b>  Technological innovation
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<b>NON-EXAMPLES</b>

s. B. Definition of Technological Innovation

Check your answers against the Key to Corrections found at the end of this SAS.

**Directions: Give your ideas/opinion on the following questions below.**

Question 1: If you will be given the chance to innovate something that would be necessary for academic work, what will it be?

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Question 2: If you will choose a course of study that will give you a very stable job in the future despite all odds, what would it be? Explain in your own words.

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**Question 3.** If you will be given the chance to build a business using technology, what would it be and how will you do this? Explain in your own words.

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*A rubric, found on the last page of this activity sheet, will be used in checking the answers.*

### **3). Activity 4: What I Know Chart, part 2 (2 mins)**

*Now let's check your understanding of the lesson. I hope that everything about the lesson is clear to you. This time you have to answer the "What I learned" column in page 2. I am sure you knew now the answer to the questions.*

Directions: Turn your activity sheet to page 2 and answer the "What I Learned" column. Make sure to write your new answer based on your learning of the lesson.

*Since you are done with this, you may now proceed to the next activity.*

### **4). Activity 5: Check for Understanding (5 mins)**

*I hope that the activities on this part will help you achieve your learning targets. The next set of activities will help you deepen your understanding of the lesson.*

**Direction:** Let's do it again. Read the statement, and answer it with True or False

\_\_\_\_1. Technology is the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes or the branch of knowledge concerned with applied sciences.



- \_\_\_\_\_2. Innovation is evolutionary and is a response to an unsolved problem and unexploited opportunity.
- \_\_\_\_\_3. Creativity involves the use of the imagination or original ideas in order to create something.
- \_\_\_\_\_4. Innovation is the act of introducing something new, the word “new” relates to creativity.
- \_\_\_\_\_5. Invention is a creation of new product or service or process, innovation is the introduction of new product or service or process into the market place.

*Check your answers against the Key to Corrections found at the end of this SAS. Write your score on your paper.*

**Directions: Give your ideas/opinion on the following questions below.**

Question 1. What do you think are the advantages/disadvantages of technological innovation in crime detections?

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Question 2. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of technological innovations in transportation?

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Question 3. What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of technological innovations in long distance relationships?

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*A rubric, found on the last page of this activity sheet, will be used in checking the answers.*

*Since you are done with this, you may now proceed to the closure activity.*

### **C. LESSON WRAP-UP**

#### **1). Activity 6: Thinking about Learning (5 mins)**

##### **A). Progress Tracker**

Directions: Below is a progress tracker, just put a mark on today’s lesson as proof that you are done with it. You will be using that tracker for the entire duration of this subject so you will know your progress.

Period 1							Period 2							Period 3									
1	2	3	4	5	6	P1 Exam	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	P2 Exam	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	P3 Exam

## B). My Learner Tracker

<i>What's the date today?</i>	<i>What lesson# did you do? What were the learning targets? What activities did you do?</i>	<i>What were your scores in the activities?</i>	<i>What contributed to the quality of your performance today? What will you do next session to maintain your performance or improve it?</i>

C). Directions: Since you are done with today's lesson, please carefully read the questions below and give your honest answer to it.

<i>What are the challenges/difficulties you encountered in learning the lesson? If none, which part of the topic did you find interesting that helped you learned and met the learning targets?</i> 1. 2.
<i>Question/s I want to ask my teacher about this module is/are:</i> 1. 2.

*Job well done! You have reached the end of this lesson.*

## FAQs

### Question 1. What are the advantages of Innovation?

*Answer: Innovations create changes to so many things, especially in the industries. One of the main benefits of technology is its ability to help even smaller businesses compete on a global stage. Innovations such as the internet, for example, allow a sole proprietor to offer her products or services to prospects around the world through the use of a website. It allows positive changes in efficiency, productivity, quality, and competitiveness. It can increase profit, satisfaction of the needs of the consumers, and increase in job opportunities.*

### Question 2. What are the disadvantages of Innovation?

*Answer: Since Innovation create changes, sometimes these changes create negative effects which becomes part of disadvantages of innovation. It needs more time, higher cost on business expenditures and needs*

*employees training and their expertise before they can implement innovation in their businesses, offices and industries.*

## KEY TO CORRECTIONS

### Lesson Review

Answer: 1. True    2. True    3. True    4. True    5. True

### Activity 3

Frayer model – check TG’s copy

See rubric for checking the answers for the essay

### questions Activity 5

Answer: 1. True    2. True    3. True    4. True    5. True

See rubric for checking the answers for the essay questions

## Scoring Rubric for Essay

	4	3	2	1	0	SCORE
Content (50%)	Write-up is comprehensive, accurate and complete. Key ideas are clearly stated and supported. Include pertinent and detailed information from class discussions.	Write-up is accurate but not complete. Key points are stated but not supported. Include some pertinent and detailed information from class discussions.	Write-up is not completely stated. Key points are not addressed and not supported. Does not include pertinent information from class discussions.	Write-up is incomplete. Key points are lacking. Does not incorporate information from class discussions	Questions are not answered	

Organi- zation  (30%)	Well organized, developed and easy to follow. Maintains focus on the topic.	Mostly clear and easy to follow. Usually maintains focus but occasionally presents information that is different from the topic.	Inadequate organization. Structure of the answer is not easy to follow. Presents information that is sometimes unclear.	Organization and structure draw away from the answer. Provides no information that can be understood.	Ques- tions are not answe r ed.	
Spellin g and Gram- mar  (20%)	Grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure have no errors.	Contain few distracting problems. There are one or two errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.	Contain substantial distracting problems. There may be three to four errors in grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.	Contain enough distracting grammar, spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure problems to make it substantially incomprehen sible	Ques- tions are not answe r ed.	
TOTAL SCORE						

Teacher's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_