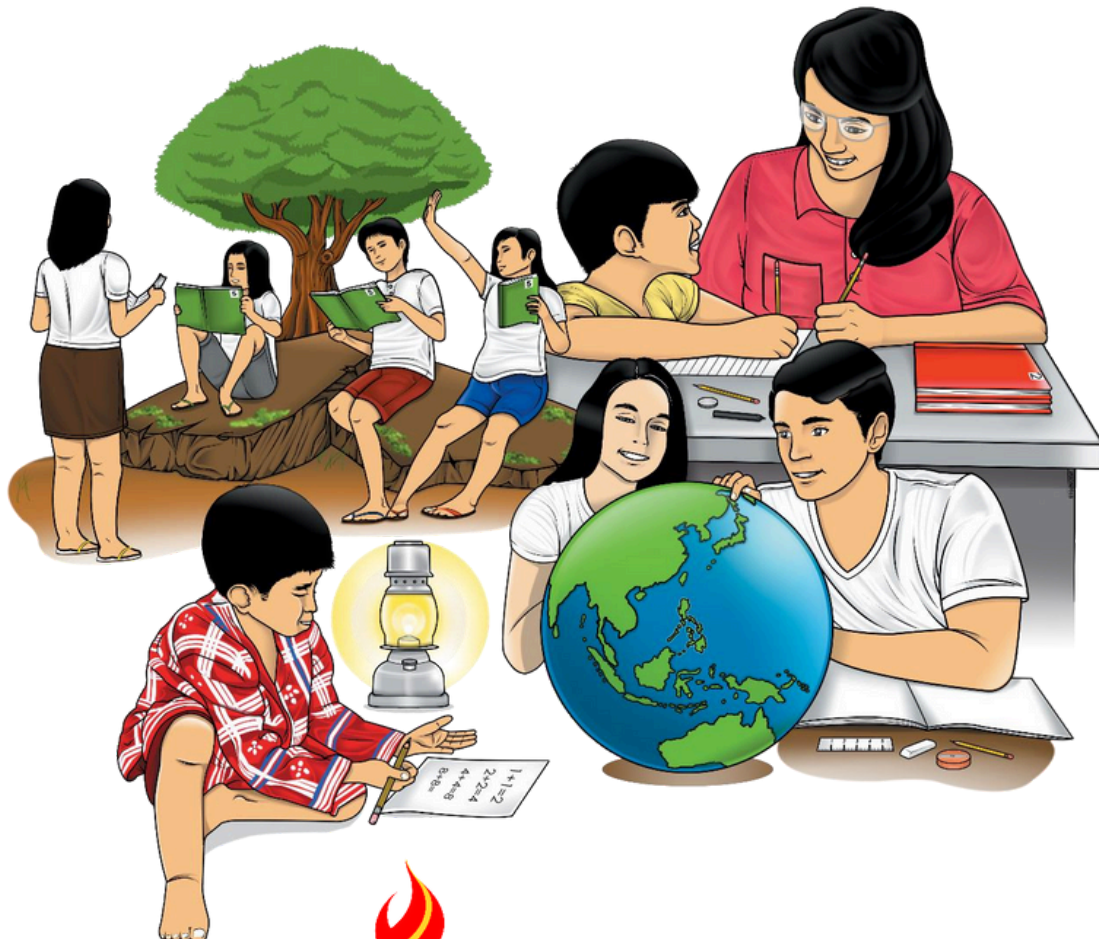


English

Quarter 3 – Module 2

Evaluate Narratives Based on How the Author Developed the Elements



English – Grade 6
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 3 – Module 2: Evaluate Narratives Based on How the Author Developed the Elements
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English

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Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that, you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part should guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to check how much you already know about the lesson. It will also give your facilitator an idea about the progress that you are making in the SLM. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and test. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you!



What I Need to Know

In this module, you will learn how to evaluate narratives based on how the author developed the elements.

The module is divided into three lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Identifying Elements of the Story
- Lesson 2 – Determining Elements of a Plot
- Lesson 3 – Evaluating Narratives Based on How the Author Developed the Elements

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. identify the elements of the story,
2. determine Elements of a Plot, and
3. evaluate narratives based on how the author developed the elements.

(EN6RC-Ic-6.5, EN6RC-Ic-6.6, EN6RC-Ic-6.7)



What is It

Kamela's story includes five basic elements of a story. As a reader, you should be keen enough in identifying each element.

Knowing the elements of a story is significant to you as a reader. Why? These elements allow you to follow the whole story in a clear and logical manner. Understanding the elements of stories will also help you understand and appreciate narratives more.

Here are the elements of a short story.

1. **Characters** refer to people, animals or objects that talk and take part in the story. The central character is called the protagonist.

Example: Kamela is a Grade 6 pupil in a small barrio.

(This is taken from the story "Kamela: The Kind-Hearted Child") In the story, the central or main character is Kamela.

2. **Setting** is the time and place in which the story happens.

Example: **One day**, as she was entering their **school gate**, she heard a soft cry.

In the example, one day tells about when the story happened and school gate is the place where the story happened.

3. **Plot** is a series of events that relate to the central conflict in the story.

Example:

- a. Beginning: Kamela lives a simple life with her family in a small barrio who happens to stumble upon a cute puppy who was badly hurt.
- b. Rising Action: When Kamela was about to pick up the wounded puppy she was stopped by her classmates telling her that it was dirty.
- c. Climax: Kamela explained to her classmates that animals need love and care too just like humans.
- d. Falling Action: Kamela's classmates felt sorry about what they said and told Kamela they will accompany her to a veterinarian.
- e. Resolution: Kamela's actions towards the wounded puppy made her classmates realize that indeed animals need love and care just like humans.

4. **Theme** is the central idea or belief in a story. It is illustrated by the events of the story and the moral or lesson that you acquire or get relates directly to the theme. So, when you are trying to determine the theme of a story, ask yourself what the author is trying to tell through the characters and events of the story.

Example: Animals love, care and compassion.

5. **Point of View** tells how a story is told. It may be in the first person point of view, second person point of view, third person point of view or omniscient point of view.

□ **First Person point of view.** The narrator tells the story from his/her own perspective. It uses the pronouns *I, me, we* and *us*. In this point of view, the narrator (storyteller) is either the hero or heroine (protagonist) relaying his/her experiences or a secondary character telling the hero or heroine's story.

Example: Call me Kamela. I am a Grade 6 pupil who lives a simple life together with my family.

□ **Second Person point of view.** The narrator tells the story to another person or character using the pronoun *you*.

Example: Don't forget that you are Kamela, a simple girl who lives happily with your siblings and parents.

□ **Third Person point of view.** The narrator tells the story by relating all the actions of the characters using the third person pronouns such *he, she* or *they*. It is the most common point of view in works of fiction.

Example: She is Kamela who lives simply with her family.

- **Omniscient point of view.** The narrator is all knowing. All the thoughts and actions of the characters are known to him/her. The pronouns used are *he, she* or *they*.

Example: Kamela is a simple girl who loves animals. She really cares for them. Whenever she sees animals being hurt, she immediately helps them.

Now, you are done with identifying the important elements of a story. In order to enrich your knowledge, let us have another exercise to enhance your skill.



What I Have Learned

Now that you are almost done with this module, let's try to recall the important parts of the lesson.

A story has different elements. These are *character, setting, plot, theme and point of view*. These important elements keep the story running smoothly. **Character** is the one who takes part in the story. It may be a person, an animal or a thing. **Setting** is the time and place in which the story happens. **Plot** is a series of events that relate to the central conflict in the story. **Theme** is the central idea or belief in a short story. **Point of View** tells how a story is told.

A story will not be complete without any of these elements. Bear in mind that they contribute in making a good story.



What is It

A plot is an essential element of a story that shows the sequence of events. Each particular part reveals the character, setting, problem, and the moral. It is basically the structure or organization of events that makes up a story.

Plot has six (6) elements: Exposition, Conflict, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution.

1. **Exposition** is an element of a plot that introduces the character (s) and the setting of the story.

Example:

Elisa is a simple girl who loves to stay in her room all day. She spends her time playing with her cellphone. She only gets out of her room when it is time to eat. Her parents would usually scold her because of her attitude.

2. **Conflict** does not only tell about the problem in the story but also shows how the character(s) struggles. Furthermore, it adds suspense and excitement to a story.

There are five (5) types of conflict.

a. Character versus Character

This means that one character may struggle against another.

Example: A young school boy comes in conflict with a strict teacher.

b. Character versus Nature

A character may struggle against nature.

Example: An old sailor comes into conflict with forces of nature at sea after he kills a dolphin.

c. Character versus Society

A conflict may occur between a person and the forces of society.

Example: Kiana wants to study in a school exclusive for girls.

Unfortunately, her family could not afford to send her to a private school.

d. Character versus Themselves

This is a conflict that occurs within a character.

Example: Elisa thought for a while and said, "Will I finish watching the video in my cellphone or stop and help mom in the kitchen instead?"

e. Character versus Supernatural Forces

A character may fight against supernatural forces such as the characters in Philippine mythology (*Bathala, kapre, duwende, tikbalang*).

Example: Pedro stumbles upon a small hill where a *duwende* lives. The *duwende* gets angry because his house is destroyed. When Pedro arrives home, he feels unwell. His *nanay* calls an *albularyo*. The *albularyo* says that it is done by an angry *duwende*.

What kind of conflict does the story "The Wakeup Call" have?

Yes, that's correct. This kind of conflict is Character versus Character.

"Eli sa, will you please go out for a while? It seems that you are too caught up with your cellphone. Can't you help me in the kitchen? I'm so busy right now," her mother said.

3. Rising Action

These are events that lead to a climax. These also increase the tension in the story.

Example:

"Wait for a while, Mom," Elisa answered. "I just need to finish this video," she added.

"How many hours will I wait for you, Elisa? I need you right now!", yelled mom.

"For a while mom! I just really need to finish this", answered Elisa.

4. Climax

It may be one or many problems that create the high point of the story. It usually foretells the ending of the story.

Example:

This angered mom. "If you will not get out of your room in a minute, I will confiscate your cellphone and I will not return it to you anymore," her mother said.

5. Falling Action

It is an element when the tension decreases and everything begins to settle down.

Example:

E lisa quickly went out of her room and said, "I'm sorry, Mom. I had been unhelpfu I to you. I promise I will not spend most of my time watching You Tube and playing Mobile Legends. I hope you will forgive me."

6. Resolution

It occurs after the plot. It is when you discover what happens to the characters after the conflict is settled. It also tells the end of the story.

Example:

"It 's all right, Elisa. I just hope next time you will be responsible enough in using your gadgets. Remember that there is right time for that", mom explained.



What is It

When you tell your friends that the story you read is good, what are your criteria? Believe it or not, your simple criterion is based on the elements of the story. Let me share a secret with you. To evaluate a story is to use a set of criteria. These criteria are usually found in a **rubric**.

A **rubric** is a tool you can use in evaluating a short story.

Below is an example of a rubric. Rate each element according to descriptions with corresponding points, 1, 2, or 3.

Sample Rubric for Evaluating the Elements of a Story

Criteria	1	2	3
1. Does the main character undergo a change or learning experience?	The character has not undergone a learning experience.	The character has undergone a good learning experience.	The character has undergone a great learning experience.
2. Is the setting well-described?	The setting is described with vague details. Some of the	The setting is described with some details. Most of the	The setting is described with complete details. All of the events
3. Are the events in the plot clearly presented and sequenced?	events are properly sequenced. The point of	events are properly sequenced. The point of	are properly sequenced.
4. Is the point of view consistent all throughout the story?	view is consistent in some parts of the story. The story barely	view is consistent in most parts of the story. The story gives	The point of view is consistent in all the parts of the story.
5. Is the theme clearly developed?	gives any details about the theme.	a few details about the theme.	The story gives enough details about the theme.

References

Ron Dentinger, Reader's Digest, Dec. 1992

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