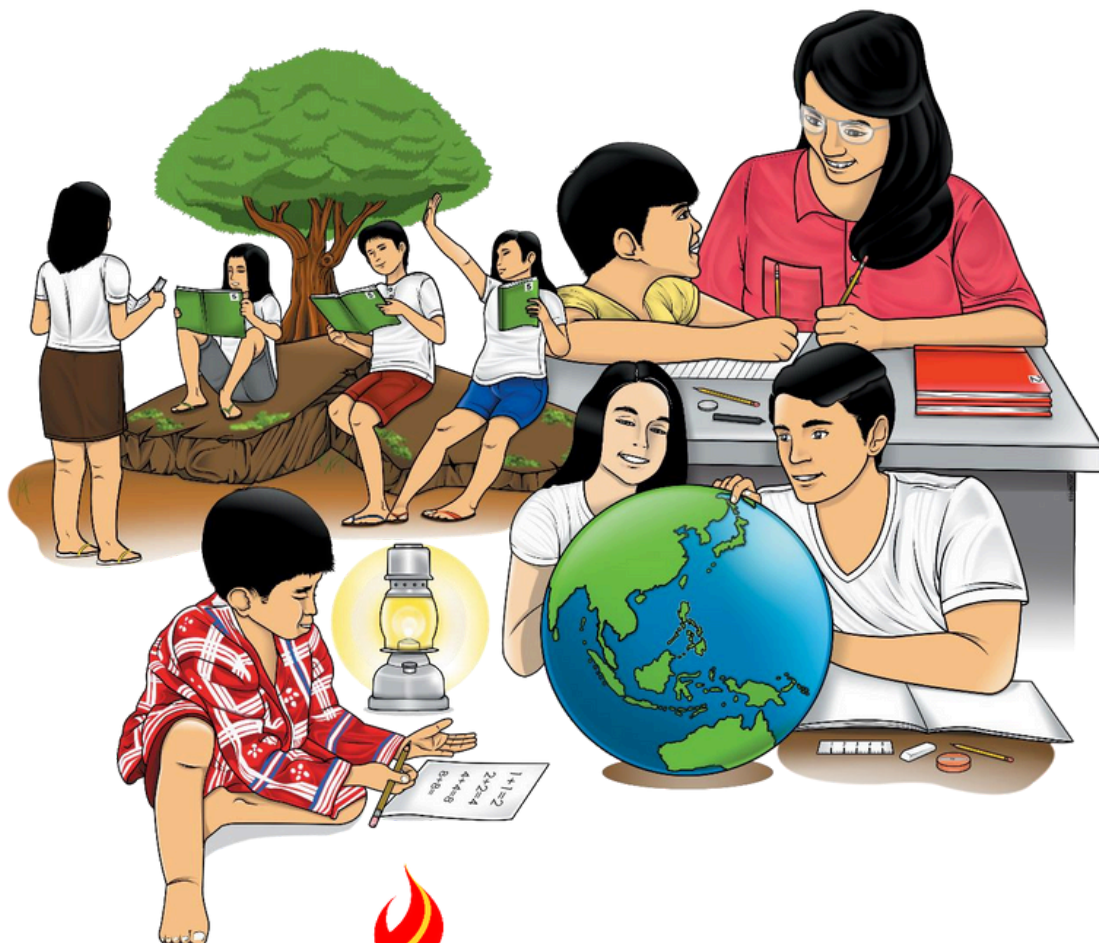


English

Quarter 3 - Module 1

Distinguishing Text Types According to Purpose and Features



English – Grade 5
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 3 – Module 1: Distinguishing Text Types According to Purpose and Features
First Edition, 2020

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Published by the Department of Education

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Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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Printed in the Philippines by _____

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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. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are 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 tests. 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

Reading and writing may be very complex. There are lots of different text types that you may encounter while reading a story book you prefer. You may scan pictures on a magazine, write your diary, or read comments and messages on your Facebook account. Text types differ in use and purpose.

In this module, you will learn how each text type works, so have fun exploring and learning new things!

In this module you will learn to:

- ☐ distinguish text types such as classification, explanation, enumeration, and recount;
- ☐ determine the purpose of the text types; and
- ☐ write a paragraph using a particular text type



What Is It

Text types are any pieces of writing that you read or create. These can be anything from novels, newspaper reports, and textbooks to recipes, movie reviews, and game instructions. When you read an advertisement, an email from a friend, or a research article, for example, the kinds of words, phrases, grammatical patterns, writing styles, and structures you encounter differ. In other words, text types differ in features and purpose.

There are different text types that you usually encounter or use. Each one has its own purpose and specific language features. In this module, we will discuss only the four most-commonly used text types: **classification**, **explanation**, **enumeration**, and **time order** or **recount**.

A. CLASSIFICATION TEXT

Classification text, also known as **text tagging or text categorization**, is the process of categorizing text into organized groups. In this type of text, items or ideas are sorted according to commonalities. Also, in this type of text, the writer presents the overall idea then splits it into parts to provide clarity and description.

Readers can recognize classification text through signal words such as: first, finally, to begin, next, in addition, on the other hand, for example, or then.

Study the examples below.

Dogs can be categorized into many groups. Dogs may be wild or domesticated. Wild dogs are those which live independently in their natural habitat like the forest. Domesticated dogs, on the other hand, are those which have been living with humans for generations. Dogs can also be classified by breed like Poodles, Bulldogs, Pomeranian, German Shepherd, Chihuahua, etc. Likewise, dogs may also be considered as a pet, a guard, or even a hunter depending on their breed.

(Ignacio n.d.)

The text presented above is a *classification text type*.

The details are classified into categories of dogs such as being wild or domesticated, having a particular breed, and serving a specific purpose.

The signal words used are *on the other hand, categorized, and classified*.

B. EXPLANATION TEXT

Explanation text provides descriptions to looking at things like causes and reasons. They move beyond retelling of what happened, such as in a simple report, to address the why and how of what happened.

Explanatory texts usually tell how or why things occur with a general statement that introduces the topic to be explored. Time connectives used such as *first, after, then, next, and finally*.

Study the example below.

HOW DOES THE RAIN FORM?

Have you ever asked yourself where rain comes from? Rain is actually part of the water cycle. We see rain falling from rainclouds. But rain doesn't really come from them.

Let us see how rain forms. At first, we have a very huge body of water from the oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes. Water from these sources evaporate because of the sun's heat. As it reaches the sky, the water cools and condenses into rain or snow. When all the water gets heavy enough, it starts falling back into the earth in the form of rain. The rainwater is then collected at the rivers and oceans, and the cycle starts again.

The text presented above is an *explanation text type*.

(Ignacio n.d.)

The details are presented in a series of sentences that explains why and how the rain forms.

C. ENUMERATION TEXT

Enumeration text is one which presents ideas by listing the kinds, characteristics, classes, types, parts, ways, groups, and other information of a certain thing. It usually starts with the statement of the general subject that is broken down into parts, classes, etc.

These parts are introduced by signal words such as the *following*, *first*, *next*, and *so on*; or they may be listed using commas or enumerated one by one like what is shown in the example below.

There are actually many ways by which people can avoid getting sick with CO VID 19. All they need to do is to get serious in following the health protocols or practices that ensure the protection of the community and prevention of the disease. These activities include:

- ☐ Washing hands regularly
- ☐ Using sanitizer and alcohol often
- ☐ Wearing mask in places in the presence of other people
- ☐ Avoiding crowded areas
- ☐ Observing social distancing

English textbook, Joy in Learning English p. 273
(Place this inside the box.)

D. RECOUNT TEXT

When the text presents events that are arranged in their order of occurrence in time, this text is called **recount**.

A recount retells an experience or an event that happened in the past. A recount may inform, entertain, reflect, or evaluate.

A recount may focus on a specific section of an event or retell the entire story. A recount should always be told in the order that things happened.

Study the example below.

It is already seven o'clock in the evening. You have been waiting for your father to arrive. You are excited to tell your father about your baked cookies—of course with the help of your mother. **Then**, suddenly the door creaks and you hurriedly run to the door. **After** telling him how you have made them, he **then** tastes them, and you are happy just with his facial expression. "You are very good at baking. Now, I am happy to see that you're learning new things."

(Ignacio n.d.)

The text type presented above is a recount text. The details are arranged in chronological order. The transitional/signal words used are *then* and *after*.



What I Have Learned

Texts are written for a variety of forms and purposes. These forms of writing are known as text types. This module discusses four text types such as **classification, enumeration, explanation, and recount.**

Classification text, also known as *text tagging* or *text categorization*, is the process of categorizing text into organized groups. In this type of text, items or ideas are sorted according to commonalities. Also, in this type of text, the writer presents the overall idea then split it into parts to provide clarity and description.

Readers can recognize classification text through signal words such as: first, finally, to begin, next, in addition, on the other hand, for example, or then.

Explanatory text provides descriptions to looking at things like causes and reasons. They move beyond retelling of what happened, such as in a simple report, to address the why and how of what happened.

Explanatory texts usually tell how or why things occur with a general statement that introduces the topic to be explored. Time connectives used are *first, after, then, next, and finally.*

Enumeration text is one which presents ideas by listing the kinds, characteristics, classes, types, parts, ways, groups, and other information of a certain thing. These parts are introduced by signal words such as the *following, first, next, and so on, in many ways, and such as.*

Recount text presents series of events that happened in the past or present in a chronological order. A recount retells an experience or an event that happened in the past. A recount may inform, entertain, reflect, or evaluate.

Now that you already know the difference between text types, always remember the transitional/signal words that may be used to show order, steps, sequence, list, and classification. These includes *first, second, third, next, then, before, finally, after, during, thus, meanwhile, most importantly, in addition, in many ways, such as, etc.*

Keep learning and have fun!

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