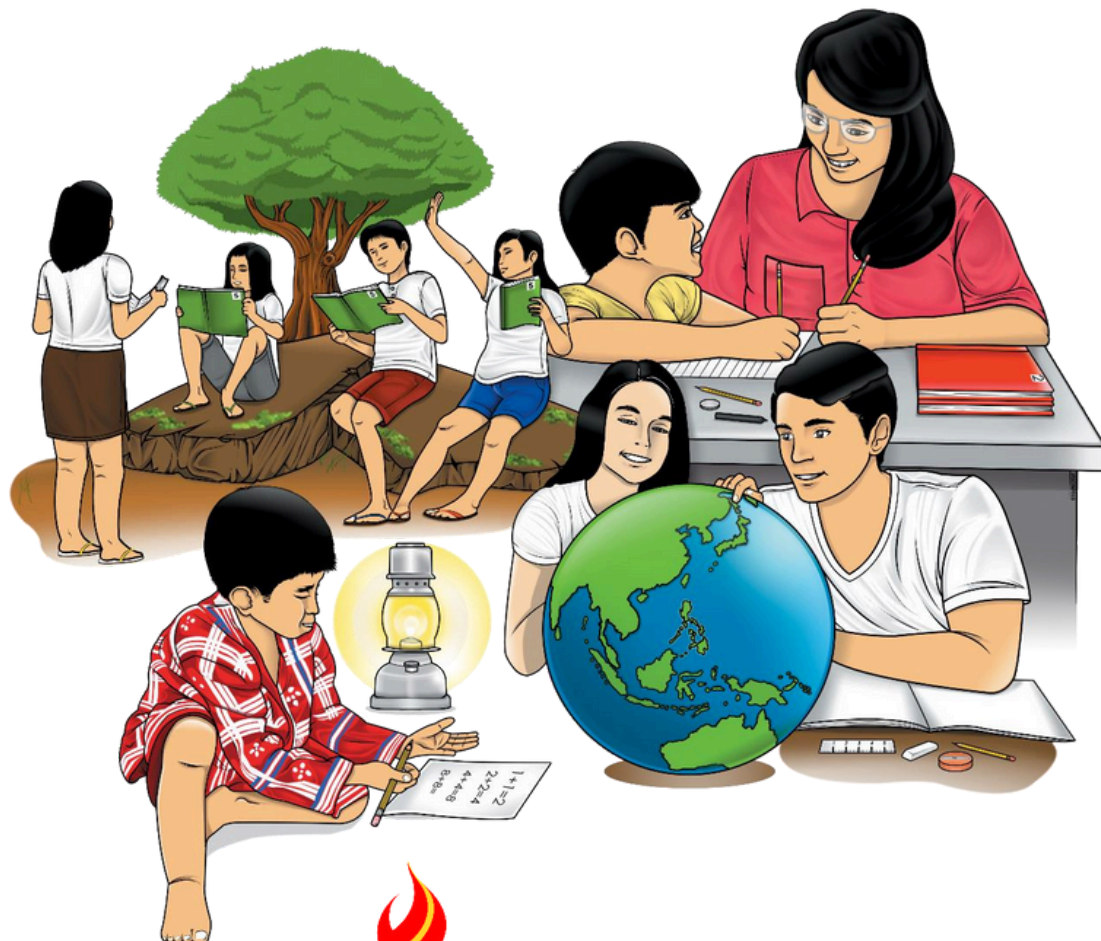


# English

## Quarter 3 - Module1

### Present a Coherent, Comprehensive Report on Differing Viewpoints on an Issue



**English – Grade 6**

**Alternative Delivery Mode**

**Quarter 3 – Module 1: Present a Coherent, Comprehensive Report on Differing Viewpoints on an Issue**

**First Edition, 2020**

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Published by the Department of Education

Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones

Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

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# English

Quarter 3-Module 1

Present a Coherent,  
Comprehensive Report on  
Differing Viewpoints on an Issue

# 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*

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to help you master important language skills Grade 6 pupils need to learn. The scope of this module permits it to be used in different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course but the order in which you read them can change depending on the textbook you are now using.

The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Making a stand on informed opinion
- Lesson 2 – Presenting a coherent comprehensive report on differing viewpoints

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. make a stand on an informed opinion; and
2. present a coherent comprehensive report on differing viewpoints. (EN10LC-IIIId-3.18)



## *What is It*

An **informed opinion** is a person's belief, idea, or way of thinking about something based on information gathered. This type of opinion is formed by gathering ideas from different points of view.

Example: Having a pet can improve your mood.

A **stand** is a person's attitude towards a particular issue or opinion. A person's stand may either support or contradict an idea expressed in an informed opinion.

Example: Owning a pet can help reduce stress you are feeling amid the health crisis. According to studies, spending time with your pet can trigger an increased level of oxytocin, also known as the "love hormone."

**Making a stand** means making a firm position in defense or opposition of an informed opinion. You need to support your statement by providing evidence like proof or testimony based on facts.

Below is a guide in making a stand:

**1**

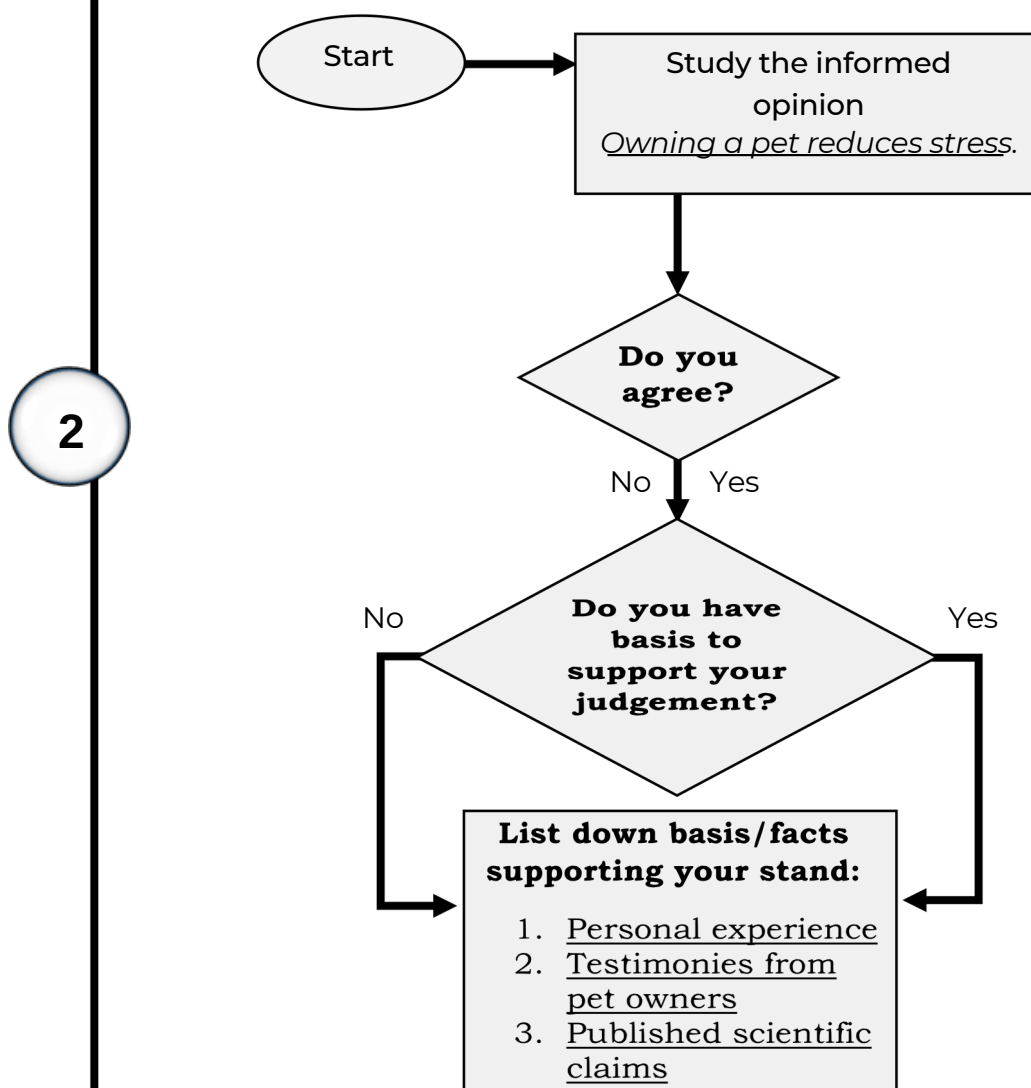
**Study the informed opinion.** Look for possible sources from which the author's view was taken.

To carefully analyze the author's opinion, you may consider the following questions:

1. Is the source of the informed opinion reliable?
2. Are there bases like proofs or facts that support the author's opinion?

**Decide on your stand.** After studying the informed opinion, it is time for you to decide whether to agree or disagree with the author's statements. Your decision will depend on your judgement, feelings, or even from your personal experiences about the topic. However, you must remember that though you are free to choose a stand, the proofs or facts you have gathered must always be your bases in making a stand.

The sample flowchart below will guide you in deciding on your stand:



3

**Present your stand.** State your opinion based on your stand on the topic. Explain why you agreed or disagreed with the informed opinion that was presented. Enumerate your reasons to support your point of view.

Study the example below:

a. Your opinion:

I agree that owning a pet reduces stress.

b. Reasons:

I am a pet owner too and I have experienced it.

I felt lonely during the series of lockdowns brought about by the pandemic. I missed playing with my friends outside. I am glad that whenever I feel sad, my pet cat would always brush her body on my legs. It tickles and makes me laugh. She always cheers me up.

Truly, having pets makes you happy!

4

**Provide evidence.** Support your stand with pieces of evidence you have gathered. Present facts, proofs, and bases to show that you are certain about the side that you have taken.

I have gathered testimonies from my friends. We all have the same experience. Our pets uplift our mood and keep away the stress we feel.

According to an article from HelpGuide.org, pets, especially dogs and cats, can reduce stress, anxiety, and depression, ease loneliness, encourage exercise and playfulness, and even improve your cardiovascular health.





## What is It

Let us dig deeper into our lesson. It is time for you to learn more about the different terms related to presenting a coherent report.

**Viewpoint** is the way a person sees things, understands issues or comprehends ideas from his/her own point of view or perspective. Differing viewpoints also means opposing viewpoints.

Issues can be viewed from different perspectives. The positions of people regarding an issue may be affected by the evidence found, researched facts, their philosophy, or even their life experiences.

A **report** is a short, sharp, concise document which is written for a particular purpose and audience. It generally sets out and analyzes a situation or problem. It is a factual paper that needs to be clear and well-structured.

Presenting a report on differing issues might be a bit challenging, but if you are familiar with the proper flow of a report, it is going to be a lot easier!

Here is the basic structure of a report:

Element	Explanation
Title	The title and purpose of the report is presented in this part.
Introduction	The topic is introduced and the specific problem within the topic is also identified. Important terms used in the report are also defined in this part.
Body	This part of the report should be divided into sections with headings such as ' <i>Definition of the Issue</i> ', ' <i>Presenting Different Viewpoints</i> ', ' <i>Discussion</i> ', ' <i>Results</i> ', and ' <i>Evidence to Support Viewpoints</i> '.
Conclusion	The main points made in the report are summarized in a few sentences.
References	All the sources that have been referred to should be listed here in alphabetical order.

One of the most important elements of a report is coherence. What is coherence and why is it necessary in presenting a report?

**Coherence** is achieved when the sentences and ideas are connected, and they flow together smoothly. A coherent report helps readers to understand clearly the ideas presented in the report. Below are several methods that can be used to achieve coherence in writing:

Method	Definition	Example
Use repetition to link ideas, sentences, and paragraphs.	Repeating key words or phrases helps connect ideas throughout the presentation. Repetition also helps the reader remain focused and that the headed in the right direction.	or Many agree that the Novel ideas Corona <b>Virus</b> has changed people's outlook in life. They the say this <b>virus</b> reminded them health is indeed wealth.
Use transitional expressions to link ideas, sentences, and paragraphs.	They serve as signals to let the reader know that the previous idea, sentence, or paragraph is connected to what follows. <del>writers. However, as they</del> practice well and develop skills in writing, they eventually enjoy it.	Some students think they cannot write a good essay <b>because</b> they are not born
Use pronouns to link sentences.	Pronouns are used to link or connect sentences by referring to preceding nouns and of pronouns.	<b>Technology</b> plays a great role in education during this time of pandemic. If used responsibly, <b>it</b> can enrich students' learning.
Use synonyms to link ideas and create variety.	Synonyms are words that have <del>the same or</del> nearly the same meaning as another word. They provide alternative word choices that can add variety to a report and can help eliminate unnecessary repetition.	Many <b>teachers</b> invest a lot in trainings and <b>educators</b> believe that quality education starts from themselves.
Use parallel structures to link ideas, sentences, and paragraphs.	Parallelism is the use of matching words, phrases, or clauses, or structures to express similar ideas. It establishes balance and alignment of related ideas for clearer understanding of connected concepts or ideas.	Usually, children spend the <b>playing</b> with their neighbors, <b>swimming</b> at the beach, <b>watching</b> TV, and <b>visiting</b> grandparents.

Adapted from *The Little Brown Handbook*, 11th Edition, Contributors Dayne Sherman, Jayetta Slawson, Natasha Whitton, and Jeff Wiemelt, 2010, 42-45. Prepared by the Southeastern Writing Center.

Here is the list of the most common transition words used in making a report:

RELATIONSHIP	TRANSITION WORDS
Similarity	also, in the same way, just as, likewise, similarly
Exception/ Contrast	but, however, in spite of, on the other hand, in contrast,
Sequence/Order	on the contrary, still, yet
Time	first, second, third, ... next, then, finally
Example	after, afterward, at last, before, currently, during, earlier,
Emphasis	later, meanwhile, now, recently, then
Place/Position	for example, for instance, namely, specifically,
Cause and Effect	even, indeed, in fact, of course, truly
Additional Support	above, adjacent, below, beyond, here, in front, in back,
Of Evidence	nearby, there
	accordingly, consequently, hence, so, therefore, thus
	additionally, again, also, and, as well, besides, equally
	important, further, furthermore, in addition, moreover, then
	finally, briefly, in conclusion, in the end, on the whole,
Conclusion/ Summary	thus, to conclude, to summarize, in sum, to sum up, in summary

## ***References***

Glasgow Caledonian University. "Report Structure". Last Modified 2009.  
<https://www.gcu.ac.uk/library/smile/writingandnumeracy/planningyourwork/reportstructure/>

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