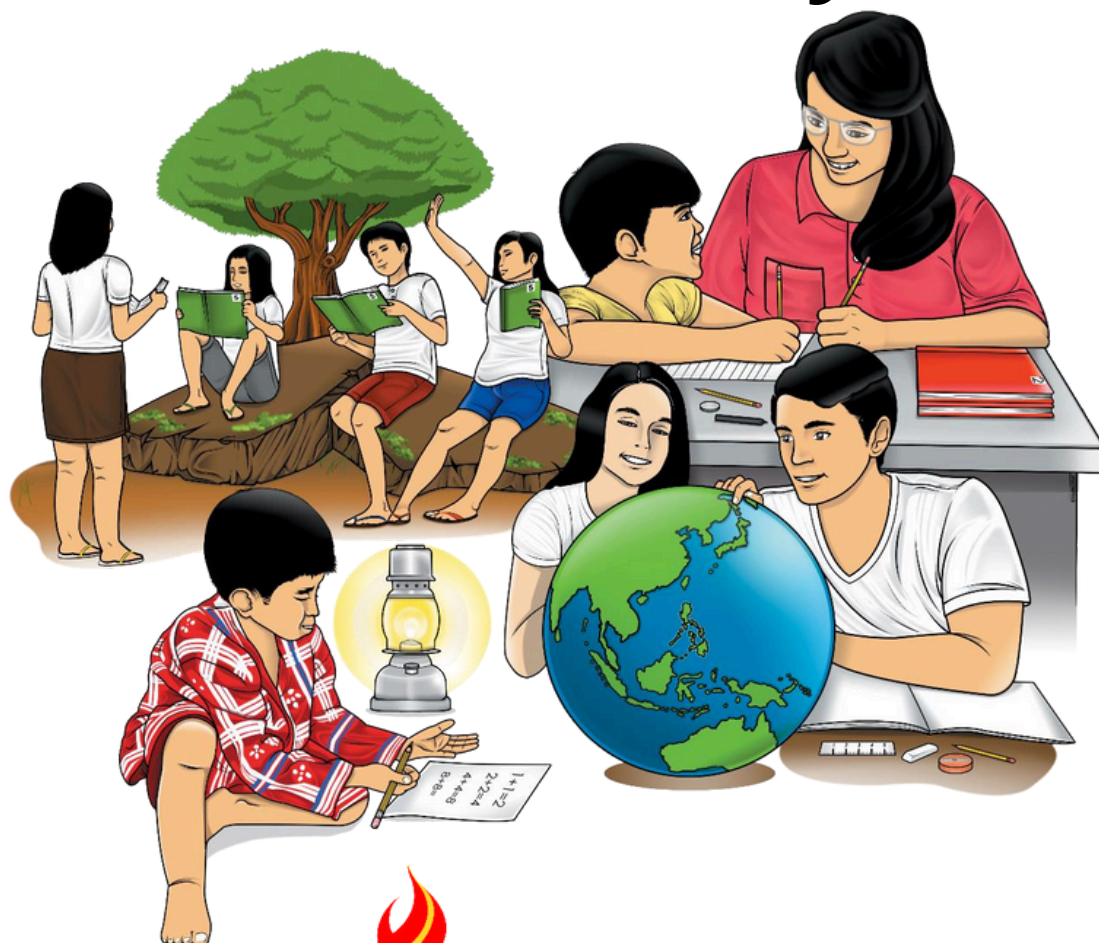


English

Quarter 1 – Module 1: World of Reality and Fantasy



English – Grade 6
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 1: World of Reality and Fantasy
First Edition, 2020

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English

Quarter 1 – Module 1:

World of Reality and Fantasy



What I Need to Know

This module is designed and written in consideration of you, learners, and your level of knowledge as well as your capacity to learn and apply the skills in English. It is made to train your mind on appreciating visual images based on real-life situations and to gain knowledge on understanding figurative languages when used in context.

To further your ideas and imagination in relation to the topic, this module offers various activities that are contextualized and simplified to meet up your level of language and reading skills.

There are three lessons covered by the module.

- Lesson 1 – Analyzing Figures of Speech (Hyperbole and Irony)
- Lesson 2 – Inferring Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions
- Lesson 3 – Identifying Real or Make-Believe Images

Each definitely leads to the mastery of one lesson and the other by interrelated discussions and activities. Generally, these aim in discovering reality and fantasy in the visual, virtual, and material world.

After going through this module, you are expected to develop the Most Essential Learning Competency (MELC) which is to:

1. identify real or make-believe, fact or non-fact images;

likewise, the following sub and support learning competencies:

➤ analyze figures of speech (hyperbole, irony); and

infer meaning of idiomatic expressions using context clues.

Lesson

1

Analyzing Figures of Speech (Hyperbole and Irony)



What's In

Yes or No.

There are lots of things that we are capable of doing. In the next activity, answer the questions honestly. Can you do the following?

1. Climb a mango tree
2. Carry a pail of water
3. Eat a whole cow
4. Kiss a snake
5. Ride a bike



Note to the Teacher

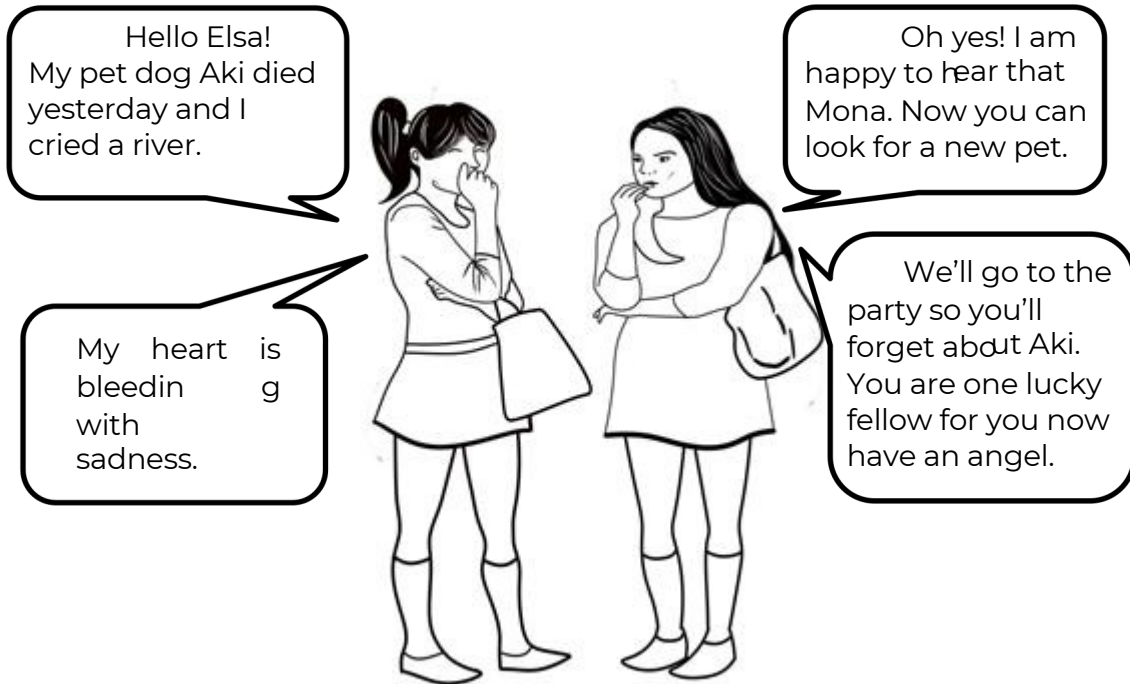
The song “Irony” by Alanis Morissette may be used to enrich learner’s knowledge about irony.

Poem creation using hyperbole and irony may also be done as additional activity.



What's New

Read the Comic Strips about Mona and Elsa



Can Mona cry a river? Is it okay for Elsa to be happy when Mona's pet dog died? Does a heart bleed because of sadness?



What is It

Figurative language or figures of speech are ways of expressing ideas by using symbols, figures, or likenesses. It is the opposite of literal language because it does not tell directly what a person has in mind. To name some examples are simile (a comparison of two unlike objects using like or as), metaphor (a direct comparison of two unlike object without using like or as), and personification (a figure of speech that gives human qualities to places, objects, animals, or ideas).

In addition to the given examples of figurative language that we use, we also have **hyperbole** and **irony**.

Hyperbole is a figure speech that expresses overstatement and exaggeration of a particular condition. Statements expressing hyperbole are also called **hyperbolic statements**. In the conversation on page 4, Mona's statements "I cried a river and my heart is bleeding with sadness" are examples of hyperbole.

Examples of hyperbole:

1. My world turned upside down.
2. Your voice is deafening.
3. The heat of my body can produce fire.

Irony, on the other hand, is a figure of speech that expresses the contrary or opposite of what should one really think especially in order to be funny. It is also called an **ironic statement**. The words used in ironic statements express praise or approval, however, the real purpose is to criticize, mock, or ridicule. Notice in the conversation on page 4 that Mona was happy for discovering the death of Elsa's pet dog rather than being sad for her.

Examples of irony:

1. The teacher fails the test.
2. The shoemaker's children have no shoes.
3. The doctor died of pneumonia.



What I Have Learned

Figurative language is a way of speaking or writing in which the speaker or writer describes things in a new or different way. It is also called **figures of speech**. Some examples introduced earlier are simile, metaphor, and personification.

Hyperbole or hyperbolic statements are exaggerated statements that are almost impossible to believe since they may never happen or exist. **Irony or ironic statements**, on the other hand, express ideas or situations that are opposite or in contrast of what is expected to happen or what is said in mind.

Analyzing figures of speech requires understanding of their meaning and use in sentences. Each figure of speech has its distinct and unique characteristic. Clue words found in sentences usually give a clear picture or idea on what figure of speech was used.

Unconsciously, we also use figures of speech in expressing our everyday ideas, may it be written or expressed orally.

Lesson

2

Inferring Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions





What I Have Learned

Figurative language includes idioms or idiomatic expressions. They go beyond what word actually means.

Idioms or idiomatic expressions are phrases which mean something different from the meanings expressed of the words that are part of it. They are symbolic and creative expression of ideas. They give force, color and vividness to our language. We use them to make our speech and writing more interesting. Often, we can infer the meaning of an idiomatic expression from context.

Inferring is a skill of forming conclusions or opinions based on evidence or proof.

When inferring meaning of idiomatic expressions, it is important to analyze and understand how idioms are used in context. Looking for clue words surrounding the idiomatic expression helps in forming a conclusion about its right meaning.

Lesson

3

Identifying Real or Make-Believe Images





What is It

Reading books, listening to stories and watching movies can bring us to a world of reality and fantasy. We encounter characters and events that may be true or just a make-believe.

Real images are true; they are facts that can be proven. They can be experienced or witnessed by a person.

When identifying statements that express reality, one should look into things, ideas, and events based on real-life experience using the five senses (seeing, smelling, tasting, hearing, and feeling).

Examples:

Babies cry when they are hungry.

There are seven days in a week.

My grandmother is still alive at the age of 93.

Make-believe images have no existence; they are not true; they are in our imagination; they are non-fact and difficult to be proven. Make-believe images are created in our minds. They are exaggerated most of the time that is why they are unbelievable to happen.

Examples:

The tree talked to the boy.

The fisherman caught a mountain of fish last night but still was penniless.

It was raining cats and dogs, the water flooded the city and it almost reached the clouds.