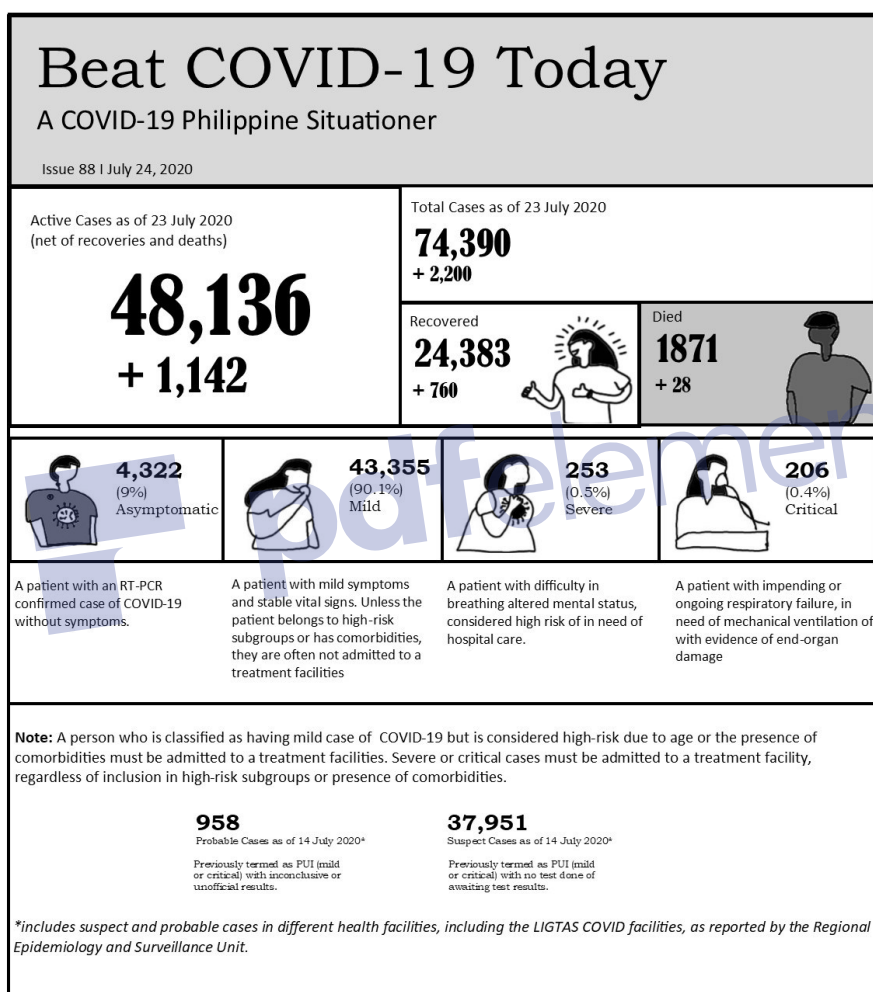


Textual Aids in Understanding Texts

Lesson

This lesson focuses on various textual aids that may be used in understanding texts. This highlights the importance and use of textual aids in making information presentation more comprehensive and understandable for readers. Some of these textual aids include graphic organizers, titles, and non-linear illustrations, among others. You are expected to identify information portrayed in graphics and other non-linear texts, and convert non-linear information to textual information and vice versa.

Have you seen posters or infographics? Examine the sample below.



Learning Task 1: Using this infographic on COVID-19 Philippine Situationer issued on July 24, 2020 by the Department of Health, answer the following questions in your notebook:

1. Identify the number of active cases in the country.
2. Determine the number of total cases as per the situationer.
3. Enumerate the different classifications of active cases.
4. Describe each classification of active cases.
5. Identify the number of active cases based on their classifications.
6. As per report, determine the number of probable and suspected cases.

Learning Task 2: Choose the letter of your answer. Write your answers in your notebook.

- Textual aids are educational instruments that are used in classrooms and workplaces. These _____ comprehension of texts.
A. simplify B. complicate C. create D. organize
- Textual aids use _____ or images that give a general idea of the topic.
A. texts B. research C. graphical outlines D. reports
- Underlining, bolding, highlighting and _____ are examples of simple textual aids that can be used by anyone easily.
A. aligning B. margining C. justifying D. italicizing
- _____ is an example of a textual aid that helps in identifying causes and effects of a situation/ happening.
A. Cause and Effect Diagram C. Graphic Organizer
B. Flow Diagram D. Venn Diagram
- _____ is an example of a textual aid that identifies the similarities and differences of two or more categories.
A. Cause and Effect Diagram C. Graphic Organizer
B. Flow Diagram D. Venn Diagram
- _____ is an example of a textual aid that shows sequence or step by step process of how to do something.
A. Cause and Effect Diagram C. Graphic Organizer
B. Flow Diagram D. Venn Diagram
- _____ is a textual aid that has visual displays and shows key content information.
A. Concept Map C. Graphic Organizer
B. Fishbone diagram D. Ishikawa Diagram
- A _____ helps you in creating an outline before writing an essay.
A. Main Idea Organizer C. Spider Map
B. Hamburger Writing Graphic Organizer D. Concept Map
- Ishikawa diagram, also called as _____, is an example of a cause-and-effect diagram.
A. Fishbone Diagram C. Concept Map
B. Flow Diagram D. Venn Diagram
- _____ is an example of a textual aid that can show the central thought with its matching characteristics.
A. Main Idea Organizer C. Spider Map
B. Hamburger Writing Graphic Organizer D. Concept Map

Learning Task 3: Using the table below, transform the information presented into paragraph form. Write your answer in your notebook.

Sector	Enrollment by Key Stage				Learners with Special Needs (ES & JHS)	Grand Total
	Key Stage 1 Kinder to Grade 3	Key Stage 2 Grade 4 to 6	Key Stage 3 Junior High School (G7-10)	Key Stage 4 Senior High School (G11-12)		
Private	194,185	136,897	272,157	270,022	938	874,199
Public	1,036,525	782,627	937,290	180,695	10,173	2,947,310
SUCs/LUCs	872	824	3,462	6,613	0	11,771
Grand Total	1,231,582	920,348	1,212,909	457,330	11,111	3,833,280

Source: CALABARZON Learning Continuity Plan (2020)

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LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR TEXTS

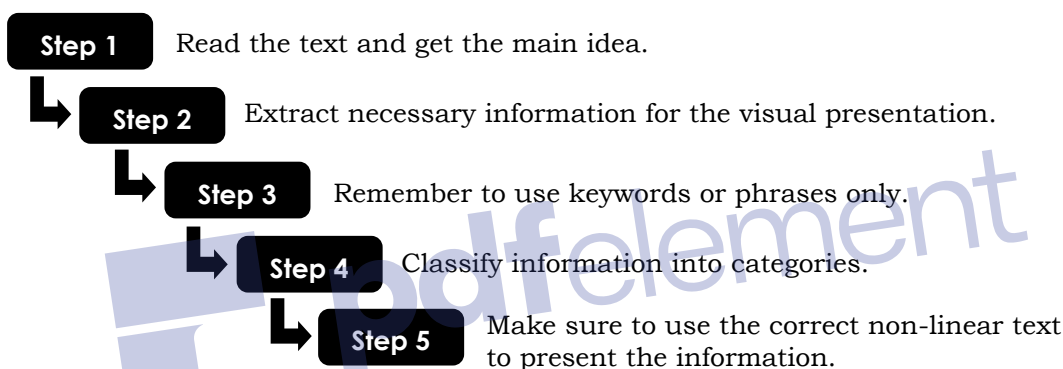
The difference between a linear text and nonlinear text is the reading path. A **linear text** is a traditional text that needs to be read from beginning to end to make sense of the text. Examples of linear texts are short stories, novels, letters, and educational texts.

A **nonlinear text**, on the other hand, is not required to be read from beginning to end since its reading path is non-sequential. In assisting the readers, visual aids such as graphic organizers, concept maps, diagrams, and charts are used.

Transcoding Linear to Nonlinear Text and vice versa

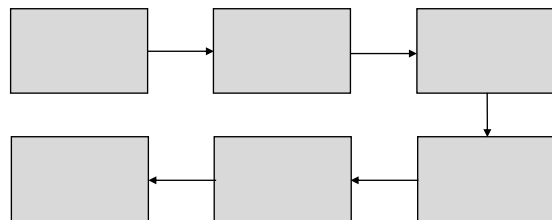
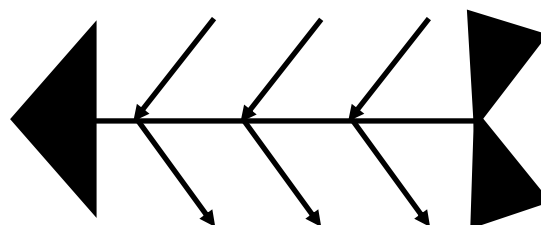
Transcoding Linear to Nonlinear text and vice versa is a skill that one has to be familiar with since it can be used in our everyday lives. There will be times when you would have to transcode a linear text to nonlinear text to make it easier for other people to understand it and a nonlinear text to linear text to have a detailed description of a certain topic.

To transcode a linear text to nonlinear text, follow these simple steps.



Cause-and-Effect Diagram

This diagram emphasizes the connection between the different concepts and is sometimes called as the beneficial organizer since it can be applied to all subject areas. This is more known as the Fishbone or Ishikawa diagram.

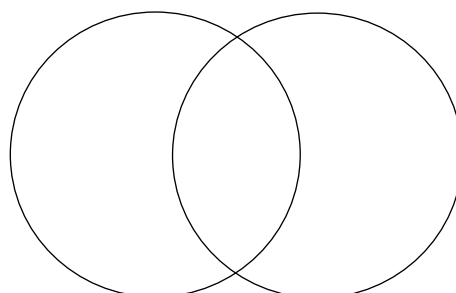


Flow Diagram/Chart

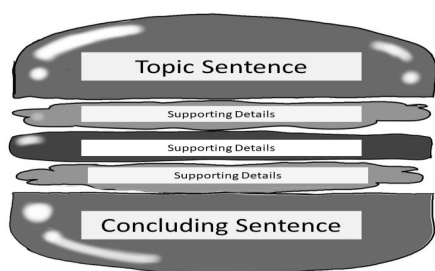
This is a sequence chart that shows series of events in order. If you have a concept that has steps such as processes or sequence, the Flow Diagram is the applicable textual aid organizer.

Venn Diagram

This is used to identify, classify, categorize, and recognize similarities and differences of two or more subjects, ideas, thoughts or concepts. Called as the most commonly used textual aid, this instructional tool can be found in teacher resource materials, examinations, hand outs, etc.



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Graphic Organizers

Graphic organizers are visual displays that have key content information. These textual aids provide learners with structure for abstract concepts. These are usually created and designed for those who have trouble organizing information and thoughts.

Other forms of non-textual information include concept maps, spider map, sensory observation chart, line graph, bar graph, pie graph, pictograph and other related images. Information may also be presented in a form of infographics.

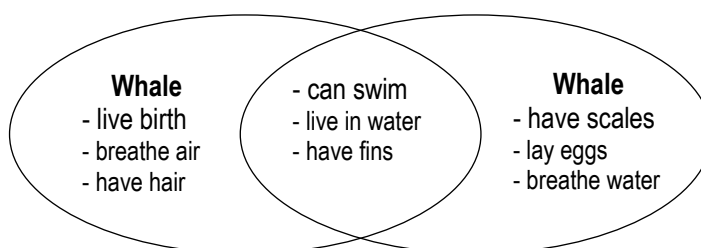


Learning Task 4: What is your favorite dish or dessert recipe? In your notebook, present the steps in preparing or cooking your favorite food using a flow chart/diagram.

Learning Task 5: In your notebook, transform the text below into a non-textual information source.

Sharks and whales are classic examples of two different animals revealing similar traits in the same environment. One of the similarities of these two marine animals is their habitat. They both live in the vast range of depth in their environment. They also have the same fin structure. They only have a single tail for propulsion and because they are both large aquatic animals, they both consume large volume of food; however, sharks hunt for their food. Whales do not have this hunting tendency. Another difference of sharks to whales is their class. Whales are mammals while sharks are fish but they both live in the ocean. Also, whales have bones while sharks only have cartilages.

Learning Task 6: In your notebook, transcode the information below into paragraph form.



Learning Task 7: Identify what is asked in each item. Write the letters of your answers in your notebook.

- Textual aids are educational _____ that could be written or printed, and are used in emphasizing the essential phrases, thoughts, graphs, and/or images.
A. materials B. instruments C. diagrams D. connectors
- The following statements about textual aids are TRUE EXCEPT
A. These are tools that provide support and simplify comprehension of texts.
B. These are graphical outlines or images that give a general idea of a topic.

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- C. These help people understand any story or subject since they give emphasis on what should be focused on.
 - D. These only make the learning process complicated.
3. Textual aids help people understand a story or a subject since
- A. It gives emphasis on what is focused on.
 - B. It gives readers an idea of the story's plot and important scenes.
 - C. It shows pictures of what happened in the story.
 - D. It shows a graphic representation of the characters.

Choose among the definitions the appropriate one for the given textual aid.

4. Flow diagram
- A. It emphasizes the connection between the different concepts.
 - B. It is composed of visual displays that have key content information.
 - C. It is used to identify, classify, categorize and recognize similarities and differences of two or more subjects, ideas, thoughts or concepts.
 - D. It is a sequence chart that shows series of events in order.
5. Graphic Organizers
- A. It emphasizes the connection between the different concepts.
 - B. It is composed of visual displays that have key content information.
 - C. It is used to identify, classify, categorize and recognize similarities and differences of two or more subjects, ideas, thoughts or concepts.
 - D. It is a sequence chart that shows series of events in order.
6. Venn Diagram
- A. It emphasizes the connection between the different concepts.
 - B. It is known as a general organizer or textual aid that can show the central thought with its matching characteristics.
 - C. It is used to identify, classify, categorize and recognize similarities and differences of two or more subjects, ideas, thoughts or concepts.
 - D. It is a sequence chart that shows series of events in order.
7. Cause and Effect Diagram
- A. It emphasizes the connection between the different concepts.
 - B. It is known as a general organizer or textual aid that can show the central thought with its matching characteristics.
 - C. It is used to identify, classify, categorize and recognize similarities and differences of two or more subjects, ideas, thoughts or concepts.
 - D. It is a sequence chart that shows series of events in order.
8. Ishikawa diagram is also called as _____.
- A. Hamburger Writing Graphic Organizer
 - B. Fishbone diagram
 - C. Venn diagram
 - D. Spider Map
9. A _____ is an example of a graphic organizer which uses pictures instead of words or numbers to present the data.
- A. Sensory Observation Chart
 - B. Pie Chart
 - C. Pictograph
 - D. Main Idea Graphic Organizer
10. It is a commonly used diagram that identifies the cause and effect of a phenomenon or simple situations.
- A. Hamburger Writing Graphic Organizer
 - B. Fishbone diagram
 - C. Venn diagram
 - D. Spider Map

Learning Task 8: Get a sample bar/pie/line or pictograph. Copy or paste it in your notebook. Then, provide an explanation on the information presented by the chosen graph.