

1st Quarter

Lesson – Beginning the Knowledge Quest

Many times the messages you want to convey are not clearly received or understood because of the manner you say them, especially so when conversations are carried out in monologues. In this activity, your quest for knowledge on prosodic features of speech also known as suprasegmentals - stress, intonation and pauses among others, will help you get through this difficulty.

Can you read the following without fear or hesitation? By the way, you will meet these words in the selections that follow.

village

remember

international

unbearable

surprising

In which syllable did your voice rise in the word village? What about in remember, international, unbearable and surprising? The syllable where you raised your voice is what we call stress.

Stress refers to the prominence given to a syllable or word which makes the word or syllable stand out above the adjacent syllable or word. It can be word stress or sentence stress. You may meet words with three or more syllables like responsibility. Primary stress is on the BIL, while secondary stress is on the PON. Take note that in the case of polysyllabic words; the primary stress must always stand out than the secondary stress.

Can you think of some polysyllabic words? Be sure that you distinguish the primary from the secondary stress.

There are times when word conveys another meaning when used in a sentence. In that case, you must put the stress on the right syllable to show contrast and emphasis in meaning.

The words that follow are examples where contrast and emphasis on stress must be carefully identified:

Examples: per'mit (noun) — permit' (verb)

trans'fer (noun) — transfer' (verb)

dis'count(noun) — discount'(verb)

Try to read aloud the following highlighted words. Be sure to raise your voice in the right syllable.

Have you seen an **African** child before?

Humm! I think I saw one when I went to **Tagaytay** City last week.

You see, there is an **international** university near the city.

Congratulations! I am sure that this lesson on stress has made you more self- confident in communicating with others. Ready for yet another prosodic feature?

Read the entire sentence one at a time. Have you noticed the melodious pattern of your voice? There is a continuous elevation or depression of pitch as you read the group of words. That's what we call **intonation**. Your voice may rise, fall or circumflex (the combination of rising and falling intonation) as in the given example below. In the sentence, —Have you seen an African child before? Did your voice rise?

Intonation, also known as inflection is the movement of the voice up or down, along the line of sound. When the voice rises, it indicates a question which is answerable by yes or no. That's rising intonation. We use the rising intonation with yes-no questions.

Example: Have you read any African short story?

When the voice falls down, it indicates an answer.

Example: I have'nt.

An incomplete thought ends in a rising inflection.

Example: I will save so that someday, I can visit South Africa, Nigeria and Morocco...

Circumflex intonation comes in a wavelike glide frequent in connected speech. Voice moves upward and downward, at other t imes, downward or upward.

Example: Once upon a time, in a far-away Africa...

WHAT you said; it's HOW you said it!

What is an Educated Filipino?

Francisco Benitez (An Excerpt)

What is an educated Filipino and what qualities should distinguish him today?

The conception of education and of what an educated man is varies in response to fundamental changes in the details and aims of society. In our country and during this transition stage in our national life, what are the qualities which an educated man should possess?

Great changes have taken place in the nature of our social life during the last forty years. The contact with the Americans and their civilization has modified many of our old customs, traditions and practices, 13 some for the worse and many for the better. The means of communication have improved and therefore better understanding exists among the different sections of our country. Religious freedom has developed religious tolerance in our people. The growth of public schools and establishment of democratic institutions have developed our national consciousness both in strength and in solidarity. With this growth in national consciousness and national spirit among our people, we witness the corresponding rise of a new conception in education- the training of an individual for the duties and privileges of citizenship, not only for his own happiness and efficiency but also for national service and welfare. In the old days, education was a matter of private concern; now it is a public function, and the State not only has the duty but it has the right as well to educate every member of the community- the old as well as the young, women as well as men- not only for the good of the individual but also for the self – preservation and self protection of the State itself. Our modern public school system has been established as a safeguard against the shortcomings and dangers of the democratic government and democratic institutions.

In the light of the social changes, we come again to the question: What qualities should distinguish the educated Filipino today? I venture to suggest that the educated Filipino should, first, be distinguished by the power to DO. The Oriental excels in reflective thinking; he is a philosopher. The Occidental is a doer; he manages things, men and affairs. The Filipino of today needs more of his power to translate reflection into action. I believe that we are coming more and more to the conviction that no Filipino has the right to be considered educated unless he is prepared and ready to take an active and useful part of the work, life , and progress of our country as well as in the progress of the world.

Reflect and Understand

In the selection What is an Educated Filipino?, you were enlightened by the perspective of the author that education was not the true measure of a meaningful life. That a Filipino could live respectably and productively regardless of the length of education he would received. The magic word is DO! This entails action! That reflections, thoughts and learning of any Filipino must be translated into action to cope with the changing society.

Let's talk about clines!

A cline is a graded sequence of words whose meanings go across a continuum of meaning. It came from the Greek word —"clino" meaning to slope.

Examples: shouted, yelled, screamed, shrieked friendly, sociable, outgoing, gregarious

Notice the two extreme words in each sample. The word shouted is —milder compared with shrieked, right?

It goes the same with friendly and gregarious. Therefore, the rule of thumb is find first the two extreme words and place similar shades of words in between.

Grammar topics

An **adjective** is defined as a word used to modify a noun or pronoun. It limits or qualifies nouns or pronouns by telling what kind, which one, how many or how much. Adjectives allow writers to describe color, tastes, shapes, sizes, and a multitude of other qualities; they can add important details to a sentence.

Compound and Compound-Complex Sentences

There are four basic types of sentences according to structure: 1) simple; 2) compound; 3) complex; and 4) compound-complex

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences.

These sentences are often combined with conjunctions, such as and, or, nor, but, yet, so, for, however, therefore, nevertheless, otherwise, consequently, etc.

Example:

Joe and Joan are black couple. (simple sentence with compound subject and simple predicate)

Joe works in a manure factory downtown, and his wife Joan works in a perfume factory nearby. (compound sentence)

Example:

Sarah saves five hundred pesos out of each pay check she receives; otherwise, she will have no money to buy birthday presents.

Note: In formal writing, compound sentences require either a comma before and, or, nor, but, yet, so, for, or a semi-colon before however, therefore, nevertheless, otherwise, consequently, etc. If there is no conjunction used between two simple sentences, a semi-colon or a period should be used instead.

Example:

Joe works downtown in a manure factory; his wife Joan works in a perfume factory nearby.

A compound-complex sentence consists of two sentences, and one or more adjective or adverb clauses.

Example:

John climbed to the top of the tree, but Joan, who was a bit clumsy, fell off half way up.

Example:

Since he was five, Frank has broken three fingers, two toes, and a knee cap; however, he still plays Sepak Takraw with fervor.

2nd Quarter

Lesson – Tracing Our Roots

Have you ever wondered why you have similar physical attributes and characteristics as that of your Asian neighbors? Have you asked yourself why you look like a Thai, Japanese, Chinese as well as Malaysian, Indonesian, or Egyptian? Have you thought of discovering your roots as an Asian and further know what customs, traditions, beliefs and values are being treasured? Do you look forward to seeing, talking, and interacting with them? Do you think it is possible that people of different races, culture and heritage can also be united and work towards peace, harmony and progress? What would you do if you were given a chance to meet and talk to them in a gathering of Afro-Asian nationalities?

In this module, you will know more about who your ancestors are, their beliefs and traditions, their ideals and aspirations. Likewise, you will understand the cultural diversity of other Afro-Asian countries through their literary texts that shaped and molded you as a Filipino.

Process

SAWATDEE....HELLO, BEAUTIFUL BANGKOK

by Ethel Soliven-Timbol

Bangkok known as Krun Thep, which is Thai for —City of Angels, ll beckons with its golden roofed temples and spicily curried cuisine. Seven million visitors come to Thailand each year spending an average of six to seven days because there is so much to see and to relish in this —Exotic Orientll as one enamored traveller dubbed the country.

Our agenda for the first day of our tour started with a tour of Wat Po. One of the 370 temples in Bangkok alone, it is home to the famous Reclining Buddha, which is said to be 46 meters long. Also world-famous are the golden Buddha at the Wat Trinig (—watll being Thai for —templell) and the dazzling Emerald Buddha. There are 2100 temples in all of Thailand, where 90 percent of the people are Buddhists.

Our loquacious guide regales us with the colorful history of Bangkok and how it became the imperial city 300 years ago, when the god-king Rama I moved the royal 135 residence to this side of the Chao Phraya River. Today, a boat excursion takes visitors on a tour of the old city, winding down the —klongll canals for a glimpse of the water dwellers and the ancient edifices, remnants of an era when Rama I divided his city into three sections: for the Thais, the Chinese and the Indians. The best buys of Thai silks, spices and crafts are still at the riverside markets where one can also produce gold, jade and other precious jewelry. V

Not to be missed are the Temple of the Dawn along the Chao Phraya, a showcase of Chinese porcelain mosaics, and the Temple of the Giant Swing for some of the finest murals. Only for strong knees is the Temple of the Golden Mount, atop a climb of 300 steps, housing one of the largest bronze buddhas in the world.

The Reclining Buddha was shipped from China by King Rama I, who also built the Wat Po Temple on a 20-hectare compound adjacent to the Royal Palace, circa 1782, in the 2222-old Chinese section. The King had also brought with him excellent samples of porcelain, which the court artisans used to decorate pagodas using their elaborate spires. At the main temple, devotees buy one-inch gold leaf squares which they stick to smaller buddhas as offering to their god.

Everyday, morning ceremonies are held at an adjacent temple surrounded by four magnificent monuments: the first in red built by Rama I; the second in yellow, by Rama II; the third in green by Rama III; and the fourth in blue, by Rama IV. Just as fascinating is the sala tree under which, according to legend, Buddha was born (although in India). Its pink and red flowers are sweet-smelling, a contrast to the brown gourd which are the —fruit —of the sala tree.

To cap a hectic first day, we had dinner at the Baa Thai Restaurant while watching heavily costumed folk dancers from the lowland and highland villages, including favorite destinations, like Chiang Mai, the second largest city up north, from whence one can visit the winter palace of the Royal Family and the training school for working elephants.

Amazingly, Bangkok is clean, especially the day after Wednesday, which is —Clean Up Dayll according to our guide. So the sidewalk eateries are relatively sanitary, although foreign visitors are advised to stick to bottled mineral water or soft drinks. In spite of the colossal traffic jams, no thanks to the ubiquitous —toktokll pedicabs the air smells cleaner and less polluted than in Manila.

One way of getting information and knowledge is through listening. Let's find out what listening is all about.

Listening is receiving language through the ears. It involves identifying the sounds of speech and processing them into words and sentences. When we listen, we use our ears to receive individual sounds (letters, stress, rhythm and pauses), and we use our brain to convert these into messages that we find meaning in.

Listening in any language requires focus and attention. It is a skill that some people need to work on harder than others. People who have difficulty concentrating are typically 137 poor listeners. Listening in a second language requires even greater focus.

Reading literature is like looking at a painting or a mural .It is seeing beyond one's eyes. In paintings, we find meanings as interpreted by the artist. The artist has a way of interpreting his subject. This is the role of literature. It is to make the reader interpret and imagine what he is reading and to identify himself with it. By a skilful use of language, the writer places realism and uniqueness in his stories, poems or essays, as if making the reader feel as if he has experienced it in his life.

Shall we now study the different elements of a short story?

ELEMENTS OF A SHORT STORY

1. Setting — refers to place, time, weather condition, social condition, and even mood or atmosphere. To recognize the setting of the story, you may ask these questions:

- Where is the action taking place?
- Where is the story taking place? Is it during the day, night, what year, what period?
- What is the weather condition? Is it sunny, rainy, and stormy?
- What is the daily life of the character? What are his customs and status in life?

- What is the feeling created at the beginning of the story? Is it bright, cheerful, dark or frightening?

Example: My sister and I had a fun-filled vacation last summer. We stayed at our grandparents' house, which was near the beach. We swam in the sea every morning, climbed the trees in the afternoon and fed the animals before dark. When the moon was bright, we played patintero.

2. Plot – It is the sequence of events in a story or play. The plot is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle and end. The short story usually has one plot, and it could be read in one sitting. There are five essential parts of a plot:

a. Exposition/Introduction

In the introduction, the setting and the characters are revealed.

b. Rising Action

This is where the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed. This is where events between introduction and climax take place.

c. Climax

It is the turning point of the story and the highest point of interest. It is where the reader asks what will happen next. Will the conflict be resolved or not?

d. Falling Action

The problems and complications begin to be resolved.

e. Denouement

This is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story.

3. Conflict - It is the opposition of forces which ties one incident to another and makes the plot move.

There are two types of conflict:

a. **External** – refers to outside forces that may cause conflict, like another human being, circumstances, environment, etc.

b. **Internal** - refers a struggle within oneself. The character maybe debating inside himself about what to do.

4. Character – there are two meanings for the word character: the person in a work of

fiction and the characteristics of a person. He may be the protagonist, the good-natured character, or the antagonist, the opponent of the main character.

The author may reveal a character in several ways: his physical appearance, what he/she says, thinks feels and dreams; what he/she does or does not do; and what others say about him/her.

5. Point of View – the angle from which the story is told

6. Theme – it is the controlling idea or value in a piece of fiction. The theme maybe the author's idea about a topic or view of human nature.

Source: <http://hrsbstaff.ednet.ns.ca?engramja/elements.html>

Coordinating conjunctions join words, phrases and clauses of equal rank.

And is used to connect words, phrases and clauses of which are equal.

Or/ Nor implies a consequence or choice.

But / Yet is used to express contrast of idea. It joins an affirmative and negative sentence pattern.

So is used to show a result.

English **idiom or idiomatic expressions** are Greek in origin. The word idiom means a private citizen, something belonging to a private citizen, personal, and, by extension, something individual and peculiar. Idiomatic Expressions, then, conform to no laws or principles describing their formation. They may also violate grammar or logic or both and still be acceptable because the phrase is familiar, deep-rooted, widely used, and easily understandable- for the native born. "How do you do?" is, for example, an accepted idiom, although an exact answer would be absurd.

Bibliography contains a list of books or articles, or both, relating to a particular subject. In a research paper, a bibliography is an alphabetical list, sometimes grouped into categories, containing the names of all works quoted from or generally used in its preparation. Every formally prepared research paper should contain a bibliography placed at the end and begun on a separate page.

An **Appendix** refers to an "addendum" or any addition to a document, such as a book or legal contract. It is a collection of supplementary materials, usually appearing at the end of a report, proposal, or a book. It may come in the form of tables and charts, sample questionnaires, budgets and cost estimates, correspondence about the preparation of the report, case histories, and transcripts of telephone conversations, among others.

Lesson – Resilience in Embracing Challenges

In your life, have you ever felt so down in the dumps that you almost wanted to give up? What was the last thing that came to your mind: surrender and quit or contend with all the hardship or pain that came your way? How did you cope with all the challenges? With all the answers in your head right now, remember that it is normal to experience all these teething troubles. Everybody goes through the same situation. Have you ever wondered how others, specifically the Koreans, overcome these challenges? Is it possible to learn this from the literary selections of Korea?

In this lesson, Korean Literature – Resilience in Embracing Challenges, you will find out how appreciation and understanding of Korean literary pieces can help you recognize and reveal their temperament and psyche in their response to the challenges of modernity.

MAGISTRATE: /'majə strāt/

- Noun
- A civil officer or lay judge who administers the law, esp. one who conducts a court that deals with minor offenses.
- Synonyms--judge – justice

HASTEN /hāsən/

- Verb
- Be quick to do something.
- Move or travel hurriedly.
- Synonyms--hurry - speed - accelerate - hurry up - quicken - rush

DEFIANCE /difɪəns/

- Noun
- Open resistance; bold disobedience.
- Synonyms--challenge - dare - provocation

KISAENG entertainer

- adjective/noun
- officially sanctioned Korean female entertainers or sometimes prostitutes. Kisaeng are artists who work to entertain others, such as the yangbans and kings.
- Synonym--ginyeo, also spelled gisaeng

CANGUE /kæŋg/

- Noun
- a heavy wooden yoke borne on the shoulders and enclosing the neck and arms, formerly used in China for punishing petty criminals.

YANGBAN

- noun
- part of the traditional ruling class or nobles of dynastic Korea during the Joseon Dynasty

The Tale of the Woodcutter and the Tiger

Korean folklore recalls the tale of a woodcutter who encounters a tiger in the woods. Fearing that he would soon be the tiger's dinner, he exclaimed: —You must be my long lost brother! Our mother cried for you when you left home. She had dinner ready for you every night, waiting for your return. Sadly, our mother has just passed away. How happy she would have been had she known you are alive and well!! The woodcutter took out his handkerchief and pretended to wipe at his eyes. The tiger turned away, as tears fell down his cheeks, leaving the woodcutter unharmed.

Every year thereafter, on Chesa, the memorial day of the woodcutter's mother's death, an offering appeared on her grave - sometimes a peasant, or even his mother's favorite mountain berries. The woodcutter did not know where these offerings came from. One year, the woodcutter noticed that the customary offering had not been placed on his mother's grave, and he wondered what had happened. Out from the bush, three baby tigers appeared, carrying offerings. They approached the woodcutter and cried: —You must be our uncle! Mother tiger is gone now, and we know how important it is for her to honor grandmother by bringing an offering to her Chesa table beside her grave. We are here to bring offerings for our grandmother in loving memory of our mother. The woodcutter noticed that his face had turned suddenly warm and realized that it was his own tears streaming down his cheeks.

http://www.instrok.org/instrok/t_story.html

Tales capture and reflect fundamental cultural values of Korean society and its people, such as the transformation of potential conflict into opportunity through the use of intelligence and the power of *injong* (human feeling). No one misses the importance of children's devotion to their parents, even after their death. In addition to the Confucian emphasis on filial piety, the tale conveys how interlinked one is to past, present and future generations of family and how bonded one is to family by a sense of duty and shared destiny. The Buddhist notion, adopted by many Koreans, of equality among all living things is also portrayed in the sibling relationship of the woodcutter and tiger.

Cohesive Devices

- Coherence in writing means achieving a consistent relationship among parts.
- Cohesive devices show the logical relationships between the various parts of an essay as well as between sentences and paragraphs.
- Cohesive devices include: **Transitional words and expressions, paragraph hooks**

4th Quarter

Lesson - Literature as Communication

Have you, at a certain time, asked yourself how will you be able to communicate yourself effectively to other people? Have you ever wondered how people learn to respect other people's culture through their rich and diverse literature?

In this lesson, you will find out how critical understanding and appreciation for Afro-Asian literary pieces can help you recognize the role of literature in expressing one's unique culture to others, and how literature can harmonize cultural differences.

As we go through life, we encounter people from different walks of life. Interacting with them, we are exposed to various views and different ways of understanding and describing common experiences. This often leads us to ponder on the question, —**How do we express our views while respecting other cultures?**

Take a look at the meaning of the word, **perspective**. The definition provides an etymology or history of the word. The definition says that perspective also means —mental outlook over time. This means that views change through time.

SIFT Method for Analyzing Literature

S – SYMBOL

An object, person, or place that has meaning within itself but stands for something else in the context of the story

I – IMAGERY

When an image is evoked through the use of really descriptive language

F – FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Includes (but is not limited to) simile, metaphor, hyperbole, repetition, alliteration, among others

T – TONE AND THEME

Tone is the attitude and author takes on the subject he/she is writing about Theme = Plot + Tone

LIGHTS, CAMERA, ACTION!

There are many ways to communicate a certain message. One of these is through the language of the camera. As you view and listen to a video of a choric interpretation of “The Anatomy of a Filipino” by Professor Felix Bautista, pay particular attention to how the message is conveyed through certain shots. Before you do that, gear up by being familiar with the terms found on the next page.

A. Film Grammar

B. Visual literacy Exercise

Basic Camera Shot Types

Extreme Wide Shots (EWS) act to establish the area.

Wide Shots (WS) show the entire person or area. They're great for establishing the scene and allow for good action of the characters. Sometimes this is known as the long shot.

Medium Shots (MS) frame the subject from the waist up. This is the most common shot and allows for hand gestures and motion.

Medium Close Ups (MCU) shots show the subject in more detail and are often framed from just below the shoulders to the top of the head.

Close Ups (CU) show a particular part of your subject. For people this usually means the shot frames just the head!

Extreme Close Ups (ECU) are much tighter close-up shots in which you get detail greater than the human eye might be able to normally perceive. An example of this shot might be of the mouth and eyes together.

South African social upliftment– win-win tourism

by Chris Marais

Body Shop founder Anita Roddick once said: ‘The majority of us do not want our holidays to be at someone else’s expense, particularly when we go to developing countries. As consumers, we have the right to know the impact that our money and holidays have on people in these destinations.’

South Africa, social upliftment projects have been developed that take the thought one step further, and to maximize the benefits that guests bring to our country. Some are initiated by government, others by individuals or corporates. But behind them is a conscious goal: to find a win-win path that helps redress past inequalities, to support South African community tourism, to increase quality of life and in many cases, to offer visitors a deep and enriching tourism experience. For South Africa, it’s a natural match since many of the poorest communities are found in the most scenic surroundings.

The country’s heritage is a natural tourism asset, and South African cultural projects are fascinating. You’ll find South African social upliftment projects in the form of tour guides, small township restaurants, community members acquiring equity and training through the generosity of larger operators, rural people trained in conservation issues, and the showcasing of lifestyles.

It’s a whole shift in tourism and South Africa is pioneering a new way. The benefits on the ground are life-changing for all concerned. One tour operator expressed it this way: ‘Because of tourists’ contributions, we have been able to help people in ways beyond our wildest dreams. We’ve got these champions all around the world. It started small, but suddenly, there’s a real groundswell.’

<http://www.southafrica.net/sat/content/en/za/full-article?oid=5890&sn=Detail&pid=432&South-African-social-upliftment>

South African social upliftment

Behind social upliftment projects - whether initiated by government, individuals or corporates - is a conscious goal. This is to find a new path that can redress past inequalities, support South African community tourism, increase quality of life, and offer visitors an enriching experience.

DID YOU KNOW?

The upliftment of women is a priority in South African poverty relief projects.

Achieve variety in sentence structures

Sentences are made up of one or more clauses. A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate. An independent clause can stand alone as a sentence. A subordinate clause does not have a complete idea thus it is dependent on a main or independent clause.

A **simple sentence** is comprised of a subject and a predicate. An independent clause is considered a simple sentence.

Example: The benefits on the ground are life-changing for all concerned.

A **compound sentence** is made up of two or more simple sentences or independent clauses. These structures are joined together by coordinating conjunctions (**For, And, Nor,**

But, Or, Yet, So) or a semicolon. The following conjunctive adverbs are also used to combine the parts of a compound sentence: accordingly, also, finally, furthermore, however, hence, moreover, otherwise, therefore, thus.

Example: The country's heritage is a natural tourism asset, and South African cultural projects are fascinating.

A sentence that contains an independent clause and a subordinate clause is called a **complex sentence**.

Example: As consumers, we have the right to know the impact that our money and holidays have on people in the destinations.

A sentence that has two independent and one or more subordinate clauses is a **compound-complex sentence**.

Example: For South Africa, it's a natural match since many of the poorest communities are found in the most scenic surroundings and many of these African folks need a steady source of income.

Source: <https://myteachermommy.com/2022/06/09/grade-8-deped-modules-and-grade-8-modules-downloads/>