

Lesson - Valuing Our Elders' Wisdom

Words of Wisdom

Damiana L. Eugenio, the mother of Philippine Folklore compiled and edited what may very well be considered as the most comprehensive collection of proverbs in our country. There is a limited number of works like this in existence. She spent a lifetime collecting pieces of folk literature that reveal our ancestors' wisdom. When she gathered proverbs from various areas in our country, she declared that our elders lived by simple, yet very meaningful rules of righteous living. In fact, she asserted that even the Spaniards who colonized our country noticed how proverbs formed part of the native spirit. Spanish missionaries were found to have translated such proverbs and other oral expressions in Spanish in order for their fellow religious people to learn our indigenous languages. By doing so, they were able to interact with the early Filipinos and eventually introduce the Catholic faith.

Proverbs are brief instructive expressions that suggest a specific action, behavior, or judgment. Referred to by some scholars as —the wisdom of many and the wit of one, they are commonly written in the form of short assertions or poetic two-liners which have rhyme. It is interesting to note that people are easily struck by proverbs when they are woven in conversations or writings. This is perhaps because they have the power to teach people the more essential truths about life and the complexity of living. Compared to lengthy narrations, descriptions, or argumentations, proverbs are able to effect quickly a change in view or disposition.

In Filipino, proverbs are called *salawikain* or *sawikain*. They prescribe norms, impart a lesson, or emphasize traditions and beliefs in a community. In the anthology of Damiana L. Eugenio, she classified proverbs into six categories: (1) proverbs expressing a general attitude towards life and the laws that govern life; (2) ethical proverbs recommending certain virtues and condemning certain vices; (3) proverbs expressing a system of values; (4) proverbs expressing general truths and observations about life and human nature; (5) humorous proverbs and (6) miscellaneous proverbs.

Below are examples of each category.

1. Proverbs expressing a general attitude towards life and the laws that govern life

‘Walang ligaya sa lupa na di dinilig ng luha. (Tagalog)

There is no earthly joy that is not watered with tears.

Say liket ban-bantayey ermen. (Pangasinan)

Joy is always guarded by sorrow.

Ang kapalaran ko di ko man hanapin, dudulog lalapit kung talagang akin. (Tagalog)

The good fortune which is intended for me will come even without my seeking it.

2. Ethical proverbs recommending certain virtues and condemning certain vices

Walang utang na di pinagbayaran. (Tagalog)

No debt remains unpaid.

Dai mo pagpaagahan an magigibo mo ngonyan. (Bikol)

Do not put off for tomorrow what you can do for today.

Ayau mo in kahui pila" a ha kawa" an mo bunga. (Tausug)

Do not cut the tree to get the fruit.

3. Proverbs expressing a system of values

Ti nasadot a baro cas carne a nadangro. (Ilokano)

A lazy young man is like foul-smelling meat.

Ang mga tulo singgot sa taong mangguibuhaton paga bayran gayud sa guihaon.
(Boholano)

Every drop of perspiration of an industrious man will be rewarded accordingly.

Isa ka tuig nga tiponon, isa ka takna wagwagon. (Hiligaynon)

It takes only a moment to squander what took a year to save.

4. Proverbs expressing general truths and observations about life and human nature

Huli man at magaling, ay naihabol din. (Tagalog)

A good thing is never too late.

Ti saan a matimtemec, nauyong no macaunget. (Ilokano)

The quite person is slow to anger but terrible when aroused.

Ing mayap a babai, maiguit ya karing rubi. (Pampango)

A good woman is worth more than rubies.

5. Humorous proverbs

Ang gugma sang tigulang daw igui nga nagakamang. (Hiligaynon)

The love of an old man is like a snail that crawls.

Ako kanhi cabalyero nga wala’y kabilinggan; pagdawat sa matrimonio, sa hinanali ng lawas mingniwang. (Cebuano)

I was formerly a gentleman without a care at all, but when I got married, my body shrank and became small.

Kay tagal nanindahan, kabili-bili’y balindang. (Tagalog)

After shopping for a long time, he ended up with a poor purchase.

6. Miscellaneous proverbs (typically expressive of specific realities to a certain area)

Ing matudtud a pemangca e na balu lebasa” ng sapa. (Pampango)

The sleeping boatman does not know the streams he has passed.

Mapipia nu sumavat ka a maysaosaod su sagap as canu caviden mu du calawangan q manalamad su among. (Ivatan)

It is better to go home and weave a net than to stay on the shore and watch the fish.

Dica agcapcapoy no bassit ti inapoy; dica agnengnengneng no bassit ti diningdeng. (Ilokano)

Don’t be too slow if there’s only a little rice; don’t be too shy if there’s only a little viand.

Our proverbs are not only witty expressions. They are also our cultural treasures. As we continue to use them in various spoken or written forms and as we explore ways of representing them in graphic, musical, or dramatic modes, we facilitate their preservation. And through these, we strengthen our identity as a people.

respondents from becoming bored. Open-ended questions require respondents to write out their answers and to include some detail.

Source: <http://www.wikihow.com/Develop-a-Questionnaire-for-Research>

Source: <https://myteachermommy.com/2022/06/10/grade-10-deped-modules-and-grade-10-modules-downloads/>

2nd Quarter

Listening Comprehension

USE LISTENING STRATEGIES BASED ON PURPOSE

Introductory Message

In our everyday lives, one of the many skills that we use is listening. Upon waking up in the morning, we listen to the sounds of the things around us and to the songs that we like. We do listen to understand the message of the source but sometimes, listening difficulties can also cause misunderstanding. Have you experienced having trouble understanding the message of the person you are talking to? How about when you listen to some news in the radio or television?

Listening comprehension can be the basis for your speaking and writing. You can be able to write and speak properly, if you have good listening comprehension. To be able to listen properly, you need to learn different strategies to develop your listening skill and use it depending on the purpose and the level of difficulty of the material.

What I need to know

Listening occupies about 45 percent of the time that adults spend in communication. It is also one of the most challenging skills that learners need to develop as it is probably the least explicit among other skills. Listening should be given significance and much attention more than speaking and reading. These skills are both important but sometimes listening activities are not given the same attention compared to speaking and reading. Listening plays a very important role in learning and understanding. If you failed to listen correctly and properly, misunderstanding may occur. Therefore, one should be able to develop strategies in good listening.

However, several difficulties may occur while listening to other people who are talking, conversing or speaking in public. Several factors such as the speaker, the listener and, the environment can contribute to these difficulties.

Specifically, some of the factors that contribute to these challenges are: the speed and manner of which the speaker uses; the noise in the environment; the listener's poor background or knowledge of the topic; and poor vocabulary.

Listening Strategies Based on Purpose

In the previous lesson, you have learned the main styles in reading. You have learned that as you read, you should know your purpose to identify the most appropriate reading strategy to be used. While in listening, it is also important to know several strategies so you can completely understand the entire message and avoid misunderstanding.

Here are some of the reasons why you listen:

- to obtain information;
- to understand;
- to learn;
- to communicate;
- to enjoy;

Here are some of the things that you should do while you are listening:

Listening for the Main Idea

The purpose of listening is to grasp the main points or general information presented by the speaker or from the audio/video you are listening to. When you listen, there are times when you get stuck on a detail, on a word or on a phrase that you do not understand. This can hinder you to see the bigger picture of the message. When you are listening to get the main idea, you can possibly get the whole picture by being able to identify one crucial difference. Information comes in a sequence and in that sequence, there are content words like nouns, pronouns and adjectives that can help you form the picture. Therefore, you need to listen more carefully and attentively to capture the entire message.

<https://www.britishcouncil.org/voices-magazine/five-essential-listening-skills-english-learners>

Listening for Details

You listen to gather specific important details or information. When you listen to get specific details like names, date, object or place, you do not need to put your attention to the entire message of the selection that you are listening to. You can ignore anything that does not sound relevant. This way, you can narrow down your search and get the detail that you need. You can also select the materials that you are going to listen when you need the specific details.

<https://www.britishcouncil.org/voices-magazine/five-essential-listening-skills-english-learners>

Predicting the Content

Your knowledge in the world helps you anticipate the kind of information you are likely to hear. When you are listening to a news, you can often predict the kind of words or language that will be used. Your stock knowledge or any stored information in the brain can also help us predict the topic of a specific content.

<https://www.britishcouncil.org/voices-magazine/five-essential-listening-skills-english-learners>

Inferring the Meaning

When you listen, it is also important to infer the meaning presented by the speaker using clues and your prior knowledge to work out the meaning of what you hear. Similarly, you can infer relationship between people from the words they use. People who have intimate relationships usually use informal language and those who have work relationships usually use formal

language. By using context clues, you can identify what is being said, who is speaking, and what is taking place.

(<https://www.britishcouncil.org/voices-magazine/five-essential-listening-skills-english-learners>)

Suggestions for Improving Your Listening Skills

Before You Listen

1. Think about the topic of the text you are going to listen to. What do you already know about it? What could be possibly the content of the text?
2. If you have to do a task on listening, check whether you have understood the task correctly.
3. Think about what kind of text you are going to listen to.
4. Relax and make yourself ready to pay attention to the listening text.

While You Are Listening

1. It is not necessary to understand every single word. Try to ignore those words that you think are less important anyway.
2. If there are words or issues that you don't understand, use your general knowledge as well as context to find out the meaning.
3. If you still don't understand something, use a dictionary to look up the words or ask someone else for help
4. Focus on keywords and facts.
5. Take notes to support your memory.
6. Intonation and stress of the speakers can help you understand what you hear.
7. Try to think ahead. What might happen next? What might the speakers say? Which words might they use?

After Listening

1. Think about the text again. Did you understand the main point?
2. Remember the speculations you made before listening. Did it turn out to be true?
3. Review your notes.
4. Check whether you have completed your task correctly.
5. Did you have any problem while listening? Do you have any problem in completing your task? Identify your problems and ask someone for help.
6. Listen again to difficult passages.

SOURCE: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1R5C0IKv_qqjcUOoU_eeZR_nsd4sy28oi

Grammar Awareness, Vocabulary Development, Reading Comprehension, Language Fluency

ELECTRONIC SEARCH ENGINE

Introductory Message

Electronic Search Engine!

How was your experience with technology? Does it make your work easier and faster?

Nowadays, your knowledge in the use of internet is already a must. This would help you to search information especially that we are now in the world of technology.

As you go through, you will experience different individual activities and encounter texts that will help you answer the question: How does Electronic Search Engine help you in doing your research activities?

Likewise, your skills in reading, vocabulary development, viewing, listening, language fluency, and grammar awareness will be enhanced.

What I need to know

Welcome to a new year of discovery and explorations! This module is designed for you to meet your unique needs and interests. This aims at the comprehensive development of your reading, vocabulary development, viewing, listening, language fluency, and grammar awareness. As a 21st century learner, you must be fully equipped with knowledge on how to use a search engine to make learning more effective.

Electronic Search Engine allows you to find the information that is valuable to you. It eliminates the need to move through numerous amounts of irrelevant web pages. Essentially, it allows you not only quickly, but also easily, find the information that is essential for your progress.

As you go along with this module, you will find out that Electronic Search Engine can provide you with search results that lead to relevant information on high quality websites.

Lesson – What is an Electronic Search Engine

Electronic Search Engine

- a software system that is designed to search for information on the World Wide Web.

- The search results are generally presented in a line of results often referred to as search engine results pages (SERPs)
- Search Engine is a computer program that searches databases and internet sites for the documents containing keywords specified by a user.

Source: www.slideshare.net

Listed below are the top 5 most commonly used search engines according to eBizMBA in October 2015. These rankings are continuously updated using various factors.

1. Google

- Estimated 1,100,000,000 unique monthly visitors
- Originally known as BackRub.
- A search engine that started development in 1996 by Sergey Brin and Larry Page as a research project at Stanford University to find files on the Internet.

2. Bing

- Estimated 350,000,000 unique monthly visitors
- A search engine created and operated by Microsoft, replacing its former Live Search, Windows Live Search, and MSN Search offerings.

3. Yahoo!

- Estimated 300,000,000 unique monthly visitors
- Short for Yet Another Hierarchical Official Oracle! Yahoo! Was created in February, 1994 by two Stanford University Ph.D candidates David Filo and Jerry Yang.

4. Ask

- Estimated 245,000,000 unique monthly visitors
- Ask is the common name for Ask.com search engine, which allows users to perform a search in the form of a question to find relevant results.
- Ask.com was started in 1996 by Garret Gruener and David Warthen.

5. AOL

- Estimated 125,000,000 unique monthly visitors
- America Online is the name of a popular online service. It is often abbreviated as AOL.
- The company founded in 1985 and is considered an early Internet pioneer, providing many Internet services in the 1990's.

These search engines will help you search for different topics that you can think of. These will also provide you information on current news and events around the world.

Source: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PDYxUPgdcQ16TXJWRMEI7mtOMONySHRR>

3rd Quarter

Lesson - We Are Filipinos

We Are Filipinos

What are the desirable traits of a Filipino? What values are native to our Filipino culture.

In this lesson, you will learn different Filipino values such as those that promote harmonious and peaceful relationships, close family ties, respect for elders and trust in a Supreme Being.

You should always be proud of being a Filipino. You should not be ashamed of your culture because God has given you talents, skills and physical characteristics that are uniquely Filipino, which you should always cherish and be proud of.

Here are some of the most-well known desirable Filipino traits.

Respect for Elders

This is a trait that most Filipinos and our neighbors in Asia practice. We kiss the hands of our elders and we offer them our seat. We take care of our parents and grandparents as they grow older and try to be with them as much as we can. It is unthinkable to allow a parent or a relative to go unattended in his or her old age.

Close Family Ties

We love being with our family at all times. We go to church together, we have regular family get-togethers and we celebrate holidays together. Unlike other cultures, we love to live with our families even as we get older because we cannot stand living away from them.

Trust in God

We always believe in a Supreme Being that protects, judges and rules over us. We always believe that God is always there to help us at all times. We do not complain much because we know that God will take care of everything.

Bayanihan or Cooperation

This trait means togetherness and mutual help or being available to help others, especially our neighbors and countrymen. It also means peace and a feeling of “oneness” or cooperative spirit which motivates people to work together for a good purpose.

Patience, Optimism and Creativity

Filipinos see things through until the end. We are optimistic, we always have hope and look at the brighter side of things. No matter how difficult our life is, we move on, knowing that in the end,

the sun would shine again. We take everything calmly and easily due to our being patient.

Utang na Loob or Debt of gratitude

This means that we feel that we are indebted to anyone who did us a favor or helped us in an hour of need. It is for this reason that we want to do good to help them as a sign of our gratitude.

Pakikisama or Getting along with others

Having harmonious interpersonal relationships helps us understand the faults of our friends and family just to maintain peace.

Hospitality

We are very friendly and generous in receiving and entertaining guests or even strangers.

Resourcefulness/ Creativity

We Filipinos are able to make use of what we have. This shows our resourcefulness. We are also creative in the sense that we are skillful and clever in inventing new things.

Respect for Women

Filipinos, in general, respect their mother, and this is extended to other women.

Source: https://myteachermommy.com/2022/06/09/grade-7-deped-modules-and-grade-7-modules-downloads/#google_vignette

4th Quarter

Discover The Conflicts Presented in Literary Selections And The Need To Resolve This Conflicts In Non-Violent Ways

Lesson - Discover The Conflicts Presented in Literary Selections And The Need To Resolve This Conflicts In Non-Violent Ways

Identifying the types of conflicts presented above is not just enough. As a reader, you must be able to determine how such conflicts are resolved in non-violent ways in the literary piece being read. This will require to look into the embedded biases of the characters in the story and how they were able to resolve issues that make up the plot of the story.

As you go through this lesson, you will understand better the importance of conflict and its role in the development of the plot of a story. You will also see how the characters in the story tried to resolve the conflict/s peacefully. Furthermore, you will have the opportunity to enhance your analytical and critical thinking skills as you go through the process of identifying the conflict and determining the attitudes of the characters towards the conflict in the literary piece being read.

What is conflict?

“In literature, a conflict is a literary device characterized by a struggle between two opposing forces. Conflict provides crucial tension in any story and is used to reveal a deeper meaning in a narrative while highlighting characters’ motivations, values and weaknesses.” (Masterclass.com)

Conflict is an important element in the study of stories, novels, plays, movies etc.

What are the two categories of conflict?

1. Internal Conflict is when a character struggles with their own opposing desires or beliefs. Internal conflict happens within them and it drives their development as a character.

2. External Conflict sets a character against something or someone beyond their control. External forces stand in the way of a character’s motivations and create a tension as the character tries to reach their goals.

Including both internal and external conflict is crucial for a good story, because life always includes both.

What are the 6 Types of Literary Conflicts?

1. Character vs. Self

This is an internal conflict, meaning that the opposition the character faces is coming within. This may entail a struggle to discern what the moral or “right” choice is, or it may also encompass mental health struggles. All other types of conflict are external – meaning that a character comes up against an outside force that creates a conflict.

2. Character vs. Character

This is a common type of conflict in which one character’s needs or wants are at odds with another’s. A character conflict can be depicted as a straight-forward fist fight, or as intricate and nuanced as the ongoing struggle for power in the HBO series of Game of Thrones.

3. Character vs. Nature

In a nature conflict, a character is set in opposition to nature. This can mean the weather, the wilderness, or a natural disaster.

4. Character vs. Supernatural

Pitting characters against phenomena like ghosts, gods, or monsters raises the stakes of a conflict by creating an unequal playing field. Supernatural conflict also covers characters, like Harry Potter or Odysseus, who have a fate or destiny and struggle to accept the sacrifices that come along with it.

5. Character vs. Technology

In this case, a character is in conflict with some kind of technology. It is the hallmark of science fiction, which explores the problems that arise when technology grows beyond its intended use. This external conflict illustrates a character in conflict with technology. At its best,

character vs. technology conflict raises poignant questions for the characters and readers alike about what it means to be human and sets us apart from machines.

6. Character vs. Society

A character vs. society conflict is an external conflict that occurs in literature when the protagonist is placed in opposition with the society, the government, or a cultural tradition or societal norm of some kind. Characters may be motivated to take action against their society by a need to survive, a moral sense of right and wrong, or a desire for happiness, freedom, justice or love.

Why is conflict important in a story?

Most of the time, readers become more interested in a literary piece because of the tension in the story. Readers are simply hooked in order to discover which of the characters or forces will eventually prevail. Conflict is a necessary element for all stories whether it is a novel, short story, mystery, romance, children's story because it makes the plot interesting and exciting. A conflict in a literary piece also reveals opposing beliefs and truths about life that readers can easily relate to.

How are conflicts resolved in a story?

In actuality, conflict is not always bad and does not have to result in violence or hurt feelings. Conflicts are part of everyday life and they cannot be avoided. However, whether a conflict escalates, ends negatively or is resolved and ends peacefully in a literary selection, is entirely based on the choices a character/s make. The choices made by a character in a story reveals his/her feelings, values and attitudes. Most often than not, his/her response to a conflict determines how a situation ends.

Discover Literature as a Tool to Assert One's Unique Identity and to Better Understand Other People

Source: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1NzWwUTUUKSebSUUTytCp5p9tTqNBkU3L?usp=sharing>