

English

Quarter 2 – Module 4

Comparing and Contrasting Own Opinions



English – Grade 8
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 2 – Module 4: Comparing and Contrasting Own Opinions
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English
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Comparing and Contrasting
Own Opinions

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

If you were in a situation in which you had to discern what you should do, how are you going to process it? For example, you saw that your favorite pair of rubber shoes or clothes are already available in the store. But the problem is they are expensive and you do not have enough money to buy them. What should you do? Would you rather save to buy your favorite items, or buy other items which you do not like but are cheaper?

In life, one of the lessons you need to learn is comparing and contrasting. It is an important skill for you to learn when making decisions. When learning a language, this skill is valuable for comprehending and writing. Comparing involves looking at the similarities of two or more concepts or ideas, while contrasting is looking at the differences of two or more concepts or ideas. These are useful in communicating when making a point or stand.

In addition, comparing and contrasting tasks help improve your comprehension and develop your higher order thinking skills. Through these, you will compare and contrast own opinions with given texts.

The Most Essential Learning Competency (**MELC**) covered in this module is **Compare and Contrast Own Opinions with those Presented in Familiar Texts.**

Objectives:

Specifically, you are to:

1. identify statements that show comparison and contrast;
2. compare and contrast the similarities and differences of Asian cultures;
3. express opinions by showing comparison and contrast supported by evidence from given texts; and
4. appreciate Asian cultures and values through writing.



What I Know

This part of the module will test your prior knowledge of the lessons you are about to learn. Take note of any incorrect answer/s.

Directions: Read the following questions carefully and choose the correct letter of your choice. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

8. Why do we need to compare and contrast our culture to other countries?

 - A. to love our culture
 - B. to know their culture
 - C. to simply compare and contrast
 - D. to appreciate diversity of cultures

9. Celebrating festivities and respecting elders are common traditional practices of both Thais and Filipinos. What ideas are expressed in the sentence?

 - A. appeals
 - B. arguments
 - C. differences
 - D. similarities

10. Before expressing your opinion based on a text that is comparing and contrasting, what should be done first?

 - A. identify the author
 - B. identify how it is written
 - C. identify the signals used
 - D. identify similarities and differences

11. What is the process of establishing similarities between things or people?

 - A. Comparing
 - B. Contrasting
 - C. Defining
 - D. Persuading

12. Choose the best answer to the question. We need to compare and contrast persons, things, and ideas in order to...

 - A. make a Venn Diagram
 - B. picture similarities
 - C. give an opinion of certain issue
 - D. draw out information from a text

13. Both Rajah Sulayman and Jose Rizal fought for freedom and independence. What idea is expressed by the underlined word?

 - A. argument
 - B. comparison
 - C. contrast
 - D. opinion

14. In order for the writer to write his or her opinion based on any topic or issue, the opinion should be based on _____.

 - A. evidence
 - B. hearsays
 - C. numbers
 - D. texts

15. In stating an opinion showing comparison or contrast, what should be done first?

 - A. Analyze only one picture being shown
 - B. Make sure that there is evidence as basis
 - C. Draw a diagram showing similarities and differences
 - D. Analyze a diagram showing similarities and differences

Lesson 1

Comparing and Contrasting Own Opinions



What's In

You have already learned about multimodal texts in the previous module. Before you start with the new lesson, try to recall the important concepts on the use of multimodal texts. Now, you review and do the following activities.

Activity 1

Look at the brochure and infographic below.

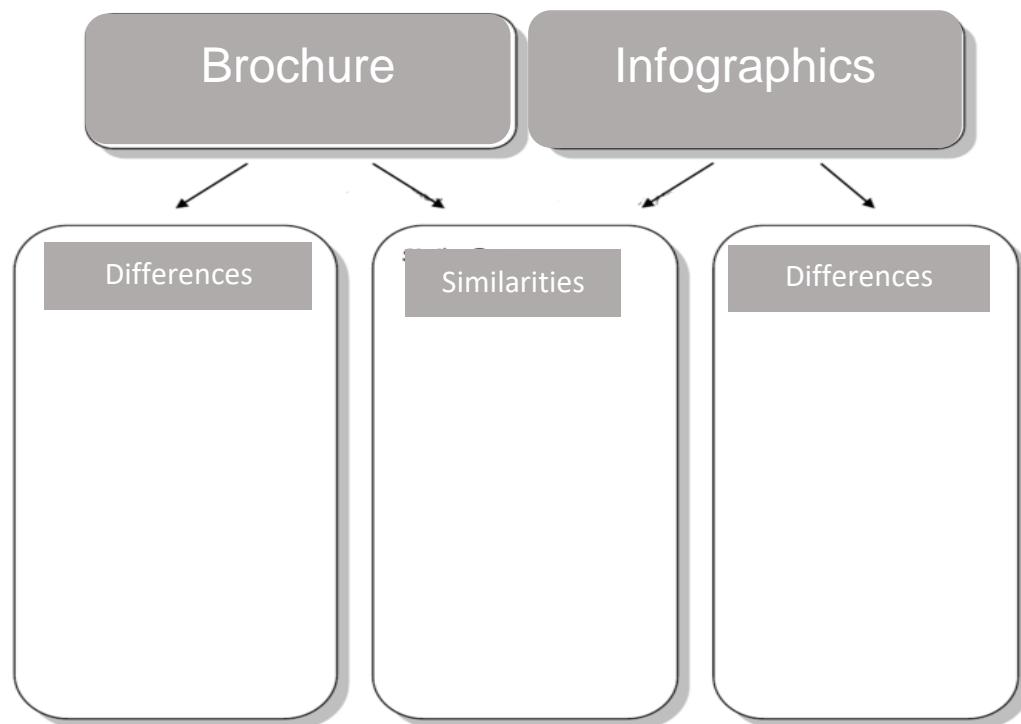
Malaysia
Invite the whole world to MALAYSIA
50th Golden Anniversary Celebration

KUALA LUMPUR MALAYSIA

- Petronas Twin Towers
- Bird Park
- Language (Malay)
- Shopping
- National Museum and Islamic Art Museum
- Local Cuisine
- China Town Petaling St.
- Architecture Merdeka Square
- Transport (trains, buses, and taxis)

- What country is described in both multimodal texts?
- What differences are shown in the multimodal texts in promoting Malaysia?
- How is the idea presented in both multimodal texts?

Fill in the concept map with your descriptions of the similarities and differences of each multimodal text presented in the previous page. Draw on a separate sheet of paper the concept map below for your answer.





What's New

You have just learned the use of multimodal texts in comparing and contrasting from the previous lesson. This time, you will be learning more about how to compare and contrast using appropriate transition signals.

Go over and read closely the story titled '**My Thai Cat**'. Take note of the Thais' culture, beliefs, and practices in the story summary presented in the flowchart.

My Thai Cat

By Pratoomratha Zeng

A Siamese cat was given by a friend of Zeng's father. Zeng named the cat, Sii Sward.



Zeng recalled the time when his cat was elected by the villagers as the Rain Queen because of what the cat did during the drought in 1925.



There was a time when the villagers were so desperate for rain. So, they performed the old Brahmo-Buddhist rain ceremony called the Nang Maaw, the queen of the cats. This ceremony had been performed by the peasants since time immemorial. However, nothing happened.



One day, an old lady visited Zeng's father to ask Sii Sward's help for rain. At first, Zeng was hesitant because he thought that Sii Sward might be killed for an offering. As a tradition, to refuse the will or command of the father was a grave sin. Fortunately, his father understood Zeng's feeling. So, he did not let the Siamese cat die for an offering.



Nevertheless, they continued the ceremony. Sii Sward was put inside the cage and was applied with perfume. The cat misbehaved but was later calmed down when Zeng approached it. During the ceremony, the cat fell asleep. The villagers offered their chant until the Siamese cat fell asleep for three days. Then days went by, rain fell. Since then, Sii Sward was elected as the Rain Queen of their village.

Shaping Interpretation

- What is the story all about?
- How did Sii Sward become instrumental in praying for rain?
- Do we have the same practice of worshipping here in the Philippines?
- How do we Filipinos and Thais regard cats?
- In what ways are Filipinos similar to or different from the Thais in terms of praying or worshipping?



What is It

In the last part of the module, you have observed that the concept map is used in the previous activity to identify and present the similarities and differences of different multimodal texts. To do that, comparing and contrasting is necessary to understand the similarities and differences.

The questions are:

1. What is comparing and contrasting?
2. Why do we need to compare and contrast?
3. How do we make an opinion from the similarities and differences between things or ideas as guided by evidence?

This part of the module will help you better understand why and how to compare and contrast through its discussion.

What is comparing and contrasting?

- **Comparing** is the process of looking at the similarities of two things or ideas with the use of appropriate transition signals.
- **Contrasting** is the process of looking at the differences between two things or ideas with the use of appropriate transition signals.

Why do we need to compare and contrast things and ideas?

- We need to compare and contrast to identify the **similarities and differences** between ideas. Comparing and contrasting will help us better comprehend the issues raised or points made in any reading passage. These skills are most especially useful when making a stand or giving opinions. By identifying the similarities and differences between ideas, we, as readers, are able to form our own informed and evidence-based opinions.
- There are many ways to note and present similarities and differences of any expository texts using non-linear texts such as graphic organizers. The most commonly used graphic organizer is the Venn Diagram. From there, you can write paragraphs to communicate similarities and differences, and then your opinion.
- The story of *My Thai Cat* presents information based on the history of a particular place where you can make your opinion based on your observation or reading. In short, it is evidence that reflects the Thai culture.

Read and analyze the following statements about the story titled " **My Thai Cat**" by Pratoomratha Zeng found on page 6 of this module. Notice the similarities and differences between the beliefs and traditions of Thailand and the Philippines.

- A. In the Thai culture, to refuse the will or command of the father is a grave sin. In like manner, Filipinos believe that disobeying and disrespecting parents are great sins.
- B. Thais pray when they ask for something; the same is true for Filipinos.
- C. Thais offer cats as instruments to ask for rain; however, Filipinos do not.
- D. Thai Buddhists worship Buddha while most Filipino Christians worship Jesus Christ.

What do you think of the statements above?

Which of the statements express comparison? How about contrast?

Now, consider these:

- Statements A and B show comparison.
- Statement A compares two similar ideas: Thais' and Filipinos' culture of respect for elders.
- Statement B compares two similar ideas: Thais pray; Filipinos also pray.

Note the word signals used in comparing statements A and B.

We must remember that when comparing, aside from using ***in like manner*** and ***the same with***, we can also use other signal words or phrases such as: ***also, in the same manner, likewise, and similarly.***

How about in statements C and D?

- Statements C and D show contrast.
- Statement C shows two contrasting ideas: Thais offer cats to ask for something while Filipinos do not.
- Statement D also shows two contrasting ideas: Thai Buddhists worship Buddha, while most Filipino Christians worship Jesus Christ.

We must remember that when contrasting, aside from using ***however*** and ***while***, we can also use other signal words or phrases such as ***even though, but, in contrast, nevertheless, otherwise, yet, though, instead, and on the other hand.***

How do we make an opinion from the similarities and differences between things or ideas as guided by evidence?

The first part of the module discussed the purpose of comparing and contrasting. We used the story titled ["My Thai Cat,"](#) which is a **narrative text**, to give a background of the Thai culture. We can use the narrative text as evidence to make your opinion based on what you have read about the Thais' beliefs and traditions, and compare their culture to our culture as Filipinos. The text that you are going to read next is a Compare-Contrast essay.

Comparing and Contrasting London and Washington, DC

Both Washington, DC, and London are capital cities of English-speaking countries, and yet they offer vastly different experiences to their residents and visitors. Comparing and contrasting the two cities based on their history, their culture, and their residents show how different and similar the two are.

Both cities are rich in world and national history, though they developed on very different time lines. London, for example, has a history that dates back over two thousand years. It was part of the Roman Empire and known by the similar name, Londinium. It was not only one of the northernmost points of the Roman Empire but also the epicenter of the British Empire where it held significant global influence from the early sixteenth century on through the early twentieth century. Washington, DC, on the other hand, has only formally existed since the late eighteenth century. Though Native Americans inhabited the land several thousand years earlier, and settlers inhabited the land as early as the sixteenth century, the city did not become the capital of the United States until the 1790s. From that point onward to today, however, Washington, DC, has increasingly maintained significant global influence. Even though both cities have different histories, they have both held, and continue to hold, significant social influence in the economic and cultural global spheres.

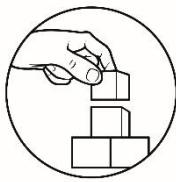
(The whole essay can be read at <https://open.lib.umn.edu/writingforsuccess/chapter/15-8-compare-and-contrast-essay/>)

The text above is an essay that **compares and contrasts** the capital cities of the United States of America and the United Kingdom. You can extract information from compare-contrast texts such as this to make opinions or to compare and contrast your own opinion with that of the writer's. One way to tell if a composition is a compare-contrast text is by looking at the transition signals used, which contribute to the coherence of a paragraph.

What is an opinion? An **opinion** refers to a view or judgment formed in the mind about a particular topic or issue. Using opinion-marking signals, as discussed in Module 2, you can make your own opinion about a specific topic, issue, or subject matter where one's position or stand is presented. We also compare and contrast our opinion with the texts that we read to self-check if our opinion or argument has a basis. The activities and assessments under the **What's More** section of this module will help you develop the skill to make opinions based on a text presented.

To sum it up, for you to effectively compare and contrast your own opinion based on a given familiar text, you have to do the following:

- first, identify the similarities and differences between objects, persons, or ideas;
- second, take note of the similarities and differences, as well as the transition signals for comparing and contrasting; and
- third, express your own opinion by showing comparison and contrast as supported by facts and evidence through the text presented.



What's More

Now that you have learned about comparing, contrasting, and writing your own opinions through the use of transition signals, it is time to find out whether or not you have understood the lesson. The activities that follow will help you assess your understanding of the topic.

Activity 1: Connecting to Asia

Below are the traditions and practices of Thais and Filipinos.

Directions: Read closely and find out the similarities and differences.

Traditions/Practices of Thais

Thais offer cats when praying for rain.

Thais worship Buddha.

Thais believe that obeying their parents is important.

Thai Buddhists use candles when praying.

Thais celebrate New Year for more than two days.

Traditions/Practices of Filipinos

Filipinos pray for rain without any offering.

Most Filipinos worship Jesus Christ.

Filipinos believe that obeying their parents is an important value.

Most Filipino Christians use candles, not only when praying, but also for other celebrations.

Most Filipinos celebrate New Year for just a day.

Assessment 1: Tie Up

You have accomplished Activity 1 on comparing and contrasting the traditional practices of Thais and Filipinos.

Directions: Compare and contrast the statements in Activity 2 by writing three sentences expressing comparison, and another three sentences expressing contrast. Use appropriate transition signals found in the box. Copy the chart below, then write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

in like manner	in a similar way	in the same manner	likewise	also
otherwise	on the other hand	however	instead	in contrast



COMPARING

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

CONTRASTING

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Activity 2: Hero, Heroic, Heroism

Directions: Read the given text below that talks about two heroes. Observe the statements that show comparison and contrast. Then, read and understand the opinions provided. The Shaping Interpretation Section will help you with Assessment 2.

Our Heroes from Different Times

Rajah Sulayman and Jose Rizal were brave Filipinos who lived in different times, but died as heroes for the same cause.

Both Sulayman and Rizal fought against the Spaniards' oppression, and died in their hands. Sulayman fought through his sword while Rizal fought through his pen.

These two noble Filipinos fought for freedom. Through history, their actions awakened our consciousness as Filipinos, and the importance of celebrating independence.

But what made them heroes? Is it because of their death in exchange for our freedom? For me, they are heroes because of their will and courage to put the welfare of others above their own. This is a perfect example of our Bayanihan spirit, which Filipinos are internationally known for. We help and support one another even in times of crisis by setting aside our differences to put the welfare of others first. In this time of pandemic, our modern day heroes, who have a strong sense of Bayanihan, have emerged. Despite the fear of uncertainties, our modern-day heroes, our health workers are working to give medical treatments to people experiencing both COVID and non-COVID related cases. In addition, our soldiers, police, and even the community volunteers go out and distribute relief goods to the families affected by the community quarantine despite the threat of the Coronavirus. Like our heroes who dedicated themselves for others, so do our modern day heroes.

I believe that being a hero is not about dying; rather, it is about living for something. It is about putting others first above our own. In times like this, our modern day heroes serve and are always working to help others, until we will be free from this global health crisis.

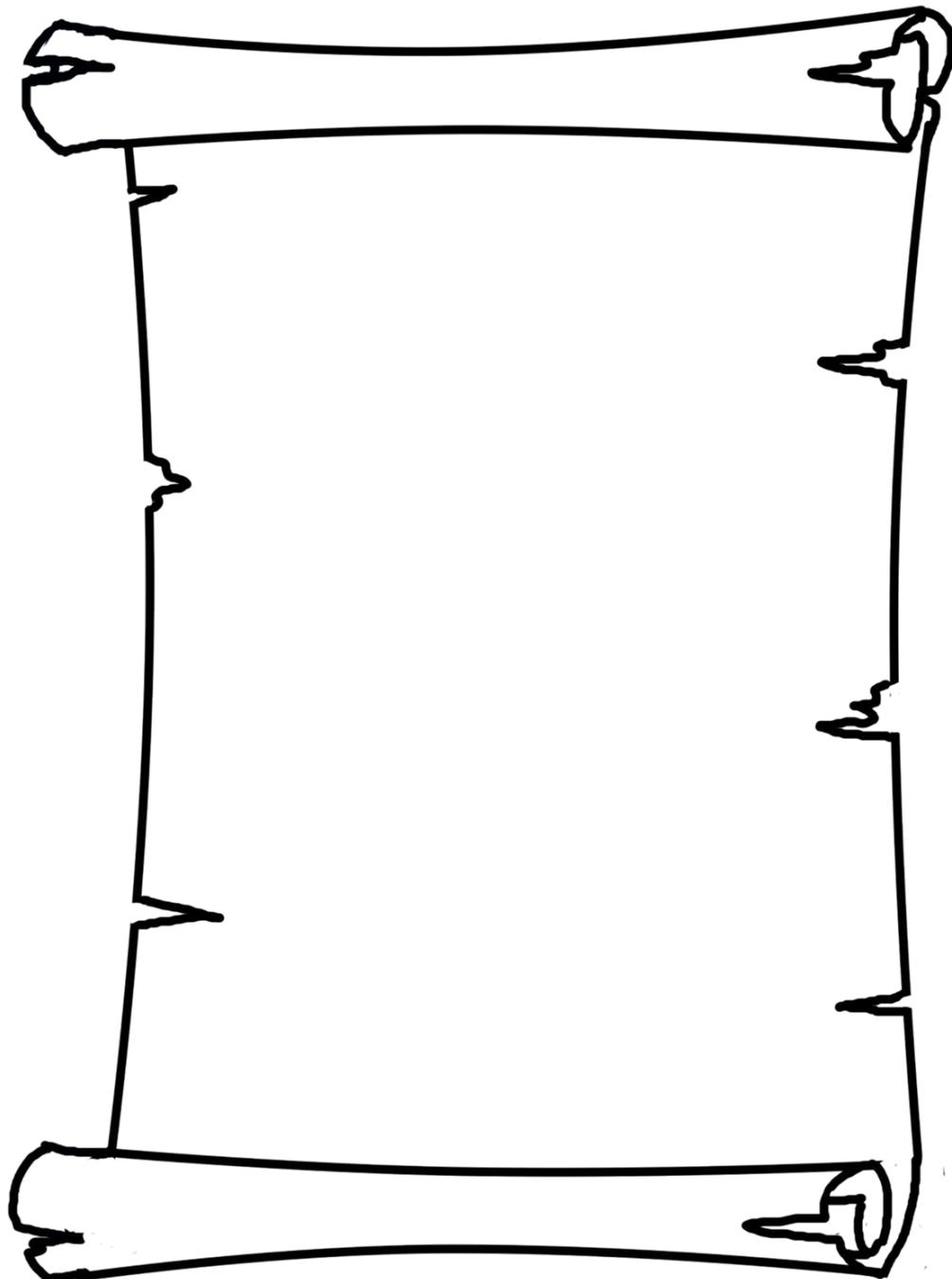
Shaping Interpretation

1. Whom did Rajah Sulayman and Jose Rizal fight against? What did they fight for?
2. If you were to decide, are the two heroes worth emulating? Why or why not?
3. What does being heroic mean? Reflect on the examples shown in the text, such as the health workers and community volunteers. In this time of the pandemic, why are they considered the heroes of today?

Assessment 2: Being Heroic

Who among the people you know can be regarded as a hero? What heroic traits does he or she possess?

Directions: Based on what you have learned in Activity 2, share your own opinions to support your choice of hero. Compare and contrast the traits of the hero that you chose with the heroes mentioned in the text. Write your answer on a sheet of paper.



Activity 3: Educated Filipino

Directions: Read the essay "What is an Educated Filipino?" by Francisco Benitez.

What is an Educated Filipino?

Francisco Benitez

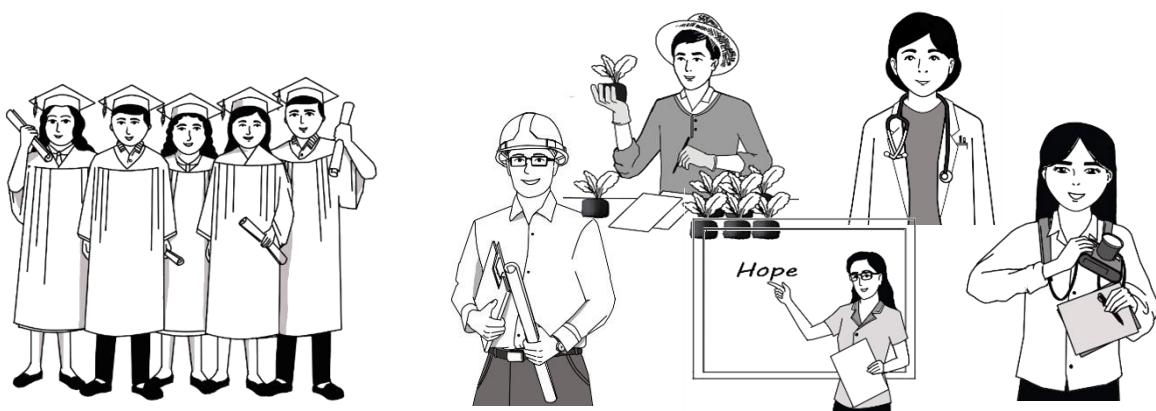
(An Excerpt)

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

The conception of education and of what an educated man varies in response to fundamental 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, some of 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 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 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 in the work, life, and progress of our country as well as in the progress of the world.



Then use the Shaping Interpretation Section as your guide in answering Assessment 3.

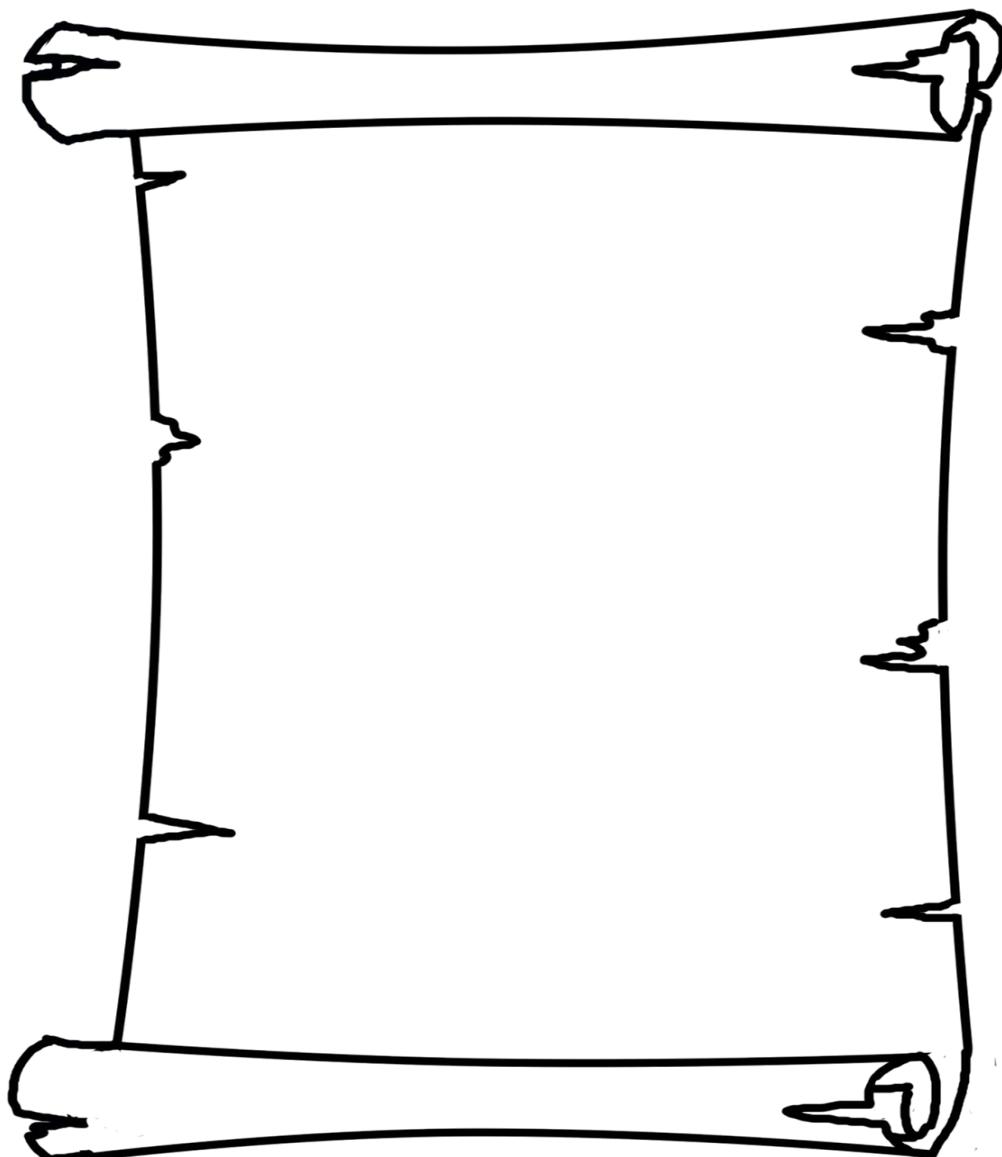
Shaping Interpretations

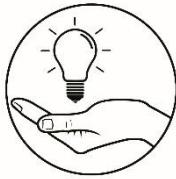
1. Who brought changes to our old customs, traditions, and practices?
2. For you, which changes to our old customs, traditions, and practices brought by these people are better and worse?
3. For you, what makes an educated Filipino?

Assessment 3: In my opinion

Now that you have read Activity 3, the next thing that you will do is to write your own opinion.

Directions: Write your own opinion about the educated Filipino in the past and the present based on what you have read in Activity 3. Do not forget to use transition signals and opinion-marking signals, which you have learned from Module 2. Write your paragraph on a separate sheet of paper.





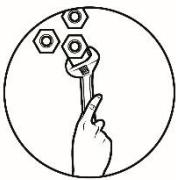
What I Have Learned

Now that you have learned how to compare and contrast your own opinions based on the given texts, you are going to refresh your learnings.

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct words/phrases reflecting what you have learned from the previous lesson.

1. I learned to use transition signals like also, in like manner, in a similar way, in the same manner, likewise, and similarly when _____.
2. I learned to use transition signals like even though, but, however, in contrast, nevertheless, otherwise, yet, though, instead, and on the other hand when _____.
3. I learned that when comparing, two _____ things or ideas are presented.
4. I learned that when contrasting, two _____ things or ideas are presented.
5. _____ refers to a view or judgment formed in mind about a particular topic or issue.
6. We need to compare and contrast to_____.
7. I realized that in order to compare and contrast my own opinions based on a given familiar text I must do the following:

First, _____;
Second, _____; and
Third, _____.



What I Can Do

Now that you have gained insights from the lesson, that is to compare and contrast with the use of transition signals, this time, you are going to apply what you have learned in a real-life situation.

Directions: Compare and contrast the conditions of two neighboring countries: Singapore and Vietnam in facing the COVID-19 pandemic. Draw opinions based on the latest situations of the two countries. Use the process questions as your guide in formulating your opinion/s which are found after the reading text. Write your opinions on a separate sheet of paper.

In this time of pandemic, while scientists are still looking for the cure to COVID-19, governments of countries around the world are focused on how to mitigate or to reduce the number of COVID-19 cases and to prevent the transmission of the virus. In this situation where we do not have a grasp or total understanding of the virus, we did not expect that even first-world countries would suffer many casualties and victims as reported by the World Health Organization.

Singapore, despite being a progressive country, has more COVID-19 cases, which is approximately 40,000 (Yea, 2020), compared to Vietnam, which has more than 300 cases as of June, 2020 (Gan, 2020). So how did these countries address the pandemic, and what went wrong with the implementation of health and safety precautions in Singapore, knowing that it is more progressive than Vietnam?

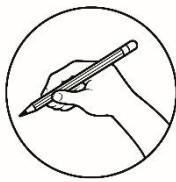
Both countries implemented an early travel ban to and from China, and urged their citizens to cooperate in observing health and safety precautions.

However, according to the study by Sallie Yea from La Trobe University (2020), the majority of positive cases in Singapore came from migrant workers, and is due to their living conditions, which includes cramped accommodations and substandard foods. This led to the compromise of the observance of 'social distancing' and the 'stay-at-home' policy (Yea, 2020).

Vietnam, on the other hand, according to reports, has more strict imposition and empowering information in implementing community quarantine and social distancing in the country (Gan, 2020).

Shaping Interpretation

- Which countries are being compared in the text?
- Why does Singapore have more positive cases of COVID-19 compared to Vietnam?
- How did our government plan to mitigate or prevent the transmission of the disease? What can we do in order to prevent the further spread of the virus?



Assessment

Now that you have learned and understood the lesson on comparing and contrasting own opinions based on a familiar text, this part will assess you on what you have understood from the lesson.

Directions: Read the following questions carefully and choose the correct letter of your choice. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.



Additional Activities

Now that you have gained a better understanding on comparing and contrasting opinions based on any given text, this part of the module will help you enrich your knowledge.

Directions: Compare and contrast how Cambodia and Myanmar preserve their respective cultures. Write your opinions consisting of an introduction, body, and conclusion similar with the text presented below. You will be rated according to the given rubrics after the article that will serve as your guide in writing and assessing your work.

Cambodia and Myanmar both have rich cultures. However, due to globalization, it has become a challenge for both countries to preserve their cultures.

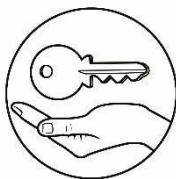
This problem arose in Cambodia specifically after the Khmer Rouge. One way to bring the people back to their cultural roots is to revive the Cambodian arts, including their literature, music, and performing arts. Also, the state has established monuments and schools to educate the Cambodians on the field of arts.

Myanmar also did the same in preserving their culture. However, the big challenge is preserving their cultural heritage. This is due to the fast urbanization of Myanmar. This is why the Myanmar government adapted the Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention of 2003 from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to preserve their cultural heritage such as monuments and cultural sites (Aspillaga 2013).

Countries all over the world, including the Philippines, have different ways in keeping their cultures alive. Culture serves as our identity as a nation. Therefore, it is of great importance that governments give priority to preserving one's culture. It is indeed the soul of a nation.

- What is culture based on the given text? Why is culture considered as the soul of every nation?
- In the Philippines, can you name museums and local heritage sites that represent the culture of our country?
- As Filipinos, how should we preserve our culture like our Asian neighboring countries?

Elements	Highly Proficient 10-9	Proficient 8-7	Applying 6-5	Developing 4-3	Experimenting 2-1	Score
OPINION (Am I making a clear stand on my opinion?)	The opinion stated is clear and well-supported with evidence.	The opinion is stated and well-supported with evidence.	The opinion is stated and supported with evidence.	The opinion is somewhat clear and not supported with evidences.	The opinion is not clear and not supported with evidences.	
ORGANIZED (Are my sentences or thoughts organized?)	The introduction is inviting. The body is well structured in presenting comparison and contrast. The conclusion is satisfying and aligned with the introduction.	The introduction is inviting. The body is structured according presenting comparison and contrast. The conclusion is satisfying.	The introduction is understandable. The body is structured and understandable. The conclusion is understandable.	The introduction is established but it lacks clarity. In the body, comparing and contrasting is not organized and incoherent. Conclusion is clear but hanging.	All parts are not clear, disorganized, and incoherent.	
WORD CHOICE (Do I use the correct words in my sentences?)	The words being used are appropriate that gives clarity to the message and shows coherence through transition signals in comparing and contrasting..	Words used are appropriate that can be understood. There is coherence in writing through transition signals.	Lacking of words that should be used to give clarity to the message. Also, the writer uses appropriate transition signals.	Lacking of words to be used to make the paragraph clear, The writer does not use the appropriate transition signals.	Lacking of words and did not use transition signals to achieve coherence.	
CONVENTIONS (Do I follow the mechanical conventions of writing my opinions)	All the words are correctly spelled. Accurate punctuations and capitalizations. Grammar and usage add clarity.	1-3 words are incorrectly spelled. Accurate punctuations and capitalizations. Grammar usage add clarity.	4-6 words are incorrectly spelled. Accurate punctuations and capitalizations. Grammar usage add clarity.	Almost all words are incorrectly spelled. Inaccurate punctuations and capitalizations. Grammar usage is somewhat clear.	All words are incorrectly spelled. Inaccurate punctuations and capitalizations. Does not observe correct grammar usage.	
					TOTAL	



Answer Key

Assessment	What I Know
<p>ACTIVITY 1 : Answers may vary</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2 : Answers may vary</p> <p>ACTIVITY 3 : Answers may vary</p> <p>ASSESSMENT 3 : Answers may vary</p> <p>ASSESSMENT 2 : Answers may vary</p> <p>ASSESSMENT 1 : 1. CONTRAST</p> <p>2. CONTRAST</p> <p>3. COMPARE</p> <p>4. COMPARE</p> <p>5. CONTRAST</p>	<p>What's More</p> <p>1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. A 11. D 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B</p>

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