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**English
Quarter 3 – Module 2
(Weeks 2 to 3)
Biases and Prejudices**

Days 1 and 2



Pre-Test

Directions: Answer the following questions by writing only the letters of your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Beowulf?
 - A. Beowulf was a young warrior in Geatland (southwestern Sweden).
 - B. Beowulf was mortally wounded by the fiery dragon during their fight.
 - C. Beowulf was King Hrothgar's successor and ruled successfully for 50 years.
 - D. Beowulf and Breca competed in a swimming contest when they were young.
2. Who was the jealous man that insulted Beowulf during the festivities in Heorot?
 - A. Aeschere
 - B. Hygelac
 - C. Unferth
 - D. Wiglaf
3. From whom was Grendel, the huge man-like ogre, descended?
 - A. Cain
 - B. Goliath
 - C. Judas
 - D. Satan
4. How did Beowulf kill Grendel?
 - A. He buried an axe in Grendel's head.
 - B. He ran his sword through Grendel's heart.
 - C. He chopped off Grendel's head with his sword.
 - D. He tore off Grendel's arm at the shoulder with his bare hands.
5. Who was the last monster that Beowulf killed before he died?
 - A. dragon
 - B. Grendel
 - C. Grendel's mother
 - D. sea monster
6. What makes a statement factual? A statement is a fact when:
 - A. it is based on a person's point of view.
 - B. it has been verified or proven to be true.
 - C. it does not need evidences to prove the worth of ideas.
 - D. it comes from the observation and judgment of a person.
7. Which of the following statements is NOT an opinion?
 - A. I believe that the detainee is innocent.
 - B. Cebu City is the Queen City of the South.
 - C. She feels that her grade in English 9 is 96.
 - D. He thinks that he is stronger than the boxing champion.
8. Which of the following is a factual statement?
 - A. I believe I can fly and touch the sky.
 - B. He thinks that I am thinking of him.
 - C. She feels that I have feelings for her.
 - D. We are created by God in His own image and likeness.
9. Sentence: *Scientists and health experts confirm that vaccines are effective against viruses.* Which word in the given sentence signals fact?
 - A. confirm
 - B. effective
 - C. vaccines
 - D. viruses
10. Sentence: *Vaccines will arrive probably next week.* Which word in the given sentence signals opinion?
 - A. vaccines
 - B. probably
 - C. next week
 - D. will arrive
11. Which of the following words is synonymous to bias?
 - A. guilty
 - B. reasonable
 - C. unfair
 - D. wise
12. Which of the following does NOT show a statement of bias?
 - A. appreciation
 - B. false accusation
 - C. favoritism
 - D. misjudgment
13. What kind of thinking can be seen in a person who is biased toward something that he leans favorably toward it?
 - A. negative
 - B. neutral
 - C. no thinking
 - D. positive

14. What makes a statement biased?
- when it is one-sided only
 - when it is proven and tested
 - when it becomes the belief of the majority
 - when it is supported with factual evidences
15. Which of the following expresses bias?
- Both groups were given an equal chance to defend their side.
 - The news reporter focused only on the negative side of a politician.
 - The judges made her the champion because she deserved the title.
 - The final grade that the teacher gave him was based on his scores in her class record.

**Lesson
1**

DISCOVERING MY STRENGTH



What I Need to Know

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

- give the characteristics of a true hero;
- arrange the events of the story chronologically; and
- assess one's own strength, potentials and talents.



What's In

Harry Potter

The Lord of the Rings

Chronicles of Narnia

Do you still remember these movies and their main characters? List down the traits common to the characters of these movies. Which traits do you think you also have? Explain in three to five sentences only.



What's New

Now, read the epic poem, "Beowulf" which deals with war and adventure. Find out the traits of the hero.

BEOWULF

Anonymous

SUMMARY:

¹The poem opens with a brief genealogy of the Scylding (Dane) royal dynasty, named after a mythic hero, Scyld Scefing, who reached the tribe's shores as a castaway baby on a ship loaded with treasure. Scyld's funeral is a memorable early ritual in the work, but focus soon shifts to the reign of his great-grandson, Hrothgar, whose successful rule is symbolized by a magnificent central mead-hall called Heorot. For twelve years, a huge man-like ogre named Grendel, a descendant of the biblical murderer Cain, has menaced the aging Hrothgar, raiding Heorot and killing the king's thanes (warriors). Grendel terrorizes Heorot because he is envious of the people's happiness. His jealousy consumes him, and he decides to attack Heorot. Grendel rules the mead-hall nightly.

²Beowulf, a young warrior in Geatland (southwestern Sweden), comes to the Scyldings' aid, bringing with him fourteen of his finest men. Hrothgar once sheltered Beowulf's father during a deadly feud, and the mighty Geat hopes to return the favor while enhancing his own reputation and gaining treasure for his king, Hygelac. At a feast before nightfall of the first day of the visit, an obnoxious, drunken Scylding named Unferth insults Beowulf and claims that the Geat visitor once embarrassingly lost a swimming contest to a boyhood acquaintance named Breca and is no match for Grendel. Beowulf responds with dignity while putting Unferth in his place. In fact, the two swimmers were separated by a storm on the fifth night of the contest, and Beowulf had slain nine sea monsters before finally returning to shore.



³While the Danes retire to safer sleeping quarters, Beowulf and the Geats bed down in Heorot, fully aware that Grendel will visit them. He does. Angered by the joy of the men in the mead-hall, the ogre furiously bursts in on the Geats, killing one and then reaching for Beowulf. Beowulf knows that no weapons forged by mortals can destroy Grendel, so he will fight the monster using his bare hands. With the strength of thirty men in his hand-grip, Beowulf seizes the ogre's claw and does not let go. The ensuing battle nearly destroys the great hall, but Beowulf emerges victorious as he rips Grendel's claw from its shoulder socket, sending the mortally wounded beast fleeing to his mere (pool). The claw trophy hangs high under the roof of Heorot.

⁴The Danes celebrate the next day with a huge feast featuring entertainment by Hrothgar's scop (pronounced "shop"), a professional bard who accompanies himself on a harp and sings or chants traditional lays such as an account of the Danes' victory at Finnsburgh. This bard also improvises a song about Beowulf's victory. Hrothgar's wife, Queen Wealhtheow, proves to be a perfect hostess, offering Beowulf a gold collar and her gratitude. Filled with mead, wine, and great food, the entire party retires for what they expect to be the first peaceful night in years.

⁵But Grendel's mother — not quite as powerful as her son but highly motivated — climbs to Heorot that night, retrieves her son's claw, and murderously abducts one of the Scyldings, Aeschere, who is King Hrothgar's wisest counsellor, while Beowulf sleeps elsewhere. The next morning, Hrothgar, Beowulf, and a retinue of Scyldings and Geats follow the mother's tracks into a dark, forbidding swamp and to the edge of her mere. The slaughtered Aeschere's head sits on a cliff by the lake, which hides the ogres' underground cave. Carrying a sword called Hrunting, a gift from the chastised Unferth, Beowulf dives into the mere to seek the mother monster.

⁶Near the bottom of the lake, Grendel's mother attacks and hauls the Geat warrior to her dimly lit cave. Beowulf fights back once inside the dry cavern, but the gift sword, Hrunting, strong as it is, fails to penetrate the ogre's hide. The mother moves to kill Beowulf with her knife, but his armor, made by the legendary blacksmith Weland, protects him. Suddenly Beowulf spots a magical, giant sword and uses it to cut through the mother's spine at the neck, killing her. A blessed light unexplainably illuminates the cavern, disclosing Grendel's corpse and a great deal of treasure. Beowulf decapitates the corpse. The magic sword melts to its hilt. Beowulf returns to the lake's surface carrying the head and hilt but leaving the treasure.

⁷After more celebration and gifts and a sermon by King Hrothgar warning of the dangers of pride and the mutability of time, Beowulf and his men return to Geatland. There he serves his king well until Hygelac is killed in battle and his son dies in a feud. Beowulf is then named king and rules successfully for fifty years. Like Hrothgar, however, his peace is shattered in his declining years. Beowulf must battle one more demon.

⁸A fiery dragon has become enraged because a lone fugitive has inadvertently discovered the dragon's treasure-trove and stolen a valuable cup. The dragon terrorizes the countryside at night, burning several homes, including Beowulf's. Led by the fugitive, Beowulf and eleven of his men seek out the dragon's barrow. Beowulf insists on taking on the dragon alone, but his own sword, Naegling, is no match for the monster. Seeing his king in trouble, one thane, Wiglaf, goes to his assistance. The others flee to the woods. Together, Wiglaf and Beowulf kill the dragon, but the mighty king is mortally wounded. Dying, Beowulf leaves his kingdom to Wiglaf and requests that his body be cremated in a funeral pyre and buried high on a seaside cliff where passing sailors might see the barrow. The dragon's treasure-hoard is buried with him. It is said that they lie there still.



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What I can do

A. Arrange the following events in "Beowulf" in chronological order. Write numbers 1 to 5 on the blanks provided.

- Grendel's mother took revenge, but later was killed by Beowulf.
- The great hero, Beowulf, died by the gruesome corpse of the dragon.
- Hrothgar built a magnificent hall called Heorot where celebrations were held.
- Beowulf came to fight against Grendel and successfully killed him.
- The hideous and fearsome monster, Grendel, attacked the hall nightly and left it devastated.

B. Write YES if the statement is a fact based on the epic poem. Write NO if otherwise.

- 6. Hrothgar built a magnificent central mead-hall called Heorot that symbolized his successful rule.
- 7. Grendel attacked the mead-hall because he wanted to steal the treasure of the kingdom.
- 8. Grendel's father and mother created another monster to avenge the death of Grendel.
- 9. A fiery dragon attacked and burned several houses in the countryside because a lone fugitive had stolen the dragon's valuable cup.
- 10. Wiglaf became Beowulf's successor when the great hero died.

C. Answer the following guide questions on your answer sheet.

11. What words in the selection do you find unfamiliar? List them down and look for their meanings using the dictionary.
12. Who are the characters in the selection? Describe each.
13. Why did Beowulf help King Hrothgar? What was his intention?
14. Who among our present superheroes would you liken Beowulf to? Why?
15. Beowulf is greatly honored by his men because of his true heroism. For you, what is a true hero?



What I Have Learned

The message of the selection is _____
_____.



What's More

Beowulf is treasured and remembered by his people because he is a great hero with a great character. At this point, assess yourself. Write down your five positive characteristics, strengths, talents, and skills in the first column. In the other column, write five characteristics that others think and like about you.

MY TRUE MYSELF	WHAT OTHERS THINK AND LIKE ABOUT ME

Day 3

Lesson 2	FACT AND OPINION
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What I Need to Know

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

1. differentiate fact and opinion;
2. share opinion regarding the topics presented; and
3. write factual statements about the given topics.



What's In

In the previous lesson, you were able to identify your strengths, potentials, and skills which you think were true to you. On the other hand, you also wrote about what others think and like about you. Do you agree with their descriptions about you? Explain in 3-5 sentences.



What's New

Your strengths, potentials, talents and skills, as well as your personal data, represent your true self. These are called **facts**. What others think about you is based on their own views. You may agree with them or not. These are called **opinions**.



What is It

A **fact** can be checked and verified or proven to be true. Facts are based on legal and in-depth studies of the experts and proven by theories and principles.

Probable Signal Words: it is proven, it is verified

To check if a statement is a fact, ask yourself:

- Can the statement be verified by:

- checking reliable sources?
- asking an expert?

If yes, it is a FACT.

Examples:

1. "Beowulf" is an Old English epic poem consisting of 3,182 alliterative lines.
2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
3. The United States of America is a country of 50 states located in North America.

An **opinion** tells what someone thinks or feels about something. It is a belief or judgment about something that isn't necessarily based on fact. Opinions can't be verified. People have lots of different opinions and in many cases, people can have differing opinions on the same issue.

Signal Words: maybe, often, perhaps, probably, sometimes, I believe, I feel, I guess, I suggest, I think, in my opinion, in my own interpretation, it seems

To check if a statement is an opinion, ask yourself:

- Might reasonable people disagree?
- Is it about an impression or feeling?

If yes, it is an OPINION.

Examples:

1. Maybe Beowulf existed during the Old English period.
2. In my opinion, Grendel looks like a big werewolf.
3. Perhaps the dragon mentioned in the epic poem is a western dragon.



What I can do

Directions: Write FACT if the given statement is a fact; write OPINION if otherwise.

1. I believe that the shooting stars will grant my wish.
2. According to physicians, jogging is an effective exercise.
3. We feel that our genius classmate has a serious problem.
4. Maybe this time, love won't end.
5. Valentine's Day is celebrated on February 14 every year.
6. Perhaps western and eastern dragons really exist.
7. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun and is known as the Red Planet.
8. Venus is the hottest planet in the solar system due to its dense atmosphere.
9. Bats are mammals for they give birth to their young ones instead of laying eggs.
10. My friends think that our Miss Universe candidate will be this year's winner.



What I Have Learned

Complete the following generalization by filling out each blank with correct word.

A _____ can be checked and verified or proven to be true, while an _____ tells what someone thinks or feels about something.



What's More

Give your opinions on the following topics. Write your responses in the second column. Afterwards, give their facts based on any sources that you have read. Write your answers in the third column.

TOPICS	WHAT IS IN YOUR MIND WHEN YOU FIRST HEARD OF THE TOPIC? (OPINION)	WHAT IS TRUE ABOUT THE TOPIC? (FACT)
1. COVID 19		
2. Fruits		
3. Solar System		
4. Holocaust		
5. Apartheid		

Day 4

Lesson 3	BIASES
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What I Need to Know

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

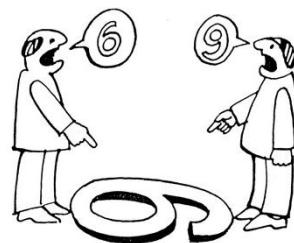
1. identify biased statements;
2. associate bias with related words; and
3. share prior experiences about bias.



What's In

Examine the picture at the right side and answer the following questions.

1. What have you noticed with the two men in the picture? What are they arguing about?
2. Which of the two perspectives is correct? Why do you think so?
3. What do you think is their basis for what they see?
4. Are the men one-sided on their opinions which they think as facts? Explain.



What's New

The picture shows two men claiming that the number is **6** while the other is **9**. They are one-sided in their thinking because they don't see the other side of the figure, and this shows **bias** in their perspectives. What comes into your mind when you hear the word **bias**?



What is It

The term **bias** is a disproportionate weight in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. It is a judgment based on a personal point of view.

If you're biased toward something, then you lean favorably toward it; you tend to think positively of it. Meanwhile, if you're biased against something, then you lean negatively against it; you tend to think poorly of it.

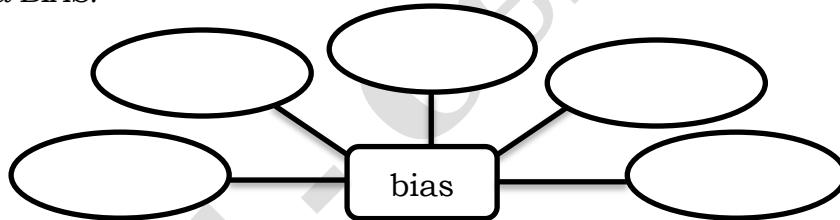
Examples:

1. Female teachers of a particular school give more attention to girls.
2. She won the contest because one of the judges is her father.
3. A local official only listens to those who are rich and influential.
4. He is not given a chance to take a scholarship examination because he is too young.
5. The spelling bee master gives a difficult word instead of an easy one to the contestant that he disliked because he wants his bet to win in the easy round.



What I can do

I. Using the graphic organizer below, give five words that are related or synonymous to the word **BIAS**.



II. Write **FAIR** if the person in each statement is not one-sided or does not show favoritism. Write **BIAS** if the person favors or is against someone/something. If it is biased, provide an explanation by thinking of a possible reason behind it.

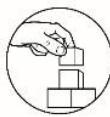
1. Our teacher gave each one of us a cute red planner and we really liked it!
2. The stepmother cares only for her biological daughter and rejects the daughter of her husband.
3. The manager gave extra bonus to his employees regardless of their positions.
4. A rich grandmother paid for the fake DNA test results because she did not like her grandchild.
5. The class officer who was assigned to return the answer sheets did not return the paper of his rival classmate because he wanted him to lose one paper for compilation.



What I Have Learned

Complete the following generalization by filling out each blank with correct word.

If you're biased toward something, then you lean favourably toward it; you tend to think _____ of it. Meanwhile, if you're biased against something, then you lean _____ against it; you tend to think poorly of it.



What's More

Recall the times when you experienced or witnessed biases, maybe in your group of friends, at school, on social media, or on television. List down at least three biases and share how you manage to deal with those biases.

BIASES	YOUR SOLUTIONS

Day 5



Post Test

Directions: Read the questions carefully and write the letters of your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Beowulf?
 - A. Beowulf used a sword to rip Grendel's claw.
 - B. Beowulf went to Heorot to kill the huge man-like ogre Grendel.
 - C. Using the magical, giant sword, Beowulf defeated Grendel's mother.
 - D. Beowulf's last enemy that he defeated before he died was the dragon.
2. Why did Grendel attack Heorot every night?
 - A. Grendel wanted to steal the treasure of Heorot.
 - B. Grendel was envious of the people's happiness.
 - C. Grendel was ordered by his mother to wipe out the entire Heorot.
 - D. Grendel wanted to take revenge against King Hrothgar for killing his father.
3. Why did Beowulf fight against Grendel without using any weapons?
 - A. He was a pompous, arrogant man.
 - B. He wanted to show off his brute strength.
 - C. He wanted to test his strength against the monster.
 - D. He was aware that no weapon forged by mortals could destroy Grendel.
4. Which of the following supports the statement that Grendel's mother is a more terrible monster than Grendel?
 - A. She is the root of evil.
 - B. She is driven by vengeance.
 - C. She is much bigger than Grendel.
 - D. She is older, therefore, more experienced.
5. Which of the following is the correct sequence of Beowulf's events?
 - I. Grendel's mother took revenge, but later was killed by Beowulf.
 - II. The great hero, Beowulf, died by the gruesome corpse of the dragon.
 - III. Hrothgar built a magnificent hall called Heorot where celebrations were held.
 - IV. Beowulf came to fight against Grendel and was successful in defeating him.
 - V. The hideous and fearsome monster, Grendel, attacked the hall every night and left it devastated.
 - A. I, II, III, IV, V
 - B. II, I, IV, V, III
 - C. III, V, IV, I, II
 - D. IV, V, III, I, II
6. Which of the following does NOT define fact?
 - A. A fact can be supported with evidences.
 - B. A fact has been verified or proven to be true.
 - C. A fact is based on personal understanding and judgment.
 - D. A fact is the truth about events as opposed to interpretation.

7. Which of the following statements is NOT an opinion?
- A. Cebu City belongs to Region VII.
 - B. I believe that the children are our future.
 - C. She feels that face to face classes will be restored next month.
 - D. He thinks that people should be more careful to prevent the virus.
8. Which of the following is a factual statement?
- A. Philippines is a Southeast Asian country.
 - B. You think that you are rejected but you're not.
 - C. We believe that everything happens for a reason.
 - D. They feel that health protocols should be strictly followed.
9. Sentence: *Scientists and health experts verify that vaccines are effective against viruses.* Which word in the given sentence signals fact?
- A. effective
 - B. vaccines
 - C. verify
 - D. viruses
10. Sentence: *Vaccines will arrive probably next week.* Which word in the given sentence signals opinion?
- A. vaccines
 - B. probably
 - C. next week
 - D. will arrive
11. Unferth said that Beowulf could not defeat Grendel because Beowulf did not win in a swimming contest. He did not know that the hero had the strength of thirty men. What do you observe with Unferth's thinking about Beowulf?
- A. biased
 - B. fair
 - C. positive
 - D. thoughtful
12. *Regardless of the criteria, I think candidate no. 13 should be the winner because she is the most beautiful girl in the group though she is the worst in answering the question.* What makes the statement of the speaker biased?
- A. The speaker knows the real essence of beauty.
 - B. The speaker is not good at judging beauty pageants.
 - C. The speaker sees the inner and physical beauty of a woman.
 - D. The speaker focuses only on one aspect of the criteria for judging.
13. *The assignment checker gives a perfect score to his classmate "crush" regardless of her wrong answers.* Does this show bias?
- A. no, because the checker is doing his task sincerely
 - B. no, because there is nothing wrong about infatuation
 - C. yes, because the checker wants to get the attention of his classmate "crush"
 - D. yes, because the checker is blinded by his feelings for his classmate "crush"
14. Since there are limited stocks of vaccines coming to the Philippines, the first group to be vaccinated will be the frontline health workers. Is there a bias on this scenario?
- A. yes, because it is unfair for all of us
 - B. yes, because everyone should be given a chance to be vaccinated
 - C. no, because the priority should be given first to those who are always exposed to the virus
 - D. no, because the handling of the vaccines is part of the health workers' job so they should be vaccinated first
15. *There was a conflict between a factory and a group of fishermen because of water pollution that greatly affected the livelihood of the latter. When the case was settled, the judge sided with the factory owner because he was paid to do so.* Was there a bias in the action of the judge?
- A. yes, because there was bribery
 - B. no, because the case was handled fairly
 - C. yes, because the judge was also the factory owner
 - D. no, because the judge had the right to decide for the case

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Days 6 and 7



Pre-Test

Directions: Read the questions carefully and write the letters of your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Who wrote "Romeo and Juliet"?
A. Charles Perrault C. James Cameron
B. Edgar Allan Poe D. William Shakespeare
2. Who of the following characters belongs to the Montague family?
A. Juliet B. Paris C. Romeo D. Tybalt
3. Who of the following characters belongs to the Capulet family?
A. Benvolio B. Juliet C. Mercutio D. Romeo
4. How did Romeo meet Juliet?
A. when Romeo attended Juliet's party
B. when Romeo had a blind date with Juliet
C. when Romeo attended a wedding celebration
D. when Romeo visited a friend living in Juliet's house
5. What's the reason behind Romeo and Juliet's secret marriage?
A. because they ran out of budget
B. because they didn't like publicity of their marriage
C. because they wanted to surprise their friends and relatives
D. because they loved each other but their families were enemies
6. What makes a person's decision biased?
A. when there is favoritism
B. when there is a fair or equal treatment
C. when other people's feelings are considered
D. when someone is knowledgeable about the issue
7. Which of the following is NOT related to the word prejudice?
A. acceptance B. prejudgetment C. rejection D. underestimation
8. Which of the following shows bias?
A. bullying someone with a disability
B. not serving someone in a restaurant because of skin color
C. winning the contest because one of the judges is the contestant's sibling
D. posting negative comments on social media about a certain religious group
9. Prejudices are usually aimed at the "other" and are often accompanied by the following terms EXCEPT one. Which one of these?
A. facts B. fear C. hatred D. ignorance
10. Which of the following is the focus of a person's prejudice if he hates all the billiard players?
A. age B. political affiliation C. race D. sport team affiliation
11. Which of the following is the action done due to prejudice?
A. acceptance B. appreciation C. discrimination D. recognition
12. Which of the following scenarios is an example of prejudice?
A. My cousin went home straight instead of going out with her friends.
B. A Cebuano poem was rejected because the checker hated the language.
C. We were given a chance to speak up regardless of our values and beliefs.
D. My classmate did not eat the spaghetti that I cooked because he was full.

13. Which of the following statements is true?
- Prejudice is taking action based on discrimination.
 - Bias is shown when someone congratulates a person.
 - Prejudice is a prejgment about a group or its individual members.
 - Cursing, name-calling and labelling others are products of being unbiased.
14. What is shown when airports put up a greater number of washrooms for females than males?
- bias
 - bullying
 - discrimination
 - prejudice
15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Prejudice is the result when you extremely like someone in a group.
 - When you bully and discriminate, you are expressing your prejudice.
 - An online source is biased when it is heavily opinionated or one-sided.
 - Someone who is biased usually refuses to accept that there are other views than his own.

Lesson 4

DESPITE DIFFERENCES IN POINT OF VIEW



What I Need to Know

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

- identify the characters in the play;
- arrange the events of the story chronologically; and
- analyze literature as a means of discovering the self.



What's In



Recall the movie “Titanic” by James Cameron. What was the movie all about? What struggles did the characters go through in the story? Was there an unfair treatment towards the characters? Explain in 3-5 sentences only.



What's New

Now, read the tragedy by William Shakespeare, “Romeo and Juliet” found on the next page.

ROMEO AND JULIET

by William Shakespeare

SUMMARY:

¹In Verona, Italy, there is an ongoing feud between the Montague and Capulet families because of an ancient grudge. One day, the servants from both houses are engaged in a street brawl that eventually draws in the family patriarchs and the city officials, including Prince Escalus. The Prince ends the conflict by issuing a decree that prohibits any further fighting at the risk of great punishment.



²Meanwhile, Romeo, a young man from the Montague house, laments his unrequited love for a woman named Rosaline, who has vowed to remain chaste for the rest of her life. Romeo and his cousin Benvolio happen to stumble across a Capulet servant, Peter, who is trying to read a list of invitees to a masked party at the Capulet house that evening. Romeo helps Peter read the list and decides to attend the party because Rosaline will be there. He plans to wear a mask so that nobody will recognize him as a Montague.

³Romeo arrives at the Capulets' party in costume. He falls in love with young Juliet Capulet from the moment he sees her. However, Juliet's cousin Tybalt recognizes Romeo and wants to kill him on the spot. Lord Capulet intervenes, insisting that Tybalt should not disturb the party because it will anger the Prince. Undeterred, Romeo quietly approaches Juliet and confesses his love for her. After exchanging loving words, they kiss.

⁴Afterwards, Juliet's Nurse tells Romeo that Juliet is a Capulet, which upsets the smitten youngster. Meanwhile, Juliet is similarly distraught when she finds out that Romeo is a Montague. Later that night, Romeo climbs the garden wall into Juliet's garden. Juliet emerges on her balcony and speaks her private thoughts out loud. She wishes Romeo could shed his name and marry her. Upon hearing her confession, Romeo appears and tells Juliet that he loves her. She warns him to be true in his love, and he swears by his own self that he will be. Before they part, they agree that Juliet will send her Nurse to meet Romeo at nine o'clock the next day, at which point he will set a place for them to be married.

⁵The Nurse carries out her duty, and tells Juliet to meet Romeo at the chapel where Friar Laurence lives and works. Juliet meets Romeo there, and the Friar marries them in secret.

⁶Benvolio and Mercutio (another one of Romeo's friends) are waiting on the street later that day when Tybalt arrives. Tybalt demands to know where Romeo is so that he can challenge him to a duel, in order to punish him for sneaking into the party. Mercutio is eloquently vague, but Romeo happens to arrive in the middle of the verbal sparring. Tybalt challenges him, but Romeo passively resists fighting, at which point Mercutio jumps in and draws his sword on Tybalt. Romeo tries to block the two men, but Tybalt stabs Mercutio and runs away, only to return after he hears that Mercutio has died. Angry over his friend's death, Romeo fights with Tybalt and kills him. Then, he decides to flee. When Prince Escalus arrives at the murder scene, he banishes Romeo from Verona forever.

⁷The Nurse tells Juliet the sad news about what has happened to Tybalt and Romeo. Juliet is heart-broken, but she realizes that Romeo would have been killed if he had not fought Tybalt. She sends her Nurse to find Romeo and give him her ring.

⁸That night, Romeo sneaks into Juliet's room, and they consummate their marriage. The next morning, he is forced to leave when Juliet's mother arrives. Romeo travels to Mantua, where he waits for someone to send news about Juliet or his banishment.

⁹During Romeo and Juliet's only night together, however, Lord Capulet decides that Juliet should marry a young man named Paris, who has been asking for her hand. Lord and Lady Capulet tell Juliet of their plan, but she refuses, infuriating her father. When both Lady Capulet and the Nurse refuse to intercede for the girl, she insists that they leave her side.

¹⁰Juliet then visits Friar Laurence, and together they concoct a plan to reunite her with Romeo. The Friar gives Juliet a potion that will make her seem dead for at least two days, during which time Romeo will come to meet her in the Capulet vault. The Friar promises to send word of the plan to Romeo.

¹¹Juliet drinks the Friar's potion that night. The next morning, the day of Juliet and Paris' wedding, her Nurse finds her "dead" in bed. The whole house decries her suicide, and Friar Laurence insists they quickly place her into the family vault.

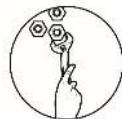
¹²Unfortunately, Friar John has been unable to deliver the letter to Romeo informing him of the plan, so when Romeo's servant brings him news in Mantua that Juliet has died, Romeo is heart-broken. He hurries back to Verona, but first, buys poison from an apothecary and writes a suicide note detailing the tragic course of events. As soon as Friar Laurence realizes that his letter never made it to Romeo's hands, he rushes to the Capulet tomb, hoping to arrive before Romeo does.

¹³Romeo arrives at the Capulet vault and finds it guarded by Paris, who is there to mourn the loss of his betrothed. Paris challenges Romeo to a duel, and Romeo kills him quickly. Romeo then carries Paris's body into the grave and sets it down. Upon seeing Juliet's "dead" body lying in the tomb, Romeo drinks the poison, gives her a last kiss – and dies.

¹⁴Friar Laurence arrives to the vault just as Juliet wakes up. He tries to convince her to flee, but upon seeing Romeo's dead body, she seizes Romeo's dagger and takes her own life as well.

¹⁵The rest of the town starts to arrive at the tomb, including Lord Capulet and Lord Montague. Friar Laurence explains the whole story, and Romeo's letter confirms it. The two families agree to settle their feud and form an alliance despite the tragic circumstances.

* * * * *



What I can do

A. Arrange the following events in "Romeo and Juliet" in chronological order. Write numbers 1 to 5 on the blanks provided.

- ___ Both Romeo and Juliet died in the tomb.
- ___ The two families agreed to end their feud.
- ___ Romeo and Juliet met each other at the Capulet's party.
- ___ With the help of Friar Laurence, Romeo and Juliet were married secretly.
- ___ Romeo accidentally killed Tybalt and was to be banished from Verona by Prince Escalus.

B. Identify the character being described in the following items. Be sure to spell the names correctly.

6. He is the hero of the story who marries the daughter of his father's worst enemy. Please give his complete name.
7. She is the heroine of the story who is betrothed to the man chosen by his father but loves another man. Please give her complete name.
8. He is a kinsman to the Prince, and Romeo's close friend who is killed by Juliet's cousin.
9. He is Romeo's cousin and thoughtful friend.
10. He is Juliet's cousin who is aggressive, violent, and quick to draw his sword when he feels his pride has been injured.

C. Answer the following guide questions on your answer sheet.

11. What words in the selection do you find unfamiliar? List them down and look for their meanings using the dictionary.
12. Romeo and Juliet were too young to get married. Is it appropriate to get married at younger age? Why do you think so?
13. Do you believe in love at first sight? Why or why not?
14. Do you agree that love is sweeter the second time around? Explain.
15. If you were to write the ending of Romeo and Juliet, how would it go?
16. Which is better, arranged marriage or love marriage? Why?



What I Have Learned

The message of the selection is _____
_____.

Day 8

Lesson 5	PREJUDICES
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What I Need to Know

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

1. identify the aspects of prejudice seen in the scenarios;
2. judge the action of a person with prejudiced feeling using adjectives; and
3. promote advocacy for anti-prejudice social norms.



What's In

Recall the tragic play "Romeo and Juliet" by Shakespeare. Why did Romeo and Juliet engage in a secret marriage? What were they afraid of? Were their families in favor of their love story? Explain in 3-5 sentences only.



What's New

Romeo and Juliet experienced **prejudice** in their love story due to their parents' disapproval and ancient grudge. What is prejudice?



What is It

Prejudice is the negative feeling or attitude towards a person or a group even if it lacks basis. It is based on insufficient facts and usually unfavorable and/or intolerant. It is often used to refer to an attitude, pre-judgment or preconceived evaluation of another person based on that person's political affiliation, sex, gender, beliefs, values, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race, ethnicity, language, nationality, complexion, beauty, height, occupation, wealth, education, criminality, sport team affiliation, music tastes or other personal characteristics.

Prejudices are usually aimed at the "other" and are often accompanied by ignorance, fear or hatred. This feeling may be translated into action by discriminating against the person or members of the target group.

Examples:

1. Bullying and discriminating someone because of his disability.
2. A person is not serving someone in a restaurant or retail store because of his/her color of skin or race.
3. Posting negative comments on social media that attack certain religious sects that a person does not belong to.
4. Because he is poor, he is always accused of stealing every time his rich neighbor's valuable things are lost.
5. A man who lives in a judgmental society and thinks that his heart is a woman is constantly bullied by his neighbors because his sexual preference is not accepted.



What I can do

Identify which aspect of prejudice that each scenario below anchors on. Choices are found in the box. Afterwards, judge the action of the person with prejudiced feeling by giving an adjective.

disability	language	occupation	race	social class
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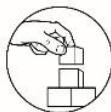
1. The less fortunate families were insulted by the organization manager, saying that they were barefaced to attend the party of the rich clans.
2. The hotel refused to accept the Blacks because they were afraid of them.
3. A Cebuano poem was rejected because the checker hated every single word.
4. A social media influencer belittled a tricycle driver by saying the latter would not be successful and remain as poor forever.
5. A student with autism was made the center of fun by his rude classmates.



What I Have Learned

Complete the following generalization by filling out each blank with correct word.

Prejudice is the _____ feeling or attitude towards a person or a group even if it lacks basis. It is based on insufficient _____ and usually unfavorable and/or intolerant.



What's More

One way to reduce or eliminate prejudice is by gaining public support and awareness for anti-prejudice social norms. Promote this advocacy by selecting one of the following options. Be creative with your output. Let's break the social stigma!

- A. slogan
- B. hashtag campaign
- C. poster campaign

Criteria for Your Advocacy Campaign:	Points
CONTENT / FOCUS	10
CREATIVITY	7
NEATNESS	3
TOTAL	20

Day 9

**Lesson
6**

DIFFERENTIATING BIASES FROM PREJUDICES



What I Need to Know

After going through this lesson, you are expected to:

1. differentiate biases and prejudices;
2. make judgments based on the scenario; and
3. write a personal prayer or an apology letter.

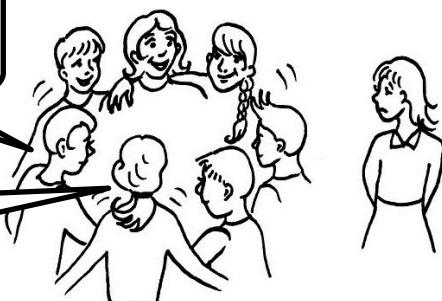


What's In

The picture below is a common scenario in a classroom activity. It shows students forming a group for an English project. One of their members is rejected because of their different perspectives:

(1) We will not let her join our group because she is not part of our circle of friends and we don't know her. It will be better for her to look for another group.

(2) I really don't like her because she has a disability. She is deaf, a hearing impaired! She will give us a problem with our team project soon.



1. What attitude or behavior do the students show against their rejected group member?
2. If you were on the shoes of the rejected member, what would you feel? What would you do? Justify your actions.
3. Do the statements show bias and prejudice? Which one is a biased statement? What about a prejudiced statement?



What's New

Statement #1 is an example of bias because the group members prefer to have a groupmate who belongs to their circle of friends. On the other hand, statement #2 is an example of prejudice because the student who said it is discriminating a hearing impaired person. He dislikes her because of her disability, which is an INSULT not only to her but to the whole group of persons with disability.



What is It

The term **bias** is disproportionate weight in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. It is a judgment based on a personal point of view.

On the other hand, **prejudice** is the negative feeling or attitude towards a person or a group even if it lacks basis. It is based on insufficient facts and usually unfavorable and/or intolerant.

Examples:



Set #1 - I think the winner for Miss Universe should be a woman who has white complexion. (*This is bias because the speaker is only focusing on the physical beauty of a candidate, not on the wholesome beauty.*)
- I hate to see a candidate who has curly hair, protruding lips, black complexion and big eyes. So disgusting! She is not fit to be the titleholder. (*This is prejudice because the speaker is discriminating the physical beauty of a candidate, and this is racism.*)

Set #2



- Our school should accept only those who share the same religious beliefs with us. (*Those who are interested to enroll in their school cannot enter unless they share the same religious beliefs with the members. This is bias.*)
- No students belonging to Religion Z group should be admitted in our school because they are foolish, dull, and arrogant. (*This is prejudice because the speaker associates them with harsh and insulting words.*)



What I can do

I. Write **BIAS** if the person in the statement favors or is against someone/ something. Write **PREJUDICE** if otherwise. Write **NONE** if there is no bias and prejudice in the statement. Afterwards, provide an explanation for each answer.

1. I think female teachers teach better than male teachers.
2. I hate indigenous peoples living in my neighborhood.
3. I was hired for the job because I passed the interview and the written test.

4. I prefer to eat the dish prepared by my crush than to taste the food brought by my best friend. I don't care if we're best friends; I love my crush more!
5. I don't want to see any LGBT members in our campus.

II. Analyze the scenario below. Which statement is biased? Which statement is prejudiced? Explain in 3-5 sentences only.

Statement # 1

Oh, you're a woman. You should bear me a child. Or else I will find another woman who can give me a child!

I married you because I thought your race is white. Why is my child so dark? It would be a disgrace in my family if my child is dark!

Statement # 2



What I Have Learned

For me, the differences between bias and prejudice are _____



What's More

Peace starts from each person. How will you stop biases and prejudices in your community? This time it's your turn to take an action. Choose one out of two outputs and write based on the description of each. Be guided by the criteria given.

A. personal prayer = for those who experience biases and prejudices and those who inflict such

B. apology letter = ask for forgiveness for those that you bully and discriminate

Criteria:	Points
CONTENT / FOCUS	10
ORGANIZATION OF IDEAS	5
MECHANICS (spelling, punctuation marks, capitalization, indentation, neatness)	5
TOTAL	20

Day 10



Post Test

Directions: This is a test of your understanding on the tragic love story of Romeo and Juliet and the differences between biases and prejudices. Write the letters of your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which city in Italy was the setting of the tragic play “Romeo and Juliet”?
A. Florence B. Rome C. Venice D. Verona
2. Which of the following issues is NOT presented in the play “Romeo and Juliet”?
A. adultery B. family feud C. prejudice D. suicide
3. Which of the following is the correct sequence of Romeo and Juliet’s events?
 - I. Both Romeo and Juliet died in the tomb.
 - II. The two families agreed to end their feud.
 - III. Romeo and Juliet met each other at the Capulet’s party.
 - IV. With the help of Friar Laurence, Romeo and Juliet were married secretly.
 - V. Romeo accidentally killed Tybalt and was to be banished from Verona by Prince Escalus.

A. I, II, III, IV, V	C. III, V, IV, II, I
B. III, IV, V, I, II	D. IV, III, V, I, II
4. What was the reason behind the feud between the Montague and the Capulet families?
A. ancient grudge B. debt C. house and lot D. jealousy
5. How did the conflict between the two feuding families, the Montague and the Capulet, end? The feud ended when:
 - A. Romeo married Juliet.
 - B. Romeo killed Prince Escalus.
 - C. the two young star-crossed lovers died.
 - D. the two feuding families got tired of their childish conflict.
6. Which part of Romeo and Juliet’s play that shows bias?
 - A. Romeo’s parents preferred Rosaline to be Romeo’s wife.
 - B. Nurse and Friar Laurence helped the two lovers to get married.
 - C. Prince Escalus settled the street brawl done by two feuding families’ servants.
 - D. Juliet’s parents favored Paris than Romeo to be Juliet’s husband because of influence.
7. Which part of Romeo and Juliet’s play that shows prejudice?
 - A. Romeo’s friends supported him all throughout the play.
 - B. All guests, including Romeo, were welcomed in Juliet’s party.
 - C. Tybalt disliked Romeo because the latter was more handsome than him.
 - D. The Montagues and the Capulets hated each other so much that they would kill their enemies wherever they met.
8. Which of the following is NOT an example of bias?
 - A. Women are inferior to men.
 - B. Men and women are created equal.
 - C. Rich people are better than poor people.
 - D. Young people are physically and mentally superior to older people.
9. Which of the following is the focus of a woman’s prejudice if she hates all senior citizens because of her tragic experience with them?
A. age B. gender C. political affiliation D. race
10. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Prejudice is the result when you extremely like someone in a group.
 - B. When you bully and discriminate, you are expressing your prejudice.
 - C. An online source is not biased when it is heavily opinionated or one-sided.
 - D. Someone who is open-minded usually refuses to accept that there are other views than his own.
11. Which of the following is the action done due to prejudice?
A. acceptance B. appreciation C. discrimination D. recognition

12. Which of the following is related to the word prejudice?
 A. acceptance B. compliment C. praise D. pre-judgment
13. Effeminate men have or show characteristics regarded as typical of a woman. Oftentimes, they are bullied and forced to admit about their real identity. What is wrong about the mindset of other people who tend to bully them?
 A. They think that effeminate men are useless.
 B. They love to bully the effeminate men because of boredom.
 C. They always think that all effeminate men are homosexuals.
 D. They bully the effeminate men because they don't want to be bullied also.
14. Which of the following is the focus of a person's prejudice if he hates all the opposition candidates during the election campaign?
 A. age B. political affiliation C. race D. sport team affiliation
15. Which of the following virtues is disregarded by a person who bullies or discriminates others?
 A. cooperation B. honesty C. respect D. sincerity

GOD BLESS!



Answer Key

Days 1 and 2	Lesson 1 - What I Can Do	A. 1 = Hrothgar built a ...	2 = The hideous and ...	3 = Beowulf came to fight ...	4 = Grendel's mother ...	5 = The great hero, Beowulf ...	B. 6. YES	7. NO	8. YES	9. YES	10. YES
Days 6 and 7	Lesson 4 - What I Can Do	A. 1 = Romeo and Juliet met ...	2 = With the help of ...	3 = Romeo accidentally ...	4 = Both Romeo and Juliet ...	5 = The two families ...	B. 6. Romeo Montague	7. Juliet Capulet	8. Mercutio	9. Benvolio	10. Tybalt
Day 8	Lesson 5 - What I Can Do	1. social class; the organization	2. manager is (adjective) because ...	3. language; the checker is (adjective)	4. occupation; the social media	5. disability; his classmates are	6. (adjective) because ...	7. race; the hotel manager/staff is	8. (adjective) because ...	9. FACT	10. OPINION
Day 4	Lesson 3 - What I Can Do	1. unfairness, one-sidedness,	2. un-fairness, one-sidedness,	3. favoritism, partiality, partisanship,	4. etc.	5. etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.	II. 1. FAIR, because ...	III. 1. FAIR, because ...
Day 9	Lesson 6 - What's In	1. The students in the scenario are selfish, biased, and judgmental.	2. answer may vary	3. FAIR, because ...	4. FAIR, because ...	5. FAIR, because ...	6. FAIR, because ...	7. FAIR, because ...	8. FAIR, because ...	9. FAIR, because ...	10. FAIR, because ...
		2. answers may vary									

Lesson 3 - What I Have Learned
 positively, negatively
 Lesson 3 - What I Have Learned
 1. BIAS, because ...
 2. BIAS, because ...
 3. FAIR, because ...
 4. BIAS, because ...
 5. BIAS, because ...

Lesson 3 - What I Can Do
 Day 4
 1. unfairness, one-sidedness,
 2. un-fairness, one-sidedness,

Lesson 2 - What I Have Learned
 Day 3
 1. OPINION
 2. FACT
 3. OPINION
 4. OPINION
 5. FACT
 6. OPINION
 7. FACT
 8. FACT
 9. FACT
 10. OPINION
 fact, opinion
 Lesson 2 - What I Have Learned
 Day 4
 1. OPINION
 2. FACT
 3. OPINION
 4. OPINION
 5. FACT
 6. OPINION
 7. FACT
 8. FACT
 9. FACT
 10. OPINION
 fact, opinion

Lesson 2 - What I Can Do
 Day 5
 1. FAIR, because ...
 2. un-fairness, one-sidedness,
 3. favoritism, partiality, partisanship,
 4. etc.

Lesson 1 - What I Can Do
 Days 1 and 2
 1. Hrothgar built a ...
 2 = The hideous and ...
 3 = Beowulf came to fight ...
 4 = Grendel's mother ...
 5 = The great hero, Beowulf ...
 B. 6. YES

Day 9	Lesson 6 - What I Can Do	I. 1. BIAS, because ...	I. 1. BIAS, because ...	Lesson 6 - What I Can Do
		I. 4. BIAS, because ...	I. 4. BIAS, because ...	3. Yes, there is bias and prejudice in their statements. (explanations are found in What's New)
		II. 5. PREJUDICE, because ...	II. 5. PREJUDICE, because ...	2. PREJUDICE, because ...
		Statement # 1 = bias, because ...	Statement # 2 = prejudice, because ...	1. NONE, because ...

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English – Grade 9
Quarter 3 – Module 2: Biases and Prejudices

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