

English

Quarter 2

Module 5: Understanding Unchanging Values



A few reminders in using this module:

1. Be sure to take good care of this module by refraining from making or writing unnecessary marks on its pages.
2. Be certain that you answer the PRE-TEST portions of this module before proceeding to the other parts of the module.
3. Make reading a habit; to make sure that the instructions are followed.
4. Having a positive mindset in dealing with each task found in the module is encouraged.
5. Develop awareness by asking your teacher for any clarification in parts that you find confusing.
6. Return this module to your teacher / facilitator once you have accomplished your lessons.

Asking for help is a sign of strength, for it shows that you recognize your weaknesses. If you encounter a moment of confusion in your lessons, share it with your teacher or facilitator.

We hope that through this module, you will find independent learning and deep understanding to be efficient at your own pace.

About the Module

This module is divided into 2-weeks' worth of lessons on *Unchanging Values in the VUCA (volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous) world*. The lessons will run for ten (10) days with different tasks to be done by the learners. Study the lessons well and do the tasks religiously and at the end you will acquire the skills targeted in this module.

At the end of this module, you are expected to:

1. *Understand the VUCA (volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous) concept.*
2. *Analyze literature as a means of understanding unchanging values in the VUCA.*
3. *Determine unchanging values in a constantly changing world.*

Have fun in learning!

Day 1



1. What scenario is considered “inevitable”?
 - A. change
 - B. honesty
 - C. problems
 - D. trials
2. Which of the following values does one need to survive in life?
 - A. integrity
 - B. positivity
 - C. resistance
 - D. willingness
3. Which of the following can make the story interesting?
 - A. plot
 - B. genre
 - C. setting
 - D. conflict
4. *How can someone be sure that he/she survives in the ever-changing world?* If she...
 - A. makes sure she has lasting values.
 - B. looks back to where she came from.
 - C. seeks insight from those who are wiser than her.
 - D. continues to do good for others and for the community.
5. Which of the following statements is **not** an example of **unchanging values**?
 - A. Living your own rhythm despite living in a hectic world.
 - B. Seeking wisdom from others and applying them to your own life.
 - C. Valuing yourself even though the world tells you to give more to other people.
 - D. Prioritizing your family even though the world makes situations to make you want to be independent.
6. Which of the following conflicts shows how to encompass mental health struggles?
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Society
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Technology
7. Which of the following conflicts occurs in literature when the protagonist is placed in opposition with society, the government, or a cultural tradition or societal norm of some kind?
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Society
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Technology

8. Maria insisted that she would go to the library to do her homework because she can't get the most reliable sources she could find. Her *yaya*, Matilda, doesn't want her to go. Will she be able to finish her assignment in time or will *Yaya* Matilda gets in her way?

A. Character vs Self C. Character vs Nature
B. Character vs Character D. Character vs Supernatural

9. In a quiet village, a little boy was feeding a carabao on the field. Out of the blue, a *fairy* showed herself to the boy and warned him of an impending danger that will come on the fortnight caused by an evil wizard. The boy told their elders and so the towns people prepared for the inevitable. The monstrous storm came, paired with roaring thunderclaps, enthralling earthquakes, and devastating storm winds. Luckily, no one was hurt. But who was that *fairy*?
- A. Character vs Character C. Character vs Nature
B. Character vs Technology D. Character vs Supernatural
10. June of 2012, a group of people invented a fully capable AI robot able to replace the human body once it reaches its mortality. One day, the “resurrected” started to act destructively, causing riots all throughout the city. What will Jake and his team of developers do to save their peaceful city?
- A. Character vs Character C. Character vs Nature
B. Character vs Technology D. Character vs Supernatural
11. It is time for your English class. Mr. Reyes was busy fixing the projector and he is having a hard time doing so. Watch as Mr. Reyes struggle with his projector. Will he be able to make it in time?
- A. Character vs Character C. Character vs Nature
B. Character vs Technology D. Character vs Supernatural
12. Ants go up and down the hill to move their food and other resources needed. This has been the set up of their lives every day. Until one day, a massive water spillage came and washed them out. Will they regain their peaceful life?
- A. Character vs Character C. Character vs Nature
B. Character vs Technology D. Character vs Supernatural
13. How does one resolve conflict?
- A. By avoiding quarrels.
B. By facing it head on without hesitations.
C. By doing effective and peaceful measures for both parties.
D. By becoming the bigger person by allowing the conflict die naturally.
14. Which of the following is considered a “challenge”?
- A. self-awareness C. self-help
B. self-doubt D. self-righteousness
15. According to the central topic of this lesson, which of the following does a person need to endure challenges?
- A. family C. faith
B. friends D. lasting values



Good job!
You finished it. Now check how many items you got right.

Lesson 1

Change



What I Need to Know

We live in a world of constant change and disruption. So much of it that we can either view the world as a challenge or as an endless opportunity to engage, interact, and cultivate our imagination. In a globally connected world, information is very easy to access. The question is, what do you do with that information?

The above-mentioned encounter is the focus of this module. Here you will be able to view the world, the struggle that people experience, and how lasting values can have a positive impact leading to harmony.

At the end of this module, the learners must be able to:

1. Understand the VUCA (volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous) concept.
2. Analyze literature as a means of understanding unchanging values in the VUCA.
3. Determine unchanging values in a constantly changing world.



What's In?

The world around us has changed given the present situation of the world pandemic. But even before this, the world has already been changing and evolving constantly. Therefore, we need to understand and adapt the changes that constantly happen.

Read and understand the essay below.

In a world where change is a normal thing that occurs not only for a person but also for the world he or she is living in, being constant and sticking to one's own beliefs may be a very hard thing to continue.

We have to admit, the world constantly changes and it is a clear indication that nothing is permanent. Everything that we do, and everything that we think today; will be changed tomorrow or the next day. This just means that **change** is constant and we are living in an unpredictable loop of life.

- colors today and you might be wearing something dark tomorrow.
- we may think positively today but be negative the next.

In accordance to the world constantly changing, we humans also comply to those change by being something that most people expect us to do in order to classify ourselves as belonging into a group. Like getting a job after you graduate from college or getting great grades because you are studying in a prominent school.

But other than these physical things changing, *we also have our thinking*. Our values and beliefs as a person make us act the way we want to. Here are a few examples of changing values, beliefs, or thinking:

- Deciding not to help anyone because no one seems to be polite enough to thank back- changing your mind and still help people
- You believe that people from another race shouldn't marry into your race- changes your mind and being open minded of your differences
- *You don't find any value in partaking in family activities- starts to see a new light of things*

Sometimes **change** is inevitable; sometimes we are willing to go about it; and sometimes we are caught by surprise and just go with the flow of things. We learn to adapt, comply, and understand every little thing by constantly changing. But we also learn to stick to our beliefs even though times are doing otherwise.

Examples of unchanging values in a changing world are:

1. Living your own rhythm despite living in a hectic world.
2. Valuing yourself even though the world tells you to give more to other people.
3. Prioritizing your family even though the world makes situations to make you want to be independent.

brainly.ph. 2020. Unchanging Values In A Changing World. [online] Available at: <<https://brainly.ph/question/1378763#:~:text=Examples%20of%20unchanging%20values%20in,you%20want%20to%20be%20independent>>

Read the essay again and answer the questions below.

1. Why do some people change their thinking or beliefs when the world changes?

2. Have you experienced a change in your beliefs and thinking during this pandemic? Explain.



BIG IDEA!

Remember: We are now living in extraordinary times. There are many situations that happen because of certain prevailing conditions. In these times, those who can shift and adjust while maintaining a positive and enduring mind will emerge most victorious!

Lesson 2

THE LOTTERY



What's New

FIRST thing, first! Sometimes, our greatest roadblock is ourselves. Success, as they say, is hindered by our own fears and distrust. This is the challenge we need to attend amidst difficulties and sufferings we may experience. We have to face these fears and take them courageously.

Directions: What do you consider as your challenges in life? Give at least 5 challenges on the 1st column and answer the questions in the 2nd and 3rd columns.

CHALLENGES	WHAT DID YOU DO?	How do you cope up with these challenges?
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

Challenges and changes come inevitably, what is important is how we choose to react. The selection provides you an example of inevitable circumstances

Read and understand the text below and answer the questions that follow.

YOUR TEXT:

The Lottery

Shirley Jackson

(1) The morning of June 27th was clear and sunny, with the fresh warmth of a full-summer day; the flowers were blossoming profusely and the grass was richly green. The people of the village began to gather in the square, between the post office and the bank, around ten o'clock; in some towns there were so many people that the lottery took two days and had to be started on June 20th, but in this village, where there were only about three hundred people, the whole lottery took less than two hours, so it could begin at ten o'clock in the morning and still be through in time to allow the villagers to get home for noon dinner.

(2) The children assembled first, of course. School was recently over for the summer, and the feeling of liberty sat uneasily on most of them; they tended to gather together quietly for a while before they broke into boisterous play, and their talk was still of the classroom and the teacher, of books and reprimands. Bobby Martin had already stuffed his pockets full of stones, and the other boys soon followed his example, selecting the smoothest and roundest stones; Bobby and Harry Jones and Dickie Delacroix—the villagers pronounced this name "Dellacroy"—eventually made a great pile of stones in one corner of the square and guarded it against the raids of the other boys. The girls stood aside, talking among themselves, looking over their shoulders at the boys, and the very small children rolled in the dust or clung to the hands of their older brothers or sisters.

(3) Soon the men began to gather, surveying their own children, speaking of planting and rain, tractors and taxes. They stood together, away from the pile of stones in the corner, and their jokes were quiet and they smiled rather than laughed. The women, wearing faded house dresses and sweaters, came shortly after their menfolk.

They greeted one another and exchanged bits of gossip as they went to join their husbands. Soon the women, standing by their husbands, began to call to their children, and the children came reluctantly, having to be called four or five times. Bobby Martin ducked under his mother's grasping hand and ran, laughing, back to the pile of stones. His father spoke up sharply, and Bobby came quickly and took his place between his father and his oldest brother.

(4) The lottery was conducted—as were the square dances, the teen club, the Halloween program—by Mr. Summers, who had time and energy to devote to civic

activities. He was a round-faced, jovial man and he ran the coal business, and people were sorry for him because he had no children and his wife was a scold.

When he arrived in the square, carrying the black wooden box, there was a murmur of conversation among the villagers, and he waved and called. "Little late today, folks. "

The postmaster, Mr. Graves, followed him, carrying a three-legged stool, and the stool was put in the center of the square and Mr. Summers set the black box down on it. The villagers kept their distance, leaving a space between themselves and the stool, and when Mr. Summers said, "Some of you fellows want to give me a hand?" there was a hesitation before two men. Mr. Martin and his oldest son, Baxter, came forward to hold the box steady on the stool while Mr. Summers stirred up the papers inside it.

(5) The original paraphernalia for the lottery had been lost long ago, and the black box now resting on the stool had been put into use even before Old Man Warner, the oldest man in town, was born. Mr. Summers spoke frequently to the villagers about making a new box, but no one liked to upset even as much tradition as was represented by the black box. There was a story that the present box had been made with some pieces of the box that had preceded it, the one that had been constructed when the first people settled down to make a village here. Every year, after the lottery, Mr. Summers began talking again about a new box, but every year the subject was allowed to fade off without anything being done. The black box grew shabbier each year: by now it was no longer completely black but splintered badly along one side to show the original wood color, and in some places faded or stained.

(6) Mr. Martin and his oldest son, Baxter, held the black box securely on the stool until Mr. Summers had stirred the papers thoroughly with his hand. Because so much of the ritual had been forgotten or discarded, Mr. Summers had been successful in having slips of paper substituted for the chips of wood that had been used for generations. Chips of wood, Mr. Summers had argued, had been all very well when the village was tiny, but now that the population was more than three hundred and likely to keep on growing, it was necessary to use something that would fit more easily into the black box.

The night before the lottery, Mr. Summers and Mr. Graves made up the slips of paper and put them in the box, and it was then taken to the safe of Mr. Summers' coal company and locked up until Mr. Summers was ready to take it to the square next morning. The rest of the year, the box was put away, sometimes one place, sometimes another; it had spent one year in Mr. Graves's barn and another year underfoot in the post office; and sometimes it was set on a shelf in the Martin grocery and left there. There was a great deal of fussing to be done before Mr. Summers declared the lottery open. There were the lists to make up—of heads of families, heads of households in each family, members of each household in each family. There was the proper swearing-in of Mr. Summers by the postmaster, as the official of the lottery; at one time, some people remembered, there had been a recital of some sort, performed by the official of the lottery, a perfunctory, tuneless chant that had been rattled off duly each year; some people believed that the official of the lottery used to stand

just so when he said or sang it, others believed that he was supposed to walk among the people, but years and years ago this part of the ritual had been allowed to lapse. There had been, also, a ritual salute, which the official of the lottery had had to use in addressing each person who came up to draw from the box, but this also had changed with time, until now it was felt necessary only for the official to speak to each person approaching. Mr. Summers was very good at all this; in his clean white shirt and blue jeans, with one hand resting carelessly on the black box, he seemed very proper and important as he talked interminably to Mr. Graves and the Martins.

(7) Just as Mr. Summers finally left off talking and turned to the assembled villagers, Mrs. Hutchinson came hurriedly along the path to the square, her sweater thrown over her shoulders, and slid into place in the back of the crowd. "Clean forgot what day it was," she said to Mrs. Delacroix, who stood next to her, and they both laughed softly. "Thought my old man was out back stacking wood," Mrs. Hutchinson went on, "and then I looked out the window and the kids was gone, and then I remembered it was the twenty-seventh and came a-running." She dried her hands on her apron, and Mrs. Delacroix said, "You're in time, though. They're still talking away up there."

(8) Mrs. Hutchinson craned her neck to see through the crowd and found her husband and children standing near the front. She tapped Mrs. Delacroix on the arm as a farewell and began to make her way through the crowd. The people separated goodhumoredly to let her through: two or three people said, in voices just loud enough to be heard across the crowd, "Here comes your, Missus, Hutchinson," and "Bill, she made it after all." Mrs. Hutchinson reached her husband, and Mr. Summers, who had been waiting, said cheerfully. "Thought we were going to have to get on without you, Tessie."

Mrs. Hutchinson said, grinning, "Wouldn't have me leave m'dishes in the sink, now, would you, Joe?" and soft laughter ran through the crowd as the people stirred back into position after Mrs. Hutchinson's arrival.

(9) "Well, now." Mr. Summers said soberly, "guess we better get started, get this over with, so's we can go back to work. Anybody ain't here?"

(10) "Dunbar," several people said. "Dunbar. Dunbar."

(11) Mr. Summers consulted his list. "Clyde Dunbar," he said. "That's right. He's broke his leg, hasn't he? Who's drawing for him?"

(12) "Me. I guess," a woman said, and Mr. Summers turned to look at her. "Wife draws for her husband," Mr. Summers said. "Don't you have a grown boy to do it for you, Janey?" Although Mr. Summers and everyone else in the village knew the answer perfectly well, it was the business of the official of the lottery to ask such questions formally. Mr. Summers waited with an expression of polite interest while Mrs. Dunbar answered.

(13) "Horace's not but sixteen yet," Mrs. Dunbar said regretfully. "Guess I gotta fill in for the old man this year."

(14) "Right." Mr. Summers said. He made a note on the list he was holding.

Then he asked, "Watson boy drawing this year?"

(15) A tall boy in the crowd raised his hand. "Here," he said. "I'm drawing for my mother and me. " He blinked his eyes nervously and ducked his head as several voices in the crowd said things like "Good fellow, lack. " and "Glad to see your mother's got a man to do it. "

(16) "Well," Mr. Summers said, "guess that's everyone. Old Man Warner make it?"

(17) "Here," a voice said, and Mr. Summers nodded.

(18) A sudden hush fell on the crowd as Mr. Summers cleared his throat and looked at the list. "All ready?" he called. "Now, I'll read the names—heads of families first—and the men come up and take a paper out of the box. Keep the paper folded in your hand without looking at it until everyone has had a turn. Everything clear?"

(19) The people had done it so many times that they only half listened to the directions: most of them were quiet, wetting their lips, not looking around. Then Mr. Summers raised one hand high and said, "Adams. " A man disengaged himself from the crowd and came forward. "Hi. Steve. " Mr. Summers said, and Mr. Adams said. "Hi, Joe."

(20) They grinned at one another humorlessly and nervously. Then Mr. Adams reached into the black box and took out a folded paper. He held it firmly by one corner as he turned and went hastily back to his place in the crowd, where he stood a little apart from his family, not looking down at his hand.

(21) "Allen," Mr. Summers said. "Anderson... Bentham. "

(22) "Seems like there's no time at all between lotteries any more. " Mrs. Delacroix said to Mrs. Graves in the back row.

(23) "Seems like we got through with the last one only last week. "

(24) "Time sure goes fast" Mrs. Graves said.

(25) "Clark... Delacroix. "

(26) "There goes my old man. " Mrs. Delacroix said. She held her breath while her husband went forward.

(27) "Dunbar," Mr. Summers said, and Mrs. Dunbar went steadily to the box while one of the women said. "Go on, Janey," and another said, "There she goes. "

(28) "We're next," Mrs. Graves said. She watched while Mr. Graves came around from the side of the box, greeted Mr. Summers gravely and selected a slip of paper from the box. By now, all through the crowd there were men holding the small folded papers in their large hand, turning them over and over nervously. Mrs. Dunbar and her two sons stood together, Mrs. Dunbar holding the slip of paper.

(29) "Harburt... Hutchinson. "

(30) "Get up there, Bill," Mrs. Hutchinson said, and the people near her laughed.

(31) "Jones. "

(32) "They do say," Mr. Adams said to Old Man Warner, who stood next to him, "that over in the north village they're talking of giving up the lottery. "

(33) Old Man Warner snorted. "Pack of crazy fools," he said. "Listening to the young folks, nothing's good enough for them. Next thing you know, they'll be wanting to go back to living in caves, nobody work any more, live that way for a while. Used to be a saying about Lottery in June, corn be heavy soon. ' First thing you know, we'd all be eating stewed chickweed and acorns. There's always been a lottery," he added petulantly. "Bad enough to see young Joe Summers up there joking with everybody."

(34) "Some places have already quit lotteries," Mrs. Adams said.

(35) "Nothing but trouble in that," Old Man Warner said stoutly. "Pack of young fools."

(36) "Martin. " And Bobby Martin watched his father go forward. "Overdyke... Percy."

(37) "I wish they'd hurry," Mrs. Dunbar said to her older son. "I wish they'd hurry."

(38) "They're almost through," her son said.

(39) "You get ready to run tell Dad," Mrs. Dunbar said.

(40) Mr. Summers called his own name and then stepped forward precisely and selected a slip from the box. Then he called, "Warner. "

(41) "Seventy-seventh year I been in the lottery," Old Man Warner said as he went through the crowd. "Seventy-seventh time."

(42) "Watson. " The tall boy came awkwardly through the crowd. Someone said, "Don't be nervous, Jack," and Mr. Summers said, "Take your time, son."

(43) "Zanini. "

(44) After that, there was a long pause, a breathless pause, until Mr. Summers, holding his slip of paper in the air, said, "All right, fellows. " For a minute, no one moved, and then all the slips of paper were opened. Suddenly, all the women began to speak at once, saving. "Who is it?", "Who's got it?", "Is it the Dunbars?", "Is it the Watsons?"

Then the voices began to say, "It's Hutchinson. It's Bill," "Bill Hutchinson's got it."

(45) "Go tell your father," Mrs. Dunbar said to her older son.

(46) People began to look around to see the Hutchinsons. Bill Hutchinson was standing quiet, staring down at the paper in his hand. Suddenly, Tessie Hutchinson shouted to Mr. Summers. "You didn't give him time enough to take any paper he wanted. I saw you. It wasn't fair!"

(47) "Be a good sport, Tessie," Mrs. Delacroix called, and Mrs. Graves said, "All of us took the same chance. "

(48) "Shut up, Tessie," Bill Hutchinson said.

(49) "Well, everyone," Mr. Summers said, "that was done pretty fast, and now we've got to be hurrying a little more to get done in time. " He consulted his next list. "Bill," he said, "you draw for the Hutchinson family. You got any other households in the Hutchinsons?"

"There's Don and Eva," Mrs. Hutchinson yelled. "Make them take their chance!"

"Daughters draw with their husbands' families, Tessie," Mr. Summers said gently. "You know that as well as anyone else. "

(50) "It wasn't fair," Tessie said.

(51) "I guess not, Joe," Bill Hutchinson said regretfully. "My daughter draws with her husband's family; that's only fair. And I've got no other family except the kids."

(52) "Then, as far as drawing for families is concerned, it's you," Mr. Summers said in explanation, "and as far as drawing for households is concerned, that's you, too. Right?"

(53) "Right," Bill Hutchinson said.

(54) "How many kids, Bill?" Mr. Summers asked formally.

(55) "Three," Bill Hutchinson said.

(56) "There's Bill, Jr., and Nancy, and little Dave. And Tessie and me."

(57) "All right, then," Mr. Summers said. "Harry, you got their tickets back?"

(58) Mr. Graves nodded and held up the slips of paper. "Put them in the box, then," Mr. Summers directed. "Take Bill's and put it in."

(59) "I think we ought to start over," Mrs. Hutchinson said, as quietly as she could. "I tell you it wasn't fair. You didn't give him time enough to choose. Everybody saw that."

(60) Mr. Graves had selected the five slips and put them in the box, and he dropped all the papers but those onto the ground, where the breeze caught them and lifted them off.

(61) "Listen, everybody," Mrs. Hutchinson was saying to the people around her.

(62) "Ready, Bill?" Mr. Summers asked, and Bill Hutchinson, with one quick glance around at his wife and children, nodded.

(63) "Remember," Mr. Summers said, "take the slips and keep them folded until each person has taken one. Harry, you help little Dave." Mr. Graves took the hand of the little boy, who came willingly with him up to the box. "Take a paper out of the box, Davy," Mr. Summers said. Davy put his hand into the box and laughed. "Take just one paper." Mr. Summers said. "Harry, you hold it for him." Mr. Graves took the child's hand and removed the folded paper from the tight fist and held it while little Dave stood next to him and looked up at him wonderingly.

(64) "Nancy next," Mr. Summers said. Nancy was twelve, and her school friends breathed heavily as she went forward switching her skirt, and took a slip daintily from the box "Bill, Jr.," Mr. Summers said, and Billy, his face red and his feet overlarge, near knocked the box over as he got a paper out. "Tessie," Mr. Summers said. She hesitated for a minute, looking around defiantly, and then set her lips and went up to the box. She snatched a paper out and held it behind her.

(65) "Bill," Mr. Summers said, and Bill Hutchinson reached into the box and felt around, bringing his hand out at last with the slip of paper in it.

(66) The crowd was quiet. A girl whispered, "I hope it's not Nancy," and the sound of the whisper reached the edges of the crowd.

(67) "It's not the way it used to be," Old Man Warner said clearly. "People ain't the way they used to be."

(68) "All right," Mr. Summers said. "Open the papers. Harry, you open little Dave's."

(69) Mr. Graves opened the slip of paper and there was a general sigh through the crowd as he held it up and everyone could see that it was blank. Nancy and Bill, Jr. , opened theirs at the same time, and both beamed and laughed, turning around to the crowd and holding their slips of paper above their heads.

(70) "Tessie," Mr. Summers said. There was a pause, and then Mr. Summers looked at Bill Hutchinson, and Bill unfolded his paper and showed it. It was blank.

(71) "It's Tessie," Mr. Summers said, and his voice was hushed. "Show us her paper, Bill."

(72) Bill Hutchinson went over to his wife and forced the slip of paper out of her hand. It had a black spot on it, the black spot Mr. Summers had made the night before with the heavy pencil in the coal company office. Bill Hutchinson held it up, and there was a stir in the crowd.

(73) "All right, folks," Mr. Summers said. "Let's finish quickly. "

(74) Although the villagers had forgotten the ritual and lost the original black box, they still remembered to use stones. The pile of stones the boys had made earlier was ready; there were stones on the ground with the blowing scraps of paper that had come out of the box Delacroix selected a stone so large she had to pick it up with both hands and turned to Mrs. Dunbar. "Come on," she said. "Hurry up. "

(75) Mrs. Dunbar had small stones in both hands, and she said, gasping for breath. "I can't run at all. You'll have to go ahead and I'll catch up with you."

(76) The children had stones already. And someone gave little Davy Hutchinson a few pebbles.

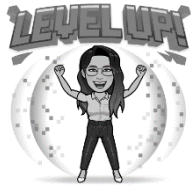
(77) Tessie Hutchinson was in the center of a cleared space by now, and she held her hands out desperately as the villagers moved in on her. "It isn't fair," she said. A stone hit her on the side of the head. Old Man Warner was saying, "Come on, come on, everyone. " Steve Adams was in the front of the crowd of villagers, with Mrs. Graves beside him.

(78) "It isn't fair, it isn't right," Mrs. Hutchinson screamed, and then they were upon her.



COMPREHENSION CHECK: Read the questions carefully and answer it according to what you have understood about the literary piece given.

1. Whose name was drawn during the year's "Lottery"?
2. What was the "lottery" for? Describe the custom of the village.
3. Why does everyone join the "lottery" every year?
4. Do you believe that their customs are morally correct? Explain.



REINFORCE:

Stories take inspiration from real-life experiences. We have seen encounters and seen struggles defeated by courageous acts and true heroism. What makes a story turn and enticing to the senses is its **conflict**. This is the element unique to a story consisting of struggles between opposing forces. It is the opposition of persons or forces that give rise to the dramatic action in a drama or fiction. (Merriam Webster, 2020) If there is no conflict, then the story would be boring.

In this part of the lesson, you will revisit the types of conflicts in a story. Conflicts are classified as **internal conflict** and **external conflict**: internal conflicts are those that are encountered within the character while the external conflicts are those that are caused by outside forces. They are specified as the following:

1. Character vs. Self

This is an internal conflict, meaning that the opposition the character faces is coming from 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 the 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 straightforward fist fight, or as intricate and nuanced as the ongoing struggle for power in the HBO series 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. For example, in Ernest Hemingway’s *The Old Man and the Sea*, the main character, Santiago finally manages to reel in a fish after months and months of bad luck. He fends off sharks, who are trying to steal his prized catch, but eventually they eat the fish—leaving Santiago with only a carcass. This is the essence of the man versus nature conflict: man struggles with human emotions, while nature charges forth undeterred.

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. Think of the tale of John Henry, the African American folk hero. In American folklore, Henry was a former slave who worked as a steel-driver on the rail line. To prove

his superiority over new technology, he raced a steam-powered rock drilling machine and won. However, he suffered a heart attack after winning the race.

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 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.

Identifying conflicts within stories are necessary. Below are summaries of short stories. Analyze and identify the **protagonist** (*the main figure or one of the most prominent figures in a real situation*) and the **antagonist** (*a person who actively opposes or is hostile to someone or something; an adversary*) (Oxford Languages, 2020).

1. Angela is having the time of her life on a cruise ship with food and fun all around her. Just as she is preparing for the limbo competition, the ship crashes into an iceberg, which punctures the hull and causes the ship to sink. Now she and a group of strangers must fight for survival on a life raft deep in the ice-cold ocean waters with limited supplies. Can she stay alive until a rescue team arrives?

Protagonist: _____ **Antagonist:** _____

Type of Conflict: _____

2. It's 1938 and Max Schnell is a native German citizen wondering if the world has gone mad around him. His Jewish friends and neighbors have been forbidden to own businesses, work in retail stores, drive cars, go to the movies, or attend public schools. Seeking to raise awareness and to build a resistance against this anti-Semitic movement, Max begins printing an underground newspaper. How long can Max continue his publishing activities without being caught by the Nazis? Will it be long enough to make a difference?

Protagonist: _____ **Antagonist:** _____

Type of Conflict: _____

3. John Black is a computer hacker with the latest and most powerful encryption software installed on his system. Unfortunately, he has managed to lose the only copy of his 46-character password. Now John must summon all of his expertise and perhaps get a bit lucky to break into his own system. Will John ever regain access?

Protagonist: _____ **Antagonist:** _____

Type of Conflict: _____

4. Franz was once the best ballerina dancer in Europe, until he was involved in a tragic dancing accident that shattered his anklebone. After several surgeries and months of physical therapy, Franz was told that he might never dance again. Join Franz as he pushes the limits of recovery and anatomy on a quest to regain his former grace and poise as a lead dancer.

Protagonist: _____ **Antagonist:** _____

Type of Conflict: _____

5. Erik is just a regular Viking warrior making a living off of raiding and plundering villages. Erik's career has been going pretty well, until he attempts to raid the small hamlet of Resistia. In Resistia, a brave farmer named William leads the peasants and drives the Vikings out of Resistia in the most embarrassing of fashions. After vowing revenge, Erik and his men return with reinforcements and incendiary weapons. Can Erik and his fellow warriors crush this small farming town?

Protagonist: _____ **Antagonist:** _____

Type of Conflict: _____



What I Can Do

TIME TO ACT: You are the President of the country and you are tasked to address the people on the following social issues and concerns. They need a leader who will uplift them during these times, and they look up to you as their leader. Discuss your answers on a separate sheet of paper.



- photo courtesy from google.com



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photo courtesy from google.com



What I Have Learned

State your significant learning you get from this day.

In this point in time, I...

Day 5: POST TEST

Read the questions below and write the letter of the correct answer on a sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following is the element unique to a story consisting of struggles between opposing forces?
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Character
 - C. Character vs Society
 - D. Character vs Nature
2. Which of the following is an internal conflict, meaning that the opposition the character faces is coming from within?
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Character
 - C. Character vs Society
 - D. Character vs Nature
3. Which of the following conflict has its character set in opposition to nature e.g. the weather, the wilderness, or a natural disaster?
 - A. Character vs Society
 - B. Character vs Technology
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Supernatural
4. Which of the following conflicts has its character pitting against phenomena like ghosts, gods, or monsters raises stakes of a conflict by creating an unequal playing field?
 - A. Character vs Society
 - B. Character vs Technology
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Supernatural
5. Which type of conflict is an external conflict that occurs in literature when the protagonist is placed in opposition to society, the government, or a cultural, traditional, societal norm?
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Society
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Supernatural

What type of conflict in the story is present in the following situations below:

6. A boy wins a full scholarship to college, and he can't decide whether or not he should go, or stay home and work to help support his sick mother who was abandoned by his father several months ago.
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Society
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Supernatural
7. A young African American girl attending a white elementary school at the onset of the Civil Rights movement.
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Society
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Supernatural
8. A farmer trying to get his scared animals out of a barn that was struck by lightning and has caught on fire.
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Society
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Supernatural
9. A boy tries to tame a wolf cub as a pet, but it proves uncontrollable and becomes a menace to the community.
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Society
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Character
10. A policeman comes face to face with the criminal who killed his father.
 - A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Society
 - C. Character vs Character
 - D. Character vs Supernatural

11. Which of the following is considered a “challenge”?
- A. self-awareness
 - B. self-doubt
 - C. self-help
 - D. self-righteousness
12. According to the central topic of this lesson, which of the following does a person need to endure challenges?
- A. family
 - B. friends
 - C. faith
 - D. lasting values
13. It is time for your English class. Mr. Reyes was busy fixing the projector and he is having a hard time doing so. Watch as Mr. Reyes struggle with his projector. Will he be able to make it in time?
- A. Character vs Character
 - B. Character vs Technology
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Supernatural
14. Ants go up and down the hill to move their food and other resources needed. This has been the set up of their lives every day. Until one day, a massive water spillage came and washed them out. Will they regain their peaceful life?
- A. Character vs Character
 - B. Character vs Technology
 - C. Character vs Nature
 - D. Character vs Supernatural
15. How does one resolve conflict?
- A. By avoiding quarrels.
 - B. By facing it head on without hesitations.
 - C. By doing effective and peaceful measures for both parties.
 - D. By becoming the bigger person and to let the conflict end naturally.



Good job!
You finished it. Now check
how many items you got
right.



Pretest



Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- Which of the following literary pieces is similar to the *Death of a Salesman*?
 - The Lottery
 - Roaring Twenties
 - The Worst Depression of Modern History
 - Understanding Unchanging Values (VUCA)
- According to the excerpt "The Death of a Salesman; Requiem", who was the businessman that died?
 - Biff
 - Charley
 - Larry
 - Willy
- Why can't Linda cry on his husband's funeral?
 - Because she feels helpless.
 - Because she can finally do whatever she wishes.
 - Because she feels lost and confused of his sudden death.
 - Because finally, she thinks she and the rest of the family are "free".
- How did the businessman die?
 - He died because of the stress at work.
 - He died because of a car crash which involved him.
 - He died because of a critical illness which was sudden.
 - He died because of an accident which involved him saving someone from immediate danger.
- According to your answer to the previous question, why did he die?
 - He spent his waking hours working, dismissing food and rest.
 - He killed himself to give his son the insurance money of \$ 20,000.
 - He died because they found out that he had a cancerous tumor on his brain.
 - He pushed a kid crossing the street thus he got hit and was ran over by the speeding truck.
- What did Willy rely on as a source for his everyday needs?
 - his sales
 - his wife
 - his business
 - his inheritance
- What type of conflict applies to the story of *The Death of a Salesman*?
 - Character vs Self
 - Character vs Nature
 - Character vs Character
 - Character vs Supernatural
- How is the story resolved?
 - It was resolved by the father changing for the good.
 - It was resolved by the boss giving the family another source of income.
 - It was resolved by the father giving his life to provide money for the family.
 - It was resolved by the father approaching the government and ask for help.
- What lasting value should have been applied in the story?
 - value of honest labor
 - value of close family ties
 - value of honesty within the family
 - value of creating a better future for the family
- What does VUCA mean?
 - vague, unclear, common, ambiguity
 - vague, uncertain, challenging, ambiguity
 - volatility, uncertainty, complexity, ambiguity
 - victorious, understanding, challenging, achievement

11. Which of the following beliefs show **false values**?
- A. Much can be great through teamwork.
 - B. Success comes to those who work hard for it.
 - C. Believing that success follows those who have good personality.
 - D. Money is not the most important thing but the lack of money affects the most important people.
12. Which is **true** among the given statements about “*The Worst Depression of Modern History*”?
- A. The Depression started with the stock market crash.
 - B. The crash impacted the speed at which the cycle proceeded.
 - C. The country plunged into a deep depression because of the rise of the banking system.
 - D. It wiped out billions of dollars of wealth in one day, and this immediately depressed consumer buying.
13. Which of the following is the central theme of the selection “*The Death of a Salesman*”?
- A. Family ties
 - B. Honesty
 - C. Success
 - D. Perseverance
14. How important are good values within the family?
- A. They will help you become a wise person.
 - B. They will help you understand life’s mysteries.
 - C. They will help you endure all of life’s circumstances.
 - D. They will help you achieve all your wishes and dreams in life.
15. What similar concept is presented in the “*The Death of a Salesman*” and “*The Worst Depression of Modern History*”?
- A. Success in sales
 - B. Risk taking
 - C. Dreaming big
 - D. Future of the Family



Good job!
You finished it. Now check how
many items you got right.

Lesson 2

Death of a Salesman



What I Need to Know

“A family in harmony will prosper in everything”
- Chinese Proverb

This week's lesson will highlight human values that remain within families throughout the generations. These values will guide you all throughout your journey and will help you realize that whatever might happen in the future, the good values that you have will remain no matter what.

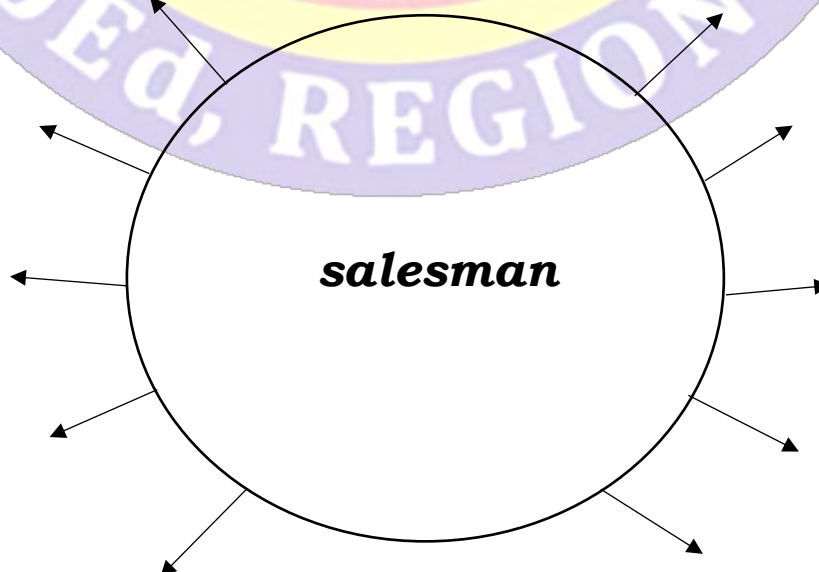
With the help of literary pieces, essays, and reading selections, you will be able to identify which values are worth maintaining. At the end of this lesson:

1. Learner must analyze literature as a means of understanding unchanging values in a changing world.
2. Learner will relate text content to particular social issues, concerns, or dispositions in real life.



What's In

Before you start reading the featured literary piece, write as many words as you can that can be associated with the word inside the circle.





What's New

Many great philosophers, achievers, and innovators would admit that they have encountered great sufferings, challenges, and setbacks before they acquired success. For them, it was necessary to evaluate success and identify values. Below is an excerpt of a literary piece showing the value of perseverance and patience.

Read the literary piece silently.

How prepared are you to face failures?

REQUIEM (Death of a Salesman)

CHARLEY: It's getting dark, Linda. (Linda doesn't react. She stares at the grave.)

BIFF: How about it, Mom? Better get some rest, heh? They'll be closing the gate soon. (Linda makes no move. Pause)

HAPPY: (deeply angered): He had no right to do that! There was no necessity for it. We would've helped him.

CHARLEY: (grunting): hmmm,

BIFF: Come along, Mom.

LINDA: Why didn't anybody come?

CHARLEY: It was a very nice funeral.

LINDA: But where are all the people he knew? Maybe they blame him.

CHARLEY: Naa, It's a rough world Linda. They wouldn't blame him.

LINDA: I can't understand it. At this time especially. First time in thirty-five years, we were just about free and clear. He only needed a little salary. He was even finished with the dentist.

CHARLEY: No man needs only a little salary.

LINDA: I can't understand it.

BIFF: There were a lot of nice days. When he'd come home from a trip; or on Sundays making the stoop; finishing the cellar; putting on the new porch; when he built the extra bathroom; and put up the garage. You know something, Charley, there's more of him in that front stoop than in all the sales he ever made.

CHARLEY: Yeah. He was a happy man with a batch of cement.

LINDA: He was so wonderful with his hands.

BIFF: He had the wrong dreams. All, all, wrong.

HAPPY (almost ready to fight Biff): Don't say that!

BIFF: He never knew who he was.

CHARLEY: (Stopping HAPPY's movement and reply. To Biff) Nobody dast blame this man. You don't understand: Willy was a salesman. And for a salesman, there is no rock bottom to the life. He don't put a bolt to a nut, he don't tell you the law or give you medicine. He's a man out there in the blue, riding on a smile and a shoeshine. And when they start not smiling back---- an earthquake. And then you get yourself a couple of spots on your hat, and you're finished. Nobody dast blame this man. A salesman is got to dream, boy. It comes with the territory.

BIFF: Charley, the man didn't know who he was.

HAPPY: (infuriated): Don't say that!

BIFF: Why don't you come with me, Happy?

HAPPY: I'm not licked that easily. I'm staying right at this city, and I'm gonna beat this racket! (He looks at BIFF, his chin set.) The Loman Brothers!

BIFF: I know who I am, kid.

HAPPY: All right, boy. I'm gonna show you and everybody else that Willy Loman did not die in vain. He had a good dream. It's the only dream you can have---- to come out number -- one man. He fought it out here, and this is where I'm gonna win it for him.

BIFF: (with a hopeless glance at HAPPY, bends toward his mother) Let's go, Mom.

LINDA: I'll be with you in a minute. Go on, Charley. (He hesitates.) I want to, just for a minute. I never had the chance to say good-bye.

(Charley moves away, followed by HAPPY. BIFF remains a slight distance up and left of LINDA. She sits there, summoning herself. The flute begins, no far away, playing behind her speech.)

LINDA: Forgive me, dear. I can't cry. I don't know what it is, but I can't cry.

I don't understand it. Why did you ever do that? Help me, Willy, I can't cry. It seems to me that you're just on another trip. I keep expecting you. Willy, dear, I can't cry. Why did you do it? I search and search and I search , and I can't understand it, Willy. I made the last payment on the house today. Today, dear. And there'll be nobody home. (A sob rises in her throat.) We're free and clear. (Sobbing more fully, released.) We're free. (BIFF comes slowly toward her.)

We're free... We're free...

(BIFF lifts her to her feet and moves out up right with her in his arms. LINDA sobs quietly. BERNARD and CHARLEY come together and follow them, followed by HAPPY. Only the music of the flute is left on the darkening stage as over the house the hard towers of the apartment buildings rise into a sharp focus, and--- --)

CURTAIN.

.....

Summary:

Willy Loman though had a very good skill in carpentry adopts a job as a salesman so as to fulfill his American dream. He is the father of Biff, Charley, and Happy and has a wife Linda. He always goes on business trips and concludes that now he cannot travel more for the sake of the business.

The family's fate changes when they realize that they are living in a lie; they are financially broke. Willy approached his boss under the false confidence that he is worthy of a job position near him, only to be denied the job and enough to be fired. His sons as well are made to believe that they can acquire success easily.

One night, Willy was forced to realize that he was living a lie and his family's future is at stake. In an ill twist of fate, he crashed his car in an accident. He did this so that the family be left with a \$ 20,000 insurance claim, enough to start his son's family business.

After reading this, provide your thoughts by completing the thought of the sentence that starts.

I realize that...



COMPREHENSION CHECK: Read the questions carefully and answer it according to what you have understood about the literary piece given.

1. Why did Willy die in the story?

2. In your opinion, why can't Linda cry during his husband's funeral?

3. What was the conflict in the story? How can it be resolved?



What Is It

Read an article below about the US economic crisis, the Wall Street Crash and the Great Depression. Read carefully, it is somehow connected with the *Death of a Salesman*.

The Worst Depression of Modern History

Together, the 1929 stock market crash and the Great Depression formed the largest financial crisis of the 20th century. The panic of October 1929 has come to serve as a symbol of the economic contraction that gripped the world during the next decade. The falls in share prices on October 24 and 29, 1929 were practically instantaneous in all financial markets, except Japan.

The 1929 crash brought the **Roaring Twenties** to a shuddering halt. As tentatively expressed by economic historian Charles Kindleberger, in 1929 there was no lender of last resort effectively present, which, if it had existed and were properly exercised, would have been key in shortening the business slowdown[s] that normally follows financial crises. The crash marked the beginning of widespread and long-lasting consequences for the United States. Historians still debate the question: did the 1929 Crash spark The Depression, or did it merely coincide with the bursting of a loose credit-inspired economic bubble? Only 16% of American households were invested in the stock market within the United States during the period leading up to the depression, suggesting that the crash carried somewhat less of a weight in causing the depression.

However, the psychological effects of the crash reverberated across the nation as business became aware of the difficulties in securing capital markets investments for new projects and expansions. Business uncertainty naturally affects job security for employees, and as the American worker (the consumer) faced uncertainty with regards to income, naturally the propensity to consume declined.

The decline in stock prices caused bankruptcies and severe macroeconomic difficulties including contraction of credit, business closures, firing of workers, bank failures, decline of the money supply, and other economic depressing events.

The resultant rise of mass unemployment is seen as a result of the crash, although the crash is by no means the sole event that contributed to the depression. The Wall Street Crash is usually seen as having the greatest impact on the events that followed and therefore is widely regarded as signaling the downward economic slide that initiated the Great Depression. True or not, the consequences were dire for almost everybody. Most academic experts agree on one aspect of the crash: It wiped out billions of dollars of wealth in one day, and this immediately depressed consumer buying.

The failure set off a worldwide run on US gold deposits (i.e., the dollar), and forced the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates into the slump. Some 4,000 banks and other lenders ultimately failed. Also, the uptick rule, which allowed short selling only when the last tick in a stock's price was positive, was implemented after the 1929 market crash to prevent short sellers from driving the price of a stock down in a bear raid.

Economists and historians disagree as to what role the crash played in subsequent economic, social, and political events. The Economist argued in a 1998 article that the Depression did not start with the stock market crash. Nor was it clear at the time of the crash that a depression was starting. They asked, "Can a very serious Stock Exchange collapse produce a serious setback to industry when industrial production is for the most part in a healthy and balanced condition?"

They argued that there must be some setback, but there was not yet sufficient evidence to prove that it will be long or that it need go to the length of producing a general industrial depression.

But The Economist also cautioned that some bank failures are also to be expected and some banks may not have any reserves left for financing commercial and industrial enterprises. They concluded that the position of the banks is the key to the situation, but what was going to happen could not have been foreseen."

Academics see the Wall Street Crash of 1929 as part of a historical process that was a part of the new theories of boom and bust. According to economists such as Joseph Schumpeter and Nikolai Kondratieff and Charles E. Mitchell, the crash was merely a historical event in the continuing process known as economic cycles. The impact of the crash was merely to increase the speed at which the cycle proceeded to its next level.

Milton Friedman's A Monetary History of the United States, co-written with Anna Schwartz, advances the argument that what made the "great contraction" so severe was not the downturn in the business cycle, protectionism, or the 1929 stock market crash in themselves - but instead, according to Friedman, what plunged the country into a deep depression was the collapse of the banking system during three waves of panics over the 1930-33 period.

Task 2: Comprehension Check: Answer the following questions that follow to check for comprehension.

1. What is another term for "Wall Street"?

2. According to the selection, what happened during the Great Depression?

3. Why do they call it "the Roaring Twenties"? How was it stopped?

4. What do you think caused the Depression? Why?

5. In application to the Philippines, has there been a similar event like the Wall Street Crash and Great Depression?

6. In the *Death of a Salesman*, Willy Loman is a salesman who depended on his sales to earn a living. How is his profession affected by the Great Depression?



What's More

Task 4: Renewing a Character

By now there are characters from the *Death of a Salesman* that have flawed characteristics. Analyze the character by completing the table below. Discuss the changes which the characters must undergo to establish values needed for them to have a harmonious relationship among themselves.

Character	Flawed Characteristics	Changes they must undergo
Charley		
Biff		
Happy		
Linda		
Willy		



What I Can Do

Human as we are, we are bound to make mistakes: this is what makes us human. Our parents, likewise, are not perfect. Therefore, admitting to mistakes, whether we fall short in fulfilling our duties or responsibilities, should be discussed openly within the family and be able to pass along useful values to make sure that a harmonious relationship will be maintained. First, we need to admit our wrongs. Secondly, the offender has the obligation to sincerely express remorse. Lastly, the offender must ask forgiveness from the offended party.

TASK 2: As young as you are, you have witnessed your parent's shortcomings. But you must be ready to forgive them as well. ***How will you express your respect and love to your parents despite their shortcomings?*** On a bond paper, draw an illustration of what values should you use to show you forgive your parents and explain it afterwards.

Task 2: Respect and Love for Family

(drawing here)

(explanation here)



What I Have Learned

I have learned that...



POST ASSESSMENT



Multiple Response Test: Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. What does *VUCA* mean?
 - A. vague, unclear, common, ambiguity
 - B. vague, uncertain, challenging, ambiguity
 - C. volatility, uncertainty, complexity, ambiguity
 - D. victorious, understanding, challenging, achievement
2. Which of the following beliefs show **false values**?
 - A. Much can be great through teamwork.
 - B. Success comes to those who work hard for it.
 - C. Believing that success follows those who have good personality.
 - D. Money is not the most important thing but the lack of money affects the most important people.
3. Which of the following literary pieces is similar to the *Death of a Salesman*?
 - A. The Lottery
 - B. Roaring Twenties
 - C. The Worst Depression of Modern History
 - D. Understanding Unchanging Values (VUCA)
4. According to the excerpt "The Death of a Salesman; Requiem", who was the businessman that died?
 - A. Biff
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 - C. Larry
 - D. Willy
5. Why can't Linda cry on his husband's funeral?
 - A. Because she feels helpless.
 - B. Because she can finally do whatever she wishes.
 - C. Because she feels lost and confused of his sudden death.
 - D. Because finally, she thinks she and the rest of the family are "free".
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 - C. He died because of a critical illness which was sudden.
 - D. He died because of an accident which involved him saving someone from immediate danger.
7. According to your answer to the previous question, why did he die?
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 - B. He killed himself to give his son the insurance money of \$ 20,000.
 - C. He died because they found out that he had a cancerous tumor on his brain.
 - D. He pushed a kid crossing the street thus he got hit and was ran over by the speeding truck.
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 - A. The Depression started with the stock market crash.
 - B. The crash impacted the speed at which the cycle proceeded.
 - C. The country plunged into a deep depression because of the rise of the banking system.
 - D. It wiped out billions of dollars of wealth in one day, and this immediately depressed consumer buying.
9. Which of the following is the central theme of the selection "*The Death of a Salesman*"?
 - A. Family ties
 - B. Honesty
 - C. Success
 - D. Perseverance

10. What similar concept is presented in the “*The Death of a Salesman*” and “*The Worst Depression of Modern History*”?
- A. Risk taking
 - B. Success in sales
 - C. Dreaming big
 - D. Future of the Family
11. How important are good values within the family?
- A. They will help you become a wise person.
 - B. They will help you understand life’s mysteries.
 - C. They will help you endure all of life’s circumstances.
 - D. They will help you achieve all of your wishes and dreams in life.
12. What did Willy rely on as a source for his everyday needs?
- A. his sales
 - B. his wife
 - C. his business
 - D. his inheritance
13. What type of conflict applies to the story of *The Death of a Salesman*?
- A. Character vs Self
 - B. Character vs Nature
 - C. Character vs Character
 - D. Character vs Supernatural
14. How is the story resolved?
- A. It was resolved by the father changing for the good.
 - B. It was resolved by the boss giving the family another source of income.
 - C. It was resolved by the father giving his life to provide money for the family.
 - D. It was resolved by the father approaching the government and ask for help.
15. What lasting value should have been applied in the story?
- A. value of honest labor
 - B. value of close family ties
 - C. value of honesty within the family
 - D. value of creating a better future for the family



Good job!
You finished it. Now check
how many items you got
right.

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English - Grade 9

Quarter 2 - Module 5: Understanding Unchanging Values

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