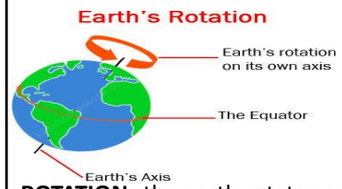
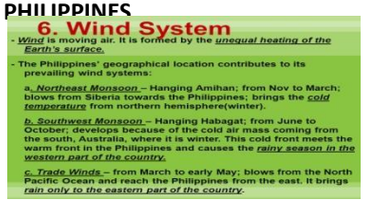
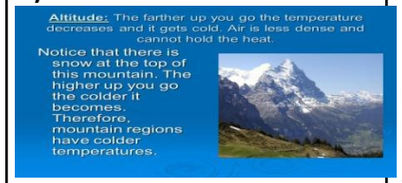
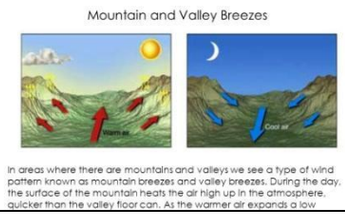
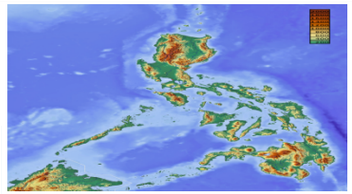
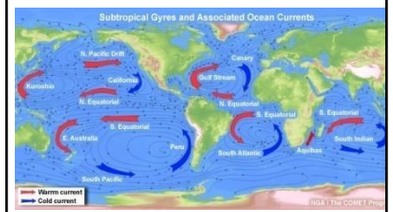
GRADES 1 to 12 DAILY LESSON LOG	School:	DepEdClub.com	Grade Level:	VI	
	Teacher:	File created by Sir JESSTER G. SUPREMO	Learning Area:	SCIENCE	
	Teaching Dates and Time:	MAY 15 – 19, 2023 (WEEK 3)	Quarter:	4TH QUARTER	

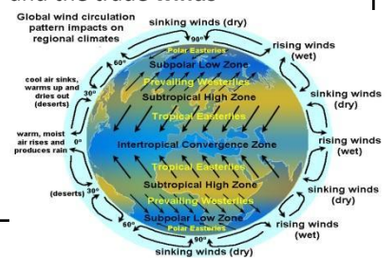
	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
I.OBJECTIVES	**Define climate; Observes how the earth revolves around the sun; Identifies the factors that affect the climate of a place and explain how each factor affects the climate of a place.**				
a. Content Standard	The learners demonstrate understanding of weather pattern in the Philippines.				
b. Performance Standard	The learners should design an emergency and preparedness plan and kit.				
c. Learning Competencies/ Objectives/LC code	Describe the different seasons in the Philippines./**S6ES-IVc-3**				
II. CONTENT	**ELEMENTS OF WEATHER CLIMATE**	**FACTORS THAT AFFECT WEATHER AND CLIMATE**	**FACTORS THAT AFFECT WEATHER AND CLIMATE**	**THE CLIMATE OF THE PHILIPPINES**	**WEEKLY TEST**
III. LEARNING RESOURCES					
A. References	Science and health-6	Science and Health 6	Science and health-6	Science and health-6	
1.Teacher's guide pages					
2.Learner's guide pages					
3. Textbook pages	220-222	222-224	224-228	229-234	
4. Additional Materials from learning resources (LR) portal					
B. Other Learning Resources	Internet	Internet, Globe	Internet, Globe	Internet	
IV.PROCEDURES					
A. Reviewing previous lesson or presenting new lesson	Recall the experiences about the eruption of volcanoes, the bad effects made by volcanic eruption on lives and properties''	Recall what yesterday discussed. -weather -climate	Based on the average temperature, the climate of the world are classified into three types	Recall what yesterday discussed. -altitude -ocean currents -amount of rainfall	

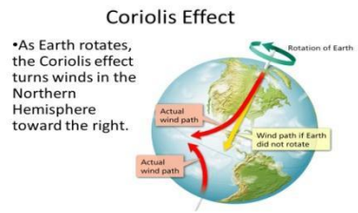
	What natural phenomena are associated with the eruption of volcanoes?"	-how does weather affects the human daily activities? -what are the two season in the Philippines? -	-the tropic cancer -the tropic Capricorn -and the equator.	-wind system -doldrum,horse latitude and trade winds.	
B. Establishing a purpose for the lesson.	Ask the students to look outside the window" **What can you say about the weather today? Has it change much un yesterday?** add more question about weather!	Ask the pupils to look at the picture. **"what have you observe in the given pictures?"** **SNOW FALL IN JAPAN**  **DRY WEATHER IN LUNETA PARK**  There are different factors that affect the weather and climate of a place. These explain why it is cold and snowing in Japan and it is warm and dry in the Philippines.	Recall some elements of weather such as air, temperature, air pressure, humidity, wind speed and direction. What did you learned from our past activity? What is latitude? Original File Submitted and Formatted by DepEd Club Member - visit depedclub.com for more	Present a video clip about the earth's movements. Earth rotation and revolution: Crash course kid 8.1. You have learned that the earth rotates on its axis as it revolves around the sun. These movements affect our life on earth. **What are the consequences or the effects of these movements?**  **ROTATION** the earth rotates on its axis every 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4.09 seconds but we round this to 24 hours.This period is what we call a **day.**This rotation gives us **day and night.**  **REVOLUTION** the earth revolves around the sun completing its journey once every 365 ¼ days.this period defines **year.This summer,autumn,winter and spring.** The four seasons of the year—spring, summer, fall	

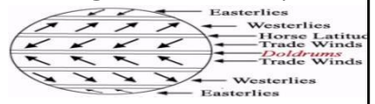
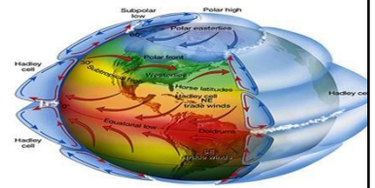
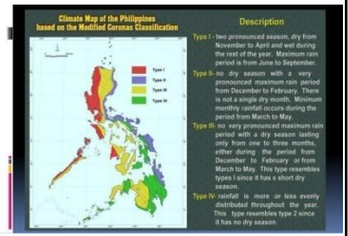
				(autumn) and winter occur at different position of the earth as it travels in its orbit around the sun.	
C. Presenting examples/instances of the new lesson.	Show some picture of the weather to the students and ask some questions. **"What do you observed in these pictures?"Can you tell me what kind of weather are all these pictures?"**  SUNNY  RAINY The condition of our environment is ever-changing.it does not only affect our comfort but also determines what activities we can carry on at certain times. This may be as simple as deciding whether to go on picnic on a bright sunny day or just stay at home and enjoy reading or story telling with the rest of the family during stormy days. It may also be as critical as deciding what crops to plant during the rainy season and during the dry season. This is a major concern of farmers, since the Philippines is the principally an agriculture country.	The teacher will give a cut outs paper to the pupils and will ask to arrange it to reveal the correct words. -LATITUDE -ALTITUDE -LAND MASS -BODIES OF WATER -WIND SYSTEM -AMOUNT OF RAIN FALL Once the pupils arrange it correctly ask them to read it one by one.	Ask the pupils to observe the picture. Let the pupils study the two  picture about how does the surface are affects the temperature? DURING DAY TIME  DURING NIGHT TIME The earth surface is covered by land and water. the sun's rays strike both of them. And heats faster than water. How this does affects the temperature over the surface? When the land is warm, the air over it rises. Since the water is cooler, air over it is also cooler. When the warm air over land rises, the cooler air over water moves toward the land. The moving air is called **WIND.** Wind patterns in place vary due to the difference in the temperature of land and water surfaces.	Present a map of the Philippines to the pupils and ask some questions. **In which part of the Philippines do you live?** **Do you have more rainy weather or sunny weather?** **What kind of climate does youe place have?** **LOCATION OF THE PHILIPPINES** Present a globe to the class and ask them to locate the Philippines. The Philippines is between 5degree to 20 degree north of the equator .Northwest of it lies the main Asiatic continent, while on the south lie Indonesia and the Australian continent. North and east of the country is the Western Pacific Ocean, while to the west is the South Chine Sea.  **.WIND SYSTEM IN THE PHILIPPINES** 	

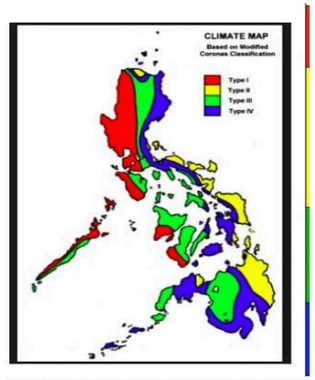
D. Discussing new concept and practicing new skills #1	Ask the Students to arrange the jumbled letters to reveal the correct word. ERHTAEW (WEATHER) ATEMILC (CLIMATE)	Today we are going to study about the FACTORS THAT AFFECT WEATHER CLIMATE! Present the **globe** to the class while discussing factors that affects the weather and climate in a place. Here are some some factors that affect the weather and climate of a place. **-LATITUDE** tells how far north or south of the equator a place located. -**ALTITUDE** tells how high or low a place in from the sea level. -**LAND MASS** tells the size of the land body, e.g. Continents vs small island. -**BODIES OF WATER** or a size of water near or around a place. **-WIND SYSTEM** shows pattern of wind movement over a place annually. -**AMOUNT OF RAIN FALL** means the frequency and amount of rain fall of a place. All of these factors are interrelated in regulating and maintaining the climatic and weather condition of a place. **CLIMATE** is the average weather conditioning a place over a long period of time. Different regions of the earth have different climates due to several factors, namely latitude, altitude, bodies of water, wind system and earth's rotation. The tilt of the earth's axis and the earth's rotation determine the	Ask the pupil to give the meaning of **Altitude, Ocean currents, amount of rain fall and wind system.**  **ALTITUDE** tells how high or low a place in from the sea level. The land part of the earth consists generally of **mountains** and **lowland.** The **temperature in mountainous** regions is much lower than those in the **lowland.** **"WHY?"** When a warm and moist air mass creeps up the the side of a mountain from the lowland, it is lifted up where it cools. Cooling of warm air causes it water vapour to condense, thus, the air on the side of the mountain is **dry and cool.** **The cool air** moves down the valley as a **mountain breeze.**  	 Major geographic features of the Philippines 1 Batanes group of islands 2 Babuyan group of islands 3 Cordillera mountains 4 Cagayan valley 5 Sierra Madre mountains 6 Caraballo mountains 7 Zambales mountains 8 Central Luzon plain 9 Sierra Madre (southern tip) 10 Polillo group of islands 11 Bicol peninsula 12 Mindoro island 13 Romblon group of islands 14 Masbate island 15 Samar island 16 Palawan group of islands 17 Panay island 18 Negros island 19 Cebu island 20 Bohol island 21 Leyte island 22 Zamboanga peninsula 23 Bukidnon-Lanao plateau 24 Davao-Agusan Trough 25 Diwata mountains 26 Cotabato Basin 27 Central Mindanao highlands 28 Pacific Cordillera mountains 29 Tiruray highlands 30 Sulu archipelago	

		amount of solar energy received by the different regions hence, temperature in different countries varies. The polar regions have a cold climate while region along the tropics have a temperate climate. While the region along the equator have a hot climate. Unequal heating of the land and water parts of the earth also brig about differences in amount of rainfall received by the the different regions throughout the year. The wind system of the earth is also affected by the rotation of the earth. The shift in global wind direction due to the earth's rotation is called **CORIOLIS EFFECT**	**OCEAN CURRENTS** is a seasonal directed movement of seawater generated by forces acting upon this mean flow, such as breaking waves, wind, the Coriolis effect, cabbeling, temperature and salinity differences, while tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the Sun and Moon.  Ocean currents or huge streams of more rapidly movingsurface water are produced by winds and differences in density od seawater. Ocean currents from poles flow towards the equator thus making the bodies of water in this place cooler. Locate the Atlantic Ocean on the globe.The Gulf Stream is a warm swift current in this ocean.trace the path of this stream. **"Which part of the globe would have warmer climates as a result of this warm current?"** **AMOUNT OF RAIN FALL** is the amount of rain that falls in a place during a particular period. 	When the northeast monsoon enters the Philippines and reches a mountain, it is driven up. As it goes up it begins to cool so the water vapour drops as rain on the eastern side of the mountain. So , the air loses much of its vapour and becomes dry. As it goes down the other side of the mountain, it no longer brings the rain.From November to February, rains fall on the eastern part of the country while the western part is dry.	

E. Discussing new concept and practicing new skills #2	**"What is the meaning of weather? Climate?"** There is often confusion between **weather and climate.** Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place over a short period of time, whereas climate refers to the weather pattern, using statistical data, of a place over a long enough period to yield meaningful averages.	The sun is the source of heat that warms the earth. However, temperature varies. What affects the amount of solar energy received by different places on earth?	Heat from the sun's rays causes the water from the ocean, lakes, rivers and streams to evaporate and become water vapour. This vapour rises up into air and condenses to form clouds. The water droplets in the clouds fall back down to earth as **rain**. Different parts of the country have different amounts of rain fall during the year. The amount of rainfall is used to describe the climate in the region. Tropical regions which are generally hot and wet have high temperature and railfall.The differences in surface temperature in the tropics create a very wet and humid atmosphere. vegetation in these areas flourish of the great amount of rainfall.  **WIND SYSTEM (**winds) are named by the direction from which they blow. The globe is encircled by six major **wind** belts, three in each hemisphere. From pole to equator, they are the polar easterlies, the westerlies, and the trade **winds**  	Present a video presentation to the pupils regarding about the types of climate in the Philippines.	

			the uneven heating of the earth's surface creates air currents. Heated air close to the surface becomes less dense .it rises and cooler air from the upper atmosphere sinks. At the beach, during the day, the cooler air from the sea moves in. This wind called **sea breeze.** At night, the land cools faster than the sea. The warm air cover the sea rises and the cooler air over the land goes over the sea. This wind from the land to the sea is called **land breeze** Wind patterns over the earth are likewise caused by uneven heating of the earth's surface, plus the rotation of the earth. If the earth were not rotating, warm air from the equatorial region would move directly toward the north and south poles. Since the earth is rotating from west to east, the winds are deflected westward. This shift in global wind direction due to the earth's rotation is called **CORIOLIS EFFECT.**		
F. Developing mastery (leads to Formative Assessment #3.)	The weather may be warm one day and cold the next day. It may be bright and sunny when you wake up in the morning and dark and drizzly in the afternoon. **What causes the changes in weather?**	Ask the pupils to group into 3. let the student do the investigate Science and Health 6,page 223. Materials: -Globe -Flashlight -Dark room.		The Philippines has generally warm temperature throughout the year. However, the amount of rain that falls varies. In the Philippines, the amount of rainfall is used to describe the climate in different regions.	

	The **WEATHER** has three elements namely **sunshine, water** and **air.** **SUNSHINE** gives the earth light, heat and power. **WATER** comes from oceans, seas, rivers and lake. **AIR** surrounds us just as water surrounds the fish the live in it.We live at the bottom of an ocean of air called **ATMOSPHERE.** **CLIMATE** is the average weather condition in a locality over a long period of time. In the Philippines, two general types of climatic conditions exist- **DRY** and **WET SEASON.** During the **dry season or summer,** it is generally bright and sunny. Sometimes though, our atmosphere change from sunny to dark in a short time rain can fall in the afternoon.	Procedure: Observe the globe while it is in a steady and rotating. Observe which part receives the direct rays of the light.	**DOLDRUMS** also called equatorial calms, equatorial regions of light ocean currents and winds within the intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), a belt of converging winds and rising air encircling Earth near the Equator.  **HORSE LATITUDE** or **subtropical highs** are subtropical latitudes be tween 30 and 38 degrees both north and south where Earth's atmosphere is dominated by the subtropical high, an area of high pressure, which suppresses precipitation and cloud formation, and has variable winds mixed with calm winds.  **TRADE WINDS** are the prevailing pattern of easterly surface **winds** found in the tropics, within the lower portion of the Earth's atmosphere, in the lower section of the troposphere near the Earth's equator.	The **Philippines** has five **types of climates**: tropical rainforest, tropical savanna, tropical monsoon, humid subtropical, and oceanic (both are in higher-altitude areas) characterized by relatively high **temperature**, oppressive humidity and plenty of rainfall. 	

			 **PREVAILING WESTERLIES**, are **prevailing** winds from the west toward the east in the middle latitudes between 30 and 60 degrees latitude. They originate from the high-pressure areas in the horse latitudes and trend towards the poles and steer extra tropical cyclones in this general manner. **PREVAILING EASTERLIES** are the dry, cold **prevailing** winds that blow from the high-pressure areas of the **polar** highs at the North and South Poles towards low-pressure areas within the Westerlies at high latitudes. ... When air moves near the poles, cold temperatures shrink the air		
G. Finding practical application of concepts and skills in daily living.	Let the students do the activity. **Materials:** -pencil -color -bond paper **Procedure:** Ask the students to draw the two weather condition in the Philippines.(SUNNY and RAINY) **GUIDE QUESTIONS:** 1. What is the different between weather and climate? 2. How does weather affects us our daily activities? **Give the students 15 minutes to finish the activity.**	Explain the mechanics to the pupils on how to do the activity. Guide them while they performing the activity. Let them answer the given question. 1. Which part does not receive the direct rays of light? 2. Rotate the globe. What do you observe about the equator? Let the pupils present their activity output once they're done.	Let the pupils do the investigate science and health 6 p.227. Group activity. Materials: -Globe -Chalk -Water Procedure: Let the pupil spin the globe. From top, let a small piece of chalk fall. Observe the movement of the chalk. Spin the globe for one time and drop of water fall from the top. Guide question: 1.In what direction does the chalk moved?	Let the pupils describe each type of climate in the Philippines .Opposite each type, write the name of the regions which falls under it.  | Type	Dry Season	Wet Season
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I	November - April	Rest of the year
II	No dry season	Maximum rain period from December to February; Minimum rainfall during the period from March to May
III	Short dry season either during the period from December to February	No very pronounced maximum rain period	 		

			2.Does the water move in the same direction as the chalk? 3 Why do chalk and water move the way they do? Ask the pupils to group into 4. Let them decide to choose their leader. Let the pupils do the activity for 15 minutes. Explain the activity to the class. Guide them while performing the activity. Let the leader of each group present their activity output.	TYPE OF CLIMATE REGION I II III IV	
H. Making generalization and abstractions about the lesson.	-What is weather? -How weather affects us our daily activities?	What are the factors that affect weather and climate in our country same with other country? What do you call to the region of the earth that has a coldest climate? Hottest climate? And temperate climate?	What are the factors affecting the weather and climate?	What are the types of climate in the Philippines? How do mountains affect the climate?	
I. Evaluating Learning	Write **true** if the given statement is correct and write **false** if it is wrong. ____1.Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place over a short period of time. ____2. climate refers to the weather pattern, using statistical data, of a place over a long enough period to yield meaningful averages. ____3. water gives the earth light, heat and power. ____4.sunshine comes from oceans, seas, rivers and lake. ____5.air surrounds us just as water surrounds the fish the live in it.				

J. Additional activities for application or remediation.	Have some research about the FACTORS THAR AFFECT WEATHER AND CLIMATE.				
V. REMARKS					
VI. REFLECTION					
A. No. of learners who earned 80% in the evaluation.					
B. No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation.					
C. Did the remedial work? No. of learners who have caught up with the lesson.					
D. No. of learners who continue to require remediation					
E. Which of my teaching strategies worked well? Why did these work?					
F. What difficulties did I encounter which my principal or supervisor can help me solve?					
G. .What innovation or localized materials did used/discover which I wish to share with other teachers?					