

School:		Grade Level:	V
Teacher:		Learning Area:	ENGLISH
Teaching Dates and			
Time:	(WEEK 5)	Quarter:	1 <sup>ST</sup> QUARTER

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
I.OBJECTIVES					
A.Content Standards	Listening Comprehension	Oral Language	Grammar	Oral Reading Fluency, Grammar Awareness and Writing	
B.Performance Standards					
C.Learning Competencies/Objectives	1. Analyze elements of poetry as rhymes, sound devices (onomatopoeia, alliteration, assonances) and imagery based on the listening text 2. Infer the meaning of unfamiliar words based on the given context clues EN5LC-le-2.11.1/2.11.2/2/2.11.13	Use formal and informal English appropriate to a given situationEN5OL-Ie9	Determine the correct conjunction for a given set of sentences (for additional information) EN5G le-8.3/8.4	A. Compose clear and coherent sentences using appropriate grammatical structures-conjunctions (for additional information) B. Read with automaticity grade level frequently occurring content area words (Math) C. Revise writing for clarity – correct spelling EN5F-le-1.8.1.2	Distinguish types of viewing devices EN5VC-IIe-7.1
II.CONTENT					
III.LEARNING RESOURCES					
A.References					
1.Teacher's Guide pages	CG p.69	CG p.69	CG p.69	CG p.69	CG p.69
2.Learners's Materials pages					
3.Textbook pages					
4.Additional materials from					
learning resource (LR) portal					
B.Other Learning Resource	Picture, chart	Picture, chart	Picture, chart	chart	pictures
IV.PROCEDURES					
A.Reviewing previous lesson or presenting the new lesson	Ask the class to listen to the rhymes to be read by the teacher Pat He is called Pat, The boy sitting on the mat, For all the day, he eats and eats, Now, all his clothes, nothing fits.	What are the different sound devices? Checking of assignment	Show a picture of children cleaning garbage in the school ground	Using a wheel combine sentences using conjunction and	Preliminary Activity If you want to know certain information, what are the materials that you usually consult?" Aside from books, television and computers, we still have other useful materials where we can get information and we can also

					use in keeping in touch with our friends, family and relatives. Let's find them out in our next activity
B.Establishing a purpose for the lesson	Let the pupils answer the given question in the topic wheel	Show pictures of different people talking with one another  Top Del. line to spirit difficility of the property of the propert	What can you say about the picture? Do you think the children were doing the right thing? Why? Why not? Say: "Our story for today is entitled as Throwing Litter. Let us see what will happen in the story".	Spelling Drill Say: "Let us now spell the words that we have in our wheel." a. chase b. collected c. donated	
C.Presenting Examples/ instances of the new lesson	Unlocking of Difficulty Say: —Identify the word or phrase which has the same meaning as the underlined wordll. a. She likes the stage decoration filled with lovely flowers. It makes the presentation more beautiful. b. Oh! The big lantern is shining. The room is sparkling. c. The fragrant smell of sampaguita is as sweet as my favorite perfume.	Ask: "What have you observed in the first picture? In the second picture?" "Based on the pictures shown, how did each character talk with one another? Original File Submitted and Formatted by DepEd Club Member - visit depedclub.com for more	Read the story.	Today, we will read the short story The Power of Numbers. Let us find out how the character in the story realized the importance of learning numbers."	Present pictures of viewing materials
D.Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1	Read the poem to the pupils. Stop/Pause at some parts and ask predicting questions. My Native Land How beautiful are her mountains grand The peaceful valleys between Her sparkling sun and cooling rains	"Here is the dialogue between the two friends. Let us find out what they have talked about." Ana was applying for a certain job position in LIMA Park Malvar. She passed the written examination and she will undergo the final interview. She	"What were Paolo and his friends doing at the waiting shed?" "What happened when Paolo was waiting for the school bus?"	"What have the boy experienced when he was in kindergarten?" "What did the boy think about numbers?" "How did the boy find out the power of numbers?" (Let the groups write their answers on the strips of cartolina)	Referring to the answers of the pupils, list down the names of the materials that they have grouped. Present this in columns. What are the materials grouped in the first box? 2nd box? 3rd box?

That bathe the fertile plains— What have you observed with asked the help of her friend "Why did somebody throw an How graceful are her stately plains Maria so that she will be ready empty cigarette packet in the the materials grouped in each Her towering emerald trees for the interview. gutter?" box? How pliant her rustling bamboos "Where was the empty The three types of viewing Ana: Hi Maria! What's up? devices are static media, Maria: Hello Ana! I am good cigarette packet thrown?" green Dancing blissfully in the breeze— Ask: "What is the dialogue "Why did the man give Paolo a dynamic media and stationary ten-peso bill?" How pretty her white sampaguitas about?" media. "Why did Ana ask the help of (Write the pupils' answers in And fragrant orchids so rare Static media refers to media that How modest and sweet her her friend Maria?" column) do no move or cannot be altered daughters "What were the kinds of when it was written such as Who harvest the golden grain communication mentioned by newspaper, books and How I love her rainbow birds Maria?" magazines. Her blue skies and sparkling waves "What did Maria tell about the Dynamic media is the complete How I love this dear Philippines kinds of communication?" opposite of static media. Home on this troubled earth. "Do you think Maria had helped Examples are facebook, twitter Ana for her final interview?" and other websites. **Engagement Activities** "Why? Why not?" Stationary media refers to Group the class into three and give each group a task card. If you were Maria would you do commercially manufactured the same? Why? Group I materials or any writings that "Can you tell me the informal Draw our native land as described were printed by such device. and formal sentences used in in the poem. (Ask the pupils to give more Group II the dialogue?" examples of static, dynamic and On each side of the dice, write the (Write the pupils' answers in stationary media) ways on how we can appreciate column) the beauty of our land. Group III Compose a jingle on how we can maintain the beauty of our land What are found between grand mountains? How will you describe the plains? (Call Group 1 to present their drawing) Say: —Let us see how our native land looks likell. (Ask Group 2 to present their dice of appreciation) Ask: What are the beautiful places in our country? What are the ways of appreciating the beauty of our country? (Call Group 3 to present their jingle)

	Ask: What are the ways to			I	
	maintain the beauty of our land?				
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E. Discussing new concepts	—I will read examples of poem.	Present phrases of formal and	Present set of independent	Teaching/Modelling	
and practicing new skills #2	Tell me the words that rhyme.	informal language	clauses	(Let the group read their answers)	
	a. Across the world	Ask: "What have you observed	"The written sentences are	1. It was more on fun and play and	
	Two boys are crying,	with the informal and formal	examples of independent	it was more on singing and	
	Both wanting more,	sentences?"	clauses. Each independent	dancing.	
	And tired of trying. b. Black bug bit		clause is composed of subject,	2. The boy learned about numbers	
	a big black bear. But where is the		predicate and it gives a	and fundamental operaytions such	
	big black bear that the big black		complete thought or idea. Now,	as addition, subtraction,	
	bug bit?		let us try to connect/combine	multiplikaytion and dibistion.	
	c. I must confess that in my quest		the set of independent clauses	3. Solving matematikal problems	
	I felt depressed and restless.		using the conjunction."	would be easier if you know the	
	d. How much wood would a		(Ask the pupils to give	multiplication table and the right	
	woodchuck chuck;		examples of conjunction)	operation to be used.	
	If a woodchuck would chuck		Ask: "Which conjunction is	Ask:	
	wood?		appropriate for the first set of	"What have you noticed with the	
			independent clauses? in the	sentences?"	
			2nd set? And in the 3rd set?"	"Are the words written correctly?"	
				(Ask volunteers to correct the	
				misspelled words. Ask the pupils to	
				read the corrected words.)	
				■ operation	
				multiplication	
				division	
				mathematical problems	
				Ask:	
				"What conjunction did you use to	
				combine the ideas given by each	
				group?"	
				"Do you think the ideas given were	
5 Developing M	Miles to consider the state of	C (I ill dis-id	Duran and the fall :	related?"	Local decade con to the
F.Developing Mastery	—What words rhyme in the given	Say: "I will divide you into three	Prepare the following	Say: "We will have a tea party. I	I will divide you into two groups.
	poems/verses? —	groups. Each group will be given	materials: (strips of cartolina	will provide you cut-outs of cups	The first group will think of
	—How do these words rhyme?	a task to perform. Cooperate	with sentences written on	labeled with topics that are	examples of different types of
	Expected Answers:	well with your group mates for	them, metacards with	interesting to you. You will move	viewing devices then the second
	crying – trying (rhymes)	you to have a good	conjunction and)	about and engage in a	group will identify the kind of
	bug – bit (same initial	presentation."	Say: "Combine the set of	conversation using independent	viewing device shared by the
	sound-alliteration)	Group I: We Can Write! Write an	related sentences using the	sentences. You will combine the	first group."
	confess – restless (same vowel	essay about election.	conjunction and.	related sentences using the	
	sound-assonance)	Group II: The Telephone Call	[ The Sun and the Moon were	appropriate conjunction. Then,	
	wood – would (imitation of sound-	Have a telephone conversation	married]	you will write your sentences on	
	onomatopoeia)	with your classmate asking him			

		about the project to be submitted. Group III: The Interview! Have a short presentation about a job interview	[ They had many children, the stars.]	strips of colored paper. Observe the correct spelling of words."	
G.Finding Practical application of concepts and skills in daily living	Ask volunteers to complete the following short poems using the words inside the parenthesis.  a. Rhymes One morning, Pretty Little (lane, garden, hen) Was walking in the b. Alliteration Sheep should in a shed. (sleep, away, sway) c. Assonance I lie down by my side for my (lady, bride, baby) Fleet feet sweep by sleeping(goose, geese, guest) d. Onomatopoeia Whoosh, passing breeze Whoosh, whoosh (splash, sparks, sprinkle)	How will you talk to your teacher with formality?	Combine each pair of sentences using and.  1. The family needed food. The family needed other supplies.  2. John's father prepared the boat. He set sail for town.  3. The girl stayed at home. She took care of her little brother.  4. We love dancing. We can do modern dances.  5. Ana and Maria are good neighbors. They have become best friends.	Read the paragraph carefully The girl scouts of San Isidro Elementary School camped for four days. One night they told stories after supper, then they went back to their tents and they fixed their bedding. The scout leader visited each tent and she made sure that each scout fell asleep by 8 o'clock in the evening. The following day, the girls got up by 5 o'clock in the morning. All of them jogged at the 500-meter campsite. Their breakfast afterwards was simple but it was nutritious. Next, the girls prepared for the hike uphill and down the rainforest.	
H.Making generalization and abstraction about the lesson	Elements of a certain poetry piece can be analyzed through rhymes and sound devices. Alliteration is identified by the repeated sound of the first consonant in a series of multiple words. Assonance is the repetition of vowel sound to create rhyming. Onomatopoeia refers to imitation of sound or formation of words resembling in sound.	We use formal English communication in such serious situations or when talking with people we don't know well. It is also used in essays, cover letter for job application, letters at work and other business related communication.  We use informal English communication in our everyday conversation and in personal writings with friends, family and other people."	When do we use the conjunction and?	In constructing coherent sentences, ideas of the sentences should be related. Use conjunction and to combine related ideas or related independent clauses	
I.Evaluating learning	Complete the following verses with appropriate rhyming words. a. Rhymes Because she's sporty	Rewrite the sentences to make it formal or informal.  1. What's up, Sally? ———	Combine the sentences using the correct conjunction	Then, compose 3 related sentences about it using conjunction and. Observe proper spelling of words	Identify whether the viewing device is an example of static, dynamic or stationary media. Write your answer on the blank before each number.

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	In a kindly sort of ( clay,	2. Jim, can you please go out to			1. English
	way, bay)	get the			Expressways Grade 5
	b. Alliteration	children?			2.
	The fair breeze blew	3. The performance was			www.google.com
	The white foam (blow,	wonderful			3. Poster of Clean
	flew, flee)				and Green Campaign
	c. Assonance	4. Yours truly,			4. Avon brochure
	I never heard before of a ship				5. Birthday
	Furbished with battle	5. l'm			invitation
	(beetle, tackle, pixel)	okay			
	d. Onomatopoeia				
	The bee flew away. (busy,				
	buzzing, barking)				
J.additional activities for	Write at least one example of	Write five examples of formal		Write five sentences using	
application or remediation	each. Sound devices	and informal english		conjunction	
V.REMARKS					•
VI.REFLECTION					
A.No. of learners who earned	Lesson carried. Move on to the	Lesson carried. Move on to	Lesson carried. Move on to	Lesson carried. Move on to the	Lesson carried. Move on to
80% in the evaluation	next objective.	the next objective.	the next objective.	next objective.	the next objective.
	Lesson not carried.	Lesson not carried.	Lesson not carried.	Lesson not carried.	Lesson not carried.
	% of the pupils got 80%	% of the pupils got 80%	% of the pupils got 80%	% of the pupils got 80%	l <del></del>
	mastery	mastery	mastery	mastery	mastery
B.No.of learners who require	Pupils did not find difficulties	Pupils did not find difficulties	Pupils did not find	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Pupils did not find difficulties
additional activities for	in answering their lesson.	in answering their lesson.	difficulties in answering their		in answering their lesson.
remediation	Pupils found difficulties in	Pupils found difficulties in	lesson.	Pupils found difficulties in	Pupils found difficulties in
	answering their lesson.	answering their lesson.	Pupils found difficulties in		answering their lesson.
	Pupils did not enjoy the lesson	_		Pupils did not enjoy the lesson	Pupils did not enjoy the
	because of lack of knowledge,	lesson because of lack of			lesson because of lack of
	skills and interest about the	knowledge, skills and interest	<del></del>	_	knowledge, skills and interest
	lesson.	about the lesson.	knowledge, skills and interest		about the lesson.
	Pupils were interested on the	Pupils were interested on	about the lesson.	Pupils were interested on the	Pupils were interested on
	lesson, despite of some difficulties		Pupils were interested on	<del></del>	
	encountered in answering the	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	the lesson, despite of some	encountered in answering the	difficulties encountered in
	questions asked by the teacher.	answering the questions asked	difficulties encountered in	questions asked by the teacher.	answering the questions asked
	Pupils mastered the lesson		answering the questions asked	Pupils mastered the lesson	by the teacher.
	despite of limited resources used	I -		despite of limited resources used	Pupils mastered the lesson
	by the teacher.	despite of limited resources	Pupils mastered the lesson	The state of the s	despite of limited resources
	Majority of the pupils finished	used by the teacher.	despite of limited resources	Majority of the pupils finished	used by the teacher.
	their work on time.	Majority of the pupils	used by the teacher.	their work on time.	Majority of the pupils
	Some pupils did not finish their	finished their work on time.	Majority of the pupils	Some pupils did not finish their	finished their work on time.
	l ——		finished their work on time.	1	
	work on time due to unnecessary behavior.	Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to	innsned their work on time.	work on time due to unnecessary behavior.	Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to
		LINDIE WATE AN TIME AND TA		I Denavior	TIDEL WORK ON TIME ALLE TO
	Dellaviol.	unnecessary behavior.			unnecessary behavior.

				T	
			Some pupils did not finish		
			their work on time due to		
			unnecessary behavior.		6
C.Did the remedial work?	of Learners who earned 80%		<del></del>		
No.of learners who have	above	above	80% above	above	above
caught up with the lesson					
D.No. of learners who	of Learners who require	<del></del>	of Learners who require		of Learners who require
continue to require	additional activities for	additional activities for	additional activities for	additional activities for	additional activities for
remediation	remediation	remediation	remediation	remediation	remediation
E.Which of my teaching	YesNo	YesNo	YesNo	YesNo	YesNo
strategies worked well? Why	of Learners who caught up		of Learners who caught	of Learners who caught up	
did these work?	the lesson	the lesson	up the lesson	the lesson	the lesson
F.What difficulties did I	of Learners who continue to	of Learners who continue	of Learners who continue	of Learners who continue to	of Learners who continue
encounter which my principal	require remediation	to require remediation	to require remediation	require remediation	to require remediation
or supervisor can help me			-		·
solve?					
G.What innovation or localized	Strategies used that work well:	Strategies used that work well:	Strategies used that work well:	Strategies used that work well:	Strategies used that work well:
materials did used/discover	Metacognitive Development:	Metacognitive	Metacognitive	Metacognitive Development:	Metacognitive
which I wish to share with	<b>Examples:</b> Self assessments, note	Development: Examples: Self	Development: Examples: Self	<b>Examples:</b> Self assessments, note	Development: Examples: Self
other teachers?	taking and studying techniques,	assessments, note taking and	assessments, note taking and	taking and studying techniques,	assessments, note taking and
	and vocabulary assignments.	studying techniques, and	studying techniques, and	and vocabulary assignments.	studying techniques, and
	Bridging: Examples:	vocabulary assignments.	vocabulary assignments.	Bridging: Examples:	vocabulary assignments.
	Think-pair-share, quick-writes, and	Bridging: Examples:	Bridging: Examples:	1	Bridging: Examples:
	anticipatory charts.	Think-pair-share, quick-writes,	Think-pair-share, quick-writes,	I The state of the	Think-pair-share, quick-writes,
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	and anticipatory charts.	and anticipatory charts.	, , , , , ,	and anticipatory charts.
	Schema-Building: Examples:			Schema-Building: Examples:	
	Compare and contrast, jigsaw	Schema-Building: Examples:	Schema-Building:	Compare and contrast, jigsaw	Schema-Building: Examples:
	learning, peer teaching, and	Compare and contrast, jigsaw	Examples: Compare and	l	Compare and contrast, jigsaw
	projects.	learning, peer teaching, and	contrast, jigsaw learning, peer	projects.	learning, peer teaching, and
	Contextualization:	projects.	teaching, and projects.	Contextualization:	projects.
	<b>Examples:</b> Demonstrations, media,		Contextualization:	Examples: Demonstrations, media,	
	manipulatives, repetition, and		<b>Examples:</b> Demonstrations,	manipulatives, repetition, and	<b>Examples:</b> Demonstrations,
	local opportunities.	media, manipulatives,	media, manipulatives,	local opportunities.	media, manipulatives,
	Text Representation:	repetition, and local	repetition, and local	1	repetition, and local
	Examples: Student created	I	opportunities.	<b>Examples:</b> Student created	•
	cxamples: Student created	Text Representation:	Text Representation:		Text Representation:
	drawings, videos, and games.			drawings, videos, and games.	Examples: Student created
	Modeling: Examples: Speaking	<b>Examples:</b> Student created drawings, videos, and games.	<b>Examples:</b> Student created drawings, videos, and games.	Modeling: Examples: Speaking	drawings, videos, and games.
	slowly and clearly, modeling the			slowly and clearly, modeling the	
	language you want students to	Modeling: Examples:	Modeling: Examples:	language you want students to	Modeling: Examples:
	use, and providing samples of	Speaking slowly and clearly,	Speaking slowly and clearly,		Speaking slowly and clearly,
	student work.	modeling the language you want		student work.	modeling the language you want
			want students to use, and		

used:Explicit TeachingGroup collaborationGamification/Learning throuh playAnswering preliminary activities/exercisesCarouselDiadsDifferentiated InstructionRole Playing/DramaDiscovery MethodLecture Method Why?Complete IMsAvailability of Materials	students to use, and providing samples of student work.  Other Techniques and Strategies used:	providing samples of student work.  Other Techniques and Strategies used:  Explicit Teaching Group collaboration Gamification/Learning throuh play Answering preliminary activities/exercises Carousel Diads Differentiated Instruction Role Playing/Drama Discovery Method Lecture Method Why? Complete IMs Availability of Materials Pupils' eagerness to learn Group member's _ collaboration/cooperation in doing their tasks Audio Visual Presentation of the lesson	Other Techniques and Strategies used:  Explicit Teaching Group collaboration Gamification/Learning throuh play Answering preliminary activities/exercises Carousel Diads Differentiated Instruction Role Playing/Drama Discovery Method Lecture Method Why? Complete IMs Availability of Materials Pupils' eagerness to learn Group member's     collaboration/cooperation     in doing their tasks Audio Visual Presentation     of the lesson	students to use, and providing samples of student work.  Other Techniques and Strategies used:  Explicit Teaching Group collaboration Gamification/Learning throuh play Answering preliminary activities/exercises Carousel Diads Differentiated Instruction Role Playing/Drama Discovery Method Lecture Method Why? Complete IMs Availability of Materials Pupils' eagerness to learn Group member's _ collaboration/cooperation _ in doing their tasks Audio Visual Presentation _ of the lesson
Contextualized/Localized and Indigenized IM's  Localized Videos  Making big books from  views of the locality  Recycling of plastics to be used	Bullying among pupils Pupils' behavior/attitude Colorful IMs Unavailable Technology     Equipment (AVR/LCD) Science/ Computer/     Internet Lab     _ Additional Clerical works  Planned Innovations: Contextualized/Localized and Indigenized IM's Localized Videos Making big books from     views of the locality Recycling of plastics to be used as Instructional Materials	Bullying among pupils Pupils' behavior/attitude Colorful IMs Unavailable Technology     Equipment (AVR/LCD) Science/ Computer/     Internet Lab     Additional Clerical works  Planned Innovations:     Contextualized/Localized and Indigenized IM's     Localized Videos Making big books from     views of the locality Recycling of plastics to be used as Instructional Materials	Bullying among pupils Pupils' behavior/attitude Colorful IMs Unavailable Technology     Equipment (AVR/LCD) Science/ Computer/     Internet Lab     Additional Clerical works  Planned Innovations: Contextualized/Localized and Indigenized IM's Localized Videos Making big books from     views of the locality Recycling of plastics to be used as Instructional Materials	Bullying among pupils Pupils' behavior/attitude Colorful IMs Unavailable Technology     Equipment (AVR/LCD) Science/ Computer/     Internet Lab     _ Additional Clerical works  Planned Innovations: Contextualized/Localized and Indigenized IM's Localized Videos Making big books from     views of the locality Recycling of plastics to be used as Instructional Materials

| local poetical composition |
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