

 GRADES 1 to 12 DAILY LESSON LOG	School:		Grade Level:	V
	Teacher:		Learning Area:	ENGLISH
	Teaching Dates and Time:	AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 2, 2022 (WEEK 2)	Quarter:	1ST QUARTER

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
I. OBJECTIVES					
A. Content Standards	demonstrates understanding of the various forms and conventions of print, non-print, and digital materials				
B. Performance Standards	evaluates effectively the message constructed and conveyed in various viewing texts				
C. Learning Competencies/Objectives Write the LC code for each	Infer the meaning of unfamiliar words using text clues				
II. CONTENT	Inferring the Meaning of Compound Words Using Context Clues				
III. LEARNING RESOURCES					
A. References					
1. Teacher's Guide pages					
2. Learner's Material pages					
3. Textbook pages					
4. Additional Materials from Learning Resource (LR) portal					
IV. PROCEDURES					
	WHAT I KNOW Directions: Read the sentences carefully then do the following. Write in Column A the compound word found in each sentence, while in Column B, write the correct meaning of the compound word. Write your answers in your notebook. 1. I was outraged when I saw that a bully was pushing the smaller boy. a. interested c. shocked b. pleased d. angered 2. The politician's plan has many drawbacks. The people rejected it. a. advantages c. parts b. problems d. supporters 3. I don't want to do a homework when I'm in the house. a. assignment c. goal b. problem d. objective			WHAT IS IT Compound words or compounds are words formed by putting two or more words together to form a new word with a new meaning. To understand the meaning of the compound, it is important to determine the meaning of each word that makes up the new word. Compound words may be closed, open, or hyphenated. Study the example given below.	

	4. My experience with the earthquake was horrible. The wall of our kitchen cracked. a. typhoon c. tremor b. hurricane d. cyclone 5. During typhoons, classrooms are utilized as evacuation centers. a. room in a house c. part of a house b. part of a building d. schoolhouse	<table><tr><td>back</td><td></td><td>pack</td><td></td><td>backpack</td></tr><tr><td>Meaning:</td><td>+</td><td>Meaning:</td><td>=</td><td>Meaning:</td></tr><tr><td>the rear part of the</td><td></td><td>bag or bundle</td><td></td><td>a bag with shoulder straps</td></tr><tr><td>human body</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>can be carried on one's back</td></tr></table> Notice that the two words back and pack originally mean two different things. But when they are combined as backpack, the new word also has a new meaning. Since the two words are combined as one word, without any hyphen or space, it is called a closed compound word. Here are more examples: <table><tr><td>TYPES</td><td>EXAMPLES</td></tr><tr><td>Closed</td><td>Someone, seaplane, raincoats, newspapers</td></tr><tr><td>Open</td><td>Time zone, home port, mother tongue, hot dogs</td></tr><tr><td>Hyphenated</td><td>Mother-of-pearl, son-in-law, passers-by, name-calling</td></tr></table> Remember: ➤ Compounding is joining two or more words together to make them one word with a new meaning. This new meaning of the compound word may be the same as the individual meaning of its component words or may be different. ➤ Compound words may be closed (written as one), open (written with space between words), or hyphenated (connected by a hyphen). ➤ The meaning of compound words can be inferred through context clues with the use of: • Synonyms - two or more words that have the same meaning. • Antonyms – two or more words that have opposite meaning. ➤ Inference clue is a kind of context clue. In an inference clue, information is given in the sentence to help you figure out the meaning of the unfamiliar word.	back		pack		backpack	Meaning:	+	Meaning:	=	Meaning:	the rear part of the		bag or bundle		a bag with shoulder straps	human body				can be carried on one's back	TYPES	EXAMPLES	Closed	Someone, seaplane, raincoats, newspapers	Open	Time zone, home port, mother tongue, hot dogs	Hyphenated	Mother-of-pearl, son-in-law, passers-by, name-calling
back		pack		backpack																										
Meaning:	+	Meaning:	=	Meaning:																										
the rear part of the		bag or bundle		a bag with shoulder straps																										
human body				can be carried on one's back																										
TYPES	EXAMPLES																													
Closed	Someone, seaplane, raincoats, newspapers																													
Open	Time zone, home port, mother tongue, hot dogs																													
Hyphenated	Mother-of-pearl, son-in-law, passers-by, name-calling																													

	WHAT'S IN: Directions: Read and study the sentences below. Look for the compound words that were used in each sentence. Find out what they mean in these sentences then answer the questions that follow. The girls were <u>halfway up the tree</u>, and when the floodwater hit it midway, they held on as tightly as they could. Reaching the <u>mountaintop</u>, they saw the destruction made by the busted dam including the trees and plants on the other hilltop. 1. Identify the five (5) compound words used in the sentence. Write your answers in your notebook. a. b. c. d. e. 2. Which word in the first sentence means the same as halfway? _____ 3. Which word in the second sentence is synonymous to mountaintop? _____ 4. What do you call these words? Synonyms or antonyms? _____ <i>File Created by DepEd Click</i>	WHAT'S MORE Directions: Infer the meaning of the underlined compound words. Choose your answer from the rectangular box and write it on your notebook. 1. There is no place so sweet and comfortable like one's motherland. 2. My brother's mother-in-law from Canada has just arrived to visit her daughter. 3. The real estate agent is selling some lots. 4. Mrs. Santos is our part-time teacher in Mathematics. 5. One morning, Jeriel's name was in the headline of the daily newspaper. 6. The airfield was too small to serve as a landing strip for the sky jet. 7. Brielle has always been hardworking, that is why she submits her project on time. 8. I love the texture of crepe paper which is perfect for gift wrapping. 9. Mr. Fuentes has been working as the editor-in-chief of a leading magazine in the city. 10. People are not playthings. mother of one's spouse homeland airport head of an editorial staff schoolhouse freelance lazy toys property diligent front page significant crinkled, decorative paper
	WHAT'S NEW: Activity 1 Directions: Go over the sentences carefully and silently. Infer the meaning of the italicized compound word in each statement by looking for its synonym. Write your answer in your notebook.	WHAT I CAN DO Directions: You have learned that compound words are either open, closed, or hyphenated. How is each type of compound word written? Can you now give other examples of each type of compound word? Copy the chart below in your notebook then fill in the needed information based on the sentences below. The first one is done for you.

1. You've got a new **wristwatch** which is similar to my two-year-old timepiece.
2. The clock hands and numerals are luminous or **light-emitting** for they glow even in darkest place.
3. **Self-winding** watches became popular in the 1920's so did automatic clocks.
4. The schedule of flights to the south is as tight as the **timetable** of sea trips.
5. Celebrating a fiesta is a **time-honored** Filipino tradition that dates back as a long- established Spanish culture centuries ago.

Activity 2

Directions: Answer the questions below by writing the letter of the correct answer in your notebook.

1. How were you able to give the meaning of the unfamiliar words?
- a. through inference c. through its synonym
- b. through context clue d. all of the above
2. What do we mean when we infer?
- a. conclude b. guess c. summarize d. outline
3. What is the meaning of the word synonym?
- a. words spelled correctly c. words with similar meaning
- b. words that are misspelled d. words with unknown meaning
4. What are antonyms on your own understanding?
- a. words opposite in meaning c. words having the same sound
- b. misspelled words d. words that are difficult to define
5. What is meant by unfamiliar words?
- a. words whose meanings are not yet known
- b. words that are spelled erroneously
- c. words that are hard to read
- d. words that are too long

Compound Word	Type	Meaning
Playground	Closed	Place where children play
1.	6.	11.
2.	7.	12.
3.	8.	13.
4.	9.	14.
5.	10.	15.

1. Children are taught how to read and write in a schoolhouse called a classroom.
2. I like to play games with my brother-in-law who is the spouse of my sister.
3. The line at the post office ran all the way outside the door since there are so many people inside the mail depot.
4. Rhiann loves to eat ice cream during summer for the dessert gives a cooling effect.
5. An afternoon nap which is done after lunch is popular in tropical countries.

ASSESSMENT

Directions: Fill in the needed information in the table below. Find the answers hidden in each sentence. Use context clues to infer the meaning of the compound word.

Compound Word	Type	Meaning
1. father-in-law		
2. lunch break		
3. driftwood		
4. living room		
5. trail blazer		
6. up-to-date		
7. grandmother		
8. frontline		
9. full-time		
10. marshland		

1. Sonia’s father-in-law arrived home late yesterday evening. He is the father of her spouse, Marc.
2. Amarah usually eats her noon meal at the school canteen during lunch break.
3. Driftwood are sometimes useful. These materials can also serve as firewood.
4. Visitors are entertained by the family at their living room. The lounge is spacious enough for a number of persons.
5. Edison was a trail blazer. He was the first to discover many things which made him a popular innovator.
6. Her report is up-to-date. This means that it is the latest information about an event.
7. My grandmother is attending the party tonight. She is with other grannies in the neighborhood.

				8. Doctors and nurses are frontline workers. They are the lead personnel in this trying times of the pandemic. 9. Rhaine is a full-time worker in a factory. Her permanent position demands a lot. 10. Be careful when you are in a marshland. There are some dangerous animals hiding in the swamp.	
V. REMARKS					
VI. REFLECTION					
A. No. of learners who earned 80% in the evaluation					
B. No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation who scored below 80%					
C. Did the remedial lessons 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 I use/discover which I wish to share with other teachers?					