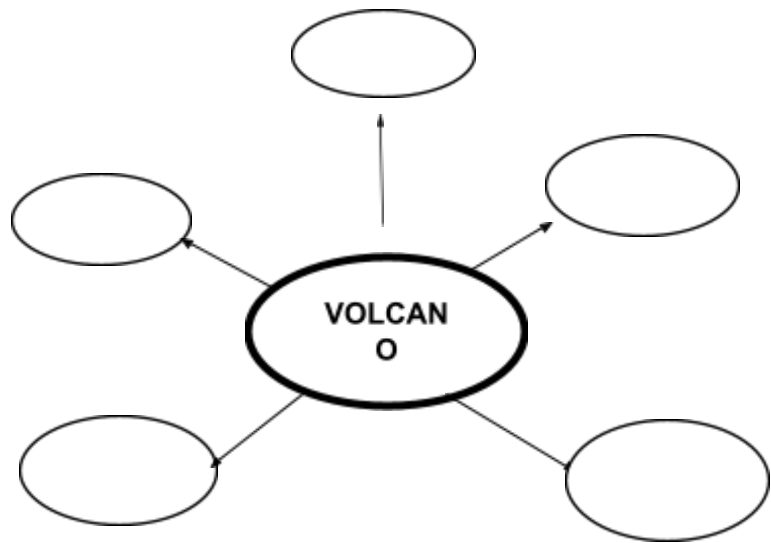


 GRADES 1 to 12 DAILY LESSON LOG	School:		Grade Level:	
	Teacher:	Depedtrends.com	Learning Area:	
	Teaching Dates and Time:		Quarter:	

I. OBJECTIVES	
A. Content Standards	The learners demonstrate understanding of volcanoes found in the Philippines.
B. Performance Standards	
C. Learning Competencies Write the LC code for each	The learner should be able to describe the different types of volcanoes. S9ES-IIIa-25
D. Learning Objectives	Characterize a volcano.
II. CONTENT	
III. LEARNING RESOURCES	
A. References	
1. Teacher's Guide pages	136
2. Learner's Materials pages	165
3. Textbook pages	
4. Additional Materials from Learning Resource (LR) portal	
B. Other Learning Resources	
IV. PROCEDURES	
A. Reviewing previous lesson or presenting the new lesson (2 mins.) elicit	Let the learners give the meaning of volcano. <i>Say: The Philippines is surrounded by volcanoes. How does affect us?</i> <i>Introduce the new lesson (Let the learners read the objective of the new lesson).</i>
B. Establishing a purpose for the lesson (1 min.) Engage	-Show to the learners a pictures of a volcano located in the Philippines. 1. What can you say about the pictures? 2. What is your idea after watching the pictures? 3. Do you have any knowledge of our new lesson today?
C. Presenting examples/ instances of the new lesson Explore (2-5 mins.)	-Group the learners into 5. -Each group will perform Activity 1 in Learner's Module entitled: <i>Volcano Concept Map</i> . (pages 165-166) -Distribute to the learners the activity sheets. -Give time for the learners read and analyze the procedure in the activity sheets. -Ask the learners for any clarifications. -Allow one member of the group to get the materials needed for the activity. -Let the students perform the activity. (20mins)

-Let each group present their output on how they characterize a volcano.



VOLCANO

- a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapor, and gas are being or have been erupted from the earth's crust.
- is a rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface.
- are among the most devastating forces on Earth.
- are actually some of the most beautiful natural spectacles in the world, featuring unique profiles and supporting life around them.
- the volcanoes are dormant, they are a great place to truly appreciate nature and enjoy some nature-loving activities like trekking and photography.

MT. MAYON



D. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1

Explain
(15 mins.)

TAAL VOLCANO



MT. KANLAON



MT. PINATUBO



MT. HIBOK HIBOK



MT. BULUSAN



E. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills#2
(10 mins.)

F. Developing mastery
(Leads to Formative Assessment 3)
(12 mins.)
Elaborate

- Based on the activity you performed, how would you characterize the different active volcanoes?
- What are the possible effects may cause to the humanity from the different description of volcano?

Which of the 6 active volcanoes in the Philippines characterize the most beautiful natural spectacles in the world?

G. Finding practical applications of concepts and skills in daily living
(3 mins.)

H. Making generalizations and abstractions about the lesson

Do you think discussing volcano is important? Why?

(3 mins)

I. Evaluating learning
(8 mins)

Characterize volcano according to its eruption.

1. MT. PINATUBO



Answer: Typhoon rains mixed with the ash deposits caused a messy rain of mud and massive lahars. A beautiful cone-shaped mountain.

2. MAYON VOLCANO



Answer: Mayon is a classic stratovolcano with a small central summit crater. The cone is considered the world's most perfectly formed volcano for its symmetry, which was formed through layers of lava flows and pyroclastic surges from past eruptions and erosion.

3. TAAL VOLCANO



Answer: It is the second most active volcano in the Philippines with 33 historical eruptions. All of these eruptions are concentrated on Volcano Island, an island near the middle of Taal Lake. The lake partially fills Taal Caldera, which was formed by prehistoric eruptions between 140,000 and 5,380 BP.

4. MT. BULUSAN



Answer: Physical features. Bulusan is classified by volcanologists as a stratovolcano (or a composite cone) and covers the northeast rim of Irosin caldera that was formed about 40,000 years ago. It has a peak elevation of 1,565 m (5,135 ft) above sea level with a base diameter of 15 km (9.3 mi).

5. MT. KANLAON



Answer: Physical features. Kanlaon has a peak elevation of 2,465 m (8,087 ft) at its highest point, although it is 2,435 m (7,989 ft) in some sources, with a base diameter of 30 km (19 mi) and is dotted with pyroclastic cones and extinct craters lining to the north-northwest.

J. Additional activities for application or remediation
(1 min)

Through the use of map classify volcanoes as active or in active. Write your answer in your notebook and submit it next meeting.



(Note: Check other reference above for this link).

V. REMARKS	
VI. REFLECTION	
A. No. of learners who earned 80% on the formative assessment	
B. No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation.	
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?	

Prepared by:

Checked by

Teacher

School Head

Observed by:

