



GRADES 1 to 12
DAILY LESSON LOG

School:

Teacher:

Teaching Dates and

Time:

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NOVEMBER 14-18, 2022 (WEEK 2)

Grade Level:

V

Learning Area:

SCIENCE

Quarter:

2ND QUARTER

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
I.OBJECTIVES					
A.Content Standards	How the parts of the human reproductive system work	How the parts of the human reproductive system work	How the parts of the human reproductive system work	How the parts of the human reproductive system work	
B.Performance Standards	Practice proper hygiene to care of the reproductive organs	Practice proper hygiene to care of the reproductive organs	Practice proper hygiene to care of the reproductive organs	Practice proper hygiene to care of the reproductive organs	
C.Learning Competencies/Objectives	Explain the menstrual cycle. S5LT-IIc-3	Explain the menstrual cycle. S5LT-IIc-3	Explain the menstrual cycle. S5LT-IIc-3	Explain the menstrual cycle. S5LT-IIc-3	
II.CONTENT	The Menstrual Cycle	The Menstrual Cycle	The Menstrual Cycle	The Menstrual Cycle	
III.LEARNING RESOURCES					
A.References					
1.Teacher's Guide pages					
2.Learners's Materials pages	Science 5 Module, p. 1-16	Science 5 Module, p. 1-16	Science 5 Module, p. 1-16	Science 5 Module, p. 1-16	
3.Textbook pages					
4.Additional materials from learning resource (LR) portal					
B.Other Learning Resource					
IV.PROCEDURES					
	What I Know Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write your answers on your answer sheet. 1. Which part of the body is capable of producing the hormones estrogen and progesterone? A. fallopian tube C. cervix B. endometrium D. ovary 2. During the menstrual cycle, progesterone is at its highest level during the _____. A. follicular phase C. menstruation	What is It Phases of Menstrual Cycle ➤ Menstrual Phase (Menstruation) (Day 1-5) The menstrual phase is considered as "periods" or the woman's monthly bleeding. The first menstrual bleeding of a woman is called menarche. It signals that it is already possible for a woman to get pregnant. Menstrual blood, known as menses, is shed from the thickened lining of the uterus, known as endometrium. Menstrual blood from the uterus passes through the cervix, to the vagina, and out through the vaginal	What I Have Learned Directions: Identify what phase of the menstrual cycle is described by each of the statements below. Write your answers on your answer sheet. 1. The ovum moves to the surface of the ovary just before the mid – cycle. 2. Uterine lining begins to break down and bleeding results. 3. The matured egg travels from the ovary to the uterus. 4. The endometrium becomes thicker in preparation for the implantation of the	Assessment Directions: Identify the phase of the menstrual cycle that is being illustrated in each item below. Explain in 2-3 sentences the events that happen in each phase of the menstrual cycle. Copy the table under the figure to show your answer.	

- B. luteal phase D. ovulation
3. In a normal 28-day menstrual cycle, when would you expect ovulation to take place?
- A. Day 11 C. Day 13
B. Day 12 D. Day 14
4. The term that refers to painful menstruation is .
- A. dysmenorrhea C. oligomenorrhea
B. menorrhagia D. polymenorrhea
5. Which of the following is the effect of increased levels of estrogen in the follicular phase of the menstrual cycle?
- A. Eggs begin to mature.
B. The egg travels into the uterus.
C. Thickening of the lining of the uterus.
D. Thinning of the lining of the uterus.
6. What usually happens to the uterus as the female's body prepares for the implantation of the fertilized egg?
- A. It becomes thicker to provide nutrients for development of fetus.
B. The thickening of the uterus breaks down.
C. It grows thinner.
D. It sheds blood.
7. What happens to the egg cell in the ovary during menstruation?
- A. It dies.
B. It is fertilized.
C. It starts to mature.
D. It travels to the fallopian tube.

opening. This fluid may be bright red, light pink, or even brown. During menstruation, some eggs begin to mature in the ovaries. As the eggs develop, a hormone called estrogen is being released to the bloodstream. It is during this time when the female's uterine and muscle in the abdomen contract in order to release the menstrual fluid, and that, cramps and abdominal pains are felt. This pain is commonly known as dysmenorrhea.

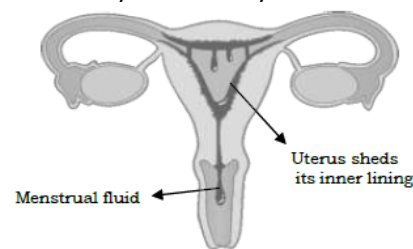
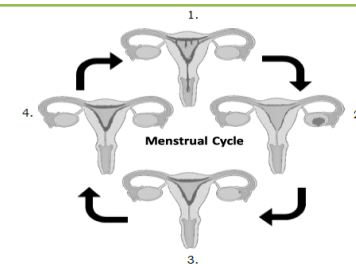


Figure 2. The Menstrual Phase (Dignos.nd)

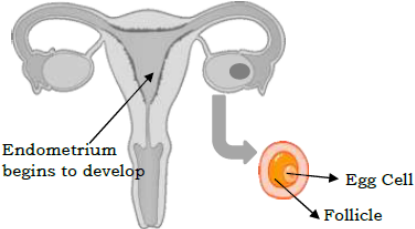
> Follicular Phase (Pre- Ovulation) (Day 1-13)

This phase also starts on the first day of menstruation but ends up to the thirteenth day of the menstrual cycle. In this phase, the lining of the uterus starts to grow due to a hormone known as estrogen. As the estrogen level increases, menstrual bleeding stops and the lining of the uterus thickens in preparation for receiving a fertilized egg. It also allows the pituitary gland to release a follicle stimulating

fertilized egg.
5. A new egg cell starts to mature in the ovary.

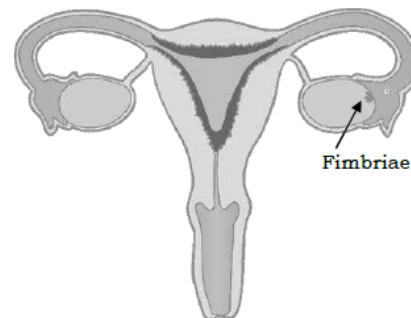


Menstrual Phase	Explanation
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	

	<p>8. Which of the following statements best describes the role of corpus luteum in the menstrual cycle?</p> <p>A. It contains an egg. B. It signals the uterus to thicken. C. It develops a lining of blood vessels and soft tissue in the uterus. D. It secretes small amount of estrogen and large amount of progesterone.</p> <p>9. How many days does it take for an egg cell to travel from the ovary to the uterus?</p> <p>A. 2-3. C. 4-5 B. 3-4 D. 5-6</p> <p>10. A grade five pupil named Myra had a blood stain on her skirt due to menstruation. If you were her friend, what will you do?</p> <p>A. Ignore and just leave. B. Let others see her bloodstain. C. Laugh at her for not being cautious. D. Call her in private to change her pad and skirt.</p>	<p>hormone (FSH) that travels toward the ovaries. This hormone stimulates the egg cells in the ovaries to grow and causes the most matured egg to be released. Follicle is a sac-like structure found inside of a woman's ovary where one egg cell starts to mature. It takes an average of 13 days for the egg cell to reach maturity. As the egg cell matures, the hormone estrogen is released by the follicle. This hormone causes the uterus to develop in preparation for the fertilized egg that may be received. At the end of the follicular phase, only one follicle will release an egg.</p>  <p>➤ Ovulation Phase (Day 14)</p> <p>For a menstrual cycle that usually happens in 28-days, ovulation usually occurs on day 14. During this time, a hormone is released by the pituitary gland that allows the ovary to release the matured egg cell. The release of the matured ovum to the fallopian tube is made possible through the structures called fimbriae. These are finger-like projections which are found at the end of the fallopian tube near the</p>			
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ovaries. Since the ovum or mature egg cannot move by itself, the sweeping movement of the cilia of the fimbriae dictates its movement.

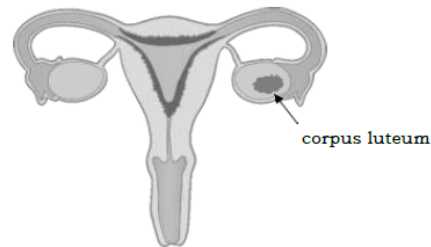
During the menstrual cycle, ovulation occurs when a matured egg, which is also known as “ovum” is released from the follicle in the ovary to the nearest fallopian tube. As the egg moves down the fallopian tube for several days, the lining of the uterus continues to grow thicker and thicker. The egg then travels into the uterus for about three to four days. This time, to make fertilization possible, it must happen within 24 hours of ovulation, otherwise the eggs life break.



➤ **Luteal Phase (Pre- Menstrual Phase) (Day 15-28)**

This phase starts on the fifteenth day and lasts up to the end of the cycle. After ovulation, the follicles develop a structure called the corpus luteum. This is a yellow structure found in the ovary that produces small amount of estrogen and large

amount of progesterone. This hormone signals the uterus to thicken. The walls of the uterus thicken with many blood vessels to provide nutrients for the coming baby if in case a sperm fertilizes the egg. If the ovum is not fertilized or does not fuse with a sperm, the uterine lining breaks down and is discharged together with the ovum and some blood. This is known as the menstrual cycle. The cycle repeats around every 28 days and only stops when the female reached the menopausal stage, typically between 45 to 50 years of age.



Common Hygienic Practices during Menstruation

It is important that proper hygiene be practiced during menstruation. Here are some of

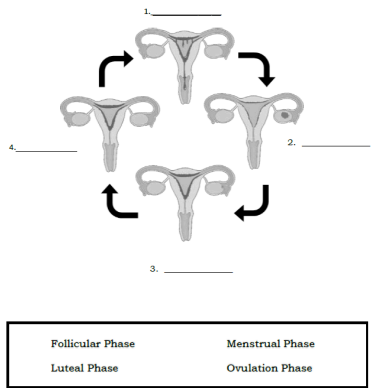
the common hygienic practices:

- Shower or bathe at least once a day.
- Wash your hands with warm water and soap.
- Use good sanitary pads and change it regularly.
- Use clean underwear and do change it everyday.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use warm water to clean then pat dry after every wash the vaginal area.• Wear comfortable clothing rather than tight-fitting pants during periods.																																																			
	<p>What’s In</p> <p>Directions: Each item below describes some parts of the female reproductive system. Choose the part being described from the choices provided. Write the letter only on your answer sheet.</p> <p>1. Which part of the female reproductive system produces eggs and hormones? A. fallopian tube C. uterus B. ovary D. vagina</p> <p>2. Which of the statements below describes the uterus? A. It ejaculates the semen. B. It is a tube that leads the egg from the ovary. C. It is a pear-shaped organ where unborn baby is developed and it is called the womb. D. It produces a sugar-rich fluid that provides sperm with a source of energy to help them move.</p> <p>3. Where does successful fertilization of the egg cell normally occur? A. endometrium C. ovary B. fallopian tube D. vagina</p> <p>4. It is a narrow opening between the uterus and vagina which enlarges to let the passage of a fetus during birth. A. cervix C. ovary B. fallopian tube D. uterus</p>	<p>What’s More</p> <p>Activity 1 Directions: Match the statements about the menstrual cycle in Column A with the corresponding terms in Column B. Write the letter of your answer on your answer sheet.</p> <table><tr><th>A</th><th>B</th></tr><tr><td>1. This hormone stimulates the growth of the ovarian follicles.</td><td>a. endometrium</td></tr><tr><td>2. It is known as the first occurrence of menstruation.</td><td>b. follicle-stimulating hormone</td></tr><tr><td>3. This occurs when fertilization does not take place.</td><td>c. menstruation</td></tr><tr><td>4. This is the lining of the uterus that becomes thicker in preparation for implantation of the fertilized egg.</td><td>d. menarche</td></tr><tr><td>5. At this stage, fertilization may take place.</td><td>e. ovulation</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>f. pregnancy</td></tr></table> <p>Activity 2 Directions: Identify the phase of menstrual cycle described in each item below. Write your answers on your answer sheet.</p> <p>1. The lining of the uterus becomes thin after menstruation. An egg in the ovary continues to mature. Just before the mid-cycle, the mature egg moves to the surface of the ovary.</p> <p>2. The lining of the uterus called endometrium becomes thicker in preparation for implantation of the fertilized egg. If fertilization does not take place, menstruation happens. The next cycle is then about to begin.</p>	A	B	1. This hormone stimulates the growth of the ovarian follicles.	a. endometrium	2. It is known as the first occurrence of menstruation.	b. follicle-stimulating hormone	3. This occurs when fertilization does not take place.	c. menstruation	4. This is the lining of the uterus that becomes thicker in preparation for implantation of the fertilized egg.	d. menarche	5. At this stage, fertilization may take place.	e. ovulation		f. pregnancy	<p>What I Can Do</p> <p>Directions: Write a short essay to answer the question below.</p> <p>After knowing that menstruation normally occurs in females, what positive realizations have you gained that you want to share with your peers?</p> <table><tr><th colspan="5">Rubrics for Essay Output</th></tr><tr><th>Criteria</th><th>4</th><th>3</th><th>2</th><th>1</th></tr><tr><td>Organization</td><td>Follows a correct arrangement of ideas. It is easy to understand, follow, and clearly read; visually appealing and relevant to the discussed ideas.</td><td>Follows a correct arrangement of ideas. It is easy to understand, follow, and clearly read.</td><td>It is easy to understand, follow, and presentable.</td><td>It is unorganized, difficult to understand and follow.</td></tr><tr><td>Content</td><td>The insights are comprehensively discussed, with deep understanding of the idea, and the thoughts are reflective and convincing.</td><td>The insights are moderately discussed, and the thoughts are reflective and convincing.</td><td>The insights are minimally discussed, and the thoughts are reflective and convincing.</td><td>The ideas show no insight, or understanding of reflective thought.</td></tr></table>	Rubrics for Essay Output					Criteria	4	3	2	1	Organization	Follows a correct arrangement of ideas. It is easy to understand, follow, and clearly read; visually appealing and relevant to the discussed ideas.	Follows a correct arrangement of ideas. It is easy to understand, follow, and clearly read.	It is easy to understand, follow, and presentable.	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Copy and use the table below, then give some hygienic practices during menstruation.</p> <table><tr><th>Challenges</th><th>What they have done</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Common Hygienic Practices during Menstruation</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">1.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">2.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">3.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">4.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">5.</td></tr></table>	Challenges	What they have done	Common Hygienic Practices during Menstruation		1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		
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	<p>5. Which of the following is NOT part of the female reproductive system?</p> <p>A. cervix C. ovary</p> <p>B. fallopian tube D. urethra</p>	<p>3. This occurs when fertilization does not take place. The uterine lining begins to break down and bleeding results, a process called menstruation, which lasts for 3 to 7 days.</p> <p>4. The matured egg is released. It travels to the fallopian tube and moves toward the uterus.</p> <p>Activity 3</p> <p>Directions: Rewrite the following statements on your answer sheet. Rearrange each item based on how a menstrual cycle occurs by writing the letters A-J before the number, where A is the first and J is the last.</p> <p>1. The process of fertilization may take place.</p> <p>2. A new egg cell starts to mature within the ovary.</p> <p>3. The lining of the uterus becomes thin after bleeding.</p> <p>4. The matured egg travels from the ovary to the uterus.</p> <p>5. Uterine linings begin to break down and bleeding results.</p> <p>6. An egg in the ovary continues to mature.</p> <p>7. The endometrium or lining of the uterus becomes thicker in preparation for the implantation of the fertilized egg.</p> <p>8. The mature ovum is released.</p> <p>9. The mature egg moves to the surface of the ovary just before the mid-cycle.</p> <p>10. The next menstrual cycle is then about to begin.</p>			
	<p>What's New</p>				

Activity 1
Directions: Study the illustration of the menstrual cycle below. Identify the phase being shown in each part of the cycle. Choose your answer in the box.



Activity 2
Directions: Below are jumbled letters and statements that describe the phases of menstrual cycle. Read each statement and form the word being described in each item.

1. LEULTA ESPHA: _____
After ovulation occurs, the follicle develops into a hormone producing structure called the corpus luteum.

2. LAUVOITNO SEHAP: _____
If you have a regular 28-day menstrual cycle, this phase usually occurs on day 14.

3. CURALLLIOF ESPHA: _____

	<p>In this phase, the lining of the uterus starts to grow, or proliferate due to the hormone estrogen.</p> <p>4. STLUAEMNR EPAHS:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>It is a woman's monthly bleeding, commonly referred to as periods.</p>				
V.REMARKS					
VI.REFLECTION					
A.No. of learners who earned 80% in the evaluation	<p>___Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.</p> <p>___Lesson not carried.</p> <p>_____% of the pupils got 80% mastery</p>	<p>___Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.</p> <p>___Lesson not carried.</p> <p>_____% of the pupils got 80% mastery</p>	<p>___Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.</p> <p>___Lesson not carried.</p> <p>_____% of the pupils got 80% mastery</p>	<p>___Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.</p> <p>___Lesson not carried.</p> <p>_____% of the pupils got 80% mastery</p>	<p>___Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.</p> <p>___Lesson not carried.</p> <p>_____% of the pupils got 80% mastery</p>
B.No.of learners who require additional activities for remediation	<p>___Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.</p> <p>___Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.</p> <p>___Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.</p> <p>___Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior.</p>	<p>___Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.</p> <p>___Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.</p> <p>___Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.</p> <p>___Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior.</p>	<p>___Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.</p> <p>___Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.</p> <p>___Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.</p> <p>___Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior.</p>	<p>___Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.</p> <p>___Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.</p> <p>___Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.</p> <p>___Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior.</p>	<p>___Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.</p> <p>___Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.</p> <p>___Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.</p> <p>___Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.</p> <p>___Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior.</p>

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C.Did the remedial work? No.of learners who have caught up with the lesson	___ of Learners who earned 80% above	___ of Learners who earned 80% above	___ of Learners who earned 80% above	___ of Learners who earned 80% above	___ of Learners who earned 80% above
D.No. of learners who continue to require remediation	___ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation	___ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation	___ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation	___ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation	___ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation
E.Which of my teaching strategies worked well? Why did these work?	___Yes ___No ___ of Learners who caught up the lesson	___Yes ___No ___ of Learners who caught up the lesson	___Yes ___No ___ of Learners who caught up the lesson	___Yes ___No ___ of Learners who caught up the lesson	___Yes ___No ___ of Learners who caught up the lesson
F.What difficulties did I encounter which my principal or supervisor can help me solve?	___ of Learners who continue to require remediation	___ of Learners who continue to require remediation	___ of Learners who continue to require remediation	___ of Learners who continue to require remediation	___ of Learners who continue to require remediation
G.What innovation or localized materials did used/discover which I wish to share with other teachers?	<p><i>Strategies used that work well:</i></p> <p>___Metacognitive Development: Examples: Self assessments, note taking and studying techniques, and vocabulary assignments.</p> <p>___Bridging: Examples: Think-pair-share, quick-writes, and anticipatory charts.</p> <p>___Schema-Building: Examples: Compare and contrast, jigsaw learning, peer teaching, and projects.</p>	<p><i>Strategies used that work well:</i></p> <p>___Metacognitive Development: Examples: Self assessments, note taking and studying techniques, and vocabulary assignments.</p> <p>___Bridging: Examples: Think-pair-share, quick-writes, and anticipatory charts.</p> <p>___Schema-Building: Examples: Compare and contrast, jigsaw learning, peer teaching, and projects.</p>	<p><i>Strategies used that work well:</i></p> <p>___Metacognitive Development: Examples: Self assessments, note taking and studying techniques, and vocabulary assignments.</p> <p>___Bridging: Examples: Think-pair-share, quick-writes, and anticipatory charts.</p> <p>___Schema-Building: Examples: Compare and contrast, jigsaw learning, peer teaching, and projects.</p>	<p><i>Strategies used that work well:</i></p> <p>___Metacognitive Development: Examples: Self assessments, note taking and studying techniques, and vocabulary assignments.</p> <p>___Bridging: Examples: Think-pair-share, quick-writes, and anticipatory charts.</p> <p>___Schema-Building: Examples: Compare and contrast, jigsaw learning, peer teaching, and projects.</p>	<p><i>Strategies used that work well:</i></p> <p>___Metacognitive Development: Examples: Self assessments, note taking and studying techniques, and vocabulary assignments.</p> <p>___Bridging: Examples: Think-pair-share, quick-writes, and anticipatory charts.</p>

	<p>___Contextualization: Examples: Demonstrations, media, manipulatives, repetition, and local opportunities.</p> <p>___Text Representation: Examples: Student created drawings, videos, and games.</p> <p>___Modeling: Examples: Speaking slowly and clearly, modeling the language you want students to use, and providing samples of student work.</p> <p>Other Techniques and Strategies used: ___ Explicit Teaching ___ Group collaboration ___ Gamification/Learning through play ___ Answering preliminary activities/exercises ___ Carousel ___ Diads ___ Differentiated Instruction ___ Role Playing/Drama ___ Discovery Method ___ Lecture Method</p> <p>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</p>	<p>___Contextualization: Examples: Demonstrations, media, manipulatives, repetition, and local opportunities.</p> <p>___Text Representation: Examples: Student created drawings, videos, and games.</p> <p>___Modeling: Examples: Speaking slowly and clearly, modeling the language you want students to use, and providing samples of student work.</p> <p>Other Techniques and Strategies used: ___ Explicit Teaching ___ Group collaboration ___ Gamification/Learning through play ___ Answering preliminary activities/exercises ___ Carousel ___ Diads ___ Differentiated Instruction ___ Role Playing/Drama ___ Discovery Method ___ Lecture Method</p> <p>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</p>	<p>___Contextualization: Examples: Demonstrations, media, manipulatives, repetition, and local opportunities.</p> <p>___Text Representation: Examples: Student created drawings, videos, and games.</p> <p>___Modeling: Examples: Speaking slowly and clearly, modeling the language you want students to use, and providing samples of student work.</p> <p>Other Techniques and Strategies used: ___ Explicit Teaching ___ Group collaboration ___ Gamification/Learning through play ___ Answering preliminary activities/exercises ___ Carousel ___ Diads ___ Differentiated Instruction ___ Role Playing/Drama ___ Discovery Method ___ Lecture Method</p> <p>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</p>	<p>___Contextualization: Examples: Demonstrations, media, manipulatives, repetition, and local opportunities.</p> <p>___Text Representation: Examples: Student created drawings, videos, and games.</p> <p>___Modeling: Examples: Speaking slowly and clearly, modeling the language you want students to use, and providing samples of student work.</p> <p>Other Techniques and Strategies used: ___ Explicit Teaching ___ Group collaboration ___ Gamification/Learning through play ___ Answering preliminary activities/exercises ___ Carousel ___ Diads ___ Differentiated Instruction ___ Role Playing/Drama ___ Discovery Method ___ Lecture Method</p> <p>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</p>	<p>___Schema-Building: Examples: Compare and contrast, jigsaw learning, peer teaching, and projects.</p> <p>___Contextualization: Examples: Demonstrations, media, manipulatives, repetition, and local opportunities.</p> <p>___Text Representation: Examples: Student created drawings, videos, and games.</p> <p>___Modeling: Examples: Speaking slowly and clearly, modeling the language you want students to use, and providing samples of student work.</p> <p>Other Techniques and Strategies used: ___ Explicit Teaching ___ Group collaboration ___ Gamification/Learning through play ___ Answering preliminary activities/exercises ___ Carousel ___ Diads ___ Differentiated Instruction ___ Role Playing/Drama ___ Discovery Method ___ Lecture Method</p>
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					<div>___ Discovery Method ___ Lecture Method Why? ___ Complete IMs ___ Availability of Materials ___ Pupils' eagerness to learn ___ Group member's collaboration/cooper ation ___ in doing their tasks ___ Audio Visual Presentation of the lesson</div>
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