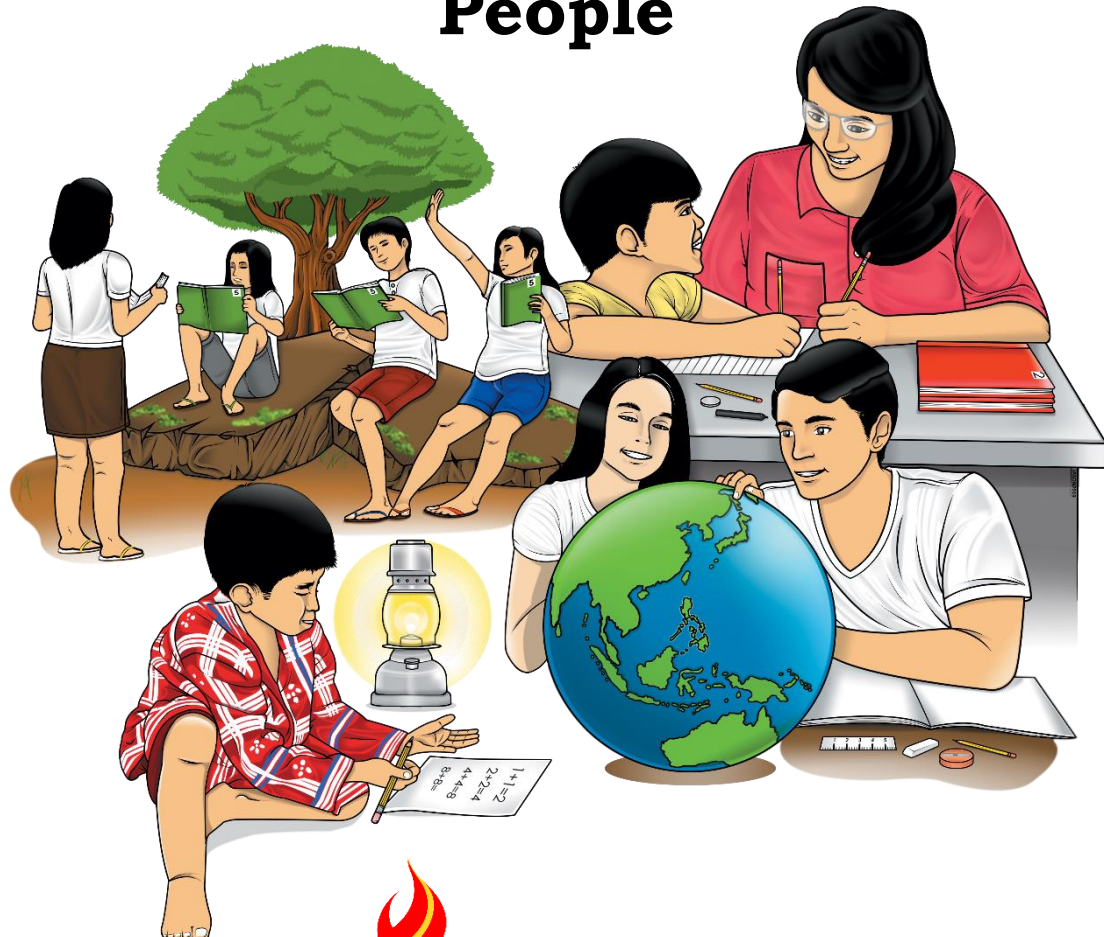


English

Quarter 4 – Module 6: Discover Literature as a Tool to Assert One’s Unique Identity and to Better Understand Other People



English– Grade 7

Alternative Delivery Mode

**Quarter 4 – Module 6: Discover Literature As A Tool To Assert One’s Unique Identity
And To Better Understand Other People.**

First Edition, 2020

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English

**Quarter 4 – Module 6:
Discover Literature as a Tool to
Assert One’s Unique Identity and
to Better Understand Other
People**

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

Introduction:

This unit focuses primarily on how to create diverse opportunities for students to develop their English language skills through exposure to the language of literature. This will involve engaging students with various genres of literature.

This aims to help you introduce to your students the different stylistic forms of literary texts.

Essential Learning Competency:

Discover Literature as a tool to assert one's unique identity and to better understand other people. (EN7LT-111-9-5)

Objectives:

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. identify the elements of fiction;
2. compare and contrast the characters in a legend; and
3. use literature as a tool to assert one's unique identity and to better understand other people.



What I Know

Let us find out if you already know our lesson for today. You will answer the statements below by encircling the letter of the correct answer.

1. It is a compilation of expressions of emotion with the use of writing materials. It is also a compilation of works of art published orally or written.
 - A. Literature
 - B. Figures of Speech
 - C. Idioms
 - D. Grammar
2. It is a shorter version of literature that uses idiomatic expression and imagery with a song of feeling in a rhyme, scheme, song, psalm, imagery, and symbolism.
 - A. Novella
 - B. Poetry
 - C. Novels
 - D. Plays
3. This is the oldest form of all literary forms.
 - A. Novella
 - B. Poetry
 - C. Novels
 - D. Plays
4. It is literature created from the imagination, not presented as fact, though it may be based on a true story or situation.
 - A. Fiction
 - B. Novel
 - C. Psalm
 - D. Proverbs
5. This is a poem for the dead.
 - A. Ode
 - B. Ballad
 - C. Elegy
 - D. Sonnet

What is your score in the pretest? Do you have already an idea of our lesson?

Lesson

1

Elements Of Fiction



What's In

Let us review our previous lesson. Choose your answer from the words inside the box below.

Characters	Conflict	Plot
Point of View	Setting	Theme

1. This is a series of events in a story. It has exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.
2. This tells when and where the story happened.
3. This refers to a struggle between two people or things in a short story.
4. This refers to a person, or sometimes even an animal, who takes part in the action of a short or other literary works.
5. It is the central idea or belief in a short story.



What's New

Fiction is defined as prose based on the author's imagination. It means, such stories never happened in real life. Types of literature in the fiction genre include the novel, short story, and novella. The word is from the Latin *fictiō*, "the act of making, fashioning, or molding.

Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia. "Fiction." Encyclopedia Britannica, Invalid Date. <https://www.britannica.com/art/fiction-literature>.

Elements of Fiction

1. Characters - are the people, animals, or aliens in the story. Readers come to know the characters through what they say, what they think, and how they act. It is a figure in the literary work (personality, gender, age, etc).

TYPES	FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLE	TYPES	FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLE
One dimensional or Flat Character	They are usually the extras in the story.	Mak-mak & Ligaya	Protagonists	The main characters in the story	Ricardo “CARDO” Dalisay
Static Character	These characters never change, even from the beginning to the end of the story.	Lola Flora	Antagonist	The opposing character in the story. Usually, they cause conflict in the story	Renato Hipolito
Round Characters	Fully-developed characters. They are prone to change.	Ramil Taduran	Confidante	The conspirators or side-kicks of the protagonists. They are usually the peers of the best friends of the main character.	General Diana Oligario

How do you feel about the activity? What are your observations while watching your output?



What is It

Do you know that whosoever sees the tip of the volcano from afar, possesses a pure heart? based on the old folktale.

Many travelers do land travel to see more tourist spots and one of these is in Legaspi, Albay province if you are traveling Bicol Region you will be mesmerized by the beauty of the Mayon Volcano.

Mayon Volcano is the most active, beautiful volcano in the country, also one of the most in the world because of its perfect cone shape and symmetry. The name Mayon means beautiful based on the legend attached to the landmark.

In this part of the module, you are going to read a story, a sample fiction, entitled “The Legend of Mayon Volcano”. Please read the story carefully and do the activity that follows. Compare and contrast the characters in the legend using a Venn Diagram.

The Legend of Mayon Volcano

Teresita Erastain

In the town of Darag, in the province of Albay in the Bicol Region, lays the Mayon Volcano. It's the most beautiful volcano in the Philippines. Its picturesque (visually attractive) view may have been what inspired the natives to come up with one of the most exceptional Philippine legend, the legend of “Daragang Magayon” of the Bicolanos, or Dalagang Maganda” (beautiful maiden) in Tagalog.

Long ago, along the streamline of Yawa river lays a kingdom named Rawis, It is reigned by a very generous and intelligent king- King Makusog. His only daughter was called “Daragang Magayon” (beautiful maiden) because of the exceptional beauty that she possesses. Because of her beauty, all the men in their kingdom, as well as in the neighboring kingdoms dream to have her heart.

It has been a hobby of Daragang Magayon to secretly take a bath in the Yawa River every morning at the break of dawn. It was one morning when a traveler from the faraway kingdom of Laguna accidentally saw her secret ritual. He was a young man named Ulap. Ulap was instantly hypnotized by her beauty.

In the many journeys of Ulap, it was only then that a maiden has successfully captured his heart. Every morning since then he would secretly watch behind the bamboo groves as Daragang Magayon takes a bath in the Yawa River. He was not contented in being a secret admirer so he eventually decided to come out of his hiding place and introduced himself to the maiden.

Daragang Magayon startled by this revelation, started to come to her feet and run away, but as fate may have dictated, she was stripped by a mossy stone and was about to be drowned away by the river current when Ulap grabbed her arm. In that

instant, she too was hypnotized by the lad's stance and charming eyes that she failed to turn her back from him and run away.

Not for long, the two became inseparable lovers and their relationship was happily blessed by king Makusog. Ulap asked permission from his lady love to go home to Laguna and fetch his relatives for the *pamanhikan* (prenuptials get together). He was away for two months.

Meanwhile, the news of the soon-to-be-weddings spread like fire in the nearby kingdoms including the kingdom of Iraya which is reigned by Patugo. This news enraged him and brought back the pain incurred by Daragang Magayon's refusal of his love proposal.

He convinced his people to set a battle against the kingdom of Rawis by telling them that Daragang Magayon's marriage to a foreign man is an insult to their maleness. They agreed to capture king Makusog and ask for Daragang Magayon as a ransom.

Meanwhile, the kingdom of Rawis is busy in the preparation for the arrival of the opportunity to attack them. The people of Rawis was so stunned by this sudden attack that the king was effortlessly captured. The festive mood was instantly replaced with doom. Daragang Magayon offered herself as a ransom for the freedom of his father even if this was against his will. Just then, their expecting visitors, Ulap and his clan from Laguna, arrived and helped in fighting enemies. "If you are ~~the~~ real men, fight with them! Do not use your power in terrorizing ladies and old men!" Ulap exclaimed. With this the battle raged on and there was bloodshed. Under the heat of the sun, behind the dusty wind, swords and bolos were ravages wished against each other. Daragang Magayon's heart beated outrageously because of the suspense brought about by the battle. A bloody body fell on the ground, and the maiden's heart skipped a beat thinking that this might be his lover's. She ran closer and revealed when she saw that instead of Ulap, the lifeless body belongs to Patugo. She turned around and she saw Ulap with his arms wide open. She joyfully ran towards the waiting arms of her lover. As the two passionately embraced each other, a deadly arrow came flying from one of the enemies and struck their entwined bodies. The sky was covered with gloom as the two lovers slowly fell on the ground. The whole kingdom of Rawis grieved upon their loss, King Makusog proclaimed that the two shall be buried together since it is not right to separate what death has united as one.

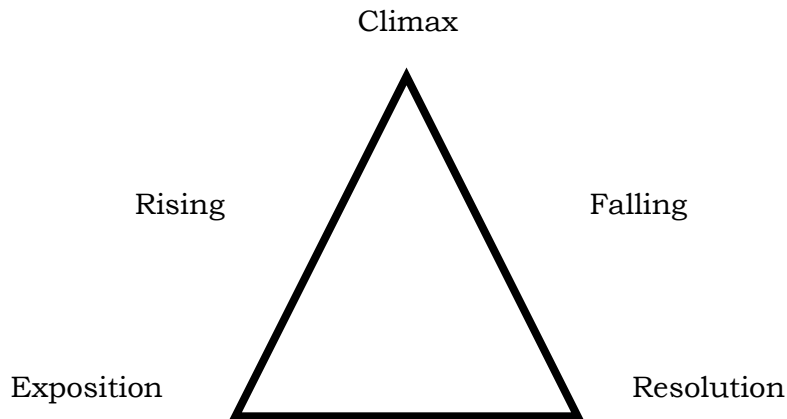
As they say, true love is hard to bury, like a strong current it will eventually struggle and surface, Daragang Magayon's love is such. Raging lava even came out of it as a symbol of her overflowing affection. This volcano which surfaced from the grave of Daragang Magayon is now known as the Mayon volcano. Daragang Magayon is what they claim as the Mayon.

They say that if you want to see the best of Mt. Mayon, you should wake up very early in the morning just about the crack of dawn. By then, you will see the perfect shape of the volcano but as time passes, clouds will then cover the slopes from the view. These clouds are represented by the jealous Ulap who is not comfortable with the numerous eyes laying upon his beloved Magayon.

How did you like the story? Did you enjoy reading it?

Directions: Try to read the elements of the short story below.

1. **Plot- is the series of events and actions that occur in a story.**



2. **Conflict is the opposition of forces or characters:**

- a. Man vs. Man
- b. Human vs. Society
- c. Human vs Nature
- d. Human vs. Self

Flashback shows the past event which causes the story or event to happen

Foreshadowing shows hints of a future event that will happen because of the present story or event.

Resolution is the ending of the story

Happy ending

Tragic ending

Open-minded/ Lack of or Partial Resolution

3. **Setting refers to when (time) and where (place) the story happened.**

When	Where	
What was going on that time? What is the period (century, decade, or year) when the action occurred? How many seconds, hours, days, weeks, months, years, decade, etc. did the action occur?	Local Color	Refers to the description of the place, customs, traditions, beliefs, dialects and fashion
	Regionalism	Refers to the relationship of the readers to the action of the story

4. **The theme is the center or main idea of the story.** It is rarely presented. We can tell that a literary is a mature piece through its theme. If it embodies an original theme than a mere moral or famous saying, then it is a mature piece, if its theme shows an idea that preaches a moral, then it is a mature piece. A mature work does not teach, rather it reveals: it does not preach, but interprets (Dr. Hallet, Elements of Fiction)

Here are the other characteristics of a theme:

1. It is the main idea.
2. Expressed in the form of statement, not word
3. It is a view of life.
4. No theme is identical with moral or lesson
5. A revelation of human character
6. Does not rely on facts that are not stated in the story
7. Not a familiar saying

DRAW ME A PICTURE

At this point, you will draw the theme of the “Legend of Mayon Volcano”.

One way to summarize your reading is the SWBST (**Somebody Wanted But So**) strategy. This type of strategy will help you to identify key elements in the text and understand the underlying plot.

Somebody	Wanted	But	So	Then
Who is the main character?	What does the main character want?	What is the problem or conflict?	How does the problem get solved?	What is the result or outcome?

Did you understand already? If yes, then we will apply what have you learned in the next activity.

Activity 1. **STORY ANALYSIS**

At this point, you will have to answer the following questions based on the “Legend of Mayon Volcano”.

1. Who was the princess with exceptional beauty?
2. Who was Magayon’s father?
3. Who was Magayon’s love interest?
4. How did Magayon and Ulap become friends?
5. How did they fight with each other?
6. In what way the princess and the king died?
7. How did Patuga’s action lead the death of Makusog and Magayon?
8. How believable are the characters of Daragang Magayon, Ulap and Pagtuga? Which character do you identify with?
9. Just like one of the characters did, have you sacrificed something that made you happy?
10. What was that thing? Was it worth it?



What’s More

Let’s check if you understand our lesson well.

Directions: Read the story and complete the plot pyramid below.

The Crow and the Golden Trees

The liver of the crow is “medicine” for many pains and for sickness. On this account the Bagobo kills the crow so that he may get his liver for “medicine.” The liver is good to eat, either cooked or raw. If you see a crow dead, you can get its liver and eat some of it, and it will be “medicine” for your body.

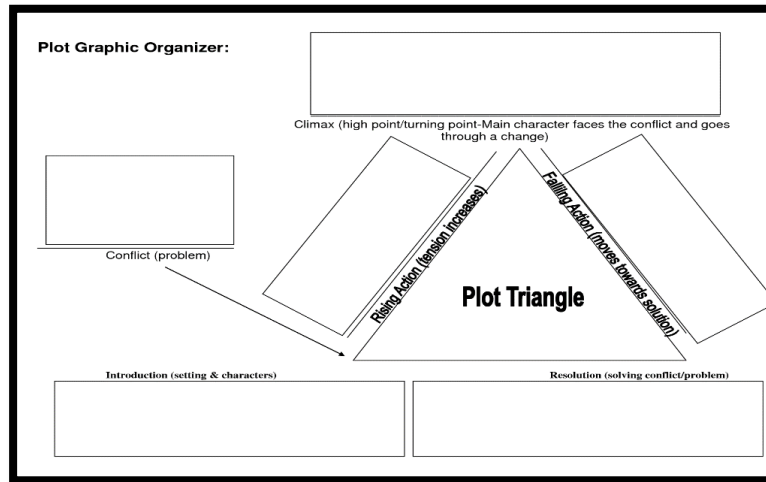
The crow never makes its nest in low-growing trees, but only in tall, big trees. Far from here, the old men say, in the land where the sun rises, there are no more living trees; for the scorching heat of the sun has killed them. All, and dried up the leaves. There they stand, with naked branches, all bare of leaves.

Only two trees there have not died from the heat. The trunks of these trees are of gold, and all their leaves of silver. But if any bird lights on one of these trees, it falls down dead. The ground under the two trees is covered with the bones of little birds and big birds that have died from perching on the trees with the golden trunks and the silver leaves. These two trees are full of a resin that makes all the birds die. Only the crow can sit on the branches, and not die. Hence the crow alone, of all the birds, remains alive in the land of the sunrise.

No man can get the resin from these trees. But very long ago, in the days of the Mona, there came a Malaki T’oluk Waig to the trees. He had a war shield that shone brightly, for it had a flame of fire always burning in it. And this Malaki came to the golden trees and took the precious resin from their trunks.

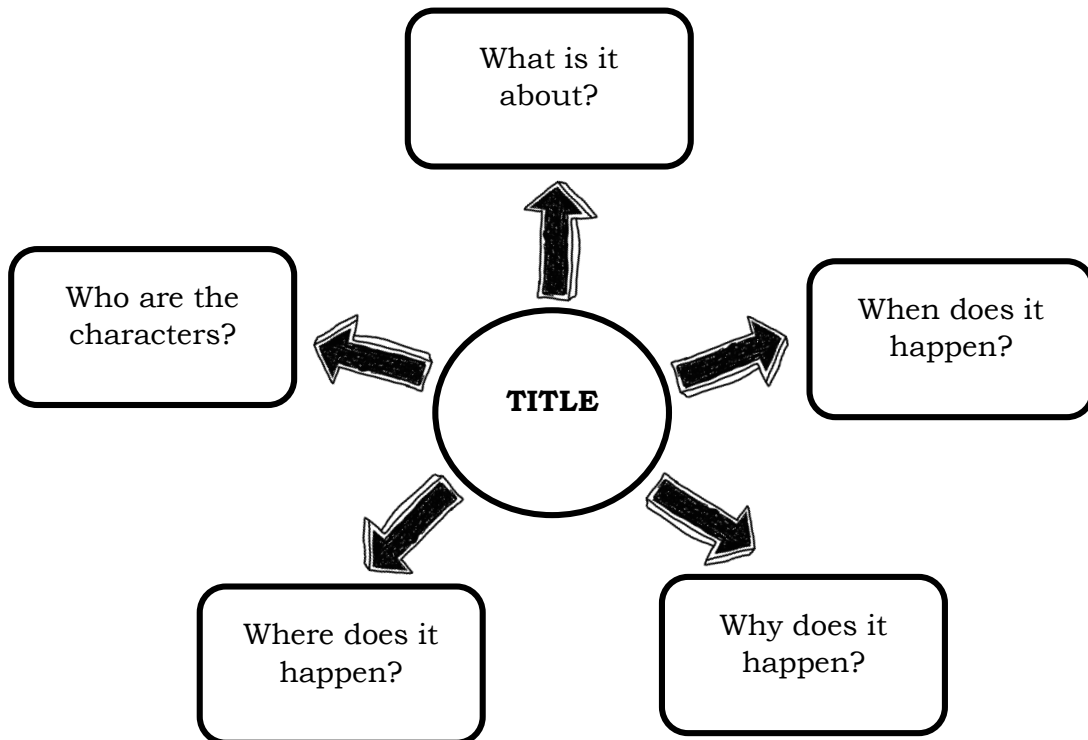
<http://www.thephilippineliterature.com/the-crow-and-the-golden-trees/>

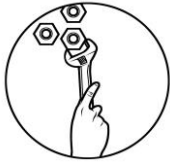
PLOT PYRAMID



What I Have Learned

STORY MIND MAP





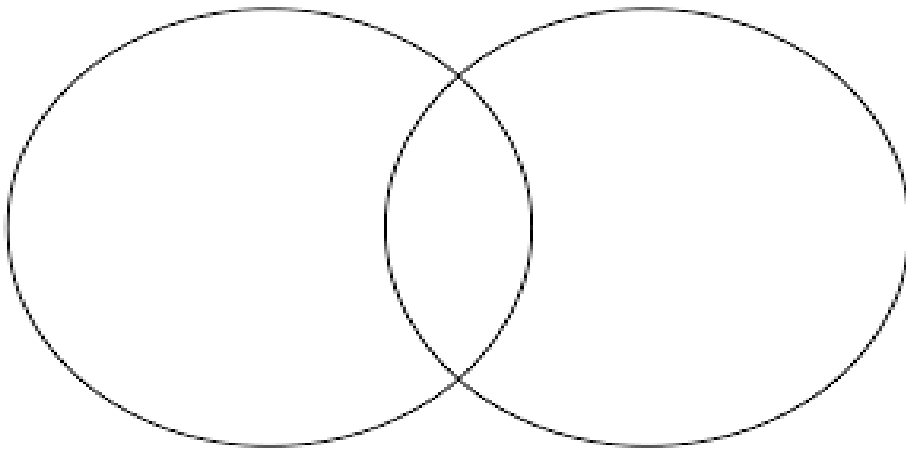
What I Can Do

Activity 3. **DO THE VENN DIAGRAM**

Now that you have understood the story. You will compare and contrast the two main characters of the legend by doing the Venn Diagram.

Prince Patuga

Prince Ulap





Assessment

Write a summary of the “Legend of Mayon Volcano”. Attached are the rubrics as your guide in writing the paragraphs.

TITLE:



Introduction: Establish topic and core message. List of supporting points



Body:	
Supporting point one	
Supporting Point two	
Supporting Point Three	



Conclusion – Recap Main Point



Additional Activities

SWBST Strategy

The “**Somebody Wanted But So Then**” exercise provides a framework for summarizing a story by identifying and describing key story elements. Using a table like the one below, you are to fill in each box with a brief summary from the “Legend of Mayon Volcano”.

Somebody Who is the main character?	Wanted What does the main character want?	But What is the problem or conflict?	So How does the problem get solved?	Then What is the result or outcome?

Attachment No. 1 Rubric for Essay Writing

Informal Essay Rubric

Features	4 Expert	3 Accomplished	2 Capable	1 Beginner
Quality of Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piece was written in an extraordinary style and voice • very informative and well organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piece was written in an interesting style and voice • Somewhat informative and organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piece had little style or voice • Gives some new information but poorly organized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piece had no style or voice • Gives no new information and very poorly organized
Grammar, Usage & Mechanics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtually no spelling, punctuation or grammatical errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few spelling and punctuations errors, minor grammatical errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of spelling, punctuation or grammatical errors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So many spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors that it interferes with the meaning

Attachment Number 2: POST ASSESSMENT

Directions: Read the fable below and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

BIDASARI Anonymous

The people in Kembayat were fussed with a giant bird that eats humans. When the giant bird came back, they all hid out of fear. The sultana, who's pregnant, however, was lost in the woods. Out of fear, she gave birth and forgot about the baby when she left.

Luckily, a merchant saw the baby and a bowl containing a live goldfish. The merchant realized that the life of the baby was attached to the live goldfish. If the fish leaves the water, the baby will die. The merchant adopted the baby. Later on, the baby grew up into a very beautiful young woman.

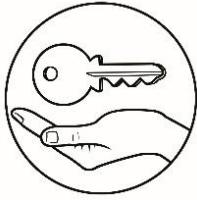
In the kingdom, the king has just remarried a beautiful woman named Permaisuri. Permaisuri was afraid that the king will fall in love with someone else. When the queen found out about Bidasari, she was brought in the castle. There, she became a slave but Permaisuri wasn't satisfied. So, when she found out about the secret of Bidasari, she took the fish and made it into a necklace. Thus, Bidasari died and was put in a beautiful tomb located in the woods.

One day, the king went hunting in the woods and saw the beautiful tomb. He went inside and saw Bidasari sleeping. The king waited Bidasari to wake up for two days.

Meanwhile, in the palace, the queen was taking a bath and the fish managed to break free. Thus, Bidasari was awakened. The king talked to Bidasari and she told everything to the king. The king was so enraged.

Later on, the king took Bidasari and they got married. Thus, Bidasari became the new queen of the kingdom.

1. What type of character is Bidasari?
 - a. Round Character
 - b. Flat Character
 - c. Stereotype
 - d. Individual Character
2. What is the functions of Bidasari in the fable?
 - a. Protagonist
 - b. Antagonist
 - c. Confident
 - d. Foil
3. How did the author reveal Bidasari in the fable?
 - a. Through expository presentation
 - b. Through dramatic presentation
 - c. Through narrative presentation
4. What point of view the author used in the table?
 - a. First-person point of view
 - b. Second-person point of view
 - c. Third-person point of view



Answer Key

What's New

1. Answer may vary
2. Answer may vary
3. Answer may vary
4. Answer may vary
5. Answer may vary

What's IN

1. PLOT
2. SETTING
3. CONFLICT
4. CHARACTERS
5. THEME

What I Know

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. C

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