

Notes to Remember in Developing Learning Modules

- Write like you are talking to a child.
- Use the first or second person
“I” and “We”
“You”.
- Converse with the child.
- Use simple words- No to
”generally”, Recognize” , “identify”
Use “at all times”, “tell”, “find out”
- Short sentences and Short paragraphs
- Use illustrations
- Signalling—memes, highlights

- Segment the lessons- cut them up-
at most 15 minutes per segment

To teach past tense of the verb:

1st segment: Words that end with
consonants

2nd segment: Words that end with vowels

3rd-6th segment: Irregular verbs

Helping Learners to Answer Work Exercises Independently

1. Prompting using Formal Clues

An animal with a long neck is a g_ _ _ _ _.

The clues are the beginning letter of the word and

The number of spaces/lines for the answer.

2. Thematic prompts

Give meaningful clues related/ associated with the required response.

Happy means _____.

We say _____ Christmas!



Provide contextual clues- words and phrases related to the unfamiliar word that give a clue to its meaning.

Contextual clues are synonyms, antonyms, example definition, explanation, comparison, contrast

To develop lonely:

She is a sad girl- **synonym**.

She is not happy.- **antonym**

She has no friends. She is lonely. **definition**

A happy girl is not lonely.-**contrast**

Certainly, the best clue is **a picture**.



Remember to put the blank at the end and not the beginning of the sentence.

No

_____are names of persons, places or things.

Yes

The names of objects, persons or things are_____.

Use the active voice.-verbs or the action follows the subject. The action is done by the subject.

Rey watched the movies.
Si Ana ay nagbabasa.

Avoid using the passive voice. The subject is acted upon by the verb.

The movies were watched by Rey.
Binabasa ni Ana ang aklat.

1. Objectives/Outcomes

Talk to the child about that he/she will learn.

Use the –simple, short, clear language.

Be conversational

Hi. How are you today?

We will learn to talk about what you did

Yesterday, last week, last Christmas.

We will talk about the past.



Verbs show time.

The past tense is about what we did in the past.

We will learn to use verbs to talk about the past.

2. What's In: Balikan- Review

We learned how to describe what you and your family are doing today.

What does the baby do?

The baby drinks milk.

She plays.

She laughs.

What does Mother do?

She is in the garden. She w_____s the plants.

She is happy. She s_____s.

Mother w_____s around the garden.

We put an “s” after the consonant at the end of the word to describe what a person does today.

3. Presentation of the Lesson

Introduce the lesson through a

- story,
- an activity,
- poem,
- song,
- drawing,
- situation,
- problem.
- activity.

3.1. Presentation through a poem



Count with Me

One, two

Buckled my shoes



Three, four

Closed the door

Five, six

Picked up sticks



Seven and eight

Washed my feet



Nine and Ten

Played with the hen.



3.2. Presentation through a Story

My Best Friend

John was my best friend. We played together. We listened to our favorite music. We walked under the moon. We listened to our favorite songs. We laughed at his jokes.



But John left for the United States.
And now I am sad and alone.



3.3. Presentation through a Game

Eddie and Isel went to the farm yesterday. They had fun playing with the animals.

Guess the sounds which the animals made:

1. The frogs c_____.
2. The hens c_____.
3. The dogs b_____.
4. The cows m_____.
5. The horses n_____.
6. The pigs s_____.



Here are the answers to our guessing game.

1. The frogs croaked.
2. The hens cackled.
3. The dogs barked.
4. The cows mooed.
5. The horses neighed.
6. The pigs snorted.

3.4. Presentation through a Drawing

When I was Little

Look at the picture.

Put a check on the things that you did when you were little.

Example: I played a lot.

1. I jumped up and down. _____
2. I walked on the street. _____
3. I cooked food. _____
4. I played with my toys. _____
5. I watched TV. _____
6. I cleaned the room. _____



4. Discussion of the Lesson

Read the story again . Help me answer the sentences.

What did I do with my best friend?

1. We liked music. We _____ to music.
2. The moon was bright. We _____ under the moon.
3. John told jokes. We _____.
4. We liked basketball. We _____ together.

Can you guess why John left?

I felt sad. Why did I feel sad?

Guess if John will come back.

Verbs show us time.

They tell us what we do today.

They tell us what we did yesterday.

Today	Yesterday
play	played
walk	walked
listen	listened
laugh	laughed
look	looked
jump	jumped
answer	answered
talk	talked

What letters did we add to the consonant end of the verb.

We added /ed/.

Verbs that tell what we did in the past end with /ed/.



watched



bathed




rested

Last night, I watched TV, bathed and rested.

Draw a line to connect the present form of the verb with the past form.

Present	Past
turn	added
bark	opened
add	washed
open	barked
march	shouted
shout	whispered
push	march
whisper	turned
wash	pushed



We used the Inductive Approach.

specific  **general**

Learners detect, notice, discover patterns and work out a 'rule' for themselves .

We give them examples, illustrations . They see patterns and then summarize what they discovered.

- Learner is more active rather than being passive.
- His increased engagement develops deeper understanding.
- It enhances learner autonomy and motivation.

Deductive Approach

-learners are given a general rule, which is then applied to specific examples .

General  Specific

Teacher centered; ensures that the generalization is correct.

What is the past tense of the verb?

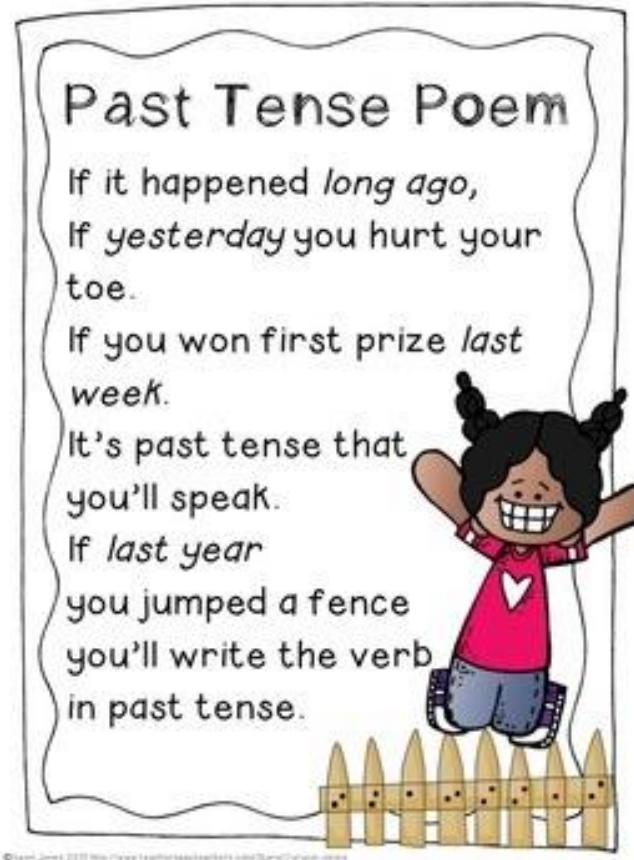
- It describes actions done in the past.
- It is formed by adding /ed/to the consonant at the end of the word.

Example:

Mother cooked our food last night.

I played in the garden yesterday.

5. Summary- What I have Learned



Use the past form of the verb for actions that happened long ago, yesterday, last week, last year .
For simple verbs, add /ed/ to the consonant at the end of the word.

6. Apply- Let us practice.

Fill in the blanks with the past form of the verb.

1. Yesterday, my sister _____ (clean) the house.
2. Last December, I _____ (greet) her “Merry Christmas.
3. After lunch, I _____ (brush) my teeth.
4. This morning, father _____ (peel) the bananas.
5. A long time ago, I _____ (dress) like a baby.
6. Last March, I _____ (walk) my way to school.

Suggestions on More Exercises

Outcome	Suggested Exercise
1. Remember	1. what, who, where, when Who directs the traffic? What do babies drink? When do you pray? Where do we play?
2. Understand	2. Why do babies cry?
3. Apply	3. Use in a sentence Give example Solve
4. Analyze	What can happen? Illustrate Make a diagram
5. Evaluate	Is it right? What will you do?
6. Create	Draw, write a story, dance, Write song, do a project

Read the Story

**In a dark, dark house
Was a dark, dark room.**

**In a dark, dark, room
Was a dark, dark, chest.**

**In a dark, dark chest
Was a dark, dark box.**



Why is it a dark, dark house? _____

What was inside the dark, dark box? _____

Create a title for the story. _____

Who do you think lives in the dark, dark, house? _____

Is the story true? Why? _____

Your turn to do an instructional module .

Choose among the following MELC:

1. Make inferences.
2. Use this, that, these, those or demonstrative pronouns.
3. Use prepositions correctly- to, from
4. Use adjectives for comparison
5. Use pronouns as substitutes for nouns
6. Distinguish facts from opinions.
7. Answer HOTS questions after reading a story.
8. Compose clear sentences

Our Structure

1. Ating Alamin- Objectives
2. Presentation of the lesson
3. Discussion/Remediation/ Enrichment
4. Generalization/Summary of what we Learned
5. Application