Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Region IV-A CALABARZON
Division of Antipolo

ANTIPOLO NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

MODULE NO. 2	PHASE:	DATE: March 10, 2021
WEEK NO. 7-8	Introduction & Discussion	DAY: Wednesday
TOPIC: LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR TEXTS		LESSON LOG NO.
REFERENCE/S: English CG p. 151; Pivot 4A Learner's Material pp. 33-36		
RESOURCE/S NEEDED: English Module, English CG, chalk, marker, whiteboard, eraser, visual aids, PowerPoint presentation		
CONTENT STANDARD	The learner demonstrates understanding of: Philippine literature during the Period of Apprenticeship as a means of examining conflicts; various purposeful listening and viewing strategies; difference between literal and figurative language; ways to extract and condense information based on library sources; verbal and non-verbal cues in oral communication; and types of phrases, clauses, and sentences	
PERFORMANCE STANDARD	The learner transfers learning by: resolving conflicts presented in literary selections; using tools and mechanisms in locating library resources; extracting information and noting details from texts to write a précis, summary, or paraphrase; distinguishing between and using literal and figurative language and verbal and non-verbal cues; use phrases, clauses, and sentences meaningfully and appropriately.	

I. LEARNING COMPETENCIES/OBJECTIVES:
In this learning session, the participants should be able to:

    A. Focus Skill/s
        1. **MELC 14:** Transcode information from linear to non-linear texts and vice-versa

    B. Support Skill/s
        1. Identify linear and non-linear text;
        2. Distinguish the different types of non-linear texts; and,
        3. Transcode orally and in writing the information presented in diagrams, charts, tables, graphs, etc.

II. LEARNING PROCEDURE
    Preliminary Activities/Daily Routine

- **Greetings**
- **Checking of attendance**
- **Checking of classroom condition**
- **Checking of assignment**
- **Review**

Read the following statements below. Put a check mark (√) if the statement is correct and mark (X) if the statement is wrong.

1. Analogy can show comparisons between unrelated things.
2. Analogy is just another term for simile.
3. Analogy can be used to explain a point.
4. Some analogies compare relationships.
5. Analogy can be used to describe unfamiliar concepts.

(Answers: 1. √; 2. X; 3. √; 4. √; 5. √)