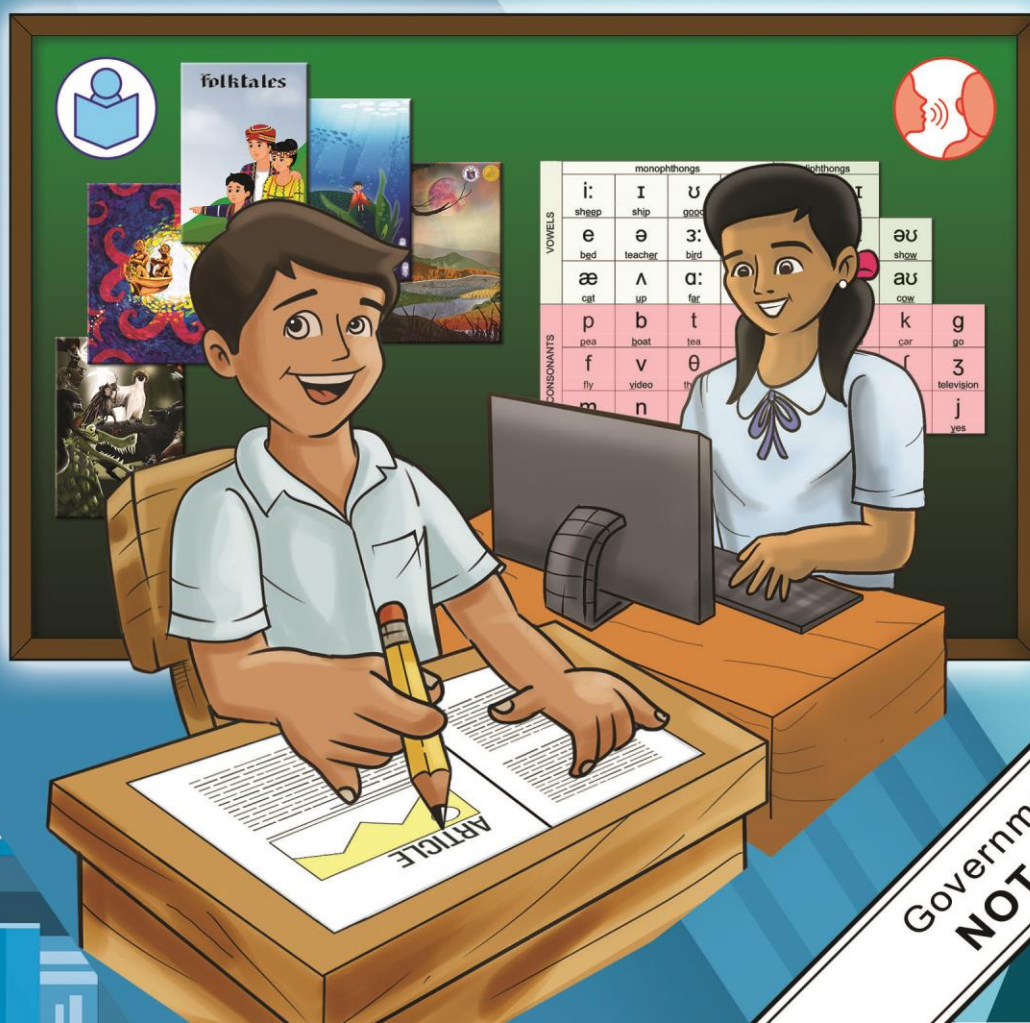


9&10

NATIONAL LEARNING CAMP

English Intervention Learning Camp

Resource Booklet



Government Property
NOT FOR SALE

Intervention Learning Camp

English

Resource Booklet

Grade 9-10

Weeks 1 to 3

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Introduction

This Intervention English Lessons Resource Book contains:

- **Essential Word Flash Cards for the second and third lessons each day.**
 - **Lessons 2, 3, 5, 6, 8 and 9, Days 1, 2 and 3**

Print **1 copy** of the **Week 1** flash cards (3 sets x 20 words) for each group of 2 to 3 students in your class. Cut out the flash cards, give them a shuffle, and they are ready for classroom use.
 - **Lessons 11, 12, 14, 15, 17 and 18, Days 4, 5 and 6**

Print **1 copy** of the **Week 2** flash cards (3 sets x 20 words) for each group of 2 to 3 students in your class. Cut out the flash cards, give them a shuffle, and they are ready for classroom use.
 - **Lessons 20, 21, 23, 24, 26 and 27, Days 7, 8 and 9**

Print **1 copy** of the **Week 3** flash cards (3 sets x 20 words) for each group of 2 to 3 students in your class. Cut out the flash cards, give them a shuffle, and they are ready for classroom use.
- **Texts and word meanings for all lessons in weeks 1-3**
 - For teachers' reference only
- **Flash Cards Graph**
 - For teachers' reference only

Week 1 Flash Cards

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Texts and Word Meanings

Day 1: The Shadow of a Kapre

The Shadow of a Kapre

by Gerrilyn Cadiz

When I was about 8 years old, my family moved to an old house in Bulacan. It was a nice old house with a *bahay kubo* -- a stilt house -- in the garden under a giant star apple tree. My new friend next door told me that my house was haunted. She said a *kapre* -- a tree giant -- lived in the star apple tree. A *kapre* is a huge, hairy man, usually seen smoking a cigar. People say these giants like to steal sleeping children and eat them. Suddenly a foul smell spread through the air. "It's the *kapre*," my friend whispered.

One day, some houses in our street were robbed. That night, when the moon was full, all the men in the street went out to look for the robber. My mother was in the house, talking with her friends. My sister and our friends stayed out in the garden, playing hide-and-seek. It was my turn to be "it." My sister and our friends were hiding. I looked around for them. There was a soft sound behind the bushes.

Suddenly, there was a dreadful smell in the air. Then I heard a laugh. It was a deep and menacing laugh. The sound seemed to come from far underground. I froze.

Slowly, I turned toward the sound. There, on the ground, was the shadow of a big, hulking figure on the roof of the house. The bright light of the moon shone behind the giant. His head was huge. It had long, stringy hair, and his body covered the whole roof!

My heart pounded wildly! I turned to look at the house. Nobody, nothing, was there. I looked back down at the shadow. The figure was gone, and so was that terrible smell.

We moved away from that house after about twenty months -- the longest time any family has ever lived there.

Adapted and simplified from Cadiz, Gerrilyn. (2002). The Shadow of a Kapre. In Maniego, Gianna (compiler/editor). *True Philippine Ghost Stories* (pp. 30-34). Quezon City: PsiCom Publishing. <https://archive.org/details/true-philippine-ghost-stories-1/page/29/mode/2up>

Word Meanings

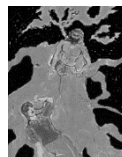
shadow – a dark shape made by something between a light source and a surface



giant – a very big person; a mythical being of superhuman size













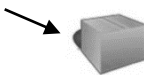
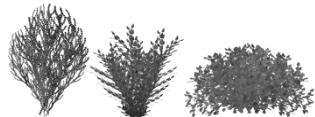


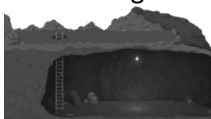



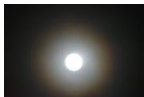

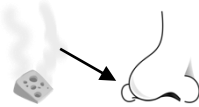
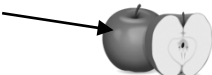


Kapre – a tree giant from Philippine mythology



"Kapre of Philippine Folklore Commons" by Rodsan18 at English Wikipedia. (Original text: Original illustration created by Dragonbite.) is licensed under CC BY 2.5.

stilt house – a house on top of a set of posts to lift it off the ground



star apple tree – a big tree that grows star apples 	haunted – describing a place that has ghosts 	smoking – sucking on the end of a cigarette or cigar and then blowing out the smoke 	hairy – with a lot of hair 
cigar – tobacco rolled in a tobacco leaf into a long round shape for smoking 	steal – take something for yourself without permission 	robbed – took something from a person or place without permission 	robber – a person who takes something from a person or place without permission 
huge – very big	foul – very bad, awful to your senses	dreadful – very bad, awful, very unpleasant	terrible – very bad, awful, very unpleasant
spread – move out into a wider area	whispered – spoke very softly	menacing – scary, frightening, disturbing	froze – stopped moving because of fear; past tense of freeze
hide-and-seek – a game for children in which one or more people hide and one person has to find them	turn – a time in a sequence for a person to do something. In hide-and-seek, each person has a turn to hide.	“it” – the player in a game who must catch the other players.	bright – giving out a lot of light, full of light
look for – search, find 	sound – something you can hear 	behind – at the back of something 	bushes – middle sized plants 
heard – sensed a sound; listened to a sound; past tense of hear 	laugh – what you do when you hear or see something funny 	underground – under or below the ground 	hulking – very big and heavy 
figure – a shape of a person or animal 	roof – the top of a house or other building 	shone – gave out a bright light, past tense of shine 	stringy – like string 
smell – something you can sense with your nose 	whole – all of something 	heart – the organ in your body that pumps blood 	family – a group of people with mother, father and child or children 
pounded – beat with a strong and regular rhythm	wildly – in a way that shows a strong emotion	nobody – no person, no one	nothing – not anything

Day 2: The Tree of Life

In the Philippines, the coconut tree is called “the tree of life”. Every part of the coconut fruit is useful. For example, the outside shell can be used for firewood. The husk can be used to make rope. Inside the coconut is good drinking water, and the coconut flesh is good to eat. Also, the whole coconut can help you to float on water.



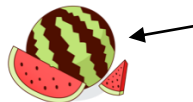


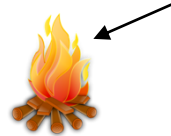



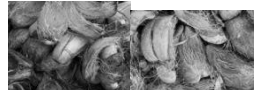


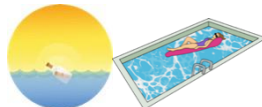


The coconut industry is very important. There are many coconut farms and 3.4 million coconut farmers in the Philippines. The country sells many coconut products around the world. The coconut industry also develops new products. For example, “coco-peat” is made from the coconut husk. Coco-peat helps the soil to hold water. This is good for growing plants.





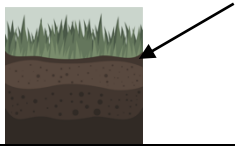


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Word Meanings

coconut = the large brown seed of a palm tree, with white flesh inside that you can eat. 	coconut tree = the tree that a coconut grows on 	whole = all of something 	part = a bit of something, a piece of something 
fruit = sweet food that grows on trees 	useful = can be used in many ways	for example = to give you an idea about something	firewood = wood to make a fire 
outside = out of something 	inside = in something 	shell = the hard outside part 	husk = the dry and rough outside part of some fruits 
rope = a length of thick strong cord made from fiber 	flesh = the soft part of a fruit that you can eat 	float = rest or move on the water 	important = necessary, of value, key
million 1,000,000	industry = trade, business, making or growing things to sell 		farm = a place used for growing fruit, vegetables or keeping animals to sell for food 

farmer = a person who works on a farm 	Philippines = your home country 	country = a nation with a government 	sell = give something for money
product = something that is made or grown to sell	world = the Earth with all its countries and people 	soil = the upper layer of earth that plants can grow in 	plant (n) any tree, flower, grass growing in soil 
grow = get bigger over time 	develop = grow, make something new		

Day 3: Differences between Jaguars, Leopards and Cheetahs

Differences between Jaguars, Leopards and Cheetahs.

What is the difference between jaguars, leopards and cheetahs? They look quite similar. Some people even think that they are the same animal, but these three big cats have some clear differences between them. We can see it in their coats, their bodies and their faces.

Coat differences

The jaguar's coat has big black rosettes with black spots in the center. This coat helps them to hide in the forest. The leopard also has rosettes on its coat, but they are joined together and there are no spots in the center. Cheetahs have simple black spots on their coat, but the spots are not shaped like rosettes. Do you know which animal these coats belong to?



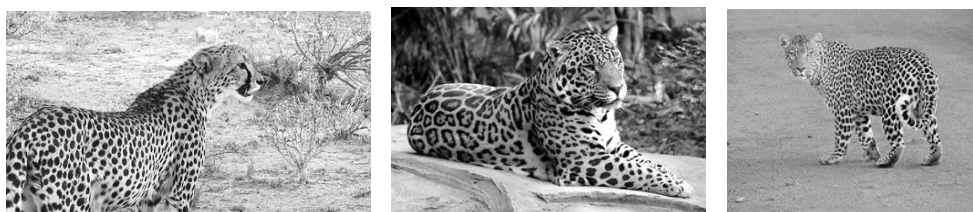
Body type

Jaguars have a big, bulky body, with a large head and jaw. They have short legs and a fairly short tail. Leopards have a long, slim body and a medium-sized head. Their legs and tail are also long and slim. This helps them to climb trees. Cheetahs have a long, muscular body that helps them run very fast. They have a small head, long muscular legs, a long tail and a thin belly.

Facial features



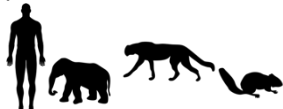







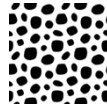
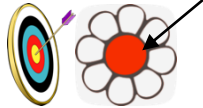




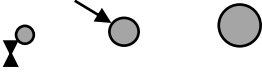
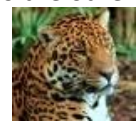












Jaguars have a large and wide head and a strong and powerful jaw. Some jaguars have a white semi-circle above their nose. Leopards have a slim face, and their muzzle is pointed – different from other big cats. Cheetahs have a black tear mark from the inner corner of their eyes down to the sides of their mouth. They have a smaller head than jaguars and leopards.

Can you tell the difference?



Word Meanings

jaguar 	leopard 	cheetah 	coat = fur or hair that covers an animal
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different (adj), difference (n) = not the same 	similar = almost the same, alike 	clear = sure	body, bodies = the physical structure of a person or animal 	
face = the front part of the head 	facial = belonging to the face, on the face	head = the top part of your body 	jaw = the bones in your mouth 	
leg = the lower limbs that you stand or walk with 	tail = the back long part of an animal 	belly = stomach 	rosette = rose shape 	
spots = dots 	center = middle 	animal 	forest = a place with many trees 	
belong = owned by, be part of	type = kind, sort, description	bulky = big and heavy	fairly = quite, rather, kind of	
short = not long 	long = not short 	slim = thin, not fat	medium = middle 	
wide = bigger than usual from one side to the other side 	climb = go up something high like a tree 	muscle (n) = tissue in the body that helps you move muscular (adj.) = with well-developed muscles 	feature = a part of something. Eyes are a feature of your face.	
size = how big or small something is	strong = powerful 	powerful = very strong	inner = on the inside, near the center	
white 	semi-circle = half a circle 	mouth 	Nose 	muzzle = nose of an animal 
pointed = V-shaped 	tear = water from your eyes 	corner 	side 	

Day 4: Storms



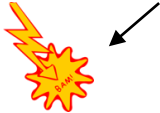







Storms happen when some conditions in the air occur together. One common type of storm is a thunderstorm. First, the air needs to be warm and moist. Warm, moist air has a lot of water vapor in it from oceans or other wet areas. Next, the warm air needs to be underneath cooler air. This makes the air unstable because the warm air wants to rise and mix with the cooler air above.




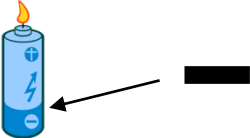
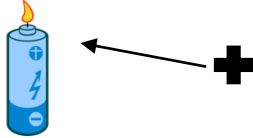



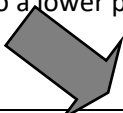
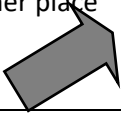






To start the storm, the warm air needs something to make it rise. For example, mountains can force the air upward. When the warm air starts rising, it continues to go up if there is something that helps it along. For example, a change in wind direction can push it up. As the warm air rises, it cools down. This causes the moisture in the air to condense into tiny water droplets or ice crystals, forming clouds. These clouds keep growing and become big, tall, and dark.

Inside these clouds, there are strong upward and downward movements of air. The upward movements carry the water droplets and ice crystals higher. They then collide and stick together, forming bigger drops of water or pieces of ice. When these water drops or ice pieces become too heavy, they fall as rain, hail, or snow.

During a thunderstorm, you might also see lightning and hear thunder. Lightning is caused when the collisions of water and ice create electric charges. Some particles get a positive charge and others get a negative charge. The positive charges come together at the top of the cloud. The negative charges come together at the bottom. As the charges build up, the electric field between the cloud and the ground can become very powerful. It can then push through the air and make a path for the electricity to travel down to the ground. This is a lightning bolt. At the same time, the air around the lightning bolt expands quickly. This creates a sound wave that we hear as thunder.

Word Meanings

storm = weather with a strong wind and rain or snow 	lightning = the electricity and light that comes from the sky during a storm 	thunder = the loud noise you hear after a lightning bolt 	thunderstorm = a storm with thunder, lightning and heavy rain or hail 
happen = take place, occur; What happened? 	lightning bolt = the electricity and light that comes from the sky during a storm 	conditions = things in the environment that cause something to happen  What happened?  The conditions were very bad. A lot of water on the road.	
together = with others 	common = normal, usual Something that happens often is common .	piece = a small bit, a part of something 	expand = get bigger
cause = make something happen	field = area	force = a push or a pull when something acts on something else	movement = the act of moving

ice crystals = small pieces of ice 	water droplet = small drops of water 	moist = a little bit wet When there is water in the air, the air is moist .	moisture = wet, water, liquid, condensation, vapor
air - the sky, the gas around the Earth.	ocean = sea 	area = place	next = after that, then
negative = a kind of electric charge 	positive = a kind of electric charge 	charge = the feature of matter that causes electrical happenings	underneath = below or under something 
condense = become liquid; change from a gas into a liquid mountain 	unstable = not steady, likely to change might = maybe, possible	direction = the way that something is moving 	build up = become stronger two = 2
downward = moving down to a lower place 	upward = moving up to a higher place 	temperature = how hot or cold something is 	humid (adj) humidity (n) When there is a lot of water vapor in the air, it is humid.
hail = frozen rain, ice that falls from the sky 	continue = keep going, go on doing something	water vapor = the gas that forms when water boils 	electric (adj) electricity (n) power made by charged particles 
particle = a tiny bit of something path = way, road	create = make travel = move from one place to another place	stick together = join sound = noise 	collide = hit, crash into sound wave = the way that sound moves through air 

Day 5: Job Application Letter

Mr Juan Cruz
123 Main Street
San Roque, Quezon City, Manila, 1100
Email: jcruz555@2345.com.ph

25 March 2024

The Manager
Jollibee Restaurant
2246 City Street
Paco, Manila, 1007

Dear Sir,

I am writing to apply for the job at Jollibee Fast Food Restaurant. I believe I would be suited for the role because I am hardworking, enjoy helping customers, and love working with food.

I know Jollibee is a very popular restaurant in the Philippines. It is known for its tasty food and good service. I would like to be part of the team and help make customers happy.





I have prior experience working in a fast-food restaurant. I previously worked at MacDonalds for one year. My job there was to take orders from customers and prepare their food. During that time, I learned a lot about how to keep the food safe and clean.

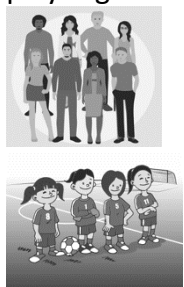







I am good at working quickly and staying calm, even when it's busy. I always try my best to make sure customers are happy with their food and service. My customer service is friendly and polite. My skills include working in the kitchen and keeping the dining area clean. I always do my tasks well and with a smile.

Thank you for considering my application. I am available for an interview whenever it suits you. You can reach me at jcruz555@2345.com.ph.

Sincerely,
Juan Cruz

Word Meanings

manager – a person who leads a company or a team of workers 	restaurant – a place where you can pay to sit down and eat food that is cooked and served there 	fast food – food that is prepared for sale quickly, e.g., hamburgers, chips, hot dogs 	customers – people who buy goods or services from a shop or business 
Dear Sir – the polite way to begin a letter to a male person you do not know (use Dear Madam for a woman)	Sincerely – in a true and honest way; a polite way to end a letter	apply – ask formally to be considered for a job	application – a formal request to be considered for a job

believe – accept that something is true	suits – is convenient or acceptable for something	suited – right or appropriate for a particular purpose	role – a function or a part played by a person in a particular situation
hardworking – working with energy and care	enjoy – like doing	popular – liked by many people	tasty – having a good taste; full of flavor
service – the action of helping or working for someone; the help given to people buying things in a shop or business	experience – practical knowledge and contact with things you have seen or done before	prior – before	previously – before, earlier
orders – things that you ask for, e.g. in a restaurant or a café	prepare – make something ready for cooking or eating	during – in a period of time; in the time of	quickly – fast; in a short time
calm – relaxed; peaceful; not worried	friendly – pleasant; good-natured; being nice	polite – having good manners; respectful	clean – free from dirt; washed
team – a group of people who work or play together 	learned – got knowledge or understanding of something 	kitchen – the place where you make and cook food 	dining area – the place where you eat 
smile – the corners of your mouth turned upwards to show a happy feeling 	considering – thinking about 	interview – a meeting between people to ask and answer questions about something, e.g. a job 	reach – contact 
tasks – pieces of work; small jobs; duties	available – free to do something	whenever – at any time	

Day 6: When a Song “Goes Viral,” What Does That Actually Mean?

Stop for a moment and listen. What can you hear? A ticking clock? A bird song? What can you “hear” in your mind? Is a song stuck in there?

Music is everywhere! It is part of every culture around the world. It brings people together, spreads ideas and makes us move. And how do songs become popular? Researchers are studying how popular songs spread so quickly.


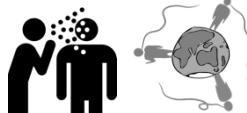




Some songs are “catchy”. They get stuck in our heads more easily than others. When a song becomes popular, we say “it’s gone viral”. In fact, researchers in Canada have found that music and viruses spread in similar ways.

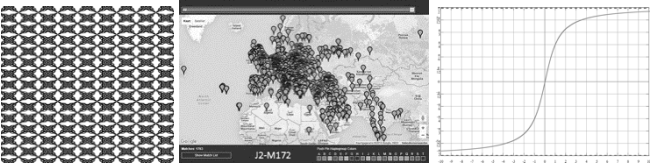
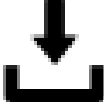
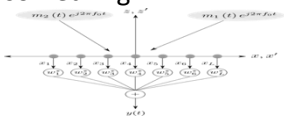

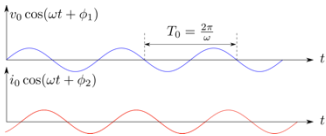
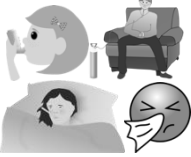
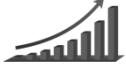









Matt Woolhouse is a musician and scientist. He studies the patterns of song downloads. David Earn is a mathematician, and Dora Rosati is a research student. They study how diseases spread. They use mathematical models for this research. Together, these three researchers studied the patterns of song downloads using the mathematical models.

These patterns of song downloads were very similar to the spread of diseases like COVID-19. For example, downloads of popular songs increased rapidly over time. This is the same way a disease spreads among a group of people.

They also found that some genres were more contagious than others. This is because different social groups like different kinds of music. Some social groups share their favorite music more than other groups. Surprisingly, pop music wasn’t the most contagious. It spread, but not as quickly as some other genres. Electronica, on the other hand, was super contagious. This may be because these listeners “are probably super connected on the web and sharing things” David Earn says.

Word Meanings

viral – relating to a virus; can be used to describe something that spreads very fast to many people on the Internet	viruses – things that carry infections or diseases that can enter the body and make a person or animal sick 	spreads – reaches a wider area or more people; moves from one to many 	similar – almost the same; alike 
actually – really, in fact	popular – liked by many people	catchy – easy to remember; instantly appealing	culture – the ideas, customs and social behavior of particular groups of people
research – the study of a subject to find out new information about it	researcher – people who study a subject to find out new information about it 	musician – a person who plays a musical instrument 	scientist – a person who studies science 

patterns – repeated or regular designs, forms or structures 		downloads – files that have been copied from the Internet onto a computer 	model – a system used to help predict or calculate something 
mathematician – a person who studies mathematics 	mathematical – relating to mathematics 	diseases – sicknesses, illnesses 	increased – became bigger in size, amount or degree 
pandemic – an outbreak of a disease across the whole world 	COVID-19 pandemic – an outbreak across the whole world of the coronavirus disease 2019 	genres – a style or kind of art, music, film or story 	
rapidly – very fast, quickly	probably – likely, almost certainly	social groups – groups of people who interact with each other and who share similar qualities or interests	favorite – liked most out of things of the same kind
contagious - spread from one person to another by close contact 	contagion – infection, disease	share – give something or a part of something to others 	surprisingly – in a way that causes surprise 
pop music – a style of popular, catchy music	electronica – a style of popular music using computer-based musical instruments	connected – in contact with others, linked up on the Internet 	
on the other hand – in contrast	super – very, extremely	especially – very much, particularly	functions – works in a particular way
negative harmful, bad 	process – a series of actions that have a particular result 		concludes – forms an opinion after looking at the facts

Day 7: Teen Story Blurbs

1. "Enlightenment" by Reno Ursal, 2019

When Dorothy Dizon meets the mysterious Adrian Rosario, her life takes a turn. Adrian has an interesting knowledge of Filipino history. He keeps his true identity hidden from Dorothy, but she gets close to the truth. He has sworn to protect a secret society. Then, they get into danger from the enemies of this secret society.

2. "Chloe and the Kaishao Boys" by Mae Coyiuto, 2023

Chloe Liang is a seventeen-year-old Chinese-Filipina girl. Her dream is to study in the United States. That dream will soon become a reality. She is going to study at the University of Southern California. But her auntie is planning a traditional debut for Chloe's eighteenth birthday. Even worse, her father wants to find Chloe the perfect escort for the party. He keeps setting her up on one "kaishao"-- arranged date-- after another!

3. "Ignite the Stars" by Maura Milan, 2018

I.A. Cōcha is a criminal mastermind and top pilot. I.A. has spent her life fighting the foreign nation that destroyed her home. When I.A. is captured, her enemies find out that she is a teenage girl. For punishment, she is sent to work at a training ground for the elite Star Force.

4. "Deep in Providence" by Riss M. Neilson, 2022





After Jasmine is killed in a car accident, her best friends Miliani, Inez, and Natalie are devastated. They plan to bring her back using magic learned from Miliani's Filipino aunt. But their actions have dangerous consequences. These consequences threaten the girls and the people they care about.






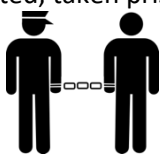




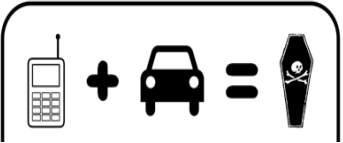



5. "Brown Boy Nowhere" by Sheeryl Lim, 2021

Angelo Rivera is a sixteen-year-old Filipino American boy. He has been uprooted from his home in San Diego. He now lives in a boring, small town in the middle of nowhere. Angelo is the only Asian in his all-white school. He is being trolled as "brown boy" by small-minded country boys. His life now involves working at his parent's diner, dodging bullies, and wishing for home. But Angelo discovers this town might not be so bad after all. Sharing it can turn "nowhere" into "somewhere" in a heartbeat.

Adapted from: SNO-ISLE Libraries (2024). *General Recommendations: Teen Filipino Stories*. <https://sno-isle.bibliocommons.com/list/share/1337636749/2381151219>

Word Meanings

enlightenment – the state of understanding or gaining greater knowledge about something	mysterious – difficult to understand, strange	sworn – promised, made a promise to do something, past tense of swear	secret society – an organization whose members must keep the activities of the organization secret
takes a turn – changes, goes in a new direction 	knowledge – understanding, learning 	identity – who or what a person or thing is 	protect – keep safe 
enemies – people who do not like or are in conflict with each other; not friends	reality – the real world, real life, the state of things as they actually are	traditional – usually done in this way, old way of doing something	debut – the first time a young woman who has turned 18 is presented to society

worse – more serious or unpleasant; less good		setting her up – arranging a meeting for her (with a boy)		arranged - organized, made plans	date – a social or romantic out
dream – goal, something you really want to achieve 		perfect – free from any flaw, defect or mistake 		escort - someone who takes another person to a particular social event 	pilot - a person who flies a plane 
crime - (adj) relating to crime, against the law; lawbreaking (n) a person who breaks the law, a person who does a crime		mastermind – genius, very clever person		foreign – from another country	nation – country, state
ruined – ruined, ended something by breaking or attacking it 		captured – caught, arrested, taken prisoner 		punishment – making someone pay a price for doing something bad 	accident – an event that happens by chance, resulting in damage or injury, e.g., a car crash 
teenage – aged between 13 and 19 years old		elite – the best, a group that is the best in something that they can do or in a quality that they have		training ground – a place where people practice a skill	providence – fate, destiny; also the capital city of Rhode Island state in the USA
devastated – felt great shock or sorrow		auntie; aunt – your mother's or father's sister		uprooted – move someone from their home to somewhere new	boring – not interesting
magic – the power of influencing events by using supernatural forces 		dangerous – able to cause harm or injury, not safe 		consequences – results; effects 	threaten – tell someone that you will hurt them in some way 
nowhere – not in any place, a place that is far away or not interesting		somewhere – an unspecified place		trolled – annoyed, criticized or attacked someone	dodged, dodging – avoid something, move quickly out of the way
small-minded – having a narrow outlook, having fixed ideas	in a heartbeat – very quickly, immediately (as quick as one beat of your heart)	diner – café, small restaurant 	bully, bullies – people who always try to hurt other people that they think are weak 		discovers – finds something without expecting to find anything

Day 8: The Good and Bad of Social Media

Social media is a big influence on our lives today. It has both advantages and disadvantages. It is important to understand the good and the bad of social media. In this way, we can advance the positive and avoid the negative impacts on our lives.

First, social media lets us easily talk to friends and family, even if they are far away. We can share pictures, messages, and videos on websites like Facebook and Instagram. This helps us stay close to the people we care about. It is also a place where we can find new friends and even job opportunities.

However, spending too much time on social media can also be a problem. It is easy to get addicted and waste time looking at posts and videos. This can make it hard to focus on schoolwork and other important things. Also, sometimes what we see on social media can make us feel bad about ourselves. People often show only the best parts of their lives. This can make us compare ourselves to them and feel like we are not good enough.





In addition, fake news is another problematic aspect of social media. Sometimes, people share information that is not true. It can be hard to tell what is real and what is fake. This can lead to misunderstandings and arguments. It is necessary to be careful about what we believe and share online.





Despite these problems, social media is not all bad. It can also be a place where we can make a difference. We can use it to raise awareness about important issues, like climate change or bullying. We can connect with people who share our interests and support causes we care about.

In short, social media has benefits and drawbacks. It is good for staying in touch with friends and finding new opportunities. On the other hand, we also need to be careful not to spend too much time on it and to be mindful of what we see and share. By using social media wisely, we can take advantage of its opportunities while avoiding its pitfalls.

[Text generated by ChatGPT <https://chat.openai.com>]

Word Meanings

social media – websites like Facebook, TikTok and Instagram where users can share messages, photos, music or videos with other people 	positive – good 	negative – bad 	share – give something or a part of something to others 
influence (n) – the effect on behavior, character or development of a person or thing	advantages – good or strong points	disadvantages – bad or weak points	important – having great value
advance – move forward; help; make something better	take advantage of – make good use of something	avoid – keep away from something	impacts (n) – effects, results
websites – a set of pages on the Internet with a single name, usually belonging to a single person or an organization	opportunities – chances for employment; a good time or good conditions to do something	easily – with no trouble	spending time – passing the time; using up the time

problem – a thing that is difficult to achieve or harmful in some way	problematic – difficult; hard	addicted – dependent on something; using something a lot or too much	waste – use up for no good reason
focus – concentrate; pay attention to	ourselves – we or us personally	compare – look at the similarities and differences	enough – as much as is needed
fake – not real; not true	aspect – a particular part of something	information – facts about something	misunderstandings – failures to understand something correctly; disagreements
arguments – war of words; disagreements; angry discussion	necessary – needed; essential	careful – making sure to stay away from danger	believe – accept something that is true
despite – without being affected by; in spite of; regardless of	awareness – knowledge of something	make a difference – have a significant effect on someone or something; create change for the better	raise – increase the amount, level or strength of something
issues – important topics, problems	climate change – a change in climate and weather patterns	bullying – repeatedly harming, hurting or making someone do something they do not want to do	causes (n) – aims or actions that you think you need to fight for to make the world a better place
mindful – aware; careful of; think carefully 	support – help; give assistance to 	connect – join together with 	staying in touch – keeping in contact; keeping connected 
on the other hand – in contrast	interests (n) – common concerns about social or business matters	wisely – in a way that shows experience, knowledge and good judgement	

Day 9: Deforestation: Reasons, Consequences and Solutions

Deforestation is the act of cutting down trees in a wide area. Deforestation is a big problem around the world, including in the Philippines. This problem needs to be addressed. This essay talks about the causes and consequences of deforestation. It then looks at what we can do to solve the problem.

Deforestation occurs for several reasons. First, trees are cut down because people want more space to grow crops and to build new houses and roads. Forests are also cleared to make space for mining or to sell the wood to build homes, furniture and other wooden products or to make paper. Illegal logging also contributes to deforestation. All these reasons for cutting down trees make the problem worse. This causes serious damage to the environment.



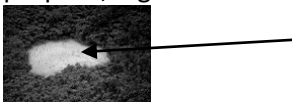
Deforestation has significant consequences. Forests are very important for keeping the climate stable. They also help to keep the soil healthy and protect the water cycle. Deforestation harms the environment in many ways. For example, animals lose their homes. Also, trees help keep the soil in place and clean the air. When they are cut down, these benefits are lost. Natural disasters such as landslides and floods occur more often. Cutting down trees also makes our weather and climate worse. Trees take in carbon dioxide, a gas that makes the Earth hotter. When trees are cut down, there are fewer of them to take in this gas, so the Earth gets even hotter. This can cause more storms and natural disasters, which can hurt people and destroy homes.








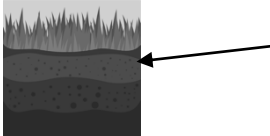





Moreover, cutting down trees hurts the people who live near the forests. Many people in the Philippines depend on trees for food, water, and jobs. When the trees are cut down, these people lose these important resources. As a result, they might not have enough food or money to live. It also hurts the culture and traditions of indigenous peoples who have lived in the forests for a long time.

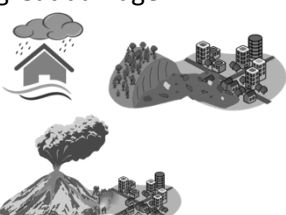


To stop deforestation, government and communities need to work together. We need rules to protect forests and punish people who cut them down illegally. We can also plant more trees to replace the ones we cut down. And we can teach people why it is important to take care of our forests and the animals that live there. By working together, we can make sure that there are enough trees in the Philippines for everyone to enjoy and benefit from them.

[Text generated by ChatGPT <https://chat.openai.com>]

Word Meanings

deforestation – the act of cutting down trees in a wide area 		forests – large areas covered with trees and other plants 		cleared – take things away from the land to use for another purpose, e.g. trees 
addressed – think and then do something about a problem	protect – keep safe from harm; try to keep nature safe through law	communities – groups of people living in the same place or having something in common	environment – the natural world	
including – part of a whole; as well as; plus	causes (n) – people, events or things that make something happen	reasons – causes or explanations for an action or event	consequences – a result, something that happens (often a bad result)	

solve – fix; find an answer to a problem	solution – an answer to a problem	occurs - happens	essay – a short piece of writing on a particular subject and giving a particular point of view by including facts or information to show it is true
contributes – plays a part in; is a factor in; helps make something happen	several – more than two, but not many	space – a free and open area of land with no trees, houses etc.	products – things that are made and then sold
mining – the process or industry of taking things like coal, gold or other rocks or metals from under the ground 	wooden furniture things used in a house such as chairs, tables and desks, made from wood 	crops - plants that are grown on a large scale to sell for food, e.g., rice, wheat, fruit or vegetables 	build - construct; make something (e.g. a house) by putting parts together, 
illegal, illegally - against the law; unlawful; criminal; in a way that is against the law 	logging - the action or business of cutting down trees 	damage (n) - physical harm or hurt to something 	soil - the upper layer of earth where plants grow from 
worse - more serious; comparative form of bad	serious - worrying because of danger or risk	climate - general patterns of weather (air, heat, cloud, sunshine, wind or rain) over a long time	weather - the state of the air, heat, cloud, sunshine, wind or rain at a particular place and time 
significant – great; major	stable – not likely to change; firm	healthy - not sick or ill; normal	harms - has a bad effect on something
benefits - good points; advantages	often – many times	lose, lost - no longer have something; gone; finished	carbon dioxide - CO ₂ ; a gas that comes from burning things like coal; a gas that we breathe out
natural - coming from nature; not made by humans 	destroy - knock something down; ruin 	punish - make someone pay in some way for breaking a rule or a law 	water cycle - the way that water moves from the land to the air and back to the land again 

disasters - sudden accidents that cause great damage 	landslides - when a large part of a mountain falls down 	floods - when a lot of water comes over the land, for example after a lot of rain 
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hurts - is bad for; injures	depend on - need, are supported by; rely on	resources - things that we need to use	as a result - in the end; a connecting phrase to show what happens
moreover - a connecting word to add more information; what's more; in addition	culture - the ideas, customs and social behavior of a group of people or a society	traditions - the customs or beliefs that are passed down from one generation to the next (e.g., from grandparents to parents to children) in a society	indigenous - native; coming from or occurring naturally in a particular place
government - the group of people who lead a country or state	rules - laws; principles that tell you what must be done	replace - put something back in a place that was taken away	

Flash Card Graph

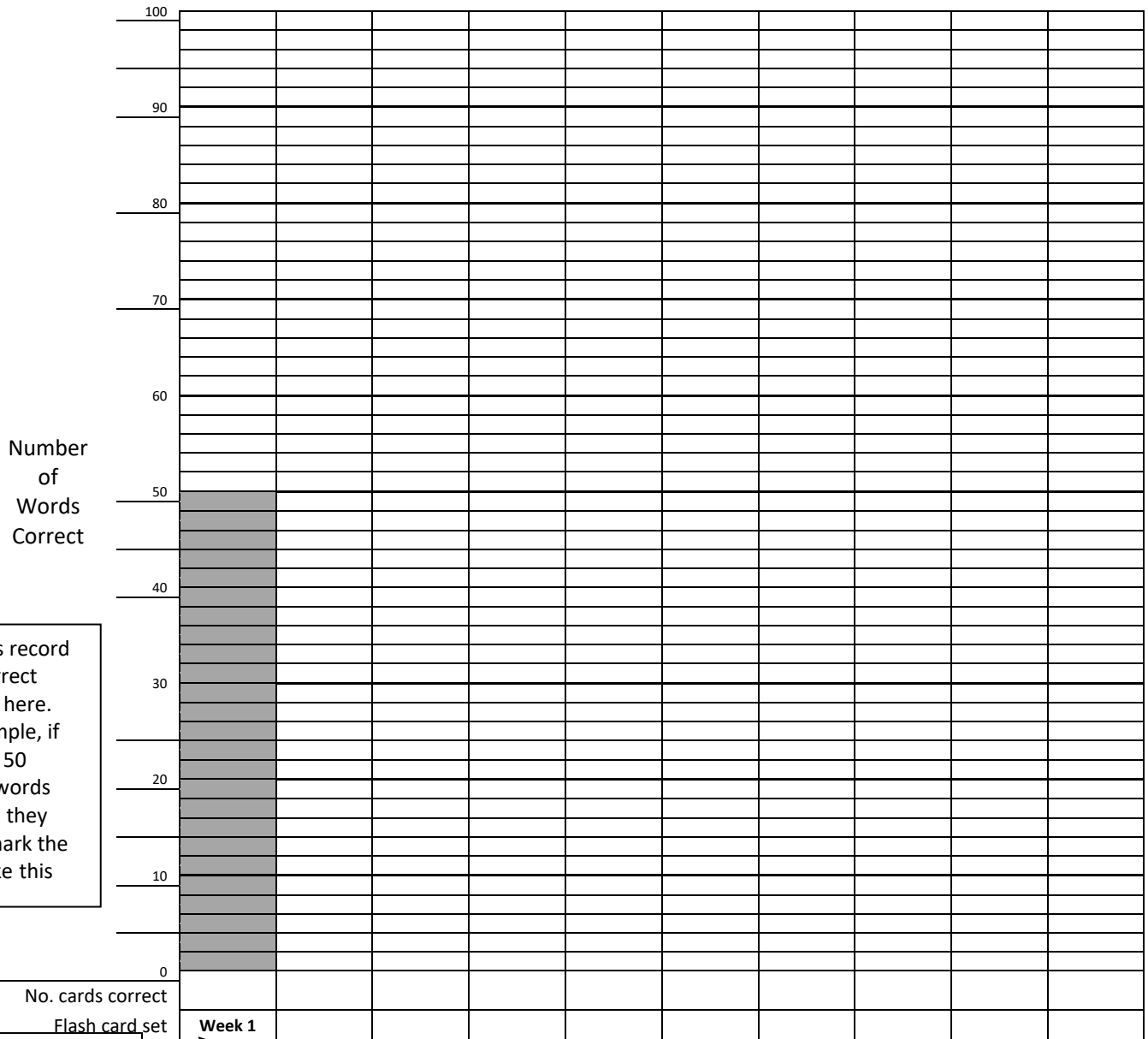
There are enough copies of this Flash Card Graph in the student workbook for students to record their progress twice a day for 9 days. Students should record their progress on the graph in the Flash Card components in the **second and third lessons of each day**. The procedure is as follows:

1. Students work in pairs or small groups of 3. Each pair/group has a set of flash cards that corresponds with each week (1-3). There are 60 flash cards in each weekly set. The goal is to read as many as they can correctly in one minute.
2. Students take turns to turn over the flash cards, read the flash cards and record their results on the Flash Card Graph.
 - Student 1 turns over as many flash cards as possible, one at a time for 1 minute.
 - Student 2 reads each card as fast as they can
 - Student 1 or student 3 puts the correct cards into one pile and the incorrect cards into a separate pile.
 - After 1 minute, the teacher will tell them to stop and the students count how many answers were correct, and how many were wrong.
 - Student 2 then records the number of correct and incorrect cards on their flash card graph.
3. Students then swap the roles so that each student has the chance to read and record their results on the graph.
4. Teacher and students then discuss the results and review the errors.
5. Students will return every day to the graph in their workbooks and see their progress over the five weeks.
6. The flash card graph on the following page is marked up to provide examples of how students should record their results on the graph.

Flash Cards

How many ESSENTIAL WORDS can I read in ONE MINUTE?

Student name: _____



Students record their correct answers here. For example, if they get 50 correct words from 60, they would mark the graph like this

Insert week number here

Number of errors

Mark number of incorrect answers here, and number of errors here.

No. errors
Date

Write the date here

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education - Bureau of Learning Delivery (DepEd-BLD)
Contact Numbers: 8637-4366; 8637-4347; 8633-9347

Department of Education - Bureau of Learning Resources (DepEd-BLR)
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