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# Learning Activity Sheet for English

Quarter 3

Lesson

1

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY  
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**Worksheet for English Grade 7**  
**Quarter 3: Lesson 1 of 8 (Week 1)**  
**SY 2024-2025**

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## LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET

<b>Learning Area:</b>	English	<b>Quarter:</b>	3rd Quarter
<b>Lesson No.:</b>	1	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Lesson Title/ Topic:</b>	<b>The Writing Process</b>		
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Grade &amp; Section:</b>	

**I. Activity No. 1: Feedback Table of the Writing Process (25 minutes)****II. Objective(s):** Recall the writing process of the final writing task in Quarter 2.**III. Materials Needed:** pen**IV. Instructions:**

- Recall the steps in the writing process and how these were applied in your final writing task in Quarter 2.
- Assign who will be Students 1, 2, and 3 in your group. Answer the question (*What did your group do in each stage?*) under your assigned column.
- Once done, share your answer with your group mates. While one is sharing, you must complete your table by filling out the other columns with the answers of your groupmates.

Stage	What did your group do in each stage?		
	Student 1 Name: _____	Student 2 Name: _____	Student 3 Name: _____
<b>Pre-writing</b>			
<b>Drafting</b>			
<b>Revising</b>			
<b>Editing</b>			
<b>Publishing</b>			

## LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET

<b>Learning Area:</b>	English	<b>Quarter:</b>	3rd Quarter
<b>Lesson No.:</b>	1	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Lesson Title/ Topic:</b>	<b>Context Clues</b>		
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Grade &amp; Section:</b>	

**I. Activity No. 2: Unlocking Vocabulary using Context Clues (15 minutes)****II. Objective(s):** Give the meaning of unfamiliar words using clues used within the sentence.**III. Materials Needed:** pen**IV. Instructions:**

Below are unfamiliar words (underlined) from the article *#PHTravel: Sinulog, Ati-Atihan, and Dinagyang*.



The Sinulog dance mimics the back-and-forth movement of water currents. Dancers sway to the left and the right like the waters moving toward a specific direction.

**Clue:** sway to the left and the right like the waters

**Possible Meaning:** follow or imitate

1. Cebuanos used to dance the Sinulog for their pagan idols, whom they worshipped with singing and dancing.

**Clue:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Possible Meaning:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. After their conversion, they continued to dance the Sinulog, but this time, in honor of the Santo Niño.

**Clue:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Possible Meaning:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. A major event during the festival is a re-enactment of Magellan baptizing the rajah and his wife and bequeathing the statue to Hara Amihan who, thereafter, was called Queen Juana.

**Clue:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Possible Meaning:** \_\_\_\_\_



1. The Ati-Atihan dancers **emulate** the Atis' dark skin by covering their skin with soot, which is a black powdery substance consisting of carbon, to make it dark, and dressing up in the tribe's traditional costume.

**Clue:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Possible Meaning:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. The Atis were **hostile** to the foreigners or Maraynons. Seeing the Maraynons as enemies, they engaged in bloody battles.

**Clue:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Possible Meaning:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. The Maraynons or foreigners have initiated peace talks with the **aboriginal** tribe or people from the earliest times.

**Clue:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Possible Meaning:** \_\_\_\_\_

**LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET**

<b>Learning Area:</b>	English	<b>Quarter:</b>	3rd Quarter
<b>Lesson No.:</b>	1	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Lesson Title/ Topic:</b>	<b>Expository Text Structures</b>		
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Grade &amp; Section:</b>	

**I. Activity No. 3: Jigsaw (25 minutes)****II. Objective(s):** Examine the different expository text structures**III. Materials Needed:** pen**IV. Instructions:**

For 5 minutes, read about your assigned expository text structure and fill in the Table with its definition, transition words, and concept map(s). Once you are finished, sit with your groupmates and take turns sharing your notes. Complete the Table as you listen to the information about the other expository text structures.

<b>Structure</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Transition Words</b>	<b>Concept Maps</b>
<b>Sequence</b>			
<b>Comparison and Contrast</b>			
<b>Cause and Effect</b>			
<b>Problem and Solution</b>			

**LEARNING ACTIVITY SHEET**

<b>Learning Area:</b>	English	<b>Quarter:</b>	3rd Quarter
<b>Lesson No.:</b>	1	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Lesson Title/ Topic:</b>	<b>Expository Text Structures</b>		
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Grade &amp; Section:</b>	

**I. Activity No. 4: Expository Text Structure Quiz (10 minutes)****II. Objective(s):** Identify the expository text structure used in each paragraph.**III. Materials Needed:** pen**IV. Instructions:**

Identify the expository method used to develop each paragraph based on your knowledge of the different expository text structures. Write your answer in the blank provided before each number.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Philippines is home to a variety of festivals, both religious and secular or non-religious. These festivals have benefited the country in some ways. Because of these festivals, Filipinos have strengthened their pride in their cultural heritage. These festivals have also created opportunities for building relationships among Filipinos and even with visitors from other parts of the world. Lastly, since these festivals attract visitors, there is an increase in business activities, and the economy also grows.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. There are a few steps to planning a trip around the Philippines and experiencing Philippine festivals on a budget. First, plan your trip budget. Second, choose the places you want to go. Third, decide how long the trip will be and check if the festival date matches your schedule. Fourth, research flights and deals and look for deals. Finally, start saving up.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Songkran Festival and the Wattah Wattah or Basaan Festival are alike in some ways and different in others. Both of these are celebrated in Southeast Asia and are considered religious festivals. However, Songkran is a Buddhist tradition in Thailand, while Basaan is a Catholic celebration in the Philippines in honor of St. John the Baptist. In Songkran and Basaan celebrations, people are allowed to spray water and drench the people joining in the festivity, but this is done for days in Thailand in the month of April, while Basaan is done only on the feast day, June 24th. These celebrations are enjoyed by locals and tourists alike.

\_\_\_\_\_4. The number of school contenders for the town fiesta's street dance competition has been declining. Schools and local government units (LGUs) have proposed solutions to this problem. One solution was to ensure that students were excused from some school activities or given more time to complete school tasks. Another solution was for the LGU to subsidize the students' costumes and props. Lastly, attractive cash prizes are also given to deserving winners.



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<b>Learning Area:</b>	English	<b>Quarter:</b>	3rd Quarter
<b>Lesson No.:</b>	1	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Lesson Title/ Topic:</b>	<b>Noting Details and Summarizing</b>		
<b>Name:</b>		<b>Grade &amp; Section:</b>	

**I. Activity No. 5: While Reading Activity 2. Note-taking using Notes Table (Ati-atihan)****II. Objective(s):** Note details from the article read.

Write a summary based on the details gathered.

**III. Materials Needed:** copy of the article #PHTravel: Sinulog, Ati-Atihan, and Dinagyang, pen**IV. Instructions:**

Read part two of the article, “#PHTravel: Sinulog, Ati-Atihan, and Dinagyang,” focusing on the Ati-atihan Festival. Then, complete the **While Reading Notes Table** below.

**What it's all about**

“Ati-Atihan” means “to be like Ati,” Ati being the local name of the aboriginal highland tribe who continue to live in Panay, the island of which Aklan is a province. The Atis (or Aetas) have dark skin, a trait which Ati-Atihan dancers emulate by covering their skin with soot and dressing up in the tribe’s traditional costume.

Ati-Atihan is said to be the “mother of Philippine festivals,” inspiring the Sinulog and Dinagyang festivals.

**History**

Like the Sinulog Festival, Ati-Atihan began as a celebration of pre-colonial history and later on evolved to a religious commemoration after the Spaniards converted natives to Catholicism.

In the 13th century, when only the Atis inhabited Aklan, boatloads of people from Borneo landed on its shores after fleeing from their homeland. The Atis, hostile to the foreigners or Maraynons, engaged them in bloody battles until the Maraynons initiated a peace talk with the aboriginal tribe.

The momentous event culminated with a feast during which the Maraynons covered their faces with soot to signify their friendship with the Atis. This was the first Ati-Atihan.

During the Spanish colonial period, under the initiative of a Spanish encomendero, the festival was held in honor of the Holy Child Jesus or the Santo Niño.

### Highlights

Santo Niño has since become the patron of Aklan, with his feast celebrated during Ati-Atihan. A major festival event is the religious procession and street dance in which devotees carry images of the Santo Niño while shouting, “Hala Bira! Viva Señor Santo Niño!”

Other activities include a parade of floats, a bazaar, mass celebrations for the Santo Niño, and street dances of Ati-Atihan tribes accompanied by lively drum beats.

### While Reading. Notes Table

Instructions: Study the headings in each column of the Table below. Then, refer to the article above and complete the Table.

Name of Festival	Where it is celebrated	Origin of the Name	History of the Festival	Highlights

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**V. Synthesis/Extended Practice/Differentiation:**

Based on the information in the Notes Table above, complete the **summary** below.

The \_\_\_\_\_ festival is celebrated in \_\_\_\_\_. The word “Ati-atihan” comes from \_\_\_\_\_. Ati-atihan has been dubbed the “mother of all Festivals” because it is the basis of other festivals such as Sinulog. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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