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Lesson Exemplar for English



Lesson Exemplar for Science Grade 4 Quarter 4: Lesson 8 of 8 (Week 8) SY 2024-2025

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ENGLISH/QUARTER 4/ GRADE 4

I. CURRICULUM CON	I. CURRICULUM CONTENT, STANDARDS, AND LESSON COMPETENCIES									
A. Content Standards	The learners demonstrate their expanding knowledge of vocabulary and grammatical structures, literal and inferential comprehension of literary and informational texts, and composing and creating processes; and apply their receptive and productive skills in order to produce culture-specific texts based on their purpose, context, and target audience.									
B. Performance Standards The learners apply literal and inferential comprehension of literary and informational texts and produce culture-spe narrative and expository texts (recount) based on their purpose, context (national holidays), and target audience u simple, compound, and complex sentences, and age-appropriate and gender-sensitive language.										
C. Learning Competencies and Objectives	 Learning Competencies: Compose appropriate sentences for Clarity and Coherence. (EN4SW-IV-3) - composing complex sentences Produce text with introduction, body, and conclusion in conveying ideas: using introduction, body, and conclusion. (EN4SW-IV-4) 									
	Lesson Objectives:1. Use accurate subordinating conjunctions to write coherent clauses in complex sentences.2. Write an informational science text with introduction, body, and conclusion.									
D. Content	Composing complex sentences (using subordinating conjunctions) Writing an informational text									
E. Integration										

II. LEARNING RESOURCES		

III. TEACHING AND LEA	RNING PROCEDURE	NOTES TO TEACHERS
A. Activating Prior Knowledge	DAY 1 Short Review Give students the activity below to recall subordinators which are important words in composing complex sentences. Activity 1. Can you find the subordinators? Subordinating conjunctions are connecting words that show time, place, or cause-effect relationship. Locate and underline these connecting words in the following sentences. 1. Coral reefs are popular to tourists because of their beauty. 2. People look at them while snorkeling and diving. 3. Coral reefs are fragile because corals need warm, sunlit water to live. 4. Reefs could become extinct if temperatures continue to rise. 5. If temperatures keep rising, we will see bleaching on most reefs around the world.	Answers: 1. because 2. while 3. because 4. if 5. If
B. Establishing Lesson Purpose	 Establishing Purpose of Lesson Guide the students in analyzing the meaning of the sentences in the Short Review. Highlight how adding a clause provided more meaning to the sentence. Guide questions are provided. Coral reefs are popular to tourists.	Emphasize that meanings become more clear and complete when we add details in a sentence. Introduce that the week's lesson will help students make clear and coherent sentences with the use of subordinators in writing complex sentences.

b. People look at them + while snorkeling and diving. When and how can people look at coral reefs? Have students notice how meaning changes when detail on when or how people look at corals was added.	
c. Reefs could become extinct + if temperatures continue to rise.	
Did it help when we added "if temperatures continue to rise" in this sentence? How?	
Note how the added clause clarified what will be the cause of coral reefs extinction.	
2. Unlocking Content Vocabulary	
Have students recall the definitions of the following grammar terms. Ask students to provide more examples.	
Clause – a group of words that includes at least a subject and a verb e.g.,	
Independent Clause - clauses that have complete meaning and can stand alone	
Dependent Clause – clauses that have incomplete meaning and cannot stand alone Complex Sentence – a sentence that contains an independent clause and one (or	
more) dependent clause	
Subordinators - words that connect a dependent clause with an independent clause	
Activity 2. Can you label the sentence parts? Ask the students to read and analyze the definitions above then have them label the groups of words below the	
following terms:	(1) Independent Clause
Independent Clause Subordinator	(2) Subordinator
Dependent Clause Complex Sentence a. Coral reefs are fragile because corals need warm, sunlit water to live.	(3) Dependent Clause(4) Complex Sentence
(1) Coral reefs are fragile. ()	(1) Complex Contende
(2) because ()	
(3) because corals need warm, sunlit water to live ()	

	(4) Coral reefs are fragile because corals need warm, sunlit water to live. (
C. Developing and Deepening Understanding	1. Explicitation Activity 3. Can you combine the clauses? Ask students to match clauses that go together to make a complex sentence. All the sentences are about the jellyfish. Jellyfish have roamed the seas which emit blue or green light
	Many jellyfish have bioluminescent organs before they eat them
	If jellyfish want to move before dinosaurs existed
	Jellyfish tentacles sting their prey when people accidentally touch a jellyfish
	Most stings occur they can simply drift along with the ocean's currents
	Answers: a. Jellyfish have roamed the seas before dinosaurs existed. b. Many jellyfish have bioluminescent organs which emit blue or green light. c. If jellyfish want to move, they can simply drift along with the ocean's currents. d. Jellyfish tentacles sting their prey before they eat them. e. Most stings occur when people accidentally touch a jellyfish.

2. Worked Example

Activity 4. Is the clause Independent or Dependent? Ask students to identify the Independent and Dependent clause in the sentences below. Have them underline the Independent Clause and box the Dependent Clause.

underlined/boxed.

The clauses are already

- a. Jellyfish have roamed the seas before dinosaurs existed.
- b. Many jellyfish have bioluminescent organs which emit blue or green light.
- c. If jellyfish want to move, they can simply drift along with the ocean's currents.
- d. Jellyfish tentacles sting their prey before they eat them.
- e. Most stings occur when people accidentally touch a jellyfish.

Activity 5. Can you connect the clauses with subordinators? Provide the list of subordinators and discuss their meaning with example sentences. After this, have the students answer the activity where they need to identify the appropriate subordinator that will combine the two groups of words.

Meaning of Subordinators

Adding information - who, which

- Each whale shark has a unique pattern of spots and stripes which help scientists keep track of their movements.
- Scientists, who studied sharks, hypothesized that sharks appeared in the ocean more than 400 million years ago.

Condition - if

- Whale sharks will become extinct if people continue to hunt and sell them as food. Contrast though, although
 - Although whale sharks are the third biggest creature in the ocean, they are don't threaten humans.
 - Humans fear sharks, though there are not too many shark attacks.

Place - where

• There are protected areas where it is against the law to harm whale sharks.

Reason - because, since

- Whale sharks live in all tropical seas because they prefer warm waters.
- Most sharks can see well in dark lighted areas since they have fantastic night vision.

Time – before, while

Other subordinators and their meaning may be added here.

- Whale sharks eat while "standing up" in areas with a lot of prey.
- People need to protect sharks from illegal fishing before they get extinct.

Have the students combine the following pairs of clauses by supplying the correct subordinator. Students can choose from the list of subordinators in the box. Answers are indicated here. Activity 5 Worksheet can be used.

- a. One of the world's hotspots for sharks is the Philippine seas **where** 200 species of sharks live.
- b. Shark populations worldwide decrease because of overfishing and illegal fishing
- c. Millions of sharks are killed every year for their fins **which** are made into soup and eaten.
- d. Shark conservation will be a success **if** people work together in protecting them.
- e. Some organizations continue their work to protect sharks **though** their funds are limited.

DAY 3

3. Lesson Activity

Activity 6. Reading for Meaning and Text Structure. Guide students in analyzing the structure of an informational text about coral reefs. Highlight the information presented in the Introduction, Body, and Conclusion. Have students notice the complex sentences present in the text.

The Battle of Coral Reefs

- (1) Coral reefs are large underwater structures **which** are made up of skeletons of tiny animals. (2) They are used as homes by many sea and ocean creatures. (3) They are mostly found in the deep sea around oceanic islands. (4) Sadly, coral reefs around the world are in danger. (5) **If** we do not do something to protect them, they will be destroyed.
- (6) Coral reefs die **because** of poisoning, rising water temperatures, pollution, overfishing, and climate change. (7) **Before** we can help protect coral reefs, we need to learning more about preserving them. (8) Avoid throwing chemicals into waterways. (9) Do not touch coral reefs **while** diving or snorkeling. (10) Volunteer in reef clean-ups.

(11) Half of the world's coral reefs have died in the last 30 years. (12) We need to do our part to conserve these reefs **since** they are vital to the life of our main bodies of water. (13) Coral reefs are alive and play one of the most important parts in our ecosystem. (14) We should try to prevent their extinction and protect them at all costs.

STEP 1. Read for meaning. Guide students by checking comprehension. The following questions may be asked:

- a. Read the title. Why is the text titled "The Battle of Coral Reefs"?
- b. How are coral reefs described in the text? What is the most interesting information about coral reefs did you get?
- c. Why do we need to protect coral reefs? What can we do to protect them?

STEP 2. Read for text structure. Guide the students in analyzing the purpose and details in the three parts of the informational text – introduction, body, and conclusion. The following questions may be asked:

- a. Paragraph 1 is the Introduction where the central idea of the text is presented. The central idea tells what the text is about. Can you identify which sentences express the central idea? (Answer: Sentences 4 and 5)
- b. Paragraph 1 is the Introduction. Apart from the central idea, what other details are included? (Answer: background information about the topic which is coral reefs)
- c. Paragraph 2 is the Body. The central idea presented in Paragraph 1 is about the need to protect coral reefs. What information in Paragraph 2 supports this idea?
- d. Paragraph 3 is the Conclusion. What is the message of the writer in Paragraph 3? How does the last paragraph summarize the text?

STEP 3. Notice grammar. Guide students in noticing the structure of complex sentences in the text. Have them analyze the following sentences by identifying the independent clause, dependent clause, and subordinator.

- a. Coral reefs are large underwater structures **which** are made up of skeletons of tiny animals.
- b. If we do not do something to protect them, they will be destroyed.

arners' Takeaways ve students complete the table belo		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
I CAN Statements	w: YES, I CAN!	YES, I CAN with a little help.	NO, I CAN'T but I want to learn.	
I can identify independent clauses. I can identify dependent clauses.				
I know the meaning and use of subordinators in combining clauses.I can write complex sentences.				
I know the details that must be in the Introduction, Body, and Conclusion of an informational text.				
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1.	Did you like 1	learnin	g about	animals	? What	inforn	nation	about	animals	did	you i	find
	interesting? I	Did it 1	make yo	u want	to read	more	about	the to	pic (jelly	fish,	shar	rks,
	coral reefs)?											

2.	2. Was learning about clauses, subordinators, a	nd complex sentence easy? Were
	there challenges that you encountered? How did	l you solve them?

IV. EVALUATING LEAF	NOTES TO TEACHERS					
A. Evaluating Learning	DAY 4 Activity 7. Writing Introduction, Boo options for this to OPTION 1. Have st your OPINION. To informational text. OPTION 2. Ask st informational text. TOPIC: (What is					
	QUESTIONS (Ask questions about the topic.) Question 1:	(What will the text) SOURCE 1 (What answer does Source 1 give?)	xt say about the t SOURCE 2 (What answer does Source 2 give?)	SOURCE 3 (What answer does Source 3 give?)	What do the sources say to answer your questions?	The teacher can adopt, adapt, or create a scoring guide for the final output which is a short informational text with Introduction, Body, and Conclusion.

B. Teacher's Remarks	Note observations on any of the following areas: strategies explored materials used learner engagement/ interaction Others	Effective Practices	Problems Encountered	The teacher may take note of some observations related to the effective practices and problems encountered after utilizing the different strategies, materials used, learner engagement and other related stuff. Teachers may also suggest ways to improve the
C. Teacher's Reflection	Reflection guide or prompt principles behind to What principles and Why did I teach the students What roles did my What did my students ways forward What could I have	the teaching d beliefs informed my lesson? e lesson the way I did? students play in my lesson? ents learn? How did they learn	?	different activities explored/lesson exemplar. Teacher's reflection in every lesson conducted/ facilitated is essential and necessary to improve practice. You may also consider this as an input for the LAC/Collab sessions.