



# Lesson Exemplar for Science





## Lesson Exemplar for Science Grade 4 Learning Resource Unit on Describing Force Quarter 3: Lesson 4 (Week 4) S.Y. 2024-2025

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# SCIENCE/QUARTER 3/ GRADE 4

I. C	CURRICULUM CONTENT, STANDARDS, AND LESSON COMPETENCIES				
A	. Content Standards	<ul> <li>The learners learn that:</li> <li>1. Science processes help in observing and predicting how things move.</li> <li>2. Pushes and pulls can change the position and shape of objects.</li> <li>3. Gathering scientific information helps explain the behavior of objects and materials.</li> <li>4. Magnets affect some objects and materials without touching them.</li> <li>5. Energy is present whenever there is movement, sound, light, or heat.</li> </ul>			
B	. Performance Standards	By the end of the quarter, learners use simple equipment and processes to measure and record data related to movement and describe and predict the way things around them move using more scientifically technical language and concepts, such as speed and force. They demonstrate an understanding that science processes are used to gain deeper understanding about forces and energy that cannot be seen directly, including the properties of magnet, light, sound, and heat. Learners apply their observation skills and objectivity to identify where energy is evident in their local communities and how it is used by people.			
С	. Learning Competencies and Objectives	<ul> <li>Learning Competency 1: The learners measure accurately the distance and time when things move using simple equipment.</li> <li>The learners will be able to:         <ul> <li>Lesson Objective 1: define the concepts of distance and time as they relate to motion;</li> <li>Lesson Objective 2: familiarize oneself with simple equipment to measure distance and time, like a meter stick, ruler, measuring tape, and stopwatch</li> </ul> </li> <li>Learning Competency 2: The learners identify that how far an object moves in a given time is called speed.</li> <li>The learners will be able to:         <ul> <li>Lesson Objective 1: calculate the speed of a moving object;</li> <li>Lesson Objective 2: recognize the importance of having accurate measurements in describing motion</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
С	. Content	<ul> <li>Describing Motion Using Distance, Time, and Speed</li> <li>The movement of an object can be described using distance (how far), time (how long did it take), and speed (how fast).</li> <li>Distance is how much ground is covered by a moving object. A ruler or meter stick is used to measure distance.</li> </ul>			

	<ul> <li>Time is how much time is consumed or how much time it takes by the moving object to cover a distance. A stopwatch or wristwatch is used to measure time.</li> <li>When a distance is covered in a small amount of time, the speed is big. The object is said to be traveling fast.</li> <li>When the same distance is covered in a big amount of time, the speed is small. The object is said to be traveling slowly.</li> <li>How fast or slow an object moves is called speed.</li> </ul>
D. Integration	Edukasyon sa Pagpapahalaga (ESP) – Patience and respect for others are very important because not everyone can do the same task at the same speed. Math – The skills learned in Grade 2 math include measuring distance using a meter stick and measuring time using a stopwatch. Physical Education (PE) – Along with agility, balance, and coordination, speed is a concept that students need to understand to help them develop physical fitness. Movement and positioning concepts are necessary as well. Health and Medicine – It is important to accurately measure the prescribed dosage of medicines to be effective and avoid overdosing.

# **II. LEARNING RESOURCES**

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- Ferrer, D.L., Mingoa, T.R., Padua, A.L., Joaquin, C.C., & Rabago, L.M. (2016). Science and You Grade 5 K to 12 Edition. Quezon City: Vibal Grup, Inc.
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III. TEACHING AND LEA	NOTES TO TEACHERS	
A. Activating Prior Knowledge	<ul> <li>DAY 1</li> <li>Short Review (5 minutes)</li> <li>Show &amp; Tell: Show the class several pictures of students doing daily tasks like sweeping the floor, wiping the table, arranging the chairs, picking up trash, and other chores. Ask them how these pictures show the previous lesson learned about forces.</li> </ul>	If a projector or TV is available, prepare five pictures of students doing daily tasks like sweeping the floor, wiping the table, arranging the chairs, and other chores. If you can't project the pictures, provide printed pictures you can give the students. You may group them and give one picture per group. In their daily tasks, forces are applied to pushing the broom while sweeping, wiping the rag while pulling, and picking up trash and other things.
B. Establishing Lesson Purpose	<ul> <li>1. Lesson Purpose Picture Analysis (10 minutes) Show a picture of a 100-m dash. Tell them to examine the picture carefully. Ask them the following questions: <ol> <li>Who do you think will win in this race? Why?</li> <li>How do we determine the winner?</li> <li>Have you tried participating in a 100-m dash or similar races?</li> <li>When can we say that a person runs fast?</li> <li>Why is understanding the concept of speed important in sports like track and field?</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Acknowledge everyone's responses to the guided questions. These are some possible answers: i. I think the because he is ahead of the others. ii. The first to reach the finish line will be the winner. iii. No. iv. A person runs fast if he runs ahead of others in a race. Ask them if they have more questions about race. The new lesson will help them understand how fast a person or object moves. Tell the students that in this lesson, they will use their scientific skills in predicting, measuring, and observing to describe motion using scientific terms and graphs.





#### Before proceeding to the lesson, ask C. Developing and **Explicitation (20-25 minutes)** Reference point: Basketball ring the students to determine who arrives Deepening a. Situation Analysis: Who wins? first in the given situation. With the Jurmin and Jervin are classmates and decided Understanding same distance traveled and different to race from one end of the basketball court at travel times, the winner is the one who their school to the other end. Jurmin reached traveled in a shorter time. Therefore, the other end in 10 seconds, while Jervin took Jurmin won the race. 12 seconds. Who won? Lead the class into a class interaction **b.** Class Interaction to discuss the definition of motion, the Motion is defined as the change in position from use of reference points to describe .lervin motion, and how to calculate speed. a reference point. **Reference point: Tree Guide questions:** Show an example of a change of motion 1. What is a reference point in the context of relative to a reference point (the tree in motion? the picture). You may also use actual *A reference point is a stationary object or* samples of reference points in the place that is used to determine if an object classroom referring to stationary has moved or not. It can also be the starting objects fixed in the classroom. You may point or origin for measuring motion. show them that we can describe your motion if you move away or towards a reference point in the classroom (e.g., 2. Why is it important to have a reference point After 10 seconds... blackboard, wall, etc.). when describing the motion of an object? When describing the motion of an object, it is important to have a reference point to have a basis for the change in the object's position. For example, in the picture at the right, the boy's motion can be observed clearly because of his change in position relative to the tree, our reference point in this situation. 3. How do we select a suitable reference point for describing the motion of an object? We select a suitable reference point for describing an object's motion by choosing an object in the environment that is fixed on the ground or that is stationary and does not move. 4. Can you think of examples where different reference points might be chosen to describe the same motion? *Examples of reference points include a tree, a sign, or a building.*

<ul><li>The motion of a person or an object can be described using the concepts of distance, time, and speed.</li><li>Distance is a measure of how far two points are from each other. It can be measured</li></ul>	
using a ruler, a meter stick, or a tape measure.	
• Time is a measure of the duration of an event taking place. It can be measured with a	
• Speed is a measure of how fast an object moves	
• Specialis à incastrie of now last all object moves.	
How do you compute speed?	In computing speed, students need their skills in dividing numbers. Thus,
Follow the following steps below:	you need to guide them in doing this.
1. Determine the Distance (d): Measure the total path length covered by the object. This	For now, we use whole numbers that
could be the length of a racetrack, the distance a car travels, or any other relevant	may ask them to use a calculator to do
measurement. Use appropriate units such as meters (m) or kilometers (km).	the task easily while learning the concept of speed as a rate of travel
2. Determine the Time (t): Measure the duration it takes for the object to cover the specified	concept of speed as a fate of fravel.
distance. Use a stopwatch, timer, or any other time-keeping device. Time is typically	The speed formula in triangle form is
measured in seconds (s), minutes (min), or hours (h).	very handy when they will also solve for
	distance or time. Depending on the
3. Apply the Formula:	students you may present to them
a. Use the formula for speed: speed = $\frac{distance}{time}$	other formulas derived from the speed
<ul><li>b. Substitute the measured values of distance and time into the formula.</li><li>c. Calculate the Speed:</li></ul>	formula.
d. Perform the calculation to find the speed. Ensure that the units are consistent.	To find an unknown quantity in the
e. To compute speed, divide the distance traveled by the time it takes to travel the distance.	triangle, simply cover it, and the quantities left uncovered will be used
	to compute the covered quantity. To
In symbols, $s = \frac{d}{t}$	you will see distance over time, which
	means distance divided by time. <i>To find</i>
To easily remember the speed formula, we present it using	and you will see speed and time which
the triangle at the right. On the triangle's base, in the	means speed multiplied by time.
bottom left, we put speed and time in the bottom right, while	Finally, to find time, cover it, and you
in the upper corner, we put distance. Speed Time	will see distance over speed, which means distance divided by speed. If
4. Expressing the Result: Report the calculated speed in the	students are not ready for this, assure
appropriate units. Common units for speed include meters	them they will learn more about these
per second (m/s) or kilometers per hour (km/h), depending on the context. Additionally,	formulas in higher grades.
in real-world scenarios, choosing an appropriate reference point and a coordinate system	Formulas:

<ul> <li>is crucial when m reference point ca</li> <li>DAY 2</li> <li>c. Video viewing Show the YouTub</li> <li>Guide questions: a. What new b. What new b. What hap</li> <li>"If an object :</li> <li>1. Worked Exa Steps to solv 1. Read and 2. Identify v 3. Determin 4. Substitu 5. Write the</li> <li>a. Problem-s Let's answ 1. A fema</li> </ul>	<b>(5 minutes)</b> be video titled "What is Speed?   Science information or lesson have you lear pens to speed if the distance increase moves the same distance in less time to understand the problem. What is known (given values) and ur he the formula to use in computing te the given values in the formula. Exploring: Motion Problems over the sample problems below. The Palarong Pambansa sprinter from	ally for moving objects. The choice of measured. ence for Kids" rned from the video? ses?" <i>e, what happens to its speed?</i> " hknown (what is asked). the unknown. of measure.	speed = $\frac{distance}{time}$ distance = speed * time time = $\frac{distance}{speed}$
dash c 1. Ide	entify what is known.	s her speed? distance = 100 meters	
		time - 10 seconds	
2. Ide	entify what is unknown.	speed = ?	
3. Wr	ite the formula.	$speed = \frac{distance}{time}$	
4. Su formu	bstitute the given values in the ıla.	speed $=\frac{100 \text{ meters}}{10 \text{ seconds}}$	
5. Wr correc	ite the final answer with the ct unit of measure.	speed = 10 meters/second	

	1. Identify what is known.	distance = 10 meters time = 20 seconds
	2. Identify what is unknown.	speed = ?
	3. Write the formula.	speed $=\frac{distance}{time}$
	4. Substitute the given values in the formula.	speed $=\frac{10 \text{ meters}}{20 \text{ seconds}}$
	5. Write the final answer with the	speed = 0.5 meter/second
2. Les: a. Pi Le	correct unit of measure. <b>con Activity (25-30 minutes)</b> <b>oblem-solving: Motion Problems</b> t's answer the sample problems below:	
2. Less a. Pr Le	<ul> <li>correct unit of measure.</li> <li>con Activity (25-30 minutes)</li> <li>oblem-solving: Motion Problems</li> <li>t's answer the sample problems below: <ol> <li>The Philippine eagle is the national bi</li> <li>100 kilometers in one hour, what is it</li> </ol> </li> <li>1. Identify what is known.</li> </ul>	rd of the Philippines. If it can travel s speed? distance = 100 kilometers time = 1 hour
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2. The Philippine tarsier is famous for be world. These tiny creatures like to sta branch to branch in the jungle. They	eing the smallest monkey in the y high up in the trees and jump from can travel 20 kilometers in 0.5 hour.
Determine its speed.	1
1. Identify what is known.	distance = 20 kilometers time = 0.5 hour
2. Identify what is unknown.	speed = ?
3. Write the formula.	$speed = \frac{distance}{time}$
4. Substitute the given values in the formula.	speed = $\frac{20 \text{ kilometers}}{0.5 \text{ hour}}$
5. Write the final answer with the correct unit of measure.	speed = 40 kilometers/second

### DAY 3

#### b. Activity 1: Who Wins the Race? (20 minutes)

Instructions: In groups with five members, students conduct a racing activity to determine which toy car is the fastest.

Assign the members of the groups a role to play:

Leader	Responsible for overseeing the cooperation of the group members.
Timer	In charge of measuring the time it takes for the toy car to complete the race using a stopwatch or timer.
Recorder	Takes notes and records the toy car's distance and time of travel.
Toy car in-charge	Responsible for handling and releasing the toy cars at the starting line.
Racetrack in-charge	Responsible for checking the group's racetrack, ensuring that marks at the starting and finishing points are clear.

Introduction: Briefly review the concepts of motion, speed, and distance with the students. Explain the activity's objective: to conduct a race using toy cars and determine which one is the winner based on their speed. For this activity, you will need toy cars for each group to explore speed. Ensure each group has the same type or model of toy car. You may ask each group to bring one battery-powered or pullback toy car. If there are no available toy cars, you may use a ball or any other toys that can be moved. Since this involves a race/contest, please always establish rules on honesty and safety.

Set up the racetrack using markers on the classroom floor or the corridor. Let the racetrack in-charge assist you in measuring and marking the tracks.

<ul><li>Group Preparation:</li><li>Assign roles within each group (e.g., one student measures distance, one</li></ul>	Ask the other students to observe. Recall their Grade 2 math lesson on measuring distances.
<ul> <li>Assign to test within teach group (e.g., one student measures distance, one operates the stopwatch, etc.).</li> <li>Have each group inspect and test their toy car to ensure fair competition. <i>Race Set-up:</i> <ul> <li>Line up all the groups at the starting line.</li> <li>Explain any specific rules, such as staying within the designated track. <i>Guide Questions During the Race:</i></li> <li>How will you measure the distance covered by your toy car?</li> <li>What factors might affect the speed of your toy car?</li> <li>How will you ensure a fair and accurate race?</li> </ul> </li> <li><i>Race Execution:</i> <ul> <li>Start the race, and have each group complete the course.</li> <li>Ensure that each group measures the distance their toy car traveled.</li> <li>In conducting the race, ask everyone to get ready to perform their assigned roles. Ask the toy car in charge to position itself at the starting point. When all of them are ready, give them a go signal for them to release their toy cars at the same time. Depending on the type of toy car, everyone must agree on what is allowed to make it move. At this point, the timers should start recording the time and stop when the toy car reaches the finish line. The recorders then record their data. Do two more trials. Then, ask them to return to their seats to reflect on what they just did and answer the process questions.</li> </ul> </li> <li><i>Group Reflection:</i> <ul> <li>Have each group discuss their strategies, challenges faced, and how they optimized the performance of their toy car.</li> <li>Discuss the relationship between speed, time, and distance.</li> </ul> </li> <li><i>Results and Awards:</i> <ul> <li>Announce the winners based on the fastest time or farthest distance.</li> <li>Consider giving awards for creativity, teamwork, or innovative strategies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>If toy cars are unavailable, use a different object that can be used safely in a racing game. Since students bring their toy cars, they may vary. Explain to the students that the variety of toy cars makes the race unpredictable and exciting.</li> <li>1. To determine which toy car has the shortest travel time, review the recorded times for each car. Identify the one that took the least amount of time to reach the finish line.</li> <li>2. The toy car with the shortest travel time wins the race. This is because the concept of speed is directly related to time; the less time it takes for a car to complete the race, the higher its speed.</li> <li>3. Accurate measurements are crucial in describing motion because they provide objective and reliable data. In the context of the toy car race, precise measurements of time and distance are essential for calculating speed to determine the winner objectively.</li> </ul>
and the practical applications of these concepts in real life.	In Activity 2, emphasize safety as they
<ol> <li>Which toy car has the shortest travel time?</li> <li>Who wins the race? Why?</li> <li>Why is it important to have accurate measurements when describing motion?</li> </ol>	student to remain close by and watch how other members perform the activity if one member is ill or his or her pediatrician has forbidden them from doing so.

	<ul> <li>c. Activity 2: Who is the fastest? (25 minutes) Instructions: In groups with five members, students conduct a walking activity to determine how fast or slow each walk is and who walks fastest in the group.</li> <li>Instruct the students to follow the following procedure: <ol> <li>Go to the corridor or the nearest area to your room that is clear and safe for this walking activity.</li> <li>Using the meter stick, measure 10 meters. Use chalk or any marker to indicate the starting and ending points with a line.</li> <li>Let each member walk at a normal pace (not fast nor slow) along the path from the starting to the ending points. Ask another member to record the time taken to walk 10 meters.</li> <li>Let each member do two more trials by walking slower and faster than the first.</li> <li>Compute the fastest speed of each member by dividing the distance traveled by the shortest time of travel.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Process questions: <ol> <li>Who walked fastest in your group? What is the basis for concluding that he or she is the fastest in your group?</li> <li>Is it safe when you move fast? Why?</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Possible answers to the process questions:</li> <li>1. When walking slower, your travel time increased, meaning it took more time to cover a certain distance. When you walk faster, your travel time decreases. indicating that you covered the same distance in less time.</li> <li>2. The person who walked the fastest in the group is the one with the shortest travel time. The basis is travel time, because with the least amount of time to cover the same distance the faster the speed.</li> <li>3. In some situations, moving fast can be unsafe, especially if it involves potential hazards or lack of control. It's important to prioritize safety and adjust speed accordingly, especially in unfamiliar or crowded areas.</li> </ul>
D. Making Generalizations	<ul> <li>DAY 4</li> <li>1. Learners' Takeaways         <ul> <li>a. Concept Mapping (15 minutes)</li> <li>Make a concept map about how motion is described in this lesson. Do this lesson map with the students to summarize the lesson.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Towards the end of the lesson, the students will create a concept map to summarize their learnings on describing motion.



IV. EVALUATING LEAF	NOTES TO TEACHERS	
A. Evaluating Learning	<ul> <li>Formative Assessment <ol> <li>Multiple Choice. Carefully read the questions below. Choose the correct answer from the choices below each question. Encircle the letter corresponding to the correct answer.</li> <li>Which tool is best suited to precisely measure the distance traveled by a moving object? <ul> <li>A. calculator</li> <li>B. clock</li> <li>C. meter stick</li> <li>D. stopwatch</li> </ul> </li> <li>Which of the following measures how far two points are from each other? <ul> <li>A. distance</li> <li>B. graph</li> <li>C. speed</li> <li>D. time</li> </ul> </li> </ol></li></ul>	Teachers may encourage learners to have a quiz notebook to monitor learners' academic progress. The quiz notebook may also serve as homework notebook. <b>ANSWER KEY:</b> I. 1. C 2. A 3. D

	3. The measure of the A. distance	e duration of an event taking plac B. graph C. speed D. t	ce is called: ime	4. A 5. A
	<ul> <li>A. distance B. graph C. speed D. time</li> <li>4. What is its speed if a bird flies 100 meters (m) in 50 seconds (s)?</li> <li>A. 2 m/s B. 5 m/s C. 10 m/s D. 50 m/s</li> <li>5. Kath walks to the canteen that is 10 meters (m) away from her classroom for 10 seconds (s). What is her speed?</li> <li>A. 1 m/s B. 2 m/s C. 5 m/s D. 10 m/s</li> <li>II. Essay. Read carefully the situation below. Answer the given question based on the final seconds (s).</li> </ul>		5. A II. In speed contests, accurate measurements of motion are required to ensure fairness and safety of athletes. They provide a reliable basis for determining winners and setting records.	
	In speed contests, li win the contest. Som these events, why is motion? <i>Rubric for r</i> Excellent (4)			
	Proficient (3)	The answer is mostly clear but may have some confusing parts. (4 points)The answer is hard to understand and lacks detail. (3 points)The answer is difficult to read or doesn't address the topic. (2 points)		
	Satisfactory (2)			
	Developing (1)			
	Beginning (0)	No attempt to answer (0 points)		
B. Teacher's Remarks	Note observations on any of the following areas:	Effective Practices	Problems Encountered	
	strategies explored			
	materials used			
	learner engagement/ interaction			
	others			

C. Teacher's Reflection	<ul> <li>A reflection guide or prompt can be on:</li> <li><u>principles behind the teaching</u> What principles and beliefs informed my lesson? Why did I teach the lesson the way I did?</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li><u>students</u> What roles did my students play in my lesson? What did my students learn? How did they learn?</li> <li><u>ways forward</u> What could I have done differently?</li> </ul>	