



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
Misamis Street, Bago-Bantay, Quezon City

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS (USLeM)



SCIENCE 6 WEEK 3

Development & Editorial Team

Writers:	Ms. Marissa C. Montehermoso Ms. Bebeth Agnes B. Necesito
Illustrators:	Mr. Melvin G. Evardone Mr. Mark Alvin D. Asis
Layout Artists:	Ms. Marissa C. Montehermoso Dr. Normina B. Hadji Yunnos
Content Editors:	Dr. Maripaz T. Mendoza Dr. Efren E. Canzana Ms. Gerla L. Mateo Ms. Rubby Ann C. Camu Mr. Roni P. Sapad
Language Editors:	Ms. Ivy Joy C. Oxiño Ms. Ma. France T. Nuñez
Management Team:	Dr. Malcom S. Garma, Regional Director - NCR Dr. Loreta B. Torrecampo, CESO V, SDS- SDO, Pasay City Dr. Arturo A. Tolentino, OIC ASDS - SDO, Pasay City Dr. Genia V. Santos, CLMD Chief – NCR Mr. Librado F. Torres, CID Chief - SDO, Pasay City Ms. Micah G. Pacheco, EPS Science - NCR Mr. Dennis M. Mendoza, LR EPS - NCR Ms. Nancy C. Mabunga, Librarian - NCR Dr. Maripaz T. Mendoza, EPS-Science - SDO Pasay City Dr. Efren E. Canzana, PSDS – SDO, Pasay City Dr. Normina B. Hadji Yunnos, LR EPS – SDO, Pasay City

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SEASONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Expectations

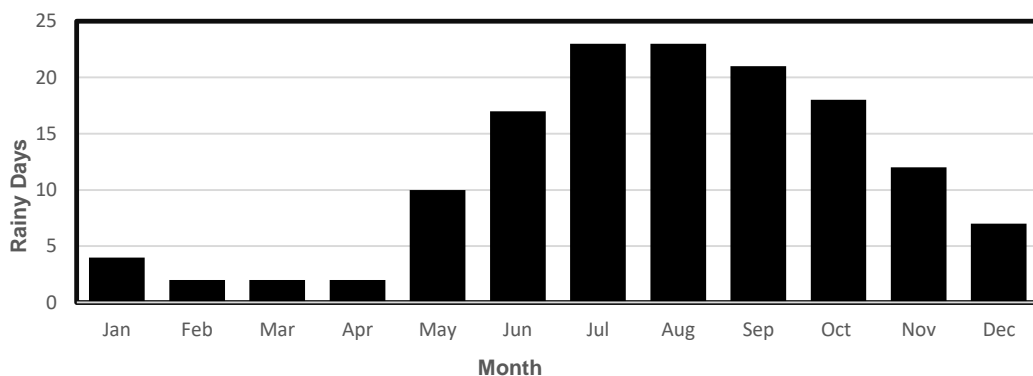
This Unified Supplementary Learning Material will help you to:

- analyze the weather pattern within in a year;
- infer on the seasons through weather patterns in the Philippines; and
- describe the different seasons in the Philippines.

Pre-Test

DIRECTIONS: Encircle the letter of the **best** answer.

Refer to the graph below to answer questions 1-3.



Source: Average Rainy Days in Metro Manila. Retrieved February 28, 2021, from <https://weather-and-climate.com/uploads/average-raindays-philippines-manila.png>

Figure 1. Average Rainy Days in Metro Manila

1. In which months have the **least** amount of rainfall?
A. December, January, and February
B. January, February, and March
C. February, March, and April
D. March, April, and May
2. When does Metro Manila experience the **highest** amount of rainfall?
A. June and July
B. July and August
C. June and September
D. August and September
3. Based on the graph, what is likely the season from December to April?
A. dry B. rainy C. stormy D. wet
4. What characterizes the dry season in the Philippines?
A. Warm and humid air
B. Heavy rains during the year
C. Least amount of rain during the year
D. Average amount of rainfall during the year

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5. Which describe(s) the rainy season?

- I. Occurrence of typhoon
- II. Happens from May to April
- III. Flash floods in low-lying areas
- IV. Starts in May and ends in October

- A. I only
- B. I and II

- C. III and IV
- D. I, II, III, and IV

Looking Back

DIRECTIONS: Identify the weather conditions being described in the situations. Choose the best answer inside the box.

cloudy rainy sunny stormy windy

- _____ 1. PAGASA announces that Metro Manila is under yellow warning. Flooding is possible in low lying areas.
- _____ 2. The national government suspends work and classes after knowing the weather bulletin of PAGASA.
- _____ 3. The weather forecaster said that the sky in your area will be clear and no chance of raining.
- _____ 4. You looked out the window and you observed that the sky is gloomy.
- _____ 5. The wind blows at 18 kph.

Brief Introduction

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere of a particular place in a short period of time. It may be described as sunny, cloudy, rainy, windy, or stormy. **Weather** changes from time to time. The weather today may be different from that of tomorrow. Changes in temperature and humidity affect the other elements and cause changes in weather. Weather data are information or numbers about the state of the atmosphere including temperature, wind speed, rain, humidity, and pressure. Repeating weather conditions over a period of time is called a **weather pattern**.

Climate refers to the long-term weather patterns in an area. The climate of the Philippines is characterized by remarkably warm temperature, high humidity, and plenty of rainfall.

The Philippines has two pronounced seasons – dry and wet. It is influenced by its location on the equators that causes warm temperature and the prevailing winds that pass over the country. The prevailing winds are the southwest monsoon or locally known as “*Hanging Habaga*” and northeast monsoon or “*Hanging Amihan*”. Southwest monsoon that blows from the southwest direction brings hot and humid air and causes heavy rain and typhoon in the country.

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The **wet season** or rainy season usually starts from May to October and the heaviest downpour in most areas is from July to October. Heavy rainfall during this season may cause flooding especially in the low-lying areas.

The **dry season** is characterized by hot days and clear skies from December to May. During this season, there is very little rainfall. The dry season is divided into a cool dry season and a hot dry season. The Northeast monsoon brings cool dry air from November to February while trade winds prevail over the country from March to April bringing much heat.

Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) characterizes rainfall occurrences as moderate if the amount of rain ranges from 2.5-7.5 cu.mm observed in 1 hour or equivalent to 2.5 liters and heavy rainfall if the amount of rain is 7.6-15 cu.mm equivalent to 20 liters.

There are two seasonal winds in the Philippines, namely: Southwest monsoon or “*Hanging Habagat*” and Northeast Monsoon or “*Hanging Amihan*”. **Southwest monsoon or “Hanging Habagat”** which comes from the southwest direction brings heavy rains throughout the country from June to November. On the other hand, **Northeast Monsoon or “Hanging Amihan”** carries cool and dry winds that bring slight to moderate rain over the eastern coasts of the Philippines and gives a cold climate in the country. It blows from December to May. The amount of rainfall affects the seasons in the Philippines.

Activities

Activity 1: How is the Weather Today?

DIRECTIONS: Study the table then answer the questions that follow.

Figure 2. Average Monthly Precipitation and Temperature in Metro Manila

Month	Average Amount of Rainfall (mm)	Average Temperature (°C)
January	6	30
February	3	31
March	7	32
April	9	34
May	100	33
June	273	32
July	341	31
August	398	31
September	326	31
October	230	31
November	120	31
December	49	30

Source: Average Rainy Days in Manila, Philippines. Retrieved February 28, 2021, from <https://weather-and-climate.com/uploads/average-raindays-philippines-manila.png>

Questions

1. What month has the highest temperature?
2. In what month has the least amount of rainfall?

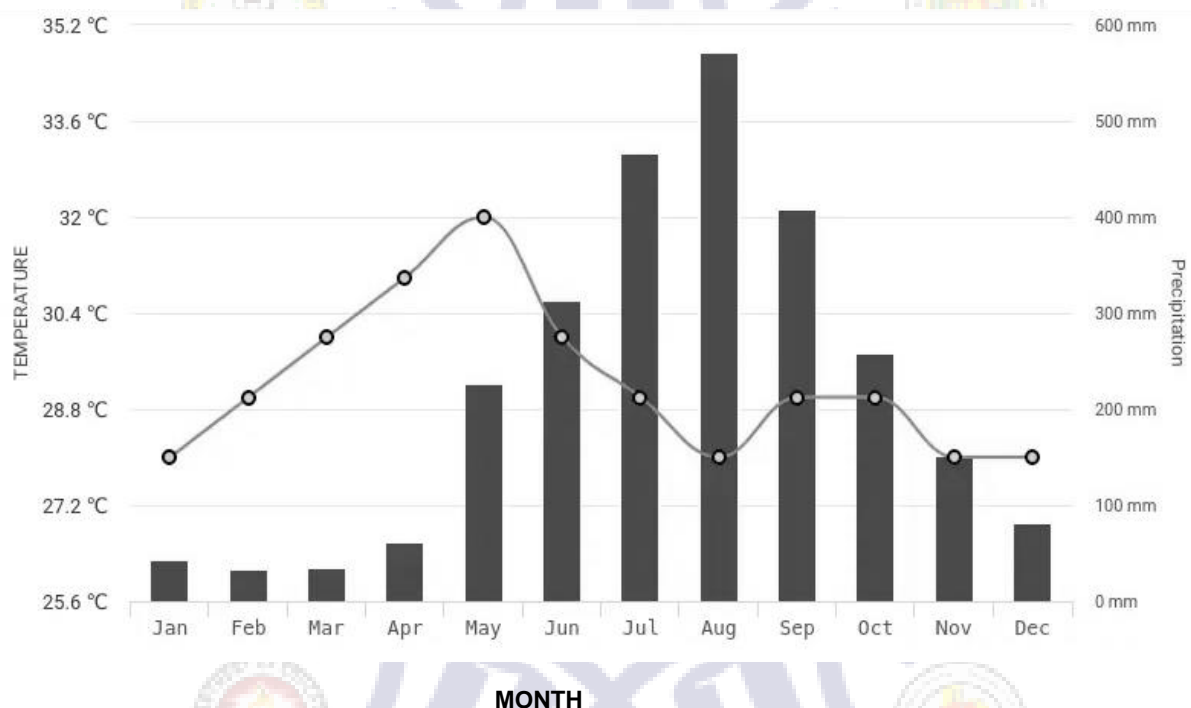
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3. When does Metro Manila experience 100 mm rain and below?
4. What is the highest amount of rainfall that occurs in Metro Manila?
5. What is the prevailing season in Metro Manila from December to May?

ACTIVITY 2: Sunny or Rainy Day?

DIRECTIONS: Analyze the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



Source: Luzon Philippines Average Monthly Rainfall. Retrieved February 28, 2021, from <https://cdn.hikb.at/charts/average-monthly-rain/luzon-average-monthly-rain.png>

Figure 3. Luzon Philippines Average Precipitation & Temperatures

Questions

1. In what months of the year does Luzon experience 200 mm or more amount of rainfall?
2. What is the season in the Philippines from May to October?
3. What can you infer about the season from November to April based on the amount of rainfall?
4. Is the temperature related to the amount of rainfall in a place? Explain.
5. What are the two distinct seasons in our country?

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Activity 3: Wet or Dry Season?

DIRECTIONS: Analyze the illustrations and complete the information on the table.



Illustrated by Melvin Evardone

A



Illustrated by Melvin Evardone

B

Basis of Comparison	Illustration A	Illustration B
1. Condition of plants		
2. Soil appearance		
3. Temperature		
4. General condition of the environment		

Remember

- The Philippines has two distinct seasons, namely: wet and dry.
- The wet season is characterized by heavy rains throughout the country which usually prevails from June to November. This season is influenced by the Southwest monsoon or *Hanging Habagat*.
- The dry season is characterized by very hot temperatures with very little or no amount of rainfall which usually prevails from December to May. This season is influenced by the Northeast monsoon or *Hanging Amihan* and Trade winds.

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Checking Your Understanding

DIRECTIONS: Write TRUE if the statement is correct. If INCORRECT, change the underlined word/s to make it correct.

- _____ 1. Wet season is characterized by heavy rain from June to November.
- _____ 2. During the dry season, low-lying areas experience frequent flooding.
- _____ 3. The Philippines has two pronounced seasons – wet and dry season.
- _____ 4. The dry season in the Philippines is determined by no or less rainfall from December to May.
- _____ 5. Northeast monsoon brings heavy rainfall in the Philippines from June to November.

Post-Test

DIRECTIONS: Encircle the letter of the **best** answer.

- 1. Which wind blows from the Asiatic mainland to the Philippines from November to February that brings cool and dry air?
 - A. Northeast monsoon
 - B. Southwest monsoon
 - C. Northeast trade wind
 - D. Southeast trade wind
- 2. Which tells that it is a dry season in the country?
 - I. The streets submerged in water.
 - II. The farmer exposes his crops under the sun.
 - III. Most places experience a heavy amount of rainfall.
 - IV. Farmlands and other areas have few types of grass and plants.
 - A. I and II
 - B. II and III
 - C. II and IV
 - D. III and IV
- 3. Which describes the rainy season?
 - I. Occurrence of typhoon
 - II. Happens from May to April
 - III. Flash floods in low-lying areas
 - IV. Starts in May and ends in October
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II
 - C. III and IV
 - D. I, II, III, and IV
- 4. What characterizes the dry season in the Philippines?
 - A. Warm and humid air
 - B. Heavy rains during the year
 - C. Least amount of rain during the year
 - D. Average amount of rainfall during the year
- 5. What are the two distinct seasons in the Philippines?
 - A. hot and dry
 - B. dry and wet
 - C. cold and dry
 - D. sunny and cold

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References

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Answer Key

Post Test 1.A 2.C 3.C 4.C 5.B	Check your Understanding! 1. True 2. Wet season 3. True 4. True 5. Southwest monsoon
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Activity :3		
General condition of the environment	Temperature	Soil Appearance
Condition of Plants	The plants are wilted.	The plants bloom and grow healthy.
	The soil is dry.	The soil is moist.
	Hot temperature	Cool temperature
	The place is experiencing dry season.	Wet season prevails in the place
A	B	

Looking Back 1. Rainy 2. Stormy 3. Sunny 4. Cloudy 5. Windy	Activity :2 1. May to October 2. Wet season 3. Dry season 4. Yes. As the average temperature at the surface of the earth increases, more evaporation occurs and increases precipitation, 5. Wet and dry season
Pre – Test 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C	Activity:1 1. April 2. February 3. December to May 4. 398 cu. mm 5. Wet season