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Republic of the Philippines
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UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS
(USLeM)

LEARNING AREA

UNIFIED SUPPLEMENTARY LEARNING MATERIALS
Grades 6 LEARNING AREA

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DEVELOPMENT & EDITORIAL TEAM:

Writer: Alvie Ritchelita L. Ocon

Illustrators:

Layout Artist: Hilie Ann G. Mapano

Content Editor: Ariane S. Campos

Language Editor: Jessie Flor B. Banasen

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    Librarian II : Calixto N. Camangeg

LESSON 6: Author's Purpose and Tone and Mood of Text; Characterization

EXPECTATIONS:
      1. Determine the author's purpose in writing a text;
      2. Infer the tone and mood of the text; and
      3. Distinguish direct and indirect characterization.

PRETEST

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer.

1. "Don't share the hate and scare. Spread never ending love and care". What is the purpose of the author or writer in this line of the song?

  a. to persuade   b. to inform   c. to entertain   d. to describe

2. It is our first day of school. I woke up early, ate my breakfast and took a bath. I prepared my things and went to school. I am happy to see my classmates and my teacher Mrs. Reyes. I hope for a fun-filled learning this schoolyear. What is the tone of the text?

  a. pessimistic   b. optimistic   c. terrified   d. irritated

3. He wore his jacket and put on his hat. He walked head down with both hands inside his pockets as he crossed the misty street under the dark twilight. What is the mood of the text?

  a. sorrowful   b. festive   c. frustrating   d. gloomy

4. Jane was a beautiful, young girl. She had long, black hair and deep brown eyes, which made her stand out from the rest.
   What type of characterization is used in the story?

  a. direct   b. indirect   c. active   d. inactive

5. When Jane walked in the room, nobody could help but look at her stunning, gorgeous face. She commanded attention wherever she went due to her good looks.
   What type of characterization is used in the story?

  a. direct   b. indirect   c. active   d. inactive

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LOOKING BACK TO YOUR LESSON

CONCEPT

1. **The author's purpose** is their intent (or purpose) for writing something. To either **persuade**, **inform** or **entertain** an audience. You will most commonly see these three aspects attributed as being the author's purpose however other elements such as **describing** and **explaining** are commonly sighted as well.

2. **A. Tone** refers to an author's use of words and writing style to convey his or her attitude towards a topic. Tone is often defined as what the author feels about the subject. What the reader feels is known as the mood.
   B. Mood is a literary element that evokes certain feelings or vibes in readers through words and descriptions. As a literary device, mood is the emotional feeling or atmosphere that a work of literature produces in a reader.

3. **Characterization** is the representation of the traits, motives, and psychology of a character in a narrative. Characterization may occur through direct description, in which the character's qualities are described by a narrator, another character, or by the character him or herself. It may also occur indirectly, in which the character's qualities are revealed by his or her actions, thoughts, or dialogue.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

1. Identifying the Author's Purpose

Author's Purpose

When authors write a text, they have in mind a specific purpose, or what they want to achieve in the text. This is known as the **author's purpose**. Authors write texts for many different purposes.

These are the common types of Author's Purposes

a. **Persuade:** tries to get the reader to believe, think, feel, or do something
   Ex. Advertisement, speeches, campaign, opinions, persuasive letters
b. **Inform:** includes mainly facts and information
   Ex. News Articles, biographies, textbooks, encyclopedias
c. **Entertain**: uses humor, narration, tells a story, etc.
   Ex. Comic book, fiction novel, poems, songs, plays, jokes
d. **Instruct:** includes steps in a process and directions
   Ex. manual, prescriptions, directions, procedures, recipes
e. **Describe:** uses details and description
   Ex. Product description, descriptive essay, imagery

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2. Inferring the Tone and Mood of Text

a. **Tone** is the author's attitude toward the writing (his characters, the situation) and the readers. A work of writing can have more than one tone. An example of tone could be both serious and humorous. Tone is set by the setting, choice of vocabulary and other details.

Words That Describe Tone				
Amused	Humorous	Pessimistic	Angry	Informal
Playful	Cheerful	Ironic	Pompous	Horror
Light	Sad	Clear	Matter-of-fact	
Serious	Formal	Resigned	Suspicious	Gloomy
Optimistic	Witty			

b. **Mood** is the general atmosphere created by the author's words. It is the feeling the reader gets from reading those words. It may be the same, or it may change from situation to situation.

Words That Describe Mood				
Fanciful	Melancholy	Frightening	Mysterious	Frustrating
Romantic	Gloomy	Sentimental	Happy	Sorrowful
Joyful	Suspenseful			

3. Distinguishing Direct and Indirect Characterization

Characterization is the act of creating and describing characters in literature. Characterization includes both descriptions of a character's physical attributes as well as the character's personality. The way that characters act, think, and speak also adds to their characterization. There are two subsets of the definition of characterization: **direct and indirect characterization**. We explore this distinction in more depth below.

a. **Direct characterization**, also known as **explicit characterization**, consists of the author *telling* the audience what a character is like. A narrator may give this information, or a character in the story may do it. Examples of direct characterization would be:

Ex. "Bill was short and fat, and his bald spot was widening with every passing year."
"Jane is a cruel person," she said.
"I looked in the mirror and saw how dark the circles under my green eyes had become."

b. **Indirect characterization**, on the other hand, consists of the author *showing* the audience what kind of person a character is through the character's thoughts, words, and deeds. This requires the audience to make inferences about why a character would say or do those things. This type of characterization is also known as **implicit characterization.** While it takes more time to develop a character through indirect characterization, it often leaves a deeper impression

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on the reader than direct statements about what a character is like. Here are examples of indirect characterization:

Ex. "Bill sighed as he looked at the offer of a gym membership. He really should join. But just thinking about it made beads of sweat collect at the top of his bald spot."

"As Jane walked past the box labeled 'Free Puppies,' she furtively glanced around her, then gave the box a swift kick."

"I yawned, trying to keep my eyes open in the meeting. I reached for my coffee cup and was disappointed to realize it was empty."

ACTIVITY NO 1

Identifying the Author's Purpose

Directions: Read the selections below. Answer the questions that follow.

"The African Elephant"

If you have ever learned much about Africa, then you probably already know about the dignified African elephant. The African elephant is the largest living animal on land. Unfortunately, it also one of the biggest targets of poachers—vicious hunters that illegally kill wild animals for profit.

In April 2013, 650 elephants were killed by poachers in the African country of Cameroon in less than a week. The elephants are brutally murdered for one thing: ivory An elephant's tusk is made of ivory. Ivory is used in many countries for carvings, knife handles, and even piano keys. As the value of ivory increases, African elephants are more at risk.

In 1990, there were more than 1.3 million elephants in Africa. Today, only aroun 700,000 African elephants remain. If the world wants to keep these precious animals alive, stopping the poachers is the only way.

_____1. The author wrote this passage to:
    a. Inform the reader about elephant poaching
    b. Describe the feature of the African Elephant
    c. Persuade the reader to help the elephants
    d. Instruct the reader on how to stop poaching

_____2. What evidence shows that the author wrote the passage to inform?
    a. The author's opinion that stopping poachers will protect the elephants
    b. The facts and information about the number of African elephants killed
    c. The image of the elephant that shows readers what elephants look like
    d. The description of how poachers use the elephants' ivory tusks

_____3. What is the purpose of the author in writing the last paragraph?
    a. Inform the reader about elephant poaching
    b. Describe the feature of the African Elephant
    c. Persuade the reader to help the elephants
    d. Instruct the reader on how to stop poaching

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"Ripples of Energy"

(1) A wave is any movement that carries energy. Some waves carry energy through water. Others carry energy through gases, like air, or solid materials. If you drop a rock into a pool of water, a wave, or ripple of energy, skims across the pool's surface. In the same way, an underwater earthquake can release energy into ocean water. Then it carries a giant wave, or tsunami, across the surface until it hits land.

(2) If you hear a clap of thunder, sound waves (or vibrations) have carried the crashing BOOM to your ears. Sound waves speed through the air at about 1,100 feet (335 meters) per second.

(3) Light also travels through the air in waves. They travel at more than 186,000 miles (300 million meters) per second. So the light waves from a flash of lightning reach your eyes before that clap of thunder reaches your ears!

(4) Electrons travel in waves, too. They move back and forth in a solid wire, sending waves of electricity so you can turn on a light during the storm!

_____ 4. What is the author's most important purpose for writing the selection?
a. to persuade readers to throw rocks into the water
b. to entertain readers with the legend of Wally Wave
c. to teach readers how to use a surfboard to ride waves
d. to inform readers about different kinds of waves

_____ 5. Which question could best help someone figure out this author's purpose?
a. Did the author give me information?
b. Did I learn how to make an electric light?
c. Did the selection make me feel sad or scared?
d. Did the author want me to make waves?

ACTIVITY NO 2

Inferring the Tone and Mood of Text

Directions: Read the sentences below. Answer the questions that follow.

1. They walked slowly on the pathway leading to a hidden garden where they saw a banquet table with all their favorite food. The Garden is decorated with lanterns lighting the place; and when they sat on the candle lit table, they saw everyone walking in bringing more food and presents for each other. The mood of the text is _____.
   a. mysterious   b. frustrating   c. festive   d. melancholy

2. She hesitated, listening for sounds of the creature. The forest seemed empty, but she could sense something else out there. Something watching and waiting. What is the mood of the passage?
   a. romantic   b. depressing   c. joyful   d. suspenseful

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3. The sun was bright and the sky was clear. Joan jogged down the path with Rex at her side and smiled about last night's victory. The tone of this excerpt can be best described as _____.

    a. cheerful   b. suspenseful   c. frightening   d. gloomy

4. Which tone is represented in the following passage?
Wow! With a top speed of one hundred fifty miles per hour, that car can almost fly!

    a. calm   b. annoyed   c. scary   d. amazed

5. It was the first basketball game for the Ilayan Thunders. The coach asked if everyone was ready. The players jumped and replied, "Yes!"
In what tone did the Ilayan Thunders' reply?

    a. calm   b. serious   c. happy   d. enthusiastic

ACTIVITY NO 3

Distinguishing Direct and Indirect Characterization

Directions: Read the sentences below. Write whether it is Direct or Indirect Characterization. Write your answer on the blank before the number.

_____1. Joe walked up to the new boy in the class and said, "Welcome; I hope you like it here.

_____2. Kind and friendly, Joe was determined to welcome the new boy in the class.

_____3. Sonya's shyness often prevented her from going to parties.

_____4. Sonya stood at the front door a long time, gathering the courage to join the party.

_____5. David was always polite to his friends' parents.

_____6. "Thank you for the ride, Mrs. Garcia," said David.

_____7. Although it was late, Molly knew that if she continued working a little longer her project would be perfect.

_____8. Molly's good grades were a result of dedication to hard work.

_____9. Jim was an honest, truthful man. He never cheated anybody in his entire life.

_____10. Jim was very unlike any other businessman. He made sure that all his clients got what they had paid for.

CHECKING YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Directions: Read the sentences below. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer. Choose your answer from inside the box.

Direct Characterization		Indirect Characterization
Tone	Author's Purpose	Mood

1. The _____ is the intent of the writer or the reason why the writer wrote the text.

2. _____ is the author's attitude or feelings towards the writing or the text.

3. _____ is the feeling that the reader gets as he/she reads the text.

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4. In _____, the author tells the character's actual physical and mental traits, characteristics, abilities.

5. In _____, the author shows how character speaks, thinks, acts, or how other characters react to *him.*

POST TEST

Directions: Write the letter of the correct answer.

1. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is defined as illness caused by a novel coronavirus now called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2; formerly called 2019-nCoV), which was first identified amid an outbreak of respiratory illness cases in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China. It was initially reported to the WHO on December 31, 2019. On January 30, 2020, the WHO declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global health emergency. On March 11, 2020, the WHO declared COVID-19 a global pandemic, its first such designation since declaring H1N1 influenza a pandemic in 2009.

What is the purpose of the author in the above article?
   a. To persuade   b. To inform   c. To entertain   d. To Describe

2. The homeless face terrible problems. Many become victims of violence. Serious health problems may begin because they are exposed to bad weather and unclean conditions. Homeless children may miss the chance to go to school. Worst of all, some cities pass laws that make it even harder on the homeless. What is the tone of the text?
   a. suspicious   b. humorous   c. serious   d. amused

3. During the holidays, my mother's house glittered with decorations and hummed with preparations. We ate cookies and drank cider while we helped her wrap bright packages and trim the tree. We felt warm and excited, listening to Christmas carols and even singing along sometimes. We would tease each other about our terrible voices and then sing even louder.

What is the mood of the text?
   a. melancholy   b. mysterious   c. sorrowful   d. happy

4. An old couple living near John's house considered him just like their own son. John did all that for them what even a son these days won't do. He would shop for them, get them things and say hello everyday.

What type of characterization is used in the story?
   a. direct   b. indirect   c. active   d. inactive

5. John cared a lot for the well-being of others. There was an old couple living alone near his house. John used to buy weekly groceries for them and even check on them everyday, just to see how they are doing.

What type of characterization is used in the story?
   a. direct   b. indirect   c. active   d. inactive

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REFERENCES

For further information about the topics discussed in this module, please visit the websites below. Contents adapted in this module: Credits to the rightful owner.

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ANSWER KEY

ASSESSMENT

PRETEST
1. A
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. B

ACTIVITY 1
1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A

ACTIVITY 2
1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. D

ACTIVITY 3
1. Indirect
2. Direct
3. Direct
4. Indirect
5. Direct
6. Indirect
7. Indirect
8. Direct
9. Direct
10. Indirect

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING
1. Author's Purpose
2. Tone
3. Mood
4. Direct Characterization
5. Indirect Characterization

POST TEST
1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A