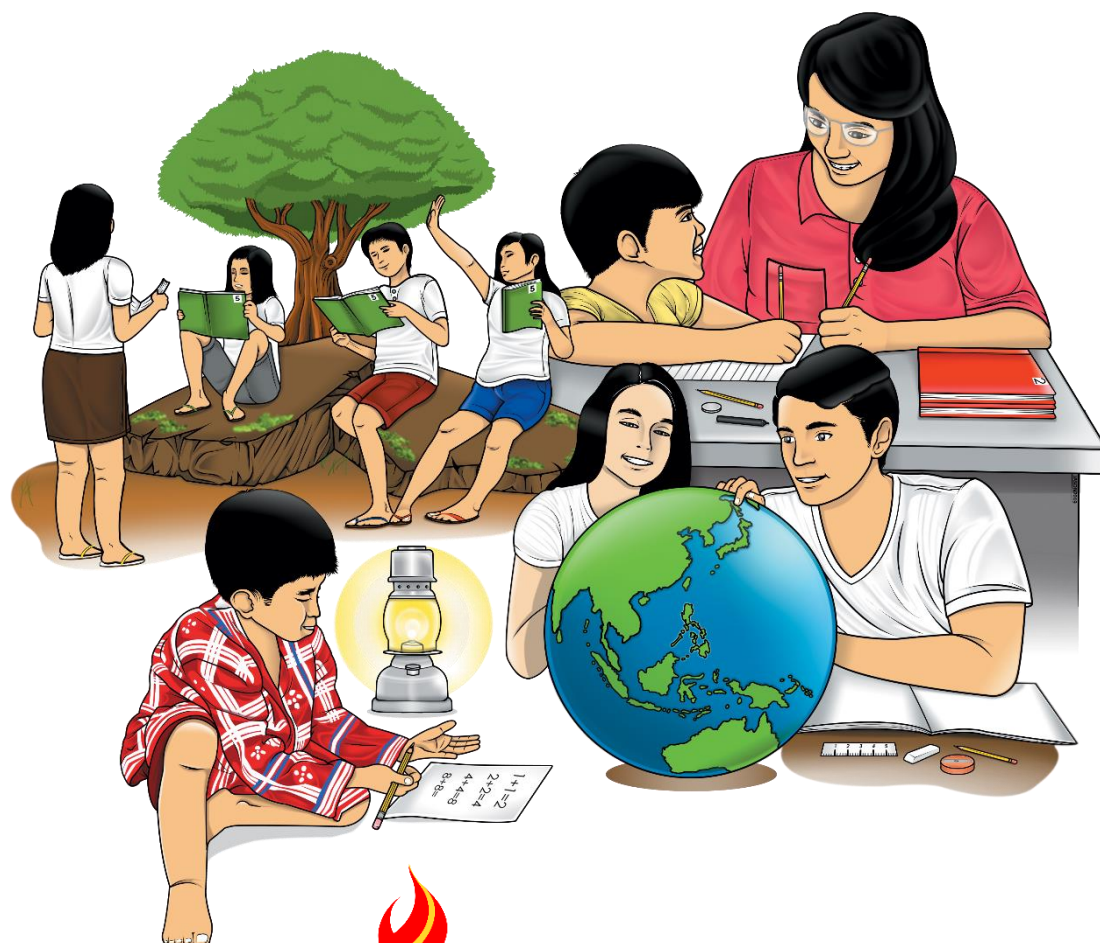


English

Quarter 1 – Module 2

Lesson 1: Inferring the Meaning of Compound Words Using Context Clues



English – Grade 5
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 2, Lesson 1: Inferring the Meaning of Compound Words Using
Context Clues
First Edition, 2020

Republic Act 8293, Section 176 states that: No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit. Such agency or office may, among other things, impose as a condition the payment of royalties.

Borrowed materials (i.e., songs, stories, poems, pictures, photos, brand names, trademarks, etc.) included in this module are owned by their respective copyright holders. Every effort has been exerted to locate and seek permission to use these materials from their respective copyright owners. The publisher and authors do not represent nor claim ownership over them.

Published by the Department of Education
Secretary: Leonor Magtolis Briones
Undersecretary: Diosdado M. San Antonio

Development Team of the Module

Writers: Ma. Roxanne F. Dacallos

Editors: Rustum D. Geonzon, Ramil R. Magdua, and Dean Ric M. Endriano

Reviewers: Josefina F. Dacallos and Airra Mae A. Dacut

Layout Artist: Janssen Louel C. Dabuet and Gibson J. Gayda

Management Team:

Ramir B. Uytico
Arnulfo M. Balane
Rosemarie M. Guino
Joy B. Bihag
Ryan R. Tiu
Dean Ric M. Endriano
Teodorico C. Peliño Jr.
Carmela R. Tamayo
Moises D. Labian Jr.
Antonio F. Caveiro
Josefina F. Dacallos
Faustino M. Tobes
Rustum D. Geonzon

Printed in the Philippines by _____

Department of Education – Regional No. VIII

Office Address: Government Center, Candahug, Palo, Leyte

Telefax: 053 – 323-3156

E-mail Address: region8@deped.gov.ph

English

Quarter 1 – Module 2

Lesson 1: Inferring the Meaning of Compound Words Using Context Clues

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the **English 5** Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) **Module 2, Lesson 1 on Inferring the Meaning of Compound Words Using Context Clues!**

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners to meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the **English 5** Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) **Module 2, Lesson 1 on Inferring the Meaning of Compound Words Using Context Clues!**

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn from the module.



What I Know

The activity in this part is designed to check what you already know about the lesson. If you get all the answers correct, you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this section, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity, or a situation.



What Is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key found at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This part may require you to answer questions or complete statements to help you see a summary of what you have learned from the previous sections of this module.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you apply your new knowledge or skill into real-life situations.



Assessment

This section tests your level of mastery in realizing the objectives of the lesson which are based on the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this section, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson that was presented.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module, you will also find the **References** which contains the list of all sources cited or used as a guide in developing the material.

To get the most out of this module, you should take note of the following reminders:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish each task before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that they are there to help you.

We hope that through this material, you will enjoy a meaningful learning experience and gain a deeper understanding of the relevant competencies and skills. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

Words come in many different types. Some words are short while others are long. There are also words that are formed by combining other words. These words are called compound words. In this module, you will learn what compound words are and you will also practice figuring out their meanings by means of context clues.

In this module, you will learn to:

- define a compound word;
- identify compound words in sentences;
- classify a compound word according to its type; and
- infer the meaning compound words based on given context clues (synonyms, antonyms, word parts) and other strategies.



What I Know

Directions: Read the sentences carefully then do the following. Write in Column A the **compound word** found in each sentence, while write in Column B the **correct meaning** of the compound word. Write your answers in your notebook.

1. I was outraged when I saw that a bully pushing the smaller boy.

- a. interested
- b. pleased
- c. shocked
- d. angered

2. The politician's plan has many drawbacks. The people rejected it.

- a. advantages
- b. problems
- c. parts
- d. supporters

3. I don't want to do a homework when I'm in the house.

- a. assignment
- b. problem
- c. goal
- d. objective

4. My experience with the earthquake was horrible. The wall of our kitchen cracked.

- a. typhoon
- b. hurricane
- c. tremor
- d. cyclone

5. During typhoons, classrooms are utilized as evacuation centers.

- a. room in a house
- b. part of a building
- c. part of a house
- d. schoolhouse

Column A (Compound Words)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Column B (Meaning)
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Lesson**1****Inferring the Meaning of
Compound Words Using
Context Clues*****What's In***

Directions: Read and study the sentences below. Look for the compound words that were used in each sentence. Find out what they mean in these sentences then answer the questions that follow.

The girls were halfway up the tree, and when the floodwater hit it midway, they held on as tightly as they could.

Reaching the hillcrest, they saw the destruction made by the busted dam including the trees and plants on the other hilltop.

1. Identify the five (5) compound words used in the sentence. Write your answers in your notebook.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

2. Which word in the first sentence means the same as halfway? _____

3. Which word in the second sentence is synonymous to hillcrest? _____

4. How do you call these words? Synonyms or Antonyms? _____



What's New

Activity 1

Directions: Go over the passage silently. Figure out the meaning of the **italicized compound word** by looking for its synonym. Write your answer in your notebook.

Wristwatches became popular in the 1920's. The first ones to be used were self-winding. Then in the 1950's, battery-operated wristwatches were manufactured and sold in the market. Powered by quartz crystals, electronic watches of today vibrate in their natural frequency. There are also digital quartz watches that display time in numbers. Their battery is either LED which stands for light-emitting diodes or LCD for liquid crystal display.

What kind of wristwatch do you use? Is it a self-winding one or electronic? Is it digital or the conventional one with the hour hand and the minute hand? Whichever it may be, watches and clocks are counting mechanisms that measure the passage of time and further help you follow your timetable.

1. You've got a new **wristwatch** which is similar to my two-year-old timepiece.
2. The clock hands and numerals are luminous or **light-emitting** for they glow even in darkest place.
3. **Self-winding** watches became popular in the 1920's so did automatic clocks.
4. The schedule of flights to the south is as tight as the **timetable** of sea trips.
5. Celebrating a fiesta is a **time-honored** Filipino tradition that dates back as a long- established Spanish culture centuries ago.

Activity 2

Directions: Answer the questions below by writing the letter of the correct answer in your notebook.

1. How were you able to give the meaning of the unfamiliar words?
 - a. through inference
 - b. through context clue
 - c. through its synonym
 - d. all of the above
2. What do we mean when we infer?
 - a. conclude
 - b. guess
 - c. summarize
 - d. outline
3. Synonyms are words _____.
 - a. that are spelled correctly
 - b. that are misspelled
 - c. that have the same meaning
 - d. with unknown meaning
4. Antonyms, on the other hand, are words that are _____.
 - a. opposite in meaning
 - b. misspelled
 - c. having the same sound
 - d. difficult to define
5. Unfamiliar words are words _____.
 - a. whose meanings are not yet known
 - b. that are spelled erroneously
 - c. that are hard to read
 - d. that are too long



What Is It

Compound words or **compounds** are words formed by putting two or more words together to form a new word with a new meaning. To understand the meaning of the compound, it is important to determine the meaning of each word that makes up the new word.

Compound words may be closed, open, or hyphenated.

Study the example given below.

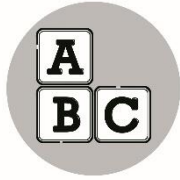
Ice		berg		iceberg
Meaning:	+	Meaning:	=	Meaning:
Solid state of water		mountain of glacier		floating ice that has separated from glacier

Types	Examples
Closed	Someone, seaplane, raincoats, newspapers
Open	Time zone, home port, mother tongue, hot dogs
Hyphenated	Mother-of-pearl, son-in-law, passers-by, name-calling

Remember:

- Compounding is joining two or more words together to make them one word with a new meaning. This new meaning of the compound word may be the same as the individual meaning of its component words or may be different.
- Compound words may be **closed** (written as one), **open** (written with space between words), or **hyphenated** (connected by a hyphen).
- The meaning of compound words can be inferred through context clues with the use of:
 - **Synonyms** - one of two or more words of the same language that have the same meaning.
 - **Antonyms** - are words of opposite meaning.

- Inference clue is a kind of context clue. In an inference clue, some kind of information is given in the sentence to help you figure out the meaning of the unfamiliar word.



What's More

Directions: Find the meaning of the underlined compound word from the rectangular box. Write your answer in your notebook.

1. There is no place so sweet and comfortable like one's motherland.
2. My brother's mother-in-law from Canada has just arrived to visit her daughter.
3. The real estate agent is selling some lots.
4. Mrs. Santos is our part-time teacher in Mathematics.
5. One morning, Jeriel's name was in the headline of the daily newspaper.
6. The airfield was too small to serve as a landing strip for the sky jet.
7. Brielle has always been hardworking, that is why she submits her project on time.
8. I love the puckered texture of crepe paper which is perfect for gift wrapping.
9. Mr. Fuentes has been working as the editor-in-chief of a leading magazine in the city.
10. People are not playthings.

mother of one's spouse	homeland	airport	
head of an editorial staff	schoolhouse		
freelance	lazy	toys	
property	diligent	front page	significant
	crinkled, decorative paper		



What I Have Learned

1. Compound words are words formed by joining _____ different words together.
2. There are three types of compound words: open, closed, and _____.
3. The resulting compound word has a _____ meaning.
4. To figure out meaning of an unfamiliar word, _____ clues may be used.
5. Words that have the same meaning are _____.



What I Can Do

Directions: You have learned that compound words are either **open**, **closed**, or **hyphenated**. How is each type of compound word written? Can you now give other examples of each type of compound word? Copy the following chart in your notebook then fill in the needed information based on the sentences below. The first one is done for you.

Compound Word	Type	Meaning
Playground	Closed	Place where children play
1.	6.	11.
2.	7.	12.
3.	8.	13.
4.	9.	14.
5.	10.	15.

Example: A playground is a place where children play.

1. Children are taught how to read and write in a schoolhouse called a classroom.
2. I like to play games with my brother-in-law who is the spouse of my sister.
3. The line at the post office ran all the way outside the door since there are so many people inside the mail depot.

4. Rhiann loves to eat ice cream during summer for the dessert gives a cooling effect.
5. An afternoon nap which is done after lunch is popular in tropical countries.



Assessment

Directions: Fill in the needed information in the table below. Find the answers hidden in each sentence. Use context clues to figure out the meaning of the compound word.

Compound Word	Type	Meaning
1. father-in-law		
2. lunch break		
3. driftwood		
4. living room		
5. trail blazer		
6. up-to-date		
7. grandmother		
8. frontline		
9. full-time		
10. marshland		

1. Sonia's father-in-law arrived home late yesterday evening. He is the father of her spouse Marc.
2. Amarah usually eats her noon meal at the school canteen during lunch break.
3. Driftwood are sometimes useful. These materials can also serve as firewood.
4. Visitors are entertained by the family at their living room. The lounge is spacious enough for number of persons.
5. Edison was a trail blazer. He was the first to discover many things which made him a popular innovator.
6. Her report is up-to-date. This means that it is the latest information about an event.
7. My grandmother is attending the party tonight. She is with other grannies in the neighborhood.
8. Doctors and nurses are frontline workers. They are the lead personnel in this trying times of the pandemic.
9. Rhaine is a full-time worker in a factory. Her permanent position demands a lot.
10. Be careful when you are in a marshland. There are some dangerous animals hiding in the swamp.



Additional Activities

Directions: Read some stories or get hold of storybooks. Find and list five examples of each type of compound word in your notebook.



Answer Key

What I Can Do

Compound Word	Type	Meaning
1. classroom/ schoolhouse	6. closed	11. schoolhouse/ classroom
2. brother-in-law	7. hyphenated	12. spouse of my sister
3. post office	8. open	13. mail depot
4. ice cream	9. open	14. dessert
5. afternoon	10. closed	15. after lunch

1. two 2. hyphenated 3. new/different
4. context 5. synonyms

What I Have Learned

What's More

1. homeland
2. mother of one's spouse
3. property
4. freelance
5. front page
6. airport
7. diligent
8. crinkled, decorative paper
9. head of an editorial staff
10. toys

What's New

Activity 1

1. timepiece
2. luminous
3. automatic
4. schedule
5. long-established

Activity 2

1. c
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. a

What's In

1.
 - a. halfway
 - b. flood water
 - c. midway
 - d. hillcrest
 - e. hilltop
2. midway
3. hilltop
4. Synonyms

What I Know

Column A Column B

1. outraged - d
2. drawback - b
3. homework - a
4. earthquake - c
5. classrooms - d

Compound	Type	Meaning
1. father-in-law	hyphenated	father of her spouse
2. lunch break	open	noon meal
3. driftwood	closed	firewood
4. living room	open	lounge
5. trail blazer	open	innovator
6. up-to-date	hyphenated	latest
7. grandmother	closed	granies
8. frontline	closed	lead
9. full-time	hyphenated	permanent
10. marshland	closed	swamp

Assessment

Additional Activities

Answers may vary.

References

Abadilla Clemence U. Developing Reading Power A Support Program to Reading Saint Mary's Publishing Corporation.

Castillo, Kristine Erika C. and Evelyn B. Angeles. Joy in Learning English Textbook for Grade Five. Department of Education, Republic of the Philippines

"Compound Words," Grammarly Blog, Accessed June 12, 2020, <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/open-and-closed-compound-words/>

For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

Department of Education –Bureau of Learning Resources (DepEd-BLR)

Ground Floor, Bonifacio Bldg., DepEd Complex
Meralco Avenue, Pasig City, Philippines 1600

Telefax: (632) 8634-1072; 8634-1054; 8631-4985

Email Address: blr.lrqad@deped.gov.ph* blr.lrpd@deped.gov.ph