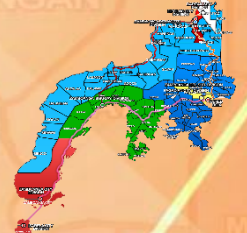




Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
 Regional Office IX, Zamboanga Peninsula



5



Zest for Progress
 Zeal of Partnership

ENGLISH

Quarter 4– Module 4 : (Writing Paragraphs Showing Comparison – Contrast Relationship)



Name of Learner: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Name of School: _____

- JANUARY
Makugihon
- FEBRUARY
Mahigugmaon
- MARCH
Matinabungon
- APRIL
Matinahuron
- MAY
Maharsay og Matimpyog
- JUNE
*Maabtik og Musunod sa
Ihsaklong Oras*
- JULY
Maantigo og Maabilidad
- AUGUST
*Maginhuhunoon
para sa Urban*
- SEPTEMBER
Madaginton
- OCTOBER
Matinud-anon
- NOVEMBER
Masaligan
- DECEMBER
Maalampon



What I Need to Know

A **compare-and-contrast** text type is one in which the **similarities** and **differences** of two subjects – persons, places, events, or objects are presented and organized logically. It starts with a topic sentence that clearly states the subjects or items being compared and contrasted. The next paragraphs consist of points of comparison and contrast organized logically. The text then ends with a conclusion about the main idea. The text uses transitions/signal words like **while, however, but** and **on the other hand** for **differences** and **both, like** and **similarly** for **similarities**.

In this module you will learn to:

- Write paragraphs showing: cause and effect, comparison and contrast and problem-solution relationships. **(EN5WC-IIb-2.2.5)**

1.2 Write paragraphs showing comparison-and-contrast relationship.



What I Know

Directions: Read the text below then answer the questions that follow.

I haven't been to Bali, Indonesia, but I have read about it. I have been to Boracay Island, that's why I know these two awesome tourist destinations are similar in many ways. Both are small islands that have five beaches, hillside terraces, and cool green hills. Bali and Boracay boast of international cuisines because people from all over the world visit them. However, Bali's beaches are golden while those of Boracay are white and the sand is fine as powder. A village in Bali is famous for its gold and silver work. There is none of this in Boracay. There is a cultural center in Bali called Ubud. On the other hand, there are only shops where you can buy goods that are very Filipino in Boracay.

1. What kind of relationship the text possesses?
 - A. Cause-and-effect relationship
 - B. Problem-and-solution relationship
 - C. Comparison-and-contrast relationship
 - D. Time-order text

2. Which of the following statements express similarity?
- A. Bali Beaches are golden while those of Boracay are white.
 - B. Both are small islands that have five beaches, hillside terraces and cold green hills.
 - C. A village in valley is famous for its gold and silver work.
 - D. On the other hand, there are only shops where you can buy goods that are very Filipino in Boracay.

3. How would you classify this text?

Both are small islands that have beaches. Bali's beaches are golden while those of Boracay are white.

- A. Comparison- and -Contrast text
 - B. Problem –and-Solution text
 - C. Cause-and-Effect text
 - D. Time- Order text
4. How are the similarities and differences between the two places pointed out?
- A. By describing
 - B. By explaining
 - C. By showing time and order
 - D. By using signal words
5. Which of the graphic organizers is appropriate for comparison and contrast paragraph?
- A. Paragraph Sandwich
 - B. Sequence Ride
 - C. Venn Diagram
 - D. KWLH Chart



What's In

Directions: Complete the paragraph using the signal words found inside the box.

alike	but	both
while	however	

Marie and Riema are identical twins. _____ received invitation for a birthday party from a friend. They looked _____, _____ they dressed differently. Marie wore an elegant gown _____ Riema wore a simple skirt and blouse. Marie enjoyed the party _____ Riema got bored. The twins were undoubtedly beautiful whatever they wear.



What's New

Directions: Read the text below, then answer the questions that follow.

Two drums which are in bands or orchestras are the snare drum and the bass drum. Both drums are made of wood and calfskin. They are played with two sticks. However, some of their differences lie in their shapes and kinds of sticks used to beat them. The snare drum has a cylindrical shape and is made of wood or brass covered at each end with tightly stretched calfskin. The side on which the player beats is called the “batter head” and the lower side the “snare head.” The bass drum on the other hand, is made of a wooden shell covered with calfskin which can be tightened by metal rods. The sticks used with the snare drum are rather thin with small wooden heads, while those used to play the bass drum are heavy with large heads made of felt or lamb’s wool.

What are compared in the text? _____

What are their similarities? _____

What are their differences? _____

What transition/signal words indicate the similarities? _____

What transition/signal words indicate the contrasts? _____

If you were to make a conclusion of the text, what would it be? _____



What is it

In writing a comparison-and-contrast paragraph, you should remember the following tips:

1. Choose the people or things (subjects) you want to describe.
2. Organize similarities and differences of your two subjects in a Venn diagram.
3. Use the transition/signal words that show:
 - a. **similarities**, such as: like, similarly, and both; and
 - b. **differences**, such as: but, however, while and on the other hand.

Below are the steps in writing a comparison and contrast paragraph.

1. Indent the first word of each sentence of the paragraph.
2. Capitalize the first letter of every sentence and ends it with the correct punctuation marks.
3. The margin on the left must be bigger than the right side of the paper.

Elements of Paragraph Writing

1. Unity. Unity in a paragraph begins with the topic sentence. Every paragraph has one single, controlling idea that is expressed in its topic sentence, which is typically the first sentence of the paragraph. A paragraph is unified around this main idea, with the supporting sentences providing detail and discussion.

2. Order. Order refers to the way you organize your supporting sentences. Whether you choose chronological order, order of importance, or another logical presentation of detail, a solid paragraph always has a definite organization. In a well-ordered paragraph, the reader follows along easily, aided by the pattern you've established. Order helps the reader grasp your meaning and avoid confusion.

3. Coherence. Coherence is the quality that makes your writing understandable. Sentences within a paragraph need to connect to each other and work together as a whole. One of the best ways to achieve coherency is to use transition words. These words create bridges from one sentence to the next. You can use transition words that show order (first, second, third); spatial relationships (above, below) or logic (furthermore, in addition, in fact). Also, in writing a paragraph, using a consistent verb tense and point of view are important ingredients for coherency.

4. Completeness. Completeness means a paragraph is well-developed. If all sentences clearly and sufficiently support the main idea, then your paragraph is complete. If there are not enough sentences or enough information to prove your thesis, then the paragraph is incomplete. Usually three supporting sentences, in addition to a topic sentence and concluding sentence, are needed for a paragraph to be complete. The concluding sentence or last sentence of the paragraph should summarize your main idea by reinforcing your topic sentence.



What's More

Activity 1. Directions: Choose the appropriate signal words from the box to complete the sentences below.

both however while but

1. I love swimming _____ my sister finds it boring.
2. _____ of them love to go to Baguio City.
3. Heba likes reading books at home _____ Ehab doesn't like it.
4. Lessons in the past were from print materials _____ lessons of today are from e-books and other online platforms.
5. Reading and vacationing are _____ enjoyable activities.

Activity 2. Complete the following paragraphs by filling in the blanks with the appropriate word in the box.

Paragraph A

Rosa Ruben both while but

Lisa's friends are 1. _____ and 2. _____. 3. _____ is a girl, 4. _____ 5. _____ is a boy. 6. _____ of them love to go outing. Ruben enjoys swimming 7. _____ Rosa finds it very tiring.

Paragraph B

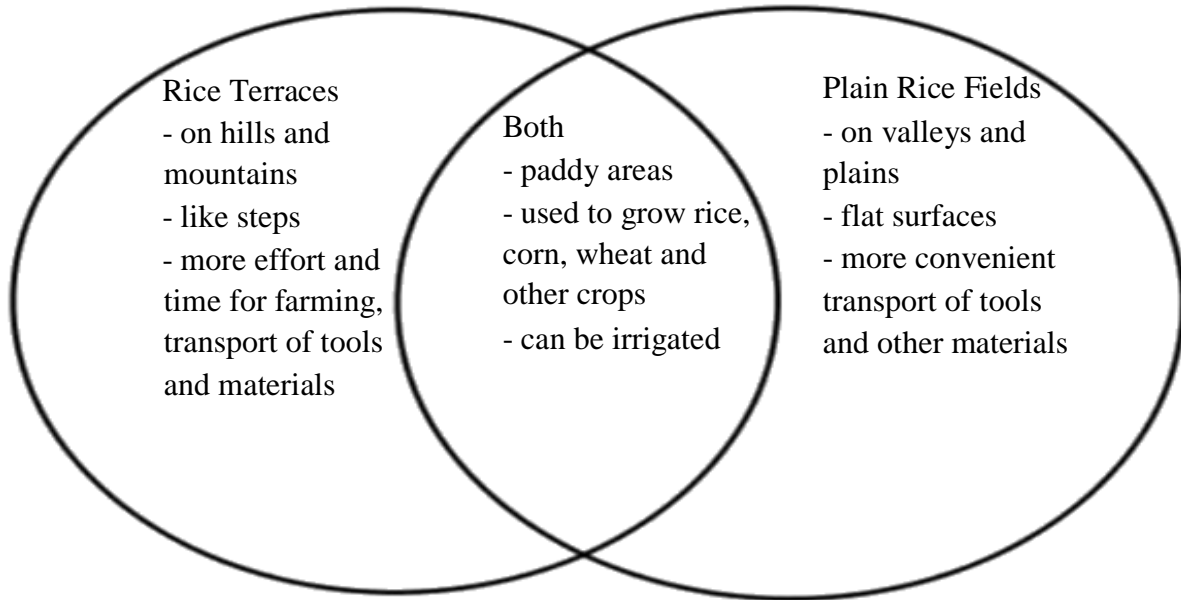
plane boat on the other hand however

Anybody can travel by land or by water. 8. _____, if you want a fast travel, then go by 9. _____. If you want to explore more things, then go by 10. _____.



What I Have Learned

Directions: Write a comparison and contrast paragraph about the text based from the Venn diagram. Use the space provided below.

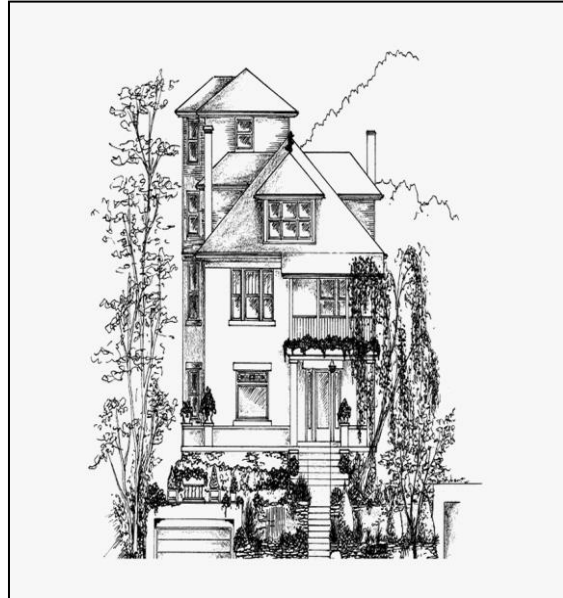


Note: Refer to the rubrics in writing a comparison-contrast paragraph in assessing your work on p.11.



What I Can Do

Directions: List down the similarities and differences of these two pictures, (**nipa hut** and **modern -day house**) using the table below. Write a paragraph showing comparison and contrast on the spaces provided for.



Similarities	Differences

Note: Refer to the rubrics in writing a comparison-contrast paragraph in assessing your work on p.11.



Assessment

Directions: Write a 5-7 sentences paragraph showing comparison and contrast relationship using the different signal words learned. Choose one from the topics:

- a. Air pollution and water pollution
- b. Cellphone and letter
- c. Reading books and travelling
- d. Earthquake and volcanic eruption

Note: Refer to the rubrics in writing a comparison-contrast paragraph in assessing your work on p.11.

Rubrics in writing a comparison-and-contrast paragraph.

Criteria	4	3	2	1
Similarities	The learner able to write all possible similarities about the ideas, events, places, objects pointed at.	The learner able to write most possible similarities about the ideas, events, places, objects pointed at.	The learner able to write some possible similarities about the ideas, events, places, objects pointed at.	The learner able to write few possible similarities about the ideas, events, places, objects pointed at.
Differences (X2)	The learner able to write all possible differences about the ideas, events, places, objects pointed at.	The learner able to write most possible differences about the ideas, events, places, objects pointed at.	The learner able to write some possible differences about the ideas, events, places, objects pointed at.	The learner able to write few possible differences about the ideas, events, places, objects pointed at.
Placement of information			All statements noting similarities are organized correctly.	One or more statements are not organized correctly.



Answer Key

<p>What I Know: 1.C 2.B 3.A 4.D 5.C</p>	<p>What's In: both alike but while however</p>	<p>What I Have Learned: Answer may vary</p>	<p>What I Can Do: Answer may vary</p>	<p>What's More: A. 1. but 2. both 3. however 4. while 5. both B. 1. Ruben/Rosa 2. Rosa/Ruben 3. Rosa 4. but 5. Ruben 6. both 7. while 8. however 9. plane 10. boat</p>
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Note: Rubrics is used in assessing the pupil's work.

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A. Textbooks

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B. Teacher's Manual

Castillo, K.E., Angeles, E., Joy in Learning English 5 Grade 5 Learners Material, Quezon City, Vibal Group, Inc. 2016 p. 1

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