

Zest for Progress
Zeal of Partnership

- JANUARY
Makugihon
- FEBRUARY
Mahigugmaon
- MARCH
Matinabungan
- APRIL
Matinahuron
- MAY
Mahapsay og Malimpyo
- JUNE
*Maabtik og Musunod sa
Ihsaklong Oras*
- JULY
Maantigo og Maabilidad
- AUGUST
*Maginhunahunaon
para sa Uban*
- SEPTEMBER
Madaginton
- OCTOBER
Matinud-anon
- NOVEMBER
Masaligan
- DECEMBER
Maalampon

5

Science

Quarter 4 - Module 8 Constellation



Name of Learner: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Name of School: _____



What I Need to Know

Welcome to Science 5 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM). This module will help you master the concept on **identifying star patterns that can be seen at particular times of year (S5FE-IVi-j-9)**.

What do you see in the sky during night time? Do you know that there are patterns of stars? “Constellation” is the name we give to seeing patterns of stars in the night sky. “Stella” is the Latin word for star, and a constellation is a grouping of stars. In general, the stars in these groups are not close to each other in space, and they appear to be close when viewed on Earth.



What's In

Let's see how far have you remembered about stars.

Activity 1: Know Me!

10

Directions: Identify the word/words being described in every number. Choose your answer from the words in the box.

star blue red apparent magnitude 1 light year
light year Canis major brightness Proxima Centauri Sun

- _____ 1. It is the second star nearest to Earth.
- _____ 2. The brightest star as seen on Earth.
- _____ 3. The distance light travels in one year.
- _____ 4. It is the color of the hottest star.
- _____ 5. It is the star nearest to Earth.
- _____ 6. A giant ball of hot gases.
- _____ 7. It gives an idea of the size of a star.
- _____ 8. The size of this star is 1, 975,000,000 kilometers in diameter.
- _____ 9. This is equal to about six trillion kilometers.
- _____ 10. Is it the color of the coolest star.

Activity 2: "TRUE OR FALSE"

Directions: Encircle the word **TRUE** if the statement is correct and box the word **FALSE** if the statement is not correct.

1. During ancient times, people used stars as their point of reference when traveling.

TRUE **FALSE**

2. Stars have the same sizes, colors, temperature, distances from Earth and brightness.

TRUE **FALSE**

3. The sun is more than one million times larger than the Earth.

TRUE **FALSE**

4. The star nearest to the Earth is the Sun.

TRUE **FALSE**

5. The color of the star doesn't help astronomers determine the temperature of the star.

TRUE **FALSE**

6. Red is the color of the hottest star.

TRUE **FALSE**

7. Blue is the color of the coolest star.

TRUE **FALSE**

8. The second star closest to the Earth is the Proxima Centauri.

TRUE **FALSE**

9. All stars are close to each other.

TRUE **FALSE**

10. Polaris or the North Star is the brightest star in the constellation Ursa Min

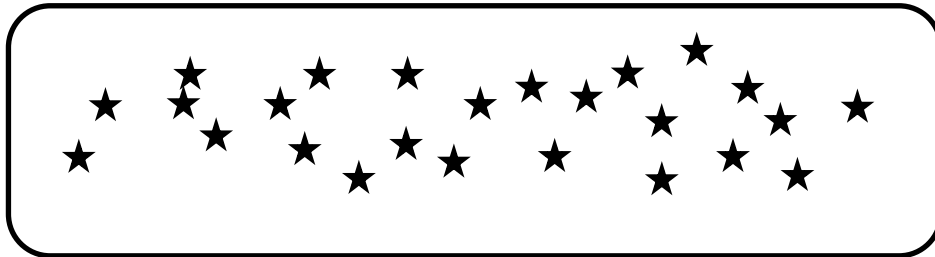
TRUE **FALSE**



What Is It

Activity 3: "MY CONSTELLATION"

Directions: The sky is filled with stars tonight. Connect the stars to make your constellation. You can form any shape that you like, then complete the paragraph below. You don't have to use all the stars.



My constellation is called _____.

It is in the shape of _____.

I choose this shape for my constellation because

_____.

The International Astronomical Union (IAU) made a list of the official constellations. There were 88 constellations on the list and many of these constellations were discovered in the Ancient Greeks.

Ursa Major resembles a big bear and is the third-largest constellation in the night sky. It includes the Big Dipper, which comprises the seven stars- Alkaid, Alcor, Mizar, Alioth, Megrez, Phecda Merak and Dhubé.

Ursa Minor, or the little bear, contains a group of stars known as the Little Dipper. The dipper's handle serves as the little bear's tail and the dipper's cup, is the bear's thigh. The most famous star in Ursa Minor is the Polaris. It is also called the North Star since its position always points to the Earth's North pole.

Constellations named after Greek Mythology legends:

Cassiopeia consists of five stars that seem to form the letter W. It represents the queen Cassiopeia of Ethiopia's mythical kingdom.

Orion is one of the most recognizable constellations in the night sky and is visible throughout the world. Three of its stars form its belt. On Orion's right shoulder is a red supergiant star called Betelgeuse. A bluish-white star called Rigel is found on Orion's left knee.

Activity 4: Word Search

Directions: Find the words in the grid. Words go horizontally or vertically.

10

C	F	U	R	S	A	M	I	N	O	R	D	F	H
A	L	K	A	I	D	F	J	K	L	R	T	Y	U
S	G	F	B	E	T	E	L	G	E	U	S	E	F
S	H	D	F	G	H	Y	U	I	O	O	P	E	D
I	J	D	U	R	S	A	M	A	J	O	R	D	G
O	B	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	S	M	F
P	O	L	A	R	I	S	O	D	H	U	B	E	D
E	B	D	F	I	S	D	R	S	D	C	V	G	R
I	M	D	F	G	R	T	I	W	Q	A	D	R	F
A	N	D	C	E	F	G	O	S	D	G	H	E	D
F	B	R	O	L	Z	Z	N	D	F	G	H	Z	S

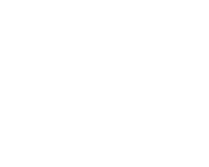
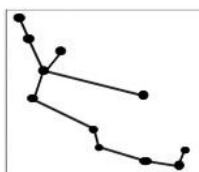
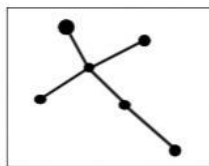
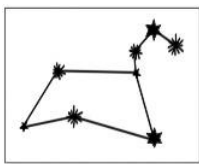
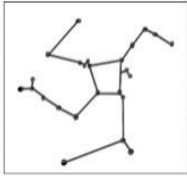
- Cassiopeia
- Orion
- Ursa Minor
- Rigel
- Ursa Major
- Polaris
- Alkaid
- Megrez
- Dhube
- Betelgeuse



What's More

Activity 5: Constellation Matching

Directions: Match the name of some famous constellations to its picture.



Orion

Cassiopeia

Ursa Major

Ursa Minor

Pegasus

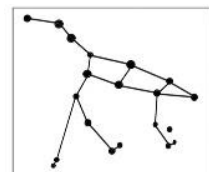
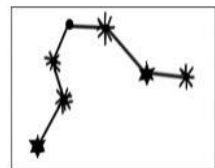
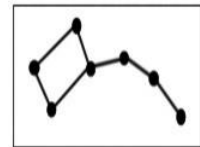
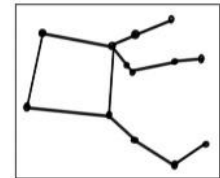
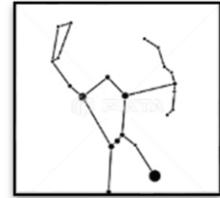
Hercules

Cygnus

Leo

Perseus

Aquarius





What I Have Learned

10

Activity 6: Complete Me

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct word/s to complete the paragraph.

A group of stars that form a certain pattern is called _____. The _____ or (IAU) made a list of the official constellations. There are already _____ constellations on the list and were discovered in the Ancient Greeks. The _____ resembles a big bear and is the third largest constellation in the night sky. _____ or the little bear contains a group of stars known as the Little Dipper. The dipper's handle serves as the little bear's tail and the dipper's cup, is the bear's thigh. The most famous star in Ursa Minor is the _____. It is also called the _____, since its position always points to the Earth's North pole. _____ consists of five stars that seem to form the letter W. _____ is one the most recognizable constellations in the night sky and is visible throughout the world. Three of the its stars form its belt. On Orion's right shoulder is a red supergiant star called _____. A bluish-white star called _____ is found on Orion's left knee.

Activity 7: Let's Do Stargazing!

Directions:

Do a stargazing activity on a clear night.

Try to identify FOUR constellations.

Draw the four constellations on the space provided.



Assessment

I. Direction: Write the letter of the best answer on the space before the number.

- _____ 1. What are constellations?
a. Constellations are moving.
b. Constellations are stars in the night sky.
c. Constellations are a group of stars that form patterns.
d. Constellations are a group of objects that move in the sky.
- _____ 2. Most of the constellations were discovered by _____?
a. Arabs
b. goddesses
c. discoverers
d. Ancient Greeks
- _____ 3. It consists of the five stars that seem to form the letter W.
a. Orion
b. Rigel
c. Betelgeuse
d. Cassiopeia
- _____ 4. Which constellation has a shape of the mythical hunter?
a. Orion
b. Pegasus
c. Ursa Minor
d. Cassiopeia
- _____ 5. It is a red supergiant star.
a. Orion
b. Polaris
c. Pegasus
d. Betelgeuse
- _____ 6. Rigel is called as the _____.
a. bluish star
b. reddish star
c. yellowish star
d. bluish-white star
- _____ 7. Which constellation has the North Star, Polaris?
a. Big Dipper
b. Cassiopeia
c. Ursa Major
d. Ursa Minor

- _____ 8. Why is Polaris helpful in finding directions?
- It can be seen both day and night.
 - It is the biggest star in the universe.
 - It is the most visible star in the night sky.
 - It is a fixed star which always points at the north.
- _____ 9. Why do constellations look different in different seasons?
- because the earth spins
 - because the earth rotates
 - because the earth revolves around the stars
 - because the earth moves closer to the stars
- _____ 10. It is an international association of professional astronomers and it acts as a recognized authority for assigning designations and names to celestial bodies like the stars and constellations.
- International Astro United
 - International Astronauts Union
 - International Astronomical Union
 - International Astronomical United

II. Write: (2 pts each)

T- if both statements are true

F- if both statements are false

I -if the first statement is true and the second statement is false

M- is the first statement is false and the second statement is true

- _____ 1. A. Constellations are group of stars that form patterns.
B. Constellations are believed to be a great help in the lives of some people.
- _____ 2. A. The Big Dipper is a part of the constellation Ursa Minor.
B. The Polaris is located in Ursa Minor.
- _____ 3. A. The north polar constellation can be seen in the southern hemisphere.
B. The south polar constellation can be seen in the northern hemisphere.
- _____ 4. A. Polaris is useful to sailors or travelers for finding directions.
B. Aside from telling directions, stars can be used to know your past life.
- _____ 5. A. There are 88 constellations identified by astronomers.
B. Fifteen of these are zodiac constellations.

Answer Key

Science 5 Quarter 4 –Week

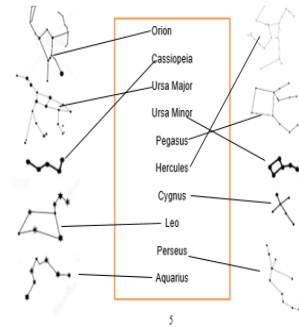
What's In Activity 1

1. Proxima Centauri
2. apparent magnitude
3. light-year
4. blue
5. Sun
6. star
7. brightness
8. Canis Major
9. 1 light year
10. red

What's In Activity 2

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True

What's More Activity 5



What I Have Learned
Activity 6 Complete Me
constellations
International Astronomical
Union
88
Ursa Major
Polaris
North Star
Cassiopeia
Orion
Betelgeuse
Rigel

Assessment

- | I. | II. |
|-------|------|
| 1. c | 1. T |
| 2. d | 2. M |
| 3. d | 3. F |
| 4. a | 4. I |
| 5. d | 5. I |
| 6. d | |
| 7. d | |
| 8. d | |
| 9. b | |
| 10. c | |

I AM A FILIPINO

by Carlos P. Romulo

I am a Filipino – inheritor of a glorious past, hostage to the uncertain future. As such, I must prove equal to a two-fold task – the task of meeting my responsibility to the past, and the task of performing my obligation to the future.

I am sprung from a hardy race – child many generations removed of ancient Malayan pioneers. Across the centuries, the memory comes rushing back to me: of brown-skinned men putting out to sea in ships that were as frail as their hearts were stout. Over the sea I see them come, borne upon the billowing wave and the whistling wind, carried upon the mighty swell of hope – hope in the free abundance of the new land that was to be their home and their children's forever.

This is the land they sought and found. Every inch of shore that their eyes first set upon, every hill and mountain that beckoned to them with a green and purple invitation, every mile of rolling plain that their view encompassed, every river and lake that promised a plentiful living and the fruitfulness of commerce, is a hollowed spot to me.

By the strength of their hearts and hands, by every right of law, human and divine, this land and all the appurtenances thereof – the black and fertile soil, the seas and lakes and rivers teeming with fish, the forests with their inexhaustible wealth in wild and timber, the mountains with their bowels swollen with minerals – the whole of this rich and happy land has been for centuries without number, the land of my fathers. This land I received in trust from them, and in trust will pass it to my children, and so on until the world is no more.

I am a Filipino. In my blood runs the immortal seed of heroes
– seed that flowered down the centuries in deeds of courage and defiance. In my veins yet pulses the same hot blood that sent Lapulapu to battle against the alien foe, that drove Diego Silang and Dagohoy into rebellion against the foreign oppressor.

That seed is immortal. It is the self-same seed that flowered in the heart of Jose Rizal that morning in Bagumbayan when a volley of shots put an end to all that was mortal of him and made his spirit deathless forever; the same that flowered in the hearts of Bonifacio in Balintawak, of Gregorio del Pilar at Tirad Pass, of Antonio Luna at Calumpit, that bloomed in flowers of frustration in the sad heart of Emilio Aguinaldo at Palanan, and yet burst forth royally again in the proud heart of Manuel L. Quezon when he stood at last on the threshold of ancient Malacanang Palace, in the symbolic act of

possession and racial vindication. The seed I bear within me is an immortal seed.

It is the mark of my manhood, the symbol of my dignity as a human being. Like the seeds that were once buried in the tomb of Tutankhamen many thousands of years ago, it shall grow and flower and bear fruit again. It is the insigne of my race, and my generation is but a stage in the unending search of my people for freedom and happiness.

I am a Filipino, child of the marriage of the East and the West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother, and my sire was the West that came thundering across the seas with the Cross and Sword and the Machine. I am of the East, an eager participant in its struggles for liberation from the imperialist yoke. But I know also that the East must awake from its centuries sleep, shake off the lethargy that has bound its limbs, and start moving where destiny awaits.

For I, too, am of the West, and the vigorous peoples of the West have destroyed forever the peace and quiet that once were ours. I can no longer live, a being apart from those whose world now trembles to the roar of bomb and cannon shot. For no man and no nation is an island, but a part of the main, and there is no longer any East and West – only individuals and nations making those momentous choices that are the hinges upon which history revolves. At the vanguard of progress in this part of the world I stand – a forlorn figure in the eyes of some, but not one defeated and lost. For through the thick, interlacing branches of habit and custom above me I have seen the light of the sun, and I know that it is good. I have seen the light of justice and equality and freedom, my heart has been lifted by the vision of democracy, and I shall not rest until my land and my people shall have been blessed by these, beyond the power of any man or nation to subvert or destroy.

I am a Filipino, and this is my inheritance. What pledge shall I give that I may prove worthy of my inheritance? I shall give the pledge that has come ringing down the corridors of the centuries, and it shall be compounded of the joyous cries of my Malayan forebears when first they saw the contours of this land loom before their eyes, of the battle cries that have resounded in every field of combat from Mactan to Tirad Pass, of the voices of my people when they sing:

“I am a Filipino born to freedom, and I shall not rest until freedom shall have been added unto my inheritance—for myself and my children and my children's children— forever.”

References

Sarte, E. T., Garcia, E. R., Lopez, E. A., dela Cruz, M. G., & Arradaza H. A. (Copyright 2016). *Science Beyond Borders-Grade 5 LM*. Vibal Group, Inc. ISBN 978-971-07-3878-6

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