English
Capitalizing Strengths and Weaknesses
Quarter 1, Module 3
PRISCILLA T. ANOTADO

(SUPPORT MATERIAL FOR INDEPENDENT LEARNING ENGAGEMENT)
A Joint Project of
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English
Quarter 1 – Module 3
Lesson 3: Capitalizing on Strengths and Weaknesses

This instructional material was collaboratively developed and reviewed by educators from public, colleges, and or/universities. We encourage teachers and other education stakeholders to email their feedback, comments, and recommendations to the Department of Education at action@deped.gov.ph.

We value your feedback and recommendations.
What I Need to Know

This module designed for you to engage in varied and worthwhile activities to further develop and improve your basic skills particularly in capitalizing your strengths and weaknesses towards overcoming life’s challenges.

After going through this module, you are expected to:

MELC (Week 3) EN10VC – 1VC – 29

▸ appraise the unity of plot, setting and characterization in a material viewed to achieve the writer’s purpose.

You are also expected to:

a. determine the implicit and explicit signals as well as verbal and non-verbal cues used by the speaker to highlight points. (EN10V – 1C – 1b.4)

What I Know

Directions: Read carefully each item and choose the letter that corresponds to your answer and write it on a separate sheet of paper.

1. This refers to the artistic representation of human character or motives:
   A. Plot
   B. Characterization
   C. Motivation
   D. Setting

2. A series of events planned in a story, pertains to:
   A. Theme
   B. Setting
   C. Plot
   D. Characterization

3. It refers to the time, place and circumstances in which something occurs.
   A. Myth
   B. Theme
   C. Plot
   D. Setting
4. The highest turning point in action of a story is _____.
   A. Exposition
   B. Climax
   C. Resolution
   D. Falling Action

5. This is the act of determining the solution of the story.
   A. Resolution
   B. Exposition
   C. Falling Action
   D. Rising Action

6. What sort of information is referred to when something is not clearly stated in a piece of writing?
   A. Explicit
   B. Implicit
   C. Both A and B
   D. Either A or B

7. Examples of correctly using speech and volume skills include...
   A. Keep eye contact, speaking loudly and using the right language
   B. Speak softly, use long pauses and positive facial expressions
   C. Hold your head high, yell all your words and keep your eyes closed
   D. Give the right info, speaking at the right volume and articulating your words

8. Non-verbal communication is:
   A. Continuous
   B. Linguistic in nature
   C. Single channeled
   D. Less ambiguous than verbal communication

9. Facial expressions, posture and eye contact are all skills in ....?
   A. verbal communication
   B. anti-verbal communication
   C. non-verbal communication
   D. post-verbal communication

10. Which of these is NOT an example of a verbal communication skill.
    A. Eye contact
    B. Language used
    C. Volume of speech
    D. The speed of speech

11. Since it was getting late, the band decided to go home and get some rest. The lead singer decided to stay a little longer and practice some of the new songs. What implicit information is found in the story?
    A. It was getting late.
    B. The band needed rest.
    C. The band has some new songs.
    D. The lead singer has great dedication.

12. Tim looked out the window. The house looked so lonely. Tim's father put the last suitcase in the trunk and started up the car. Thor, his dog, put his head on Tim’s lap, like he understood how Tim was feeling. "It's okay Thor," he said, "Dad says we will like California." What is happening?
13. Why would an author put implicit information into one of their stories? 
A. To upset the reader with a lack of information. 
B. To make the reader think deeper about the story. 
C. To show their writing superiority over the rest of us. 
D. The author couldn't squeeze it into the story properly.

14. Tyler overslept and missed his bus. He looked at his alarm clock and it reads 8:45 A.M. He was more than 30 minutes late for school. He casually walked to the kitchen and poured himself some cereal. What can be inferred about Tyler? 
A. He is hungry. 
B. He is nervous about being tardy. 
C. He could care less that he's late. 
D. He is in a huge rush to make it to school.

15. Another way of thinking about implicit information is to compare it to something _______.
A. Implied 
B. Stated clearly 
C. Spoken 
D. Express directly

---

Lesson 3 Capitalizing on Strengths and Weaknesses

None of us is created perfect. All of us are endowed with strengths and weaknesses which make our imperfections, perfectly normal. But the promise of positivism allows us to be a better person by capitalizing on our strengths and weaknesses.

This lesson allows you to discover the extent to which you can make the most of your strengths and improve your weaknesses. How far would you go in knowing the real you? What risks are you willing to take to successfully overcome the hurdles of life?
In the previous lesson, you have learned how to build up the defenses against challenges to acquire the best quality of life. This time you will make the most of your strengths and conquer your weaknesses to successfully overcome life’s challenges.

**Activity 1**

**Directions:** Below are illustrations that symbolize certain levels of your life at the moment. Write everything that you know about yourself, along with the corresponding symbols indicated.

My Strengths: ____________________________________________
__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________

My Weaknesses: __________________________________________
__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________

My Ambitions: ____________________________________________
__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________

My Inspirations: __________________________________________
__________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________
Processing Questions:

1. How do you gain full advantage of your strength?
2. How do you manage your weaknesses in order to ensure survival and success?
3. In what way can you achieve the best quality of life?

What’s New

Myths are stories of good and evil characters about gods, goddesses and heroes that possess supernatural forces. Many Greek myths have a great deal of influence on our culture. For ages, writers, artists and musicians have used mythological characters as their inspiration. “Orpheus”, is one of the mythological characters around the world and considered as a classical myth of enduring love that has inspired artists, writers and composers for centuries.

Orpheus (from Ancient Greece)

By Alice Low

“When stern Hades heard Orpheus’ song, he began to weep.”

There were nine goddesses called Muses. Born of Zeus and a Titan named Mnemosyne, each muse presided over a different art or science.

Calliope, one of these sisters, was the inspiration of poets and musicians. She was the mother of Orpheus (a mortal because his father was one) and gave to her son a remarkable talent for music.

Orpheus played his lyre so sweetly that he charmed all things on earth. Men and women forgot their cares when they gathered around him to listen. Wild beasts lay down as if they were tame, entranced by his soothing notes. Even rocks and trees followed him, and the rivers changed their directions to hear him play.

Orpheus loved a young woman named Eurydice, and when they were married, they looked forward to many years of happiness together. But soon after, Eurydice stepped on a poisonous snake and died.
Orpheus roamed the earth, singing sad melodies to try to overcome his grief. But it was no use. He longed for Eurydice so deeply that he decided to follow her to the underworld. He said to himself, “No mortal has ever been there before, but I must try to bring back my beloved Eurydice. I will charm Persephone and Hades with my music and win Eurydice’s release.

He climbed into a cave and through a dark passage that led to the underworld. When he reached the river Styx, he plucked his lyre and Charon, the ferryman, was so charmed that he rowed him across. Then he struck his lyre again, and Cerberus, the fierce three-headed dog who guarded the gates, heard the sweet music and lay still to let him pass.

Orpheus continued to play his lyre tenderly as he made his way through the gloomy underworld. The ghosts cried when they heard his sad music. Sisyphus, who had been condemned to roll a rock uphill forever, stopped his fruitless work to listen. Tantalus, who had been sentenced to stand in a pool of receding water, stopped trying to quench his thirst. And even the wheel to which Ixion was tied as punishment stopped turning for one moment.

At last Orpheus came to the palace of Hades and Persephone, king and queen of the underworld. Before they could order him to leave, he began his gentle song, pleading for Eurydice.

When stern Hades heard Orpheus’s song, he began to weep. Cold Persephone was so moved that, for the first time in all her months in the underworld, her heart melted.

“Oh please, my husband,” she said to Hades, “let Eurydice been reunited with Orpheus.”

And Hades replied, “I, too, feel the sadness of Orpheus. I cannot refuse him.

They summoned Eurydice, and the two lovers clasped each other and turned to leave.

“Wait!” said Hades to Orpheus. “Eurydice is yours to take back to earth on one condition.”

“What is that?” asked Orpheus.

She must follow you, and you must not look back at her until you are on earth again.”

“I understand,” said Orpheus. “And I am forever grateful.”

Orpheus and Eurydice left the underworld and made their way through the dark passage that led to the upper world. At last they reached the cave through which Orpheus had descended.

“I can see daylight ahead,” called Orpheus to Eurydice. “We are almost there.” But Eurydice had not heard him, and so she did not answer.

Orpheus turned to make sure that she was still following him. He caught one last glimpse of her with her arms stretched out to him. And then she disappeared, swallowed up by darkness.

“Farewell,” he heard her cry as she was carried back to the underworld.

Orpheus tried to follow her, but this time the gods would not allow it. And so he wandered the earth alone. He sang his sad songs to the rocks and the trees and longed for the time when he, too, would die and be reunited with his beloved Eurydice in the underworld.

http://classictales.educ.cam.ac.uk/stories/metamorphoses/orpheusandeurydice/transcriptororpheusandeurydice.pdf
Orpheus and Eurydice got married but unfortunately Eurydice was bitten by a snake and died. Overcome with grief and sadness, Orpheus travelled to the underworld to bring Eurydice back to life. Through his strength in playing his lyre he charmed all his encounters in the underworld. He convinced Hades and Persephone to let Eurydice go, but her release comes with a catch: Eurydice must walk behind him as they ascend to the upper world and Orpheus was forbidden from looking at her until they reach the exit.

When Orpheus looks back at Eurydice on their way to the upper world, he breaks the condition Hades gave in allowing Orpheus to retrieve her from death. Orpheus is supposed to trust that Eurydice is behind him and must not look back to check, unfortunately he does look back and then loses her forever. The moral lesson here is the necessity of trust, both in the gods as well as in love.

The author’s purpose in writing the story is to remind the readers the value of acceptance and moving on in life. To succeed, we must have trust. Trust is not easy, but it is necessary to a loving relationship. None of us are going to ever be in Orpheus’s shoes in terms of a trip to a literal underworld, but most of us will have to face a moment of “hell” where our love is tested and where only trust will enable it to survive.
**Explicit communication or verbal communication** refers to specific information conveyed in written or spoken words. The things we say or write are shared by means of words. Since it is explicit, the words are clearly and directly stated.

On the other hand, **Implicit communication or non-verbal communication** is a communication without words, only visual cues. You "give off" messages through gestures, body language, facial expressions, tone and vocal qualities, and eye contact. Thus the message is not directly stated but it is implied or hinted.

The way you deliver your message is just as vital as the words you speak or write. There are many different types of implicit or non-verbal communication.

**a. Facial expressions** – The principal source of feedback. Facial expressions are universal such as expressions for happiness, sadness, anger, and fear are the same across culture.

**b. Eye contact** – The most expressive element in face-to-face communication. The way you look at someone can communicate many things including interest, affection, hostility or attraction.

**c. Body movements & posture** – The way you stand, your posture and bearing also send messages.

**d. Gestures** – The movement that you make with a part of your body, especially your hands such as waving or pointing and etc.

**e. Haptics** – also known as “touching”. Examples such as handshake, tap on a shoulder, a hug, pat on the head or grip on your arm convey different messages.

**f. Proxemics** – refers to the amount of space that individuals naturally maintain between each other which communicates meanings.

**g. Voice** – The way in which a message is spoken is as
In public speaking, a speaker must be able to effectively use both verbal and nonverbal cues in delivering the speech in order to engage the interest and sustain the attention of the audience.

**Verbal cues** refer to the spoken text itself and to the spoken words, including the use of powerful or leading statements, questions, interjections, repetition, contrast, narration, anecdote, examples, humor, idioms, quotations, or figurative language.

**Nonverbal signals** include eye contact, facial expressions, hand gestures, posture, movement, and other forms of body language.

Moreover, **explicit** is clear and direct. Basically anything someone tells you in clear language is explicit.

**Implicit** is implied, rather than directly stated. A facial expression can be an implicit signal.

But, any hint you give indirectly is an implicit signal.
Activity 1.1 Dissecting the Story

Directions: Write your answers of the processing questions about the story “Orpheus” by completing the diagram with your responses based from the story. Use a separate sheet of paper in expressing your ideas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>ANSWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What was the greatest strength of Orpheus? What was his weakness?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What effect did Orpheus’ music have on people and gods?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Why did Orpheus decide to rescue his wife from the underworld?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Why did Orpheus look back to see if Eurydice was following him?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. What reasons might the gods have for allowing Orpheus and Eurydice to be reunited?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activity 1.2 Unleash the Meaning

Directions: Fill in the blank with the right word either, explicit or implicit, in the correct form.

1. __________ information is often easier to argue about and debate, since the exact meaning is open to interpretation.
2. __________ information, on the other hand, explains the meaning clearly so people can understand it easily.
3. Some employers are vague about their rules and expect workers to have an ________ understanding of working behavior.
4. As Orpheus traveled to the underworld, all of the creatures he encountered expressed ________ sorrow for his loss.
5. I can’t believe Orpheus forgot Hades’ warning when Hades gave ________ instructions to Orpheus.
**Activity 1.3 – Plot Diagram**

Directions: Arrange the following scenes in the order these events occur in the plot. Write each event on the appropriate box.

A. Due to so much grief, Orpheus tried to follow Eurydice but the gods would not allow it to happen.

B. Orpheus, son of one of the nine muses and a Thracian Prince, had no rival there or anywhere except the gods alone when it comes to music.

C. Orpheus wandered through the earth alone in so much pain and misery.

D. Eurydice, Orpheus beloved, was stung by a viper on the day of their wedding and died.

E. When Orpheus and Eurydice were on their way back to upper world, Orpheus unintentionally disobeyed Hades’ condition so Eurydice disappeared before his eyes.
Activity 1.4 Time for Puzzle

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE

https://wordmint.com/public_puzzles/176411

Down

1. Who would steal the gods' special foods?
2. Where souls go after death.
3. A sinner condemned to an eternity of rolling a boulder uphill.

Across

4. A spirit of nature imagined as a beautiful maiden
5. The god of the underworld
6. The dwelling place of the blessed after death.
7. A small instrument that Orpheus played.
8. Who was Orpheus' love?
9. A river which formed the boundary between Earth and the underworld.
10. The fierce three-headed dog who guarded the gates.
Activity 1: Get Organized!

Directions: Complete the graphic organizer by filling out the information asked for as told by the story “Orpheus”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who are the characters?</th>
<th>What are they doing?</th>
<th>What is the setting?</th>
<th>How do the plot, setting and characterization achieve the writer’s purpose?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

https://www.teacherspayteachers.com/
What I Can Do

Task 1 - A Journey To Remember

Directions: Complete the paragraph by supplying your own insights and reflections in overcoming individual challenges.

My journey through this lesson enabled me to learn ___________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________.

It made me realize that_______________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________.

I, therefore, commit to_______________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clarity of ideas (clearly presents reasons and opinions as supports)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization (has logically organized reasons around a particular point)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Response to questions asked (presents relevant ideas and clearly use evidences)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Language Convention (uses simple, direct, concise, and clear expressions free from errors)</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Legend: 5 – Excellent 4 – Very Impressive 3 – Impressive 2 – Convincing 1 – Beginning
Assessment

Directions: Write only the letter of your answer from the choices given.

1. In the beginning of the myth, what inspires Orpheus to sing so beautifully?
   a. his love of nature  
   b. his passion for Eurydice 
   c. his desire to be admired  
   d. his sense of loneliness

2. What issue does Orpheus have that he needs help with, in the myth?
   a. Eurydice won't marry him 
   b. Eurydice has died, and he wants her with him. 
   c. Eurydice won't agree to have another child with him. 
   d. Eurydice has been flirting with another god.

3. Orpheus loses Eurydice a second time when he __________.
   a. looks back to see if she is following him 
   b. takes a wrong path out of the underworld 
   c. angers the creatures in the upper world 
   d. climbs too slowly to the upper world

4. Which of the following words best characterizes Orpheus' attitude towards Hades?
   a. admiring  
   b. loyal 
   c. distrustful  
   d. snobbish

5. Orpheus' journey to the underworld is unusual because __________.
   a. His stirring music brings the dead back to life. 
   b. Only the good souls go there.
   c. He takes Hades place as ruler of the underworld. 
   d. He finds the underworld to be filled with strange creatures.

6. For the ancient Greeks, one purpose of this myth was most likely to __________.
   a. portray a man who is transformed to a different creature 
   b. examine death and after life 
   c. show that love is stronger than death itself 
   d. advise people never to follow the dead

7. What is the mood of the story?
   a. happy and magical  
   b. sad and tragic  
   c. compassionate and loving 
   d. serious and complicated
8. Orpheus’ lesson learned was __________.
   a. to follow instructions
   b. be polite
   c. don’t be vain
   d. be prepared

9. This type of communication is wordless.
   a. nonverbal
   b. oral
   c. verbal
   d. written

10. This type of communication can be oral or written.
    a. nonverbal  b. oral
    c. verbal  d. written

11. “I want you to go wash the car” is an example of which of the following?
    a. Explicit communication
    b. Either explicit or implicit
    c. Implicit communication
    d. Phonetic Prompt

12. Which of these is NOT an example of a verbal communication skill?
    a. Eye contact
    b. The speed of our speech
    c. Language used
    d. Volume of speech

13. Mother told her children to wash their hands before eating. This is an example of __________.
    a. Explicit communication
    b. Either explicit or implicit
    c. Implicit communication
    d. Phonetic Prompt

14. __________ information is often easier to argue about, since the exact meaning is open to interpretation.
    a. Explicit  b. Implicit
    c. Either explicit or implicit  d. Phonetic Prompt

15. __________ information explains the meaning clearly so people can understand it easily.
    a. Explicit  b. Implicit
    c. Either explicit or implicit  d. Phonetic Prompt
Additional Activities

Directions: Fill out the **SWOT** (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis template in assessing yourself. Write a short personal reflection of your responses.

![SWOT Diagram](https://slidemodel.com/best-swot-analysis-templates-powerpoint/)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
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<th>1</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Focus/Content</strong> (states clear position at the beginning until the end)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clarity of Ideas</strong> (presents clear and reasonable ideas)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Emphasis</strong> (has interesting and attention-grabbing ideas)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Language Mechanics and Convention</strong> (displays minor error in spelling, punctuation and grammar)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

Legend: 5 – Excellent 4 – Very Impressive 3 – Impressive 2 – Convincing 1 – Beginning
**Answer Key**

### What I Know

1. B  
2. C  
3. D  
4. B  
5. A  
6. B  
7. D  
8. D  
9. C  
10. A  
11. D  
12. A  
13. B  
14. C  
15. A

### What's More

**Activity 1.1**  
*Dissecting The Story*

1. Orpheus’ talent in music; Eurydice  
2. People and gods were charmed by his music  
3. Orpheus longed for Eurydice  
4. Orpheus couldn’t hear anything, he lost his faith and turned to see.  
5. The gods felt Orpheus’ sadness

### Activity 1.3

*Plot Diagram*

1. Exposition-B  
2. Rising Action-D  
3. Climax-E  
4. Falling Action-A  
5. Resolution-C

### Additional Activities

**Activity 1 A Journey to Remember**

Answers may vary

### What I Can Do

**Activity 1 A Journey to Remember**

Answers may vary

### Assessment

1. B  
2. B  
3. A  
4. C  
5. A  
6. C  
7. B  
8. A  
9. A  
10. C  
11. A  
12. A  
13. A  
14. B  
15. A
## What I Have Learned

### 1 Get Organized!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who are the characters?</th>
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<th>What is the setting?</th>
<th>How do the plot, setting and characterization achieve writer's purpose?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Orpheus</td>
<td>Musician, went to the underworld to rescue his wife using his talent in music.</td>
<td>Underworld</td>
<td>The plot, setting and characterization lead the reader to understand and critically analyze the writer's purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Eurydice</td>
<td>Wife of Orpheus, stepped on a viper and died.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Persephone</td>
<td>Wife of Hades, queen of Underworld, persuaded Hades to reunite Orpheus and Eurydice back in upper world.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hades</td>
<td>King of Underworld, was moved and wept upon hearing Orpheus’ song; consented Orpheus’ request with the condition that Orpheus must not look back at Eurydice until they are on earth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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https://www.study.com
https://scribd.com
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Google Search—www.google.com
Wikipedia.org
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