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

English
Quarter 3 – Module 2
Relevance and Truthfulness of Ideas

Name of Learner: ___________________________
Grade & Section: ___________________________
Name of School: ___________________________
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 the exploitation of such work for a 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Team of the Module</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Writer: Entizar A. Ibrahim, MAEd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editors: Edna A. Natividad, MAELS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalie M. Alvarez, EdD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamwhell V. Ortiz, MATESP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviewer: Valeria Fides G. Corteza, PhD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layout Artist: Jovie R. Cruz, MAEd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Team: Roy C. Tuballa, EMDJD.CESO VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jay S. Montealto, CESO VI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norma T. Francisco, DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildred D. Dayao, EdD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valeria Fides G. Corteza, PhD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aida Coyme, EdD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Printed in the Philippines
Department of Education Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula

Office Address: Pres. Corazon C. Aquino Regional Government Center, Balintawak, Pagadian City, Zamboanga del Sur Province 7016
E-mail Address: region9@deped.gov.ph
**What I Need to Know**

It is with information technology that distance is being defied. With just a click of a button, you have emails, voice mail, Facebook, vlogs, instant messaging, and many more virtual platforms that allow you to connect to the world. In many ways, your life has been made easier and more efficient with technology that enables you to communicate the fastest way possible. However, it is essential to know how to see the truth and relevance behind information read and listened to, especially with the growing number of fake accounts and news in the digital era.

This module is done to discover the extent to which you can connect to other people with different personalities and needs using technological advancement and be able to enhance your reading skills in terms of judging worthy of ideas presented in texts.

In this module, you are expected to:
- a. judge, the relevance and truthfulness of the ideas, listened to;
- b. analyze the worth of ideas presented in the text listened to;
- c. analyze a radio play and ICT texts as a means of connecting to the world;
- e. provide critical feedback/reaction to a specific situation; and
- d. use an infographic to disseminate information.

**What I Know**

**A. Directions:** Choose the letter of the best answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which of the following statements is TRUE about technology?
   A. It makes life convenient and easy.
   B. It allows people to discover and travel to new places.
   C. Information can be taken with just a click of a button.
   D. All of the above

2. What is information technology?
   A. It contains information needed in our research work.
   B. It involves all software and hardware used in the creation, storing, and accessing of information and involving communication.
   C. It is a tool to help people gain strength in physical endurance.
   D. It encompasses the use of free data to access information on the internet.

3. Why do you need to filter information taken from the internet?
   A. They may allow us to locate people who live in different places.
   B. They may contain information that is not factual and relevant.
   C. They may contribute to our economy's progress.
   D. All of these

4. Which of the following is an example of information technology?
   A. Telephone
   B. mouse
   C. CPU
   D. calculator
5. Which of the following applications is best used for video conferencing?
   A. Tiktok   B. Google Meet   C. Pic Collage   D. Twitter

B. Directions: Put a check on the blank that applies to you. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

   _______1. I use it when I communicate with my family and peers.
   _______2. I use it when I sell products to help me earn extra income.
   _______3. I use it when I research information and data needed for my class.
   _______4. I use it when I play video games and surf Facebook.
   _______5. I use it when I need to respond to an emergency.

Lesson 1
RELEVANCE AND TRUTHFULNESS OF IDEAS

The judgment of ideas, points of view, and arguments presented in texts or other platforms are important for students' growth as independent thinkers. Learning how to analyze and critically evaluate information's truthfulness helps you develop a sound framework to test your arguments and enrich your points of view.

Moreover, it is only through sound judgment and worth of ideas that students can distinguish among challenging claims for truth and determine which arguments and points of views they can trust and those of which they should be skeptical, especially when they view and/or listen to the information in the internet or other technological advancement.

What's In

Directions: Read the summary of a radio play presented below and answer the activity that follows.

Sorry, Wrong Number
by Lucille Fletcher

Mrs. Elbert Smythe Stevenson is the only character in Lucille Fletcher's 1943 drama, which was originally produced for the Suspense radio program. An invalid whose unspecified health condition keeps her confined to her bed in an upstairs room, Mrs. Stevenson (whose first name is not provided) is usually attended by a maid. On the night the drama takes place, she has given the maid the night off. As her husband, Elbert, is still at work, she is alone.
The play opens with Mrs. Stevenson speaking to the telephone operator. She reports that her attempt to call a particular number was unsuccessful. Surmising that some wires had gotten crossed, she reports that she was patched into the wrong number. The conversation between two men that she listened to revealed "the most dreadful thing," a murder plot. She directs the operator to trace the call. (The audience cannot hear the operator's lines of dialogue.)

Mrs. Stevenson admits to the operator that it was not her business, but she defends her actions because the men she heard are "cold-blooded fiends" who are going to commit murder. The intended victim is a "poor, innocent woman," alone in her house, which is near a bridge. She pleads with the operator to help her stop the would-be killers. Mrs. Stevenson speaks sharply to the apparently unsympathetic operator, blaming them for misdialing her original call. She suggests that the operator repeat their original, careless mistake.

The operator apparently does not comply, as Mrs. Stevenson gets the busy signal of the number she had originally dialed. Mrs. Stevenson redials the operator again and becomes more insistent, saying that tracing the call is her "civic duty." She now agrees to be connected to the chief operator, to whom she repeats her story. Mrs. Stevenson insists that it is absolutely necessary to stop the terrible, cold-blooded murder of an innocent woman.

She provides her own name and phone number to the chief operator, repeating her demand that the other call be traced. She again provides the reason that her intent is to prevent the dangerous men from killing someone, which will occur at 11:15 that night. As the operator apparently tells her to contact the police directly, she first dismisses the "idiotic" suggestion as tying her up in "red tape," then hangs up and calls the police.

Stating that she is reporting a murder, she revises the claim to indicate that it is a forthcoming murder. The men she heard are planning to murder a woman who lives "in a house near a bridge." Other details of their conversation include references to the client who hired the men to kill her with a knife and steal her jewelry. As she provides her name, phone number, and address, she reveals that her home is near the Queensborough Bridge and Second Avenue. She also states that she is invalid, her husband is working late, and it is the maid's night off. She asks that they send a radio car.

As she muses that the neighborhood described sounds like her own, she also admits that she is nervous about being alone. She describes her maid, Eloise, as big and strong but lazy and tells them how much her husband adores her. She has been ill for twelve years. As the police officer apparently declines to help, she insists that her situation is a high priority, calls him an idiot, and slams down the phone.

Next, she calls the operator again and has them call her husband's number,
which is still busy. Then the phone rings. When she answers, there is no one there. This happens once more; then she redials the operator. Admittedly very nervous, she berates the young female operator for the inefficient service and her "unpardonable rudeness." Stressing her own "suffering," she explodes: "You're so stupid!"

After she hangs up, the phone rings again, and again no one is there. The next time she picks up, however, the call is from Western Union with a telegram from Elbert: he is not coming home but going to Boston on business at 11 p.m.

Now Mrs. Stevenson is truly distraught; she thinks that if she has to stay home alone, she will "go mad." She decides to hire a nurse to stay with her. From the operator, she gets the number of Henchly Hospital, then dials them direct, asking for the Nurses Registry and telling the reception that she wants "a trained nurse," whom she will "hire immediately . . . for the night." However, the woman she must speak with, Miss Phillips, had gone to dinner at 11 p.m. In this way, Mrs. Stevenson—now shouting into the phone—learns that the time is 11:14 p.m. While still on the line, she hears a click, indicating that someone is on the extension phone downstairs in the kitchen. She hangs up with the hospital and once again dials the operator.

As the play ends, she whispers into the phone, urging the operator to believe that she is in "desperate trouble" and cannot speak louder because someone could overhear. Someone is in the house; she insists—the murderer. She knows he is listening on the extension. As she begs the operator to get the police, she hears the click when he hangs up the extension, then hears him coming up the stairs.

As she orders over and over that the operator call the police, her voice is drowned out by the noise of a train crossing the bridge outside. Her scream coincides with the train whistle.

Next, for the first time, the audience hears a different voice. At the police station, Sergeant Martin is answering a call. He responds to the man on the other end:

"Yes, sir— What, sir? Wrong number? Okay. Good night, sir."

(Source: https://www.enotes.com/topics/sorry-wrong-number)

Directions: Arrange the events according to their occurrence in the play. Write I if it occurred first, II if second, and so on.

1. She accidentally overheard a conversation between two men planning a murder of a woman near her residence.
2. Desperate to prevent the crime, she began a series of call---to the operator, to the police, hospital and others.

3. Mrs. Stevenson is an invalid confined to her bed, and her only lifeline was the telephone.

4. One night, while she was waiting for her husband to return home, she picked up the phone and called his office.

5. Her conversation with Sgt. Duffy made her realize the description of the crime scene and victim.

What's New

Directions: Read the following statements inside the boxes. Tell whether they express TRUTH about the radio play listened to. Otherwise, write UNTRUTH. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answer.

Admittedly very nervous, Mrs. Stevenson scolds the young female operator for the inefficient service and her rudeness. She even calls her (operator) stupid. (1)

The conversation between two men that she listened to revealed “the most dreadful thing,” a murder plot. She directs the operator to trace the call. (2)

Mrs. Stevenson was able to escape from the murder by calling the police officer at 11:15PM, the time when the killer went up to her room. (3)

She does not plead with the operator to help her stop the would-be killers. Mrs. Stevenson speaks kindly to the apparently unsympathetic operator. (4)

She dials Henchly Hospital to ask for the Nurses Registry and telling the reception that she wants a trained nurse. (5)
Radio dramas, which were heard on the radio rather than seen, were the 1940s version of the modern TV show - a story that is either told in half an hour or continues with a new installment each week. One popular radio show, Suspense, regularly aired short, suspenseful radio plays.

The elements of radio play are the same as those of stage drama. However, in radio drama, the playwright needs to let us know about the elements through different means as we cannot get information through our eyes. Radio drama is essentially heard, not seen.

Writing a radio play is about painting a picture with words and sounds. It is quite different from writing for a stage production, and some of these differences are outlined below.

While most of us rarely indulge in listening into a radio play, our way of information gathering, knowledge expansion, entertainment, discovery, and communication nowadays come from our cellular phones, telephones, and the internet.

Other communications technology, for example, have created a room for easy access to almost everything. In this regard, it is significant for us to know how to discern certain viewpoints, stories, and ideas deemed truthful and relevant while reading them in print or online. Judgment in reading is the ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions while considering the text's details. This generally helps readers in the analysis of the information presented.

Remember that reading is a goal-directed activity such that a reader seeks to reach a particular outcome. Thus, text relevance refers to the match between a reader's goal and information germane to that goal. Consider the following when reading texts online:

- Information that closely matches a reader's goal is more relevant, whereas information that does not match the goal is less relevant, regardless of its importance.

- Relevance differs from importance in that readers assign relevance to information. In contrast, importance is author-defined and is cued by various characteristics internal to the text (e.g., first mention, text signals, elaboration) McCrudden, M. T., & Schraw, G. (2007).
What's More

Activity 1: SOCIAL MEDIA

Directions: Read the selection below and answer the activity that follows.

Social networking sites encourage us to be more public about our personal lives. Because intimate details of our lives can be posted so easily, we often don’t use the filters we might normally employ when talking about our private life. What’s more, the things we post remain available indefinitely. While at the moment, a photo of friends doing shots at a party may seem harmless, the image may appear less attractive in the context of an employer doing a background check. While most sites allow their users to control who sees the things they posted, such limitations are often forgotten.

Source: SOCIAL MEDIA - 10th grade test - English ESL Worksheets for distance learning and physical classrooms (islcollective.com)

Directions: Put a checkmark (/) if the text is TRUE about the passage and cross (X) if not. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>ANSWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Social networking sites keep our uploads available at a specific time only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It is not easy to publicize our personal lives on social media.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. We have to be cautious when posting about our private life on social media sites.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Some posts may appear harmless at the moment but maybe unsafe in a different context.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. We can use social media to show the public about our lives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. There is a controlled setting about who sees your posts online.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. People often forget to use the control setting when posting on social media.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Social media sites created control setting to keep posts private.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. We can view our posts at an indefinite time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Social media site is a way to post pictures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 2: PROS AND CONS OF TECHNOLOGY

Directions: Although phones prove to have many advantages, there are still setbacks in its use. Use the diagram to list three (3) advantages and three (3) disadvantages of using a phone. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Activity 3: SOLUTIONS TO SAVE

Directions: How do you respond to an emergency situation? Whom do you call for help? For each critical situation below, indicate your life-saving solution. Answer this on a separate sheet of paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical situation</th>
<th>Life-Saving solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Your sister complains and falls to the ground, unconscious.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Somebody in fear and in panic calls on your cell phone asking for your help.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A student's purse is snatched in front of you inside a jeepney.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Your uncle's house is on fire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. A hazardous chemical in the lab spills, producing smoke and a suffocating scent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What I Have Learned

Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions that follow. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Working on a computer can be very frustrating if you don’t follow the rules. Rule Number One for word processing is “Save your work frequently.” You can sit and yell at the machine when your stuff disappears. You can bang the keyboard. You can even cry. The fact remains, had you saved frequently, a lot more than nothing would still be there!


1. Which sentence best expresses the main idea?
   A. Even modern computers are not truly user-friendly.
   B. Word processing has lots of bugs, and the industry should be ashamed.
   C. When the computer wins, and you lose, get angry.
   D. The wise typist "saves" often.

2. The following are statements mentioned in the selection EXCEPT…
   A. You can sit and yell at the machine when your stuff disappears.
   B. Working on a computer can be very frustrating.
   C. One for word processing is "Unsave your work frequently."
   D. You can bang the keyboard.

3. The point of the paragraph is that
   A. complaining about life can be very dangerous.
   B. try to buy a new keyboard for better word processing.
   C. we all get disappointed at some point in our lives.
   D. make it a habit to save files regularly to avoid the hassle.

4. Which of the following statements is irrelevant to the selection?
   A. Most of us feel disappointed when working with a computer.
   B. It is better to save your files frequently to avoid deleting files.
   C. There is no better access to a computer than getting a good password.
   D. Do not yell at the machine or cry because it won't do any good.

5. What value can be underscored in this selection?
   A. You better set aside your work and do more than anything.
   B. Your files can be recovered if you are conscious of computer rules.
   C. Do not waste your time working with computers.
   D. Go home and keep the rules.

What I Can Do

Directions: Create an infographic notifying the public about local hotlines to contact during an emergency. Make your output on a separate sheet of paper.
Reminders:

- Research the different contact information of local agencies before drafting work
- Information presented must be true and accurate
- Consider choosing appropriate graphics when laying out
- Post infographic online or in your barangay/community
- Have a picture of your work to serve as evidence of information dissemination

SAMPLE:

Source:

https://panahon.tv/beta/v2/web/covid-19-primer/

Visit the page below to know the rubric to be used in rating your work:


Assessment

Directions: Read the passage below. Then answer the questions by choosing the letter of the best answer. Write it on a separate sheet of paper.

A. It is well known that the world urgently needs adequate distribution of food, so that everyone gets enough. Adequate distribution of medicine is just as urgent. Medical expertise and medical supplies need to be redistributed throughout the world so that people in emerging nations will have proper medical care.


1. This paragraph best supports the statement that
   a. the majority of the people in the world have no medical care.
   b. medical resources in emerging nations have diminished in the past.
   c. not enough doctors give time to those in need of medical care.
   d. many people who live in emerging nations are not receiving proper medical care.
2. Which of the following tells the truth about the text?
   a. It invites the reader to go out and have proper medical care.
   b. It reveals the author's urgent call for authorities to prioritize medical supply distribution.
   c. It highlights the author's examples and arguments.
   d. It challenges the reader to find answers to problems on a social issue.

3. The text is giving us a realization that …
   a. medical supplies should be given the least priority since food is the top priority.
   b. adequate food distribution allows for more emerging nations to live.
   c. medical supplies are as important as food and adequate distribution throughout nation will address medical needs of people.
   d. food distribution should urgently be done by authorities.

4. What makes this passage relevant to this present time?
   a. It makes readers think that inadequate distribution of food will help resolve poverty problems.
   b. It invites readers to recognize that adequate distribution of medical expertise and medical supplies should be the top priority of nations to combat the corona virus.
   c. It pushes authorities to think of better solutions to fight the corona virus.
   d. It gives readers the idea that emerging nations have problems with money.

5. The effect of poor medical care will give readers the idea that people will most likely ____________.
   a. live in peace and harmony.
   b. increase the risk of severe ill-health and poverty.
   c. have an extreme preference for cell phones.
   d. deviate from providing good services to people.

For items 6-10, consider the passage below.

A. The use of desktop computer equipment and software to create high quality documents such as newsletters, business cards, letterhead, and brochures is called Desktop Publishing, or DTP. The most important part of any DTP project is planning. Before you begin, you should know your intended audience, the message you want to communicate, and what form your message will take.  


6. What is the meaning of DTP?

7. What is the passage all about?
   a. Desktop Publishing or DTP   b. DTP Planning and equipment   c. Software Computer Equipment   d. Use of Desktop Computer

8. How does DTP function?
   a. It works to create high-quality documents.
   b. It works as part of the DTP equipment.
   c. It works to create software and hardware.
   d. It works to sustain computers from creating brochures.
9. The paragraph best supports the statement that
   a. DTP is one way to become acquainted with a new business audience.
   b. computer software is being refined to produce high-quality printing.
   c. the first stage of any proposed DTP project should be organization and design.
   d. the planning stage of any DTP project should include talking with the intended
      audience.

10. Which of the statements is irrelevant to the selection?
   a. The most important part of any DTP project is planning.
   b. You should know your intended audience when working in DTP.
   c. Newsletters, business cards, letterhead, and brochures are created from low-quality
       software called DTP.
   d. DTP can be good software to make quality newspapers.

**Additional Activity**

**Directions:** Use the scrambled letters as clues to match the definition given in each item. Write
your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It is a drama that is usually heard rather than seen. LAPYRAIDO

2. It refers to the match between a reader's goal and information to that goal. TTEXTREVELANCE

3. It makes the life of humans easy and efficient. TCEHNLOGYO

4. It is the ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions in reading while considering the text's details. JUMDGNET

5. It is an electronic device used for communication. PHEN
Answer Key

Assessment

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. C
10. C

What's I Have Learned

1. Truth
2. Truth
3. Untruth
4. Untruth
5. Truth
6. Truth
7. Truth
8. Truth
9. Truth
10. Truth

What's New

1. Truth
2. Truth
3. Untruth
4. Untruth
5. Truth
6. Truth
7. Truth
8. Truth
9. Truth
10. Truth

Answer Key

What's More

Activity 1

1. X
2. X
3. /
4. /
5. /
6. /
7. /
8. /
9. /
10. /

Activity 2 and 3: Answers may vary.

Activity 1

1. Truth
2. Truth
3. Untruth
4. Untruth
5. Truth
6. Truth
7. Truth
8. Truth
9. Truth
10. Truth

Additional Activity

1. Radio play
2. Text relevance
3. Technology
4. Judgment
5. Phone

What I Know

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. III
7. IV
8. I
9. II
10. V

What's in

1. D
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. II
7. IV
8. I
9. II
10. V
References

Liza R. Almonte, Lerma L. Flandez et al. *A Journey through Anglo-American Literature*
Pasig City: Department of Education, 2014, 234-248


Development Team

Writer: **Entizar A. Ibrahim, MAEd**
Talon-Talon National High School
Zamboanga City

Editors/QA: **Edna A. Natividad, MAELS**
**Rosalie M. Alvarez, EdD**
**Jamwell V. Ortiz, MATESTP**

Reviewer: **Valeria Fides G. Corteza, PhD**
Education Program Supervisor

Layout Artist: **Jovie R. Cruz, MAEd**

Management Team:
**Roy C. Tuballa, EMD.JD.CESO VI**
**Jay S. Montealto, CESO VI**
**Norma T. Francisco, DM**
**Mildred D. Dayao, EdD**
**Valeria Fides G. Corteza, PhD**
**Aida Coyme, EdD**