21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World
Quarter 1 – Module 4: Creative Representation of a Literary Text
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This instructional material was collaboratively developed and reviewed by educators from public and private schools, 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.
Introductory Message

For the Facilitator:

Welcome to the 21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World, Grades 11/12 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Creative Representation of Literary Text!

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 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.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:

![Notes to the Teacher]

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

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 21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World Grade 11/12 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module Creative Representation of Literacy Text!

The hand is one of the most symbolized parts of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner are capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

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 in the module.
- **What I Know**: This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), 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 portion, 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 and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
- **What I Have Learned**: This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
- **What I Can Do**: This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.
- **Assessment**: This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
- **Additional Activities**: In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.
- **Answer Key**: This contains answers to all activities in the module.
At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

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 the task at hand 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 you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!
What I Need to Know

Most Essential Learning Competency:

* Produce a creative representation of a literary text by applying multimedia and ICT skills

This module was designed and written with you in mind. It is here to facilitate you and to create artistic representation of literary text by applying multimedia skills. The scope of this module permits it to be used in many different learning situations. The language used recognizes the diverse vocabulary level of students. The lessons are arranged to follow the standard sequence of the course. But the order in which you read them can be changed to correspond with the textbook you are now using.

The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Multimedia Formats in Interpreting Literary Text
- Lesson 2 – Applying ICT Skills in Interpreting Literary Text

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. demonstrate an understanding of the anecdote;
2. interpret the anecdote using appropriate multimedia format;
3. apply ICT skills in crafting an adaptation of a literary text; and
4. show an appreciation on the use of multimedia to creatively interpret a literary text.
What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Mind mapping is a tool used to visually organize information that helps us to analyze, synthesize, recall and ________ new ideas.
   a. draw
   b. estimate
   c. evaluate
   d. generate

2. Which technique in making a movie is used to generate illusion of movement from many still images?
   a. animation
   b. designing
   c. video filming
   d. photography

3. This is a short Filipino poem that consists of 4 lines with 7-7-7-7 syllabic verse.
   a. awit
   b. haiku
   c. tanaga
   d. sonnet

4. Blog is the short term for ________.
   a. net blog
   b. web blog
   c. word blog
   d. internet blog

5. The following media forms are integrated in multimedia EXCEPT ________.
   a. text
   b. video
   c. computer
   d. animation

6. PowerPoint application is used to ________.
   a. design animations
   b. create slideshow presentations
   c. process and store digital presentations
   d. generate ideas from people thru mapping

7. Which wireless handheld device is used to make and receive calls and send text messages?
   a. laptop
   b. cellphone
   c. desktop
   d. camera
8. This electronic device is used for storing and processing data.
   a. printer
   b. android
   c. computer
   d. mobile phone
9. A tag cloud is also known as ________.  
   a. web cloud
   b. text cloud
   c. word cloud
   d. digital cloud
10. Which software package is designed to create electronic presentations consisting of a series of separate pages?
    a. PowerPoint
    b. Mobile text tula
    c. Microsoft Excel
    d. Digital photography
11. This refers to an electronic medium for recording, copying, playing back, broadcasting, and displaying of moving visual media.
    a. audio
    b. video
    c. computer
    d. animation
12. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
    a. Multimedia use in learning is expensive.
    b. Multimedia solely uses graphics and animation.
    c. Learners are encouraged to use only one multimedia format.
    d. Integration of multimedia in studying literature enhances learner’s ICT skills.
13. The following are multimedia formats except _________.
    a. blog
    b. video
    c. paint
    d. tag cloud
14. It is used to describe any sound in terms of receiving, transmitting or reproducing its specific frequency.
    a. audio
    b. noise
    c. video
    d. frequency
15. If a learner desires to create informational discussion on web about people’s travel, interests, and experiences, he/she can create a ________.
    a. blog
    b. essay
    c. tag cloud
    d. mobile text tula
Lesson 1
Multimedia Formats in Interpreting Literary Text

How do you interpret literary texts? What methods and tools do you use in trying to understand the author, content, characters and message of a text? Have you used your mobile phone, laptop or computer in understanding and appreciating literary works of varied authors?

What’s In

In the previous module, you have learned about how literary, biographical, linguistic and socio-cultural contexts enhance the text’s meaning and enrich the reader’s understanding. Specifically, how biographical context is used to understand the poem “Padre Faura Witnesses the Execution of Rizal”. In this module, you will be learning that close analysis and critical interpretations of literary texts could be done through the use of varied multimedia formats aside from understanding the contexts of a literary piece. But before you learn something new, try to do the activity below. Answer the following questions on a piece of paper.

1. Who authored the poem, “Padre Faura Witnesses the Execution of Rizal”?
2. What is a biography?
3. Which type of context is formed by the beliefs, experiences, education and culture of the author?

What’s New

Notes to the Teacher
The learners may use the transcript of the video on page 27 if they do not have access to it. You may also provide a downloaded copy of the video that students can store in their smartphones or memory sticks.

Watch the video of a group of students interpreting the song of Levi Celerio, “Ang Pipit.” Video link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hPa0rjDtVMQ

After watching the video, answer the following questions:

1. What message does the lyricist, Levi Celerio, convey in his song?
2. How did the students interpret the song?
3. What media platform did the students use in interpreting the song?

**What is It**

Have you found studying literature more exciting with multimedia supports where you can actively and collaboratively build knowledge structures using technology? Evidently, most of the learners like you have realized the huge impact of the use of multimedia in studying literature. It provides opportunities for learners like you to construct and reconstruct your ideas in audio and visual formats. Through multimedia platforms, you can apply a wide range of strategies to understand, interpret and evaluate texts.

Marshall (2001) defined multimedia as computer-controlled integration of text, graphics, drawings, still and moving images (video), animation, audio, and any other media where every type of information can be represented, stored, transmitted and processed digitally.

Here are some of the multimedia formats that you can use to creatively interpret various genres of literary texts.

1. **Blog** or a “weblog” is a website containing informational articles about a person’s own opinions, interests and experiences. These are usually changed regularly (DepEd 2013, 9).

2. **Mind mapping** is a graphical technique to visualize connections of ideas and pieces of information. This tool structures information to better analyze, comprehend, synthesize, recall and generate new ideas. You can use Microsoft Word or online mind mapping tools in creating a mind map (Pasuello 2017).
3. **Mobile phone text tula** is a traditional Filipino poem. A particular example of this poem is a *tanaga* that consists of 4 lines with 7 syllables each with the same rhyme at the end of each line. (DepEd 2013, 8).

4. **Slideshow presentation** is created with the use of Microsoft PowerPoint. It contains series of pictures or pages of information (slides) arranged in sequence and often displayed on a large screen using a video projector (Computer Hope 2018).

5. **Tag cloud** is a visual, stylized arrangement of words or tags within a textual content such as websites, articles, speeches and databases (Techopedia 2020).

6. **Video** is an electronic device used to record, copy, playback, broadcast, and display moving visual media (Lexico 2020).
What's More

Activity 1. Mind Mapping: Do the following instructions below.
1. Create a cluster map as shown below using Microsoft Word.
2. Write related concepts on multimedia formats used to interpret literary texts in the cluster map.
3. Write a brief explanation of the cluster map.
4. Send your output to your teacher via messenger.

Activity 2. Mobile Text tula: Do the following.
1. Read the transcriptions on page 27 or watch again the video clip, “Ang Pipit”, by Levi Celerio.
2. Create a mobile phone text tula reflecting your interpretation on the message of the song.
3. Send your output to your teacher via text messaging.

Notes to the Teacher
You have the discretion to choose alternative multimedia platforms or ICT tools available in the locality to be used by the learners in performing the activities in this module.
**What I Have Learned**

**Directions:** Reflect on what you have learned on the use of multimedia formats in interpreting literary texts. On your Facebook wall, post your thoughts on how multimedia makes studying literature more exciting and meaningful.

**What I Can Do**

**Directions:**
1. Read the poem, “Apo On the Wall” by Bj Patino.
2. Interview people about their experiences during the Martial Law.
3. Create a collage of photos using PowerPoint depicting the experiences of people during Martial Law. Write a brief description to your work.

*Apo On the Wall*

*by Bj Patino*

There’s this man’s photo on the wall
Of my father’s office at home, you
Know, where father brings his work,
Where he doesn’t look strange
Still wearing his green uniform
And colored breast plates, where,
To prove that he works hard, he
Also brought a photo of his boss
Whom he calls Apo, so Apo could
You know, hang around on the wall
Behind him and look over his shoulders
To make sure he’s snappy and all.
Father snapped at me once, caught me
Sneaking around his office at home
Looking at the stuff on his wall- handguns,
Plaques, a sword, medals a rifle-
Told me that was no place for a boy
Only men, when he didn’t really
Have to tell me because, you know,
That photo of Apo on the wall was already
Looking at me around,
His eyes following me like he was
That scary Jesus in the hallway, saying
I know what you’re doing.
Assessment

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Which is of the following is NOT a multimedia format that a learner can use to interpret literary texts?
   a. blog
   b. slogan
   c. text tula
   d. tag cloud

2. Which Filipino poem consists of four lines with seven syllables each with the same rhyme at the end of each line?
   a. ode
   b. haiku
   c. tanaga
   d. corrido

3. It is an electronic medium for recording, copying, replaying, broadcasting and displaying of moving visual media.
   a. video
   b. tag cloud
   c. mind mapping
   d. PPT presentation

4. Which Microsoft Office application can a learner use to create a slideshow presentation?
   a. Word
   b. Excel
   c. Paint
   d. PowerPoint

5. Which of the statements is TRUE?
   a. All multimedia formats are hard to use.
   b. Multimedia uses animation and audio only.
   c. Learners can only make use of one multimedia format.
   d. Studying literature becomes more exciting due to multimedia supports.

6. It is a graphical way to represent ideas and concepts.
   a. tags
   b. video
   c. mind mapping
   d. mobile phone text tula

7. If a learner wishes to interpret the essay, “Where is the Patis?” of C. Guerrero-Nakpil by expressing his insights in order to elicit opinions of other people, he may create a __________.
   a. blog
   b. video
   c. text tula
   d. mind mapping
8. This refers to a visual, stylized method that represents the occurrence of words within a textual content of a website.
   a. video
   b. tag cloud
   c. music video
   d. slideshow presentation

9. Multimedia is a computer-controlled integration of many forms of media EXCEPT ________.
   a. text
   b. video
   c. audio
   d. equipment

10. It is a website that contains short articles called posts that are updated regularly.
    a. blog
    b. tags
    c. slides
    d. message

11. It is a wireless handheld device that allows the users to make and receive calls and send text messages, among other features.
    a. laptop
    b. computer
    c. cellphone
    d. digital camera

12. Which is used to create a movie from still images?
    a. editing
    b. messaging
    c. animation
    d. multimedia

13. Slideshow presentation is a series of ____________ often displayed on a large screen using projector.
    a. tags
    b. words
    c. texts
    d. slides

14. This refers to a short traditional verse
    a. text tula
    b. haiku
    c. sonnet
    d. blogging

15. Which does NOT belong to the group?
    a. blog
    b. mind mapping
    c. PPT presentation
    d. Storyboard
Additional Activities

Directions: Create a character sketch of the persona’s father in the poem, “Apo On the Wall”. The character sketch must highlight the physical and behavioral attributes as described in the poem. Choose an appropriate multimedia format in creating a character sketch.

What I Know

Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What amusing story tells about a real incident that intends to impart a lesson?
   a. table  c. legend
   b. noble   d. anecdote

2. When sharing an anecdote, what topic is best to talk about?
   a. career   c. school activity
   b. dreams   d. anything under the sun

3. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of an anecdote?
   a. to argue  c. to reminisce
   b. to inspire d. to bring cheer

4. The following statements about anecdote are true EXCEPT _____________.
   a. An anecdote covers a variety of stories and tales.
   b. It a short story about a real person or event.
   c. Sharing an anecdote makes people laugh and ponder about the topic.
   d. People share an anecdote to deal with serious issues in the community.

5. If someone shares an anecdote that brightens the mood of people, he/she intends to _________________.
   a. caution  c. reminisce
   b. persuade d. bring cheer

6. A father tells a story about his life in the province when he was still a young boy. What do you think is the purpose of the father in telling about his story?
   a. to inspire c. to reminisce
   b. to caution d. to bring cheer

7. Before presenting the lecture on teenage pregnancy, the speaker tells a story of a young girl who got pregnant. She explained about the implications of unplanned pregnancy to a teenage mom and her child. What is the purpose of the speaker in the given situation?
   a. persuade c. bring cheer
   b. reminisce d. give caution
8. Which of the following does NOT describe an anecdote?
   a. brief  c. amusing
   b. serious  d. interesting

9. Which of the following anecdotes intends to persuade readers?
   a. My little brother shares his experience on the first day of school.
   b. A learner shares her future plans after graduating from college.
   c. A mother tells about her epic experience at the Department Store while buying a dress to wear for the party.
   d. Before presenting his lecture on responsible parenting, the speaker shares about the experience of a mother learning about her son’s wish, a smart phone for his parents to play with him always.

10. “An anecdote is a story with a point.” What does the statement suggest?
   a. An anecdote is simple and brief.
   b. An anecdote discusses an issue.
   c. An anecdote reveals truth about life.
   d. An anecdote intends to provoke laughter.

11. If someone talks about his past and shares the joy of his experience, what does he/she intend to do?
   a. to cheer  c. to persuade
   b. to caution  d. to reminisce

12. In which story did John Jack Wigley share his insights and experience when Mt. Pinatubo erupted in 1991?
   a. Mt. Pinatubo
   b. On the Ashfall
   c. Home of the Ashfall
   d. My Hometown in the Ashfall

13. What emotion does the speaker evoke in his statement “Hell, I thought if there is a mountain near us which I imagined to erupt anytime, it would be the Arayat.”
   a. sadness  c. surprised
   b. gladness  d. confusion

14. What was the second largest terrestrial eruption of the 20th Century that affected densely populated areas?
   a. Mt. Apo  c. Mt. Arayat
   b. Mt. Taal  d. Mt. Pinatubo

15. When a speaker shares a personal story sympathizing with a struggle of a person to ease his feeling, the speaker intends to ___________.
   a. inspires
   b. caution
   c. brings laughter
   d. share important personal story
Have you applied computer programs and applications in doing school-related tasks like studying literature? What computer programs and applications have you used? Does using these ICT tools make your learning more meaningful and exciting?

What’s In

In the previous lesson, you have learned about the multimedia formats that you can use to creatively understand and interpret a literary text. Lesson 2 will introduce you to an analysis of an anecdote with the use of multimedia in furtherance of your ICT skills. Before you learn something new, try to do the activity below.

Directions: Identify the type of multimedia format described in each of the statements below. Write your answer on a piece of paper.

1. This refers to a stylized method that represents the occurrence of words within a textual content such as websites, articles, speeches and databases.
2. It is an electronic medium for the recording, copying, replaying, broadcasting and displaying of moving visual media.
3. This is a website containing short articles called posts that are changed regularly.
4. These are series of slides, often displayed on a large screen using a projector.
5. It is a graphical way to represent ideas and concepts.
Directions: Study the picture below. Post on your Facebook wall a personal experience related to the picture below. Then, invite your FB friends to give their comments and to share their own experiences as well.

What’s New

What is It

Have you read an anecdote? Have you ever retold a personal experience to someone? How do you find recalling past experiences?

We are fond of sharing humorous experiences in life to our family members and friends. We might not be aware that we are already sharing stories like anecdotes all day, every day.

An anecdote is a short entertaining or interesting story about a real incident or person (Nagpal 2016).

Anecdotes tell about a variety of stories and tales, since they can be about any topic under the sun. It is a short story about a real person or event which usually intends to make the listeners laugh or ponder over a topic (Your Dictionary 2020).

For example, if a group of learners tell about their favorite pets, and one learner shares a story about how his dog cuddles every time he comes home from school, then that learner has just imparted an anecdote. Let’s look at how John Jack Wigley made use of anecdotes in his memoir “Home of the Ashfall”.
HOME OF THE ASHFALL (an excerpt)

by John Jack G. Wigley

The eruption of Mount Pinatubo was recorded as the second largest terrestrial eruption of the 20th century, and the largest eruption populated area. Ash fall affected almost the entire island of Luzon, and even reached the neighboring countries of Malaysia and Vietnam. To the Kapampangans and to the people affected by this tragedy, it would serve as a testament to their irrepressible attribute of rising about their plight and predicament.

I was no longer living in Angeles City when Mt. Pinatubo erupted on June 15, 1991. I was promoted from being a crew member at Pizza Hut Dau to management trainee at Pizza Hut Harrison Plaza in December 1990. It was my first time to work in Manila. Ed Calupitan, a fellow Pizza Hut crew member now based in Manila, offered me a place to stay in his two-bedroom apartment.

Weeks before the eruption, I read several news and warnings about Mt. Pinatubo. Frankly, I never knew there was a volcano in the Zambales mountain range. Nobody among my Kapampangan friends did. I guess we were all clueless about the impending danger this world cause in our lives. Later on, I realized that the summit of the volcano was just fourteen kilometers away from the extent of Clark Air Base. I thought that volcanoes were conspicuous mountains and had fierce-looking summits like Mayen’s and Haicon’s. But this one was deeply hidden among several mountains called the “Cabusilan mountains” of Zambales.

Hell, I thought that if there was a mountain near us which I imagined would erupt anytime, it would be the Arayat, which was located at the heart of Pampanga, with its open mouth and forbidding countenance. Not this obscure mountain whose native inhabitants, the Aetas, never knew about. I paid no more attention to warnings.

I had only been to Manila for barely six months and was enjoying a newfound independence. I would sometimes go to Angeles City to see my mother during days off.

That fateful day, after my opening shift, I went to see a film. It was “Hihintayin Kita sa Langit”, a film adaptation of Bronte’s “Wuthering Heights” directed by Carlitos Siguion Reyna. The film starred erstwhile lovers played by Richard Gomez and Dawn Zulueta. I was feeling all mushy and melodramatic after watching the film when, once outside, I saw parked cars covered with what seemed like a whitish-gray blanket. And so were the streets. “Is it finally showing in Manila?” I thought, as I felt some of the particles in my hand and smudge my shirt. When I looked closely and touched them, they were grainy. It was like ash from an ashtray.

(Ermino 2017)
Let’s explore some of the purposes of anecdotes:

1. **To Bring Cheer**
   Stories pop up anywhere and these are just sometimes making people laugh to brighten their mood. Here is an example of an anecdote meant to look back on happy memories:
   - At the dinner, a Grade 11 learner shared his story on his first day at school when he got lost and attended a wrong class.

2. **To Reminisce**
   In most anecdotes, people are talking about their experiences in the past. They try to look back on moments in their lives and share the joy of that time with others. Here is an example of an anecdote with a hint of reminiscence:
   - A mother tells her children a story about her life in the province when she was a teenager.

3. **To Caution**
   Sometimes, just giving rules for individuals is not effective. Sharing to them frightening stories of dangers can be helpful for them to realize the possible consequences of their actions. Here is an example of cautionary anecdote:
   - Before beginning a lecture on not following traffic rules, a father tells his son an incident of collision that caused many lives due to ignoring traffic signs.

4. **To Persuade or Inspire**
   Sometimes, people share stories on how they surpassed their struggles in life. These, most of the time, give encouragement to others who have been in similar situations. The message usually conveys successes in life as a fruit of hard work. Here is an example of an inspirational anecdote:
   - Before beginning a remedial class, the teacher tells the students how a boy who used to struggle in reading managed to be a proficient reader.
What's More

Activity 1

1. Watch the short video on YouTube entitled “Salbabida Story”.
   Video Link: (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xYNv32ZqwmQ)

2. Pick out some lines (at least three) wherein the speakers look back at some of their experiences like the example below:

   “Kasi dati, nabubully ako sa school. Ang pumasok lang sa isip ko nun, gumanti. Siya (KB) yung tutulong sa ‘kin na makipagresbakahan, and akala ko nun ano e, ‘makikipagbugbugan’ kami e, sapakan. Tinuruan ako ni KB kung paano maging Salbabida rin sa iba.”

3. After writing down some of the lines about their memories, compose your own interpretation of what you think the video is about. Write a text tula as a tribute to the people in the video and acknowledge their share in the society by helping other people.

Activity 2. Answer the following questions based on the video clip you have watched. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. In the first part of the video, we are introduced to Efren Peñaflorida, 2009 CNN Hero of the Year. To whom does he compare his friend and mentor, KB Manalaysay?
2. What does he mean by this comparison?
3. What was Efren’s problem when KB met him?
   How was the latter able to help him?
4. How has KB’s simple act of kindness affected Efren? How was it able to affect not only Efren but many other kids like Kesz, for example?
5. What do you think is the message of the video? What lesson does it want to share to the viewers?
What I Have Learned

Directions: Reflect on what you have learned in using multimedia in interpreting literary texts. Post on your Facebook wall on how applying ICT skills makes you better appreciate studying anecdotes.

What I Can Do

Directions: Read again the selection “Home of the Ashfall” written by John Jack Wigley. On your Facebook wall, share your own experiences during a calamity or disaster, including how you handled the situation. End your story with a slogan about the importance of disaster preparedness. Invite your FB friends to give comments on your post.
Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. The author’s purpose of using anecdotes in his memoir “Home of the Ashfall” is to _______________.
   a. bring cheer
   b. reminisce
   c. caution
   d. persuade

2. Most of the writers use anecdote to _____________________.
   a. tell a story
   b. deal with differences of opinions
   c. share helpful tips on making a living
   d. impart a lesson in an entertaining way

3. What someone talks about when he/she shares an anecdote?
   a. opinions
   b. personal experiences
   c. plans and dreams in life
   d. biography of other people

4. It is a brief, serious, amusing and interesting story.
   a. tale
   b. fable
   c. legend
   d. anecdote

5. “My mother tells about her epic experience at the department store while buying a dress to wear for the party” is an example of ___________ anecdote.
   a. cautionary
   b. motivational
   c. inspirational
   d. reminiscence

6. What J. J. Wigley tells about in the “Home of the Ashfall”?
   a. eruption of Mt. Pinatubo
   b. new found independence in Manila
   c. story of “Hihintayin Kita sa Langit”
   d. his journey to becoming management trainee

7. When someone talks about his/her past and shares the joy of his/her experience, he/she intends to ________________.
   a. inspire
   b. caution
   c. reminisce
   d. bring cheer
8. An anecdote is a story with a point which means that_____________________.
   a. it reveals an issue
   b. it is easy to understand
   c. it reveals truth about life
   d. it intends to provoke laughter

9. Which of the following statements about anecdote is TRUE?
   a. Anecdote is an unusual story.
   b. It presents complicated story plot.
   c. It deals with particular topic to talk about.
   d. Like other genres, it is interpreted in many ways.

10. What anecdote shares frightening stories of dangers that can be avoided by following regulations?
    a. motivation
    b. cautionary
    c. reminiscence
    d. entertainment

11. “I never knew there was a volcano in the Zambales mountain range. Nobody among my Kapampangan friends did.” What do these statements suggest?
    a. The speaker is clueless.
    b. The author is indifferent.
    c. The speaker is very busy at work.
    d. He is not mindful of his surroundings.

12. When someone shares his story to lighten people’s mood, he intends to ____.
    a. inspire
    b. enlighten
    c. reminisce
    d. bring cheer

13. Where is J. J. Wigley’s hometown?
    a. Tarlac
    b. Bataan
    c. Zambales
    d. Pampanga

14. What point of view did the author use in the “Home of the Ashfall”?
    a. first person
    b. omniscient
    c. third person
    d. second person

15. Which paragraph does J.J. Wigley express his strong conviction that Kapampangans can survive and once again alleviate their lives after the calamity?
    a. 1
    b. 2
    c. 4
    d. 5
**Additional Activity**

**Directions:** Reflect on the message conveyed in John Jack Wigley’s *Home of the Ashfall*. Make a two-minute video using your mobile phone with the help of your classmates, friends, or family members. Show the lesson/s you have learned from the story. Do a self-assessment of your
presentation using the rubric below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Very great extent (VGE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Great extent (GE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Some extent (SE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Little extent (LE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Not at all (N)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>VGE</th>
<th>GE</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>LE</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Uses audio / visual aids or media to clarify information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Presents relevant content based on the theme of the story</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3. Shows considerable originality and inventiveness</td>
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<td>4. Presents the ideas in a unique and interesting way</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**
**Answer Key**

**What I Know**

**Lesson 1**

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

**Lesson 2**

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

**Assessment**

**Lesson 1**

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

**Lesson 2**

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

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**What I Know**

**Lesson 1**

Activity 1. Answers may vary

Activity 2. Answers may vary

**Lesson 2**

Activity 1. Answers may vary

Activity 2

1. *Salbabida*
2. A *salbabida* is a person who helps someone else.
3. He did not want to go to school because he was being bullied. KB taught Efren to help others, too.
4. Efren was inspired and he helped others. They started “Kariton Klasrum”.
5. Everyone can be a *salbabida* and help others in need.
References


Attachments

Ang Pipit Lyrics - Philippine Folk Songs
by: Levi Celerio

May pumukol sa Pipit sa sanga ng ng isang kahoy
At nahagip ng bato ang pakpak ng munting ibon
  Dahil sa sakit,
  di nakaya pang lumipad
At ang nangyari ay nahulog ngunit parang taong bumigkas
  Mamang kay lupit, ang puso mo'y di na nahabag
  Pag pumanaw ang buhay ko,
  may isang pipit na iiyak (2x)

Texts on Video:

“Ang Pipit” is a popular Filipino song about a bird that is known in Tagalog as a pipit. Many Filipinos don’t realize that it’s an English word too, so they force-translate the song’s title as “My Sparrow”. The pipit is a bird in the family Motacillidae.

The key signature of the song is in A minor.

Our group has decided to use instruments that are not commonly used.

Levi Celerio (April 20, 1910 – April 2, 2002) is a Filipino composer and lyricist. He received a scholarship to the Academy of Music in Manila and becomes the youngest member of the Manila Symphony Orchestra.

He wrote several numbers of songs for local movies, which earned him the Lifetime Achievement Award of the film Academy of the Philippines. Celerio has written for more than 4,000 Filipino folk, Christmas, and love songs including many that became movie titles.

Celerio is probably best recognized for being leaf-player, an achievement where he was place into the Guinness Book of World Records as the only man who could play music with a leaf. On October 9, 1997, he was proclaimed National Artist for Music and Literature. His citation read that his music “was a perfect embodiment of the heartfelt sentiments and valued traditions of the Filipino.”

He died at Delgado Clinic in Quezon City on April 2, 2002 at the age of 91.

He was awarded the title of the national artist for music and literature in 1997 by Philippine President Fidel Ramos who cited the prolific lyricist and composer for writing music that was a perfect embodiment of the heartfelt sentiments and valued traditions of the Filipino.
In this song, a bird has her wing injured by a rock thrown by a man, likely from a slingshot. The bird was so hurt, she couldn’t fly. Like a person she spoke up, “Oh cruel man. How pitiless your heart is? If I die, there is pipit bird who will cry.”

Considering how plaintively sad the theme and word are of this folk song, it’s slightly incongruous with contemporary sensibilities that most canonical interpretations of the melody, such as by Pilita Corales and the Mabuhay Singers, are very upbeat. It’s almost like gleefully making fun of a helpless creature in deep throes of pain.

The Pipit is a metaphorical representation of how our country gets abused and abandoned.

Performers: Students of De La Salle College of St.Benilde
Zildjian Benitez (vocals); Tim Marquez (guitarist);
Diana Mapa (percussions)

Date performed: April 3, 2016
Location: Grand Tower
Instruments: Vitamin C case; shoes; wall; acoustic guitar, clap, cabinet
Source: https://tagalong.com/ang-pipit-bird/

Salbabida Story

Efren: Ako ay si Efren Peñaflorida at sila Kesztat KB ako ay naniniwalang lahat ng tao ay puweng maging salbabida kase ang taong sumalba sakin, yung taong tumulong sakin ay si KB.

KB: Dahil sa Cavite City maraming mga bata na sasadlak sila sa mga gang.Marami silang nabibiktimma at kinakatandaan na nila yun so naging posisyon ko natulungan yung mga bata, nagkakaron ng mga problema sa pag-aaral. Doon ko nakilala si Efren at Nakita ko na malaki ang binubunong problema dahil ayaw na nya mag-aral.

Efren: Kasi dati binubully ako sa school, ang pumasok sa isip ko ay gumanti. Siya yung tutulong sa kin na makipagresbakahan. Ang akala ko nun ano eh makikipagbugbugan kami eh, sapakan pero sabi nya ibang paraan yung gagawin nya. Tinuran ako ni KB na kung paano maging salbabida rin sa iba, maramina sa kin tumatawag na kuya Efren, isa na nga dun si Kesz.
Kesz: Nakatira po ako sa isang dumsite sa Cavite City po. Bale po
Ang ginagawa ko ay nangangalaghiw po ako ng basura po at
namalimos din po ako para sa palengke po.

Efren: Actually , dilang ako nakatagpo, kasama ko nun si KB, kaming
dalawa. Nakita naming si Kesz na natutulog sa harapan ng
convenient store. Nagkaroon ako ng compassion, si KB na tulungan
si Kesz. Kasi ano eh, sinisipa-sipa siya nung mga dumadaan, tapos
puro sugat pa yung ulo nya tapos wala syang damit. Ilan taon ka
nun Kesz?

Kesz: Four... Four years old po mga gunito po.

EP: Si KB yung nagbigay ng ano, nagbigay ng unang tulong sa kanya.
Efren: Ang process nung Kariton Klasrum ano, dinadala naming yung
Kariton dun sa community tapos sa tulong din ng mga grupo nila
Kesz, kasi si Keszmeron na siyang sariling grupo eh. Actually, nag
volunteer siya samin, when he was six years old, bata pa siya nun.

KB: Sabi nyanganun,"Magaling naman po ako magwash ng hands
Tsaka magbrush ng teeth". Sabi ko Efren bakit di natin kunin tong
Hygiene Demonstrator highly effective brushing of the teeth kasi
nakakarelate yung mga children kasi kilala nila si Kesz kasi he
was one of them.

EP: Ahh nung una kaming nagtulak ng kariton, talagang ano,
Maraming negative reactions yung mga narerecebece namin. Talagang
minumura kami sa kalye, tapos pinagtatawanak kami. Binabato kami, so
hindi maganda yung pagtanggap sa amin.
KB: Hindi dapat kinakahiya ang isang bagay na tama.

Efren: Sabi nga ni KB ah, pagnagtutulak kayo ng kariton wag kayong
Yuyuko ahhh kasi kung kinakahiya nyo yan baka mabangga
kayo pag nakayuko kayo. Tapos nung pumasok itong CNN Hero.
Turn around talaga yung reaction, maraming nasiyahan,
maraming nag approve.
Sabi naman sa min ni KB nun "Oh yan na ah kilala na yung mga
ginagawa nyo sikat na kayo, maraming kumikilala sa inyo nawag
naman kayong magtutulak ng kariton na nakataas ang noo. Just
continue kung ano yung ginagawa mong mabuti".
KB: Pagtulong hindi naman costly eh, lalo na pag simpleng pag-angat
Lang kailangan ng mga tao. May mga bagay na pwede kang itulong
sa kanila na di ka naman kailangang umastong malaki. If there is a
need, you have to do something. So, whenever you see them,
kumilos na.

Efren: So, eight years old nagsolo na si Kesz. Meron na siyang sariling
organization.

Kesz: Ang ginagawa po namin ay nagtuturo kami sa mga bata
po na nas a mahihirap na communities po.

Efren: Kahit bata sila, meron silang magagawa, kasi ganun din
Yung pinaramdam sa min ni KB nun na do not let anyone look
down on because you are young.
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

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