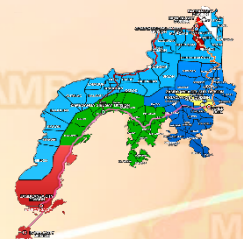




Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Regional Office IX, Zamboanga Peninsula



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English

Quarter 3 – Module 6: Summarizing Various Text Types based on Elements



Name of Learner: _____

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English – Grade 5

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What I Need to Know

It is essential to learn how to break down a larger text into a short, brief, and point summary. It teaches you how to discern the essential ideas in a text, ignore irrelevant information, and integrate the central ideas in a meaningful way. When you are exposed to summarizing, you improve your memory of what is read.

This module is done for you to understand how to summarize text types based on Elements.

In this module, you are expected to;

- Identify the different elements based on the texts read.
- Identify some strategies on how to summarize various text types based on Elements.
- Summarize various text types based on elements.



What I Know

I. Directions: Choose the letter of the best answer. Write your answer on a separate sheet.

1. Where and when a story takes place is the _____.
A. Plot B. Setting C. Solution D. Character
2. A person, animal, or thing in a story is the _____.
A. plot B. Setting C. Character D. theme
3. It consists of the events that happen in the story.
A. Plot B. Setting C. character D. Theme
4. It is the challenge or problem around which the plot is based.
A. Character B. Plot C. Conflict D. Theme
5. It is the idea, belief, moral, lesson, or insight. It is the central argument that the author is trying to make the reader understand.
A. Character B. Theme C. Setting D. Plot

II. Read the short selection below. Write the information called for based on the story read.

The Farmer & the Snake

A Farmer walked through his field one cold winter morning. On the ground lay a Snake, stiff and frozen with the cold. The Farmer knew how deadly the Snake could be, and yet he picked it up and put it in his bosom to warm it back to life.

The Snake soon revived, and when it had enough strength, bit the man who had been so kind to it. The bite was deadly and the Farmer felt that he must die. As he drew his last breath, he said to those standing around: Learn from my fate not to take pity on a scoundrel.

1. Who are the characters in the story? _____
2. What is the setting of the story? _____
3. Write down the plot of the story.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
4. What is the conflict in the story? _____
5. The theme of the story is - _____

Lesson

1

Summarizing Various Text Types Based on Elements

You already have learned about the Elements of a Literary text such as the Character, Setting, Plot, Conflict, and Theme.

Now, you must learn how to summarize or break down a larger text into a short, brief, and point summary.

A summary is written in your own words. It contains only the ideas of the original text. Do not insert or include any of your own opinions, interpretations, deductions, or comments into a summary.



What's In

Directions: Write T if the statement is TRUE and F if the statement is false. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- _____ 1. A Literary text is a piece of writing that tells a story.
- _____ 2. The plot is the people, animals, or objects who take part in the story.
- _____ 3. The setting is the sequence of events that happen in a story.
- _____ 4. Conflict is the challenge or problem around which the plot is based.
- _____ 5. The theme is the central message or moral that the author is trying to send through the story's use.



What's New

Here is a Fable entitled "*The Hare and the Tortoise*." Please read and understand it. Answer the questions that follow. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

The Hare and the Tortoise

A Hare was making fun of the Tortoise one day for being so slow. "Do you ever get anywhere?" he asked with a mocking laugh.

"Yes," replied the Tortoise, "and I get there sooner than you think. I'll run you a race and prove it." The Hare was much amused at the idea of running a race with the Tortoise, but for the fun of the thing he agreed. So the Fox, who had consented to act as judge, marked the distance and started the runners off.

The Hare was soon far out of sight, and to make the Tortoise feel very deeply how ridiculous it was for him to try a race with a Hare, he lay down beside the course to take a nap until the Tortoise should catch up.

The Tortoise meanwhile kept going slowly but steadily, and, after a time, passed the place where the Hare was sleeping. But the Hare slept on very peacefully; and when at last he did wake up, the Tortoise was near the goal. The Hare now ran his swiftest, but he could not overtake the Tortoise in time.

The race is not always to the swift

1. Who are the characters in the story? _____
2. Where do you think is the setting of the story? _____
3. When did the conflict arise? _____
4. What is the theme of the story? _____



What Is It

A **summary** is a short description of the most important events in a story. It tells what happens. To summarize a fiction story, readers need to think about the essential story elements such as characters, plot, setting, conflict, and theme. These story elements help answer the questions who? What? Where? When? Why/ how? Remember, Opinion should not be included when summarizing.

Summarizing means identifying the main idea and most essential facts, then writing a brief overview that includes only those key ideas and details. Summarizing is a vital skill for you to learn, but many find it challenging to pick out the essential facts without providing too much detail.

Here are some of the different strategies on how to summarize various text types based on elements:

1. Somebody –Wanted- But –So- Then

"Somebody Wanted but So Then" is an excellent summarizing strategy for stories. Each word represents a key question related to the story's essential elements:

- Somebody: Who is the story about?
- Wanted: What does the main character want?
- But: Identify a problem that the main character encountered.
- So: How does the main character solve the problem?
- Then: Tell how the story ends.

Here is an example of this strategy in action:

- Somebody: Little Red Riding Hood
- Wanted: She wanted to take cookies to her sick grandmother.
- But: She encountered a wolf pretending to be her grandmother.
- So: She ran away, crying for help.
- Then: A woodsman heard her and saved her from the wolf.

After answering the questions, combine the answers to form a summary:

Little Red Riding Hood wanted to take cookies to her sick grandmother, but she encountered a wolf. He got to her grandmother's house first and pretended to be the old woman. He was going to eat Little Red Riding Hood, but she realized what he was doing and ran away, crying for help. A woodsman heard the girl's cries and saved her from the wolf.

2. 5 W's, 1 H

The **Five W's, One H** strategy relies on six crucial questions: who, what, when, where, why, and how. These questions make it easy to identify the main character, important details, and main idea.

- **What** is the story about?
- **What** did they do?
- **When** did the action take place?
- **Where** did the story happen?
- **Why** did the main character do what s/he did?
- **How** did the main character do what s/he did?

Try this technique with a familiar fable such as "The Tortoise and the Hare."

- **Who?** The tortoise
- **What?** He raced a quick, boastful hare and won.
- **When?** When isn't specified in this story, so it's not important in this case?
- **Where?** An old country road
- **Why?** The tortoise was tired of hearing the hare boast about his speed.
- **How?** The tortoise kept up his slow but steady pace.

Then, use the answers to the Five W's and One H to write a summary in complete sentences.

Tortoise got tired of listening to Hare boast about how fast he was, so he challenged Hare to a race. Even though he was slower than Hare, Tortoise won by keeping up his slow and steady pace when Hare stopped to take a nap.

3. *First Then Finally*

The "First Then Finally" technique helps students summarize events in chronological order. The three words represent the beginning, primary action, and conclusion of a story, respectively:

- **First:** What happened first? Include the main character and main event/action.
- **Then:** What key details took place during the event/action?
- **Finally:** What were the results of the event/action?

Here is an example using "Goldilocks and the Three Bears."

First, Goldilocks entered the bears' home while they were gone. Then, she ate their food, sat in their chairs, and slept in their beds. Finally, she woke up to find the bears watching her, so she jumped up and ran away.



What's More

Activity 1:

Directions: Identify the word being described in each sentence. Choose the word from the box given below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

5Ws, 1 H	Somebody-wanted-But- so-then	Summary
First, Then, Finally	Summarizing	

- _____ 1. It is a short description of the most important events in a story. It tells what happens in a story.
- _____ 2. It means identifying the main idea and most important facts, then writing a brief overview that includes only those key ideas and details.
- _____ 3. It is an excellent summarizing strategy for stories. Each word represents a key question related to the story's essential elements.
- _____ 4. It is a strategy that relies on six crucial questions: who, what, when, where, why, and how. These questions make it easy to identify the main character, important details, and main idea.
- _____ 5. It is a technique that helps students summarize events in chronological order. The three words represent the beginning, main action, and conclusion of a story.

Activity 2:

Directions: Read and understand the short selection below. Then, summarize it using the ***Somebody-Wanted-But-So-Then*** strategy. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

The Fox and the Grapes

A Fox one day spied a beautiful bunch of ripe grapes hanging from a vine trained along the branches of a tree. The grapes seemed ready to burst with juice, and the Fox's mouth watered as he gazed longingly at them.

The bunch hung from a high branch, and the Fox had to jump for it. The first time he jumped he missed it by a long way. So he walked off a short distance and took a running leap at it, only to fall short once more.

Again and again he tried, but in vain. Now he sat down and looked at the grapes in disgust. "What a fool I am," he said. "Here I am wearing myself out to get a bunch of sour grapes that are not worth gaping for.

"And off he walked very, very scornfully.

Activity 3:

Directions: Read and understand the short selection below. Then, summarize it using the **5Ws, 1 H strategy**. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

The Farmer & the Snake

A Farmer walked through his field one cold winter morning. On the ground lay a Snake, stiff and frozen with the cold. The Farmer knew how deadly the Snake could be, and yet he picked it up and put it in his bosom to warm it back to life.

The Snake soon revived, and when it had enough strength, bit the man who had been so kind to it. The bite was deadly and the Farmer felt that he must die. As he drew his last breath, he said to those standing around: Learn from my fate not to take pity on a scoundrel.

Activity 4:

Directions: Read and understand the short selection below. Then, summarize it using the **First-Then-Finally** strategy. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Marie Curie (1867-1934) and Pierre Curie (1859- 1906) were scientists who studied radioactivity and discovered the elements of radium and polonium. They were married in 1895. Because of their work on radioactivity and their discovery of radium in 1898, they were awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903. When Pierre was killed years later, Marie took over his job as professor at the Sorbonne University in Paris. In 1911, she was given a second Nobel Prize for Chemistry.



What I Have Learned

Directions: Read the texts and fill the blank spaces with the correct word. Choose the answer from the words inside the box. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

5Ws, 1 H	Somebody-wanted-But- so-then	Summary
First, Then, Finally	Summarizing	

- _____ is a short description of the most important events in a story. It tells what happens. To summarize a fiction story, readers need to think about the important story elements: characters, plot, setting, conflict, and theme. These story elements help answer the questions who? What? Where? When? Why/ how? Remember, Opinion should not be included when summarizing.
 - _____ means identifying the main idea and most important facts, then writing a brief overview that includes only those key ideas and details.
- Some of the different strategies on how to summarize various text types based on elements are 3. _____, 4. _____ and 5. _____.



What I Can Do

Directions: Choose any strategy in Summarizing what you have already learned. Then, summarize the short story given below. Write your summary on a separate sheet of paper.

A Wise Old Owl

There was an old owl who lived in an oak tree. Every day, he observed incidents that occurred around him. Yesterday, he watched as a young boy helped an old man carry a heavy basket. Today, he saw a young girl shouting at her mother.

The more he saw, the less he spoke. As the days went on, he spoke less but heard more. The old owl heard people talking and telling stories. He heard a woman saying an elephant jumped over a fence. He heard a man saying that he had never made a mistake.

The old owl had seen and heard what happened to people.

There were some who became better, some who became worse. But the old owl in the tree had become wiser, each and every day.



Assessment

Directions: Read the questions and encircle the letter of the best answer. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It is a short description of the most important events in a story. It tells what happens in a story.
A. story B. Fable C. Summary D. Report
2. It means identifying the main idea and most important facts, then writing a brief overview that includes only those key ideas and details.
A. Story-telling B. Summarizing C. Reporting D. Acting
3. It is an excellent summarizing strategy for stories. Each word represents a key question related to the story's essential elements.
A. Somebody-wanted-but-so-then B. 5Ws,1H C. First, Then, Finally D. Reporting
4. It is a strategy that relies on six crucial questions: who, what, when, where, why, and how. These questions make it easy to identify the main character, important details, and main idea.
A. Somebody-wanted-but-so-then B. 5Ws,1H C. First, Then, Finally D. Reporting
5. It is a technique that helps students summarize events in chronological order. The three words represent the beginning, primary action, and conclusion of a story.
A. Somebody-wanted-but-so-then B. 5Ws,1H C. First, Then, Finally D. Reporting



Additional Activities

Directions:

Read a short story or watch a movie of your own choice and liking. Then, summarize it using any of the strategies that you have learned.



Answer Key

What I Know

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B

What's More

Activity 1

1. Summary
2. Summarizing
3. Somebody-Wanted-But-So-Then
4. 5 W's, IH
5. First, Then, Finally

What's More

Activity 2

Somebody : A Fox

Wanted : The fox wanted to eat the bunch of ripe grapes hanging from a vine

But : He could not reach it even though he had tried many times

So : He sat down and looked at the grapes in disgust

Then : He walked off very scornfully.

SUMMARY : The fox wanted to eat the bunch of ripe grapes hanging from a vine but he could not reach it even though he had tried many times. So, he sat down and looked at the grapes in disgust then he walked off very scornfully.

Assessment

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. C

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