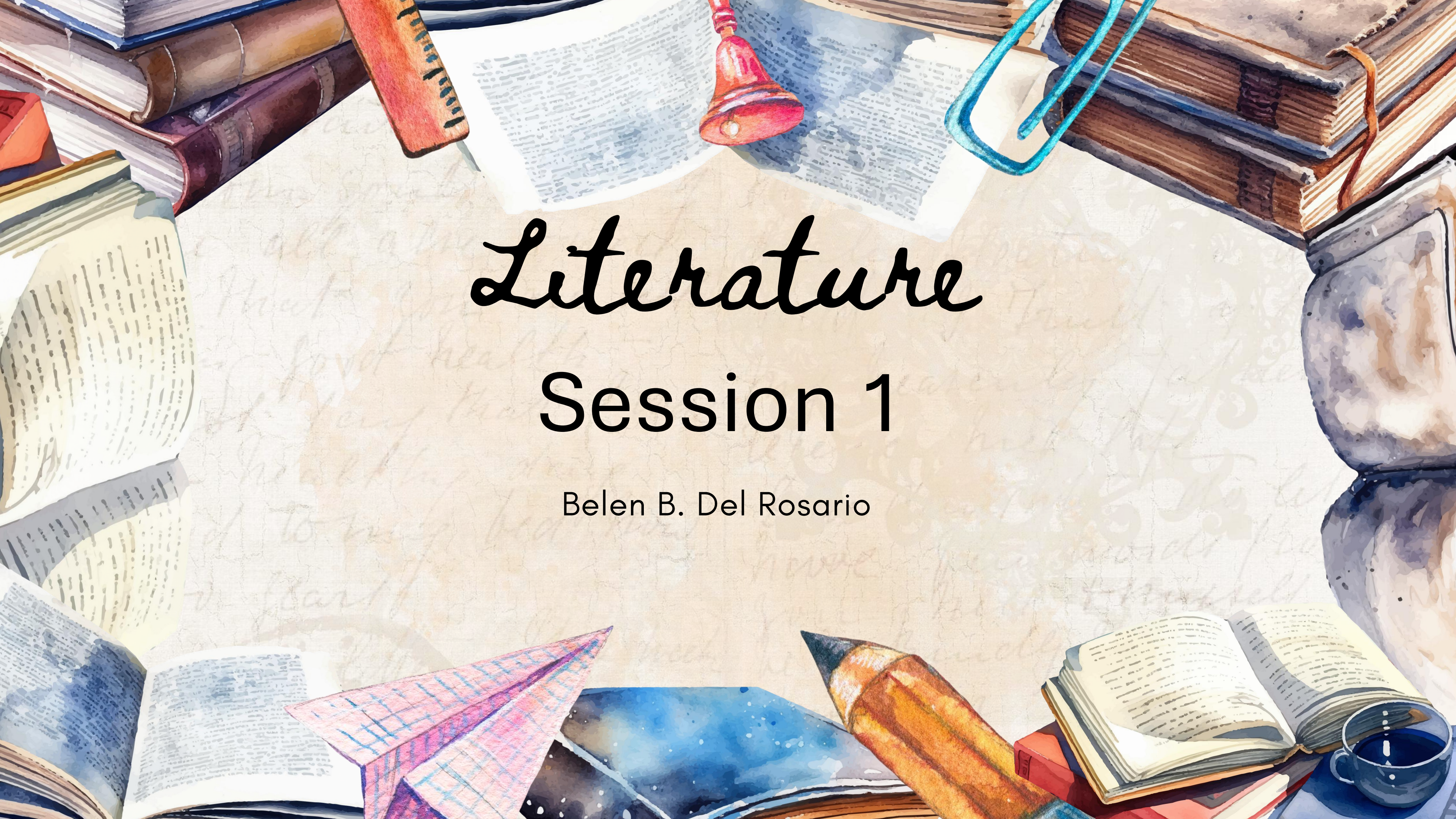


A watercolor illustration of a desk with various items. At the top left, there are several books stacked. A wooden ruler is placed diagonally. A red bell is on a piece of paper. A blue paperclip is on another book. In the bottom left, a paper airplane is shown. A large pencil lies across the bottom. An open book is on the right, with a cup of coffee next to it. The background is a light beige color with faint, cursive handwriting.

Literature

Session 1

Belen B. Del Rosario



LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. read and analyze excerpts from different literary texts;
2. define literature and explain the importance of learning it.
3. participate actively in class activities.



ACTIVITY #1: Word Pun (3 minute-Dyads)

Ask each pair to list down short words that can be formed from the letters of the word 'LITERATURE'.



Engage the Learners / Spark Interest

Activity 2 (5 mins):

Read, sing, or recite the following excerpts from different literary texts with feeling. Then guess where these lines are taken.



Processing Questions (Q&A)

1. What feelings do these lines evoke?
2. What lessons can we learn from the lines?



A.

Like a small boat on the ocean
Sending big waves into motion
Like how a single word
Can make a heart open
I might only have one match
But I can make an explosion.



B.

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree.
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing
breast;
A tree that looks at God all day,
And lifts her leafy arms to pray.



C.

The tortoise, who didn't like showing off, calmly replied, "Maybe I'm slow, but I'd still like to race you."

The hare burst out laughing. "You? Race me? This will be the easiest win of my life!"

All the animals gathered to watch. "Ready, set, go!" called the fox, and the race began. The hare zoomed ahead so fast, he was out of sight in seconds.



Discussion: 5 mins.

Literary Texts

A broader and more formal term

**It refers to any written work with
artistic or imaginative value**

**Includes poems, short stories, novels,
plays, essays, and even digital narratives**



A literary piece is a specific work of literature such as a poem, story, novel, and others.

A more informal or general term
It refers to **individual works of literature**
Often emphasizes each “work” as a separate item
Common in classroom talk or simplified instructions



Explore New Ideas (Think-Pair-Share)

Activity 3 (Dyads – 5 mins)

Work in pairs to recall a piece of literature they have previously read.

Think–Pair (2 mins): Discuss the literary piece and what they learned from it.

Sharing Time: 3 mins.

Guide Question:

What do these excerpts and other literary texts have in common?



Synthesis Statement:

Stories, novels, songs, and poems are examples of literature.

Why do you think?



Mini Task: Collaborative Activity 5: (15 mins)

On each Manila paper, write what you know about literature (phrases or sentences).

List 3 importance of studying Philippine Literature.

NOTE: Each member has to perform the assigned role and duty.



CRITERIA:

- 5 pts. – Quality of Work/Output
(Neatness, & Readability)
- 5 pts. – Quality of Content
(Completeness, Correctness, & Depth)
- 5 pts. – Quality of Presentation (Clear,
Understandable,
- 5 pts.– Group discipline)

Total: 20 pts.



CONTINUATION:

Presentation Reminder:

Allotted time per group: 2 mins.

Be organized and systematic

Flow:

Greet everyone

Present your group yell

Proceed to the presentation of output.

Outro (That's all, thank you for listening!)



Literature

-is a collection of written or spoken works that show ideas, feelings, and stories. It includes poems, stories, and plays that help us understand people, cultures, and the world around us. Literature can entertain, teach lessons and make us think.

Sad

Calm

Embarrassed

Angry

Grateful

Jealous

Afraid

Excited

Confused

Lonely

Happy

Bored

Determination

Respect

Love

kindness

Beliefs

Language

Traditions

Food

Clothing

Music

Celebrations



Key Takeaways / Reflect and Share

What important idea did you learn today that you can apply in understanding texts or real life?

How did today's activities help you better understand literature?



Genres of Literature

Session 2



Learning Objectives:

- **classify, compare, and contrast literary text types based on their structure.**



Engage: Spark Your Interest

Activity 1 (Dyads: 5 minutes): Sorting Activity
Group the following literary texts based on their structures.

haiku
musicals
novel
ode
biographies

short story
myth
tragedies
comedies
autobiography

fable plays
legend lyric
sonnet song
ballad essays



GENRES OF LITERATURE

POETRY	DRAMA	PROSE
haiku ode Sonnet Ballad lyric song	musicals Tragedies comedies plays	novel biographies short story myth autobiography Fable Legend essays



Genres of Literature

1. PROSE

Prose is written in ordinary language and sentences, without a regular rhythm or rhyme the ordinary way we speak or write. It is written in sentences and paragraphs.

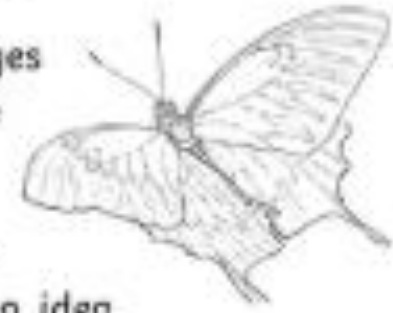
Examples: short stories, novels, folktale, fairytale, myth, legend, parable, fables, biography, autobiography, news articles, textbooks, essays, etc.

1. PROSE

The Magic Blueberry Bush

In the middle of a shady garden stood a blueberry bush. There were many leafy trees and colourful flowers growing amongst the grass. Bees buzzed happily and the flowers danced daintily in the warm sun. It was shining brightly in the clear, blue sky.

Christina was strolling cheerfully around the garden. Her brown eyes gazed at a beautiful butterfly. "What a magnificent butterfly," she thought dreamily, following it to the blueberry bush.



Just then, a voice softly said, "Eat one of the blueberries from the bush." Confused, Christina looked all around the garden. She had no idea where the voice was coming from, or why it was telling her to eat one of the blueberries. Christina's legs started to shake. Her trembling hands had a mind of their own. They automatically reached out and picked a blueberry from the bush and put it into her mouth.

Suddenly, Christina started shrinking. She shrank until she was the size of a mouse. The voice from the bush softly echoed back again and said, "Walk to your left and you will see a wooden door."

Christina did exactly what she was told and sure enough, she saw a door to her left. With a nervous feeling in her stomach, she turned the doorknob and walked through the door. Her vision was so blurred that she could hardly see where she was. She thought she had entered another world.



2. POETRY

Poetry is a kind of writing that uses special words, rhythm, meter, figurative language, and sometimes rhyme to express feelings and ideas. Poems are written in lines and stanzas.

An artistic illustration on the left side of the image shows a stack of books. The top book is open, revealing its pages. A small, dark blue cup sits on top of the open book. The background of the entire image is a light, textured surface with faint, cursive handwriting in a light brown or tan color. The title '2. POETRY' is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font at the top left of the text area.

2. POETRY

The Clock of Life

The clock of life is wound but once,
And no man has the power
To tell just when the hands will stop
At late or early hour.

To lose one's wealth is sad indeed,
To lose one's health is more,
To lose one's soul is such a loss
That no man can restore.

The present only is our own,
So live, love, toil with a will,
Place no faith in "Tomorrow,"
For the Clock may then be still.

— Robert H. Smith



3. DRAMA

Drama is a story written to be performed by actors. It has dialogue and stage directions. Plays, skits, and scripts are examples of drama.

3. DRAMA



Romeo and Juliet



DO: Answer the following: (5 mins.)

1. Why is literature important in understanding people and their cultures?
2. In what ways can literature teach us culture, lessons or values? Can you give an example?
3. How does literature help us express our thoughts and emotions?
4. How is poetry different from prose when it comes to expressing feelings or ideas?
5. Can the same story be written as prose, poetry, and drama? How might each form change the way the story is told?



- What have you learned about:
Literature
Prose
Poetry, and
Drama?



Exit Ticket:



I fully understand the lesson.



I somewhat understand but need clarification.



I don't understand anything at all.



DO: Lines That Linger, Words that moved me, lessons that stayed with me. (5 mins.)

1. Recall your favorite English lines from a poem, a part of a story, or a scene from a drama. Choose only one.)

2. Write them in your notebook.

3. After 5 minutes, some students will be called to share what they wrote and explain what they have learned or realized from those pieces of literature.

4. What did you feel then after reading or experiencing that piece of literature? Why?

5. Sharing (5 mins.) 2 pts. recitation



Format:

Lines That Linger, Words that moved me, lessons that stayed with me.

- 1. Title: _____**
- 2. Identify whether a poem, a story, or a drama**
- 3. Write the lines that you remember from that piece of literature.**
- 4. What lessons/morals that you learned from it?**
- 5. Did you enjoy it? Why? or why not?**



Reading is
essential for those
who seek to rise
above the
ordinary.