

**Quarter Two: I, as a Learner**

**Week 7**

**BUILDING FRIENDSHIPS**



## WHAT IS THIS MODULE ABOUT?

This module will give you things to remember on working harmoniously with others as a learner. Here, you can read and learn stories about friendships and how to become a true friend. You will learn many tips about how to gain friends. Thus, if you have many friends, things will be easier for you, and you will be happier as a student.



## WHAT YOU ARE EXPECTED TO LEARN

After working on this module, and doing all the activities, you are expected to:

- develop appreciative listening skills
- point out important details
- use correct pronunciation, intonation and stress patterns, pausing and blending
- effectively express thoughts and feelings about friendship
- recall ideas from previous readings related to a given text
- recognize collocations and semantic relationships by arranging words and in lines and clusters
- define concepts and ideas
- use the patterns of definition correctly
- complete a paragraph that defines
- sequence ideas in paragraphs that define
- infer motives, attitudes, and values of the character from what he/she does.
- Appreciate the value of friendship

## HOW TO LEARN FROM THIS MODULE

As you read this module and do the exercises, you will develop many skills, which hopefully, make you a better learner. Before you start your work, however, there are a few things you need to remember:

1. Read the selections carefully so that you will understand the contents of this module and thus be able to answer all the exercises you will find in every activity.
2. Read the selections carefully so that you will understand the contents of this module and thus be able to answer all the exercises you will find in every activity.
3. Before you start the activities on this module, work on the items in the **Pretest Section**. Then, check your answer against the pointers found in the **Self-Check Section** at the end of the module.
4. Take note of the skills each activity tries to develop.
5. After each activity, go to **Self-Check Section** to find out how well you understand. Study the points you missed.
6. Work on the **Post Test Section** after doing all the activities.
7. Prepare all the possible outputs for your teacher to evaluate.
  - All your tests
  - Your semantic web and/or graphic organizers
  - Your compositions and Journals.

**Remember:** Do not write on the pages of the Module. You will need a notebook or journal where you will write the answers. For easier checking by your teacher, you will need to: (1) write the title of the activity; and (2) the task number for every activity.

**BUILDING FRIENDSHIPS**



Friends are important parts of our lives. They make us happy as we share the ups and downs in the rough journey that is called “life.” Without their loving kindness, we will find life a tedious journey. But with faithful and loving friends, life becomes a joy.

Do you have many friends? If your answer is “yes” then you probably have attributes or characteristics that make people comfortable in your presence. Maybe you are a friendly person. As the popular saying goes, “If you want to have friends, be a friend first.”

If you do not have many friends, then you have to reexamine yourself. Maybe you keep to yourself too much. Or you do not join school activities. Perhaps you are a very shy person, and people perceive you to be unfriendly.

This module will teach you many things and ideas about having friends and being a friend. We hope that after studying this module, you too, will have lots of friends. Life then will be a joy.

Read on and learn how to make friends and be a friend.!



Before you proceed to the activities found in this module, take the pre-test below:

**A. Reflect on the quotation below. Write a five-sentence paragraph about your reflection.**

“The First Step on the Art of Friendship is to be a Friend”

Reflection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**B. Read the essay on “Friendships” carefully. Note down important details so you can answer the questions posed after each portion.**

**Friendships**  
Zenaida A. Amado

(1) If we could pour the contents of our lives into a measuring cup, I wonder if we can then gauge better how much of the happiness there is due to the fact that we have good friends.

(2) Friends are indeed a necessity. Nobody would choose to live without good friends even if he had all other good things in life. People who are poor and unhappy need friends because in times of difficulty, friends seem to be their only refuge. Those who are rich and happy needs friends, too, because with whom would they share their good fortune? Good friends help keep the young from making mistakes; old people need friends to help them face the sunset of their lives with serenity; and those in the prime of life are able to do greater things because of the support and encouragement of good friends.

(3) Fine. But who are our good friends? Are we smart enough and clever enough to recognize them?

Questions:

1. Why does the author say that friendship is a necessity?
2. What can good friends do to one’s life?

(4) Aristotle says there are three kinds of friendships. First, the friendship of utility – when friends care for each other only for pleasure. Some people are bound together because they find each other pleasant and the company pleasurable.

(5) When people love us for our usefulness, their affection is really motivated by their own good. Some people love us on the ground of pleasure. They are really motivated by their own pleasure. Therefore, their friendships are easily dissolved when the objects of our affection cease to be either useful or pleasant. Because when others love us for utility or pleasure, they do not love us for our actual qualities that really endure.

Questions:

1. What are the three kinds of friendships according to Aristotle?
2. Differentiate each kind.

(6) Aristotle states that perfect friendship is based on goodness. The friendship of such people last as they remain good; and goodness is an enduring quality.

(7) And, of course, we don't need Aristotle to tell us what a good man is. Our hearts are quite enough. We recognize goodness in the man who not only causes harm to no one, but is also productive and gives happiness to others. Goodness is a positive thing.

(8) I remember my mother telling me one that she refused to call some people good simply because they didn't bite. Goodness, she said, has to be more active and positive than that. For if it merely meant doing others no harm, then she could ascribe goodness to her dog.

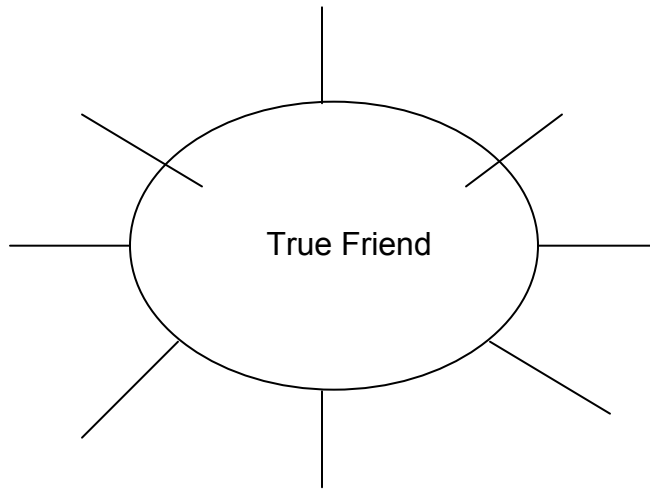
(9) I suppose friendship between two really good people is rare, because people of this kind are rare. Besides, it takes time to share things with others and get to really know them – know them enough to recognize positive goodness in them.

(10) Do we sit down and count how many friend we have? And let's not get emotional. Friendship is not an emotion,; it's a relationship

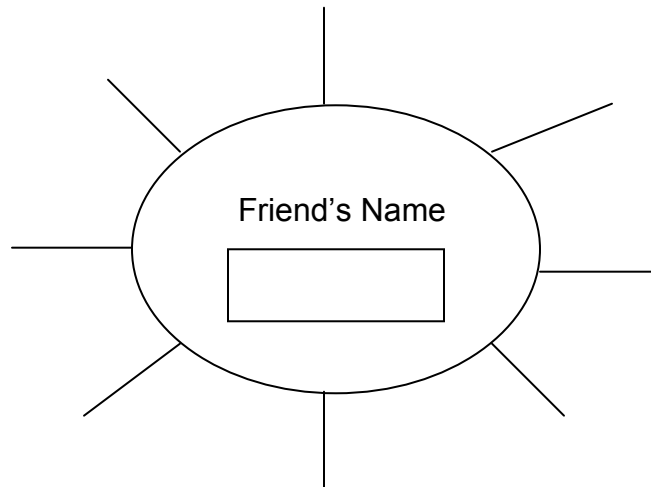
Questions:

1. What is perfect friendship?
2. From the essay you've read, illustrate your idea of a true friend.

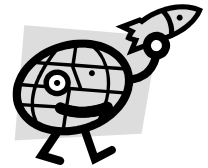
Place your answers at the end of the “rays”



Now, think of your true friend and illustrate his or her characteristics



From the characteristics you've written, write an essay about your true friend. You may include the reasons why you consider him or her a true friend.



### Activity 1: Listening and Pronunciation

The ability to listen is a skill many students lack. Yet it is essential that we learn how to listen, because many activities in life require us to listen carefully, so that we don't get the wrong information.

Good intonation is also essential in life. People judge us by the way we speak. So, do the activities below and improve your listening and intonation skills.

Directions: Listen to a tape-recorded dialog among three (3) students, Al, Dina and Carlo. If a tape recorder is not available, read the dialog aloud to yourself.

**Al** : Hi, Dina.

**Dina** : Oh, hi, Al ! Nice to see you.

**Al** : How was your vacation?

**Dina** : It was great fun. I stayed on the farm the entire summer.

**Al** : By the way, this is Carlo, my cousin.

**Dina** : Hello, Carlo.

**Carlo** : Hi, Dina, I have heard a lot about you from Al.

**Dina** : Was it all good?

**Carlo** : All good. I'm very glad to meet you.

**Al** : Excuse us, Dina.

**Dina** : Where are you going?

**Al** : Mrs. Franco wants to see us right now.

**Dina** : Okay. See you in class.

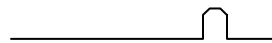



Notice that in the dialog, Al introduces Carlo to Dina. He says, "Dina, this is Carlo, my cousin." This is a courteous way of introducing persons. We introduce a boy to a girl, a man to a woman, a young person to an older person, your friends to your parents.

**A.**

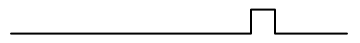
Here are sentences with intonation patterns shown in lines above them. Try to read the sentences using the lines to guide you. Then later, request your teacher to read the sentences. Listen to your teacher and observe the proper intonation patterns.

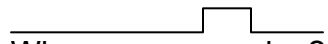
Statements:

  
Vacation was fun!

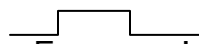
  
I stayed on the farm!

Insertions Word-questions (wh-)


  
How was your vacation?

  
Where are you going?

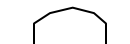
Commands/Requests


  
Excuse us!


Yes-No Question

  
Was it all good?

Combined

  
Hi, Al!

  
Hi, Dina.

  
By the way, this is Carlo, my cousin.

**Here are some things to remember regarding intonations.**

Two of the most Basic English Intonation Patterns are:

2-3-1(  ) with a SHIFT

2-3-1(  ) with a GLIDE

These two (2) patterns – alone or in combination – are used in many English sentences.

Notice that a linear representation is placed above each example. This should make things much clearer to you.

To summarize:

- The intonation pattern is used with statements, questions, word questions, and commands.
- The intonation pattern is used with yes-no questions.

**Did you learn anything new? Let's proceed to the next task.**

### **Task 1**

#### **B.**

Directions: Read the following dialog. Think of words, which could fit in the blanks. Recite each dialog using the proper intonation.

1) Hi, \_\_\_\_\_

2) Hi, \_\_\_\_\_. How's everything?

1) Just fine, thanks. Did you attend the convocation?

2) Yes. I enjoyed it. The principal gave very good advice.

1) By the way, this is \_\_\_\_\_, our new classmate.

2) Hi, \_\_\_\_\_, I'm pleased to meet you.

1) The pleasure is mine. Welcome to our school.

## Task 2

Directions: This time, Read the dialog below and think of the words you will **stress**( say the loudest) and where your voice will fall or rise.

**Ellen:** Hello Mike.

**Mike:** Hi, you're looking good.

**Ellen:** Thanks, you are too.  
Did you arrive last week?

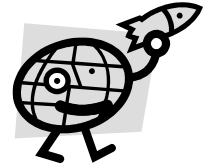
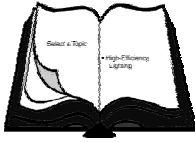
**Mike:** No. We arrived this morning.

**Ellen:** Really? What happened?

**Mike:** The pilots went on strike.

**Ellen:** Oh, yes, that's right. I read about it in the papers.

After doing these series of exercises, apply what you've learned by starting a short dialog with your friends. Remember to use proper intonation patterns.



### Activity 5: Reading, “What Friendship Means to Me”

Friends are God’s gift to us. Therefore we should value them and keep our friendships growing day by day. Remember, to have a friend, we should be one.



Here are pictures of friends. Observe them and proceed to the first exercise. Reread the true meaning of friendship in the **Pretest Section**.

#### Before Reading

##### Task 1

Can you identify at least three (3) meanings of friendship?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

##### Task 2

Before we continue with the activity, let’s have vocabulary development exercise first.

Directions: Try to guess the meaning of the underlined words through context clues. If you are not sure about the answers, consult a dictionary.

- 1) A panhandler begs for food and money from passersby.
- 2) Many vagrants can be seen sleeping on the street.

- 3) Extending help to the needy is a cordial act to our fellowmen.
- 4) The assistance extended by the missionaries to the tribesmen was pervasive to the nearby barrios.
- 5) The remnants of war in Iraq are being cleared by the peace-keeping volunteers.
- 6) My hunch for her is that she is a good person even the first time we met.
- 7) His decision to leave this place is an inveterate act since he has been here for almost twenty years.

Write down the meaning of the following words:

1. panhandler -
2. vagrants -
3. cordial -
4. pervasive -
5. remnants -
6. hunch -
7. inveterate -

### Task 3

The following words are found in the essay. Group them in the ten pairs of synonyms and place them in the chart.

|              |              |         |
|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Vagrant      | hunch        | timid   |
| cordial      | hearty       | beggar  |
| fellow       | instance     | idea    |
| tactless     | chap         | selfish |
| kind-hearted | undiplomatic | tramp   |
| generous     | ungenerous   | shy     |
| example      | panhandler   |         |

|     |  |  |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.  |  |  |
| 2.  |  |  |
| 3.  |  |  |
| 4.  |  |  |
| 5.  |  |  |
| 6.  |  |  |
| 7.  |  |  |
| 8.  |  |  |
| 9.  |  |  |
| 10. |  |  |

After doing the exercise on vocabulary development, let's now go to our reading selection (essay).

### While Reading

#### Task 4

Directions: Read the essay below carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

- What is the essay about?
- How does the writer develop his ideas-by comparison or contrast, by classification or, by definition?
- Tell whether the essay is formal or informal, light or serious.

**Note: Write all your answers in your notebook.**



### **What Friendship Means to Me**

Grove Patterson

A panhandler stopped me on the street and said: "Grove tomorrow is Easter, and I haven't got an egg in the house. "Such vagrants as we have in our town usually called me by my first name. So I bought him an egg. The other day at a downtown corner an especially seedy fellow caught my eye. "Can you let me have a dime for a cup of coffee?" he almost whispered.

“Brother, “I said, “You don’t want a cup of coffee. You want a drink. “I smiled right into his unhappy eyes. Contrary to popular practice, a smile brings out the truth much faster than a stern look.

“Yes, “he said,” I sure do. “Haslitt, the 19<sup>th</sup> century British essayist, wrote: “One cannot expect people to be other than they are.” That idea has guided me on the greatest adventure of friendship. With these vagrants, I tried to put myself in the place of each one, and acted as I hoped some understanding person might have acted toward me. You do not choose your friends from the dreary ranks of beggars, neither do I, but it seems to me these simple instances are illustrative of the pervasive spirit of friendship.

For to be friend you have to care about people, what they think, what they feel, what they suffer. If you just don’t like people, you may still be cordial to acquaintances, but friendship is no go. You must try to understand people, their hopes and fears and aspirations. At least a remnant of the dignity of the human being shines somehow through the rags of the tramp that craves a drink and the one who needs an egg for Easter.

Friendship stumbles most often on the rock of inconvenience. Most of us have an abundance of good impulses that we either forget or find it inconvenient to translate into actuality. In my experience, I have found most men kind-hearted. They are usually willing to do generous things, if they can do them without much personal inconvenience. They are thoughtful of the sorrow and the needs of others – if they have time and the occasion is not too difficult.

Take the story of the Good Samaritan, on the road that led from Jerusalem down to Jericho. There were many who traveled it. Among them was one who was deep in trouble and lay helpless at the roadside. Two prominent citizens hurried by – good, average men, probably, generous in impulse, accustomed to going to church on a Sunday morning. Perhaps they were members of the Jericho Lions or Kiwanis or Rotary Club.

But this day on the Jericho road it was getting late. They were bound for supper and an evening at home. Perhaps good old So-and So was coming in, and it would be nice to open a bottle of the older wine and be warm. Too bad about the poor fellow across the road. Probably a drunk. He did look a bit sad with the black eye, but, then, somebody would doubtless pick him up.

No, I have a hunch the Good Samaritan was much the same kind of chap as the two prominent citizens. Probably he, too, was thinking of a pleasant evening soon to come. It was just as late for him as for the other

two. Yet he reached down into the gutter, set the poor devil on his beast and took him to the inn. And he gave a bit of money to the landlord and said:” Take care of him, and whatsoever thou spends more, when I come again I will repay thee.”

You see, the Samaritan had a kind heart plus, and it’s only the kind heart goes all the way. Every morning each one of us goes out on the Jericho road. Yet no matter what a good-nature, well-meaning citizen you or I may be, no matter what a hearty, handshaking member of the luncheon-every-Thursday service club, if we haven’t the plus which makes us humbly willing to take inconvenient action, we are only jolly good fellows, and the Jericho road will never be smoother because we walked that way.

Friendship is a plant that has to be cultivated; it must be watered and tended if it is to produce sweet and wholesome fruit. Just for example,. I am an inveterate note taker. When it occurs to me, day or night, that someone I know has done a particularly nice piece of work, and could use a word of appreciation, or is sick and needs an inquiry, I write it down as something to do. I realize, of course, that I am selfish about it because I enjoy doing it.

The more I pursue my favorite study, the study of human nature, the more I wonder that so many people care to spend so much time and thought and worry about other people’s business. Often men come to me and say:” I know you are close to Jones and I think you ought to tell him that he is making a mistake to do the things he is doing, or failing to do the things he is not doing.”

This leaves me cold, I shall not put off my friends lives and try to make them run the other way. I find there are barely enough hours in the day in which to correct some of my own faults and mistakes, and I invariably have a lot left never at sundown.

Friendship, to me, is an intangible thing, a “kind of circle which completely surrounds another person, taking him in with all his good points and all his bad, enveloping him. If I come to like a man and friendship is formed it is because I have discerned something of character and fineness, although from time to time he may, as we all do, violate that which is fine and which is customarily a part of him. If he is my friend, there are two things, which I shall not think of doing. First, I shall not hurt him, and second, I shall not cross him off my list because he was drunk or disorderly or thoughtless. To me, it is cruel to criticize a friend in other than a light way. I prefer to leave criticism to his mere acquaintances. In as much as they are not his friends they cannot hurt him.



My mind goes back to a young man in a bank, long ago, who on one or two occasions had been careless in his habits, although those who knew him, best realized that he was a man of ability and good character. A group of associates went to the president of the bank and suggested that the young man be dismissed. Where upon the president, who was old and kind and had seen a great deal of life, called a meeting. And when the executives were all solemnly sitting about, the old gentleman said gently, "Now let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

In the midst of a deafening silence the meeting adjourned.

To be a friend, in the deeper sense, may sometimes mean that you will be set down as an easy mark, a pushover. Most of the easy marks I have known have been a great deal happier than the smart little people who fooled them. The fullest life is one, which has contained the richest experience, even though some of those experiences may have eventually led to disillusionment and to disappointment. Once I heard my friend Ramon Swing say: "I should rather believe in something and be wrong than not believe in it and be right." So with the man who has my friendship.

Friendship inevitably affects the body as well as the spirit. I doubt if it is possible to hate anybody and be completely healthy. Physicians agree that resentment fosters poison in the human system. It is not possible to love everybody, or even to like everybody, but at least, when there is no friendly response, the robe of tolerant indifference can be put on. I have in mind a man who lived on a level above the mean resentments of life, and in nearly 80 years I don't believe he was ever ill enough to require the services of a physician. He was my father.

I am sure there are more good friends and good friendships in the world than we realized. From close observation of human beings I have come to the conclusion that the average person is better, not worse, than he seems to be. I have more than once discovered that men whom their fellows call selfish, ungenerous, hard, are almost daily engaged in the odds and ends of a thousand little kind and thoughtful acts. I have found many a soft conscience in a hard coat and many of the deeper qualities of friendship in an inarticulate man.

One who is genuinely friendly ought not to be too critical of his acquaintances who are tactless, undiplomatic, and rarely express thanks or show gratitude. So many feel deeply, but do not have the gift of expression. Some who seem rude are only shy. Some who seem ungrateful are only timid. On the other side, there are people who find it easier to talk than feel. These unfortunates lack the master quality of sincerity. Insincerity may have a pleasant sound but rings no silver bells of truth. Insincerity is the tinkling cymbal of human relationship.

Above all, friendship means to me the immeasurable capacity for forgiveness. It means the ability to check off resentment, rather than let it persist and poison the spirit. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote: "He is a green hand at life who cannot forgive any mortal thing." There is no more enduring thing in life than real friendship. If it is not enduring then it is not real, and has never quite found its way from the far-flung fields of acquaintances to the inner circle of devotion.

## Post Reading

### Task 5

Directions: Choose the word or word-group that best completes the statement. Write the letter of your answer.

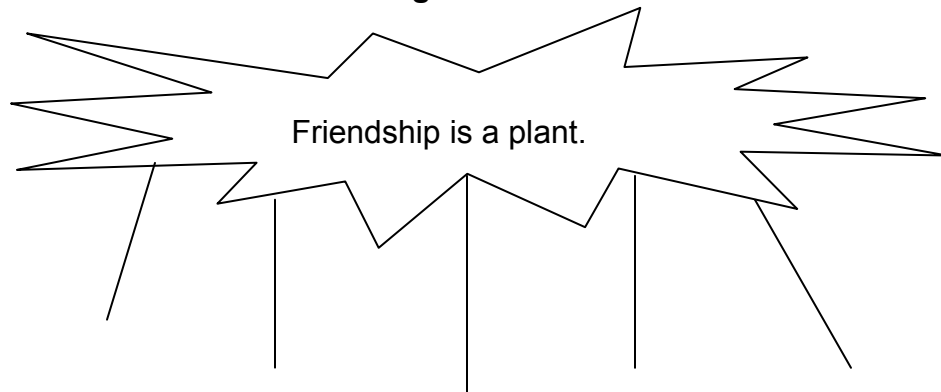
1. The essay tells us what to the author is the\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. value of having friends
  - b. pitfall friendship
  - c. meaning of friendship
  - d. inconvenience of friendship
  
2. The writer considers friendship the greatest\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. gift
  - b. possession
  - c. adventure
  - d. miracle
  
3. The writer tells the story about the panhandler and the vagrant to illustrate\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a man's need for food
  - b. the pervasive spirit of friendship
  - c. that friendship is an adventure
  - d. how friendship stumbles over the rock of inconvenience
  
4. The Good Samaritan exemplifies the person with a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. strong spirit of friendship
  - b. kind heart plus
  - c. generous impulse
  - d. sense of service

5. The writer is greatly interested in the study of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. human nature
  - b. true friendship
  - c. human forgiveness
  - d. generosity
6. The essay states that the most enduring thing in life is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. human nature
  - b. forgiveness
  - c. real friendship
  - d. good character
7. The writer believes that to be a friend, one has to care about \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. friendship
  - b. love
  - c. neighbors
  - d. people
8. Doctors agree that hate and resentment \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. poison the body
  - b. are barriers to friendship
  - c. lead to indifference
  - d. paralyze the spirit
9. Friendship stumbles most after on the rock of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. jealousy
  - b. indifference
  - c. inconvenience
  - d. Gibraltar
10. The essay is developed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. comparison and contrast
  - b. definition
  - c. classification
  - d. cause and effect

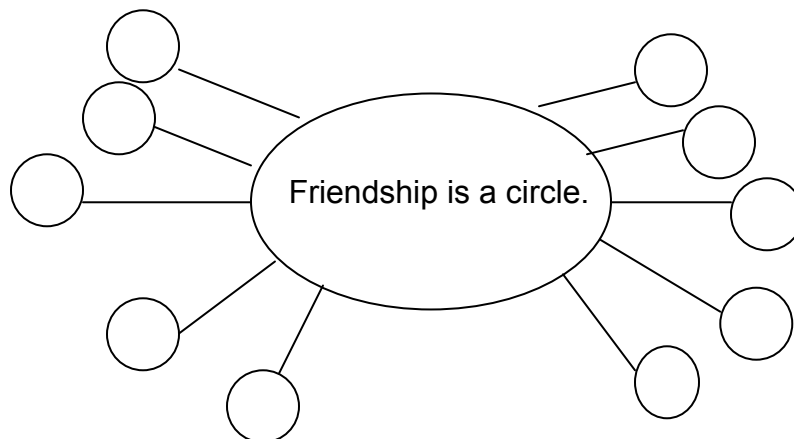
## Task 6

Directions: Fill the end spikes of the diagram below, showing what friendship is. Give details of the following definition of friendship and supply supporting details. **You may copy the diagrams in your notebook to show to your teacher later.**

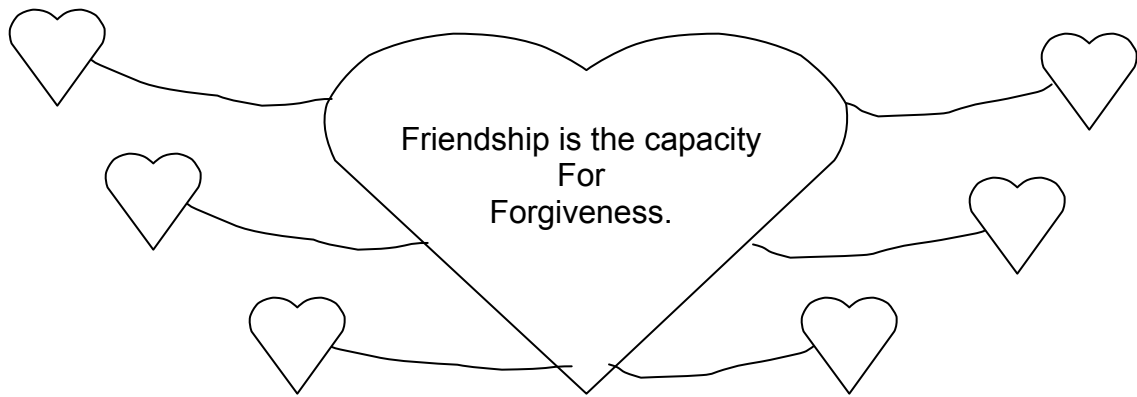
**Diagram 1**



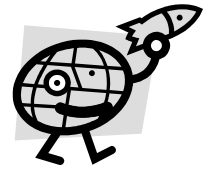
**Diagram 2**



**Diagram 3**



**We hope by this time you have realized the value of true friendship. It is sometimes difficult to keep one's true friends, but you will realize later that it is worth all the effort.**



### Activity 3: Definitions

In the previous modules, you have learned how to define terms through context clues. You should now feel that having a large vocabulary will really help you in your studies. In this module, you will try other techniques in building your store of words.

#### Task 1

Directions: Read the sentences below then answer the questions that follow.

Sentences:

1. Friendship is a plant that has to be cultivated.
2. Friendship is a circle that completely surrounds another person.
3. Friendship is capacity to forgiveness.

Questions:

1. What does each sentence do?
2. Does it compare, describe or define something?
3. What question does a definition answer?

#### A definition answers the question “What is X?”

Definitions are common in scientific writing. Scientist has to make their ideas or concepts clear. They have to define the limits and scope of the concepts they work on.

Definition takes one of these patterns:

|           |      |                      |           |             |
|-----------|------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| The study | of   | human behavior       | is called | psychology. |
| A plant   | that | has to be cultivated | is called | friendship. |
| Someone   | who  | likes us             | is a      | friend.     |

## Task 2

Directions: Study the following sentences and identify which statement is a definition. Put a check on the blanks provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ a. A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
- \_\_\_\_\_ b. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols which is developed by a social group for communication.
- \_\_\_\_\_ c. Thermometer is an instrument used for measuring temperature.
- \_\_\_\_\_ d. environment defines character.
- \_\_\_\_\_ e. Vertebrates are mammals which have backbones.

## Task 3

Directions: There are 10 sentences that contain definitions of some things you can have if you match column A with column B. All you need to do is create a line connecting the first part of the sentence in column A with the second part in column B.

| <b>A</b>                            | <b>B</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Transpiration is the process     | a. sung without any accompaniment.                                  |
| 2. A novelist is a person           | b. by which water evaporates from the leaves.                       |
| 3. A sonnet is a lyric poem         | c. to do work.  |
| 4. An acappella is a choral music   | d. by which plant manufacture food.                                 |
| 5. A concert is a competition       | e. concerned with organization and management                       |
| 6. Photosynthesis                   | f. that has 14 lines.   |
| 7. Energy is the capacity           | g. composed of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.                         |
| 8. Bureaucracy is a group of people | h. who write novels.  |
| 9. Carbohydrate is a compound       | i. which introduces the opera or the concert.                       |
| 10. Biophysics is a study           | j. of the physical forces and phenomena involved in living process. |
|                                     | k. for solo instrument with orchestra.                              |

## Task 4

Directions: Combine the 2 sentences in each item to form the definition of the underlined words in each item.

Examples:

- a. Botany is a science.
- b. Botany deals with the study of plants.

Combined Sentence

Botany is a science that deals with the study of plants.

A.

- 1) Key punch is a data preparation device.
- 2) Key punch codes data on to cards to be read later by a card reader.

B.

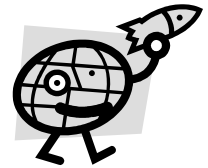
- 1) A calculator is a unit recording equipment.
- 2) A calculator performs arithmetic functions through a mind control panel.

C.

- 1) A philatelist is a person.
- 2) A philatelist collects stamps.

**Did the previous activity challenge you? The next activity will reveal to us that we can have friends other than people. Read on to discover what these friend are.**





#### Activity 4: Semantic Webbing. (Non- Human Being Friends)

Have you heard of the saying that the dog is man's best friend? Do you have a pet dog or cat at home? Have you noticed that they are just like people who give back to us what we give them? They are very loyal friends too; they can also make us happy when we are sad. In this section, you will read about our non-human friends.



Look at the words below. Can you think of some instances when they can give help or give inspiration to people?

dog  
dolphin  
book

pillow  
doll  
casper

song  
scrap book  
diary

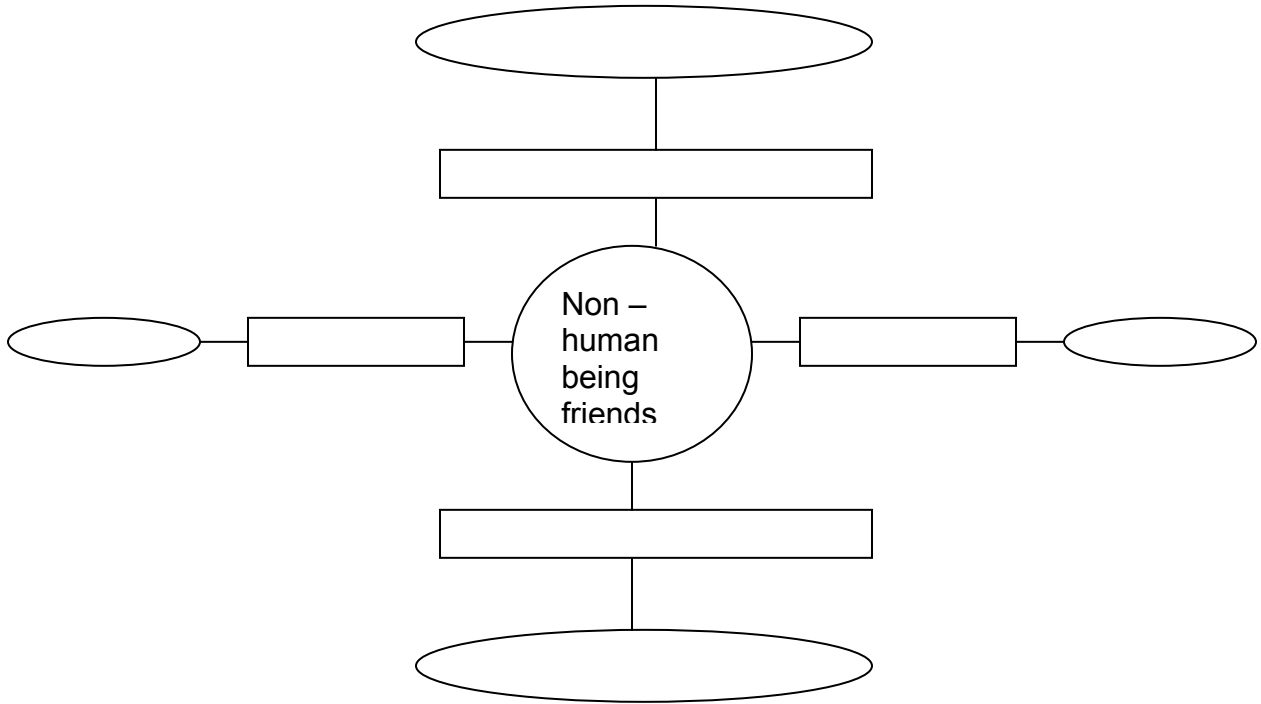
These are the some non – human being friends that people have.



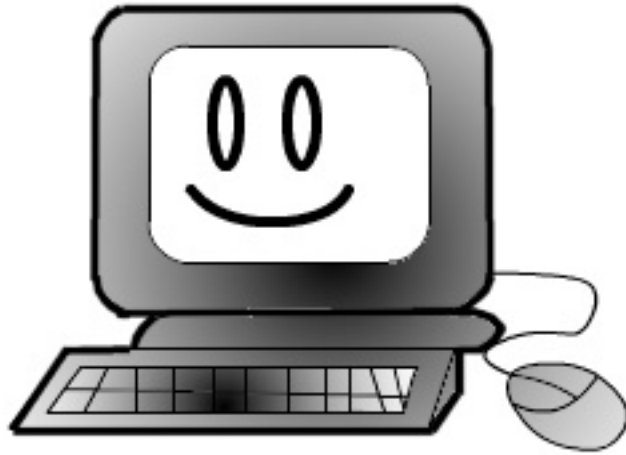
## Task 1

- A. Think of non – human being friends that you have and the help or inspiration they given you. Then, complete the web by putting the names of your non – human being friends in the rectangle and then help or inspiration in the oval.

**You may copy the web and fill the boxes which you will show your teacher later.**



Directions: After doing a web about your non – human being friends, lets read a short essay about one of the non – human being friends that people have – the computer.



### **Your Friend, the Computer**

A computer is an electronic system designed to manipulate data and provide useful information. It is concerned with solving problem in its entirety.

There are several things to remember about a computer if you want it to be your friend.

The most basic of these terms are hardware, software, professionals and end users.

Hardware is the equipment that makes up a computer system.

The programs, routines and symbolic language essential to operation and maintenance of a computer are called software.

The professionals are the people who wok together in helping the end users finds solutions through the computer. They are the systems analysts, programmers, and computer operators.

The end user is the person who asks for and uses the information generated by the computer.

## Task 2

Directions: Define the terms about computers by filling the blanks below. Choose your answers from the words listed below:

Computer                      hardware                      software  
End users                      professionals

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The equipment that makes up the computer system.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The people who work in helping end users.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. An electronic device designed to manipulate data and give information.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The programs, routines and symbolic language essential to operation and maintenance of a computer are called software.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The person who asks for information generated by the computer

### Now can you consider the computer as a friend?

What is friendship? Do you have a best friend? Do you have any beautiful memory of friendship? If yes, here is a selection you surely will love. But before that, let's first unlock the difficult words in the selection.

## Task 3

### A.

Directions: Complete the meaning of the words in bold letters by supplying appropriate word in the sentence. You may use context clues. If you are not sure of your answer, consult a dictionary.

- a. An **apprehensive** person is someone who is \_\_\_\_\_..
- b. **Intimidation** is a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. A classroom of **disarray** is \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. People should not **beg** but instead \_\_\_\_\_
- e. A person with a **motive** is usually \_\_\_\_\_ about his intentions..

## While Reading

Directions: As you read the short essay below, try to keep in mind the important items which will enable you to answer some questions after the selection.

### The Way of a Friend

*Lindy Mirasol*

1. I still remember clearly. The first time I saw him was early June. Summer days were over and school was about to open.

2. He was happily swinging himself on an old bamboo gate, wearing a T-shirt and faded blue shorts. A slingshot dangled from one remaining hip pocket, and with his bare foot he kicked the ground to send himself swinging. His shoulders were broad and his deeply tanned legs seemed overly muscular for a nine-year-old.

3. As the new boy in place, I studied him fearfully, trying to discover what kind of welcome he will give me. I would have in this barrio of Alicante – activities like boxing, wrestling, foot racing or talking. While I stood there uneasy and apprehensive, he stopped swinging and calmly looked at me. He studied me intently, then with a grin that seemed to split his face in half, he strolled over and squatted down a few yards from me. “I live over there,” he said. “My name’s Tazan, T-a-z-a-n, short for Baltazar. What’s yours?”

4. “Emil,” “Hello Emil,” he whispered. Then for the next few minutes he did not move, his eyes fixed on an earthworm creeping over the moist ground. Then, with a graceful motion, he was up. He shaded his face with his hand and looked toward the sun.

5. “The sun says it’s four o’clock – way before suppertime,” he said. “Come on, let’s go to the river and swim.”

To him, it was that simple. We were to be friends.

6. For the next four years, Tazan was to fill that one great of childhood: to be able to point to someone and say, “there’s my best friend.” To him, friendship was a pledge of loyalty and unselfishness, given without question or motive. He gladly shared his knowledge of the outdoors without usual childhood bragging or intimidation. He taught me to fish with an earthworm and a bent pin, to ride a carabao and race on the hillsides, to swim from a vine over Malogo River and drop into exact spot where the current would carry us downstream for a quarter of a mile and deposit us on the slippery, muddy bank.

7. With Tazan, I tasted my first turtle-egg soup, first monkey stew, first pinipig cake and first frog adobo. We became experts at climbing guava trees and pulling sugar cane from rail cars on their way to the mill.

8. While my room at the house was forever clean and neat, Tazan's was a wonderland of excitement and disarray. There were trophies all around: tin cans filled with marbles and usual rocks, a bottle containing shells, another with all kinds of seeds. There were half a dozen kites in one stage of assembly or another. Often there would be a bird with broken wing, now set and mending; or nest with eggs resting on the desk under the warmth of the lamp.

9. Tazan and I parted on our early teens when my family moved to Victorias. We attempted to keep our friendship alive with summer visits, exchange of Christmas gifts – mine generally purchased, but his always some hand-made wonder – and an occasional letter from me. "What can you tell a friend?" he'd say, explaining why he never wrote, "by putting words down on paper and not even knowing if he understands what you mean? Besides, friends don't have to prove anything to anybody, much less to each other."

10. Then, one day we had your provincial athletic meet; I sat on the bench near the bleachers awaiting the opening of high school championship football game. My stomach was churning with pre-game nervousness when Tazan strolled into my view. He had given up a birthday dinner with his family and hitchhiked seven kilometers to see the game. He had grown tall, and his legs and arms were overly muscular for a 17-year-old.

11. After the coach had given instructions, we waited in apprehension to take the field. Tazan leaned forward and with the grin that seemed to split his face in half shouted, "Watched them when they get the ball!"

12. It was enough to make me forget about my nervousness. I went out untroubled by the screams of the spectators or the beating of the drums.

13. When the contest was over, I knelt near the center field, too exhausted, too numb to move. One eye was red-rimmed with tears, the other already swollen shut and turning blue-black. We had lost, 19-18.

14. I forgot everything until Tazan slapped my shoulder and said, "It won't be long when people won't even remember who won and who lost. But you keep your score in your own head. You did better than your best today, and that's all you need to remember. The way to look at it, you won."

15. We walked of the field together, one sweat stained and beaten, the other striding as if with the champions.

16. It had been more than twenty years since I've seen Tazan or the old barrio of Alicante. It's been that long since I've really listened to the creaking of the bamboo gate or the clatter of a tin can kicked by a bare foot.

17. But it was only yesterday that I advised a youngster, "Friends don't have to prove anything to anybody, much less to each other."

18. What's more, I still keep my score in my head, and that way, a lot of times, I figure I'm a winner.



## Task 4

Directions: Do what the questions ask you. You may place your answers in your notebook or journal.

1. What are the events in this study of friendship? Give the numbers of the paragraph that tells us about
  - a. The first meeting
  - b. Years of friendship
  - c. Keeping memories after parting
  - d. Meeting again at the games
  - e. Remembering the lessons from a friend
2. Was Emil lucky to have a friend as Tazan? Why?
3. How did Tazan show his friendship on Championship Day?
4. Is Tazan the person you want to have as friend?
5. What qualities do you want in a friend?
6. Explain the passage, "Friends don't have to prove anything to anybody, much to each other."
7. Do you think telling a story is a good way of defining friendship? Why?

**Now that you've finished the activities in this module, let's see if you still remember some things. You may now do the Post Test.**





## Post Test

### A.

Directions: Identify which statement is a definition. Put a check before the number of your answer.

1. Her father is a well-known surgeon.
2. The science that deals with the meaning of language is called semantics.
3. Automobile dealers are people who engage in the business of selling automobiles.
4. Gabriela Silang is known as the Ilocano Joan of Arc.
5. Digestion is the process of breaking down food for use of the body.

### B.

Directions: Create a definition of the underlined word in each item by using the other two (2) key words given. You may follow one of the patterns below.

Examples:

Psychology – science – human behavior

Pattern 1- Psychology is the science that studies human behavior, or  
Psychology is the science of human behavior.

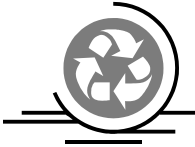
Pattern 2- The science that studies human behavior is called  
psychology or the science of human behavior is known as  
psychology.

- a. atmosphere – layer of an – surrounds the earth.
- b. matter – anything – occupies space and has weight.
- c. the systematic study – of human language – linguistics.
- d. biology – the science – living things.
- e. the process – splitting water in the presence of light and chlorophyll – photosynthesis.

**C.**

Directions: Complete the personal or informal definition of a friend by supplying the missing words.

A friend is someone who likes us. A friend can be anybody – a \_\_\_\_\_ or a girl, young or old, \_\_\_\_\_ or poor. A friend is a \_\_\_\_\_ special person. We share our thoughts \_\_\_\_\_ a friend. He or she listens \_\_\_\_\_ us when we want to talk, \_\_\_\_\_ not tell us to go away \_\_\_\_\_ be quiet. We understand how we feel even without words and he \_\_\_\_\_ she understands how we feel. Certainly, \_\_\_\_\_ know we have found a friend because we are not alone anymore and there is no sadness inside us.



## Self – Check for Pretest

---

---

### I.

For questions A and B Consult with your teacher.

1. According to the author, friendship is necessary because nobody would choose to live without good friends. People who are poor and sad need friends for refuge. People who are rich and happy also need friends whom they could share their good fortune.
2. Good friends help keep the young from making mistakes, of their lives with serenity; and those in the prime of life can do greater things because of the support and encouragement of good friends.

### II.

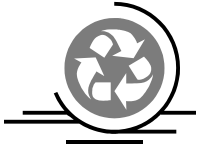
#### 1. Three Kinds of Friendships

- Friendship of utility
  - Friendship of pleasure
  - Perfect friendship
2. It is called friendship of utility when people care only if they can derive benefits from each other. It's called friendship of pleasure if people are bound together only because they find each other pleasant and the company pleasurable.

### III.

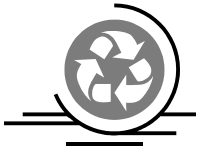
1. A perfect friendship is based on goodness.

C. Consult with your teacher.



### **Self-Check for Activity 1**

- A. Consult your teacher about the correct intonation.
- B. Consult your teacher.



### **Self-Check for Activity 2**

#### **Task 1**

##### Three Kinds of Friendships

- Friendship of utility
- Friendship of pleasure
- Perfect friendship

#### **Task 2**

1. panhandler- beggar
2. vagrants- tramp
3. cordial- hearty
4. pervasive- thoroughly penetrating or permeating
5. remnants- remains, aftermaths
6. hunch- idea, impression
7. inveterate- bitter

**Task 3** ( in any order)

|     |            |              |
|-----|------------|--------------|
| 1.  | Vagrants   | ramp         |
| 2.  | Cordial    | hearty       |
| 3.  | Fellow     | chap         |
| 4.  | Tactless   | undiplomatic |
| 5.  | Generous   | kind-hearted |
| 6.  | Hunch      | idea         |
| 7.  | Panhandler | beggar       |
| 8.  | Ungenerous | selfish      |
| 9.  | Timid      | shy          |
| 10. | Example    | instance     |

**Task 4**

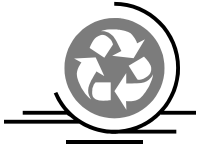
- The essay is about the meaning of friendship.
- The writer develops his ideas by definition.
- The essay is informal but a little serious.

**Task 5**

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

**Task 6**

Show your work to your teacher for her comments and suggestions.



### Self-Check for Activity 3

#### Task 1

1. Each sentence gives a definition of friendship.
2. Each sentence defines something – friendship.
3. A definition answers the question what.

#### Task 2

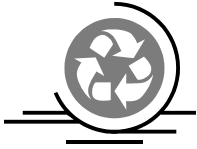
- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Task 3

- |     |       |    |
|-----|-------|----|
| 1.  | _____ | a. |
| 2.  | _____ | b. |
| 3.  | _____ | c. |
| 4.  | _____ | d. |
| 5.  | _____ | e. |
| 6.  | _____ | f. |
| 7.  | _____ | g. |
| 8.  | _____ | h. |
| 9.  | _____ | i. |
| 10. | _____ | j. |
|     |       | k. |

#### Task 4

- a. A key punch is a data preparation device which codes data on to cards to be read later by a card reader.
- b. A calculator is unit recording equipment which performs arithmetic functions through a mind control panel.
- c. A philatelist is a person who collects stamps.



## Self-Check for Activity 4

### Task 1

Show your semantic web to your teacher for her comments and suggestions.

### Task 2

1. hardware
2. professional
3. computer
4. software
5. end users

### Task 3

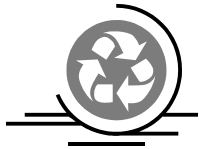
- a. Anticipative, anxious or responsive to sense impressions
- b. Being afraid and small
- c. Jingle because it's orderly
- d. Consult with your teacher
- e. Have an aim or goal to do something

### Task 4

1.
  - a. Paragraphs 1-5
  - b. Paragraphs 6-8
  - c. Paragraphs 9
  - d. Paragraphs 10-15
  - e. Paragraphs 16-18

2. Yes, because Tazan showed true friendship by being loyal and unselfish. He cared for Emil even though there came a time that they parted ways.
3. He showed his friendship on Championship Day by being there for Emil and cheering him up when he (Emil) lost the game.
4. Yes
5. Consult with your teacher and ask for her comments.
6. Consult with your teacher for her suggestions.
7. Consult with your teacher for her comments.





### Self-Check for Post Test

A.

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 1. / | 4. / |
| 2. / | 5. / |
| 3. / |      |

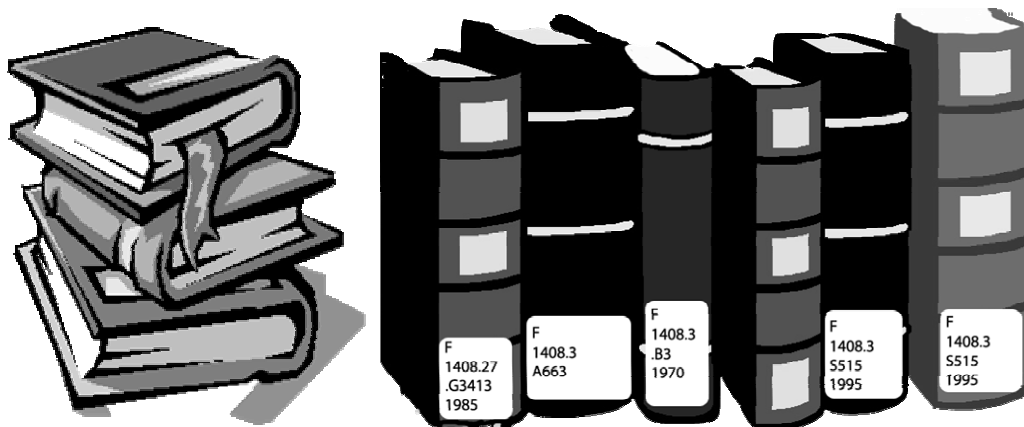
B.

- a. Atmosphere is a layer of air that surrounds the earth.
- b. Matter is anything that occupies space and has weight.
- c. The systematic study of language is called linguistics.
- d. Biology is the science of living things.
- e. The process of splitting water in the presence of light and chlorophyll is called photosynthesis.

C.

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. boy  | 6. and    |
| 2. rich | 7. and    |
| 3. very | 8. friend |
| 4. to   | 9. or     |
| 5. to   | 10. we    |

How did you find the module? Did you enjoy doing the activities in it?



**The following are the things you are expected to have learned and/or produced:**

After having worked on this module, and doing all the activities, you are expected to have:

1. developed appreciative listening skills & pointed out important details
2. used correct pronunciation, intonation and stress patterns, pausing and blending
3. effectively expressed thoughts and feelings about friendship
4. recalled ideas from previous readings related to a given text
5. recognized collocations and semantic relationships by arranging words and in lines and clusters
6. used the patterns of definition correctly
7. completed a paragraph that defines inferred motives, attitudes, and values of the character from what he/she does
8. showed appreciation, and values they represent

**Remember:** You have to submit your notebook to your teacher. It should contain all the tests and exercises, your drawings and semantic webs, all the others required in this module. If you had any difficulty in any of the modules, don't hesitate to ask your teacher for help.

**Now that you've finished working on all the activities in this module, you're now ready to move on to another one.**

**Congratulations for finishing a module!  
Keep up the good work!**

