

UNIT IV

Module 3

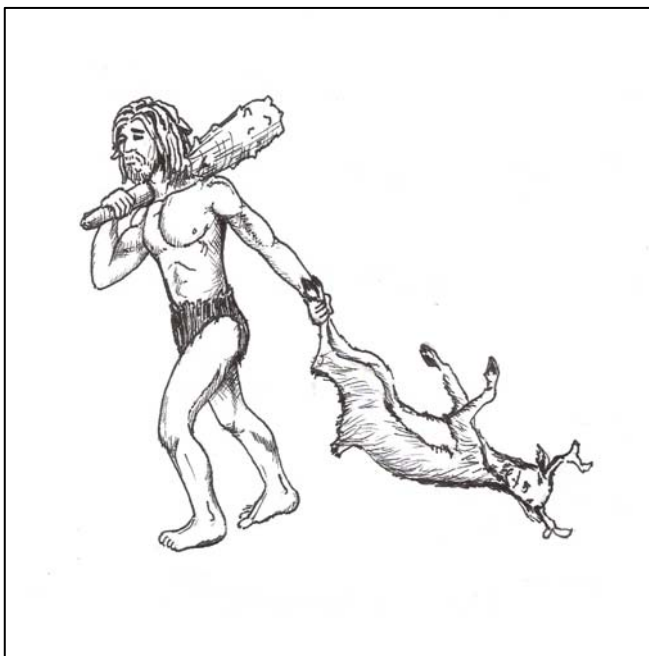
Noting Facts and Analyzing Results

Overview

Human beings are not only gregarious, they are also educable. Although they react instinctively at times, they act logically and creatively and learn from their mistakes most of the time. They use their senses and reason in observing and categorizing behavior of those around them and in analyzing the consequence of these to them for the upliftment of humankind.

Human beings do not live only in the present. They profit from noting trends and analyzing results of their past and that of the race. They pool their knowledge of the past and the present and pass it on to the younger generation to build the foundation of a better world of the future.

This module deals with noting facts and analyzing results of human actions. It is hoped that after studying the module you would ably keep pace with present trends, analyze the effects of these to your country and people to improve on these, and with head held high say: "I've created a better place under the sun for me and my fellowmen."



Objectives

After working on the activities in this module you will be able to

1. arrive at the meaning of unfamiliar words through structural and context clues
2. recall specific facts and point out the foreshadowing of events
3. point out how attitudes influence one's behavior
4. make inferences and predictions
5. note cause and effect relationship
6. describe people, objects and places
7. form compounds with participles
8. use participial modifiers correctly
9. write a description of a person using participles and participial phrases

Instructions

To optimize the use of this module please do the following.

1. Do not write anything on this module as several students will be using it. Do all your work in your notebook. **Be sure to label your work by the module number and title.** Keep a separate notebook for your Reflective Journal.
2. Read each section carefully. If you have not read the first two sections, go over them first.
3. Each module begins with an **Overview** or brief introduction followed by a list of **Objectives** that you are expected to learn.
4. Before working on the activities answer the **Pretest** first. Find out how well you did by checking your answers against the answers given under the **Self-check** of the pretest.
5. As you work on the activities, try to relate them to the objectives of this module. What skill or strategy does the activity develop?
6. After each activity, go over the **Self-check** that follows to find out how well you fared in that activity. Pay attention to the items you missed. Learn from your mistakes.
7. After working on all activities, take the **Pretest**.

Shall we begin? Let's start with the Pretest.

II. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passages and write the letters of your answers to the questions that follow.

A. "Congratulations," said Dennis grasping Rafael's hand, "That pole vault will set a record."

16. Who was Rafael?
a. An athlete b. A banker c. A coach d. A teacher
17. What expression did Dennis have on his face?
a. Impatience b. Admiration c. Amusement d. Pride
18. If Dennis had used a complete sentence when he said "Congratulations," what would he have said?
a. "Thank you for the congratulations."
b. "I like your congratulations."
c. "I want to congratulate you."
d. "Congratulations are in order."

B. In the west, the stars sink, luminous almost until the sun's rays strike them. Small clouds in the east turn deep pink and gold. There is brilliant color all over the sky.

19. What does the paragraph describe?
a. The colorful world c. The splendor of sunrise
b. The luminous sun d. The dying night
20. What time of day is referred to?
a. Sunrise b. Noon c. Afternoon d. Sunset
21. What is the predominant sensory image in the paragraph?
a. Touch b. Taste c. Sound d. Sight

C. Faithful to the last image of the many characters he had played during his long acting career, John Wayne refused to give up in the face of death. But it is feared that the cancer from which he is suffering will this time be too strong for him.

22. What is John Wayne's occupation?
a. Player b. Actor c. Artist d. Star
23. What disease is he suffering from?
a. Tuberculosis b. Heart disease c. Ulcer d. Cancer
24. *Which* in Sentence 2 refers to what word?
a. Cancer b. Career c. Death d. Suffering
25. What is one positive character trait of Mr. Wayne?
a. Industrious b. Courageous c. Fearless d. Faithful
26. What is the paragraph about?
a. Movies made by John Wayne c. The courage of John Wayne
b. Acting career of John Wayne d. The cancer of John Wayne

D.

H O P E

Hope is a tattered flag and a dream out of time.....
The evening star inviolable over the coal mines.....
The blue hills beyond the smoke of the steel works .

27. Which of the following is NOT compared to Hope?
a. tattered flag b. evening star c. blue hills d. coal mines
28. What is the predominant sensory image in the poem?
a. sight b. sound c. smell d. touch
29. To what does *steel works* in line 3 refer?
a. hospitals b. banks c. factories d. malls
30. What figure of speech is used in the poem?
a. simile b. metaphor c. irony d. personification

III. Grammar

A. Using Participles and Participial Phrases

Write the letter of the clause that will complete each of the following sentences correctly.

31. Helping myself to the chocolates, _____
a. the entire box was consumed.
b. I consumed the entire box.
c. the entire box was consumed by me.
32. Irregularly shaped and built on an incline, _____
a. a woman owns the house.
b. the house own a woman.
c. the house is owned by a woman.
33. Having viewed their favorite program, _____
a. the television set was switched to another channel.
b. the children switched the television set to another channel.
c. switching the television set to another channel was done by the children.
34. Flying over the tall mountains on a clear day, _____
a. the airplane was easily spotted.
b. spotting the airplane was easy for us.
c. we easily spotted the airplane.

35. Walking down the street, _____
a. a policeman was met.
b. I met a policeman.
c. meeting a policeman happened to me.
36. Caught in a trap, _____
a. the rabbit struggled hard.
b. we found a struggling rabbit.
c. a struggling rabbit happened.
37. Examining our flat tire, _____
a. a nail was discovered by the mechanic.
b. discovering a nail was what the mechanic did.
c. the mechanic discovered a nail on it.
38. Seeking adventure, _____
a. we go mountain climbing.
b. mountain climbing is done.
c. mountain climbing I do.

B. Placing Participial Modifiers

Write the letter of the correct sentence arrangement from the group of three sentences.

39. a. The Shetland ponies are desirable pets for children loved their patience and gentleness.
b. Loved for their patience and gentleness, the Shetland ponies are desirable pets for children.
c. Loved for their patience and gentleness, children have the Shetland ponies as desirable pets.
40. a. Having written his report, many times he read it.
b. Having written his report, he read it many times.
c. He read many times his report having written it.
41. a. The zebra, found only in Africa, belongs to the horse family.
b. Found only in Africa, to the horse family the zebra belongs.
c. To the horse family found only in Africa belongs the zebra.
42. a. Being in the doghouse, I was not afraid of the Doberman.
b. The Doberman, being in the doghouse, I was not afraid.
c. Being in the doghouse, the Doberman did not frighten me.
43. a. The woman picked the roses having watered the garden.
b. Having watered the garden, the woman picked the roses.
c. Having watered the garden, picking the roses was done by the woman.

44. a. The man bumped his head against the door prowling in the dark.
 b. Against the door, the man prowling in the dark bumped his head.
 c. Prowling in the dark, the man bumped his head against the door.
45. a. The old fellow lost his umbrella wearing shabby clothes.
 b. The old fellow, wearing shabby clothes, lost his umbrella.
 c. Wearing shabby clothes, his umbrella was lost by the old fellow.

Self-check



Interested to know how you fared? Check your answers against the following.

I. Vocabulary

A. Using Context Clues

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 3. d | 5. c | 7. c |
| 2. a | 4. b | 6. d | 8. a |

B. Understanding Compound Words

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9. f | 11. e | 13. h | 15. d |
| 10. g | 12. b | 14. a | |

II. Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. a | 19. c | 22. b | 25. b | 28. a |
| 17. b | 20. a | 23. d | 26. c | 29. c |
| 18. c | 21. d | 24. a | 27. d | 30. b |

III. Grammar

A. Using participle and participial phrases

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. b | 34. a | 37. c |
| 32. c | 35. b | 38. a |
| 33. b | 36. a | |

B. Placing Participial Modifiers

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 39. c | 41. a | 43. b | 45. c |
| 40. b | 42. c | 44. c | |



Perfect? Amazing! Congratulations.

Did you score between 32-44? Very good! Keep up the good work and study the module well so you'll learn more.

Is your score between 19-31? Good! Use this module to the max so you'll improve your score.

If you scored 18 or lower, its okay. Anyway you're just starting. Study the module well and do the activities the best way you can so you'll not be a tail-ender next time. Happy studying.

Words Unlocked

The following words are used in the selection you are about to read. Knowing what each mean will enhance your understanding of the story. Write the letter of the correct meaning of the underlined word as used in the sentence.

- The king, concerned of his subjects' welfare, was not only wise but also humane .
 - loving
 - sympathetic
 - generous
- Having made up her mind, Patricia Ann who is self-willed, would not listen to other suggestions.
 - stubborn
 - disobedient
 - unreasonable
- Government decided to levy a twelve percent VAT on goods and services.
 - wage a war against
 - enlist for military service
 - collect by legal authority
- Tired and hungry, the wayfarer entered the restaurant to eat and rest.
 - customer
 - traveler
 - stranger
- The police was peeved by the impertinence of the suspect so they put him behind bars.
 - rude actions
 - sarcastic answers
 - annoying behavior
- Political undesirables of his country were exiled by the King.
 - expelled from one's own country
 - left one's country or home voluntarily
 - separated oneself from one's family



Let's see how good you are at using context clues. Check your answers against the following.

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. c | 5. c |
| 2. a | 4. b | 6. a |

You should get 4 or higher to be considered skilled at using context clues. Otherwise please review this skill and do better in the succeeding exercise.

Reading Adventure

Pre-reading



Are you familiar with the names **Sherlock Holmes**, **Jessica Fletcher**, **Ellery Queen** or **Perry Mason**? Who are they? How do they solve their cases?

Look at the title of the selection you are about to read. What could the story be about?

While Reading



The Lost Camel

Murkot Kunhappa



King Veerasena of Bijapur was well known for the very wise and humane manner in which he reigned over his people. Naturally kind-hearted, as he was, it was really the wisdom of his four ministers that helped him to carry out his plans for the benefit of the country and his subjects. He had, however, one defect. He was too self-willed. Many a time his ministers had to give in to his wishes when their own wisdom had dictated some other course of action as the better one to follow. Once the king decided to levy a heavy tax upon the people, rich and poor alike to

raise money for building a luxurious palace. This time, the ministers told him plainly that this would be an unjust imposition on the country. They knew the king would be greatly annoyed and that by speaking frankly against the royal will, they might lose their position in the palace. Nevertheless, they felt that this was too important a matter to yield to the whims of the king. As they had expected, the king was angry when he saw that they had objected to his pet plan of building a luxurious palace. He not only dismissed them from their posts, but also sent them into exile.

The four ministers, dressed as wayfarers, left the capital city by its western gate and walked out without any idea as to where they were going. Walking along aimlessly they reached, in the afternoon, a big banyan tree where four footpaths met. They sat under its shade to rest themselves before proceeding further. Idly talking of one thing and another, they noticed that it had rained in those parts, the night before, and also that since the rain, a solitary camel had passed that lonely way. The four highly intelligent persons thought they would pass the time by trying to describe the camel by examining its footprints, in the wet ground.

While they were engaged in this manner, a camel driver came running up to them crying aloud that he had lost his camel and asking them whether they had, by any chance, seen the animal pass the way.

The first minister thereupon, asked the man: “Was your camel lame in the left hind leg?”

“Yes, my Master, so he was. Did you see him?”

The second minister was the next to ask: “It was not only lame, but it had no tail either. Was that not so?”

“Yes, yes, my Masters. It had lost its tail a year ago. Surely you have seen the animal. Won’t you please tell me where it is?”

“We have not seen the camel,” said the third minister, “but it looks as if it was blind in one eye.”

“Exactly so, my camel had only one eye. Ah! I see you have seen it, but will not tell me where it is. Probably you are the persons who stole my camel.”

The fourth minister now took up the thread: “We tell you honestly we have not even seen your camel, let alone the question on stealing it. However, I could tell you one more point – It was not keeping good health.”

“By the souls of my forefathers!” said the camel driver. “I am certain now that you four are camel thieves. Give me back my camel, I tell you, or else, I shall make a complaint to the king.”

The first minister replied: “I tell you once more, we have not seen your camel. If you wish to bring this matter before the king, you may do so but that will not help you to get your camel back. You had better search, elsewhere without wasting your time, making false complaints against honest people.”

“Honest people, indeed!” exclaimed the driver. “I know people like you who dress like well-to-do men, but are, for all your dress, the biggest rogues that ever stole a camel.”

Now pause and answer the following.

Why did the king exile his four ministers?
Who accused them of stealing the camel? Why?
What did the owner threaten to do?
Did he make good his threat? Read on to find out.

He ran to the king’s palace, shouting all the way half in anger, half in sorrow: “Justice, I shall have justice.”

He did not have to run very far, for the king with a couple of bodyguards was coming that way for an evening ride. Seeing a subject

in distress, Veerasena stopped and enquired what was it that made him shout for justice in such great distress. The camel driver was overexcited by his own worry at having lost his camel, and the impertinence of those four who, he was sure, were camel thieves.

“Your Majesty!” he said, falling on his knees. “I am a poor camel driver. If I lose my camel I shall starve to death. Your Majesty alone can help this poor wretch. I shall be always grateful, your Majesty...”

“Stop babbling, my man,” commanded the king. “Be calm and tell me what has happened.”

The man then narrated the story and ended by saying: “I beseech you, your Majesty. Please let justice be done. Let the thieves be punished.”

“That can be done without much difficulty. Be at ease and show me the four thieves. I shall leave one of my bodyguards here and you shall take his horse. Ride ahead and show me where the camel thieves are.”

The camel driver mounted the horse and led the king to the foot of the banyan tree, where the four ministers were sitting cool and collected as if nothing had happened.

Veerasena was surprised to find that the men accused of stealing a camel were his exiled ministers. They would never do such a thing. Without any enquiry whatsoever, he could have passed such a judgment. But he preferred not to do so, for he knew very well that it is not enough that justice is done. It should be done in such a manner that the subjects are able to clearly see that justice is being done. He started to question the ministers on the crime of theft leveled against them by the camel driver.

“We have not even seen the camel, let alone steal it,” was the answer.

This was indeed more surprising than the complaint made against them.

“How then did you know that it was lame?” asked Veerasena.

The first minister replied: “That is elementary, Sire. One has only to look at the footprints left by the animal on the wet ground. Your Majesty will notice that it is

unable to place the left hind foot firmly on the ground.”

The king, the bodyguard and the man looked at the footprints and satisfied themselves that what the minister said was true.

“I agree about that, but how did you find out that the camel had no tail? Do the footprints tell you that also?”

“No sire,” replied the second minister, “it is not the footprints but the bodies of the gnats lying on the ground that enabled us to presume that the camel had no tail.”

The king and everybody else looked and saw several gnats lying on the ground, so full of blood that they could not even move. If the camel had had a tail, it would have whisked them off before they could drink its blood to that extent. This point also having been conceded, King Veerasena came to the third point.

“How did you find that it had lost an eye, is the question.” said he.

The third minister explained this by saying: “Sire, we know not only that it is blind in one eye, but we also know that it is the left eye that is blind.”

The King’s surprise increased. His lifted eyebrows clearly raised the question: “And how is that?”

The minister continued: “If one looks carefully, your Majesty, one can see that although there is more grass to eat on the left side, the camel has eaten the grass on the right side only. Its left eye must have been blind; there is no doubt about it.”

King Veerasena and the camel driver too were convinced on this point also, and when the fourth minister explained that the camel’s dung showed that it was ill, there was nothing more left to prove the innocence of the ministers.

Pause again and answer the following.

How did the king react when he found out who the accused were?

What did he decide to do? Why?

What was the outcome of the investigation? Read the rest of the story to find the answer.

The king told them: “My eyes have been opened to your wisdom. You have wide open eyes which see things that others do not notice and you have alert minds that draw lessons from every small thing you notice. Your advice not to tax my people too much, I respect. Will you please accept my offer to

you to return and be again my counselors in the palace?”

The gracious offer was accepted and they became ministers then and there. The camel driver was given another camel that was not ill, that was not lame, that had a complete tail, and whose both eyes were intact.

Post Reading



Scanning for Details

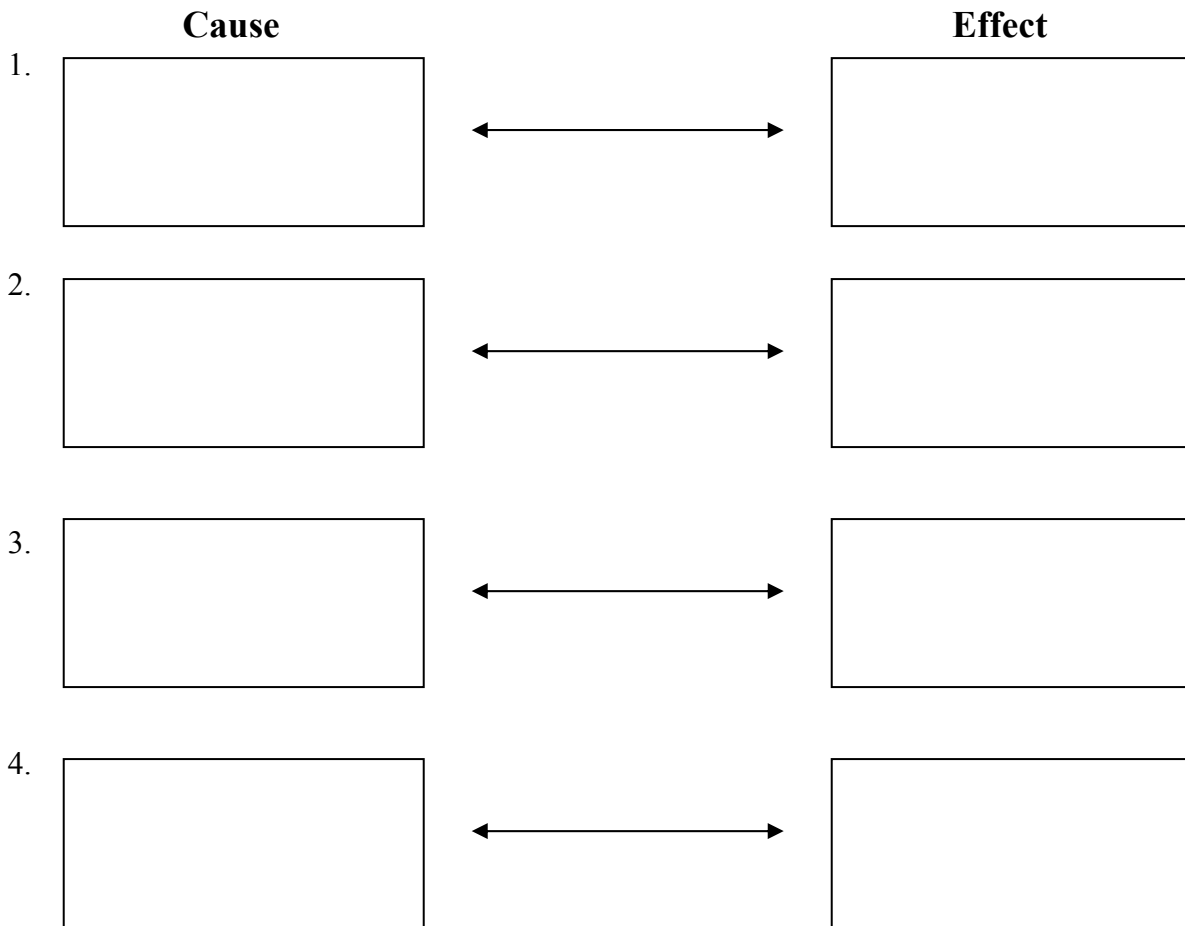
In your notebook write the answer to the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What is the setting of the story?
2. Who are the characters? Describe them.
3. As a ruler what was the king’s weakness?
4. What move did the king make which the ministers strongly objected to?
5. What was the result of their objection?
6. How did the ministers find out about the camel?
7. Did the king believe that his ministers stole the camel?
8. Did the king finally realize his mistakes? What steps did he take to correct his mistakes?

Understanding the Story

Write the answers to the following questions in your notebook.

1. Why did the king want to impose a heavy tax on his subjects?
2. How did the ministers react? Were they aware of the possible consequences of their decision? If you were in their place would you have done what they did? Why or why not?
3. Why did the camel driver accuse the ministers of stealing his camel? Would you do the same if you were in his place? Explain.
4. How were the ministers able to describe the camel they never saw?
5. Based on the facts at hand, what deductions about the camel did the ministers arrive at? Use cause-effect relationship.



6. Do you agree with the deductions of the four ministers? Explain.
7. What did this tell the king about the ministers? Cite lines to prove your answer.
8. At which point in the story did you know that the ministers will be vindicated and reinstated to their positions? What clues helped you arrive at this?
9. If you were the king would you do what he did? Why or why not?
10. What lesson did the king learn from the ministers?
11. Explain the meaning of the following:..... *it is not enough that justice is done. It should be done in such a manner that the subjects are able to clearly see that justice is being done.*
12. Do you know of any person who was unfairly dismissed because of circumstances similar to those in the story? In your journal write how the person was vindicated.



Let's see how well you understood the story. Check your answers against those that follow.

Pre-reading

They are detectives and they solve their cases through deduction. They look for clues or results, analyze them and arrive at a logical conclusion.

While Reading

- A. Because they opposed his plan of imposing a heavy tax on his subjects. The camel driver. The ministers had an accurate description of the missing camel.

He threatened to report them to the king.

- B. The king was surprised.

He decided to investigate nevertheless because for him it is not enough that justice is done, he wanted his subjects to see that justice is being done and this can only be accomplished through thorough investigation.

The ministers were acquitted.

Post Reading

Scanning for Details

1. The story happened in Bijapur, India a long time ago.
2. King Veerasena, his four ministers, and the camel driver

King Veerasena, as a ruler, was wise and humane and ruled his subjects wisely and justly. As a person, he was kind-hearted but self-willed.

The ministers were wise and intelligent. They helped the king in carrying out his plans for the benefit of his subjects but they were not subservient to him.

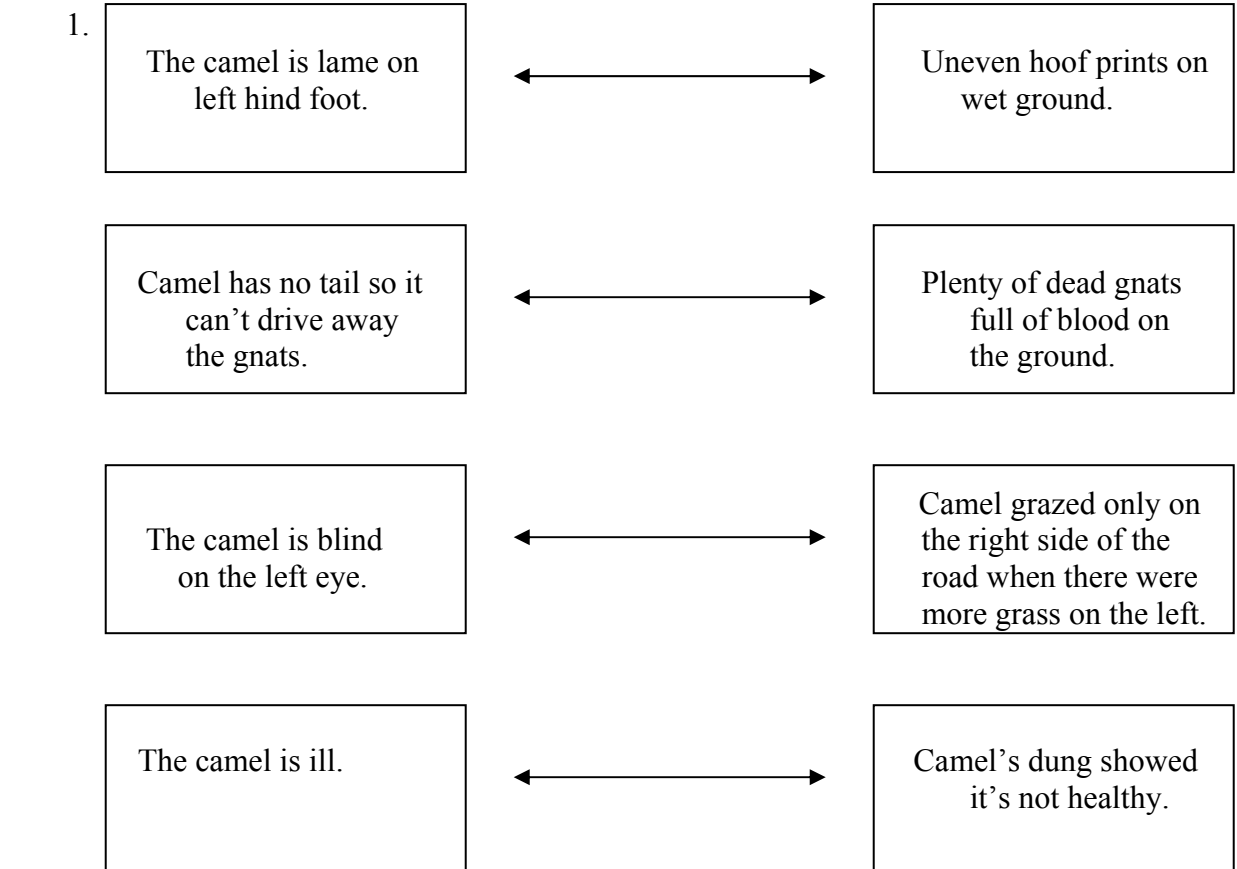
The camel driver was like an ordinary working man.

3. He was self-willed.
4. He planned to impose a heavy tax on his subjects to build a luxurious palace.
5. The four ministers were not only dismissed from their posts but were also exiled.
6. Through the foot prints of the camel on the wet ground.
7. No, he did not believe they stole the camel.
8. Yes, he did. He reinstated his ministers and gave the camel driver a physically able and healthy camel.

Understanding the Story

1. He wanted to build a luxurious palace.
2. They strongly opposed the plan. Yes, they were aware of the possible consequences. (Answers may vary on third question.)
3. Because he believed the ministers stole his camel as they seemed to be the last to see it. (Answers may vary on second question.)
4. They deduced from the facts they saw on the wet ground.
5.

	Cause		Effect
1.	The camel is lame on left hind foot.	↔	Uneven hoof prints on wet ground.
	Camel has no tail so it can't drive away the gnats.	↔	Plenty of dead gnats full of blood on the ground.
	The camel is blind on the left eye.	↔	Camel grazed only on the right side of the road when there were more grass on the left.
	The camel is ill.	↔	Camel's dung showed it's not healthy.



6. (varied answers)
7. The ministers were keen observers and highly intelligent. “My eyes have been opened to your wisdom...”
8. In the middle of the investigation. His facial expression and reactions to the facts presented.
9. (varied answers)
10. He learned the value of observation and careful analysis of facts at hand. He learned wisdom from the four ministers.
11. (varied answers)
12. (varied answers)

You should get at least 25 or 2/3 of the questions right to be able to say you understood the story. Otherwise read the story again and study the items you missed.

Now turn your attention to the language portion of this module.

Language Focus



Study the italicized expression in each sentence.

1. *Self-willed*, King Veerasena was very angry with his ministers' objections.
2. *Resting*, the ministers saw a set of hoof prints.
3. *Dressed as wayfarers*, the four ministers left the capital city.
4. The camel driver, *demanding justice*, reported to the king.

Generalizations

- * The italicized words in S₁ and S₂ are *participles* while those in S₃ and S₄ are *participial phrases*.

A *participle* is a verbal used as an adjective.

A *participial phrase* consists of the participle, its modifier and its object (if any)

A participle/participial phrase has two forms.

1. The *present participle* is recognized by the ending *-ing*
Example: Sentences 2 and 4
2. The *past participle* ends in *-ed, -d, -en* or *-n*.
Example: Sentences 1 and 3

- * Some verbs form their past participle by a change of vowel.
- * The participial phrase should always be placed nearest the word it modifies, otherwise, it would be dangling or misattached.
The participial phrase is said to “dangle” or hang on air when it is not near the word it should modify, the word not being found in the sentence.

Example:

Dangling: *Swimming fast, the other side was reached.* (no doer)

Correct : *Swimming fast, she reached the other side.*

The participle is said to be misattached when it does not modify the word that it should modify although the word is found in the sentence.

Example:

Misattached : *I saw the building cruising along the highway.*

Correct : *Cruising along the highway, I saw the building.*

Activity 1. Forming Compounds with Participles

Match the participle with a noun to form a meaningful compound.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. wasted | a. results |
| 2. shining | b. goods |
| 3. habit-forming | c. tradition |
| 4. far-reaching | d. example |
| 5. skilled | e. reforms |
| 6. time-honored | f. road |
| 7. well-kept | g. talent |
| 8. stolen | h. activity |
| 9. winding | i. labor |
| 10. time-consuming | j. cocks |
| 11. badly-needed | k. secret |
| 12. fighting | l. drugs |



Interested to know how you fared? Check your answers against those that follow.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. wasted talent | 7. well-kept secret |
| 2. shining example | 8. stolen goods |
| 3. habit-forming drugs | 9. winding road |
| 4. far-reaching results | 10. time-consuming activity |
| 5. skilled labor | 11. badly-needed reforms |
| 6. time-honored tradition | 12. fighting cocks |



Perfect? That's great! Congratulations!

Did you score between 9-11? Very good! Keep up the good work.

Did you score between 6-8? Okay, but you have to promise yourself to study harder so you'll improve your score.

If you scored 5 or lower, you have to put more diligence in your studies. Try your best to prove in the succeeding activities.

Activity 2. Recognizing Participial Phrases

Pick out the participial phrase and the word it modifies in the following sentences. Number 1 is done for you.

The Prairie

1. The wind, tossing the long grasses, blows freely over the prairie.
Answer: *tossing the long grasses - wind*
2. Stories written by lovers of the plains tell of radiant sunset.
3. Trees planted on the prairie live for a long time.
4. The prairies enveloped in silvery moonlight are beautiful.
5. Prairie grass, having a strong root system, is very hardy.
6. Upturned by the plow, prairie grass cannot protect soil against erosion.
7. Prairie wolves, howling at night, sound terrifying.
8. Sitting up on their hind legs, prairie dogs look like little sentinels.
9. Blackened by the savage fire, the prairie looks desolate.
10. Winter weeds, tipped with bronze and wine, give color to the prairie.
11. Spring winds, bringing rain to the prairie, are often boisterous.
12. One sees sunflowers fringing the roads across the prairies.
13. Coloring the prairies in spring, the blanket flowers delight us.
14. Have you heard cotton wood leaves rattling in a gentle wind?
15. The cottonwood tree, anchored by its widespread roots, can withstand severe storms.
16. Sandstorms, darkening the sky, can cause much discomfort.

Self-check



Let's find out how well you recognized participial phrases. Check your answers against the following. Score each correct answer ½.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. written by the lovers of the plain - stories | 10. tipped with bronze and wine -weeds |
| 3. planted on the prairies - trees | 11. bringing rain to the prairies - winds |
| 4. enveloped in silvery moonlight - prairies | 12. fringing the roads -sunflowers |
| 5. having a strong root system - grass | 13. coloring the prairies in spring - |
| 6. upturned by the plow - grass | blanket flowers |
| 7. howling at night - wolves | 14. rattling in a gentle wind - leaves |
| 8. sitting up on their hind legs - dogs | 15. anchored by its widespread roots -tree |
| 16. darkening the sky - sandstorms | |

Your Score



Perfect score is 15. Perfect ? Excellent! You're a fast learner.
 Is your score between 11-14? Very good! Keep it up or better yet improve it.
 Did you score between 7-10? Not bad, but you could have done better. Please do that.
 But if you scored 6 or lower please study the generalizations again before proceeding any further.

Activity 3. Rephrase the following sentences by changing the subordinate clause to a participial phrase. Number 1 is done for your.

1. As soon as he arrived from the province, Arman looked for a job.
Answer: *Arriving from the province, Arman looked for a job.*
2. When they heard the news, they telephoned to congratulate Paolo.
3. After she laid an egg, the old hen cackled proudly.
4. As Naomi listened to the music, she fell asleep.
5. The technician left after he had installed the aircon unit.
6. As soon as I reached the bus terminal, I boarded the bus for Legaspi.
7. His parents did not see him because he came in very late.
8. When the widow saw her husband's casket, she burst into tears.
9. As soon as Ricky reached home, he slumped into the sofa.
10. Myra left the program after she had rendered a song.
11. When I saw the list, I exclaimed in amazement.



Let's see how you fared. Check your answers against the following.

2. Hearing the news, they telephoned to congratulate Paolo.
3. Having laid an egg, the old hen cackled proudly.
4. Listening to the music, Naomi fell asleep.
5. The technician, having installed the aircon unit, left.
6. Reaching the bus terminal, I boarded the bus for Legaspi.
7. Coming in very late, he was not seen by his parents.
8. Seeing her husband's casket, the widow burst into tears.
9. Reaching home, Ricky slumped into the sofa.
10. Having rendered a song, Myra left the program.
11. Seeing the list, I exclaimed in amazement.



Perfect? Terrific! Congratulations. You're catching on fast.
You should get 5 or higher to make the grade. Otherwise, please put in more time and effort to your studies. You can do better if you try harder.

Activity 4. Combine the two sentences changing the second sentence to a participial phrase. Number 1 is done for you.

Beasts of Burden

1. A small shaggy pony is a pack animal in the Himalayas. It is known as the “tat.”

Known as the “tat”, a small shaggy pony is a pack animal in the Himalayas.

2. Camels are seen in Asia. They ford streams.
3. The one-humped camel is a native of Africa. It is used for travel across hot desert sands.
4. The two-humped camel of Asia can endure freezing weather. It has a thick coat of hair in winter.
5. The yak is a hardy animal. The yak is used as a beast of burden in Central Asia.
6. The yak requires little food. The yak can live in cold, arid regions.

Self-check



Now check your answers against the key that follows. Score each correct answer two points.

2. Camels, fording streams, are seen in Asia.
3. Used for travel across hot desert sands, the one-humped camel is a native of Africa.
4. The two-humped camel of Asia, having a thick coat of hair in winter, can endure freezing weather.
5. The yak, used as a beast of burden in Central Asia, is a hardy animal.
6. Being able to live in cold, arid regions, the yak requires little food.



You should get 6 or higher to make the grade. Otherwise, please study harder and try better in the succeeding activities.

Activity 5. Recognizing Errors in the Use of Participial Phrases.

Write **D** if the participial phrase is dangling, and **M** if it is misattached then correct the erroneous sentence. Write **C** if it is placed correctly. Number 1 is done for you.

1. The boy gazed longingly at the airplane flying a kite.
M. The boy, flying a kite, gazed longingly at the airplane.
2. Listening to the radio, the evening seemed short.
3. The man frightened the nervous horse speaking in loud tones.
4. Lina gathered the fresh flowers discarding the faded blooms.
5. Sheltered safely under the trees, the picnickers were not bothered by the rain.
6. Working hard for several days, her garden was weeded thoroughly.

7. Overspeeding, the motorist did not see the pedestrian.
8. Walking along Roxas Blvd. at sundown, the beautiful sunset over Manila Bay was enjoyed.
9. Father ran to help him hearing the call.
10. The girls were driven to the party in a car dressed in their best clothes.
11. Cooked in olive oil and garnished appetizingly, the waiter served the salmon to the customer.
12. Hurrying down the aisle, the books were dropped.
13. Sailing the Caribbean Sea, a very deep part of the ocean is crossed.
14. Rushing toward the shore, the waves dashed over the shingles.
15. Growing abundantly along the way friendly foreigners are charmed by the scarlet hisbiscus.
16. The visitor may journey through the fertile farm lands having been guided past the colorful gardens of the city.



Let's find out how you fared. Check your answers against the following. Score each number correctly answered 2 points.

2. D. Listening to the radio, we found the evening short.
3. M. The man, speaking in loud tones, frightened the nervous horse.
4. M. Discarding the faded blooms, Lina gathered the fresh flowers.
5. C.
6. D. Working hard for several days, she thoroughly weeded her garden.
7. C.
8. D. Walking along Roxas Blvd. at sundown, I enjoyed the beautiful sunset over Manila Bay.
9. M. Hearing the call, Father ran to help him.
10. M. The girls, dressed in their best clothes, were driven to the party in a car.
11. M. The waiter served the salmon cooked in olive oil and garnished appetizingly to the customer.
12. D. Hurrying down the aisle, the student dropped the books.
13. D. Sailing the Caribbean Sea, one crosses a very deep part of the ocean.
14. C.
15. M. Friendly foreigners are charmed by the scarlet hisbiscus growing abundantly along the way.
16. M. Having been guided past the colorful gardens of the city, the visitor may journey through the fertile farm lands.

Your Score



If your score is 30, Excellent! You really know your participles already.
Congratulations.

Is your score between 21-29? Very good! But don't be contented with it. Study more to improve.

Is your score between 13-20? You should study harder. You deserve a higher score than this.

Is your score 12 or lower? Please do something about your performance. So much leaves to be desired.

Write Thing



Which world leader do you admire most? Write a paragraph explaining your choice. Use participles / participial phrases to describe the qualities of that leader that you admire most.

It will help if you list down the qualities of the leader before you write your paragraph.

Everyday Expressions

You have already studied many idioms. Let's take up one more set – idioms with *pick*.

Study the following expressions carefully.

<i>pick at</i>	- eat sparingly; make petty criticisms.
<i>pick off</i>	- to aim at and shoot
<i>pick on</i>	- to single out in order to do something unpleasant - to choose somebody repeatedly for criticism
<i>pick out</i>	- to choose from a number of people or thing
<i>pick over</i>	- to look through carefully
<i>pick up</i>	- to gather with the hands; to rescue; to learn or acquire

Exercise 1. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the idiom to complete the sentence.

1. Birds _____ at the bread crumbs along the footpath.
2. The rescuers _____ some survivors at sea last night.
3. Snipers are trained to _____ their targets even in a crowd.
4. Our adviser was always _____ our naughty classmate.
5. They will _____ the best students in class for the assembly.
6. The mother told the child to _____ his toys and put them away.
7. Why did you _____ me to tell them the bad news?
8. _____ the seeds and throw away any stones.
9. If you live in a country, you _____ the language easily.
10. It isn't right to _____ him because he made a mistake.

Self-check



Check your answers against the following to see how you fared.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. pick at | 5. pick out | 9. pick up |
| 2. picked up | 6. pick up | 10. pick at |
| 3. pick off | 7. pick on | |
| 4. picking on | 8. pick over | |



Perfect? Fantastic! Congratulations.

You should score 6 or higher to make the grade. If your score is 5 or lower, please study the idioms with *pick* again before going further.

Exercise 2. I bet you can now use the idioms with pick in your own sentence. Go ahead write them in your notebook.

You are almost through with the module. To assess your performance take the posttest.

Posttest



I. Vocabulary

- A. Using Context Clues. Write the letter of the word or phrase that gives the correct meaning of the underlined word as used in the sentence.
- Keep quiet or you will awaken the baby from its slumber.
a. play b. sleep c. attention d. concentration
 - The devastating typhoon brought rains, floods and great damage to life and property.
a. powerful b. unexpected c. destructive d. indescribable
 - Verification of the facts in the case was extremely necessary in view of the seriousness of the punishment.
a. ascertaining b. showing c. specification d. identification
 - Pollution and the fuel crisis could herald a new dawn for solar energy.
a. demand b. publicize c. permit d. introduce
 - Society cannot condone terrorism or any other anti-social behavior.
a. describe b. condemn c. disregard d. explain

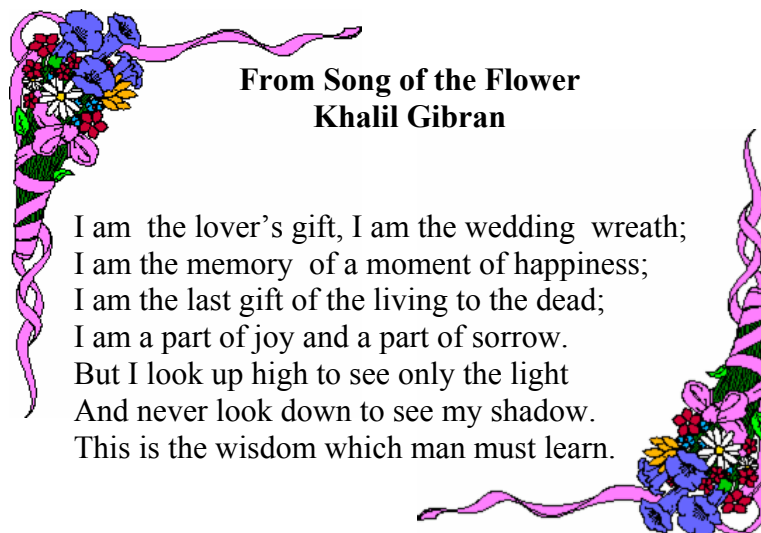
17. What did the bear do to the man on the ground?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Hit the man | c. Talked to the man |
| b. Scared the man | d. Sniffed at the man |
18. Where were the two men walking?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. In a park | c. Near a zoo |
| b. In the woods | d. In a lumber camp |
19. What did the man in the tree do to his friend?
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Helped him | c. Laughed at him |
| b. Cheered him up | d. Sympathized with him |
20. Why did the man fall flat on the ground?
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. He could not climb | c. He knew it was safe |
| b. He tripped on a log | d. He knew nothing else to do |
21. What kind of friend should we not trust?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| a. One who helps us | c. One who laughs at us |
| b. One who deserts us | d. One who cheers us up |

B.

Goethe relates that he once passed by a group of beggars holding out their hands for alms. One beggar seemed to attract a great deal of attention and consequently received more alms. As Goethe went nearer the group, he saw a placard on this beggar which said: "It is April and I am blind. April is springtime and the beauty of spring is like no other beauty; sunsets have a more peaceful loveliness; the sea has a turbulent and restless charm that is unmatched. Spring is beautiful as a baby is beautiful; spring is filled with tiny, tender things."

22. When did the incident happen?
- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a. Spring | b. Summer | c. Autumn | d. Winter |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
23. What attracted Goethe's attention?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| a. Can of alms | c. Beggar's placard |
| b. Dark glasses | d. Beggar's guitar |
24. What did the beggar mean by "It's April and I am blind"?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. He loves spring. | c. He hates being blind and poor. |
| b. He asks for man's charity | d. He misses the beauty of spring. |
25. What figure of speech is used in the last sentence?
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a. Metaphor | c. Hyperbole |
| b. Simile | d. Personification |

C.



26. What does line 1 suggest about flowers? It is a sign of
a. beauty b. love c. wealth d. happiness
27. What does line 3 make us think of flowers? They serve as token of
a. farewell b. welcome c. sympathy d. happiness
28. What does *light* in line 5 symbolize in our life?
a. sunshine b. electricity c. joy d. abundance
29. What does *shadow* in line 6 symbolize?
a. night b. darkness c. death d. misfortune
30. What figure of speech is used in the poem?
a. simile b. metaphor c. personification d. hyperbole

III. Grammar

A. Using Participles and Participial Phrases

Write the letter of the clause that will complete each of the following sentences correctly.

31. Visiting the picturesque valley at sunset, _____
a. the magnificent colors charmed us.
b. charmed were us of the magnificent colors.
c. we were charmed by the magnificent colors.
32. Taking a walk, _____
a. we saw the beautiful sunset.
b. the beautiful sunset was seen.
c. seeing the beautiful sunset we experienced.

33. Hearing a strange noise about the house, _____
a. a neighbor was called by Aling Minda.
b. Aling Minda called a neighbor.
c. calling a neighbor was done by Aling Minda.
34. Having read the book, _____
a. I immediately returned it.
b. it was returned right away.
c. another book was borrowed by me.
35. Praised for strength and endurance, _____
a. a great favorite is the Arabian horse.
b. the Arabian horse is a great favorite.
c. we greatly favor the Arabian horse.
36. Driving down a country road _____
a. a picturesque cabin was seen.
b. seeing a picturesque cabin was experienced by us.
c. we saw a picturesque cabin.
37. Angered by the batter's taunts, _____
a. Manny threw a wild ball through a neighbor's window.
b. a wild ball threw Manny through a neighbor's window.
c. through the neighbor's window Manny threw a wild ball.
38. Having a flat tire, _____
a. stopping by a farmhouse was forced on us.
b. a farmhouse was forced to stop.
c. we were forced to stop by a farmhouse.

B. Placing Participial Modifiers

Write the letter of the correct sentence arrangement from the group of three sentences.

39. a. Entering the theater, he saw all eyes turned on him.
b. He saw all eyes turned on him entering the theater.
c. Turned on him he saw all eyes entering the theater.
40. a. Mely served the oranges having peeled them to the visitors.
b. To the visitors the oranges, Mely served them having peeled.
c. Having peeled the oranges, Mely served them to the visitors.
41. a. We snapped a picture of the volcano taking advantage of the clear day.
b. Taking advantage of the clear day, we snapped a picture of the volcano.
c. Taking advantage of the clear day, a picture of the volcano was snapped by us.

42. a. We caught sight of an old clock leaving the antique shop.
 b. Leaving the antique shop, we caught sight of an old clock.
 c. We caught sight, leaving the antique shop of an old clock.
43. a. Studying my lesson in the library, I heard the bell for dismissal ring.
 b. I heard the bell for dismissal ring studying my lesson in the library.
 c. Studying my lesson in the library, the ringing of the bell for dismissal was heard by me.
44. a. Having strayed from herds, wild creatures became the Spanish horses.
 b. Having strayed from herds, the Spanish horses became wild creatures.
 c. Becoming wild creatures strayed from herds the Spanish horses.
45. a. Abandoned by their owners, these horses enjoyed the freedom of the wide-open spaces.
 b. The wide-open spaces enjoyed these horses abandoned by their owners.
 c. These horses enjoyed the wide-open spaces abandoned by their owners.



Let's find out how well you have learned from the module. Check your answers against the following.

I. Vocabulary

A. Using Context Clues

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. a | 5. c | 7. a |
| 2. c | 4. d | 6. d | 8. b |

B. Understanding Compound Words

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9. d | 11. a | 13. g | 15. c |
| 10. h | 12. f | 14. b | |

II. Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. a | 19. c | 22. a | 25. c | 28. c |
| 17. d | 20. d | 23. c | 26. b | 29. d |
| 18. b | 21. b | 24. d | 27. a | 30. c |

III. Grammar

A. Using Participles and Participial Phrases

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. c | 34. a | 37. a |
| 32. a | 35. b | 38. c |
| 33. b | 36. c | |

B. Placing Participial Modifiers

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 39. a | 42. b | 45. a |
| 40. c | 43. a | |
| 41. b | 44. b | |



Perfect? Excellent! You really made full use of the module. Congratulations, it's a pleasure working with you.

Did you score between 35-44? Very good! Keep up the good work or better yet improve.

But if you scored 24 or lower you've got to double or even triple your efforts so you'd make the grade. Good luck!

From this module, you learned how to analyze the consequences of people's actions. It is hoped that it has helped you become a more observant and analytic person.