

Unit IV

Module 6

Analyzing and Evaluating Results

Overview

Often we hear people say, “What will be, will be” which means that if something is bound to happen, it will happen. In many cases, however, what happens to us is a result of our previous actions. Take the case of Pedro who failed to graduate because he had been negligent in school. It was his choice not to be serious in his studies. But even if he didn’t graduate, not everything is lost. Pedro can take stock of his present situation by analyzing his past behavior. He can ask himself, “Why did I fail?” This will lead him to evaluate the results of his negligence.

Each of us is given the freedom of choice. We can choose to be somebody or a nobody in the future. If someone asks you whether you want to be successful or not, undoubtedly you will say, “I want to be successful, of course.” But success is a choice. It has to be earned through good habits, hard work and perseverance. We may stumble or make mistakes, but what is important is that we analyze what went wrong, assess results of the error, and from there, plan our next course of action.



Objectives

After going through this module, it is expected that you will be able to:

1. express appreciation of significant human experience
2. skim for key ideas and the author’s purpose
3. draw conclusions and make predictions
4. analyze and evaluate results of action or behavior
5. form opinions and support them
6. deduce meaning through context

7. construct sentences using conditional clauses
8. express plans/intentions using conditional clauses
9. write an original fable
10. spice up speech by using idioms

Instructions

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 a brief introduction or **Overview** followed by a list of **Objectives** 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 the activities take the **Posttest**.

Now you are ready to take the *Pretest*.



I. Vocabulary

A. Write the letter of the word/phrase that is closest in meaning to the italicized word.

1. The newly appointed Justice of the Supreme court is known for his *impartiality*.
 - a. dignity
 - b. courage
 - c. fairness
2. We had no *alternative* but to leave the place at once.
 - a. option
 - b. time
 - c. luck
3. Have the two opposing groups reached a *compromise*?
 - a. final decision
 - b. sound judgment
 - c. mutual agreement
4. To end the *turmoil* in the tribe, the elders sat together to analyze the situation.
 - a. battle
 - b. confusion
 - c. disagreement
5. The lawmakers were *embroiled* in a heated discussion of the bill.
 - a. engaged in conflict
 - b. involved in a fight
 - c. disturbed by noise

B. Match the two-word verb with its meaning on the right column. Write the letters only.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 6. Let me <i>go over</i> the draft of your written report. | a. bear |
| 7. I cannot <i>go through</i> these hardships anymore. | b. pursue |
| 8. <i>Go ahead</i> and make peace with the other group. | c. continued |
| 9. The speaker <i>went on</i> despite the disturbance in the room. | d. review |
| 10. They hope the police will <i>go after</i> the bank robbers. | e. go before |

II. Reading Comprehension

Read the following story and answer the questions that follow. Write only the letters of your answers.

In China they tell the story of a man who took great pleasure in his little farm. He ploughed and sowed special seed and did all he could to ensure a rich harvest. After a few weeks he began to wonder why in his neighbor's field the grain grew taller than in his own. The thought worried him. What had the neighbor done better than he had?

Suddenly he got a bright idea. He ran to his farm and began to pull the blades of growing grain out of the ground a bit to make them look taller. It was a painstaking job but by evening he had finished his entire field.

On the way home he met his neighbor with the exceptional crop and told him what he had done that day. So both of them hurried back to the field to see if the new idea had worked. Much to their disappointment the entire field was withered and wilted.

This story made the rounds of the villages much to the delight of the Chinese farmers. They laughed till their eyes were filled with tears over the stupidity of the man who could not wait, who was impatient for things to grow faster.

Karl Kleiner

11. Why was the farmer worried?
- The grain on the other side grew taller than his.
 - His family would go hungry in the next few months.
 - He could not work in his field as hard as he used to.

12. What did the farmer lack?
 - a. A good business sense.
 - b. An analytical mind.
 - c. Great courage.
13. To what does “the thought” in the last sentence of the first paragraph refer?
 - a. The neighbor might steal his grain.
 - b. The neighbor was more clever than he.
 - c. The neighbor’s field had taller grain.
14. How would you describe the farmer?
 - a. Foolish.
 - b. Jealous.
 - c. Lazy.
15. What kind of relationship existed between the farmer and his neighbor?
 - a. They were enemies.
 - b. They were friends.
 - c. They did not mind each other.

III. Write the correct form of the verbs in the following sentences. Take note of the clue in parentheses after each sentence.

- 16 – 17 If you _____ (fall) into bad company, you _____ (be) sorry.
(Present real condition)
- 18 – 19 If I _____ (offend) you, I _____ (promise) to be more careful next time.
(Past real condition)
- 20 – 21 If Rene _____ (have) the money, he _____ (give) his parents a decent home. (Present unreal condition)
- 22 – 23 If she _____ (earn) her college degree, she _____ (give) her parents great happiness. (Past unreal condition)
- 24 If I were the town mayor, I _____ (encourage) investors to put up their business in my town. (Present unreal condition)
- 25 If he _____ (win) in the lotto, he would donate a part of it to charity.
(Present unreal condition)

Self-check



Your pretest is to determine how much you know of the lesson in this module. You must have observed it by now because each module starts with a pretest. Let’s see how you fared. Check your answers against those below.

I. Vocabulary

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|----|------|-------|
| A. | 1. c | 4. b | B. | 6. d | 9. c |
| | 2. a | 5. a | | 7. a | 10. b |
| | 3. c | | | 8. e | |

II. Reading Comprehension

11. a 12. b 13. c 14. a 15. b

III. Grammar

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 16. fall | 21. would give |
| 17. will be | 22. had earned |
| 18. offended | 23. would have given |
| 19. promise | 24. would encourage |
| 20. had | 25. won |

What score did you get? It's Excellent if you got a perfect score.



If you scored 18-24, that's Very Good.
If your score is 11 -17, it's Fine.
If you got 10 and below, study this module very diligently and I'm sure you will fare much much better in the exercises that you will do.

Reading Adventure



Pre-reading

Look at the title of the story on the next page and guess what the story is about. Who, do you think, are the gentlemen of the jungle?



While Reading

Make a list of unfamiliar words in the selection and write them in your notebook. Then identify the part of speech of each word and guess its meaning. Use the following format.

Unfamiliar word	Part of speech	What I think the word means

Gentlemen of the Jungle

Jomo Kenyatta

Once upon a time an elephant befriended a man. When a heavy thunderstorm broke out one day, the elephant went to his friend who had a hut at the edge of the forest, and said to him: "My dear good man, will you please let me put my trunk inside your hut to keep it out of this torrential rain?" The man, seeing what situation his friend was in replied: "My dear good elephant, my hut is very small but there is room for your trunk and myself. Please put your trunk in gently." The elephant thanked his friend, saying: "You have done me a good deed and one day I shall return your kindness."

But what followed? As soon as the elephant's trunk was inside the hut, he pushed his head inside as well, and ultimately flung the man out in the rain, and then lay comfortable inside his friend's hut, saying: "My dear good friend, your skin is harder than mine, and as there is not enough room for both of us, you can afford to remain in the rain while I am protecting my delicate skin from the hailstorm."

The man, seeing what his friend had done to him, started to grumble; the animals in the nearby forest heard the noise and came to see what was the matter. All stood around listening to the heated argument between the two friends. In this turmoil the lion came along roaring and said in a loud voice: "Don't you all know that I am King of the Jungle? How dare anyone disturb the peace of my kingdom?" On hearing this, the elephant, who was one of the high ministers in the jungle kingdom, replied in a soothing voice; and said: "My Lord, there is no disturbance of the peace in your kingdom. I have been only having a little discussion with my friend here as to the possession of this little hut which your lordship



sees me occupying." The lion, who wanted to have "peace and tranquility" in his kingdom, replied in a noble voice, saying: "I command my ministers to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to go thoroughly into this matter and report accordingly." He then turned to the man and said: "You have done well by establishing friendship with my people, especially with the elephant, who is one of my honorable ministers of state. Do not grumble any more, your hut is not lost to you. Wait until the sitting of my Imperial Commission, and there you will be given the opportunity to state your case. I am sure that you will be pleased with the Commission's findings." The man was very pleased with the King of the Jungle's sweet words and innocently waited for his opportunity, in the belief that naturally the hut would be returned to him.

The elephant, obeying his master's command, got busy with the other ministers to appoint the Commission of Enquiry. The following elders of the Jungle were appointed to sit in the Commission: (1) Mr. Rhinoceros; (2) Mr. Buffalo; (3) Mr. Alligator; (4) The Rt. Hon. Mr. Fox to act as chairman; and (5) Mr. Leopard to act as Secretary of the Commission. On seeing the personnel, the man protested and asked if it was not necessary to include in this Commission a member from his side. But he

was told it was impossible, since no one from his side was well educated enough to understand the intricacy of jungle law. Further, that there was nothing to fear, for the members of the Commission were all men of repute for their impartiality in justice, and as they were gentlemen chosen by God to look after the interests of races less adequately endowed with teeth and claws, he might rest assured that they would investigate the matter with the greatest care and report impartially.

Pause and answer these questions.

1. What was the elephant's request to the man?
2. How did the elephant repay the man's kindness?
3. Comment on the composition of the Commission.
4. Do you think the man will get justice? Make a prediction before reading on.

The Commission sat to take the evidence. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Elephant was called first. He came along with superior air, brushing his tusks with a sapling which Mrs. Elephant provided, and in authoritative voice said: "Gentlemen of the Jungle, there is no need for me to waste your valuable time in relating a story which I am sure you all know. I have always regarded it as my duty to protect the interests of my friends, and this appears to have caused the misunderstanding between myself and my friend here. He invited me to save his hut from being blown away by a hurricane. As the hurricane had gained access owing to the unoccupied space in the hut, I considered it necessary, in my friend's own interests, to turn the undeveloped space to a more economic use by sitting in it myself; a duty which any of you would undoubtedly have performed with equal readiness in similar circumstances."

After hearing the Rt. Hon. Mr. Elephant's conclusive evidence, the

Commission called Mr. Hyena and other elders of the jungle who supported Mr. Elephant. They then called the man, who began to give his own side but they cut him short saying: "My good man, please confine yourself to relevant issues. We have already heard the circumstances from various unbiased sources; all we wish you to tell us is whether the underdeveloped space in your hut was occupied by anyone else before Mr. Elephant assumed his position?" The man began to say: "No, but—". But at this point the Commission declared that they had heard sufficient evidence from both sides and retired to consider their decision. After enjoying a delicious meal at the expense of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Elephant, they reached their verdict, called the man, and declared as follows: "In our opinion this dispute has arisen through a regrettable misunderstanding due to the backwardness of your ideas. We consider that Mr. Elephant has fulfilled his sacred duty of protecting your interests. As it is clearly for your good that the space should be put to its

most economic use, and as you yourself have not yet reached the stage of expansion which would enable you to fill it, we consider it necessary to arrange a compromise to suit both parties. Mr. Elephant shall continue his

occupation of your hut, but we give you permission to look for a site where you can build another hut more suited to your needs, and we will see that you are well protected.”

Pause again and answer these questions.

1. Did your prediction come true? What was the verdict of the Commission?
2. How did the Commission justify its decision?
3. What, do you think, did the man do after the Commission had handed down its verdict?
Make a guess before you continue reading.

The man, having no alternative, and fearing that his refusal might expose him to the teeth and claws of the members of the Commission, did as they suggested. But no sooner had he built another hut than Mr. Rhinoceros charged in with his horn lowered and ordered the man to quit. A Royal Commission was again appointed to look into the matter, and the same finding was given. This procedure was repeated until Mr. Buffalo, Mr. Leopard, Mr. Hyena, and the rest were all accommodated with new huts. Then the man decided that he must adopt an effective method of protection, since the Commission of Enquiry did not seem to be of any use to him. He sat down and said: Ng’enda thi ndgaga motegi, which means “there is nothing that treads on the earth that can’t be trapped.” Or in other words, you can fool people for a time, but not forever.

Early one morning, when the huts already occupied by the jungle lords were all beginning to decay and fall to pieces, he went out and built a bigger and better hut a little distance away. No sooner had Mr. Rhinoceros seen it than he came rushing in, only to find that Mr. Elephant was already inside, sound asleep, Mr. Leopard next came in at the window, Mr. Lion, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Buffalo entered the doors, while Mr. Hyena howled for a place in the shed, and Mr. Alligator basked on the roof. Presently they all began disputing about their rights of penetration, and from disputing they came to fighting, and while they were all embroiled together the man set the hut on fire and burnt it to the ground, jungle lords and all. Then he went home saying: “Peace is costly, but it’s worth the expense,” and lived happily ever after.

Comprehension Check

Answer the following questions in your notebook.

1. What literary type is the selection? Why do you say so?
2. What kind of people does the elephant represent? Are there people you know who are like the elephant? Who are they and why are they like the elephant in the story?
3. What can you say about the man? Do you admire him? Why or why not?
4. Is the lion a good king? Explain your answer.

5. What kind of justice is described in the story?
6. Does this practice exist in our society today? Cite instances to prove your point if your answer is yes.
7. What important points does the story prove?



Check your answers against those below. The answers to opinion questions may differ, though.

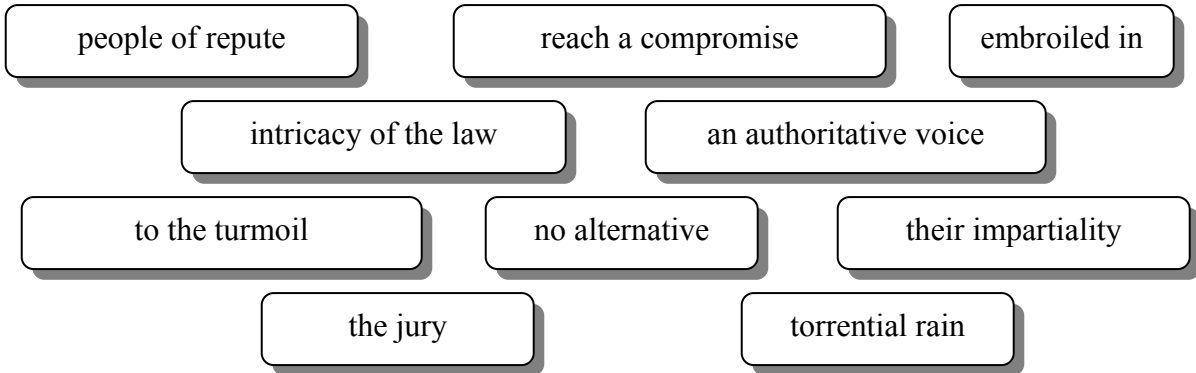
1. The selection is a fable because the characters are animals except the man.
2. The elephant represents inconsiderate and ungrateful people who think only of their own welfare. (You may mention people who you think are like the elephant. You may not reveal their identity.)
3. Although grumbling because of the injustice done to him, the man remains composed. Later, he analyzes the situation and plans a course of action that will stop the animals from taking advantage of him.
4. As far as his subjects (the other animals) are concerned, he is a good king because he protects their interest. But in the eyes of the man, the lion is not a good king because he is biased and unjust.
5. The strong rule the weak; hence, justice is lopsided in favor of the powerful.
6. (You may answer freely.)
7. “There is a limit to one’s tolerance.”
 “Peace is costly, but it’s worth the expense.”
 “There are no tyrants where there are no slaves.”

Words Unlocked

A. Match the italicized word with its meaning. Write the letter of the correct answer in your notebook.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. <i>torrential rain</i> | a. reputation |
| _____ 2. <i>in this turmoil</i> | b. involved in conflict |
| _____ 3. <i>men of repute</i> | c. choice |
| _____ 4. <i>intricacy of jungle law</i> | d. abundant or violent |
| _____ 5. <i>impartiality in justice</i> | e. decision |
| _____ 6. <i>authoritative voice</i> | f. fine detail |
| _____ 7. <i>arrange a compromise</i> | g. disturbance |
| _____ 8. <i>having no alternative</i> | h. commanding |
| _____ 9. <i>reached their verdict</i> | i. without bias |
| _____ 10. <i>embroiled together</i> | j. settlement of differences |

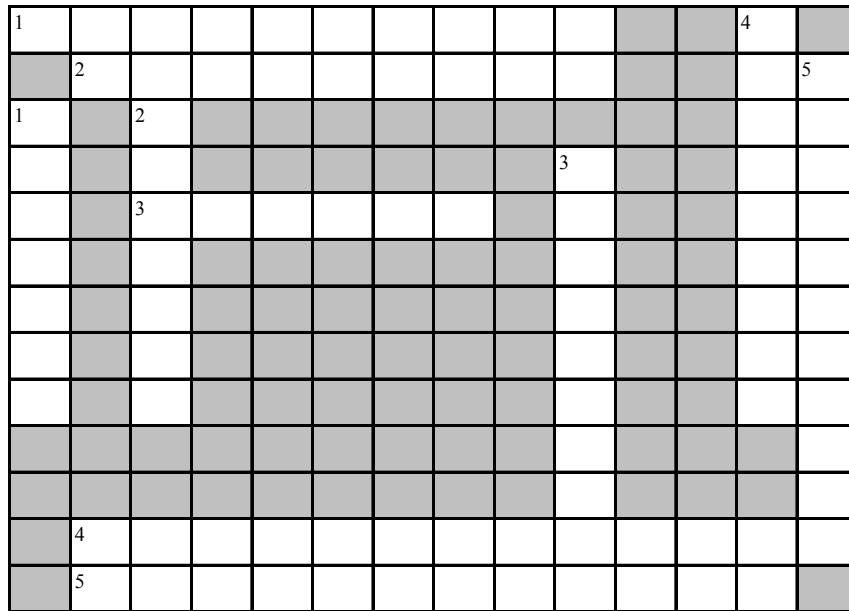
B. Read the phrases in the boxes. Then choose a phrase that completes each sentence below.



- 1. We had to put off our trip because of the _____.
- 2. We hope and pray that we will find a solution _____ in our land.
- 3. Let us elect to public office _____.
- 4. The members of the Board of Judges are known for _____.
- 5. In _____, the captain gave the command to his crew.
- 6. They're hoping they'll finally _____ in this issue.
- 7. After the incident she had _____ but to leave the company.
- 8. No one contested the decision of _____.
- 9. The neighbors are _____ a bitter dispute.
- 10. Rey's lawyer knows the _____ that applies to his case.

C. Here is a word puzzle to help you remember the new words that you have learned.

Fill in the blocks with the correct letters to form the word whose meaning is given. You may copy the puzzle in your notebook. Don't look at the answers otherwise you will miss the fun of doing a crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

1. settlement of difference
2. involved in conflict
3. reputation
4. commanding
5. without bias

DOWN

1. conflict
2. judgment
3. heavy
4. complexity
5. choice

Self-check



How well did you answer the vocabulary exercise? Are the unfamiliar words in your list the same as the italicized words in A? Check your answers now.

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

- B. 1. torrential rain 5. an authoritative voice 9. embroiled in
 2. to the turmoil 6. reach a compromise 10. intricacy of the law
 3. people of repute 7. no alternative
 4. their impartiality 8. the jury

C.

¹ C	O	M	P	R	O	M	I	S	E			⁴ I	
	² E	M	B	R	O	I	L	E	D			N	⁵ A
¹ T		² V										T	L
U		E								³ T		R	T
R		³ R	E	P	U	T	E		O			I	E
M		D							R			C	R
O		I							R			A	N
I		C							E			C	A
L		T							N			Y	T
									T				I
									I				V
	⁴ A	U	T	H	O	R	I	T	A	T	I	V	E
	⁵ I	M	P	A	R	T	I	A	L	I	T	Y	

Write Thing



Recall a fable that has the same message as the one in the story “Gentlemen of the Jungle”, and write a summary of the tale in your notebook.

Appreciating Poetry



Pre-reading

Have you ever observed ants? They are among the most fascinating insects on earth. They are the most successful social insects, too. They communicate with one another by the use of sound, touch and scent. They also know how to collect food and store it for the rainy days.

Look at the title of the poem and guess why the poet calls the ant beautiful, noble and antique.

Be Beautiful, Noble, Like the Antique Ant

Jose Garcia Villa

Be beautiful, Noble, like the antique ant,
Who bore the storms as he bore the sun,
Weaving neither gown nor helmet,
Though he was archbishop and soldier,
Wore only his own flesh.

Salute characters with gracious dignity,
Though what these are is left to
Your own terms. Exact: the universe is
Not so small but these will be found
Somewhere. Exact: they will be found.

Speak with great moderation: but think
With great fierceness, burning passion:
Though what the ant thought
No annals reveal, nor his descendants
Break the seal.

Trace the tracelessness of the ant.
Every ant has reached this perfection.
As he comes, so he goes,
Flowing as water flows,
Essential but secret like a rose.

Did you guess right? Let's find out. But first, answer these questions.

Responding to the Selection

1. Why is the ant noble? Do you agree? Why or why not?
2. Who are the noble people that you know? What can you learn from them?
3. How should we regard people with dignity?
4. Do you personally believe that the ant thinks and feels? Prove your point.
5. How does the poem describe the ant's movement? What figure of speech is used?
6. Why, do you think, did the author use the ant as a model? Is the choice effective? Would another creature be as effective? Explain.
7. What is the message of the poem?



Let's see how well you responded to the poem. Check your answers against these possible answers. However, you are free to give your own opinion in some items.

1. The ant is noble because of its endurance come rain or come shine. It can withstand all kinds of weather. (You may have a different answer and explanation. Your opinion is respected.)
2. (Free response. Possible answers are your parents, teachers, heroes or your own role models.)
3. We should salute or honor them because they deserve it.
4. (You can base your answer on the fact that ants, which are social insects, communicate with one another by the use of sound, touch and scent.)
5. The ant's movement is compared to flowing water that flows quietly, and to a rose that blossoms secretly. Simile is used in the comparison.
6. (Free response. A possible answer is that the ant, an antique animal having existed for million of years, possesses beauty and nobility in the eyes of the poet. You may give other answers but be sure to support them to prove your point.)
7. People can learn from the dignity and zeal ("fierceness and burning passion") of the ant.

Congratulate yourself if you gave the questions much thought as you answered them. The items required you to analyze the questions. If you did that, you're doing great. But if you succumbed to the temptation of looking at the possible answers before attempting to answer them, think again. You may be cheating yourself.

Write Thing

Have you ever tried writing poetry? You can use Jose Garcia Villa's poem "Be Beautiful, Noble, Like the Antique Ant" as a model.

Think of an animal that has admirable characteristics and write a one-stanza poem about it. Example: "Be Cheerful, Carefree, Like a Morning Bird."

Language Focus

Study the following sentences based on the story you have just read. Pay attention to the italicized words.

1. If you *let* me in, I *shall return* your kindness.
2. If the man *refused*, the elephant *would crush* him.
3. If the man *had fought* the animals, he *could have died*.

The three sentences above have something in common. They all start with a condition clause. A condition clause is often called *if-clause*. It may be found at the beginning or at the end of a sentence that expresses a condition. See how the three sentences can be recast without changing their meaning.

1. I *shall return* your kindness if you *let* me in.
2. The elephant *would crush* the man if he *refused*.
3. The man *could have died* if he *had fought* the animals.

Notice that when the *if clause* is placed at the beginning of a sentence, a comma separates it from the main or result clause. When the condition clause is found at the end of a sentence, no comma is required.

Did you also notice the italicized verbs in each sentence? Do you wonder why the verb forms are different in the sentences although they all express a condition?

Study the chart on the next page to understand condition clauses better.

A. A condition clause may express a real or possible condition at present or in the past.

<i>Present real or possible condition</i>		<i>Past real or possible condition</i>	
<i>If-clause</i>	<i>Result clause</i>	<i>If-clause</i>	<i>Result clause</i>
Present Tense	Future Tense	Past Tense	Present/Past/Future Tense
If you <i>are</i> good,	I <i>will reward</i> you.	If I <i>hurt</i> you, If I <i>did</i> that, If I <i>turned</i> you off	I <i>am</i> sorry I <i>was</i> wrong I <i>won't do</i> it again.

B. A condition clause may express an unreal or impossible condition at present or in the past.

<i>Present unreal, improbable or impossible condition</i>		<i>Past unreal, improbable or impossible condition</i>	
<i>If-clause</i>	<i>Result clause</i>	<i>If-clause</i>	<i>Result clause</i>
Past Tense	<i>would</i> <i>could</i> <i>might</i> } + present verb	Past Perfect Tense	<i>would</i> <i>could</i> <i>might</i> } + have + past participle of main verb
If he <i>won</i> the championship,	he <i>would</i> <i>could</i> <i>might</i> } <i>give</i> us a treat.	If he <i>had won</i> the championship,	he <i>would</i> <i>could</i> <i>might</i> } <i>have given</i> us a treat.

Are you now ready to apply what you have learned about condition clauses? Do the following activities and remember to write your answers in your notebook.

Activity 1

Complete the blanks in each sentence with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses expressing present possible situation. Number 1 is done for you.

1. If they _____ (come), I _____ (welcome) them.
If they *come*, I *will welcome* them.
2. If she _____ (forgive) me, I _____ (be) happy.
3. If you _____ (stay), we _____ (give) you a surprise.
4. If he _____ (leave) early, he _____ (be) sorry.
5. If the rain _____ (stop), they _____ (play) outdoors.
6. You _____ (understand) her better if you _____ (analyze) her situation.
7. Grace _____ (sing) if you _____ (ask) her.
8. I _____ (be) pleased if she _____ (greet) me.
9. The candidate _____ (win) if he _____ (have) the support of the barangay officials.
10. This country _____ (develop) if graft and corruption _____ (stop).

Activity 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses expressing past possible situation. Number 1 is done for you.

1. If I _____ (make) you cry, I _____ (be) sorry.
If I *made* you cry, I *am* sorry.
2. If they _____ (commit) the crime, they _____ (deserve) punishment.
3. If he _____ (cheat) us, we _____ (punish) him.
4. If we _____ (displease) you, we _____ (ask) for forgiveness.
5. If you _____ (tell) lies about me, you _____ (be) sorry.
6. If I _____ (hurt) your pride, I _____ (have) reasons for doing that.
7. If you _____ (not tell) the real story, you _____ (commit) a mistake.
8. If you _____ (seek) your parents' advice, you _____ (do) right.
9. If Vina _____ (change) her mind, it _____ (be) her prerogative.
10. If Luis _____ (make) a mistake in his experiment, it _____ (be) normal.

Activity 3

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. The sentences should express present unreal or improbable condition. The first number is done for you.

1. If Mario _____ (work) hard, he _____ (be) promoted.
If Mario *worked* hard, he *could be promoted*.
2. If she _____ (run) as councilor, she _____ (win) hands down.
3. If someone _____ (do) me wrong, I _____ (not retaliate).
4. If we _____ (wake) up early, we _____ (not be) late for the parade.
5. If she _____ (follow) her father's advice, she _____ (not be) miserable.
6. If you _____ (invite) him, he _____ surely (bring) his friends along.
7. If we _____ (call) them, they _____ (help) us in our problem.

8. If Sonny _____ (fail) the test, he _____ (be) to blame.
9. If I _____ (know) about your plans, I _____ (advise) you to change them.
10. If Marla _____ (read) my letter, she _____ (know) why I felt bad.

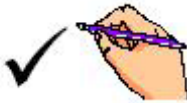
Activity 4

This time, practice making sentences expressing past unreal, improbable or impossible condition. Look at the chart to review the forms of the verb to use in this kind of sentences. Are you ready?

Fill in the blank with the right form of verb expressing past unreal, improbable or impossible condition. The first one is done for you.

1. If I _____ (find) the lost money, I _____ (return) it to the owner.
If I *had found* the lost money, I *would have returned* it to the owner.
2. If Geejay _____ (see) the accident, he _____ (help) the victims.
3. If we _____ (join) the raffle, we _____ (win) the major prizes.
4. If he _____ (not resign) from his job, he _____ (earn) thousands.
5. If they _____ (move) to another place, they _____ (not receive) a land title from the good mayor.
6. If Carmen _____ (insist), I _____ (yield) to her request.
7. If you _____ (not keep) your promise, we _____ (file) a case against you.
8. If she _____ (shout) for help, people _____ (come) to her rescue.
9. If Jesus _____ (not die) for us, God _____ (not open) the gates of heaven for us.
10. If I _____ (not search) for Jesus, my life _____ (be) a waste.

Self-check



That was a real challenge, wasn't it? Now see how you fared in the four activities on conditional clauses. Check your answers against the key below.

Activity 1

2. If she forgives me, I will be happy.
3. If you stay, we will give you a surprise.
4. If he leaves early, he will be sorry.
5. If the rain stops, they will play outdoors.
6. You will understand her better if you analyze the situation.
7. Grace will sing if you ask her.
8. I will be pleased if she greets me.
9. The candidate will win if he has the support of the barangay officials.
10. This country will develop if graft and corruption stops.

Activity 2

1. If I made you cry, I am sorry.
2. If they committed the crime, they deserved punishment.
3. If he cheated us, we will punish him.
4. If we displeased you, we ask for forgiveness.
5. If you told lies about me, you will be sorry.
6. If I hurt your pride, I had reasons for doing that.
7. If you did not tell the real story, you committed a mistake.
8. If you sought your parents' advice, you did right.
9. If Vina changed her mind, it was her prerogative.
10. If Luis made a mistake in his experiment, it was normal.

Activity 3

1. If Mario worked hard, he could be promoted.
2. If she ran as councilor, she could win hands down.
3. If someone did me wrong, I would not retaliate.
4. If we woke up early, we would not be late for the parade.
5. If she followed her father's advice, she would not be miserable.
6. If you invited him, he would surely bring his friends along.
7. If we called them, they would help us in our problem.
8. If Sonny failed the test, he was to blame.
9. If I knew about your plans, I would advise you to change them.
10. If Marla read my letter, she would know why I felt bad.

Activity 4

1. If I had found the lost money, I would have returned it to the owner.
2. If Geejay had seen the accident, he would have helped the victims.
3. If we had joined the raffle, we might have won the major prizes.
4. If he had not resigned from his job, he would have earned thousands.
5. If they had moved to another place, they would not have received a land title from the good mayor.
6. If Carmen had insisted, I would have yielded to her request.
7. If you had not kept your promise, we would have filed a case against you.
8. If she had shouted for help, people would have come to her rescue.
9. If Jesus had not died for us, God would not have opened the gates of heaven for us.
10. If I had not searched for Jesus, my life would have been a waste.

Skills Enhancer



Activity 1. Expressing Intentions and Plans

Add two main clauses to each condition clause. Use the if-clause to start your sentence.

1. List two things you will do if you win in the sweepstakes.
If I win in the sweepstakes, _____.
2. Name two things you will do if you had only six months to live.
If I had only six months to live, _____.
3. Write two things that you wouldn't do if you were a father or a mother.
If I were a father, _____.

Activity 2. Making Conclusions

1. Name two things that will happen if you don't study your modules carefully.
If I don't study my modules carefully, _____.
2. List two things that could happen if you fell into bad company.
If I fell into bad company, _____.
3. List two things that could have happened if we didn't conserve our natural resources.
If we had not conserved our natural resources, _____.

Self-check



Activity 1

1. (Free response. Remember to use the future tense in the main clause. Example: If I win in the sweepstakes, I'll donate a part of it to indigent patients in the hospital.)
2. (Free response. Be sure to use the form *would/could/might* and present verb in your answers. Example: If I had only six months to live, I might spend most of my time in prayer.)
3. (Free response. Make sure you use the form *would/could/might*, and *have* and past participle of the verb. Example: If he had complained about his poor pay, the company would have given him a raise.)

Activity 2

1. (Free response. Use the future tense in the main clause. Example: If I don't study my modules carefully, I will not progress in my studies.)
2. (Free response. Be sure to use the form *would/could/might* and present verb. Example: If I fell into bad company, my studies would surely suffer.)

3. (Free response. Remember to use the form *would/could/might* and *have* and past participle of the verb. Example: If we had not conserved our natural resources, floods and landslides would have happened more often.

Everyday Expressions

Study the idioms and their meaning.

<i>go after</i>	-	follow, pursue
<i>go ahead</i>	-	go in front or before
<i>go back</i>	-	return
<i>go without</i>	-	be without
<i>go up</i>	-	rise
<i>go over</i>	-	review
<i>go on</i>	-	continue
<i>go through</i>	-	bear

Activity 1

For your first exercise, see if you can fill up the sentences with the correct idiom chosen from the box. Be sure to use the correct form of *go*.

1. The prices of basic commodities _____ every time gas prices are raised.
2. I guess we have to _____ refreshments in these difficult times.
3. The authorities will _____ the illegal recruiters.
4. You're doing a great job. _____.
5. Cenon _____ to his hometown once in a while.
6. She _____ a lot of difficulties in her new job.
7. We must _____ and prepare the hall for the program.
8. The Board of Judges will _____ the qualifications of the candidates.

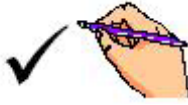
Activity 2

Rewrite the following sentences by substituting an idiom for the underlined word/words. The first number is done for you.

1. My teacher told me to continue talking despite my mistakes.
My teacher told me to go on talking despite my mistakes.
2. Must we bear all these hardships to win in the contest?
3. Let's follow Demy and ask him to pay us his debts.
4. Everybody hopes that the prices of basic food items will not rise.
5. Continue with your work.

6. Be sure to review your answers in the test before submitting your test paper.
7. I'm afraid we'll have to be without cream in our coffee.
8. When will you return from you trip abroad?

Self-check



Activity 1

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. go up | 4. Go on | 7. go ahead |
| 2. go without | 5. goes back | 8. go over |
| 3. go after | 6. went through | |

Activity 2

1. My teacher told me to go on talking despite my mistakes.
2. Must we go through all these hardships to win the contest?
3. Let's go after Demy and ask him to pay us his debts.
4. Everybody hopes that the prices of basic food items will not go up.
5. Go on with your work.
6. Be sure to go over your answers in the test before submitting your test papers.
7. I'm afraid we'll have to go without cream in our coffee.
8. When will you go back from your trip abroad?

Posttest



I. Vocabulary

- A. Read the phrases in the boxes. Then choose the phrase that completes each of the sentences below.

a compromise

the intricacy

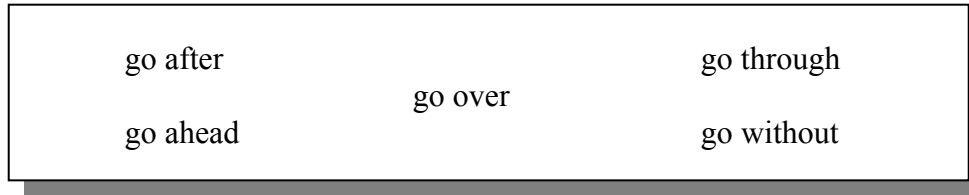
an alternative

judge's impartiality

embroiled in

1. If he doesn't agree to our suggestion, we have to think of _____ solution to the problem.
2. We don't want to be _____ a controversy.
3. They still doubt the _____ despite his record in the court.

4. Are you aware of _____ of the contract that you have just signed?
 5. Let's think of _____ agreement so that everybody is happy.
- B. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the two-word verb that completes the sentence.
Choose the verbs from the box.



6. I admire the way he _____ the difficulties in life when he was young.
7. Shall we _____ and prepare the campsite before the other scouts arrive?
8. The new chairman promised to _____ pirated CDs and DVDs.
9. Before submitting your test paper, make sure you have _____ it.
10. I'm afraid we have to _____ softdrinks during the outing because Orly forgot to bring them.

II. Reading Comprehension

Read the story about the Chinese farmer and his neighbor in the Pretest again and write the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

In China they tell the story of a man who took great pleasure in his little farm. He ploughed and sowed special seed and did all he could to ensure a rich harvest. After a few weeks he began to wonder why in his neighbor's field the grain grew taller than in his own. The thought worried him. What had the neighbor done better than he had?

Suddenly he got a bright idea. He ran to his farm and began to pull the blades of growing grain out of the ground a bit to make them look taller. It was a painstaking job but by evening he had finished his entire field.

On the way home he met his neighbor with the exceptional crop and told him what he had done that day. So both of them hurried back to the field to see if the new idea had worked. Much to their disappointment the entire field was withered and wilted.

This story made the rounds of the villages much to the delight of the Chinese farmers. They laughed till their eyes were filled with tears over the stupidity of the man who could not wait, who was impatient for things to grow faster.

Karl Kleiner

11. What made the farmer sure that he would have a rich harvest?
 - a. He used a special kind of fertilizer and insecticide.
 - b. He did everything he could to make his grain grow.
 - c. He always had a good harvest every year.
12. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?
 - a. The neighbor had a better way of planting grain.
 - b. The farmer did not spend much time in the field.
 - c. Both men tried to beat each other in farming.
13. What does the action of the farmer imply in the second paragraph?
 - a. He disliked competition
 - b. He acted at first impulse.
 - c. He was out of his mind.
14. What can you conclude from the third paragraph?
 - a. The farmer was proud to accept his failure.
 - b. The entire field was destroyed by locusts.
 - c. The neighbor was a sympathetic friend.
15. What would be a good course of action for the farmer after his sad experience?
 - a. Leave his farm.
 - b. Learn from the experience.
 - c. Laugh at what happened.

III. Grammar

Write the correct form of the verbs in parentheses to complete the sentences.

16. If Paolo gets a college scholarship, his family _____ (rejoice).
17. If the Philippines were an oil-producing country, we _____ (not import) oil.
18. Had Sheila been a good employee, she _____ (receive) a promotion.
19. If you _____ (be) more careful, you would have succeeded in your experiment.
20. Angela might have finished her nursing course if she _____ (not marry) early.
- 21 - 22. If I _____ (have) the power to heal people, I _____ (not use) it to enrich myself.
- 23 - 24. If I _____ (be) a billionaire, I _____ (build) houses for the poor.
25. If the superpowers had resisted the use of atomic weapons, this world _____ (achieve) peace.

Self-check



Check your answers against the key that follows.

I. Vocabulary

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| A. | 1. an alternative | 3. judge's impartiality | 5. a compromise |
| | 2. embroiled in | 4. the intricacy | |

- B. 6. went through 8. go after 10. go without
 7. go ahead 9. gone over

II. Reading Comprehension

11. b 12. a 13. b 14. c 15. b

III. Grammar

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 16. will rejoice | 21. had had |
| 17. would not import | 22. would not have used |
| 18. could/might have received | 23. were |
| 19. had been | 24. would build |
| 20. had not married | 25. would have achieved |

What's your score?



25 is Fantastic. You're a champion!




20 – 24 is Very Good.

15 – 19 is Good.

If you got 14 and below, it's advisable that you go over the exercises once again.

Before you put aside this module, spend some time reflecting on what you have learned from it. Use this format in your reflective journal.

What I think of the activities in this module

<i>Things I Did</i>	<i>How I liked them</i>		
	 <i>(Very much)</i>	 <i>(Just fine)</i>	 <i>(Not so much because)</i>
<i>What I liked best</i>			

Wow! You've finished 24 modules in English for the Second Year of high school. How do you feel? Write about your experiences in using the modules in your reflective journal. Mention both pleasant and unpleasant experiences, the people who helped you, and most of all, the effort and the time you spent in studying the modules.

