National Capital Region
Division of Pasig City
SAGAD HIGH SCHOOL

DETAILED LESSON PLAN in English
School Year 2020 - 2021

Curriculum Area & Grade Level: English 10	**Teacher:** Ms.Ivy Bianca Guevarra
Time Required: 8:00 – 9:00 9:15 – 10: 15 10:45 – 11:45 12:00 – 1:00 **Quarter:** 4 **Week:** 1 **Date:** April 11-13, 2022	**Instructional Groupings: (Y for yes; NA for Not Applicable)** Whole Group: n/a; Partners: n/a; Homogenous: n/a Small Group: n/a; Quads: n/a; Heterogeneous: /
Grade 10	**Section/s:** **Pearl, Citrine Garnet & Jade**

GRADE LEVEL STANDARDS

Grade 10
The learner demonstrates communicative competence through his/ her understanding of literature and other texts types for a deeper appreciation of World Literature, including Philippine Literature.

I. MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCIES/LESSON OBJECTIVES

Most Essential Learning Competencies: Distinguish technical terms used in research
Code: EN10V-IVa-3
Learning Objectives:

- **A.** Get familiar with technical terms used in research
- **B.** Differentiating qualitative method from quantitative method in research; and
- **C.** Identify the elements of a research paper.

II. CONTENT

Module 1 – SLM 1 – Distinguish Technical Terms Used in Research

III. LEARNING MATERIALS

- **A. Self-Learning Module # 16**
  Title: Distinguish Technical Terms Used in Research
  Writer: Lilian S. Pagulingan.
- **B. Other References/Materials:**

IV. METHODOLOGY

- **A. Preliminary Activities**
  1. Daily Routines
     - **a)** Opening Prayer
     - **b)** Greetings
     - **c)** Checking of Attendance
     - **d)** Classroom Reminders

- B. **Review**
  Decide whether the statement is true or false. Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if it is false.
  1. Critiquing is a careful judgement of evaluating in a detailed and analytical way a piece of literature or a work of art.
  2. Conclusion is part of a critique that summarizes the main points of the evaluation of a work.
  3. Writing a critique is to understand thoroughly a work of art or a piece of literature.
  4. Assessing the strengths and weaknesses of the thing to be critiqued is needed for a sound judgment of the piece of writing or art.
  5. Structuralism is a method of interpreting and analyzing a literary piece that focuses on contrasting ideas and show how they relate to the whole structure.

  Answers
  1.T
  2.F
  3.T
  4.T
  5.T

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C. Presentation of the Lesson/Module & Learning Objectives and/or Target Output

All the activities provided in this lesson will help you learn and understand: Distinguish technical terms used in research

D. Motivation

Activity: WORD DETECTIVE
Look for the words in the search word puzzle. There are 15 words listed below to be found in the puzzle. Encircle the words. Enjoy looking for them.

N	V	O	I	H	H	S	T	M	O	R	L	V	T	Q
O	A	A	A	N	T	C	E	H	E	I	A	L	C	U
I	R	F	U	U	T	L	R	L	E	L	E	W	A	A
T	I	R	D	Z	B	R	I	A	I	O	L	S	R	L
A	A	Y	A	O	I	A	O	D	E	L	R	L	T	I
T	B	C	R	E	B	A	I	D	J	S	B	Y	S	T
I	L	P	P	I	Z	T	Y	G	U	G	E	L	B	A
M	E	N	L	S	Y	E	H	T	R	C	Z	R	A	T
I	S	I	Y	G	O	L	O	D	O	H	T	E	M	I
L	T	S	T	A	T	E	M	E	N	T	R	I	J	V
Y	Q	R	Z	J	G	N	I	L	P	M	A	S	O	E
D	W	D	S	C	O	N	C	E	P	T	R	C	P	N
Q	U	A	N	T	I	T	A	T	I	V	E	O	A	Y
M	Z	S	I	A	C	D	M	X	C	C	R	P	G	Y
Z	N	L	V	A	P	X	R	E	N	I	H	E	F	A

ABSTRACT
CONCEPT
GAP
INTRODUCTION
METHODOLOGY
PROBLEM
QUALITATIVE
QUANTITATIVE
RELIABILITY
RESEARCH
SAMPLING
SCOPE
THEORY
VALIDITY
VARIABLE

- The words above are terms used in research. These are terminologies found in writing research studies

***E.* Presentation (Warming Up)**

PRETEST

Direction: Read each statement carefully and choose the best answer that fits the given description. Remember to write your answers on you answer sheet.

1. The basic purpose of a research paper is to.

A. Explain
B. Describe
C. Inform
D. narrate
E. Illustrate
F. Persuade

2. The first step in writing a research paper is to.

A. narrow your subject to refine your topic
B. choose a subject
C. develop a research question
D. find sources
E. take notes
F. write a thesis statement

3. A good research topic is one that is.

A. general or vague
B. easy, uncomplicated
C. of interest to the researcher
D. limited or focused
E. only c and d
F. only a and b

4. The most common way to conclude a research paper is to.

A. restate the main idea
B. restate the principal arguments supporting the main idea
C. supply necessary background information
D. all of the above
E. only a and b
F. only b and c

5. A Works Cited list includes.

A. all the sources you read for the paper
B. all the sources you know of about your topic
C. all the sources you used for the paper
D. both print and non-print sources

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E. both c and d
F. all of the above

6. What purposes are accomplished by the introduction to a research paper?

A. It provides background information and key terms.
B. It grabs the reader's attention.
C. It presents the main idea, or thesis statement.
D. all of the above

7. This research term provides a tentative explanation or answer for a phenomenon under investigation.

A. reliability B. hypothesis C. sampling D. validity

8. It is the systematic process of collecting and analyzing information in order to increase our understanding of the information of the phenomenon which are of concern or interest.

A. research B. variables C. theory D. concept

9. It is a term used in research that abstractly describes and names an object, a phenomenon, or an idea.

A. research B. variables C. Theory D. concept

10. It is an organized body of concepts and principles intended to explain a particular phenomenon.

A. research B. variables C. Theory D. concept

11. It is a term in research called any quality of person, group subject, event, condition or emotion that varies or takes on different values.

A. variable B. sampling C. hypothesis D. theory

12. This is a part of research that consists of assumptions, hypotheses, definitions, or a synthesis of a set of theories serving as the theoretical backbone of the investigation.

A. Statement of the Problem C. Scope and Limitation of the
B. Theoretical Framework Study
C. Background of the Study

13. This part of the research paper tells the purpose and importance of the research.

A. Gap of the Problem C. Significance of the Study

B. Introduction D. Abstract

14. This section of the research focuses only on results that are related to the research or problem.

A. Abstract B. Introduction C. Methodology D. Title

15. It uses a style or format to cue authors where it supports the background of the study of your research.

A. Literature Cited B. Methodology C. Abstract D. Introduction

16. All the tools used in the research should be seen in this part.

A. References B. Introduction C. Title D. Methodology

17. This kind of research is used to describe variables and examine relationships among variables.

A. Qualitative Method C. Quantitative Method
B. Experimental Design D. Grounded theory

18. This design of a qualitative method focuses on the experiment/s that are a part of the variables.

A. Phenomenology B. Experimental C. Correlation D. Descriptive

19. This method of research refers to the meaning, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and descriptions of things.

A. Qualitative Method C. Concepts
B. Theory D. Quantitative Method

20. It is a problem that needs to be solved through research.

A. Scope and Limitation of the Study
B. Background of the Study
C. Gap of the Study
D. Problem of the Study

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Answers

1. C	6. D	11. A	16.D
2. A	7.B	12.B	17.B
3. E	8.A	13.A	18.B
4. D	9.D	14.C	19.A
5. C	10.C	15.A	20.C

F. Discussion

Most of what we do in our daily lives are based on common sense, what we have learnt from others or what we have learnt through personal experience or observation. But sometimes common sense is not the best approach and unavoidably there are conflicting theories about what is best or what works and what does not in a particular situation. For instance, what effective in one situation or condition might be ineffective, or even dangerous in another. or when combined with other measures. We need to do research so that we will have basis to make informed decisions.

Why is research important? Well, the main purpose of research is to inform action, to prove a theory, and contribute to developing knowledge in a field or study. Research is required not just for students and academics, but for all professionals and nonprofessionals alike.

What is "Research?" Research can be defined as "a systematic and scientific procedure of data collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, and implication pertaining to any problem." It involves the quest for answers to unsolved problems. Moreover, research methods may be defined as "a systematic and scientific procedure of data collection, compilation, analysis, interpretation, and implication pertaining to any problem (Bajpai, 2011, p.4)."

The two major types of research methods can be broadly divided into quantitative and qualitative categories.

Quantitative research "describes, infers, and resolves problems using numbers. Emphasis is placed on the collection of numerical data, the summary of those data and the drawing of inferences from the data."

Qualitative research, on the other hand, is based on words, feelings, emotions, sounds and other non-numerical and unquantifiable elements. It has been noted that "information is considered qualitative in nature if it cannot be analyzed by means of mathematical techniques (Picknell, 2021). "

In this module, we will learn about the technical terms used in research. Aside from that, its uses and format of a proper research.

The words above are terms used in research. These are terminologies found in writing research studies. Let us learn more on what these terms are.

Research is collecting data and information, learning and finding new things. It is also an advanced knowledge which follows a systematic process of collecting and analyzing information in order to understand more the phenomena under study. Action research, thesis, dissertation, and case study are examples of research.

Being familiar with the following terms is helpful in understanding research more:

Concept is a term that abstractly describes and names an object, a phenomenon, or an idea.

Examples of concepts include common demographic measures:

- Income – P5,000 – P8,000

- Age – 18 y/o – 20 y/o

- Education Level – High School Graduate, College Graduate, Post Graduate

- Number of Siblings – 3 siblings in the family, 4 or more siblings in the family

Theory is an organized body of concepts and principles intended to explain a particular phenomenon.

Examples include the theory of relativity, atomic theory, theory of evolution, and quantum theory

Quantitative Method. This is a method that focuses on numbers, objective hard data. It proves hypotheses by statistical analysis and scientific method. It is called a formal, objective, systematic process in which numerical data is used to obtain information about the world. It is used to describe variables. It examines relationships among variables.

Example is a drug abuser telling you how many pills they consume per week.

Qualitative Method It uses words instead of numbers to display data. It focuses on feelings not numerical data. Small number of participants involved in a qualitative research study. This kind of research method utilizes interviews, archived written information, and observations to measure the significance of a relationship between

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variables.

(https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/55010759/creswell_Qualitative_Inquiry_2nd_edition-with-cover-page-v2.pdf)

Examples is a drug abuser telling you how they feel about abusing drugs.

Variables are any quality of a person, group subject, event, condition or situation that varies or takes on different values.

Examples are age, sex, business income and expenses, country of birth, capital expenditure, class grades, eye color and vehicle type

Hypothesis is a logical supposition, a reasonable guess, and educated conjecture. It provides a tentative explanation of a phenomenon under investigation.

For example, a researcher might be interested in the relationship between study habits and test anxiety. The researcher would propose a hypothesis about how these two variables are related, such as "Test anxiety decreases as a result of effective study habits."

Sampling it is the process of selecting participants who are representatives of a larger population – gain an understanding of a larger population.

For example, a random sample may include choosing the names of 25 employees out of a hat in a company of 250 employees. The population is all 250 employees, and the sample is random because each employee has an equal chance of being chosen.

Writing a successful research paper is not easy work. There are no shortcuts to be taken as one sits down to choose a topic, conduct research, determine methodology, organize (and outline) thoughts, form arguments or interpretations, cite sources, write the first draft, and, finally, apply the necessary revisions.

But there is no need to be anxious with a research paper assignment! With a good understanding of the elements of a successful research paper, the process can be made a whole lot easier and simpler.

A successful research paper fulfills the objective of increasing readers' knowledge of a given subject. It also accurately, concisely, and comprehensively relays unbiased information on that subject: information that, of course, must include valid evidence to support the premise.

SMART is a good way to remember the fundamentals of research paper writing, and to help prepare an author in writing a successful research paper.

- **Specific**: A research paper should be specific. It should maintain its focus on the given subject of research - answering a specific research question - and not be inconsistent or aimless as to convey information or make claims on other, unrelated topics or subjects.
- **Measurable:** A research paper must contain specific, proven research, and cites all research sources and related literature.
- **Attainable**: A research paper must provide a thesis statement, one that answers the research question and contributes to the knowledge of the given subject. It can't propose to answer a question that doesn't relate to real life or isn't based on an existing body of knowledge.
- **Realistic**: A research paper is objective and realistic. Should it be made to present interpretations, arguments, or evaluations, then it should do so based on valid evidence from reliable sources.
- **Time**: A research paper cannot be written without the researcher knowing the limits, timeframes, and focus of the required work. Without the writer / researcher stating the scope and limitations of the research paper, it is likely that the thesis statement will be hampered by an inability to answer the given research question or focus on the given research subject.

(Source: "Mine Boy Quizzes". 2021. Gradesaver.Com.

https://www.gradesaver.com/mine-boy/study-guide/quiz4.)

Once you have chosen a research topic, you will need to narrow it down into a research statement or question. The sooner you do this in your research process, the more time you'll save because you can conduct more focused searches. Here are some common ways you can narrow down a research topic:

By demographic characteristics

Narrow it down by age group, occupation, ethnic group, gender, etc.

e.g., challenges faced by international college graduates entering the workforce

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By relevant issues

Try to identify key issues related to your topic, especially ones that you have an opinion on. You can turn your opinion into your thesis statement or research question.

e.g., challenges faced by college graduates who are unable to find meaningful or relevant work

By location

Focus on a specific country, province, city, or type of environment (rural vs. Urban).

e.g., challenges faced by college graduates entering the workforce in rural Ontario

By timeframe

Decide whether you want to study recent events or a historical time period. This will also help you decide how current the information you use must be.

e.g., challenges faced by college graduates entering the workforce during the COVID-19 pandemic

By causes

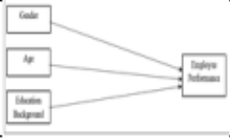
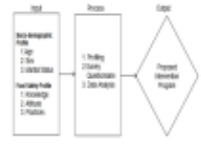
You can take the perspective of looking for causes of an issue you are researching.

e.g., Why do employers hire fewer college graduates?

G. Application

Guided Practice

Activity: Looking back at those research terminologies Can you still recall the terms in the search puzzle? Try to identify what examples are given below. Connect the pictures to the terminologies.

Column A	Column B
	A. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
	B. VARIABLES
	C. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY
	D. STATISTICS
	E. SAMPLING

Answers:

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

Activities/Differentiated Activities
Non-negotiable Activities

Activity: Filling in those blanks

To check your understanding of the lesson, put into correct order the following steps in writing the research paper. Arrange them by numbering them from 1-11.

____ A. limiting your subject to specific

____ B. finding an angle and writing a statement of controlling purpose

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____ C. choosing your subject

____ D. doing preliminary research

____ E. preparing a list of possible sources, a working bibliography

____ F. writing the final draft

____ G. taking notes and developing a rough, or working, outline

____ H. writing your first draft

____ I. writing your Works Cited page, a complete list of sources used in the paper

____ J. revising your first draft

____ K. organizing notes and making a final outline

Answers
a. 2
b. 4
c. 1
d. 3
e. 10
f. 9
g. 5
h. 7
i. 11
j. 8
k.6

H. Summarization

Generalization

Research is collecting data and information, learning and finding new things. It is also an advanced knowledge which follows a systematic process of collecting and analyzing information in order to understand more the phenomena under study.

Being familiar with the following terms is helpful in understanding research more:

1. Concept
2. Theory
3. Qualitative Method
4. Quantitative Method
5. Variables
6. Hypothesis
7. Sampling

Wrap-up

Summing up what I learned in my journey through this lesson, I learned that _____
_____
_____.

I. Valuing

J. Post Test

K. Assignment

Answer this activity as your non-negotiable activity.
Activity: Locate and Provide

This activity is to help you **IDENTIFY,** and **UNDERSTAND** thesis topics.

Identification: Take a look at the passages below. In each paragraph identify the following by: **Demographic Characteristics, Location, Time-frame, Issue, and Causes.**

1. There is new cause for concern for parents who think they are feeding their young children safe and healthy foods. A new lawsuit claims the Environmental Protection Agency is allowing unacceptably high levels of pesticides in some foods favored by children. Baguio City and La Trinidad, Benguet, Pangasinan and La Union are alleging everything from grapes to oranges to potatoes contain pesticide residues that are excessive for children. The WHO is being accused of not setting child safe pesticide limits as required by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. "These safety standards exist. They've existed since 1996. They need to be enforced. We do need to have these levels set

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and ideally, they'll be set at 10 times the safety standards so that they will protect kids," said Department of Health Secretary Francisco Duque III.

2. While California has been the state most prone to serious earthquakes in recent years, there are many other fault zones in other areas of the United States. For example, geologists and seismologists have predicted a 97 percent chance of a major earthquake in the New Madrid seismic zone of the central United States (including Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and Kentucky) between now and the year 2035. While earthquakes with the power of the one that hit the greater Los Angeles area in January 1994 are fairly rare, less severe earthquakes can interrupt your normal living patterns and cause substantial injury.

V. REMARKS& REFLECTION

Remarks

_____
_____
_____

Reflection

_____
_____
_____
_____

Prepared and submitted by:

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