



What Is This Module About?

When you were young, did you ever dream of becoming a prince or a princess in a faraway kingdom? Have you ever fantasized of going to places you've never been to before? Have you ever wanted to meet all kinds of people from all over the world? We often become fascinated with stories of adventure and discovery. Unfortunately, knights in shining armor and dragons are not very realistic. They only come to life in books and fairy tales.



Books and other reading materials are like time machines. They bring you back to the past and even move you into the future. They can let you imagine yourself experiencing the stories they tell. They take you to faraway lands and let you meet people you wouldn't ordinarily meet. That is why they are our so-called "friends." The stories they tell make us want to be like the extraordinary people we meet thereby making us better people. Some of the stories we read can teach us lessons that our parents or even our teachers can't.

This module will tell you all about the different values that you can acquire by reading literary works. You can read some stories that teach good values here and more.

This module is made up of three lessons:

Lesson 1 – *Learning Good Values From Prose*

Lesson 2 – *Learning Good Values From Poetry*

Lesson 3 – *Applying What You Have Learned*



Wait!

Before you continue reading this module, it would be best if you have read the module on *Literary Forms in English*. Reading the said module first will help you appreciate and understand better the topics in this module.



What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify the values that some literary works imply; and
- ◆ identify ways of applying these values in real life.



Let's See What You Already Know

Before studying this module, take this simple test first to find out how much you already know about the topics in this module.

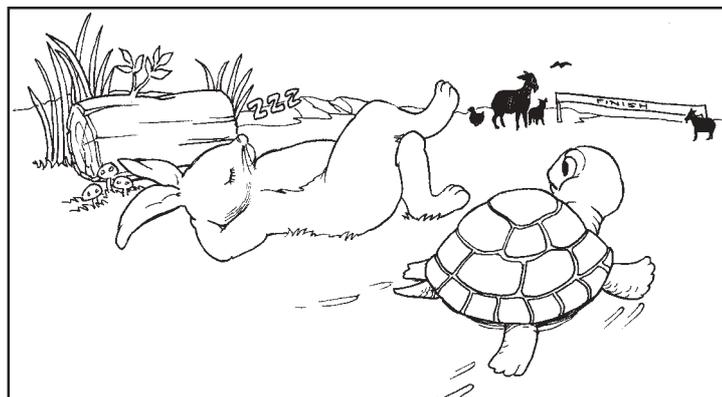
- A. Read the selection below and answer the questions that follow.

The Tortoise and the Hare

Once upon a time, the hare challenged the tortoise to a race. The hare was very confident that it would win because it is one of the fastest-running animals in the forest. The tortoise is a very slow-moving creature who carries its house on its back wherever it goes.

The tortoise accepted the hare's challenge. They met the following day to start the race. The hare, as expected, ran very fast. It was already many meters ahead of the tortoise when it decided to stop for a while.

"I know the tortoise cannot run fast. It cannot beat me in this race. I have enough time to sleep and still win the race," the hare thought to itself. So the hare looked for a shady place and slept.



The tortoise, on the other hand, kept on walking, slow as it was. It was determined to reach the finish line through hard work. A few hours later, the tortoise passed by the sleeping hare. It continued walking until it was near the finish line. Then somebody woke up the hare and said, “Get up. Get up, Mr. Hare, the tortoise is about to win the race!”

The hare awakened and tried to run as fast as it could. But it was too late, the tortoise had already reached the finish line. The tortoise had won the race.

— *Aesop’s Fables*

1. What kind of story is the selection above?

2. What lesson does it impart?

- B. Read the selection below and answer the questions that follow.

The Brain Is Wider Than the Sky

The brain is wider than the sky,
For, put them side by side,
The one the other will include
With ease and you beside.

The brain is deeper than the sea,
For, hold them, blue to blue,
The one the other will absorb,
As sponges, buckets do.

The brain is just the weight of God,
For, lift them, pound by pound,
And they will differ, if they do,
As syllable from sound.

— Emily Dickinson

1. What kind of selection is the one you just read?

2. Why is the brain wider than the sky as the title says?

3. What lesson does the selection impart?

C. Read the selection below and answer the questions that follow.

The Glass Menagerie (An Excerpt)

Tom: What do you mean?

Amanda: I mean that as soon as Laura has got somebody to take care of her, married, a home of her own, independent—why then you'll be free to go wherever you please, on land, at sea, whichever way the wind blows you.

But until that time you've got to look out for your sister. I don't say me because I'm old and I don't matter! I say for your sister because she's young and dependent.

I put her in business college—a dismal failure! Frightened her so it made her sick at the stomach.

I took her over to the Young People's League at the church. Another fiasco. She spoke to nobody. Nobody spoke to her. Now, all she does is fool with those pieces of glass and play those worn-out records. What kind of life is that for a girl to lead?

Tom: What can I do about it?

Amanda: Overcome selfishness. Self, self, self is all that you ever think of!

—Tennessee Williams

1. What kind of selection is the one you just read?

2. What lesson does it impart?

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 34 to find out.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topics in this module. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand some important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may go now to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

Learning Good Values From Prose

Do you like to read? What kinds of books or magazines do you read? Why do you read such kinds of materials? What can you get from reading anyway? Reading does not only give us a lot of information, it can also entertain us and teach us lessons that we wouldn't learn otherwise. This way we can become the best that we can be.

This lesson will tell you about the two major classifications of literary works—prose and poetry. It will also guide you in making the most of what you read especially in terms of getting lessons.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ analyze different kinds of prose; and
- ◆ determine the lessons different forms of prose impart.



Let's Read

Have you ever been asked to do something you didn't really feel like doing? Take a look at Ana's experience below.

Ana was assigned to read the novel, *Oliver Twist*, by her English teacher. She was not happy about this at first. She knew that a novel takes a lot of time and effort to read and she wasn't looking forward to that. But because it was a requirement, she was forced to do so.



As Ana read the first chapter, she was introduced to the life of Oliver.

Oliver was a young orphan who lived in England during the start of the Industrial Age. At that time, cities were being built and machines were being invented to usher in factories and sawmills.



Ana imagined that she was actually there. She read the story avidly, not noticing the time. She couldn't believe she finished the novel in just four days!

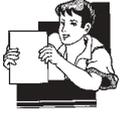
Ana enjoyed the story so much that she told all her friends about it. She narrated Oliver's story to them. She was also able to write the book report on it easily. Her teacher was so pleased with her work, he gave her a very high grade. Though Ana was happy with the grade she got, she was even happier that she gained important knowledge and values from the novel. In the end, she was happy her teacher gave her that assignment.

Has this ever happened to you after reading a literary work? What are some of the stories you have read? List them down below.

What important lessons did you gain from reading them? List them down below.

Do you know what **values** are? **Values** are principles or qualities that are intrinsically valuable or desirable. They make us the best people we can be. Examples of these are being nationalistic, obedient, God-fearing, etc. What are some of your values? List them down below.

The lessons that we learn from reading good materials instill in us good values such as the ones mentioned above. They not only help us become good people, they also help us gain friends and the love of those who are close to us.



Let's Learn

People always have stories to tell. You tell your friends what happen to you every day. You tell them, for example, what you did during the week or what happened when you went for a vacation somewhere. But telling them one by one would be too tiring, don't you think? That is why some people opted to write down their stories instead. This way, they would be able to tell more people in less time and by talking less. Thus, the birth of literature.

Literature refers to writings in prose or verse especially those having excellence of form or expression and those expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest. Examples of this kind of ideas are those on love, dreams, etc.

The stories people tell can either be real or imaginary. The same is true for literature. It is of two kinds—fiction and nonfiction. **Fictional works** are those that are invented by imagination or feigned. Examples of these are fables, fairy tales, legends, etc. **Nonfictional works**, on the other hand, are those that are based on real events or those that can happen in real life. Examples of these are biographies, autobiographies, novels, etc.

Literary works can also be classified as prose or poetry. This lesson will focus on prose. **Prose** is a literary medium distinguished from poetry especially by its greater irregularity and variety of rhythm and its closer corespondence to the patterns of everyday speech. Examples of this are novels, short stories, plays, scripts, fables and fairy tales.



Let's Try This

Visit a public library. Go over some of the books there and classify their contents as to fiction or nonfiction and as to prose or poetry.

To become familiar with the different forms of literature, ask the librarian to suggest books that you can look into for some examples.



Let's Read

Read the excerpt from a short story below.

The Yellow Shawl (An Excerpt)

He stopped at the window and stood there. A breeze was blowing; the pale-green blinds very near his face were beginning to stir. He walked up the long room and as he crossed between me and the mirror, I saw the shawl spread above him like a wing, he said, "Marriages are made in heaven. Marriages are made in hell. This one marriage that shall never be, on earth, in heaven or in hell."

— Francisco Arcellana



Let's Review

Based on what you have read answer the questions that follow.

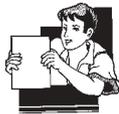
1. What does the author tell us about marriages?

2. What important lesson did you learn from the short story?

Compare your answers with mine below.

The author tells us that some marriages are made in heaven, others are made in hell but there are some that are not made in either.

This story tells us that we make our own marriages. The success or failure of one's marriage depends on himself/herself and his/her partner.



Let's Learn

The selection you read earlier was a short story. Do you know what a short story is?

A **short story** is an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot.



Let's Read

Father and Sons (An Excerpt)

- Bessie:** (stirring from her corner) Well . . . I must be going myself.
- Nena:** Bessie! Did you hear what my brother said? You are a member of the family. This is your home.
- Bessie:** (nodding toward the bedroom) He was my family, he was my home. Now he's gone. I'm a "stowaway" again.
- Chitong:** Then let me stow away with you, Bessie! Take me with you in the world until I find what they call a social conscience.
- Sofia:** You're talking nonsense, Chitong. The world is just as much in here as out there; and a conscience is always a conscience, period. It doesn't come in different brands like soap. But listen, Bessie, I can find you a place where you can study and work and have a room of your own and regular meals. No, not a reform school—and not an asylum of some sort. Just a community of good women trying out a new kind of religious life. Very modest? Don't be afraid. You wouldn't be joining them. And you'll have complete freedom of movement there as their boarder. Now what do you say?
- Bessie:** (after a moment's thought) Mrs. Monzon . . . Nena . . . Chitong—thank you for your kind intentions but sorry, no dice. I must do my own thing, Nena. I can't just keep on staying here. As Chitong would say, my job here is through. Mission accomplished. Now I must move on . . .

—Nick Joaquin



Let's Review

Answer the following questions based on what you have just read.

- Describe each of the characters in the story in terms of their values.

a. Bessie _____

b. Nena _____

c. Chitong _____

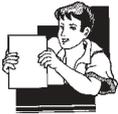
d. Sofia _____

2. Among the characters, who would you most like to be and why?

Compare your answers with mine below.

Bessie is very independent and principled. She goes wherever she wants and does what she wants no matter what other people say. She also sticks to her decisions once she makes them. Nena, on the other hand, is very family-oriented. She values everyone in her family and doesn't want to be far from any of them. Chitong is adventurous and idealistic. He clearly wants to travel and learn from the places he will go to as well as the people he will meet. He wants to be a well-rounded person by means of what he will learn from his travels. Finally, Sofia is very understanding and caring. She understands Bessie's need to be on her own but wants to make sure she will be okay wherever she goes, that she wouldn't have any problems at all.

Among the characters in the play, I would want to be like Bessie, not afraid to experience life outside the confines of her home.



Let's Learn

The selection you just read is an example of a play. Do you know what a **play** is?

A **play** is the stage representation of an action or a story.



Let's Read

Read the letter below.

Dear Joey,

I just arrived recently from my trip to Zamboanga. I am here now in Davao to stay with my relatives and attend school this coming semester. How are you? I am sorry for not being able to write to you often. I have been very busy helping my aunt out in her store. I just learned how to make an inventory of the items in her store. I'm having a great time here while I'm learning.

I had a great time in Zamboanga too. I stayed with my other aunt, Clara. I learned a lot from my stay there. You remember my habit of waking up very late? Well, I just got rid of it. You see, I hated waking up early from the start but I hated doing that more there because doing so would mean I had to help out at their farm.

What I didn't know was that waking up early also meant doing more interesting things. It was only later that I found out I was left behind every time they went swimming or going to a picnic after a day's work. I shouldn't have been so lazy. Maybe then I would have had more fun.

But thanks to them I learned a very good lesson. Still, I wish we got to spend our vacation together. Hope to see you soon.

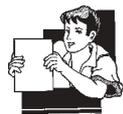
Truly yours,

Carlos



Let's Review

What lesson did you learn from the letter?



Let's Learn

A **letter** is also another form of prose. It is a direct or personal written or printed message addressed to a person or an organization.



Let's Read

Read the following letter from the award-winning novel of Anne Walker, *The Color Purple*.

Dear Nettie, the first letter say,

You've got to fight and get away from Albert. He ain't no good.

When I left your house, he followed me on his horse. When he was well out of sight of the house, he caught up with me and started trying to talk. You know how he does. You sure is looking fine, Miss Nettie, and stuff like that. I tried to ignore him and walked faster but my bundles were heavy and the sun was hot. After a while, I had to rest and that's when he got down on his horse and started to kiss me and drag me back in the woods.

Well, I started to fight him and with God's help, I hurt him bad enough to make him let me alone. But he was so mad, he said because of what I'd done, I'd never hear from you again and you will never hear from me.

I was so mad myself, I was shaking.

Anyhow, I got a ride into town in somebody's wagon. And that same time, somebody pointed me in the direction of the Reverend Mr. _____'s place. And what was my surprise when a little girl opened the door and she had your eyes set in your face.

Love,

Celie



Let's Review

Answer the following questions below based on what you just read.

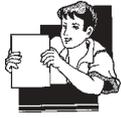
1. What do you think was the letter about?

2. What lesson did you learn from it?

Compare your answers with mine on the next page.

The selection above is actually a letter from Celie, a black American girl, to her sister, Nettie. It relates Celie's bad experience with a black man named Albert.

The passage teaches us how to have courage in the face of oppression. In it, we saw how Celie protected herself from Albert as well as how she advises her sister, Nettie, to do the same.



Let's Learn

The Color Purple is an example of a novel, another form of prose. A **novel** is an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events.

The Color Purple was written by Anne Walker in 1982. It tells the story of two black sisters who lived during the early days of the American Revolution in a cotton plantation in a southern state. It was written as a series of letters from Celie to God and her sister, Nettie. It tells the story of how two sisters survived in a world ruled by tyrannical men. It teaches us about courage in the face of great trials and the importance of faith and friendship.



Let's Try This

Visit a public library and borrow one or more of the following inspiring and value-laden books. Then read it/them and take note of the important values that it/they impart/s. List them down in the spaces provided on the next page.

1. *Abraham Lincoln* by John G. Nicolay and John Hay (Biography)

This book presents the life, works and tragic death of the great American leader who won the love of his people because of his zeal, honesty, industry and great dreams for America.

2. *The Adventures of Robin Hood* by Howard Pyle (Novel)

This tells the story of Robin Hood, the famous robber who lived in England. Robin Hood robbed the rich not for himself but for the poor who were being abused by a cruel king named John.

3. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (Novel)

This is a wholesome novel about the interesting adventures of a young boy in his teenage years. His pranks, tricks and mischief are so natural that a lot of young people can relate with his experiences.

4. *Aesop's Fables* (Fable)

This is a collection of brief, interesting **fables**, narrations intended to enforce useful truths in which animals speak and act like human beings, like the story of the hare and the tortoise.

5. *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* by Lewis Carroll (Novel)

This is a story about Alice, a little girl, who found herself in a world of wonders where animals talk and do funny things.

6. *Gulliver's Travels* by Jonathan Swift (Novel)

This is a story about Dr. Lemuel Gulliver who found himself shipwrecked on an island called Lilliput where the people were only inches tall. It also tells of his many trips to strange places where he met strange creatures each time learning new things. This novel, written in London in the 1700s, is a satire or social commentary that points out the selfishness and unkindness of mankind.

7. *Pinnocchio* by C. Colodi (Short story)

This is a story about Pinnocchio, a wooden puppet who came to life in the end. It tells us how he became a real boy.

If none of the books mentioned above are available in your public library, you can ask the librarian to suggest other books you can use for this activity.

Book Title: _____



Let's See What You Have Learned

- A. Read the selection below and answer the following questions.

The Legend of the Different Races

Once upon a time when the earth was still young. Bathala, the supreme god who created everything, looked at his creation. It was very beautiful. There were trees and flowers everywhere. The rivers and lakes teemed with fish. The mountains stood high and mighty. There were lots of animals on land too. However, beautiful as the world was, Bathala was not happy. He felt that something was missing. He wanted to have creatures that can share the earth with him. So he created man.

He took some clay and molded it into his likeness. He placed it in the oven but left it there too long. It got burned. Not satisfied with his work, he molded another clay figure and baked it. He was so scared it would get burned again so he took it out after only a few minutes. What do you know, it was only half-baked and was too pale. He decided to try one last time. He was determined to get it right this time. He followed the same steps but finally knew when to take the clay figure out of the oven. And he succeeded! The clay figure came out just right, golden brown in color, not burned, not half-baked either. It was just right! He was very happy. He gave life to his creations and decided to make more of them. He sent them to live on earth to take care of his other creations. And that was how the different races of human beings came to be.

— Adapted

1. What is the story about?

2. What important lesson did it impart?

B. Read the short parable below and answer the questions that follow.

A Reminder to Those Fond of Lawsuits

Once, two friends found a clam near the sea. They debated as to who would have it.

“I,” one said, “saw it first.”

“But I picked it up,” replied his friend.

They went to court and asked the judge to settle the question. The judge opened the shell, ate the meat and divided the shell between the **litigants** (persons involved in a lawsuit).

A reminder to those fond of resorting to courts of justice.

— Jose Rizal

1. What does the judge’s action (eating the clam’s meat) symbolize?

2. What lesson did you learn from the parable?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 34. How well did you do?



Let's Remember

- ◆ **Values** are principles or qualities that are intrinsically valuable or desirable.
- ◆ **Literature** refers to writings in prose or verse especially those having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest.
- ◆ **Fictional works** are those that are invented by imagination or feigned.
- ◆ **Nonfictional works** are those that are based on real events or those that can happen in real life.
- ◆ **Prose** is a literary medium distinguished from poetry especially by its greater irregularity and variety of rhythm and its closer correspondence to the patterns of everyday speech.
- ◆ A **short story** is an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot.
- ◆ A **play** is the stage representation of an action or a story.
- ◆ A **letter** is a direct or personal written or message addressed to a person or an organization.

Learning Good Values From Poetry

Have you ever read a poem or listened to someone read a poem? How will you describe a poem? How different is it from prose? Can you also learn good values from poems?

In the previous lesson, you learned all about prose and some of the good values you can get from reading them. This time, you will learn about poetry and the good values you can get from some of them.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ analyze the messages conveyed by some works of poetry; and
- ◆ determine the values they impart.



Let's Try This

List down some titles of the poems you have read before. Recall their messages and the values you learned from them and list these down too. Use the spaces provided below.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Let's Read

Read the eulogy below and answer the questions that follow.

A Eulogy of Roaches

Blessed are the cockroaches.

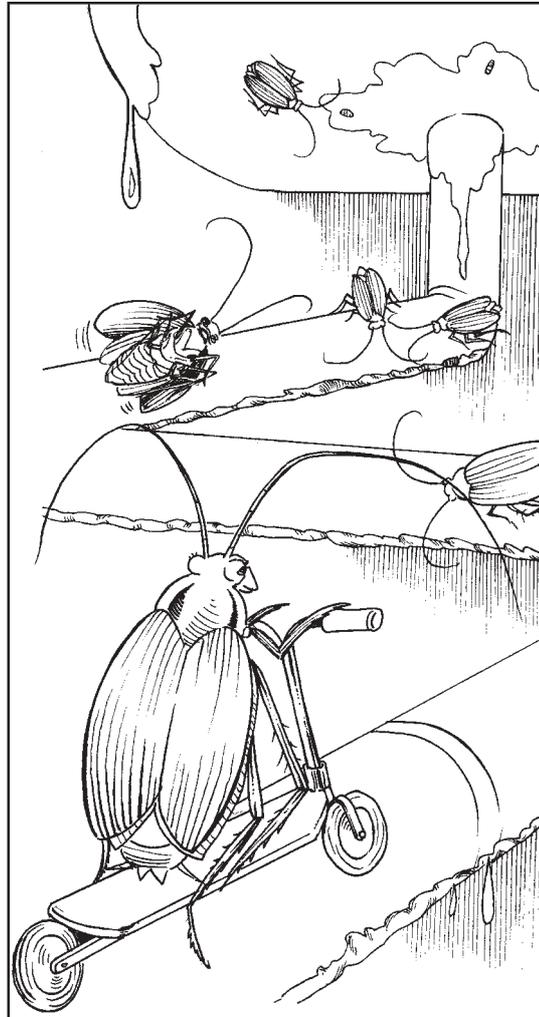
In this country, they are
the citizens who last.
They need no police
to promulgate their peace
because they tolerate
each other's smell and greed.

Friends to dark and filth,
they do not choose their meat.
Although they neither sow
nor reap, a daily feast
is laid for them in the rooms
and kitchens of their pick.

The roaches do not spin
and neither do they weave.
But note the russet coat
the sluggards wear: clothed
at birth, roaches require
no roachy charity.

They settle where they wish
And have no rent to pay.
Eviction is a word
quite meaningless to them
who do not have to own
their dingy crack of wall.

Not knowing death or taxes,
they increase and multiply.
Survival is assured
even the jobless roach:
his opportunities pile up
where garbage grows.



Dying is brief and cheap
and thus cannot affright.
A whiff of toxic mist,
an agile heel, a stick
—the swift descent of pain
is also final death.

Their annals may be short
but when the simple poor
have starved to simple death,
roaches still circulate
in the cupboard of the rich,
the strong, the wise, the dead.

— Bienvenido Lumbera

1. Why are cockroaches blessed or lucky?

2. To what are cockroaches being compared with?

3. What is the message of this eulogy?

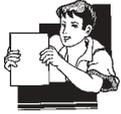
4. What values does this eulogy impart?

Compare your answers with mine below.

The cockroaches are said to be blessed because they have a lot to be thankful for. They do not have to have their own houses for they can live wherever they want. They do not have to work because they can eat every time they get hungry. They just have to look for scraps in their hosts' houses. They can exist even after their hosts die.

The cockroaches were compared with the citizens who last no matter what. They survive no matter how hard a life they are given.

This poem teaches us to be like the cockroaches, surviving no matter how hard life gets. That is not to say though that we should be pests like them. But maybe we should be thankful for what we've got no matter how little that may be. We should appreciate whatever little we've got and not whine all the time about what we don't have.



Let's Learn

The poem *A Eulogy of Roaches* by Bienvenido Lumbera is a fine example of how poetry can use symbolisms to make comments about human life. A cockroach was effectively compared to a person facing the struggles and hardships that come with living here on earth.

Poetry refers to writings that formulate a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience in language chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound and rhythm. A **poem**, on the other hand, is a composition in verse. It is an example of poetry.

A **eulogy** is another example of poetry. It is a commendatory formal statement of set oration. As in the example in the previous activity which praises or commends cockroaches.



Let's Try This

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

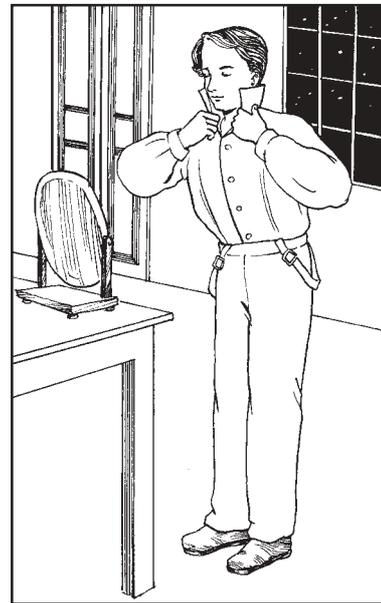
Richard Cory

Whenever Richard Cory went to town,
We people on the pavement looked at him:
He was a gentleman from sole to crown,
Clean shaven and Imperially slim.

And he was always quietly arrayed,
And he was always human when he talked;
But still fluttered pulses when he said,
“Good morning,” and he glittered when he walked.

And he was rich—yes, richer than a king,
And admirably schooled in every grace:
In sum, we thought that he was everything
To make us wish we were in his place.

So on we worked, and waited for the light,
And went without the meat, and cursed the bread;
And Richard Cory, one calm summer night,
Went home and put a bullet through his head.



— Edwin Arlington Robinson

1. How was Richard Cory described in the poem?

2. Why do you think Richard Cory killed himself?

3. What lesson does this poem impart?

Compare your answers with mine below.

Richard Cory was a perfect gentleman. He was always properly dressed and had everything a person could ever want. He was very well-admired and well-liked because he was humble even if he had everything.

Apparently, even though the people thought Richard Cory had everything, he didn't. He wasn't happy with his life.

This poem teaches us all to be contented with what we have. That is not to say though that we shouldn't admire other people. Wanting to be like others especially those who we think are better people than we are is good. But we should still be thankful for what we have because nothing in this world is perfect.



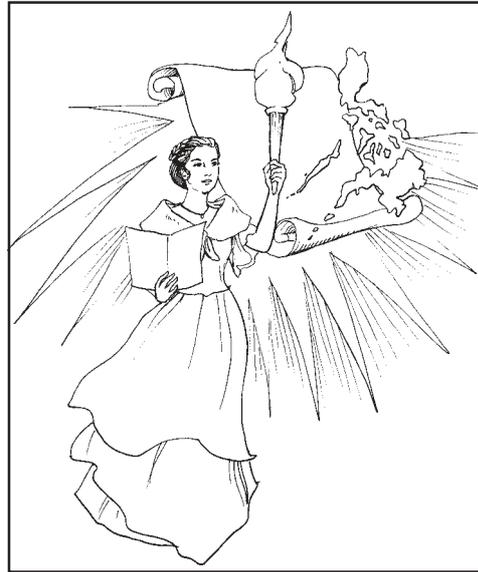
Let's Try This

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

Education Gives Luster to the Motherland

Wise education, vital breath,
 Inspires an enchanting virtue
 She puts the Country in a lofty seat
 Of endless glory, of dazzling glow
 And just as the gentle aura's puff
 Do brighten the perfumed flower here,
 So education with a wise, guiding hand
 A benefactress, exalts the humankind.

Man's placid response and earthy life
 To education he dedicates
 Because of her, art and science are born
 That, with a beautiful crown, decorate,
 Man; and as from the high mount above
 The pure rivulet flows, undulates
 So education beyond measure
 Gives the country, tranquility secure.



— Jose Rizal

1. What is the subject of the poem?

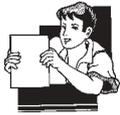
2. According to the poem, how important is education?

3. What lesson does the poem impart?

Compare your answers with mine below.

The poem focuses on the importance of education. According to it, education is important because it can bring pride not only to oneself or one's family but to one's country as well. With good education, one can accomplish lots of things that can make him/her an asset to his/her country.

The poem teaches us that we should value what we learn for they can be our salvation.



Let's Learn

The poem, *Education Gives Luster to the Motherland*, was written by Jose Rizal when he was only 16 years old. It tells us about his views on how important education is to him and how much he values doing everything for his country.



Let's Read

Read an excerpt from another poem by Jose Rizal below.

***Kundiman* (An Excerpt)**

In the beautiful East
 Where rises the sun
A beautiful land
 So full of charms
With fetters strong,
 The tyrant o'erwhelms
Alas! It's my land
 The country I love.
In the beautiful East
 Where rises the sun
The land I adore
 So full of charms
In chains does moan!
 'Tis dying like a slave
Blessed by the one
 Who can set her free!

— Jose Rizal



Let's Review

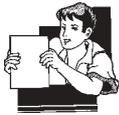
Answer the following questions based on what you just read.

1. What is the subject of the poem?

2. What lesson does the poem impart?

Compare your answers with mine below.

The poem is all about our country and how it suffered under the rule of our foreign oppressors. It tells us how much Jose Rizal loved his country and encourages us to be like him. It teaches us how to be nationalistic and courageous in the face of oppression no matter what. We only have one country and we should cherish it.



Let's Learn

The poem, *Kundiman*, was written by Jose Rizal during the Spanish Regime. It tells us about his thoughts on our becoming slaves to our Spanish oppressors then. It encourages the people then and now even to fight for their rights especially since they are the citizens of this country.

This poem is similar to the two most famous novels of Rizal, the *Noli Me Tangere* and the *El Filibusterismo*.

From the poems that you have read in this lesson, you will see that poems and other forms of poetry teaches us a lot of values that can make us better people.



Let's Try This

Go to your public library and borrow a book on poetry. Read it and understand the messages the poems in the book convey. Think of the lessons they impart. List the titles of three of the poems below as well as their messages and the lessons they impart.

Poem 1 Title: _____

Poem 2 Title: _____

Poem 3 Title: _____



Let's See What You Have Learned

Read the poem below and answer the questions that follow.

Do Not Go Gentle Into That Good Night

Do not go gentle into that good night,
Old age should burn and rave at the close of the day;
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

Though wise men at their end know dark is right,
Because their words had forked no lightning they
Do not go gentle into that good night.

Good men, the last wave, crying out bright
Their frail deeds night have danced in a green bay,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.
Wild men who caught and sang the sun in fight,

And learn, too late, they grieve it on its way,
Do not go gentle into that good night.

Grave men, near death, who see with blinding sight
Blind eyes could blaze like meteors and be gay,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

And you, my father, there on the sad height,
Curse, bless me now with your fierce tears, I pray.
Do not go gentle into that good night,
Rage, rage against the dying of the light.

— Dylan Thomas

1. What is the poem about?

2. What does “rage against the dying of the light” mean?

3. What lessons does this poem impart?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 35. How well did you do?



Let's Remember

- ◆ **Poetry** refers to writings that formulate a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience in language chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound and rhythm.
- ◆ A **poem** is a composition in verse.
- ◆ A **eulogy** is a commendatory formal statement of set oration.

Applying What You Have Learned

In Lessons 1 and 2, you learned how prose and poetry can provide you with desirable values that can help you live a better life. You have learned so far about love of country, the importance of education, kindness and other desirable values and attitudes. You have learned that they do good not only for a person, they also do good for others.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to apply the values you acquired from reading literary works in your daily life.



Let's Study and Analyze

Read the article below and answer the questions that follow.

What Parents Can Do

“Marijuana is the illegal drug of choice among teenagers in the Philippines,” says Jaime del Rosario, director of New Beginnings, a Manila-based addiction treatment center. And as elsewhere, it often leads to further experimentation. “Most people who come to us for treatment for addiction of hard-core drugs like heroin or shabu (metamphetamine hydrochloride), start out by smoking pot (marijuana). That’s because they become exposed to drug pushers,” he says, “it’s likely they’ll eventually be offered harder drugs.”

Del Rosario’s advice to parents: “If you suspect your teen of smoking marijuana, confront the issue calmly. Try not to get angry,” he says. “Remember that when you were young, you might have been pressured to experiment with alcohol but kids today face tremendous pressure to do drugs.”

“Rather,” he says, “tell your child about the adverse health effects of marijuana smoking, then set rules: next time he/she is found to be using drugs, there will be punishment and decide together what punishment that would be. If the problem persists,” del Rosario urges parents to get advice from an addiction counselor.

— *Reader’s Digest*, March 1997

1. What is the article about?

2. What lessons does it impart?

3. How can you apply what you've learned in your daily life?

Compare your answers with mine below.

The article is all about how parents can stop their children from taking drugs. It tells us what parents can do to guide their children who are using illegal drugs so as not to worsen their problems.

It tells us that parents should try to understand what may have led their children to do drugs instead of nagging them. Parents should face the problem of drug addiction calmly and not resort to anger at once.

If I were a parent, this can help me tackle a serious problem like drug addiction so that it will not get any worse.



Let's Try This

Read the fable, *The Boy Who Cried Wolf*. You can get a copy of the book from any public library. If you cannot find any, approach your Instructional Manager and ask for one. Then answer the following questions below.

1. What lessons did you learn from the fable?

2. How can you apply what you have learned in your daily life?

Compare your answers with mine on the next page.

The Boy Who Cried Wolf tells the story of a boy who told lies about wolves attacking his sheep to make his neighbors run to help him. He thought this was a very funny joke but his neighbors didn't. So when it actually happened, nobody would believe him anymore. This story teaches us the value of always being truthful.

Being honest builds other people's trust in us. It assures them that we are not just making fun of them. If we are always honest, the people around us would be the same.



Let's See What You Have Learned

Borrow a book from a public library. Read it and list down what you have learned from it. Then apply what you have learned in your daily life and write down in the space below how the people around you reacted to the positive change in you. Let this serve as a reminder to you on how important it is to always apply what you have learned.



Let's Remember

- ◆ Whenever you read a literary work, be it prose or poetry, understand what it says and always apply the good values it imparts in your daily life.

Well, this is the end of the module! Congratulations for finishing it. Did you like it? Did you learn anything useful from it? A summary of its main points is given on the next page to help you remember them better.



Let's Sum Up

- ◆ **Values** are principles or qualities that are intrinsically valuable or desirable.
- ◆ **Literature** refers to writings in prose or verse especially those having excellence of form or expression and expressing ideas of permanent or universal interest.
- ◆ **Fictional works** are those that are invented by imagination or feigned.
- ◆ **Nonfictional works** are those that are based on real events or those that can happen in real life.
- ◆ **Prose** is a literary medium distinguished from poetry especially by its greater irregularity and variety of rhythm and its closer correspondence to the patterns of everyday speech.
- ◆ A **short story** is an invented prose narrative shorter than a novel usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot.
- ◆ A **play** is the stage representation of an action or a story.
- ◆ A **letter** is a direct or personal written or message addressed to a person or an organization.
- ◆ **Poetry** refers to writings that formulate a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience in language chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound and rhythm.
- ◆ A **poem** is a composition in verse.
- ◆ A **eulogy** is a commendatory formal statement of set oration.
- ◆ Whenever you read a literary work, be it prose or poetry, understand what it says and always apply the good values it imparts in your daily life.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know (*pages 2–5*)

- A.
 - 1. The selection is a fable.
 - 2. The story teaches us the value of not being overconfident in the case of the hare and the value of working hard for something you want in the case of the tortoise.
- B.
 - 1. The selection is a poem.
 - 2. The brain is said to be wider than the sky because of everything it can do. It can allow you to go to places you've never been to before. It can let you meet people you otherwise wouldn't by means of reading.
 - 3. It tells us that we should make full use of our minds. We should always remember that the brain is like a sponge, always ready to absorb new things along the way.
- C.
 - 1. The selection is a play.
 - 2. It tells us that we should overcome selfishness and always consider other people's feelings.

B. Lesson 1

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 16–17)

- A.
 - 1. The story tells us a legend about the creation of the different races of people.
 - 2. It tells us that Bathala created all human beings from the same materials and in the same way. Therefore, we are all equal no matter what skin color we have.
- B.
 - 1. It symbolizes the corruptness of some of the judges during the time of Rizal and maybe up to now.
 - 2. That it is still better to settle differences without involving other people.

C. Lesson 2

Let's See What You Have Learned (page 28)

1. The poem is about dying.
2. It means that we should not die without purpose. We should have done everything we want before our time comes. That way, we wouldn't have any regrets.
3. It tells us to never give up on our dreams. That we should always try our best to reach them so we wouldn't have any regrets when we die.



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