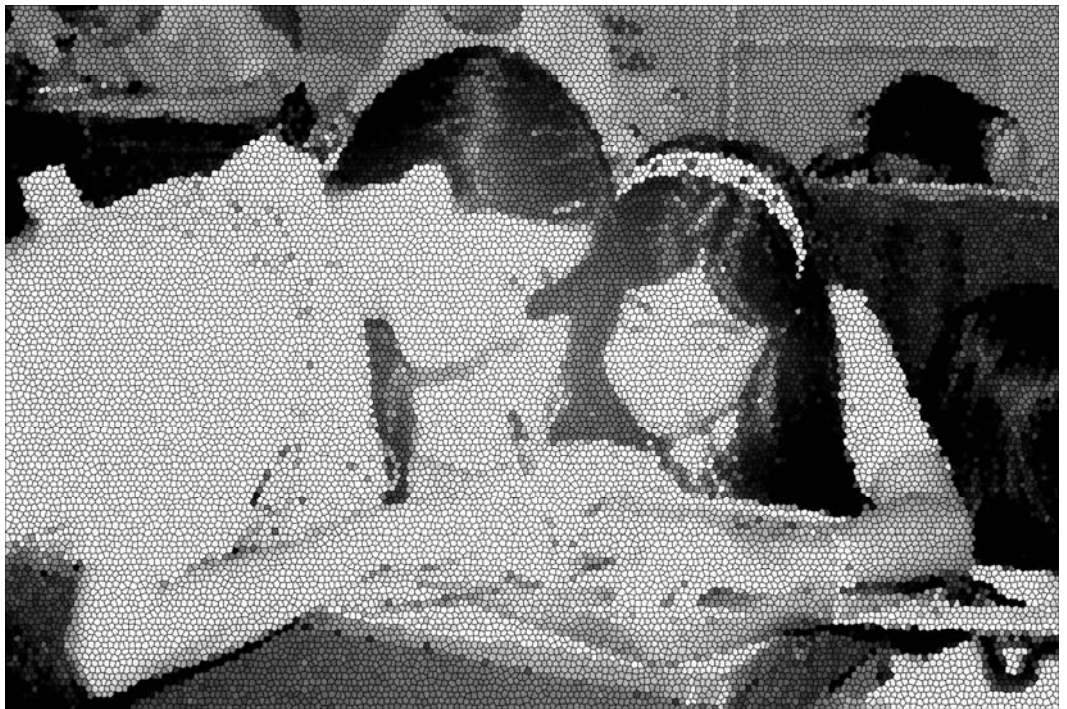


ENGLISH 4

Modified In-School Off-School Approach Modules (MISOSA)
Distance Education for Elementary Schools
SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS



FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS USING SEQUENCE SIGNALS



Department of Education
BUREAU OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
2nd Floor Bonifacio Building
DepEd Complex, Meralco Avenue
Pasig City

Revised 2010

by the Learning Resource Management and Development System (LRMDS),
DepEd - Division of Negros Occidental
under the Strengthening the Implementation of Basic Education
in Selected Provinces in the Visayas (STRIVE).

Section 9 of Presidential Decree No. 49 provides:

“No copyright shall subsist in any work of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. However, prior approval of the government agency or office wherein the work is created shall be necessary for exploitation of such work for profit.”

This material was originally produced by the Bureau of Elementary Education of the Department of Education, Republic of the Philippines.

This edition has been revised with permission for online distribution through the Learning Resource Management Development System (LRMDS) Portal (<http://lrmds.deped.gov.ph/>) under Project STRIVE for BESRA, a project supported by AusAID.



GRADE IV

FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS USING SEQUENCE SIGNALS

GETTING STARTED

Are you ready to follow directions?

Whatever you do, wherever you go, there are always directions to be followed

You should always follow directions to avoid mistakes and accidents.

In this module you will learn to do the following:

- give series of directions using sequence signals
- read and follow directions in prescription and medicine labels
- write sentences/paragraphs giving simple directions

Read carefully all the written exercises and follow the given instructions.
Good luck.



Read this poem.

Signs in School

Every day when I'm in school
I see around me signs big and small.

"Keep off the grass," "Wait for your
turn"

"Entrance," "Exit," "Up and Down"
"Principal's Office," "To the
Playground"

"Library," "Silence," "Lost and
Found."

These signs I read from day to day
As I go along my merry way

Which of these signs are found in your school?

What other signs do you have in your school? What do they mean?

Some signs in school give the names of buildings, rooms or offices.
These signs will help you find your way around the school.



Read this dialog.

Ana Gives Directions

Ana is standing near the gate of her school. A woman approached her looking for a teacher.

Woman: Hello. I'm looking for Miss Tan. Can you tell me where her room is?

Ana: Yes, ma'am. Miss Tan's room is near the Principal's Office. Walk straight ahead towards the main building. Turn right when you get to the corner and you will see the sign "Principal's Office." The next room is Miss Tan's room.

Woman: Thank you.

Ana: You're welcome.

If you are the woman can you follow the directions given by Ana?

What words did she use to make her directions clear?

The following group of words can be used in giving directions to places:

turn left
next to

turn right
walk straight ahead

Your teacher wants to go to your house. What directions will you give her?



Study Time

Giving and following directions are not only used in locating places. There are directions found in the labels of medicine bottles, boxes or tubes. Have you read some labels found in medicine bottles? Do you know what the label means?

Study the following pictures. The sentences on the right will help you know what each label means.

The content of this bottle is poisonous and can cause death.

Do not eat or taste this medicine.
Never put a drop of this medicine into your mouth.



Shake the bottle very well
before using the medicine.

Apply this medicine only on
the outer part of the body.

Keep the medicine in a cool
and dry place.

Do not take this medicine
unless prescribed by the
doctor.



What is the label of the medicine which should not be taken?

What medicine label shows that the medicine is for wounds and bruises only?

Before taking or applying medicine, read carefully the instructions found on the label.

Most often we consult a doctor when we are sick. The doctor usually gives a note that tells what medicine we are going to take. What do you call this note?

It is called a Prescription. It contains the name of the medicine, the dosage and when to take the medicine.

Here is an example of a prescription.

Vicky Ambat

Paracetamol 12 tablets

Sig: 1 tablet after meal
3x a day

Dr. Jane Uy
Lic. No. 3578123

How many times will you take the medicine?

When will you take the medicine?



Read this paragraph.

Mrs. Lim brought her son to the doctor. The boy was suffering from cough. The doctor gave Mrs. Lim a bottle of cough syrup. He told Mrs. Lim to follow these directions:

First, shake the bottle well.

Next, give 1 teaspoonful 3 times a day or after each meal.

Then, keep the bottle in a cool, dry place.

Lastly, if the coughing continues, stop the medicine and see me again.

Are the directions clearly stated? Are the directions arranged in their order of importance?

What words were used to make the directions easy to follow?

Here is another paragraph. Read it.

The Boy Scouts had a camping at the beach for two days. When they went home, some of them had sunburn. The Scoutmaster brought them to the school clinic. The doctor gave them an ointment in a tube and said.



"There are a few things to remember with this ointment. First, use this ointment only for your skin. Next, spread it thinly over the burnt area twice a day. Then, if a burning sensation or itchiness occurs, discontinue using and see the doctor again. Lastly, keep it tightly closed and store in a cool and dry place."

What words were used to signal what is going to be done next?

Think of the missing words in this paragraph.

Nena bought a lotion for insect bites. She read the directions on the label. This is how she interpreted the directions.

_____, shake the bottle. _____ pour the lotion into the palm and apply it on the affected parts. _____ seal the bottle tightly. _____ keep the bottle in cool and dry place.

What words did you use to complete the paragraph?

The words **First**, **Next**, **Then** and **Lastly** were used to follow the directions in their correct order. These are the words that signal what is the next step to follow. These are called connectives or sequence words.

Directions may be given in doing something, how to make simple things or activity, how to use things or objects and how to find places.

Here are steps in doing something.

Do you know how to cook crabs? Here are the directions.

First, wash the crabs.

Next, sprinkle dash of salt and put them in a pan with little amount of water.

Then, cover the pan and cook for about twenty minutes.

Lastly, take the cooked crabs out of the pan.

The connectives first, nest, then and lastly were used in giving directions on how to do something. These give the order of the activity.



Study these sentences.

1. You will need 2 cups of rice and 2 cups of water.
2. Clean the rice by removing stones, insects and palay.
3. Put the rice in a pot.
4. Wash the rice once or twice without rubbing the grains.
5. Add 2 cups of water.
6. Cover the pot and place over the fire until rice boils.
7. Lessen heat and let it simmer until rice is cooked.

These are the steps in cooking rice.

Read the paragraph below.

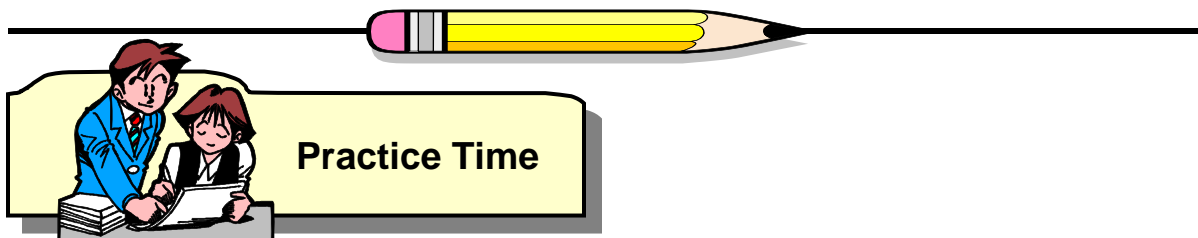
First, prepare 2 cups of rice and 2 cups of water. Next, clean the rice by removing the stones and palay. Then, put the rice in a pot and wash once or twice without rubbing the grains. Lastly, add 2 cups of water, cover the pot, and place over the fire until it boils. Lessen heat and let it simmer until it is cooked.

Are the sentences in the paragraph related to the numbered sentences above?

The numbered steps in cooking rice were written in a paragraph form. Connectives were used to make the directions clear.



- Directions are guides. Once followed properly, they give positive results.
- The connectives **first, next, then, finally or lastly** are used in giving the order of the directions. These are also called sequence words. They are used in giving three to four steps directions.



A. Read the directions inside each box. Then from the choices on the right, choose the letter that completes the sentence or to answer the question.

1. Headache Tablets

	DOSE
Adults	1 or 2 tablets
Children:	
10 to 15 years	1 tablet
8 to 10 years	$\frac{1}{2}$ tablet
3 to 5 years	$\frac{1}{4}$ tablet

Children under 3 years of age _____

- a. should never be given headache tablets
- b. should be given headache tablets only on doctor's advice
- c. should not be given more than $\frac{1}{4}$ tablet a day

2.

Skin Lotion – to relieve itching due to insect bites or skin allergy and other minor infections

Skin lotion should not be _____

- a. used too often
- b. used on insects bites
- c. used on blistered areas

3.

Cough Drops to relieve cough due to colds.

If cough lasts more than a week; consult a doctor.

From this label we can tell that _____

- a. all coughs are caused by colds
- b. not all coughs are caused by colds
- c. a cold should always be treated by a doctor



4.

Cough Drops to relieve cough due to colds.

If cough lasts more than a week; consult a doctor.

Which of the following should not be sprayed.

- a. food
- b. windows
- c. sinks

Directions: Spray all surfaces on which insects settle-sinks, cabinets, windows, doors, frames, carpets. Do not spray near food. Remove fish bowls and bird cages from the room during spraying

5.

Cold Tablets to stop sneezing, aches and pains.

Directions: Take 2 tablets every four hours, but not more than 8 tablets a day.

Which statement is true?

- a. Tablets should be taken every hour
- b. Tablets should be taken every 8 hours
- c. Tablets should be taken every 4 hours



B. Study the prescription below:

Nasal Spray

1 to 3 spray twice daily
on each nostril

Dr. Gil Lopez

Answer these questions

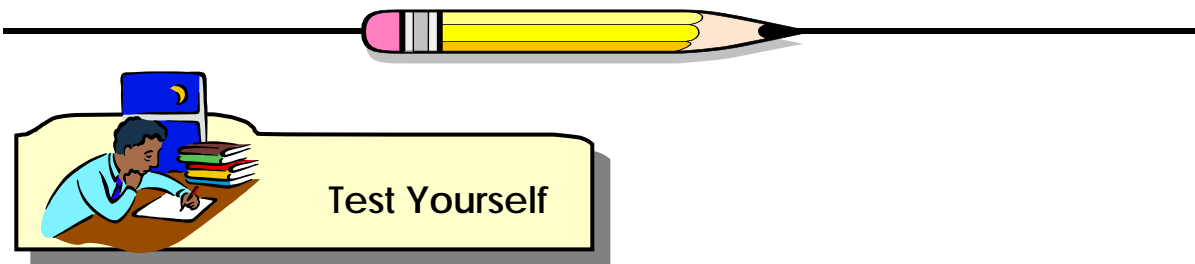
1. How will you administer the nasal spray?
2. How many times a day will you spray each nostril?

What do these labels mean? Copy the letter of the correct answer.
Write your answer in your notebook.

1. Caution: Keep away from babies reach.
 - a. Babies should play with it.
 - b. It is good for babies.
 - c. It is harmful to babies.
2. For skin irritation and insect bites. Avoid contact with the eyes.
 - a. Do not apply the lotion near the eyelids
 - b. It will cause skin rashes.
 - c. It is an insect repellent.



3. To be taken upon doctor's prescription.
 - a. The prescription is for headaches only
 - b. The medicine should be taken upon doctor's order.
 - c. This is not good for children.
 4. Flammable: Keep away from hot objects
 - a. Store in a cool place.
 - b. It should be placed near the stove.
 - c. It should be kept in warm places.
 5. For skin rashes only. Not applicable for open wounds.
 - a. It is good for all kinds of wounds.
 - b. It is applicable for minor skin irritation.
 - c. It can be taken orally.
- C. The following sentences give us the steps in preparing calamansi juice. Write these steps in paragraph form using the connectives. Write your paragraph in your notebook.
1. Cut crosswise 3 pieces of calamansi.
 2. Squeeze the sliced calamansi into a glass of cold water.
 3. Add water and sugar to taste.
 4. Stir gently.
 5. You now have a refreshing drink.



- A. Follow the written instructions below as carefully as you should.
1. Read all the directions carefully before doing anything.
 2. Write your name on the upper left corner of your paper.
 3. Write numbers 1 to 10 along the left margin.
 4. After the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, write the name of an animal.
 5. Write your sister's name.
 6. Write your brother's name.
 7. Arrange these words to form a question: is, this, book, my
 8. Write then name of a flower.
 9. Write the name of your seatmate.
 10. Now that you have finished reading numbers 1 to 9 carefully, follow the directions given in numbers 1 and 2 only.

Did you follow all the directions stated in numbers 1 to 10? Why?

What should you remember in following directions?



- B. Read the prescription below and answer the questions that follow.
Write your answer in your notebook.

Acute Bronchitis

- a. Bricanyl Expectant
½ tsp. 3 x a day for 1
week
- b. Bendryl Expectorant
2 tsp. every 4 hours

If the child has fever give her
tempra drops every 4 hours
(after meal)

1. What medicine was prescribed to the child?
2. What was the sickness of the child?
3. Which of the medicine will be taken most often?
4. What does tsp. means?
5. For how long will the medicine be taken?
6. What is the dosage of Bricanyl expectorant?
7. If Bendryl will be given at 8:00 a.m., what time will it be followed?
8. If Bricanyl will be given 3 x a day, what time will you give it?
9. What medicine will be given to the child if she has fever?
10. If ever does not subside, what do you think will the mother do?



C. Fill the blanks with the correct connectives. Do it in your notebook.

Noli has skin rashes on his left arm. He went to see the doctor and he was given a bottle of ointment. This is what the doctor told him:

_____. Wash the affected part with soap and water. _____ shake the bottle very well. _____, apply thinly on the affected part and wrap the affected part with a piece of clean cloth. _____, keep the bottle tightly closed.

D. Read the following topics. Choose one and write the directions on how to do it. Write the directions in paragraph form using the connectives. Do it in your notebook.

1. How to Clean an Aquarium
2. How to Make a Paper Mache
3. How to Fry an Egg
4. How to Transplant Seedling from a Plant Box to the Ground

Well Done! Keep up the good work!



Thank you for working on this module.
Congratulations for doing well!!