English Edge 5

Most Essential Learning Competency (MELC)	Code
Examine images which present particular viewpoints, e.g. stereotypes (gender, age, cultural), opinions on an issue	(paste here)

Understanding Stereotyping

Have you ever been to a clothing store where a salesperson offered you a shirt? If you are a boy, perhaps the salesperson offered you a blue shirt. And if you are a girl, you get offered a pink shirt.

Does this imply mean that the color blue is for boys and pink is for girls? Does this also mean that boys cannot and should not like the color pink, and girls the color blue? The answer is "no." A person can like any color. There is no color specially made for a gender.

When we decide how people will act or what they like based on their characteristics or traits (gender, skin color, dialect, etc.), we are **stereotyping**. Our brains do this all the time to help us understand things quickly. Although it is a good practice sometimes, it can also be bad.

A **stereotype** is a category or group that we put people into. We see a person and put that person into a group—like young or old, male or female, Asian, Black, or White. While grouping is not bad, thinking that everyone in that group is the same is. This is why it is important to be careful with our assumptions.

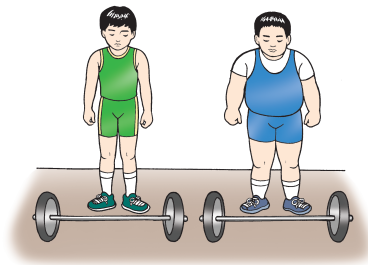**Read the sentences about the picture. Put a cross mark ( ) beside the one that is a form of stereotyping.**

__ Dan must be terribly ill or is already dying. He needs help always.
__ Dan uses a wheelchair so that he can still help around the house.

__ Carla reviews History lessons for an upcoming exam.
__ Carla must really be lazy and always hungry.

__ Gary wears glasses. He is more intelligent than Liza.
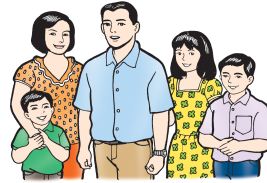__ Gary wears glasses because he cannot see very clearly.

__ One of the boys cannot lift the barbell in front of him because of his size.
__ The boys breathe deeply before lifting their barbells.

Study the following scenes. What stereotype is displayed in each one? Explain your answers.

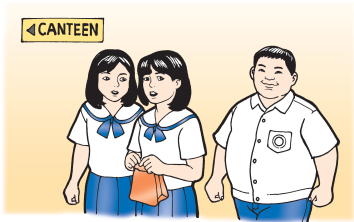You hit like a girl!

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_____

_____

I am the father in this family, so it is my job to provide for everyone's needs.

_____

_____

_____

Let's not hire old gramps there. He probably doesn't know how to use computers.

_____

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_____

Heard Adam is gay. Be careful around him.

_____

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Don't bring out your snacks. David might take it from you.

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_____

This man has so many tattoos. I bet he just came out of prison.

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_____

You must be really good at basketball.

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Where is your husband? That's his job.

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In the story "A Strange New Trail" by Marion E. Gridley (English Edge 5 page 149), the main character, Ohiyesa, is a Native American boy who does not want to study in a white man's school. Ohiyesa refused to cut his hair and to take part in any of the lessons. The other children made fun of him. According to the story, some children made "smothered war whoops."

1. What does "smothered war whoops" mean?

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_____

2. Why do you think the other children did that?

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3. How is making "smothered war whoops" a form of stereotype against Native Americans like Ohiyesa?

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4. If you were Ohiyesa and your classmates are making "smothered war whoops" to make fun of you, how would you feel or react?

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_____

5. If you were the teacher and you see you're other students making fun of Ohiyesa because of his culture, how would you feel or react?

_____
_____

Here are other stereotypes towards certain people.
1.   Short people should always speak louder so that others can hear them.
2.   Girls should be thin and light-skinned to be beautiful.
3.   People who come from the province are poor.
4.   Old people can't learn new things.
5.   Males are better leaders than females.
6.   Women who have short hair are lesbians.
7.   Arabs and Indians smell bad.
8.   Children who play video games are dumb.
9.   Men who have long hair are probably artists, writers, or musicians.
10.   Boys who join the cheerleading squad are gays.

Quarter 3

Most Essential Learning Competency (MELC)	Code
Summarize various text types based on elements	(paste here)

Writing a Summary

A **summary** is a short composition that features only the main points of a short story, an essay, book, a movie, a television show, or any other larger. A summary does not contain elaborate details, like setting, dialog, descriptions, or opinions. It focuses on the main ideas of the text. However, some small details may added as long as they are essential to the story or sequence of eve.

When writing a summary, remember the following:

1. Find the main ideas. Using a graphic organizer can help you sort the important details of the text. Doing so will help you sort details and events.
2. Each main idea you find would may serve as the topic sentence.
3. Add supporting details to each main idea. Write them in a simpler, shorter way. Be sure not to take away the ideas that they express.
4. Use correct verb tenses and appropriate time expressions to show the clear sequence of events.
5. Your summary should give an objective presentation of the details. Be sure to include important information only. Never include personal opinions or judgments on characters, events, or situations.
6. Reread your summary to do two things: (1) check for any important details that you might have left out, and (2) delete anything that is unimportant.

Study the article that follows and the main ideas from it.

Kids Learning Digital Skills Before Life Skills
by Nicole Bogart

While children tend to be more computer-savvy than their parents, there's a downside—they are learning digital skills like using a smart phone before life skills such as writing their name, according to a new study.

The study conducted by AVG—a US-based security software company—surveyed over 6,000 parents from Canada, the UK, US, Australia, and regions of Europe to see how their children interact with technology.

What they found is that most kids are becoming digital experts at as young as two.

The study found that 47 percent of kid's age two to five can use a smart phone, compared to only 38 percent who can write their full name.

The findings also revealed that more two- to five-year-olds can play a basic computer game than can ride a bike.

Sixty-five percent of kids spend more than two hours per week online. Kids in the US are the worst offenders though, with 12 percent spending more than ten hours online per week.

Toronto-based psychologist Dr. Oren Amitay cautions that parents should be concerned about what long-term effects prolonged exposure to technology may have on the brain.

"At a young age, the brain is the most malleable, or changeable, and physiologically the brain is changing with exposure to technology. I would be concerned," Amitay said in a previous interview with Global News.

However, he notes that because the technology hasn't been around long enough for us to study the effect it may have on a developing brain, the risks remain unknown.

The AVG study noted that 89 percent of six- to nine-year-olds participate in online communities like Webkinz, or Disney's Club Penguin.

Now observe how the article is summarized below.

> In the article "Kids Learning Digital Skills Before Life Skills," the author Nicole Bogart states that most children are learning digital skills—like using smart phones—before life skills, as a result of a study conducted by a security software company. The study, which surveyed over 6,000 parents from Canada, the UK, US, Australia, and regions of Europe, found that 47 percent of kids age two to five can use smart phones, compared to only 38 percent who can write their full names.
>
> According to psychologist Dr. Oren Amitay, parents should be concerned about the long-term effects of prolonged exposure to technology may have on the brain, but also notes that the technology hasn't been around long enough to determine the exact risks and effects on a developing brain.

Note that there is no exact way how a write a summary. This summary might be different from another person's summary, but they can be both correct. The phrasing, wordings, and sentence structures can be different. The important thing when writing summaries is to be able to present important details of the text, and omit unimportant ones.

Reread the story "Unity is Strength" on page 92 of English Edge 5. Use the space below to write your summary of the story.

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Use the space below to write your summary of the article "How Technology Is Changing the Way Children Think and Focus" from page 187 of English Edge 5.

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Use the space below to write a summary of your favorite movie. You may use a separate sheet of paper to organize main ideas and supporting details.

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