DRAWING CONGLUSIONS

LESSON 21

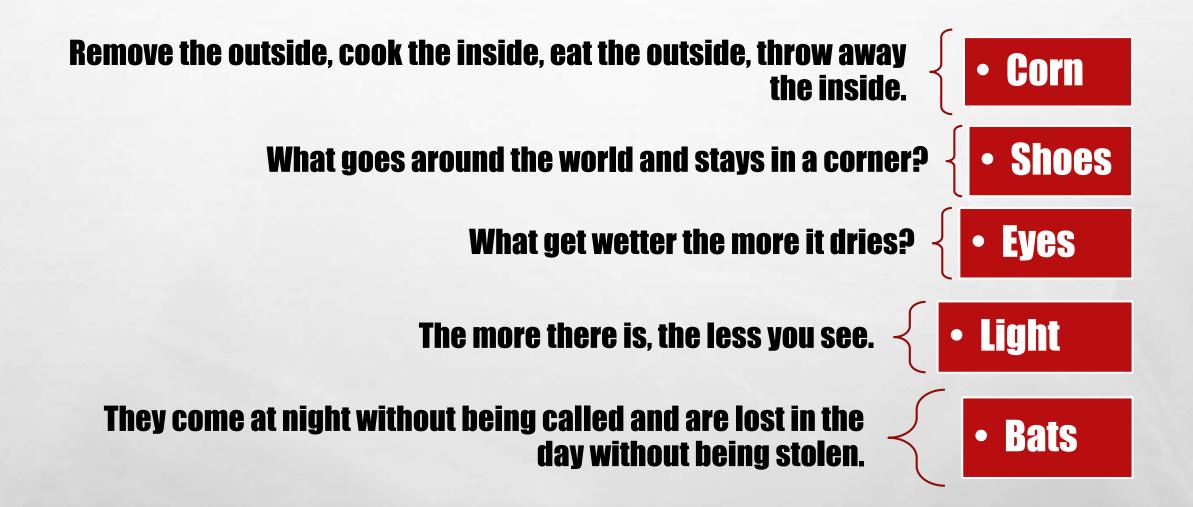


LEAD UP

 This lesson centers on the skill of drawing conclusions. It will make us a more effective and critical reader. After going through the different learning tasks, it is expected that we will be able to create sound conclusions not only in what we read but also in our daily life.

TAKE OFF

What goes up and downstairs without moving? Give it food and it will live; give it water and it will die. What can you catch but not throw? I run yet I have no legs. What am I? Take one out and scratch my head, I am now black but **Matchsticks** once was red.



- REMOVE THE OUTSIDE, COOK THE INSIDE, EAT THE OUTSIDE, THROW AWAY THE INSIDE.
- WHAT GOES AROUND THE WORLD AND STAYS IN A CORNER?
- WHAT GETS WETTER THE MORE IT DRIES?
- THE MORE THERE IS, THE LESS YOU SEE.
- THEY COME AT NIGHT WITHOUT BEING CALLED AND ARE LOST IN THE DAY WITHOUT BEING STOLEN.

DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

- Two things used: schema (what you know about the situation or about the world and new information (what you've read in the text).
- A conclusion is the decision you arrive when you fuse these two.
- Making inferences means "making an implication". Drawing conclusion is putting together factual information to arrive at a certain truth.
- Hence, when you draw a conclusion, you are making a judgment or an opinion or a decision after considering all the information read.

TIPS TO EFFECTIVELY DRAW CONCLUSIONS

Look for clues in the selection.

Establish connection between pieces of information.

Activate your prior knowledge from past experiences.

Discern if what you know applies to the selection.

Consider information that is implied or is not directly stated.

Capitalize on all of what you know to draw a conclusion.

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Your teacher caught your classmate cheating during the major examination. The following day, you saw him coming out of the Dean's Office together with his parents. The next day your classmate did not attend your classes anymore.



WHY DO YOU THINK YOUR CLASSMATE DID NOT ATTEND YOUR CLASSES ANYMORE?

What do you know from the selection?

- Your classmate was caught cheating.
- His parents were summoned.
- He did not attend classes anymore

What do you know from your own life and how is this related to the selection?

- Students who cheated are called by the dean together with his parents.
- Students who cheated are sanctioned.

Make an inference.

 Your classmate was suspended or expelled because of cheating.

Draw a conclusion.

 Cheating is bad and has a corresponding punishment.

TASK 1 GIVE YOUR INFERENCES AND CONCLUSIONS BASED ON THE GIVEN DETAILS

 Mr. Sanchez has been teaching in high school for three years. On Saturdays, he goes to a university and is always found in the library reading books and thesis. Why does Mr. Sanchez frequent the library on Saturdays. •A private school in Manila suffers from dwindling enrollment. This year, the school decided to cease all its operations. Why is this so?

• The President was accused of graft and corruption last year.
But during the elections he still won the presidency. What made him win?

• Mark always plays computer games. He doesn't even eat during lunch time. When he received his grades, he got 5 in almost all his subjects. What caused his failure?

•Liza went to China for an exposure trip. She received a call from her mom asking her to go back to the Philippines as soon as possible. What could be the reason for asking her to travel back to the country?

TASK 2 DRAW POSSIBLE CONCLUSIONS FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS.

- 1. Classes were suspended for a week. Many tall trees fell down. Many houses were blown apart.
- 2. The Senate is on session every day. There are complaints against the current president.
- 3. Many foreign companies in the Philippines have ceased to operate. Thousands of Filipino workers were terminated.

4. The Commission on Higher Education allotted millions for the training of English teachers. Results of the national examination in English are dismal.	
5. The Philippine population ballooned to more than 90 million last year. The government further increased the national budget.	
6. Showbiz personalities don't run for government positions anymore. During the previous elections, no one from the industry won.	

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7. Traffic violations still abound. Many have been afflicted by these contraventions.	
8. Young people don't kiss the hands of their parents anymore. They rarely say <i>po</i> and <i>opo</i> , too.	
9. Thousands of students wore red wristbands and red shirts while treading EDSA. Media reporters were found everywhere.	
10. From April to May the supply of electricity fluctuated. Production of goods was cancelled. Different services were not available.	

A. Carrier Market Market

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TASK 3 READ THE CONVERSATION BELOW THEN ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

Chinese speaking to a Chinese telephone operator:

Caller: Hello, can I speak to Annie Wan?

Operator: Yes, you can speak to me.

Caller: No, I want to speak to Annie Wan!

Operator: You are talking to someone! Who is this?

Caller: I'm Sum Wan. And I need to talk to Annie Wan! It's urgent.

Operator: I know you are someone and you want to talk to anyone! But what's this urgent matter about?

Caller: Well, just tell my sister Annie Wan that our brother, Noe Wan was involved in an accident. Noe Wan got injured and now Noe Wan is being sent to the hospital. Right now, Avery Wan is on his way to the hospital.

Operator: Look, if no one was injured and no one was sent to the hospital from the accident, that is not not an urgent matter! You may find this hilarious but I don't have time for this!

Caller: You are so rude! Who are you?

Operator: I am Saw Lee.

Caller: Yes! You shouldn't be sorry. Now give me a name.

- Why didn't the caller and the operator understand each other?
- What conclusion can be drawn from the situation?
- What could have been done to avoid the misunderstanding between the two?
- If you were the operator, what would you do?
- Could the situation happen in real life? How?

TASK 4 DRAW POSSIBLE CONCLUSIONS FROM THE GIVEN PASSAGE.

In the early nineteen hundreds, dinosaur fossils were discovered and recognized around the globe. Greedy scientists and civilians, searching for their own prize skeleton, rushed to rip bones out of the ground, destroying the fossils as they went. It was not until later in the century that scientists and paleontologists began pondering how such widespread creatures disappeared. Currently, paleontologists debate the two main hypotheses of how the classic dinosaurs died: from volcanic activity or an asteroid impact. Although they result in the same outcome, the volcanic and asteroid hypotheses differ in key elements: the actual event, the environment's stress. And the impact on life.

Physical evidence left behind in each scenario supports each possible explanation for the massive extinction responsible for wiping out the dinosaurs. Scientists that support the volcanic activity hypothesis believe the massive volcanic activity lasted approximately 500,000 years eventually ending dinosaurs reign on earth. The lava flows filled over 480,000 cubic miles, devastating areas over the entire globe. For example, the Decan Trap, a famous site of Cretaceous tectonic activity, is up to 8,000 feet deep, and it averaged between thirty-three and 164 feet deep. Fires raged across the lands. Those that believe in the asteroid impact, on the other hand, project a six-mile wide meteorite moved at speeds from 50,000 mph to 150,000 mph and busted into Earth's atmosphere at the end of the Cretaceous Period. The sudden impact near the present day Yucatan Peninsula ejected 5,000 cubic miles of debris into the atmosphere and created an earthquake of magnitude thirteen sending tidal waves, 250 to 300 feet high, around the world. The crater that decimated 50 to 60 miles of earth 13 to 25 miles deep. Supporters of the asteroid hypothesis, in addition to volcanic hypothesizers, believe lands were incinerated by temperatures over a few thousand degrees.