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| Description: DEPED-NEW_e78wysqt  **GRADES 1 to 12**  **DAILY LESSON LOG** | **School:** |  | **Grade Level:** | **V** |
| **Teacher:** | **File created by Ma’am EDNALYN D. MACARAIG** | **Learning Area:** | **SCIENCE** |
| **Teaching Dates and Time:** | **MARCH 9 – 13, 2020 (WEEK 8)** | **Quarter:** | **4TH QUARTER** |

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|  | **MONDAY** | **TUESDAY** | **WEDNESDAY** | **THURSDAY** | **FRIDAY** |
| 1. **OBJECTIVES** |  | | | | |
| 1. **Content Standards** | The Learners demonstrate understanding of…  the phases of the Moon and the beliefs and practices associated with it | | | | Weekly Test |
| 1. **Performance Standards** | The Learners should be able to…  debug local myths and folklore about the Moon and the Stars by presenting pieces of evidence to convince the community folks | | | |  |
| 1. **Learning Competencies/Objectives**   **Write the LC code for each** | 1.Relate the cyclical pattern to the length of a month | 2.Explain the 2 ways of moon’s revolution around the earth. | 3.Demonstrate the cyclical pattern of the moon and tell how long each phase of the moon takes to go to another phase. | 4.Debug local myths and folklore about phases of the moon. |  |
| 1. **CONTENT** | Phases of the Moon | | | |  |
| 1. **LEARNING RESOURCES** |  | | | | |
| 1. **References** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Teacher’s Guide pages** | Curriculum Guide for grade 5 | Curriculum Guide for grade 5 | Curriculum Guide for grade 5 | Curriculum Guide for grade 5 |  |
| 1. **Learner’s Material pages** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Textbook pages** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Additional Materials from Learning Resource (LR) portal** | http://www.moonphases.info/ten-common-moon-myths.html, http://paganpoet.com/moon-mythology, /www.quora.com/How-long-does-each-phase-of-the-moon-last, http://www.philippinesinsider.com/myths-folklore-superstition/philippine-myth-origin-of-the-moon-and-stars | | | |  |
| 1. **Other Learning Resources** | Day 1- Calendar Month  Calendar of the current year that shows dates of the phases of the moon, manila paper, pentel pen | Day 2- Calendar Year  Calendar of the current year that shows dates of the phases of the moon, manila paper, pentel pen | Day 3-“Show The Moon Patterns”  Globe, ball and flash light | Day 4- How True Is It?  Pentel pen, pencil, color, manila paper, bond paper, Myths about the moon |  |
| 1. **PROCEDURES** |  | | | | |
| 1. **Reviewing previous lesson or presenting the new lesson** | 2.Review  What are the different phases of the moon? Paste its name on the proper picture. | 1.Review  How many days does it takes for the moon to complete its phases? | 1.Review  What are the two ways to measure the time the moon  completes one revolution around the Earth?  What do you call the 27 ½ days moon cyclical pattern?  What do you call the month with 29 ½ days moon cycle? | 1.Review  Differentiate synodic month to sidereal month? |  |
| 1. **Establishing a purpose for the lesson** | 1.Let the pupils tell their experiences in playing at night, the games they played and how they enjoy playing it. | 2.Show them a calendar. Does each have the same number of days?  Recite the Poem  30 days has September, April, June and November  All the rest have 31, except February which has 28  And one day more every year in four. | 2.Ask the class to arrange the letters to form the correct word.  It is a miniature of the earth      It revolves around the earth. | Ask the pupil if they are familiar with the picture.  Who is she? Where did she get her power? |  |
| 1. **Presenting examples/instances of the new lesson** | 1.Provide each group with a calendar  2.Set standards in performing an activity.  3.Let them do their task | 1.Provide each group with a calendar  2.Set standards in performing an activity.  3.Let them do their task. | 1.Check the materials of each group.  2.Set standards in performing an activity.  3.Let them do their task | 1.Provide each group with an activity card  2.Set standards in performing an activity.  3.Let them do their task.  4.Ask them to answer the questions using the manila paper and pentel pens.  5.Then perform and report their answer. |  |
| 1. **Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1** | C.Explanation  1.Let each group report their findings on the activity.  2.Process the answer of the pupils.  How many days does the cyclical pattern of the moon takes on September?  How long does it take for the moon from new moon to first quarter?  From first quarter to full moon?  3.Let them compare the duration (no. of days) for each phase.  Does each change phase have the same number of days?  What change of phase has longest duration? What change of phase has the shortest? Do all the group have the same total of days for each month? | C.Explanation  1.Let each group report their findings on the activity.  2.Process the answer of the pupils. Let them compare the duration (no. of days) of the cyclic pattern of the moon for each month.  How many days does the cyclic pattern of the moon takes on September?  How many days does the cyclic pattern of the moon takes on January?  What are the months that have the same number of cyclic pattern?  How many days has its pattern have?  How about the other group of months? | C.Explanation  1.Let each group report their findings on the activity.  2.Process the answer of the pupils.  What do you call the phase of the moon when we cannot see the moon? Why do this happen? After new moon, how many days will it turn to first quarter moon? What do you call the phase of the moon when more than half of it is lighted?  Original File Submitted and Formatted by DepEd Club Member - visit depedclub.com for more | C.Explanation  1.Let each group perform and report their task  2.Process the answer of the pupils.  According to the performance of group what happens to the people of Capiz during the Mid-night of full moon?  Have you experience things like this? Do you think stories like these are true? Why not?  How about the performance of group 2, what did the Filipinos thought of the moon and the stars? Do you believe in the story? Do you know any other stories like this? |  |
| 1. **Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #2** | D.Extension/Elaboration  Our grandparent says that people are more crazy/lunatic during full moon? Is that true? Why is it important to study the phases of the moon?  Background Information    When the moon is between the sun and the Earth, we cannot see the lighted side of moon. This is called New Moon. A day after the new moon, we see a thin slice of light at the edge of the moon. This is called crescent moon. About a week after the new moon, we see half of the lighted side of the moon, this is called first quarter moon. As the first quarter moon increases in size, it is called gibbous moon. About a week after the first quarter moon, the earth is between the moon and the sun. We see the whole lighted side of the moon which is called full moon. The full moon decreases in size until it is again a gibbous moon. About a week after the full moon, we again see half of its lighted part. This is called the last quarter moon. After this, the lighted part becomes smaller until we see a crescent. Soon the moon becomes invisible, after which new moon appears again.  If the moon started its orbit from a spot exactly between Earth and the sun, it would return to almost the same spot in 29 ½ days. If the moon started its orbit around the Earth from a spot in line with a certain star, it will return to that same spot in about 27 ½ days. | D.Extension/Elaboration  What are the 2 ways of moon’s revolution around the earth?  What do you call the months with 27 ½ days moon cyclic pattern?  What do you call the months with 29 ½ days moon cyclic pattern?  Background Information    Scientist measure the time the moon completes one revolution around the Earth in two ways- One is in relation to the sun and the other in relation to a star.  If the moon started its orbit from a spot exactly between Earth and the sun, it would return to almost the same spot in 29 ½ days. During this period, the moon has changed from one new moon phase to the next new moon phase. This period is called a synodic month.  If the moon started its orbit around the Earth from a spot in line with a certain star, it will return to that same spot in about 27 ½ days. This is called a sidereal month.  The term “month” came from the length of time it takes the moon (one month) to | Extension/Elaboration  Here is a picture of different phases of the moon, write below the day/s of transition of from a phase to another        A full lunar cycle or synodic month lasts almost a month (about 29.5 days), and during that time the moon goes from new to crescent to first quarter to gibbous to full to gibbous to third quarter to crescent and back to new. However, a "full moon," a "new moon," and a "half moon" (first and third quarter) are instants, not periods of time. Because the moon is continuously orbiting the Earth, it will only be absolutely "full" (directly opposite the sun) for an instant before it moves along in its orbit. So the only phases that last any length of time are crescent and gibbous.  The moon is a crescent for about 7.38 days before instantaneously passing first quarter and becoming gibbous. It remains gibbous for another 7.38 days, then becomes full for a split second before becoming gibbous again. After another 7.38-day period, it instantaneously passes third quarter and becomes a crescent. And after another 7.38 days, it completes the cycle by passing the moment of the new moon before becoming crescent again.  The Moon appears to move completely around the celestial sphere once in about 27.3 days as observed from the Earth. This is called a sidereal month, and reflects the corresponding orbital period of 27.3 days The moon takes 29.5 days to return to the same point on the celestial sphere as referenced to the Sun because of the motion of the Earth around the Sun; this is called a synodic month (Lunar phases as observed from the Earth are correlated with the synodic month). There are effects that cause small fluctuations around this value that we will not discuss. Since the Moon must move Eastward among the constellations enough to go completely around the sky (360 degrees) in 27.3 days, it must move Eastward by 13.2 degrees each day (in contrast, remember that the Sun only appears to move Eastward by about 1 degree per day). Thus, with respect to the background constellations the Moon will be about 13.2 degrees further East each day. Since the celestial sphere appears to turn 1 degree about every 4 minutes, the Moon crosses our celestial meridian about 13.2 x 4 = 52.8 minutes later each day. | D. Extension/Elaboration  Write TRUE or FALSE on the blank.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. People are more crazy/lunatic during full moon.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Moon change its shape.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The moon doesn’t change shape we just see the lighted part of it.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. There are two cyclical pattern of the moon.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5.Werewolves comes out and find food only during full moon  Background Information    Philippine folklore is a treasure trove of strange mythical creatures that have stood the test of time. Just mention the names aswang, encanto, kapre, tikbalang or tiyanak and you'll get most Filipinos—especially the young ones. Many years ago Filipino people create stories about the origin of moon, its phases, stars and sun that enriched our literature. Those who do not study or research believe these stories but for us who have studied and do our own research do not. It is important to know stories like these because it is part of our culture but it doesn’t necessarily mean we will follow and believe those stories. |  |
| 1. **Developing mastery**   **(Leads to Formative Assessment 3)** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Finding practical applications of concepts and skills in daily living** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Making generalizations and abstractions about the lesson** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **Evaluating learning** | E.Evaluation  Answer the following correctly. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.  1.If the moon started its orbit around the Earth from a spot in line with a certain star, it will return to that same spot in about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  2.If the moon started its orbit from a spot exactly between Earth and the sun, it would return to almost the same spot in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the new moon, we see a thin slice of light at the edge of the moon. This is called crescent moon.  4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the new moon, we see half of the lighted side of the moon, this is called first quarter moon.  5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the first quarter moon, the earth is between the moon and the sun. We see the whole lighted side of the moon which is called full moon. | E.Evaluation  Answer the following correctly. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. What are the two ways of the scientist to measure the time the moon  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. completes one revolution around the Earth?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. The term that came from the length of time it takes the moon to complete one revolution around the earth.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. The month if the moon started its orbit around the Earth from a spot in line with a certain star, it will return to that same spot in about 27 ½ days.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. The month with 29 1/2 days cyclic pattern. | E.Evaluation  Arrange the correct cyclical pattern of the moon and write how long each phase o takes to go to another phase. | E.Evaluation  Draw Full Moon on the blank before each number if the statement is correct and draw if the statement is not correct.  \_\_\_\_\_\_1. There is a shadow of a man in the moon because there is a man in the moon  \_\_\_\_\_\_2. The moon was a silver crescent comb and the stars were necklaces of diamonds.  \_\_\_\_3. Moon is made up of big ball of cheese that is why many wants to go to the moon.  \_\_\_\_ 4. The moon is a big ball of rocks with craters.  \_\_\_\_ 5. Couples should marry during full moon because more blessing will be given to them. |  |
| 1. **Additional activities for application or remediation** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **REMARKS** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. **REFLECTION** |  | | | | |
| 1. **No. of learners who earned 80% in the evaluation** | \_\_\_Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.  \_\_\_Lesson not carried.  \_\_\_\_\_% of the pupils got 80% mastery | \_\_\_Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.  \_\_\_Lesson not carried.  \_\_\_\_\_% of the pupils got 80% mastery | \_\_\_Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.  \_\_\_Lesson not carried.  \_\_\_\_\_% of the pupils got 80% mastery | \_\_\_Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.  \_\_\_Lesson not carried.  \_\_\_\_\_% of the pupils got 80% mastery | \_\_\_Lesson carried. Move on to the next objective.  \_\_\_Lesson not carried.  \_\_\_\_\_% of the pupils got 80% mastery |
| 1. **No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation who scored below 80%** | \_\_\_Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.  \_\_\_Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.  \_\_\_Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.  \_\_\_Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior. | \_\_\_Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.  \_\_\_Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.  \_\_\_Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.  \_\_\_Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior. | \_\_\_Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.  \_\_\_Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.  \_\_\_Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.  \_\_\_Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior. | \_\_\_Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.  \_\_\_Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.  \_\_\_Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.  \_\_\_Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior. | \_\_\_Pupils did not find difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils found difficulties in answering their lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils did not enjoy the lesson because of lack of knowledge, skills and interest about the lesson.  \_\_\_Pupils were interested on the lesson, despite of some difficulties encountered in answering the questions asked by the teacher.  \_\_\_Pupils mastered the lesson despite of limited resources used by the teacher.  \_\_\_Majority of the pupils finished their work on time.  \_\_\_Some pupils did not finish their work on time due to unnecessary behavior. |
| 1. **Did the remedial lessons work? No. of learners who have caught up with the lesson** | \_\_\_ of Learners who earned 80% above | \_\_\_ of Learners who earned 80% above | \_\_\_ of Learners who earned 80% above | \_\_\_ of Learners who earned 80% above | \_\_\_ of Learners who earned 80% above |
| 1. **No. of learners who continue to require remediation** | \_\_\_ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation | \_\_\_ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation | \_\_\_ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation | \_\_\_ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation | \_\_\_ of Learners who require additional activities for remediation |
| 1. **Which of my teaching strategies worked well? Why did these work?** | \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No  \_\_\_\_ of Learners who caught up the lesson | \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No  \_\_\_\_ of Learners who caught up the lesson | \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No  \_\_\_\_ of Learners who caught up the lesson | \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No  \_\_\_\_ of Learners who caught up the lesson | \_\_\_Yes \_\_\_No  \_\_\_\_ of Learners who caught up the lesson |
| 1. **What difficulties did I encounter which my principal or supervisor can help me solve?** | \_\_\_ of Learners who continue to require remediation | \_\_\_ of Learners who continue to require remediation | \_\_\_ of Learners who continue to require remediation | \_\_\_ of Learners who continue to require remediation | \_\_\_ of Learners who continue to require remediation |
| 1. **What innovation or localized materials did I use/discover which I wish to share with other teachers?** | *Strategies used that work well:*   * **\_\_\_Metacognitive Development**: **Examples:** Self assessments, note taking and studying techniques, and vocabulary assignments. * **\_\_\_Bridging**: **Examples:** Think-pair-share, quick-writes, and anticipatory charts. * **\_\_\_Schema-Building**: **Examples:** Compare and contrast, jigsaw learning, peer teaching, and projects. * **\_\_\_Contextualization**: * **Examples:** Demonstrations, media, manipulatives, repetition, and local opportunities. * **\_\_\_Text Representation**: * **Examples:** Student created drawings, videos, and games. * **\_\_\_Modeling**: **Examples:** Speaking slowly and clearly, modeling the language you want students to use, and providing samples of student work.   ***Other Techniques and Strategies used:***  *\_\_\_ Explicit Teaching*  \_\_\_ Group collaboration  \_\_\_Gamification/Learning throuh play  \_\_\_ Answering preliminary  activities/exercises  \_\_\_ Carousel  \_\_\_ Diads  \_\_\_ Differentiated Instruction  \_\_\_ Role Playing/Drama  \_\_\_ Discovery Method  \_\_\_ Lecture Method  ***Why?***  \_\_\_ Complete IMs  \_\_\_ Availability of Materials  \_\_\_ Pupils’ eagerness to learn  \_\_\_ Group member’s  collaboration/cooperation  in doing their tasks  \_\_\_ Audio Visual Presentation  of the lesson | *Strategies used that work well:*   * **\_\_\_Metacognitive Development**: **Examples:** Self assessments, note taking and studying techniques, and vocabulary assignments. * **\_\_\_Bridging**: **Examples:** Think-pair-share, quick-writes, and anticipatory charts. * **\_\_\_Schema-Building**: **Examples:** Compare and contrast, jigsaw learning, peer teaching, and projects. * **\_\_\_Contextualization**: * **Examples:** Demonstrations, media, manipulatives, repetition, and local opportunities. * **\_\_\_Text Representation**: * **Examples:** Student created drawings, videos, 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