

West Visayas State University
College of Education
General Luna St., La Paz, Iloilo City

Grade 7 Lesson Plan	School Teacher Date Time	SMP Muhammadiyah 2 YK Allizon A. Bernaldez February 10, 2025 10:55-11.55 a.m.	Grade Level Learning Area Quarter School Year	English 7 English 2024-2025
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A. Content Standard	The learner describes and compares cities using appropriate adjectives and comparative structures.
B. Performance Standard	The learner effectively communicates their opinions about living in different cities by using a variety of adjectives and comparative structures.
C. Learning Competencies	7L0.01, 7Ld.02: Listen and understand opinions in a dialogue, listen for specific information, and understand the opinions of a speaker. 7Sc.01, 7So.01: Describe and compare cities around the world, contrast them, and give opinions about living in a city. 7Ug.12: Use comparative adjectives with <i>not as + adj + as</i> and <i>much (more) than</i> .

LEARNING SESSION

I. OBJECTIVES	
A. Most Essential Learning Competencies (MELC)	
B. Specific Learning Objectives/Outcomes	By the end of the lesson, learners are expected to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. identify and apply appropriate comparative adjectives when describing and comparing cities; b. construct meaningful sentences using comparative structures in both written and spoken communication; and c. express personal opinions about city life while respecting different viewpoints in discussions.
II. CONTENT	Use of Comparative Adjectives, <i>not as... as</i> and <i>much (more)... than</i>
III. LEARNING RESOURCES	
A. References	
1. Teacher's Guide pages	Cambridge Global English Teacher's Resource 7
2. Learner's material pages	Cambridge Global English Learner's Book 7

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	Unit 4 Lesson 4.4, 'Two Cities'
3. Textbook pages	
4. Additional material from Learning Resource (LR) portal	
5. Support Instructional Materials	Projector Laptop Illustrations from the internet PowerPoint Presentation Educaplay
6. Others Online	
IV. PROCEDURE	
A. Reviewing previous lesson or presenting the new lesson	<p>The teacher will start with a greeting. The teacher will then review nouns and adjectives.</p> <p>The teacher will show photographs of different big cities around the world. They have to elicit adjectives to describe the cities. These photographs will be pictures of country villages or small towns. The teacher will then ask the learners to compare and contrast them with the pictures of the cities. (Insert photos)</p> <div data-bbox="680 1211 1136 1470" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Big City</p> <div data-bbox="680 1547 1128 1850" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Country</p>

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	<p>The teacher will ask the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where would they prefer to live? • What are the advantages of living in a big city? • And in the country or a smaller town?
B. Establishing a purpose for the lesson	<p>Then, the teacher will inform the class that they will be learning a new lesson about comparative adjectives and the use of <i>not as ... as</i> and <i>much (more) ... than</i>.</p> <p>The teacher will present the objectives to the class and allow the learners to read them aloud. The learners are expected to define and learn the usage of comparative adjectives, use them in sentences, and apply their knowledge in daily communications.</p>
C. Presenting examples/instances of the new lesson	<p>MOTIVATION - Word Vibes</p> <p>To start the lesson proper, the teacher will introduce a motivational activity called Word Vibes. The activity will be done as a class using the website <i>Educaplay</i> using the teacher's device. Learners must identify if the following adjectives are positive or negative when describing a place. If they know the answer, they may raise their hand.</p> <p>Directions: Determine whether the given adjectives are positive or negative. If positive, the learners will answer 'Yes' and 'No' if otherwise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attractive - Yes b. Crowded - No c. Unattractive - No d. Congested - No e. Historic - Yes f. Calm - Yes g. Friendly - Yes h. Noisy - No i. Expensive - No j. Quiet - Yes k. Busy - No l. Elegant - Yes m. Polluted - No n. Beautiful - Yes o. Lively - Yes p. Unfriendly - No

	<p>Link to the Activity: https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/2227699-5-positive-and-negative-adjectives.html</p> <p>After answering the activity, the teacher will ask the learners a question about their answers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What makes negative adjectives negative?
<p>D. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #1</p>	<p>Adjectives An adjective is a word that describes a noun. Example:</p> <p>Shanghai is a <u>large</u> city. In this sentence, the word large describes the noun which is Shanghai.</p> <p>It is <u>peaceful</u> in Amsterdam. Here, the word peaceful describes the city of Amsterdam.</p> <p>Manila is such a <u>crowded</u> place. This sentence shows how Manila is described as full of people or crowded.</p> <p>When comparing nouns, we use comparative adjectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most one-syllable adjectives make their comparative by adding -er. <p>Example:</p> <p>Tokyo is <u>larger</u> than Shanghai. In this sentence, Tokyo is compared to Shanghai in terms of its size. The word “large” becomes “larger” because two nouns are being compared.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In some adjectives, the spelling is changed. <p>Example:</p> <p>Jakarta is <u>busier</u> than Hanoi. In this sentence, busy, which ends in -y, changes to busier when comparing the two cities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. For longer adjectives, including some two-syllable adjectives, use more + adjective.

Example:

Mumbai is more crowded than Manila.

In this sentence, the adjective used to describe the two cities is crowded. Since it is a two-syllable word, we follow the rule “more + adjective”.

4. To make a comparison stronger, use **much**.

Example:

Katie said that living in the countryside is much more peaceful than living in the city.

Since the adjective used to describe the two places is peaceful, a three-syllable word, we follow the rule “more + adjective” to form the comparative “more peaceful”. To make the comparison stronger, the word “much” is added before the comparative adjective to emphasize the difference between living in the countryside and the city.

5. Use **than** when comparing two things.

Example:

**St. Petersburg is quieter than Moscow.
Moscow is much more polluted than St. Petersburg.**

In "St. Petersburg is quieter than Moscow," quieter follows the “-er” rule for two-syllable adjectives, while in "Moscow is much more polluted than St. Petersburg," “more” is used for the three-syllable adjective “polluted”, with “much” adding emphasis. Both sentences use “than” to compare the two cities.

6. To make a comparison between things that are or aren't equal, use **(not) as ... as**.

Example:

Bangkok is as beautiful as Kuala Lumpur.

The sentence indicates that Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur are equally beautiful.

Manila is not as big as Jakarta.

The sentence says that Jakarta is bigger than Manila.

Summary of Comparative Adjectives

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Most one-syllable adjectives make their comparative by adding -er. In some adjectives, the spelling is changed. For longer adjectives, including some two-syllable adjectives, use more + adjective. To make a comparison stronger, use much. Use than when comparing two things. To make a comparison between things that are or aren't equal, use (not) as ... as.
E. Discussing new concepts and practicing new skills #2	
F. Developing mastery (Leads to Formative Assessment)	<p>Activity 1: Comparing Cities Directions: Look at the following pictures of the cities. Using the provided adjectives, work in pairs and compare the cities. Use the stars (★) on the pictures as a guide to compare the cities. Two stars indicate a general comparison while three stars requires a stronger comparison.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <p>★★ Paris ★ Tokyo Adjective: Expensive Sentence: Paris is more expensive than Tokyo.</p> <p>★ Washington DC ★★★ New York Adjective: Small Sentence: Washington DC is much smaller than New York.</p> <p>★ Rome ★★ Athens Adjective: Old Sentence: Rome isn't as old as Athens.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <p>★★★ Mexico City ★ London Adjective: Congested</p> <p>★★ Bangkok ★ Jakarta Adjective: Hot</p> <p>★★★ Bogota ★ Barranquilla Adjective: High</p>

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	<p>4. ★Ankara ★★Istanbul Adjective: Big</p> <p>5. ★★Florence ★★Venice Adjective: Beautiful</p> <p>Answers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mexico city is much more congested than London. 2. Bangkok is hotter than Jakarta. 3. Bogota is much higher than Barranquilla. 4. Ankara isn't as big as Istanbul. 5. Florence is just as beautiful as Venice.
<p>G. Finding practical applications of concepts and skills in daily living</p>	<p>Activity 2: Directions: Work in groups of five. Discuss and compare towns and cities in Indonesia and in other countries in three to five sentences. Learners may choose the cities that they want to compare. They may use the adjectives presented in Exercise 1. The learners will be given 5 minutes to construct their answers and 2 minutes to present.</p> <p>Adjectives:</p> <p>Attractive Crowded Unattractive Congested Historic Calm Friendly Noisy Expensive Quiet Busy Elegant Polluted Beautiful Lively Unfriendly</p>
<p>H. Making generalizations and abstractions about the lesson</p>	<p>To end the lesson, the teacher will ask the learners questions about comparative adjectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What word do we use to compare two nouns?

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What do we add to one-syllable comparative adjectives? How about for two or more syllables? 3. What word do we use to place strong emphasis on the comparison? 4. What phrase do we use if two nouns are equal? And what phrase should be used if they are not equal?
I. Evaluating Learning	<p>QUIZ (10 PTS) Directions: Read the questions carefully. In your notebook, write the letter of the correct answer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What word do we use to compare two nouns? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. as b. more c. than d. much 2. Most one-syllable adjectives form their comparative by adding _____. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. -est b. -er c. more d. than 3. Which of the following is the correct comparative form? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. more fast b. faster c. fastly d. most fast 4. The countryside is much _____ than the city. (peaceful) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. peacefuller b. most peaceful c. more peaceful d. peacefulest 5. What word do we use to emphasize a stronger comparison? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. much b. very c. more d. as 6. Bangkok is not _____ crowded _____ Manila. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. more - as b. as - as c. than - than d. less - than 7. Which sentence correctly uses a comparative

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	<p>adjective?</p> <p>a. New York is the most busier city.</p> <p>b. Sydney is more beautiful than Melbourne.</p> <p>c. Paris is as more elegant as London.</p> <p>d. This town is much quiet than before.</p> <p>8. Which of the following is the correct comparative form of "happy"?</p> <p>a. more happy</p> <p>b. happiest</p> <p>c. happier</p> <p>d. most happy</p> <p>9. What phrase do we use when two things are equal in comparison?</p> <p>a. not as...as</p> <p>b. much more...than</p> <p>c. as...as</p> <p>d. more...than</p> <p>10. Which sentence is correct?</p> <p>a. Jakarta is more bigger than Hanoi.</p> <p>b. Manila is much busier than Cebu.</p> <p>c. This city is the most quieter than before.</p> <p>d. Tokyo is much modern than Seoul.</p>										
<p>J. Additional activities for application or remediation</p>	<p>ACTIVITY</p> <p>Directions: Impress your teacher about Indonesia by writing in your paper on what makes Indonesia and Yogyakarta special from other countries and cities.</p> <p>Your essay must include at least three (3) correct use of comparative adjectives.</p> <p>Rubrics:</p> <table><tr><th>Criteria</th><th>5 Excellent</th><th>4 Good</th><th>3 Satisfactory</th><th>2 Needs Improvement</th></tr><tr><td>Use of Comparative Adjectives</td><td>Uses 3 or more comparative adjectives correctly and effectively</td><td>Use 3 comparative adjectives, but with minor errors.</td><td>Uses 2 comparative adjectives correctly.</td><td>No comparative adjectives were used.</td></tr></table>	Criteria	5 Excellent	4 Good	3 Satisfactory	2 Needs Improvement	Use of Comparative Adjectives	Uses 3 or more comparative adjectives correctly and effectively	Use 3 comparative adjectives, but with minor errors.	Uses 2 comparative adjectives correctly.	No comparative adjectives were used.
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		y in the essay.			
	Creativity and Engagement	The essay is creative, engaging, and well-developed.	The essay is interesting and mostly engaging.	Some creativity, but could be more engaging.	Little to no creativity or engagement.
	Clarity and Organization	The essay is well-constructed with clear ideas.	Ideas are mostly clear and connected with slight lapses.	Some parts lack connection and clarity.	Lacks clear organization and no clear structure.
V. REMARKS (Instructional Decision)					
VI. REFLECTION					
A. No. of learners who earned 80% on the formative assessment					
B. No. of learners who require additional activities for remediation					

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