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The Philippine Informal Reading Inventory Manual 2018



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PREFACE

The Philippine Informal Reading Inventory (Phil-IRI) is an initiative of the Bureau of Learning Delivery, Department of Education that directly addresses its thrust to make every Filipino child a reader. It is anchored on the flagship program of the Department: “Every Child A Reader Program,” which aims to make every Filipino child a reader and a writer at his/her grade level.

The Phil-IRI is an informal reading inventory composed of graded passages designed to determine the individual student's performance in oral reading, silent reading and listening comprehension. These three types of assessments aim to find the student's independent, instructional and frustration levels. The data from these measures could be used to design or adjust classroom, small group or individualized instruction to fit the students' needs and abilities. The Phil-IRI is not the sole assessment tool that provides the holistic reading performance of the students; it only provides an approximation of the students' abilities and could be used in combination with other reliable tools of assessment. The data shall also serve as one of the bases in planning, designing/redesigning the reading programs or activities in the school to improve the overall school reading performance.

The entire set or package of Phil-IRI materials consists of: **1)** Manual of Administration, **2)** Group Screening Test in Filipino (GST) from Grades III-VI, **3)** Group Screening Test in English from Grades IV to VI, **4)** Graded Passages from Grade II to VII (Sets A, B, C, D) in English and Grades I to VI in Filipino (Sets A, B, C, D) and, **5)** Forms for recording purposes both in English and Filipino.

It is important for the teachers to study the manual and be oriented on the proper administration of the 2018 Phil-IRI.

A. ESSENTIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PHIL-IRI

1. What is the Phil-IRI?

The Philippine Informal Reading Inventory (Phil-IRI) was created to provide classroom teachers a tool for measuring and describing reading performance. It is an assessment tool composed of graded passages designed to determine a student's reading level. It is important to note that the Phil-IRI only provides an approximation of the learner's abilities and may be used in combination with other reliable tools of assessment.

2. Why was the Phil-IRI developed?

The development of the Phil-IRI is one of the initiatives put in place in support of the Every Child A Reader Program (ECARP). Before teachers can design and provide appropriate reading instruction for their students, they should be armed with information about their students' current reading levels and abilities. This diagnostic approach to describing how children read embraces inclusionary principles that emphasize the need for education that is learner-oriented, responsive and culturally sensitive. The Phil-IRI is one of the diagnostic tools that teachers can use to determine students' abilities and needs in reading.

3. What adjustments were made in the Phil-IRI selections?

The Revised Phil-IRI was prepared in early 2013, prior to the introduction of the K-12 Curriculum. The readability level of the selections for oral and silent reading were based on the old English and Filipino curricula and were validated to pupils who were products of these old curricula; they were taught to read in Filipino and in English starting in Grade 1.

Under the K-12 curriculum, the pupils are introduced to Reading in Filipino during the first semester of Grade 2 while Reading in English is introduced during the second semester.

For example, the curriculum in Phonics and Word Recognition for Grade 2 English during the second semester is reading short e, a and i words in consonant-vowel-consonant pattern. By Grade 3, the curricular offering under word recognition is as follows:

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Read words with short o and u sounds in CVC pattern and common sight words; read 2-syllable words consisting of short e to u sound (e.g.: basket, hotdog, sunset).	Read words with initial consonant blends (l, r and s blends) followed by short vowel sounds, read words with initial and final consonant digraph ch and sh.	Read words with long a, i, o and u sound (ending in e) one syllable and 2-syllables.	Read words with vowel digraphs ai (pail), ay (bay), ea (lead), ee (seed); read words with vowel diphthongs oy (boy), oi (boil), ou (out) and ow (bow); read some irregularly spelled words (e.g. such as enough, through, beautiful).

¹Flippo, R. (2014). Assessing readers qualitative diagnosis and instruction. 2nd Edition. Chapter 2 Retrieved from <http://www.reading.org/Libraries/books/assessing-readers--second-ed--chapter3.pdf> Copublished with Routledge/Taylor & Francis

Aside from adjusting the readability level of the Phil-IRI selections based on the present curriculum, the Phil-IRI constructed in 2013 was revalidated to the present group of learners in 2016 to give a better assurance that the readability levels of the selections are appropriate for the grade levels for which they are assigned. Nineteen schools, each representing a particular Mother Tongue, were chosen for the revalidation. Phil-IRI Filipino was administered to Grade 3 and 4 pupils while Phil-IRI English was administered to Grade 4 and 5 pupils. The MTB-MLE coordinator/Master teacher/the subject teacher in Filipino and English/ the class adviser who had a training in ELLN conducted the revalidation.

The result of the examination of the literacy curriculum in both English and Filipino as well as the revalidation were the bases for adjusting the Phil-IRI selections both in the Screening Test and the Pretest and Posttest.

4. What can Phil-IRI tell the teachers?

The Phil-IRI Group Screening Test (GST) can tell teachers whether students are reading at, above, or below their grade levels. The individually administered Phil-IRI Graded Passages can be used to assess students' Oral Reading, Silent Reading Comprehension and/or Listening Comprehension levels.

When used to assess oral reading skills, the Phil-IRI may be used to describe decoding and word recognition, fluency and comprehension. The student's performance in decoding (the ability to read isolated words using phonics knowledge) and word recognition (the ability to automatically identify words on sight) is measured through a Reading Miscue Inventory (Phil-IRI Form 3A and 3B: Grade Level Passage Rating Sheet). The child is asked to read a passage and each word read incorrectly is noted and marked. In terms of fluency (the ability to read with speed, accuracy and prosody), the time taken by the child to read a passage is recorded and the number of words that he/she can read per minute is computed. Furthermore, a qualitative description of the child's manner of reading is described via a checklist. Finally, test taker's comprehension skills (the ability to create meaning) may be gauged by having the child answer five to eight questions of varying difficulty based on the graded passage after it has been read.

When used to assess Silent Reading Comprehension, Phil-IRI may be used to describe reading speed and comprehension. The student's reading speed is measured by recording the time it takes the child to read each passage completely. Silent reading comprehension is measured by asking the student to answer five to eight questions of varying difficulty after a passage has been read.

When used to assess listening comprehension, the Phil-IRI may be used by having the student listen to the passages as they are read by the test administrator and answer five to eight questions of varying difficulty about each passage.

For all three types of individual assessments (oral reading comprehension, listening comprehension and silent reading comprehension), the aim is to find the learner's independent, instructional and frustration levels, so that teachers know what level of reading materials the student can read and understand well, as well as what level of reading materials the student is not ready for.

Since the Phil-IRI is administered at the start and at the end of the school year, it can also tell teachers about the growth and changes in students' reading skills and levels.

5. What are flexible ways to use Phil-IRI?

The Phil-IRI may be used to:

a. Group Reading Level

The Phil-IRI GST can be used to determine a whole class' reading level, and identify particular students who may need more assistance in performing reading tasks.

b. Individual Reading Level

The individually administered Phil-IRI Graded Passages can be used to determine a student's independent, instructional and frustration levels for three types of literacy tasks: Oral Reading, Silent Reading, and Listening Comprehension.

c. Monitor Growth and Response to Intervention

Pretest and Posttest results of the Phil-IRI can be compared to monitor growth in students' reading skills, as well as determine the efficacy of the program or reading interventions conducted by the school and/or classroom teachers.

d. Describe Reading Behaviors

The recording of the student's oral reading behaviors during the conduct of the individually administered Phil-IRI Graded Passages can help the teacher describe a student's reading performance and behavior. It specifies the number of words read per minute, the cues used for identifying or recognizing words, manner of reading, etc. Types of miscues as well as types of comprehension questions answered correctly can also be analyzed by the teacher to help him/her design appropriate reading lessons or interventions.

6. Who needs to take the Phil-IRI?

All students in Grades 3 to 6 will undergo the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test (GST) in Filipino, while students in Grades 4 to 6 will undergo the GST in English. Students identified to be performing below level of expectation (those with a total Raw Score below 14 in the Phil-IRI GST) should undergo further assessment through the individually administered Phil-IRI graded passages.

7. When should the Phil-IRI be administered?

The following table below shows the administration schedule of Group Screening Test and the Individualized Phil-IRI assessments. Group assessments must be conducted within class time while Individual assessments may be conducted outside class hours.

Table 1. Schedule of Phil-IRI Administration

	Filipino (for Grade 3 to Grade 6 learners)		English (for Grade 4 to Grade 6 learners)	
Type of Test	Pretest	Posttest	Pretest	Posttest
Phil-IRI Group Screening Test (GST)	Within the first or second month of the school year	Within January to February of the school year	Within the first or second month of the school year	Within January to February of the school year
Individualized Phil-IRI Assessment (only for pupils who did not pass the GST)	Within a month after the GST is administered		Within a month after the GST is administered	

8. How long does it take to administer the Phil-IRI?

The administration of the Phil-IRI GST for a whole class takes approximately 30 minutes. The time it takes to administer the Phil-IRI Graded Passages would vary for each student.

9. Who can administer the Phil-IRI?

All Filipino subject teachers for Grades 3 to 6 and English subject teachers for Grades 4 to 6 can administer the Phil-IRI Group Screening Tests in their respective classes. ELLN-trained teachers can administer the Phil-IRI Graded Passages to individual students who need further assessment. The region and/or division can also conduct training programs to teachers on the conduct of the Phil-IRI. Teachers who will administer the Phil-IRI should read the manual thoroughly and prepare all the necessary materials and forms prior to the scheduled date of test administration.

10. How do we get a copy of the Phil-IRI materials?

The Phil-IRI materials will be uploaded to the Learning Resource Management Development System (LRMDS) portal of the DepEd website which can be downloaded by the teachers, school heads and education supervisors. Schools are advised to use the MOOE funds for the reproduction and distribution of the materials to teachers.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE PHIL-IRI TESTING KIT

The Phil-IRI Testing Kit consists of the Manual of Administration; Group Screening Tests for both Filipino and English; Graded Passages with Comprehension Questions; and the Phil-IRI Forms.

1. Manual of Administration

The manual includes information about the Phil-IRI, the directions for the administration of the test, and instructions for recording and reporting results. It serves as a guide to teachers, principals and supervisors in administering the tests as well as in recording results.

The manual should be studied carefully before administering the Phil-IRI Tests. The mechanics of administration are the same for both Filipino and English. Thus, only one manual will be printed for both languages. The manual also contains the Keys to Correction for both the Group Screening Tests and the Phil-IRI Graded Passages in Filipino and English.

2. The Phil-IRI Group Screening Test

The Phil-IRI Group Screening Test (GST) is a silently-administered test in both Filipino and English. Each tool is composed of a 20-item comprehension test based on a set of leveled passages for each grade level covering Grades 3 to 6 in Filipino and Grades 4 to 6 in English. The passages were written and selected based on concept load, level of vocabulary used, sentence complexity, nature of themes and cohesion.

In consideration of Abadzi's¹ (2014) recommendations on the kind and size of font and spacing options in between letters used in textbooks, the font features in Table 2 were followed in the design of the tools.

Table 2: Font Size Used for the Passages for each Grade Level

Grade/Reading Level	Recommended Font and Size
Kindergarten to 1st Grade	Comic Sans, Font Size 18
2nd Grade	Comic Sans, Font Size 16
3rd Grade	Comic Sans, Font Size 14
4th to 7th Grade	Comic Sans, Font Size 12

The objective of the GST is to identify students who need further testing. Appendix A1 to A4 presents the titles of passages, kinds of text, and number of questions per passage, as well as the Keys to Correction for the GST for Grades 3 to 6 in Filipino and Grades 4 to 6 in English respectively.

3. The Phil-IRI Graded Passages (Sets A, B, C and D)

The Phil-IRI Graded Passages is an informal individualized assessment tool used to record the student's performance in oral reading, silent reading and/or listening comprehension.

The Phil-IRI Oral Reading Test is administered in order to:

- identify the student's miscues in oral reading;
- record the number of words that a student reads per minute; and
- find out how well a student understands the passage read.

¹Abadzi, H. (2014). Hidden insights from cognitive neuroscience. Retrieved from https://www.academia.edu/6429908/Mysteries_and_Myths_of_Reading_Hidden_insights_from_cognitive_neuroscience

The Phil-IRI Listening Comprehension is administered when the student is identified as a nonreader. The purpose is to find out how well a student understands the selection which will be read by the test administrator. Then the test administrator reads the multiple choice questions and the student answers them orally.

The Phil-IRI Silent Reading Test may be administered after the Oral Reading Test is conducted to further check the student's comprehension skill. *This is an optional activity.*

The Graded Passages range from Grade 2 to Grade 7 Readability levels for English and Grade 1 to Grade 7 Readability levels for Filipino. The selections for Grade 2 to Grade 4 are narrative texts, while those from Grades 5 to 7 are expository texts. The expository texts in Filipino deal with Social Studies concepts, while those in English focus on Science concepts.

Phil-IRI Graded Passages are both in Filipino and English. For both languages, there are four sets (Sets A, B, C and D) of passages with a readability level of Grade 2 to Grade 7 to be used for the pre-test. Similarly, there are also four sets (Sets A, B, C and D) of posttest graded passages. The pre-test and the posttest for each grade level are comparable in the following: *number of words, concept load, level of vocabulary used, sentence complexity, nature of themes and cohesion.* Appendix A5 to A12 presents the titles of passages used for the Phil-IRI Graded Passages (Pre-Test and Post Test) in both Filipino and English.

4. The Phil-IRI Forms

a. Phil-IRI Forms for Group Screening Test

1) Phil-IRI Form 1A: Talaan ng Pangkatang Pagtatasa ng Klase (PPK) sa Phil-IRI

The Phil-IRI Form 1A is to be used for the GST in Filipino. The objectives of completing and submitting this form include the following: a) to identify the types of questions (literal, inferential or critical) that each child can answer; b) to classify the students to be recommended for administration of the Phil-IRI tests, c) to capture the reading performance of the class, thus design appropriate classroom instruction. This form includes the class list, the itemized scores of the students according to the types of questions answered, and their total score. A sample of this form is shown in Appendix B1.

2) Phil-IRI Form 1B: Summary of the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test Class Reading Record (CRR)

This form has the same content and objectives as the Phil-IRI Form 1A. Phil-IRI Form 1B is to be used for the GST in English. A sample of this form is shown in Appendix B2.

3) Phil-IRI Form 2: Talaan ng Paaralan sa Pagbabasa / School Reading Profile (SRP)

This form presents a summary of a school's performance in the GST. Furthermore, it shows the school's reading profile, which includes the number of students who are reading at their level (test scores ≥ 14 out of 20 items), and those who are in need of further Phil-IRI administration (test scores < 14). A sample of this form is shown in Appendix C.

b. Phil-IRI Forms for Graded Passages

1) Phil-IRI Form 3A: Markahang Papel ng Panggradong Lebel na Teksto / Phil-IRI Form 3B: Grade Level Passage Rating Sheet

This form is the rating sheet with the passage to be read (either orally or silently by the student, or orally by the teacher). The teacher indicates the time spent by the student in reading the passage. Likewise, the student's miscues are marked and summarized, and the comprehension responses are recorded in this form. This form will yield the speed and rate in reading, and the reading level for the passage in both word reading and comprehension. A sample of these forms are shown in Appendix D1 and D2.

2) Phil-IRI Form 4: Talaan ng Indibidwal na Pagbabasa / Individual Summary Record (ISR)

This form summarizes the performance and level of each learner in word reading and comprehension in all the administered Phil-IRI. It also indicates the oral reading behaviors exhibited by the student. A sample of this form is shown in Appendix E.

C. General Directions for Administration: The Four Stages

There are four stages in the administration of the Phil-IRI. Figure 1 on the next page presents the four stages, namely:

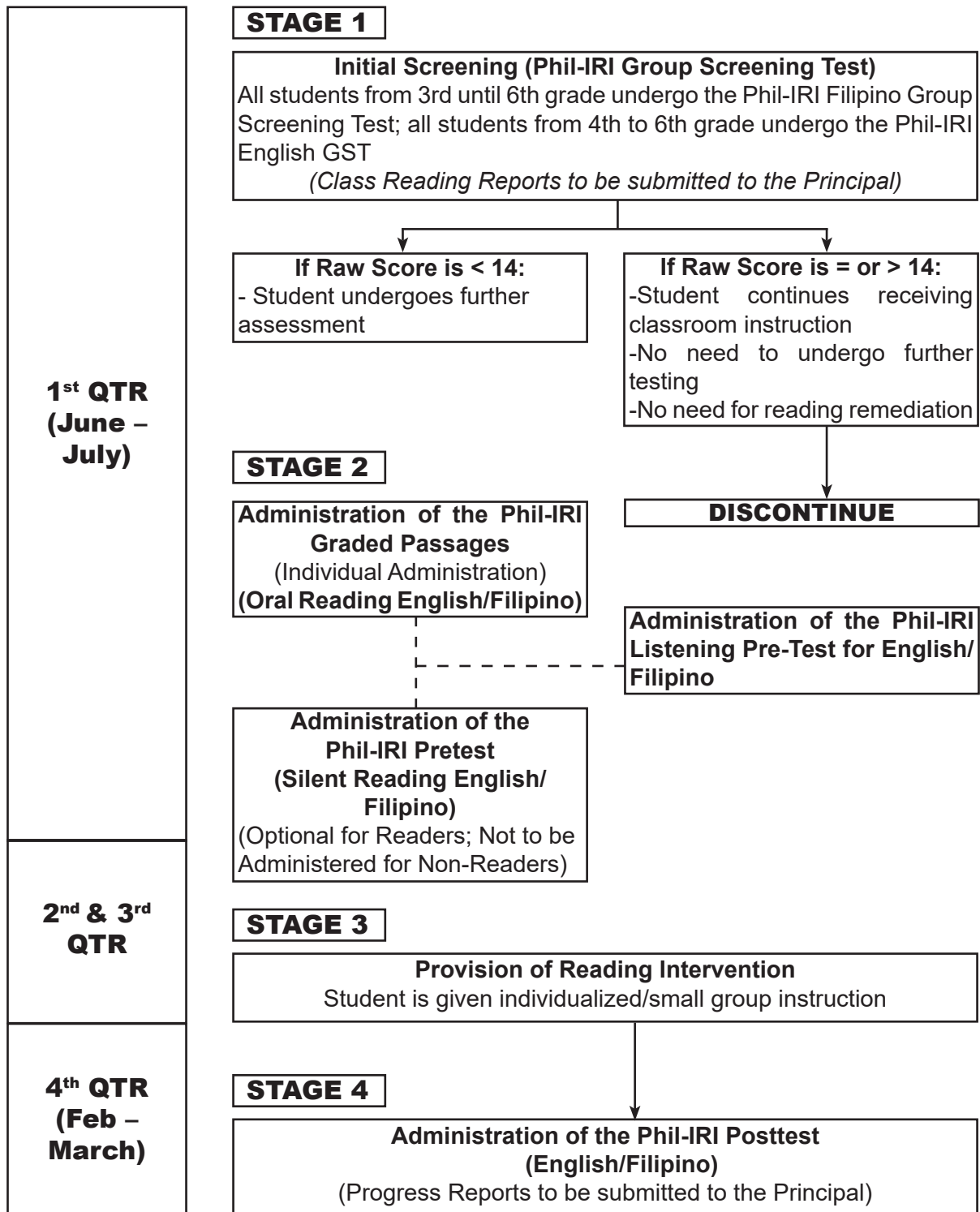
Stage 1: Initial Screening Using the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test

Stage 2: Administration of the Phil-IRI Graded Passages (Pre-test)

Stage 3: Provision of Specialized Instruction/Intervention

Stage 4: Administration of the Phil-IRI Graded Passages (Post Test)

Figure 1: Stages in the Administration of Phil-IRI



For SY 2018-2019, the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test (GST) in Filipino must be administered to Grade 3 to 6 students while the GST in English must be administered to the Grade 4 to 6 students on the first month of the school year. It is a 20-item multiple choice test that the test takers must accomplish within 30 minutes. This should be administered during class time. By the end of July, the learner must have completed 2 tests (1 in English; 1 in Filipino).

Upon completion of the administration of the GST, the Class Reading Reports are submitted to the Principal. These contain a summary of the students who performed equal or above and below the cut-off score. Refer to Appendix B1, Form 1A: Talaan ng Pangkatang Pagtatasa ng Klase (PPK) sa Phil-IRI for Filipino or Appendix B2, Form 1B: Class Reading Report (CRR) for English.

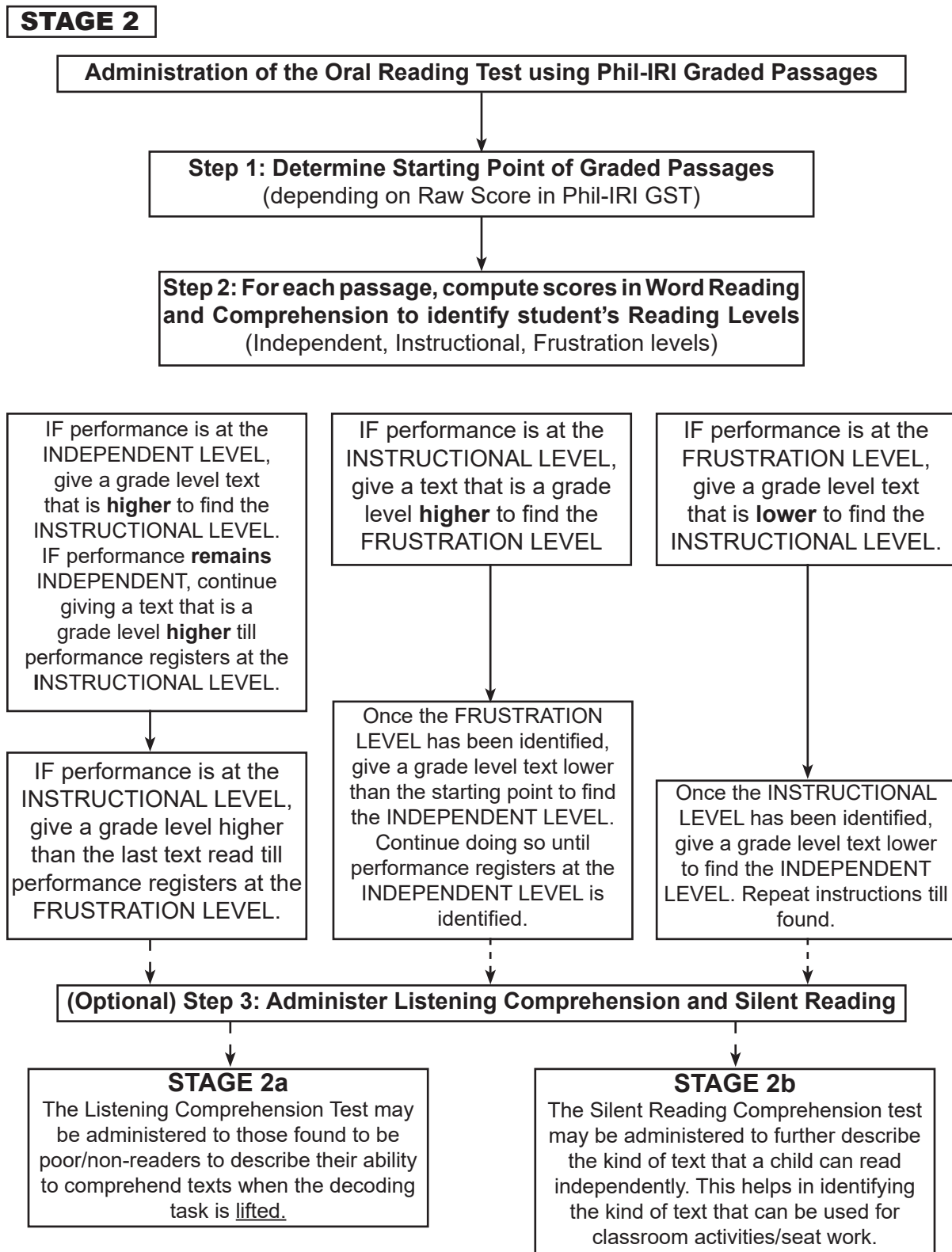
As shown on Figure 1, students who garner a Raw Score that is equal to or greater than 14 (75%) need not undergo further testing. The first stage is done for these students.

However, students who garner a Raw Score that is lower than 14 (74%) need to undergo further assessment, as this may be an indication that the student is experiencing difficulty reading at-level text. It is thus necessary to conduct individualized assessment in order to further describe the child's reading performance. The learners will be assessed using the Phil-IRI Graded Passages. If a student garners a score of 13 and below in the Filipino GST, s/he will be given the Filipino Graded Passages Pre-Test. If the student garners a score of 13 or below in the English GST, s/he will be given the English Graded Passages Pre-Test. Note that it is possible for a student to undergo the Phil-IRI Graded Passages in one or both languages.

STAGE 2: Administration of the Phil-IRI Graded Passages (Pre-Test)

The Phil-IRI Graded Passages Pre-Tests have a total of four parallel sets (SETS A to D) that the test-administrator can choose from. The administration of the Phil-IRI should begin with the Oral Reading Test. Figure 2 presents the steps for Stage 2 in greater detail.

Figure 2. Flowchart for the Administration of the Phil-IRI: Stage 2



Step 1: Determine the Starting Point of Graded Passages.

The first passage that the child should be asked to read aloud must depend on the child's raw score in the GST.

- a. If the child's raw score in the GST is 0-7, he/she must be given a passage that is 3 grade levels below his current level.
- b. If the child's raw score in the GST is 8-13, he/she must be given a passage that is 2 grades below his current level.

To illustrate, if Pedro, a 5th grader, garnered a Raw Score of 6/20 in the Filipino GST, the first selection that he must be asked to read should be at 2nd grade level. Once the first selection to be read has been identified, the test administrator is ready for Step 2.

Step 2: For each passage, compute scores in Word Reading and Comprehension to identify student's Reading Levels (pages 21-29 details the procedures for computing the Word Reading and Comprehension scores).

Using these graded passages, the test administrator must find the student's independent, instructional and frustration levels. Awareness of a child's reading levels can help the teacher identify materials that are suitable for developing the learner's reading skills.

- Finding the independent level means that we are looking for the grade level passage that the child can read on his/her own without any assistance. To find the independent level, the test administrator continues to give a selection that is one level lower than a given selection until the child is able to register performance at 97 to 100% in word reading and 80 to 100% comprehension. It is important to find the independent level so that we know the kind of text that the child is already able to perform well in. Providing material at the independent level may serve as a source of motivation or as a starting point for instruction.
- Finding the instructional level means that we are looking for the grade level passage that the child can read with the support of a teacher. This is the level where students make the most progress in reading. To find the instructional level, the test administrator continues to give a selection that is one level higher than the independent level passage until the learner is able to register performance at 90 to 96% in word reading and 59 to 79% in comprehension.
- Finding the frustration level means that we are looking for the grade level passage that the child can no longer read and understand on his own. To find the frustration level, the test administrator continues to give a selection that is one level higher than the instructional level passage until the learner's oral reading score performance is at 89% and below in Word Reading and 58% and below in Comprehension. It is important to identify the frustration level so that we are aware of the kind of material that the student is not yet ready for.

To illustrate, let us continue with our hypothetical 5th grade learner named Pedro. The test administrator gave Pedro a 2nd grade passage, and his performance registered at the independent level for that passage. The test administrator then gave him a higher level passage (3rd grade) and Pedro's performance registered at the instructional level. Finally, the test administrator gave him a text that is a grade level higher (4th grade), where his performance registered at the frustration level. The test administrator now has Pedro's independent, instructional and frustration levels. He can proceed to Step 3.

Step 3: Administer Listening Comprehension Test (Stage 2a) and Silent Reading Test (Stage 2b). Note that both stages are optional.

STAGE 2a:

After administering the Oral Reading Test, if there is a need to describe the performance of the child when the reading task is lifted (i.e. especially when the students have been identified to be non-readers), the Listening Comprehension Test may be administered. The process of finding the independent, instructional and frustration levels are the same except that the passages are no longer read by the student and instead are read by the test administrator. After each selection has been listened to, the test administrator reads the multiple choice questions that the students must respond to orally.

STAGE 2b:

After administering the Listening Comprehension Test, if there is a need to describe the performance of the child when doing the reading task on his/her own, the Silent Reading Comprehension Test may be administered. The process of finding the independent, instructional and frustration levels are the same except that the time it takes for the student to finish reading each passage is recorded by the test administrator. After each selection has been read, the test administrator reads the multiple choice questions that the students must respond to orally.

STAGE 3: Provision of Specialized Instruction/Reading Intervention

Once all the data describing the child's reading performance has been gathered, the teacher may use this information to design an intervention program (i.e. remedial reading program) or adjust classroom instruction.

*(see **Appendix H** for a full discussion of the Handbook on Suggested Intervention)*

STAGE 4: Administration of the Phil-IRI Graded Passages (Posttest)

After receiving specialized instruction, the students will be re-assessed using the Phil-IRI Posttest Forms. The Phil-IRI Posttests have a total of 4 parallel sets (SETS A-D) that the test-administrator can choose from. Using these graded passages, the test administrator must again identify the student's independent, instructional and frustration levels. The posttest results may be compared with the pre-test results.

D. Specific Directions for the Administration of the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test

This section details the specific instructions for the Group Screening Test and the individually administered Graded Passages accordingly. *For general reminders on the conduct and interpretation of assessment and assessment results, please see Appendix G.*

STEP 1: Secure an updated copy of the class list. If available, attach the class list to:
Form 1A: Talaan ng Pangkatang Pagtatasa ng Klase (PPK) sa Phil-IRI for Filipino
or Form 1B: Summary of the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test Class Reading Record (CRR) for English (See Appendix B1 and B2)

STEP 2: Secure a complete set of the Phil-IRI Testing Kit from the Principal's office or the designated coordinator.

- a. Phil-IRI Manual for Administration
- b. Phil-IRI Practice Item Charts
- c. Phil-IRI Group Screening Test Forms (See Appendix A1-A4, B1 and B2)
- d. Phil-IRI Group Screening Test Answer Sheets (See Appendix F)
- e. Timer
- f. Pen
- g. Masking Tape

STEP 3: Prepare for Testing

- a. Secure an area conducive for testing (i.e. well-ventilated, well-lit and free from distractions).
- b. Review the procedures for administration and accompanying forms.
- c. Lay out the necessary materials (e.g. practice item charts, group screening test forms).
- d. Establish rapport and orient the test-takers as follows:

Say:

"Hello. I am _____.
(If the test administrator is not the teacher of the students). For this day, we will not be holding regular class. Each of you will be asked to read a set of passages that have corresponding questions.

Read each passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

You will only be given 30 minutes to finish reading the selections and answer all of the questions."

Sabihin:

"Magandang umaga/hapon. Ako po si _____. Sa araw na ito, hindi tayo magkakaroon ng regular na klase. Bawat isa sa inyo ay bibigyan ng ilang mga babasahin na may mga nakalakip na tanong ukol sa inyong binasa.

Basahin nang mabuti ang talata at sagutan ang mga tanong sa abot ng inyong makakaya.

Bibigyan lamang kayo ng 30 minuto para tapusin ang pagbasa ng mga talata at pagsagot sa mga tanong."

STEP 4: Administer the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test

- a. Secure the number of copies necessary for testing (i.e. number of test-takers, plus one)
- b. For smooth administration, give the following reminders before testing:

REMINDERS

1. Avoid talking, eating, and going to the rest room while testing is going on.
2. Do not write on the test booklet. Write your answers on the answer sheet.
3. Read all of the selections as best as you can.
4. Answer all of the questions that follow.
5. If you have a question, please raise your hand. The teacher will approach you.

MGA PAALALA

1. Iwasan makipag-usap sa katabi at magpunta sa banyo habang sinasagutan ang pagsusulit na ito.
2. Iwasan ang pagsulat/pagmarka sa test booklet. Isulat ang mga sagot sa sagutang papel.
3. Basahin lahat ng seleksyon nang mabuti.
4. Sagutan lahat ng sumusunod na tanong.
5. Kung kinakailangan ang paglilinaw, itaas ang kamay para malapitan kayo ng guro.

- c. Distribute the answer sheets. Have the students fill in their personal information.

Say:

Write the following:

1. (*Name, age, grade, section, name of school and date of test*).
2. Encircle **MALE** if you are male/a boy and **FEMALE** if you are female/a girl.
3. **REMINDER:** Here is the sheet where you will write your answers in (show the answer sheet).

Sabihin:

Isulat ang sumusunod:

1. (*Pangalan, edad, baitang, seksyon, pangalan ng paaralan, petsa*).
2. Bilugan ang **LALAKI** kung ikaw ay lalaki, at bilugan ang **BABAE** kung ikaw ay babae.
3. **PAALALA:** Ito ang papel (ipakita ang sagutang papel) kung saan ninyo isusulat ang inyong mga sagot.

- d. Using a chart, model how the test should be answered.

Read the following: (written on a chart or on the board)

Say:

Where does one go when one wishes to read and borrow a book?

- a. clinic
- b. library
- c. market
- d. playground

What is the answer to the question? The correct answer **b** should be the letter written on your answer sheet.

Basahin ang sumusunod: (nakasulat sa pisara o sa tsart)

Sabihin:

Saan pupunta kung nais magbasa at manghiram ng mga aklat?

- a. klinik
- b. silid-aklatan
- c. palengke
- d. palaruan

Ano ang tamang sagot sa tanong? Ang tamang sagot na **b** ang dapat isulat sa sagutang papel.

- e. Distribute the test booklets.
f. If there are no questions, have them answer the test silently.

STEP 5: Report the Results

- a. Fill out Form 1A (if Filipino GST is taken) or Form 1B (if English GST is taken).
- b. Record the names of the students in the class. On the second column, put a (check mark) if the student took the screening test; if not, mark with an X.

- c. Refer to the GST booklet (Teacher's copy) to identify the type of question for each item in the test. Record the number of Literal, Inferential and Critical questions answered in the test. (Ex: If Student A got 3 correct answers out of 5 literal questions, record it as 3/5 under Literal column)
- d. Record the total number of correct responses (over 20) of each student. Mark with a (check mark) the appropriate column where each student's score may be classified (either ≥ 14 , or < 14).
- e. At the bottom of the form, indicate the total number of students for each column.
- f. Submit the accomplished form/s and answer sheets to the Principal's office.

E. Specific Directions for the Administration of the Phil-IRI Graded Passages

STEP 1: Secure a copy of the submitted Form A1 / A2

STEP 2: Secure a complete set of the Phil-IRI Testing Kit:

1. Phil-IRI Manual for Administration
2. Phil-IRI Test Booklets for one-on-one administration
 - a. Teacher's Copy
 - b. Student's Copy
3. Phil-IRI Form 3A / 3B: Markahang Papel ng Panggradong Lebel na Teksto / Grade Level Passage Rating Sheet (Appendix D1 and D2)
4. Phil-IRI Form 4: Talaan ng Indibidwal na Pagbabasa / Individual Summary Record (ISR) (Appendix E)
5. Timer
6. Pen
7. Recording device

STEP 3: Set Up the Testing Area

1. Secure an area conducive for testing (i.e. well-ventilated, well-lit and free from distractions)
2. Make sure the testing kit is complete
3. Layout the necessary materials (e.g. booklets, score sheets)

STEP 4: Prepare for Testing

1. Review the procedures for administration and accompanying forms
2. Determine the kind of test to be administered
 - a. Oral Reading Comprehension
 - b. Listening Comprehension
 - c. Silent Reading Comprehension
4. Determine the Starting Point

Table 3. Starting Point for the Graded Passage

If the raw score in the GST is	Start with a Graded Passage that is	Example:
0-7 points	Three (3) Grade levels lower than current level	GST: Grade 6 Graded Passage: Grade 3
8-13 points	Two (2) Grade levels lower than current level	GST: Grade 3 Graded Passage: Grade 1
14 points and above	Discontinue testing	

STEP 5: Assess Performance

- a. Orient the test-taker, establish rapport, and administer the test:
 1. Oral Reading Comprehension, or
 2. Listening Comprehension, or
 3. Silent Reading Comprehension
- b. Procedure
 1. Ask the motivation and motive questions. The teacher will have an idea about the prior knowledge of the student on the topic that s/he will read based on the response to the motivation question. The response to the motive question will indicate the student's ability to make predictions. The teacher may or may not record the student's responses.
 2. Let the pupil read/listen to the selection.
 3. After the child has listened to/read the selection, show the multiple choice items on the student's booklet. The student may read the question or the teacher may read it for him/her and read the options which the test-taker will choose from. Ask the child to answer the question by writing the letter of the option that he/she thinks has the correct answer. Repeat the process until all questions are answered.
 4. If the child answers the question with the response, "I don't know," mark the item on the scoring sheet with an X.
 5. If the student asks to go back to the selection to look for the answer, he/she may do so. If the student is then able to answer correctly, mark the item on the scoring sheet as correct and write LB (*Looked Back*)³.

STEP 6: Report Results

- a. **Form 3A/3B**
 1. Fill out all the required student information and test details in Form 3A / 3B.
 2. In Part A of the form, record the time when the student starts and ends reading the passage. Then, compute the reading rate (Refer to Section G: Recording the Speed and Rate in Reading).
- If the student is asked to read orally:
3. As the child reads, record the student's miscues. (Refer to Table 4 under Section G.)

³ Caldwell, L. (). Qualitative Reading Inventory

4. Then, record the student's response to each question. Check the responses of the student (Refer to Appendix A for the answer keys). Indicate the total number of correct responses. Look for the equivalent percentage of the score by referring to Table 6. Then, use Table 7 to indicate the reading level of the student in comprehension.
5. In Part B of the form, get the total miscues of the student. Indicate the number of words read correctly in the passage. Compute the word reading score (Refer to Section K: Computing the Oral Reading Score). Finally, indicate the word reading level by referring to Table 7.

b. Form 4

1. Use separate forms for the English and Filipino administered Phil-IRI.
2. Fill out the required student information and test details.
3. Record the word reading and comprehension levels of the student in all Phil-IRI taken. Refer to Forms 3A and 3B for the details.
4. Fill out the Oral Reading Observation Checklist by marking each item with a ✓ or an X.
5. To fill out the Summary of Comprehension Responses Table, refer to the Phil-IRI booklet (Teacher's copy) to identify the type of question for each item in the tests taken. Record the number of Literal, Inferential and Critical questions answered in each test. (Ex: If Student B got 1 correct answer out of 2 literal questions, record it as 1/2 beside L=)
6. Indicate the Total Score, Percentage, and Reading Level for each test taken. Refer to Forms 3A and 3B for the details.

The results of the Phil-IRI are analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Quantitative analysis involves summing up the number of miscues observed; recording the number of minutes it took the student to read the passage; and getting the number of correctly answered comprehension questions about the passage. The combined results of the word recognition and the answers to the comprehension questions will give the reading level of the student per passage: whether s/he is in the independent, instructional or frustration level.

The qualitative analysis consists of analyzing what types of miscues are made and describing the student's behavior while reading. Likewise, while the teacher administers the oral reading test, s/he assesses whether the reading material matches the learner's reading performance. The teacher may give the student a reading material with a lower readability level if s/he detects that the grade level reading material is too difficult for the student.

a. Marking and Scoring the Miscues

When administering the Phil-IRI Graded Passages, both the teacher and the student need to have a copy of the passage to be read by the student. While the student is reading a passage orally, the teacher records every miscue committed. The guide in marking and scoring the miscues is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Marking and Scoring the Oral Reading Miscues

Types of Miscues	Marking the Miscue	Example	Scoring
Mispronunciation	Underline the text and write the phonetic spelling above it.	<i>sleed</i> slide	Count as 1 error every mispronunciation. (The dialectal variation should not be counted as an error).
Omission	Circle the omitted unit of a language.	The <u>huge</u> elephant	Count as one error a word or a phrase omitted.
Substitution	Underline the text and write the substituted word above it.	<i>money</i> <u>monkey</u>	Count as one error every substitution.
Insertion	Use a caret to show where the word/s was inserted and write the word above the caret.	<i>lovely</i> the^ flowers in the vase	Count a word or a phrase inserted as one error.
Repetition	Underline the portion of the text that was repeated.	They found it <u>in the</u>	Count as one error every word or phrase repeated.
Transposition	Use a transpositional symbol over and under the letters or words transposed.	The girl }s pretty	Count as one error every transposition made.
Reversal	Write the word/ nonword above the correct word.	<i>dab</i> bad	Count as one error every reversal made.
Self -Correction	Write S above the word that was self-corrected.	S hasn't	Don't count self-correction as an error.

b. Recording the Miscues

The summary of the miscues made are recorded on Table 9 (See Appendix D, Phil IRI Form 4).

Table 5. Summary of Miscues

	Types of Miscues (<i>Uri ng Mali</i>)	Number of Miscues (<i>Bilang ng Salitang mali ang basa</i>)
1	Mispronunciation (<i>Maling Bigkas</i>)	
2	Omission (<i>Pagkakaltas</i>)	
3	Substitution (<i>Pagpapalit</i>)	
4	Insertion (<i>Pagsisingit</i>)	
5	Repetition (<i>Pag-uulit</i>)	
6	Transposition (<i>Pagpapalit ng lugar</i>)	
7	Reversal (<i>Paglilipat</i>)	
	Total Miscues (<i>Kabuuan</i>)	
	Number of Words in the Passage	
	Oral Reading Score	
	Reading Level (<i>Antas ng Pagbasa</i>)	

c. Computing the Oral Reading Score per Passage

The computation of the oral reading score involves counting the number of miscues during oral reading. Each miscue carries equal weight, regardless of whether it affects the meaning of the passage or not. Pedro's oral reading illustrates a sample computation of miscues.

Oral Reading Score: $\frac{\text{the number of words} - \text{number of miscues}}{\text{number of words}} \times 100$

Example: Pedro's Performance in Oral Reading

No. of words in the passage: 65

No. of miscues: 15

$$\frac{65-15}{65} \times 100 = 76.9\%$$

Pedro's rating in oral reading is 76.9%

d. Recording the Speed and Rate in Oral Reading

The teacher-administrator records the time that the student starts reading the passage orally; s/he computes the number of seconds/minutes that it took the student to read the passage.

Pedro was asked to read the passage "The Snail with the Biggest House," a Grade 5 Pre-test passage which has 103 words. It took him 1.5 minutes (90 seconds) to read the passage. Dividing 103 words by 90 seconds will yield 69; thus, Pedro's reading rate is 69 words per minute.

$$\text{Reading speed} = \frac{\text{No. of words read}}{\text{Reading time in seconds}} \times 60$$

No. of words in the passage: 103

No. of minutes it took Karlo to read it: 1.5mins. (90 seconds)

$$\frac{103 \text{ words read}}{90 \text{ seconds}} = 69 \text{ words per minute}$$

Pedro's reading rate: 69 words per minute

e. Computing the Student's Comprehension of the Passage

After the student has read the passage, the teacher reads the comprehension questions and records the student's responses in the Form 2A/2B. For items where the student asks to go back to the selection to look for the answer, and is then able to answer correctly, mark the item on the scoring sheet as correct and indicate LB (Looked Back).

If Pedro got 4 correct answers out of the 7 comprehension questions, his comprehension level is computed using the following formula:

$$C = \frac{\text{No. of correct answers}}{\text{No. of questions}} \times 100 = \% \text{ of comprehension}$$

No. of correct answers: 4

Total no. of questions: 7

$$4/7 = 57$$

Pedro's comprehension: 57%

Table 6 presents the percentage of comprehension which is derived by dividing the number of correct answers over the number of questions and multiplying it by 100.

Table 6. Table of Percentage for Comprehension Scores

No. of items	Score in Comprehension	%	No. of items	Score in Comprehension	%
5	5	100	6	6	100
	4	80		5	83
	3	60		4	67
	2	40		3	50
	1	20		2	33
				1	17
No. of items	Score in Comprehension	%	No. of items	Score in Comprehension	%
7	7	100	8	8	100
	6	86		7	88
	5	71		6	75
	4	57		5	63
	3	43		4	50
	2	29		3	38
	1	14		2	25
				1	13

f. Analysis and Interpretation of Word Reading and Comprehension Level

The Phil-IRI reading test uses predetermined set of criteria in identifying the reading level of each student for each passage. These criteria include the percentage of word recognition accuracy and the percentage of correct answers to comprehension questions (*adapted from Johnson, Kress and Pikulski, 1987*). Table 7 shows these criteria.

Table 7. Phil-IRI Oral Reading Profile

Oral Reading Level	Word Reading Score (in %)	Comprehension Score (in %)
<i>Independent</i>	97-100%	80-100%
<i>Instructional</i>	90-96%	59-79%
<i>Frustration</i>	89% and below	58% and below

To illustrate, let us look at Karlo who is in Grade 4. His word reading and comprehension scores are as follows:

Word reading score: 15 miscues = 76.9%: *Frustration*
Comprehension score: 4 out of 7 = 57%: *Frustration*
Reading Rate: 69.5 words per minute

Karlo's Oral Reading Profile: **Frustration**

The learner's word reading score and comprehension score should be taken together to determine a comprehensive reading profile for that passage. A description of the student's reading profile in word reading and comprehension per passage is presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Student's Reading Profile Per Passage

Word Reading	Reading Comprehension	Reading Profile per passage
Independent	Independent	Independent
Independent	Instructional	Instructional
Instructional	Independent	Instructional
Instructional	Frustration	Frustration
Frustration	Instructional	Frustration
Frustration	Frustration	Frustration

g. Qualitative Analysis

The teacher examines the type of miscues made and analyzes them:

What miscues are often committed?

Do these miscues affect the meaning of the passage?

The teacher likewise records the behavior of the student while reading using the Observation Checklist in Table 13 (*adapted from Gray Oral Reading Behavior*). (See Appendix D, Phil IRI Form 4).

Behaviors while Reading Paraan ng Pagbabasa	✓ or X
Does word-by-word reading (<i>Nagbabasa nang pa-isa isang salita</i>)	
Lacks expression; reads in a monotonous tone (<i>Walang damdamin; walang pagbabago ang tono</i>)	
Voice is hardly audible (<i>Hindi madaling marinig ang boses</i>)	

Table 9. Oral Reading Observation Checklist

Disregards punctuation (<i>Hindi pinanpansin ang mga bantas</i>)	
Points to each word with his/her finger (<i>Itinuturo ang bawat salita</i>)	
Employs little or no method of analysis (<i>Bahagya o walang paraan ng pagsusuri</i>)	
Other observations: (<i>Ibang Puna</i>)	

The Handbook on Reading Intervention discusses the causes of the student's behaviors while reading and suggests ways of correcting them.

The Listening Comprehension and Silent Reading Test

After the administration of the Phil-IRI Oral Reading Test, the teacher may opt to administer a Listening Comprehension for the nonreaders and a Silent Reading Test to further assess the student's reading speed and comprehension. These are, however, optional activities.

F. Conducting the Reading Intervention

Based on the reading difficulty of the student, a reading intervention program is designed for him/her.

Appendix H contains the Handbook on Reading Intervention. It discusses some cases of different problems in reading of some pupils and the recommended intervention. It likewise looks into the behavior of some readers, as recorded in Table 9 (word-by-word reading, reading on a monotonous tone, disregards punctuation . . .) and tries to correct these during the reading intervention.

G. Conducting the Phil-IRI Graded Passages Posttest

The Phil-IRI Posttest for the grade level is administered during the 4th quarter. The teacher records the score of each student and compares the result of the posttest against the pre test. Likewise, the behavior during the reading of the selection is compared to the student's behavior during the pretest.

It should be noted that only the pupils who got a score of 14 and below during the Group Screening Test are subjected to further testing through the individual reading of graded selection. Based on the observed reading needs of these pupils, they are given the appropriate reading intervention. Then they take the Phil-IRI posttest. The result of the posttest and the improved behavior while reading will indicate the pupils' improved reading skills. The better readers are not subjected to Phil-IRI activities, but it is expected that the regular classroom instruction in Reading will further improve their reading skills.

GLOSSARY

The following terms used in the manual are operationally defined as follows:

Assessment	a general term that includes all the ways in which information is collected, synthesized, and interpreted in order to aid in understanding learners and making instructional decisions (Airasian, P.W., 2001).
Assessment Tool	an instrument used to describe a learner's performance in a particular skill
Comprehension	understanding what one reads or listens to
Levels of Comprehension	questions that require varying cognitive skills; types of questions include:
a) Literal	questions in which the answers are explicitly stated in the text
b) Inferential	questions in which the answers are not explicitly stated in the text. These questions require the reader to establish relationships between what he/she knows and what is stated in the text. Questions regarding vocabulary words used in the text may also be considered inferential when they require the reader to use context clues in order to figure out word meanings
c) Critical	questions which require the learner to analyze, synthesize, and make judgments on the author's ideas
Comprehension Score	the percentage of items correctly answered over the total number of items in a passage-specific comprehension test
Diagnostic Tool	an instrument used to assess learners' needs and abilities (in reading)
Dialectal Variations	regional differences in pronunciation
Fluency	the ability to read with speed, accuracy, and prosody
Graded Passage	a text that is grade level-appropriate in terms of content and readability

Informal Reading Inventory	informal reading tests which consist of a set of graded passages administered to individual learners; in contrast to formal reading tests that are standardized and often conducted for the purpose of comparing a student's performance with that of others (Weaver, 2014), informal reading tests are designed to provide greater insight into an individual learner's reading level vis-à-vis a specific passage in order to allow teachers to customize instruction to the needs of their students (Rutledge, 1998)
Intervention	a set of activities designed to address student-specific (reading) difficulties
Leveled Text	see Graded Passage
Listening Comprehension Assessment	when a learner listens to a selection read aloud in order to assess his/her comprehension level
Miscues	unexpected responses a reader makes to a text (Goodman, 1996, in Martens, 1998)
Miscue Analysis	a way of looking at individual learners' oral reading errors in order to gain insight into their reading processes (Goodman, 1974, in Gunning, 2002)
Oral Reading	when a learner reads a selection aloud in order to assess word recognition, reading fluency and reading comprehension level
Philippine Informal Reading Inventory	an informal reading inventory which consists of a set of contextualized graded passages administered to individual learners in order to determine their reading performance and thus help teachers tailor instruction to fit their needs and abilities
Prosody	Reading with proper expression
Reading Level	the level at which a learner can read and comprehend a leveled text or graded passage; given a particular leveled text, a learner may fall under any of the following reading levels:
a. Independent Reading Level	the level at which readers function on their own with almost perfect oral reading and excellent comprehension (Flippo, 2014)
b. Instructional Reading Level	the level at which readers profit the most from teacher directed instruction in reading (Flippo, 2014)
c. Frustration Reading Level	the level at which readers find reading materials so difficult that they cannot successfully respond to them (Flippo, 2014)

Reading Miscue Inventory	a recording of the errors that a reader makes, the amount of time he/she takes in reading a passage, as well as the number of correctly read words per minute
Reading Profile	a summary of a learner's reading level based on his/her word reading and comprehension scores in a given passage
Readability	ease with which a book or other piece of written material can be understood (Gunning, 2002)
Readability Level	the level at which a written material can be understood using text characteristics such as the kinds of words, the length of words and sentences used, as well as grade level expectations as the standard
Reading Rate	the ratio between the number of words read in a passage and the time it took for a reader to finish reading
Screening Test	a group-administered assessment tool made up of leveled passages and comprehension questions to be read silently and accomplished independently; intended to identify students who need further testing
Silent Reading Assessment	when a learner reads a selection independently and answers comprehension questions in order to assess reading rate and reading comprehension level
Word Reading Score	the percentage of words correctly read over the total number of words in a given passage

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F2b	Group Screening Answer Sheet (Grade 3 English)
F3a	Pangkatang Pagtatasa Sagutang Papel (Baitang 4 Filipino)
F3b	Group Screening Answer Sheet (Grade 4 English)
F4a	Pangkatang Pagtatasa Sagutang Papel (Baitang 5 Filipino)
F4b	Group Screening Answer Sheet (Grade 5 English)
F5a	Pangkatang Pagtatasa Sagutang Papel (Baitang 6 Filipino)
F5b	Group Screening Answer Sheet (Grade 6 English)
G	Reminders on Conducting Assessments and Interpreting Assessment Results
H	Handbook on Reading Intervention

APPENDIX A1

Phil-IRI Group Screening Tests in Filipino (Pangkatang Pagtatasa sa Filipino)

Antas	Bilang at Uri ng Teksto	Pamagat ng mga Seleksyon	Bilang ng Tanong
3 rd	4 na kuwento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang Loro ni Lolo Kiko • O Pagong • Reyna ng Duwende • Manonood Ako 	20
4 th	4 na kuwento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang Aso sa Lungga • Si Muning • Si Brownie • Balat ng Saging 	20
5 th	4 na kuwento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ang Regalo Kay Lea • Napulot ko! • Ang Matanda • Sinaunang Sistema ng Pagsulat at Panitikan 	20
6 th	2 Sanaysay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paano Nabubuo ang Isang Batas? • Panahon ng Bagong Bato 	20
7 th	2 Sanaysay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karapatang Sibil • Ang Hukbong Paggawa ng Pilipinas 	20

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa sa Pagbasa, Baitang 3

Panuto: Basahin nang tahimik ang bawat kuwento. Pagkatapos, basahin ang mga tanong at isulat ang titik ng tamang sagot sa sagutang papel.

A. Ang Loro ni Lolo Kiko

May loro si Lolo Kiko.
Nagsasalita ang loro ni Lolo.
Keso ang paborito nito.
Aba! Nakawala ang loro!
Ay! Nasa puno na ang loro!

Bilang ng mga salita: 29
(Filipino: Wika ng Pagbabago, Medrano, Z.S., 2004)

1. Ano ang alaga ni Lolo Kiko? (Literal)
 - a. aso
 - b. loro**
 - c. pusa
2. Ano ang paborito ng alaga ni Lolo? (Literal)
Paborito nito ang _____.
 - a. makalipad sa puno
 - b. makatikim ng keso**
 - c. makausap si Lolo Kiko
3. Ano kaya ang naramdaman ni Lolo nang mawala ang loro? (Paghinuha)
 - a. masaya
 - b. malungkot**
 - c. nagalit
4. Saan kaya naganap ang kuwento? (Paghinuha)
Naganap ang kuwento sa _____.
 - a. bahay**
 - b. gubat
 - c. paaralan
5. Ano ang isa pang magandang pamagat sa kuwento? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. Si Lolo Kiko
 - b. Ang Loro sa Puno
 - c. Ang Alagang Loro**

B.

O Pagong!

O, pagong na maliit
sa garapon nakatira.
Ikaw ba ay sasaya
kapag nakawala ka na?

O, batang mabait
tulungan mo ako.
Paglabas ko rito
masaya talaga ako.

Bilang ng mga salita: 30
(Filipino: Wika ng Pagbabago, Medrano, Z.S., 2004)

6. Nasaan ang pagong sa kuwento? (Literal)
Ang pagong ay nasa _____.
 - a. loob ng hardin
 - b. loob ng garapon**
 - c. labas ng garapon
7. Alin sa sumusunod na mga salita ang nagsasabi tungkol sa pagong? (Literal)
 - a. mabait**
 - b. maliit
 - c. masaya
8. Sino ang nag-uusap sa kuwento? (Paghinuha)
 - a. ang mga bata
 - b. ang mga pagong
 - c. ang bata at ang pagong**
9. Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng pagong sa kuwento? (Paghinuha)
Ang pagong ay _____.
 - a. malungkot**
 - b. masaya
 - c. galit
10. Bakit kaya sinulat ang kuwentong ito? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Nais nitong magbigay-kaalaman.
 - c. Nais nitong magbigay ng aliw.**

C.

Reyna ng Duwende

Selina ang pangalan
ng reyna ng mga duwende.
Lagi siyang nakaupo
sa malaking balde.

Berdeng balde ang paborito niya
at balat ng saging
ang korona niya.
O! Kay saya ni Reyna Selina!

Bilang ng mga salita: 35
Sinulat ni:T. Nong

11. Para saan ang balde ng reyna? (Literal)
 - a. **Upuan ito ng reyna.**
 - b. Ginagamit ito sa paglalaba.
 - c. Lalagyan ito ng tubig ng reyna.
12. Ano ang nararamdaman ng reyna? (Literal)
_____ ang reyna.
 - a. Nag-aalala
 - b. **Natutuwa**
 - c. Napapagod
13. Alin sa sumusunod ang sinasabi sa kuwento? (Paghinuha)
 - a. Hinahawakan ng mga duwende ang korona.
 - b. Ang korona ay may mamahaling diamante.
 - c. **Galing sa prutas ang korona ng reyna.**
14. Saan kaya naganap ang kuwento?(Paghinuha)
Naganap ang kwento sa _____.
 - a. kaharian ng mga balde
 - b. kaharian ng mga saging
 - c. **kaharian ng mga duwende**
15. Bakit kaya sinulat ang “Reyna ng Duwende”? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Nais nitong magbigay-aral.
 - c. **Nais nitong magbigay ng aliw.**

D.

Manonood Ako!

May karera ng kotse.
Makukulay raw ang mga kotse.
Manonood ako ng karera.
Magdadala ako ng kamera.
Magsisimula na ito.
Sasakay na ako sa bisikleta.
Mabilis ang andar ko.
Naku! Dumulas ang bisikleta!
Aray! Kay raming putik ng tuhod ko!

Bilang ng mga salita: 42
Sinulat ni:T. Nong

16. Saan papunta ang bata sa kuwento? (Literal)
Papunta ang bata sa _____.
 - a. parada ng mga kotse
 - b. karera ng mga kotse**
 - c. karera ng mga bisikleta
17. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagsasabi tungkol sa mapapanood ng bata? (Literal)
 - a. Madaming bisikleta rito.
 - b. Makukulay ang mga kotse rito.**
 - c. Makukulay ang mga bisikleta rito.
18. Bakit kaya mabilis ang andar ng bata? (Paghinuha)
 - a. Gusto niyang mapanood ang karera.**
 - b. Sasali siya sa makulay na parada.
 - c. May kaibigan siya sa karera.
19. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagpapakitang nasaktan ang bata sa kuwento? (Paghinuha)
 - a. Mabilis and andar ko.
 - b. Naku! Dumulas ang bisikleta!
 - c. Aray! Kay daming putik ng tuhod ko!**
20. Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa kuwento? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. Parada ng mga Kotse
 - b. Karera ng mga Kotse**
 - c. Karera ng Bisikleta

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa sa Pagbasa, Baitang 4

Panuto: Basahin nang tahimik ang bawat kuwento. Pagkatapos, basahin ang mga tanong at isulat ang titik ng tamang sagot sa sagutang papel.

A. Ang Aso sa Lungga

May isang asong gutom na gutom na naglalakad sa kalsada. Habang naglalakad, ibinubulong niya sa sarili na kailangan niyang makakita ng isang lunggang puno ng pagkain. Nang makakita siya ng **lungga** sa dulo ng kalsada, agad siyang pumasok dito. Kumain siya hanggang mabusog. Pero kahit busog na siya, kumain pa rin at inubos ang lahat ng pagkain sa loob ng lungga. Sa kanyang kabusugan, halos pumutok ang malaki niyang tiyan. Nang lalabas na lamang siya, napansin niyang hindi na siya magkasya sa labasan. Sumigaw siya upang humingi ng tulong. Dumating ang isa pang aso at nalaman ang nangyari. Bago ito umalis, nagwika siya sa kasamang aso, “Hintayin mo na lang umimpis ang tiyan mo.”

Bilang ng mga salita: 116
(Bagong Filipino sa Puso at Diwa 2, Aragon et al, 1989)

1. Saan nangyari ang kuwento? (Literal)
 - a. sa bukid
 - b. sa gubat
 - c. sa kalsada**
 - d. sa lansangan
2. Ano ang hinahanap ng aso? (Literal)
 - a. makakain**
 - b. makakasama
 - c. mapapasyalan
 - d. matutulugan
3. Anong ugali ang ipinakita ng aso? (Paghinuha)
 - a. madamot
 - b. matakaw**
 - c. masipag
 - d. mayabang
4. Bakit hindi makalabas ang aso sa lungga? (Paghinuha)
 - a. may harang ang labasan
 - b. may bitbit pa siyang pagkain
 - c. lubos na marami ang kinain niya**
 - d. mali ang paraan ng paglabas niya

5. Bakit kaya hindi siya natulungan ng isa pang aso? (Inferential)
- a. natakot sa kanya ang aso
 - b. para matuto siya sa pangyayari**
 - c. nainggit sa kanya ang isa pang aso
 - d. hindi rin ito makakalabas sa lungga

B. Si Muning!

Muning! Muning!

Hanap nang hanap si Susan kay Muning. Dala ni Susan ang lalagyan ng pagkain ni Muning. May laman na ang lalagyan, pero wala si Muning. Wala siya sa kusina. Wala rin siya sa silid. Nasaan kaya si Muning?

Bumaba ng bahay si Susan. Hinanap niya kung naroon si Muning. Ikot na siya nang ikot, pero hindi pa rin niya nakita. Baka lumabas ito ng bahay.

Ngiyaw! Ngiyaw!

Hayun si Muning! Ngiyaw siya nang ngiyaw. Nasa loob siya ng kahon. May mga kasama si Muning sa loob ng kahon.

Nakita ni Susan ang kasama ni Muning. Mga kuting ang kasama ni Muning sa kahon! May puti, itim at magkahalong puti at itim na kulay ng kuting. Tuwang-tuwa si Susan!

Bilang ng mga salita: 122
(Yaman ng Panitik 1, Resuma et al, 1987)

6. Sino ang naghahanap ng pusa? (Literal)
- a. ang kuting
 - b. si Muning
 - c. si Nanay
 - d. si Susan**
7. Bakit niya hinahanap ang pusa? (Paghinuha)
- a. ipapasyal niya ito
 - b. paliliguan niya ito
 - c. pakakainin niya ito**
 - d. patutulugin niya ito
8. Saan niya nakita ang pusa? (Literal)
- a. sa silid
 - b. sa silong
 - c. sa kahon**
 - d. sa kusina

9. Sino ang mga kasama ni Muning sa kahon? (Paghinuha)
 - a. **mga anak nito**
 - b. mga kalaro nito
 - c. mga nahuli nito
 - d. mga kaibigan nito
10. Ano ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. **Nasaan si Muning?**
 - b. Nasaan ang Kahon?
 - c. Ang Kahon ni Susan
 - d. Ang Pagkain ini Muning

C. Si Brownie

Si Brownie ay aking alagang aso. Ang aking aso ay masamang magalit. Minsan ay may pumasok na malaking manok sa aming bakuran. Kaagad **niya itong** tinahulan. Kung hindi lamang siya nakatali nang mahigpit, malamang na habulin niya ito. Nagulat ang manok at tumakbo ito nang mabilis palabas ng bakuran.

Kagabi ay hindi ko naitali si Brownie. Panay ang ungol niya. Mayamaya ay may tinahulan siya nang malakas. Biglang lumukso **si Brownie** sa kanyang tulugan at may hinabol. Dali-dali kong sinilip ang aking alaga. May napatay siyang daga! Bahagya pa niyang ginalaw ang kanyang buntot nang makita ako. Kaagad kong binitbit sa buntot ang daga at ipinakita kay Tatay. Masayang hinimas ni Tatay si Brownie. “Talagang maaasahan ang asong ito,” sabi niya.

Bilang ng mga salita: 122
(Bagong Filipino Saligang-Aklat II, Ibita et al, 1990)

11. Saan naganap ang kuwento? (Literal)
 - a. **sa bahay**
 - b. sa paaralan
 - c. sa palengke
 - d. sa simbahan
12. Ano ang katangiang ipinakita ni Brownie? (Paghinuha)
 - a. **matapang**
 - b. masungit
 - c. maharot
 - d. malikot

13. Ano ang napatay ni Brownie? (Literal)
 - a. pesteng ipis
 - b. pusang bahay
 - c. dagang bahay**
 - d. ligaw na manok
14. Bakit kaya bahagyang ginalaw ni Brownie ang buntot nang makita ang amo? (Paghinuha)
 - a. gusto niyang gisingin ang daga
 - b. nagulat siya sa kanyang ginawa
 - c. natakot siyang mapagalitan ng amo
 - d. upang ipakita sa amo ang kanyang ginawa**
15. Bakit kaya sinulat ang kuwentong “Si Brownie”? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Nais nitong magbigay-aral.
 - c. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aliw.**
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng bagong kaalaman.

D. Balat ng Saging

“Lito! Lito!” Si Mina ang sumisigaw. Kay lakas ng kanyang sigaw.

“Bakit, Ate? Ano iyon?” Ito naman ang tanong ni Lito. Lumapit siya kay Mina. Ayaw niyang sumigaw pa ang kanyang ate.

“Balat ng saging ito, hindi ba? Sino ang nagtapon nito?” Galit si Mina. Galit siya sa nagtapon ng balat ng saging.

“Ako, Ate,” sagot ni Lito. Mahina ang kanyang sagot. Mahina ang kanyang tinig.

“Sabi ko na nga ba. Huwag ka nang magtatapon dito, ha! Sa basurahan ka magtatapon. Hayan ang basurahan natin. Hayan, natapakan ko ang balat ng saging. Nadulas ako.”

“E... hindi ko sinasadya, Ate. Talaga, hindi ko sinasadya. Hindi na ako magtatapon ng balat ng saging kahit saan. Sa basurahan na ako magtatapon.”

“Mabuti. Mabuti kung gayon,” sabi ni Mina.

Bilang ng mga salita: 128

(Yaman ng Panitik 1, Resuma et al, 1987)

16. Sino ang nakatatandang kapatid? (Literal)
 - a. Mina**
 - b. Lito
 - c. Lita
 - d. Tina

17. Bakit sumisigaw si Mina? (Paghinuha)
- a. **galit siya**
 - b. maingay kasi
 - c. tinatakot niya si Lito
 - d. hindi marinig ang boses niya
18. Ano ang naramdaman ni Lito nang tinanong siya ni Mina nang pasigaw? (Paghinuha)
- a. nagalit siya
 - b. natuwa siya
 - c. **natakot siya**
 - d. nagtampo siya
19. Bakit nadulas si Mina? (Literal)
- a. madulas ang sahig
 - b. di niya nakita ang nilalakaran
 - c. **natapakan niya ang balat ng saging**
 - d. natapakan niya ang basang bahagi ng sahig
20. Ano ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento? (Pagsusuri)
- a. Ang Basurahan
 - b. Ang Saging ni Lito
 - c. Pulutin ang Saging
 - d. **Ang Sigaw ni Mina**

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa sa Pagbasa, Baitang 5

Panuto: Basahin nang tahimik ang bawat kuwento. Pagkatapos, basahin ang mga tanong at isulat ang titik ng tamang sagot sa sagutang papel.

A. Ang Regalo kay Lea

May biglang sumigaw sa labas ng bahay nina Lea. Narinig niya ang malakas na ungol ni Dagul, ang alaga niyang tuta.

Dumungaw si Lea sa bintana. Nakita niya ang kanyang tuta sa daan. Nakahiga at may dugo ito sa mukha. Tumakbo siya sa labas.

“Patay na si Dagul. Nasagasaan siya ng dyip,” malungkot na sabi ng kanyang kapatid na si Bong.

“May bibilhin ako sa tindahan. Sumunod siya sa akin,” paliwanag ni Bong.

Bumalik si Lea sa bahay. Ayaw niyang kumain at maglaro. Naiisip niya si Dagul.

Kinabukasan ay Pasko na! Nagising si Lea sa ingay. Sa tabi niya ay may basket na may kard. Nakasulat sa kard ang “Para kay Lea, mula kina Daddy at Mommy.”

Inalis ni Lea ang takip ng basket. Nakita niya ang isang magandang tuta. Ito ay katulad na katulad ni Dagul.

Inakap ni Lea ang tuta!

Bilang ng mga salita: 146
(Pagsulong sa Pagbasa 1, Ortiz-Baterna, 1990)

1. Ano ang nangyari kay Dagul? (Literal)
 - a. natapakan ng bata
 - b. nabundol ng kotse
 - c. nasagasaan ng dyip**
 - d. nawala sa tindahan
2. Nasaan si Lea nang maaksidente ang tuta? (Paghinuha)
 - a. nasa tabi ng sa tindahan
 - b. nasa loob ng bahay**
 - c. nakasakay sa dyip
 - d. nasa paaralan
3. Ano ang naramdaman ni Lea nang pumasok siya sa bahay? (Paghinuha)
 - a. nagalit
 - b. natakot
 - c. nalungkot**
 - d. nangamba

4. Kailan nangyari ang aksidente? (Paghinuha)
 - a. sa araw ng Pasko
 - b. pagkatapos ng Pasko
 - c. sa araw ng Bagong Taon
 - d. isang araw bago mag-Pasko**
5. Bakit kaya inisip ni Tatay regaluan si Lea ng isa pang tuta? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. dahil ito ang nasa tindahan
 - b. dahil mura lang bilhin ang tuta
 - c. para maibigay kay Lea ang hiningi niya
 - d. para makalimutan ni Lea ang nangyari**

B. Ang Regalo kay Lea

“Kuya! May napulot ako sa daan.” Tuwang-tuwa si Luis.

“Anong napulot mo?” tanong ni Jun.

“Nakapulot ako ng pitakang may lamang pera.”

“Pera? Magkano ang pera, Luis?” tanong ni Jun.

“Sandaang piso, Kuya. May sandaang piso na ako. Mapalad ako, hindi ba?” tuwang-tuwang sabi ni Luis.

“Hindi, Luis. Hindi iyo ang perang iyan. Isasauli natin ang pitaka sa may ari,” sabi naman ni Jun.

“Kuya, napulot ko ito sa daan. Akin na ito, hindi ba?” Nagtataka si Luis.

“Pero kawawa naman ang may-ari ng pitaka. Hala, tingnan mo ang loob ng pitaka. Baka may pangalan sa loob,” utos pa ni Jun.

Tiningnan ng dalawa nang mabuti ang loob ng pitaka. Isang tarheta ang nakita ni Luis.

“Isabelo Santos. Labing-isa, daang Sta. Elena, Sampalok.” Ito ang nabasa ni Jun.

“Kilala ko ang may-ari ng pitaka, Kuya. Nakikita ko siya tuwing umaga. Alam ko rin ang kanyang bahay. Sige, isauli natin ang pitaka,” yaya ni Luis.

Bilang ng mga salita: 156

(Yaman ng Panitik 1, Resuma et al, 1987)

6. Ano ang napulot ni Luis? (Literal)
 - a. pera
 - b. piso
 - c. pitaka**
 - d. tarheta
7. Magkano ang laman ng pitaka? (Literal)
 - a. piso
 - b. dalawampiso

- c. sampung piso
 - d. sandaang piso**
8. Ano ang nakita nila sa tarheta? (Inferential)
 - a. pangalan at tirahan ng may-ari**
 - b. listahan ng bibilhin
 - c. pera ng may ari
 - d. tatak ng pitaka
 9. Ano ang pinakitang ugali ng magkapatid sa katapusan ng kuwento? (Inferential)
 - a. matapat**
 - b. masakim
 - c. matalino
 - d. palakaibigan
 10. Bakit kaya sinulat ang kuwentong “Napulot Ko!”? (Critical)
 - a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Nais nitong magbigay ng mungkahi.
 - c. Nais nitong magbigay ng aliw sa mga bata.
 - d. Gusto nitong magbigay ng mabuting halimbawa.**

C. **Ang Matanda**

Tanghaling tapat na. Marami sa mga mag-aaral ang nagmamadali nang umuwi. Walang lilim na masisilungan kahit saan.

Sa gitna ng initan ay may isang matandang babaeng may dalang malaking balutan. Palinga-linga ang matanda. Parang may hinahanap ito. Maraming batang mabilis na nagdadaan sa tabi niya.

“Mga bata,” ang sabi ng matanda. Ngunit hindi siya pinapansin ng mga bata. Paminsan-minsan, may ilang batang napapaligon sa kanya, ngunit patuloy pa rin ang matulin nilang lakad.

Dumating si Nelia. Nagmamadali rin si Nelia na makauwi. Nagugutom na kasi siya.

Napansin niya ang matanda. Nakita niya ang nakakaawang ayos nito.

“Bakit po, Lola?” ang tanong ni Nelia.

“Ay Ineng” ang sagot ng matanda. “Naligaw ako. Saan ba ang papunta sa istasyon ng bus?”

“Doon lang iyon sa kabilang kanto, Lola.”

Kahit na pagod si Nelia, inihatid niya ang matanda.

Bago sumakay sa bus ang matanda ay hinaplos si Nelia sa ulo.

“Pagpapalain ka ng Diyos, Ineng,” ang sabi nito sa kanya.

Bilang ng mga salita: 160
(Bagong Filipino Saligang-Aklat II, Ibita et al, 1990)

11. Saan naligaw ang matanda sa kuwento? (Inferential)
 - a. sa sakayan ng bus
 - b. sa labas ng paaralan**
 - c. sa bahay nina Noel
 - d. sa labas ng simbahan

12. Ano ang panahon nang maganap ang kuwento? (Literal)
 - a. maaraw**
 - b. mahangin
 - c. maulan
 - d. maulap

13. Ano-ano ang hindi pinansin ni Nelia habang kinakausap ang matanda? (Paghinuha)
 - a. gutom at pagod**
 - b. nanay at tatay
 - c. ang bitbit niyang mga gamit
 - d. kung saan ang istasyon ng bus

14. Anong ugali ang ipinakita ni Nelia? (Paghinuha)
 - a. malinis
 - b. madasalin
 - c. matulungin**
 - d. mapagmahal

15. Bakit kaya sinulat ang kuwentong “Ang Matanda”? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Nais nitong magbigay ng mungkahi.
 - c. Nais nitong magbigay ng aliw sa mga bata.
 - d. Gusto nitong magbigay ng mabuting halimbawa.**

D. Sinaunang Sistema ng Pagsulat at Panitikan

Ang sistema ng pagsulat ng sinaunang Pilipino ay ang baybayin. Binubuo ito ng 17 na titik – 14 na katinig at tatlong patinig. Ang pagsulat ay mula itaas pababa at mula kaliwa pakanan. Ang sinusulatan ay balat ng puno, buho ng kawayan, malapad na dahon, o hinabing himaymay ng halaman. Ang panulat ay matulis na kawayang patpat o kahoy. Ang tinta at tina ay mula sa dagta ng mga halaman.

Ang panitikan ay binubuo ng mga awiting bayan, kuwentong bayan, alamat, pabula, salawikain, bugtong, at epiko. Halimbawa ng ating mga alamat ay ang “Alamat ni Mariang Makiling,” “Alamat ni Malakas at Maganda” at “Alamat ni Mariang Sinukuan.” Ang epiko naman ay isang mahabang tula tungkol sa pakikipagsapalaran ng isang bayani. Nabibilang sa mga epiko ng ating mga ninuno ang “Biag ni Lam-ang” nga mga Ilocano, “Ibalon” ng mga Bicolano, at “Batugan” ng mga Maranao.

Bilang ng mga Salita: 148

(Agno, L. et. al. Kultura, kasaysayan at kabuhayan: Heograpiya, kasaysayan at sibika. (2007). QC: Vibal Pub.)

16. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagsasabi tungkol sa sinaunang sistema ng pagsulat?
 - a. Binubuo ito ng 17 katinig at 3 patinig.
 - b. Matulis na kawayang patpat ang panulat.**
 - c. Malapad na dahon at papel ang sinusulatan.
 - d. Mula itaas pababa at mula kanan pakaliwa ang pagsulat.
17. Alin sa sumusunod ang halimbawa ng sinaunang panitikan? (Literal)
 - a. kuwentong awit at epiko
 - b. tula at awiting salawikain
 - c. awiting bugtong at pabula
 - d. kuwentong bayan at alamat**
18. Ano ang tinutukoy na baybayin sa seleksyon? (Paghinuha)
 - a. Ang direksyon ng pagsulat ang tinutukoy nito.
 - b. Ito ang paggamit ng panulat na mula sa kawayan.
 - c. Sistema ito ng pagsulat ng ating ninuno gamit ang 17 titik.**
 - d. Ito ang sistema ng pagsulat na gamit natin sa kasalukuyan.
19. Ano ang sinasabi ng seleksyon tungkol sa mga ninuno natin? (Pagsusuri)
 - a. Mahilig sila sumulat ng mga alamat at epiko.
 - b. Nagtulungan sila kaya nabuo nila ang baybayin.
 - c. Hindi madali ang paghanap nila sa pansulat at susulatan.
 - d. Pinakita nila ang pagiging malikhain sa maraming paraan.**

20. Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?
(Pagsusuri)
- a. **Naglarawan ito at nagbigay ng mga halimbawa.**
 - b. Binanggit ang kasaysayan ng sinaunang sistema ng pagsulat.
 - c. Nakasaad ang mga dahilan ng sinaunang sistema ng pagsusulat.
 - d. Tinalakay nito ang sanhi at bunga ng sinaunang sistema ng pagsusulat.

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa sa Pagbasa, Grade 6

Panuto: Basahin nang tahimik ang bawat kuwento. Pagkatapos, basahin ang mga tanong at isulat ang titik ng tamang sagot sa sagutang papel.

A. Paano Nabubuo ang Isang Batas?

May pinagdadaanang proseso ang isang panukalang-batas bago ito tuluyang maging batas para maipatupad sa ating bansa. Ang bawat panukalang-batas na pinagtibay ng Kongreso ay dapat sumaklaw ng isang paksa lamang na dapat nakalahad sa pamagat nito.

Ang isang panukalang-batas ng anumang kapulungan ay pinagtibay sa tatlong pagbasa sa magkakahiwalay na araw. Tatlong araw bago mapagtibay ito ay ipinag-uutos ang pamamahagi ng nakalimbag na kopya nito sa mga kagawad ng kapulungan.

Ang bawat panukalang-batas na mapagtibay ng Kongreso ay ihaharap sa pangulo bago maging batas. Lalagdaan ito ng pangulo kung sinasang-ayunan niya ito. Kung hindi naman, ipaiiral niya ang kapangyarihang betohan ito at ibalik sa Kongreso. Kinikilala ito bilang veto power. Kalakip nito ang kanyang mga tutol laban sa panukalang-batas upang muling talakayin ang mga ito.

Bilang ng mga Salita: 130

(Inocencio, et. Al, Pilipinas: Ugat ng Lahing Pilipino 5 (2006). Wizard Publishing Haws, Inc. Tarlac, Tarlac)

Mga Tanong:

1. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagsasabi tungkol sa isang panukalang batas? (Literal)
 - a. Nilalagdaan ito ng pangulo bago ito pinagtibay.
 - b. Kasama ang pangulo sa pagtitibay nito sa Kongreso.
 - c. Maaaring tutulan ito ng pangulo bago maging batas.**
 - d. Hinaharap ito sa pangulo bago pinagtibay ng Kongreso.
2. Alin sa sumusunod ang unang nagaganap sa pagbuo ng isang batas? (Literal)
 - a. Hinaharap ang panukala sa pangulo upang lagdaan.
 - b. Ipinapamahagi ang kopya ng panukala sa mga kagawad.**
 - c. Pinagtibay ang panukala sa tatlong pagbasa sa Kongreso.
 - d. Ibinabalik ito ng pangulo sa Kongreso kung may mga tutol dito.
3. Kailan ginagamit ng pangulo ang kanyang kapangyarihang betohan ang isang panukalang-batas? (Paghinuha)

Ginagamit ng pangulo ang veto power kapag _____.

 - a. sang-ayon siya sa panukalang batas
 - b. hindi sang-ayon ang Kongreso sa panukalang batas
 - c. may mga dahilan siyang tutulan ang panukalang batas**

- d. hindi ipinagtibay ng tatlong beses ang panukalang batas
4. Ano ang salitang maaaring kasingkahulugan ng sumaklaw sa ikalawang pangungusap ng seleskyon? (Paghinuha)
- bumanggit
 - magsama
 - mag-usisa
 - tumalakay**
5. Ano kaya ang dahilan kung bakit kinailangang makapagpatibay ng mga bagong panukalang-batas? (Paghinuha)
- Isinasaalang-alang nito ang ikabubuti ng Kongreso.
 - Kailangan ng batas para sa ikabubuti ng mga mamamayan.**
 - Pinagtibay ang batas para sundin ang panukala ng pangulo.
 - Trabaho ng Kongreso na makabuo at makapaglimbag na batas.
6. Ano kaya ang mangyayari kapag hindi napagpatibay ang isang batas sa Kongreso? (Paghinuha)
- Ito ay hindi maaaring maipatupad.**
 - Madadagdagan ang batas na susundin.
 - Ipaalam na ito sa lahat para ipatupad.
 - Hindi ito lalagdaan ng pangulo bilang pagtutol.
7. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagsasabi ng pangunahing ideya ng seleksyon? (Paghinuha)
- Sa Kongreso nabubuo ang isang batas.
 - Maraming paraan para makabuo ng batas sa Kongreso.
 - May paraang pinagdaraan ang pagbuo ng bagong batas.**
 - Ang isang panukalang batas ay dapat sumaklaw sa isang paksa.
8. Saang bahagi ng seleksyon matatagpuan ang pangunahing ideya nito? (Pagsusuri)
Makikita ito sa _____ ng seleksyon.
- gitna
 - katapusan
 - simula**
 - simula at katapusan
9. Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)
- Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.**
 - Gusto nitong magbigay ng mungkahi.
10. Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito? (Pagsusuri)
- Binanggit ang kasaysayan ng pagbuo ng batas.
 - Nakasaad ang mga dahilan ng pagbuo ng batas.
 - Inilarawan ang sanhi bunga ng pagbuo ng batas.
 - Tinalakay ang pinagdaraan sa pagbuo ng batas.**

B.**Panahon ng Bagong Bato**

Sa pagdaan ng mga panahon nagkaroon ng bagong pangangailangan ang mga sinaunang tao. Kinailangan nila ng mga bagong kagamitang yari rin sa mga bato na lubos na pinakinis at inayos. Sa paglabas ng mga gamit na ito ay dumating ang isang bagong panahon, ang Panahon ng Bagong Bato.

Ang mga tao ay natutong magtanim, magsaka at mag-alaga ng mga hayop. Palay ang sinasabing pinakaunang produkto ng mga sinaunang tao na ginamitan ng ararong bato na lalong nagpaunlad ng pagsasaka. Patuloy pa rin ang kanilang pangangaso kahit gumawa na sila ng mga sasakyang pantubig.

Bukod dito, natutong gumawa at gumamit ang mga tao ng mga kasangkapang yari sa putik (earthenware). Isang pinakamagandang halimbawa nito ay ang Bangang Manunggul na sinasabing ginawa noong 900 BC.

Nagsimula na rin silang maniwala sa buhay pagkatapos ng kamatayan. Mapapatunayan ito sa pamamagitan ng ginawa nilang pagsama ng mga gamit ng yumao sa kanilang mga labi. Ito rin ang naging gamit ng Bangang Manunggul. May iba't ibang paraan pang ginagawa sa mga labi depende sa lipunang ginalawan ng yumao.

Bilang ng mga Salita: 177

(Saroca at Rosales, (2005), Lahing Pilipino, Diwang Makabayan 5, Innovative Educational Materials, Inc.)

11. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagpapatunay kung bakit Panahon ng Bagong Bato ang tawag sa panahong tinalakay sa seleksyon? (Literal)
 - a. Yari sa bato ang lahat ng mga kagamitan nila.
 - b. Gumamit sila ng mga kagamitang gawa sa pinakinis na bato.**
 - c. Nakahanap sila ng bago at pinakinis na bato na ginamit nila.
 - d. Dumating sila sa lugar na may kagamitang pinakinis na bato.
12. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nagpapakita ng naganap noong Panahon ng Bagong Bato? (Paghinuha)
 - a. Nakapaglakbay sila sa tubig.**
 - b. May mga kagamitan silang yari sa putik.
 - c. Higit na mas mahusay ang uri ng pagsasaka nila.
 - d. Naniniwala sila na may buhay pagkatapos ng kamatayan.
13. Ano ang sanhi ng bagong kagamitan sa panahong ito? (Literal)
 - a. Nagsawa na sila sa lumang mga gamit at kasangkapan.
 - b. Hindi sapat sa pangangailangan nila ang mga yari sa putik.
 - c. Hindi na angkop ang dating kagamitan sa pangangailangan nila.**
 - d. Mas mahusay na gamit kaysa sa yari sa putik ang natuklasan nila.

May mga gamit ng yumao na isinama sa kanilang mga **labi**.

14. Ano ang kahulugan ng labi sa pangungusap sa loob ng kahon? (Paghinuha)
Ito ay _____.
a. isang bahagi ng katawan
b. gamit ng namatay na tao
c. katawan ng namatay na tao
d. ang yumao na isinama sa putik
15. Anong mga katangian ng mga sinaunang tao ang ipinakita sa seleksyon?(Paghinuha)
Sila ay _____.
a. matapang at magalang
b. masipag at maka-Diyos
c. mapamaraan at masipag
d. matulungin at mapamaraan
16. Ano kaya ang magiging bunga nang nakagawa ang mga sinaunang tao ng sasakyang pantubig? (Paghinuha)
a. Maaari silang maglakbay sa tubig.
b. Walang pagbabago sa paglalakbay nila.
c. Makaaalis silang ligtas kapag may bagyo.
d. Magkakaroon na sila ng bago at ligtas na tirahan.
17. Ano ang naging halaga ng Bangang Manunggul sa panahong iyon? (Paghinuha)
a. Magandang pag-aari ito ng mga yumao.
b. Isinasama ito sa yumao sa kabilang buhay.
c. Ito ay tanda ng paniniwala sa kabilang buhay.
d. Magandang gamit ito na yari sa pinakinis na bato.
18. Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)
a. Ibang Uri ng Kagamitang Bato
b. Pamumuhay ng Sinaunang Tao
c. Masisipag na mga Sinaunang Tao
d. Mga Kagamitan ng Panahon ng Bagong Bato
19. Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)
a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
b. Hangad nitong manghikayat.
c. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
d. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
20. Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito? (Pagsusuri)
a. Binanggit ang suliranin ng paksa.
b. Nakasaad ang mga solusyon sa paksa.
c. Tinalakay ang maraming sanhi ng paksa.
d. Inilarawan ang paksa gamit ang mga halimbawa.

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa sa Pagbasa, Grade 7

Panuto: Basahin nang tahimik ang bawat kuwento. Pagkatapos, basahin ang mga tanong at isulat ang titik ng tamang sagot sa sagutang papel.

A. Karapatang Sibil

Kinikilala ng bayan ang mga karapatang sibil ng mga mamamayan. Ito ay sumasakop sa kalayaan nating makamit ang kaginhawaan at makipag-ugnayan sa isa't isa. Kabilang sa karapatang sibil ay karapatan sa pananalita at pamamahayag, kalayaan sa relihiyon, paninirahan at paglalakbay, magkaroon ng ari-arian, maiwasan ang pagka-alipin, at iba pa.

May karapatan ang bawat isa, maging anuman ang katayuan nito sa lipunan, laban sa di-makatuwirang pagdakip at lihim na pagpapabilanggo. Ang writ of habeas corpus ang kautusang mula sa hukuman na nagsisiguro sa karapatang ito. Dagdag pa rito ang kautusang Miranda (Miranda Rule) na buod ng mga karapatan ng nasasakdal. Itinadhana ang mga ito at ipinagtibay. **Kabalikat** ng karapatang ito ay ang prinsipyo ng isang nakasuhang mananatiling inosente hanggang hindi napapatunayang nagkasala (innocent until proven guilty) at nang walang pasubali (beyond reasonable doubt). Maipatutupad ito kung isasailalim sa isang mablis, hayagan, at patas na paglilitis. Ang pagdadaos ng mabilis na paglilitis at pagkakaloob ng hustisya ay ayon na rin sa kasabihang "justice delayed is justice denied."

Bilang ng mga Salita: 166

(Pilipinas: Ugat ng Lahing Pilipino 6, Inocencio, et. Al (2006). Wizard Publishing Haws, Inc., Tarlac, Tarlac.)

Mga Tanong:

1. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI saklaw ng karapatang sibil? (Literal)
HINDI saklaw ng karapatang sibil ang karapatan _____.
 - a. na maipahayag ang saloobin
 - b. na makapagbiyahe saan man nais
 - c. **na magpatayo ng titirhan saan man**
 - d. sa malayang pagsamba at pananalig
2. Alin sa sumusunod ang sinasabi sa seleksyon? (Literal)
 - a. Ang karapatan ay ayon sa katayuan natin sa lipunan.
 - b. Kilala ang ating bayan sa pagpapatupad ng Miranda Rule.
 - c. **Maraming mga karapatang sibil na kinikilala ang ating bayan.**
 - d. Mahusay na naipatutupad ang karapatang sibil sa ating bayan.

3. Paano kaya ipinapakita ng ating bayan ang pagkilala sa karapatang sibil? (Inferntial)
 - a. Hindi ito nilalabag sa ating bansa.
 - b. Pinag-aaralan ang mga ito ng lahat ng mamamayan.
 - c. Inililimbag at ipinapaabot sa lahat ang tungkol dito.
 - d. **May mga kautusang nagsisiguro sa pagkilala ng mga ito.**
4. Ano ang panlaban natin sa di-makatuwirang pagdakip at lihim na pagpapabilanggo? (Literal)
 - a. **Ito ay napapaloob sa Miranda Rule.**
 - b. Lilitisin at ikukulong ang nagkasala.
 - c. Makatarungan na paglilitis ang kasunod nito.
 - d. Tamang panangga rito ang writ of habeas corpus.
5. Ano ang nasasaad sa writ of habeaus corpus? (Literal)
 - a. Laban ito para hindi masampahan ng kaso.
 - b. **Ito ay panangga sa di-makatwirang pagkadakip.**
 - c. Nakalahad dito ang karapatan laban sa paglilitis.
 - d. Ipinapahayag nito ang karapatan na madama ang kaginhawahan.

Kabalikat ng karapatang ito ay ang prinsipyo ng isang nakasuhang mananatiling inosente hanggang hindi napapatunayang nagkasala.

6. Ano ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon? (Paghinuha)
 - a. Tunay na inosente ang nasasakdal na may prinsipyo.
 - b. Kabalik ng taong nakasuhan ang kanyang prinsipyo.
 - c. May kabalik ang taong nakasuhan lalo kung inosente.
 - d. **May proteksyon ang nasasakdal hangga't hindi nasisiguro ang sala.**
7. Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon? (Critical)
 - a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
 - c. **Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.**
 - d. Hangad nitong magbigay ng pananaw.
8. Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito? (Critical)
 - a. Binanggit ang pinagmulan ng paksa.
 - b. Nakasaad ang mga suliranin ng paksa.
 - c. Tinalakay ang sanhi at mga bunga ng paksa.
 - d. **Nagbigay ng mga halimbawa tungkol sa paksa.**
9. Saan matatagpuan ang pangunahing ideya ng seleksyon? (Critical)
 Ito ay makikita sa _____ ng seleksyon.
 - a. gitna
 - b. **simula**
 - c. katapusan
 - d. simula at katapusan

10. Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon? (Critical)
- a. Pagkilala sa Ating Karapatan
 - b. Mga Halimbawa ng Karapatan
 - c. Mga Dulot ng Sibil na Karapatan
 - d. **Sibil na Karapatan sa Malayang Bansa**

B. Ang Hukbong Paggawa ng Pilipinas

Ang hukbong paggawa ng ating bansa ay binubuo ng mga taong may edad na 15 taong gulang pataas. Itinuturing silang may sapat nang lakas, kasanayan, at kakayahan sa paggawa o produksyon. Ngunit hindi lahat ng saklaw ng edad na 15 taon at pataas ay kasapi ng hukbong paggawa. Kabilang nito ay ang mga kabataang nag-aaral, mga inang hindi naghahapbuhay, yaong may mga kapansanan, mga matatanda na at hindi na naghahanapbuhay, o ang mga nagretiro na sa paghahanapbuhay.

Nahahati sa iba't ibang pangkat ang hukbong paggawa ng Pilipinas. Nariyan ang sector ng agrikultura, industriya, serbisyo, at propesyonal. Karamihan sa mga kasapi ng hukbong paggawa sa mga sektor na nabanggit ay gumagamit ng lakas-bisig sa paggawa.

Subalit hindi lamang ito ang gamit sa produksyon. Nakatutulong ding higit ang lakas-isip na nakukuha sa pag-aaral at pagsasanay. Ang mga nagtatapos sa pag-aaral ng kusa ay maaaring pumasok ng trabaho bilang mga propesyonal na doctor, guro, inhinyero, abogado, accountant, at iba pa.

Hindi lamang sa loob ng bansa matatagpuan ang mga manggagawang Pilipino. Mula noong taong 1975 ay mabilis na ang pagtaas ng dami ng mga migranteng Pilipinong naghahanapbuhay sa ibang bansa. Karaniwang trabaho nila ay bilang nars, caregivers, seaman, domestic helpers, manggagawa sa konstruksyon, at kahit pa bilang mang-aawit at mananayaw.

Bilang ng mga Salita: 212

(Inocencio, et. Al Pilipinas: Ugat ng Lahing Pilipino 6 (2006). Wizard Publishing Haws, Inc. Tarlac, Tarlac)

11. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI kabilang sa hukbong paggawa? (Literal)
- a. mga matatandang nasa opisina
 - b. retiradong patuloy na nagtatrabaho
 - c. **mga mag-aaral na gumagawa ng aralin**
 - d. mga inang tumutulong sa paghahanapbuhay
12. Alin sa sumusunod ang sinasabi ng seleksyon tungkol sa hukbong paggawa? (Literal)
- Lahat sila ay _____.
- a. walang pagod sa paghahanapbuhay

- b. walang tigil ng pagpapalakas at pagsasanay
- c. nangangarap maghanapbuhay sa ibang bansa
- d. may kasanayan at kakayahan na makibahagi sa produksyon**

13. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI kasama sa lakas-bisig sa paggawa? (Paghinuha)
- a. doktor**
 - b. hardinero
 - c. karpintero
 - d. mangingisda

Nakukuha ang lakas-isip sa pag-aaral at pagsasanay

14. Ano ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon? (Paghinuha)
- a. Nasasanay ang nag-aaral na mag-isip.
 - b. Nahahasa ang kaisipan sa pag-aaral.**
 - c. Narapat na sanayin ang takbo ng pag-iisip.
 - d. Mauunawaan ng nag-iisip ang pinag-aaralan.
15. Sino sa sumusunod ang HINDI kasama sa hukbong paggawa? (Paghinuha)
- a. isang pari na nagmimisa
 - b. isang dyanitor na may sakit
 - c. isang pulis na makikita sa lansangan
 - d. isang musmos na nagtitinda ng sampagita sa kalye**
16. Saan matatagpuan ang pangunahing ideya ng seleksyon? (Critical)
- Ito ay makikita sa _____ ng seleksyon.
- a. gitna
 - b. simula**
 - c. katapusan
 - d. simula at katapusan
17. Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon? (Critical)
- a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
 - c. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.**
 - d. Hangad nitong magbigay ng ibang pananaw.
18. Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito? (Critical)
- a. Binanggit ang pinagmulan ng paksa.
 - b. Nakasaad ang mga solusyon ng paksa.
 - c. Tinalakay ang sanhi at bunga ng paksa.
 - d. Nagbigay ito ng mga halimbawa sa seleksyon.**
19. Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)
- a. Lakas-Bisig ng ating Bansa
 - b. Mga Manggagawa ng Ating Bayan**
 - c. Mga Suliranin ng mga Manggagawa
 - d. Pinagmulan ng Hukbong Paggawa sa Pilipinas

20. Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon? (Paghinuha)
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. mga problema ng hukbong paggawa
 - b. uri ng pamumuhay ng hukbong paggawa
 - c. iba't ibang halimbawa ng hukbong paggawa**
 - d. mga pagsasanay at mga paghihirap ng hukbong paggawa

APPENDIX A2

Gabay sa Pagwasto: Pangkatang Pagtatasa – Filipino (Grades 3-7)

Grade 3

A	B	C	D
Ang Loro ni Lolo Kiko	O Pagong!	Reyna ng Duwende	Manonood Ako!
1. b	6. b	11. a	16. b
2. b	7. b	12. b	17. b
3. b	8. c	13. c	18. a
4. a	9. a	14. c	19. c
5. c	10. c	15. c	20. b

Grade 4

A	B	C	D
Ang Aso sa Lungga	Si Muning	Si Brownie	Balat ng Saging
1. c	6. d	11. a	16. a
2. a	7. c	12. a	17. a
3. b	8. c	13. c	18. c
4. c	9. a	14. d	19. c
5. b	10. a	15. c	20. d

Grade 5

A	B	C	D
Ang Regalo Kay Lea	Napulot Ko!	Ang Matanda	Sinaunang Sistema ng Pagsulat at Panitikan
1. c	6. c	11. b	16. b
2. b	7. d	12. a	17. d
3. c	8. a	13. a	18. c
4. d	9. a	14. c	19. d
5. d	10. d	15. d	20. a

Grade 6

A	B
Paano Nabubuo ang Isang Batas?	Panahon ng Bagong Bato
1. c	11. b
2. b	12. a
3. c	13. c
4. d	14. c
5. b	15. c
6. a	16. a
7. c	17. b
8. c	18. b
9. c	19. d
10. d	20. d

Grade 7

A	B
Karapatang Sibil	Ang Hukbong Paggawa ng Pilipinas
1. c	11. c
2. c	12. d
3. d	13. a
4. a	14. b
5. b	15. d
6. d	16. b
7. c	17. c
8. d	18. d
9. b	19. b
10. d	20. c

APPENDIX A3

Phil-IRI Group Screening Tests in English

Level	Number and Kind of Text	Pamagat ng mga Seleksyon	Bilang ng Tanong
4 th	4 Narrative Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Best Part of the Day• Ice Cream for Sale• At Last• The Owl and the Rooster	20
5 th	4 Narrative Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early Start• Rice for Lunch• The Gift• One Stormy Night	20
6 th	3 Expository Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chameleons• The Philippine Eagle• Home to Millions of Fish	20
7 th	3 Expository Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Telling Time• Counting the Hours• Nosebleeds	20

Screening Test, Grade 4

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

A. The Best Part of the Day

Mia was in her bedroom when she heard a rooster crow. Then she heard a man yell, "Hot pandesal! Buy your hot pandesal!" Mia wanted to sleep some more. But she knew she might be late for school if she did. Finally, she began to smell fried eggs and fish. "It's time to get up," she said. Mia jumped out of bed and ran down the steps.

67 words

1. At the beginning of the story, where was Mia? (Literal)
 - a. **She was in her bedroom.**
 - b. She was in the bathroom.
 - c. She was at the kitchen table.
 - d. She was on a bench outside.
2. What time of the day was it? (Inferential)
 - a. middle of the day
 - b. late in the evening
 - c. **early in the morning**
 - d. late in the afternoon
3. What do you think will happen next? (Inferential)
 - a. She will have lunch.
 - b. She will have dinner.
 - c. She will have a snack.
 - d. **She will have breakfast.**
4. What will she say when she gets up? (Inferential)
 - a. "Good evening."
 - b. "Good afternoon!"
 - c. **"Good morning!"**
 - d. "Thank you very much!"
5. What other title can be given for this story? (Critical)
 - a. The End of the Day
 - b. **The Start of the Day**
 - c. Just Before Sleeping
 - d. The Middle of the Day

B.**Ice Cream for Sale**

“Cling! Cling! Cling!” Benito and his sister Nelia raced out the door. He took some coins from his pocket and counted them. “I can have two scoops,” he thought. But then his little sister Nelia asked, “Can I have an ice cream?” Benito looked at his coins again. “May I have two cones?” he asked. The vendor nodded. Benito and Nelia left with a smile.

65 words

6. Why did Benito and Nelia race out the door? (Inferential)
 - a. **They wanted to buy something.**
 - b. They wanted to open the door.
 - c. They wanted to find out what was going on.
 - d. They wanted to know what was making noise.
7. In the beginning, what did Benito plan to do? (Literal)
 - a. buy ice cream for himself and his sister
 - b. **buy two scoops of ice cream for himself**
 - c. buy two scoops of ice cream for his sister
 - d. reach the ice cream vendor ahead of his sister
8. Why were they smiling at the end of the story? (Inferential)
 - a. They each got a free ice cream cone.
 - b. They made the ice cream vendor happy.
 - c. They shared a cup with two scoops of ice cream.
 - d. **They each had a scoop of ice cream on a cone.**
9. A vendor is someone who _____. (Inferential)
 - a. **sells things**
 - b. buys things
 - c. counts things
 - d. gives things away
10. Which of the following best describes Benito? (Inferential)
 - a. He is selfish.
 - b. **He is giving.**
 - c. He is thrifty.
 - d. He is greedy.

C.**At Last!**

The spotted egg finally hatched. Out came a little bird who was afraid. The tree where his mother built their nest was just too tall. "I don't know how to fly," he thought. He looked around for his mother, but she was not there. Where could she be? He looked down and felt his legs shake. He started to get dizzy and fell out of his nest. He quickly flapped his wings. At last – he was flying.

84 words

11. Where did the bird come from? (Literal)
 - a. **an egg with lots of spots**
 - b. an egg with many colors
 - c. an egg with only one color
 - d. an egg with plenty of stripes
12. Why was the bird afraid? (Inferential)
 - a. He did not have any friends.
 - b. **He did not know how to fly.**
 - c. He did not know his mother.
 - d. He did not see his brothers.
13. Why was the bird's mother not in the nest? (Inferential)
 - a. She had to look for a nest to house the little bird.
 - b. She had to leave the bird so he will learn on his own.
 - c. **She had to find food to feed the hungry little bird.**
 - d. She had to look for something to help the little bird fly.
14. How did the bird learn to fly? (Inferential)
 - a. by studying and practicing
 - b. by watching other birds fly
 - c. by having his mother teach him
 - d. **by accidentally flapping its wings**
15. At the end of the passage, how did the little bird feel? (Inferential)
 - a. lonely
 - b. afraid
 - c. nervous
 - d. **excited**

D.**The Owl and the Rooster**

While the other owls slept in the day time, Hootie slept at night. She always yawned and fell asleep when her friends asked her to hoot with them. This made her sad because she liked hooting a lot. One day, she met a rooster who could not wake up in the morning. He could not awaken the villagers. This made the rooster unhappy. Hootie said, "I know how to help you. I'll hoot in the morning so you can wake up to do your job!"

84 words

16. What was the owl's problem? (Inferential)
 - a. She slept in the morning.
 - b. She couldn't hoot at night.**
 - c. She was awake all night long.
 - d. She couldn't wake the people up.
17. What was the rooster's problem? (Literal)
 - a. He couldn't hoot with the owl.
 - b. He couldn't wake the people up.**
 - c. He couldn't sleep in the morning.
 - d. He couldn't be with his friends.
18. The word rouse has a synonym in the selection. What is this word? (Inferential)
 - a. wake**
 - b. solve
 - c. slept
 - d. hoot
19. How did the owl and the rooster feel at the end of the passage? (Inferential)
 - a. worried
 - b. alarmed
 - c. relieved**
 - d. unhappy
20. What was the author's purpose when she wrote the selection? (Critical)
 - a. to inform
 - b. to entertain**
 - c. to evaluate
 - d. to convince

Screening Test, Grade 5

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

A. Early Start

Mara woke up with a start. "Oh no!" The sun was shining brightly on her face. She looked at her alarm clock. She was not going to make it to school. She hurriedly put on her uniform, gathered her things and dumped them into her bag. She rushed so that she could be in school before the bell rang. As she was going out the door, her mother stopped her and asked, "Why are you rushing? Did you forget? It's Saturday today!"

82 words

1. Mara woke up with a start. When a person wakes up with a start, it means that one got out of bed _____. (Inferential)
 - a. sad
 - b. happy
 - c. worried**
 - d. excited
2. Why does Mara have to rush? (Literal)
 - a. so she would get to school on time**
 - b. so she would be the first student in school
 - c. so she would be the fastest runner in school
 - d. so she could eat breakfast before going to school
3. What did Mara forget? (Inferential)
 - a. that she did not set her alarm clock early enough for the next day
 - b. that she did not need to rush because there were no classes today**
 - c. that she cannot anymore eat breakfast if she was rushing to school
 - d. that she cannot anymore go to school because she was very late
4. How do you think did Mara feel after her mother talked to her? (Inferential)
 - a. anxious
 - b. nervous
 - c. relieved**
 - d. unhappy
5. What did the author intend when she wrote the selection? (Critical)
 - a. to inform
 - b. to entertain**
 - c. to evaluate
 - d. to convince

B.**Rice for Lunch**

Anika washed the rice grains. Then she put them into a pot. She also put in two cups of water. Finally, she covered the pot and left it on the electric stove. After twenty minutes, she went to check on the pot. It was not hot. She saw that the plug was still on the floor. Anika looked at the clock and shook her head. It was almost lunchtime.

69 words

6. What did Anika want to do? (Inferential)
 - a. wash rice
 - b. cook rice**
 - c. serve rice
 - d. measure rice
7. Why was she unable to do what she wanted to do? (Inferential)
 - a. The lid was very hot.
 - b. The clock was not working.
 - c. The stove was not plugged.**
 - d. The pot had too much water.
8. Why did Anika look at the clock.? She looked at the clock to see if _____ . (Inferential)
 - a. the clock was still working
 - b. she still had time to watch TV.
 - c. the time on the clock was correct
 - d. the rice will be cooked in time for lunch.**
9. What did Anika feel when she saw the clock? (Inferential)
 - a. glad
 - b. angry
 - c. excited
 - d. worried**
10. What should Anika do to finish what she started? (Inferential)
 - a. She should plug the stove.**
 - b. She should set the alarm clock.
 - c. She should wash the rice grains again.
 - d. She should add more water to the pot.

C.**The Gift**

The colorfully-wrapped box was lying on the table when Mario got home. Thinking that it was his parents' birthday gift to him, he took it and quickly tore it open. It was the coolest looking pair of shoes he had ever seen. Mario put them on, walked out into the street and jumped into a puddle. "Mario, why are you wearing your brother's shoes?" his Mother cried. When he looked down, he said, "Oh no, that's a lot of cleaning I have to do."

83 words

11. Why did Mario think the box was for him? (Literal)
 - a. It was Christmas.
 - b. It was his birthday.**
 - c. It was New Year's Eve.
 - d. It was Valentine's day.
12. In the selection, it said that Mario saw the coolest-looking pair of shoes. (Inferential)
What does this mean?
 - a. The shoes were very fashionable.**
 - b. The shoes kept his feet from being warm.
 - c. The shoes felt very cold when he touched them.
 - d. The shoes made him shiver when he wore them.
13. As Mario looked down, what did he think he needed to do? (Literal)
 - a. Clean the shoes.**
 - b. Wrap the shoes.
 - c. Wear the shoes.
 - d. Hide the shoes.
14. How did Mario's mother feel when she saw Mario? (Inferential)
 - a. happy
 - b. lonely
 - c. worried**
 - d. excited
15. What do you think was Mario feeling when he saw his mother? (Inferential)
 - a. afraid
 - b. lonely
 - c. excited
 - d. nervous**

D.**One Stormy Night**

That night, Jessica helped her mother close the windows. The wind was howling. Droplets of rain started pelting the roof. "Go find the candles and I will get the matches," said her mother. Lightning flashed. A clap of thunder followed. Soon after, the lights went off. "A blackout!" shouted Jessica. "Don't be alarmed. It's a good thing we have what we need," said mother.

58 words

16. Why did they close the windows? (Inferential)
 - a. to keep their home clean
 - b. to make their feel cooler
 - c. to protect them from the rain**
 - d. to prevent bats from coming in
17. Which of the following did Jessica and her mom do? (Inferential)
 - a. prayed hard
 - b. bought supplies
 - c. worked together**
 - d. watched the wind
18. Which of the following best describes the characters in our story? (Inferential)
 - a. lucky
 - b. giving
 - c. loving
 - d. prepared**
19. What does the word "blackout" mean? (Inferential)
 - a. There is a strong storm.
 - b. There is no electric power.**
 - c. There are dark rain clouds.
 - d. There are no stars in the sky.
20. What did the mother feel at the end of the story? (Inferential)
 - a. relaxed**
 - b. helpless
 - c. worried
 - d. unhappy

Screening Test, Grade 6

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

A. Chameleons

Chameleons are extraordinary animals. They are one of the few animals that can change their color. This is their way of hiding themselves. Chameleons that live in trees are often green. Those that live in desert lands are usually brown.

It is also their way of keeping warm. Turning a darker shade helps them absorb more heat. They also change colors to send messages to other chameleons. Their bright colors may attract another chameleon or warn enemies.

82 words

1. What is one unique characteristic of chameleons? (Literal)
 - a. **Their color changes.**
 - b. They live in trees.
 - c. They live in deserts.
 - d. They climb trees fast. They send messages to other animals.
2. What will happen to a chameleon on a cold day? (Inferential)
 - a. It will become invisible.
 - b. It will turn a shade lighter.
 - c. It will turn white.
 - d. **It will turn a shade darker.**
3. Changing its color is the chameleon's way of _____. (Literal)
 - a. showing its special power
 - b. **hiding itself from other animals**
 - c. finding its family
 - d. shedding its skin
4. Chameleons are extraordinary animals. Another word for extraordinary is _____. (Inferential)
 - a. amazing
 - b. not known
 - c. common
 - d. **unusual**

5. What is the advantage of changing color? (Inferential)
 - a. **It can hide itself.**
 - b. It can kill enemies
 - c. It can join with other chameleons.
 - d. It can hold on to the branch as it climbs.
6. The main idea of the selection is (Critical)
 - a. **why chameleons change colors.**
 - b. how chameleons survive in the wild.
 - c. where chameleons come from.
 - d. where chameleons live.
7. The best title for this selection is (Critical)
 - a. How Chameleons Communicate with Other Animals
 - b. **Why Chameleons Change Color**
 - c. The Different Habitats of Chameleons
 - d. The Enemies of Chameleons

B. **The Philippine Eagle**

The Philippine Eagle has replaced the maya as our national bird. It is one of the three largest and strongest eagles in the world. But it is in danger of extinction. Hunting and deforestation have caused the number of Philippine Eagles to dwindle. Scientists have tried to increase their number by breeding them in captivity. The first eagle to be bred in captivity is Pag-asa. At 25 years old, Pag-asa is not yet suited to be released to the wild as she has developed dependency on her human keeper.

89 words

8. The Philippine Eagle is in danger of extinction. It means this type of eagle will eventually _____.(Inferential)
 - a. **disappear**
 - b. increase
 - c. migrate
 - d. starve
9. When birds are bred in captivity, they are _____.(Inferential)
 - a. allowed to freely fly in the wide forest
 - b. **cared for in a safe environment**
 - c. caught and sold as pets
 - d. given a diet of bread
10. What is responsible for the decrease in the number of Philippine Eagles? (Inferential)
 - a. their migration to cooler countries
 - b. their transfer to warmer places
 - c. **the activities of humans**
 - d. lack of available food

11. Pag-asa is the name of the first eagle which (Literal)
- was discovered first in our country.
 - was born in captivity.**
 - was kept in the wild
 - was given as a gift.
12. What is the problem posed in the selection? (Critical)
The Philippine Eagles _____.
- are in danger of being gone forever**
 - are dying because of a disease
 - migrate to other countries
 - are not growing fast
13. The purpose for writing the selection is to (Critical)
- invite researchers to study the Philippine eagle.
 - make the reader proud of the Philippine eagle.
 - warn the hunters not to harm the Philippine eagle.
 - raise an alarm about the possible disappearance of the Philippine Eagle.**
14. A good title for this selection is (Critical)
- Help Save the Philippine Eagle**
 - See the Rare Philippine Eagle
 - Breeding the Philippine Eagle
 - The Effects of Deforestation

C. Home to Millions of Fish

Coral reefs are found in shallow areas of tropical ocean waters. They are like beautiful underground gardens that grow in salty waters. Millions of fish and sea plants make their home in the reefs as these provide a safe sanctuary for them. They allow small fish to hide from large predator fish.

But many coral reefs are in trouble. Water pollution is destroying many reefs. Tourism likewise harms them. If reefs are damaged, we will lose many of our most beautiful fish.

82 words

15. Coral reefs are described as underground gardens because _____. (Inferential)
- they are full of flowers
 - there are many sea plants**
 - they have many enormous fish
 - there are many types of pebbles

16. Coral reefs provide a safe sanctuary to live for the small fish. A sanctuary is synonymous to _____. (Inferential)
- a. water
 - b. shelter**
 - c. cage
 - d. cave
17. Which of these bodies of water would have coral reefs? (Inferential)
- a. the sea**
 - b. the lake
 - c. the river
 - d. the pond
18. Why are the small fish safer in the coral reefs than in the open sea? (Inferential)
- a. The water is saltier.
 - b. The waves are not so big.
 - c. There is no pollution there.
 - d. It is less likely that the big fish will eat them.**
19. How is the last paragraph of the selection developed? (Critical)
- a. by giving a list of effects
 - b. by enumerating a series of sequenced events
 - c. by stating the main topic and giving examples**
 - d. by defining the problem and the possible solution
20. Which cause of the destruction of coral reefs is mentioned in the last paragraph? (Literal)
- a. pollution**
 - b. the presence of big fish
 - c. the strong wind and big waves
 - d. the increasing temperature of the ocean

Screening Test, Grade 7

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

A. Telling Time

Humans have used different objects to tell time. In the beginning, they used an hourglass. This is a cylindrical glass with a narrow center which allows sand to flow from its upper to its lower portion. Once all the sand has trickled to the lower portion, one knows that an hour has passed. Using the same idea, water clocks were constructed to measure time by having water flow through a narrow passage from one container to another. On the other hand, sundials allowed people to estimate an hour by looking at the position of the shadow cast by the sun on a plate. At night, people measured time by checking the alignment of the stars in the sky. None of these were accurate, though. The clock was the first accurate instrument for telling time.

134 words

1. Which of the following ways of telling time made use of sand? (Literal)
 - a. water clocks
 - b. hourglass**
 - c. sundials
 - d. clock
2. None of the clocks used long ago were accurate. Accurate in the sentence means (Inferential)
 - a. free from error**
 - b. comparable
 - c. very useful
 - d. efficient
3. When men of long ago told time at night, they looked at the _____ to tell the time. (Literal)
 - a. cloud formation
 - b. moon
 - c. stars**
 - d. sun
4. The sundials may not be useful in telling time _____. (Inferential)
 - a. at noontime
 - b. in the morning
 - c. during a rainy day**
 - d. when the sun shines brightly

5. How are the hourglass and the water clock similar? (Inferential)
 - a. Both tell time by the hour.
 - b. Both use water to tell time.
 - c. Both are used only in the daytime.
 - d. **Both have a narrow center through which something flows.**
6. The best title of the selection is _____.(Critical)
 - a. The Uses of Clocks
 - b. Why People Need to Tell Time
 - c. **Ways of Telling Time: Then and Now**
 - d. Comparing the Different Types of Clocks
7. Which of these sentences is a topic sentence? (Critical)
 - a. The invention of the clock 600 years ago was the first accurate measurement of time.
 - b. Hourglass contained sand that fell through one container to another.
 - c. Long ago people used simple tools such as the hour glass.
 - d. **Humans have used different objects to tell the time.**

B. Counting the Hours

When men decided to divide the day into twenty-four hours, they used numbers one through twelve two times. As a result, there was one o'clock during the day and another one o'clock after midnight. This created confusion. If one was told to submit a project at six o'clock, did this mean six o'clock in the morning or at night?

The Romans provided a solution to this problem. They thought that noon time, the time when the sun is at its apex, is an important time. They called noon Meridies and measured time by this. They called the morning ante meridiem, which means "before noon" while "after noon" was called post meridiem. Ante meridiem was shortened to A.M. while post meridiem was shortened to P.M.

124 words

8. When the day was divided into twenty-four hours, what numbers were used to express time? (Literal)
 - a. one to six
 - b. **one to twelve**
 - c. one to thirty-six
 - d. one to twenty four
9. Having one number to express time twice caused confusion. In this selection confusion may mean _____. (Inferential)
 - a. differences
 - b. discussions
 - c. **problems**
 - d. mistakes

10. The Romans thought of a solution. This means that they provided _____. (Inferential)
- a. **an answer to the problem**
 - b. a better interpretation
 - c. a new set of numbers
 - d. another clock
11. Meridies means _____. (Literal)
- a. apex
 - b. **noon**
 - c. before
 - d. daylight
12. The early Romans used the position of the sun to tell the time. When the sun was at its apex, it was noon. What does apex mean?
- a. **highest point**
 - b. lowest point
 - c. farthest point
 - d. nearest point
13. Another good title for this selection is _____. (Critical)
- a. Why There Are Twenty-Four Hours in a Day
 - b. Why Noontime is Important to Romans
 - c. **How the Romans Told Time**
 - d. The Meaning of A.M. and P.M.

B.

Nosebleeds

Having a nosebleed is a common occurrence. Children experience epistaxis when blood flows out from either or both nostrils, often for a short period of time. It may be caused by one's behavior like frequent nose picking or blowing too hard when one has a cold. It may also be caused by certain physical factors such as an allergy or abnormal growths in the nasal cavity. Or it may be due to environmental conditions such as exposure to toxic fumes or dryness of the air. While it is often thought that holding one's head back can treat a nosebleed, this can actually cause one to choke or vomit. The best thing to do is to lean forward, pinch the top of the nose and apply a cold compress. And if that doesn't work, it's best to get professional help.

14. When children experience epistaxis, we can observe that there is _____. (Literal)
- a. a steady flow of nasal discharge
 - b. **blood flow from the nasal passage**
 - c. build up of mucus in our nasal cavity
 - d. blood stoppage in the nostrils

15. When an experience is described as a common occurrence it is _____. (Inferential)
- a. an incident that is disappointing
 - b. an episode that is quite alarming
 - c. an event that is no longer surprising**
 - d. an occasion that is overwhelming
16. Which of these options help treat a nosebleed? (Literal)
- a. applying a cold compress on the nose**
 - b. pinching the nostrils shut
 - c. holding the head back to keep the blood from flowing
 - d. applying a warm compress on the nose
17. Which of these causes of a nosebleed are within our control ? (Inferential)
- a. allergies
 - b. picking one's nose**
 - c. dryness in the air
 - d. abnormal growth in the nasal cavity
18. Which of these factors that cause nosebleeds are directly within our control? (Inferential)
- a. physical factors
 - b. environmental factors
 - c. behavioral factors**
 - d. social factors
19. This selection is mainly providing (Critical)
- a. a description of a nosebleed.**
 - b. the causes and effects of a nosebleed.
 - c. an explanation of what to do when one has a nosebleed.
 - d. a listing of the myths regarding treatment of a nosebleed.
20. Another good title for this selection is _____. (Critical)
- a. Nosebleeds: A Cause for Concern
 - b. Nosebleeds: An Unavoidable Experience
 - c. Nosebleeds: A Common Childhood Experience**
 - d. Nosebleeds: Common Myths and Misconceptions

APPENDIX A4

Key to Correction: Screening Test– English (Grades 4-7)

Grade 4

A	B	C	D
The Best Part of the Day	Ice Cream for Sale	At Last!	The Owl and the Rooster
1. a	6. a	11. a	16. b
2. c	7. b	12. b	17. b
3. d	8. d	13. c	18. a
4. c	9. a	14. d	19. c
5. b	10. b	15. d	20. b

Grade 5

A	B	C	D
Early Star	Rice for Lunch	The Gift	One Stormy Night
1. c	6. b	11. b	16. c
2. a	7. c	12. a	17. c
3. b	8. d	13. a	18. d
4. c	9. d	14. c	19. b
5. b	10. a	15. d	20. a

Grade 6

A	B	C
Chameleons	The Philippine Eagle	Home to Millions of Fish
1. a	8. a	15. b
2. d	9. b	16. b
3. b	10. c	17. a
4. d	11. b	18. d
5. a	12. a	19. c
6. a	13. d	20. a
7. b	14. a	

Grade 7

A	B	C
Telling Time	Counting the Hours	Nosebleeds
1. b	8. b	14. b
2. a	9. c	15. c
3. c	10. a	16. a
4. c	11. b	17. b
5. d	12. a	18. c
6. c	13. c	19. a
7. d		20. c

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APPENDIX A5

Titles of Phil-IRI Graded Passages: Pretest in Filipino

Grade Level	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
1	Ang Daga	Sa Lawa	Ang Mesa ni Lupe	Sako ni Rita
2	Si Mila	Si Dilis at si Pating	Gitara ni Lana	Ang Ibon ni Islaw
3	Magpalipad Tayo ng Saranggola	Maliit na Duhat, Malaking Pakwan	Ang Matalinong Bulate	Laruang Dyip
4	Isang Pangarap	Parol sa may Bintana	Bakasyon ni Heber	Galing sa Japan
5	Tagtuyot Hatid ng El Nino	Pista ng Bulaklak	Biyaya ng Bulkan	Ama ng Wikang Pambansa
6	Buhayin ang Kabundukan	Ang Puerto Princesa Underground River	Kalabanin ang Dengue	Puno pa rin ng Buhay
7	Pagpapala sa Pangingisda	Kasaysayan ng Tacloban	Pagsalungat ni Macario Sakay	Talambuhay ni Benigno Aquino Jr.

PANIMULANG PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET A

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Ang Daga
Grade 2	Si Mila
Grade 3	Magpalipad Tayo ng Saranggola
Grade 4	Isang Pangarap
Grade 5	Tagtuyot Hatid ng El Niño
Grade 6	Buhayin ang Kabundukan
Grade 7	Pagpapala sa Pangangisda

ANG DAGA

Pumunta sa lawa si Tito.
Kasama niya si Lina sa lawa.
Malayo ang lawa.
Nakita nila ang palaka sa lawa.
Nakita nila ang bibe sa lawa.
Nakita rin nila ang buwaya.
Naku! Ang laki ng buwaya!

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang nasa mesa?**
 - a. baso
 - b. daga
 - c. pusa

- 2. Anong mayroon ang daga?**
 - a. damit
 - b. laruan
 - c. pagkain

- 3. Ano ang unang nangyari sa kuwento?**
 - a. Nakita ng pusa ang daga.
 - b. Nakita ng daga ang keso.
 - c. Tumakas ang daga sa pusa.

- 4. Ano ang gagawin ng daga sa keso?**
 - a. lulutuin
 - b. kakainin
 - c. paglalaruan

- 5. Bakit kaya nawala ang daga?**
 - a. natakot sa pusa
 - b. nahuli ng bata
 - c. ayaw maagawan ng keso

SI MILA

Si Mila ay nakatira sa bukid.
Maraming hayop sa bukid.
Marami ring halaman sa bukid.
Maraming alagang hayop si Mila.
May alagang baboy si Mila.
May alaga din siyang baka at kambing.
Sa mga hayop niya, ang manok niya ang kanyang paborito.
Tiko ang pangalan ng manok niya.
Si Tiko ay kulay pula at puti.
Siya ang gumigising kay Mila tuwing umaga.
Masaya si Mila kapag naririnig ang tilaok ni Tiko.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang may alaga?**
 - a. si Mila
 - b. si Olla
 - c. si Tiko

- 2. Saan nakatira si Mila?**
 - a. sa zoo
 - b. sa Maynila
 - c. sa probinsya

- 3. Ano ang alaga ni Mila?**
 - a. isda
 - b. buwaya
 - c. tandang

- 4. Paano ginigising ni Tiko si Mila sa umaga?**
 - a. tumatahol
 - b. tumitilaok
 - c. umiiyak

- 5. Ano ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Ang Tandang ni Mila
 - b. Ang Kambing ni Mila
 - c. Hayop sa Gubat

MAGPALIPAD TAYO NG SARANGGOLA

Maganda ang panahon. Gustong maglaro ni Niko. Niyaya ni Niko na maglaro ang kakambal na si Noli. Pumunta ang kambal sa labas. May dala silang mga saranggola. Makukulay ang mga saranggola ng kambal.

Pinalipad agad nila ang mga saranggola. Mataas ang lipad ng saranggola ni Niko.

Napansin ni Niko si Noli. Malungkot ang mukha ni Noli habang nakatingin kay Niko.

“Halika, tuturuan kita kung paano paliparin ang saranggola.” sabi ni Niko.

Tumingin si Noli. Ipinakita ni Niko kay Noli kung paano magpalipad. Ilang saglit pa, nakangiti na si Noli.

“Salamat, Niko,” wika niya.

“Maraming salamat mga bata. Natatapos agad ang gawain kung nagtutulungan,” sabi niya.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Saan pumunta ang mga bata?**
 - a. sa labas
 - b. sa paaralan
 - c. sa simbahan
- 2. Ano ang gusto nilang gawin?**
 - a. kumain
 - b. maglaro
 - c. magpahinga
- 3. Anong panahon kaya magandang magpalipad ng saranggola?**
 - a. maaraw
 - b. mahangin
 - c. maulan
- 4. Bakit kaya tinuruan ni Niko ng tamang paglipad si Noli?**
 - a. Walang sariling saranggola si Niko.
 - b. Nasira ang hawak na saranggola ni Niko.
 - c. Hindi mapalipad ni Niko ang saranggola niya.
- 5. Anong uri ng kapatid si Niko?**
 - a. maasikaso
 - b. magalang
 - c. matulungin
- 6. Bakit napangiti na si Noli sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. Napalipad na niya ang saranggola.
 - b. Binigyan siya ng premyo.
 - c. Nanalo siya sa paglalaro.

ISANG PANGARAP

Kasama si Jamil, isang batang Muslim, sa sumalubong sa pagdating ng kanyang tiyuhin.

“Tito Abdul, saan po ba kayo galing?” tanong ni Jamil.

“Galing ako sa Mecca, ang banal na sambahan nating mga Muslim. Bawat isa sa atin ay nangangarap na makapunta roon. Mapalad ako dahil narating ko iyon.”

“Bakit ngayon po kayo nagpunta roon?”

“Kasi, isinasagawa natin ngayon ang Ramadan, ang pinakabanal na gawain ng mga Muslim. Pag-alala ito sa ating banal na aklat na tinatawag na Koran. Doon ipinahayag na sugo ni Allah si Mohammed.”

“Alam ko po ang Ramadan. Nag-aayuno tayo at hindi kumakain mula sa pagsikat ng araw hanggang hapon.”

“Oo. Isang paraan kasi natin ito upang ipakita ang pagsisisi sa nagawa nating kasalanan.”

“Pangarap ko rin pong makapunta sa Mecca,” sabi ni Jamil.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Saang banal na sambahan nanggaling si Tito Abdul?**
 - a. sa Mecca
 - b. sa Israel
 - c. sa Jerusalem
 - d. sa Bethlehem

- 2. Ano ang tawag sa banal na aklat ng mga Muslim?**
 - a. Bibliya
 - b. Koran
 - c. Misal
 - d. Veda

- 3. Ano ang pakiramdam ni Tito Abdul nang makarating siya sa Mecca?**
 - a. nagsisi
 - b. napagod
 - c. nasiyahan
 - d. nanghinayang

- 4. Ano ang natupad sa pagpunta ni Tito Abdul sa Mecca?**
 - a. ang pangako kay Allah
 - b. ang plano na makapangibang-bansa
 - c. ang tungkulin na makapagsisi sa mga kasalanan
 - d. ang pangarap na makapunta sa banal na sambahan

- 5. Anong katangian ang pinapakita nina Tito Abdul at Jamil?**
 - a. magalang
 - b. masunurin
 - c. maalalahanin
 - d. mapagbigay

- 6. Ano ang tingin ni Jamil sa kanyang Tito Abdul?**
 - a. Mahusay siyang maglakbay.
 - b. Siya ay isang mapagmahal na ama.
 - c. Isa siyang masipag na mamamayan.
 - d. Siya ay isang magandang halimbawa.

- 7. Ano ang tinutukoy sa kuwento?**
 - a. ang mga tungkulin ng mga Muslim
 - b. ang pagmamahalan sa pamilya
 - c. ang pamamasyal ni Tito Abdul
 - d. ang kagandahan ng Mecca

TAGTUYOT HATID NG EL NIÑO

Tagtuyot ang hatid ng El Niño. Dahil dito, bumababa ang water level at nagkukulang sa suplay ng tubig sa mga anyong tubig, gaya ng mga ilog at batis. Nagkukulang din sa suplay ng tubig sa mga imbakan gaya ng La Mesa Dam na matatagpuan sa Lungsod Quezon at Angat Dam sa Bulacan. Ang mga ito ang pinagkukunan ng tubig sa Kamaynilaan at sa mga karatig probinsya nito.

Malaki ang epektong dulot ng El Niño sa buhay ng tao. Kukulangin ang suplay ng tubig na inumin, pati na rin ang gagamiting tubig para sa iba pang pangangailangan.

Hindi lamang tao ang mahihirapan sa epekto ng tagtuyot. Kung kulang ang tubig, magkakasakit ang mga hayop at maaari rin silang mamatay.

Ang tubig ay kailangan din ng mga halaman at kagubatan. Maraming apektadong taniman kung kulang ang patubig. Dahil sa sobrang init, maaaring mag-apoy ang mga puno na nagdudulot ng sunog.

Isang malaking tulong sa panahon ng El Niño ay ang pagtitipid ng tubig. Iwasang aksayahin at gamitin ang tubig sa hindi mahahalagang bagay.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang nangyayari kapag may El Niño?**
 - a. tagtuyo
 - b. red tide
 - c. ipu-ipo
 - d. bagyo

- 2. Maliban sa tao, ano-ano pa ang maaapektuhan sa El Niño?**
 - a. hayop, halaman at gubat
 - b. hangin, lupa at buhangin
 - c. bato, semento at tubig
 - d. ulap, araw at bituin

- 3. Ano ang HINDI nagaganap kapag tagtuyot?**
 - a. pag-ihip ng hangin
 - b. pag-ulan
 - c. pagdilim
 - d. pag-araw

- 4. Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng mga tao kapag El Nino?**
 - a. giniginaw
 - b. masigla
 - c. naiinitan
 - d. nanlalamig

- 5. Bakit kaya maaaring maraming magutom kapag tagtuyot?**
 - a. Magkakasakit ang mga tao.
 - b. Tatamarin magluto ang mga tao.
 - c. Kukulangin ang tubig sa pagluluto.
 - d. Hindi makapagtatanim ang magsasaka.

- 6. Bakit kayang mahalaga na mabasa at maintindihan ang talatang ito?**
- a. para maiwasan ang pagkakaroon ng El Niño
 - b. para magtulungan sa pagtitipid ng tubig
 - c. para magkaroon ng lakas ng loob
 - d. para hindi maging handa sa tag-ulan
- 7. Ano ang HINDI nakasaad sa seleksyon?**
- a. ang dahilan ng El Nino
 - b. ang mga epekto ng El Nino
 - c. ang maaaring gawin kapag may El Nino
 - d. kung sino at ano ang apektado sa El Nino

BUHAYIN ANG KABUNDUKAN

Ang mga kabundukan ay isa sa magagandang tanawin sa ating kapaligiran. Taglay nito ang mga punungkahoy na nagbibigay ng ating mga pangangailangan. Makikita rito ang sari-saring mga halaman na nakalulunas ng ibang karamdaman, mga orkidyas, mga ligaw na bulaklak at mga hayop.

Ang mga punungkahoy at iba pang halaman ay tumutulong sa pagpigil ng erosyon o pagguho ng lupa dulot ng ulan o baha. Nagsisilbi rin itong watershed para sa sapat na pagdaloy ng tubig.

Subalit marami sa mga kabundukan natin ang nanganganib. Ang dating lugar na pinamumugaran ng mga ibon at mga ligaw na bulaklak ay unti-unti nang nasisira. Dahil sa patuloy na pagputol ng mga punungkahoy, marami na ang nagaganap na mga kalamidad tulad ng biglaang pagbaha sa iba't ibang pook.

Sa pangunguna at pakikipagtulungan ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), ang ahensya ng bansa na tumutugon sa pag-aalaga ng kapaligiran at kalikasan, ang pagkasira ng kabundukan ay nabigyan ng solusyon. Ang reforestation o muling pagtatanim ng puno kapalit ng mga pinutol o namatay na mga puno ay isa sa mga programa ng DENR. Maraming tao ang natuwa dito at inaasahan nila na darating ang panahon na manunumbalik ang kagandahan at kasaganaan ng mga kabundukan.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang nakukuha sa kabundukan na tumutugon sa pangangailangan ng tao?**
 - a. bato
 - b. ginto
 - c. lupa
 - d. punungkahoy
2. **Ano ang ginagawa sa punungkahoy na nagiging sanhi ng mga kalamidad?**
 - a. pagsunog ng puno
 - b. pagtanim ng puno
 - c. pagputol ng puno
 - d. pagparami ng puno
3. **Bakit nawawalan ng hayop sa kabundukan kapag nagpuputol ng mga puno?**
 - a. Naliligaw sila sa gubat.
 - b. Wala silang matitirahan.
 - c. Nakakain sila ng ibang hayop.
 - d. Madali silang nahuhuli ng tao.
4. **Ano ang salitang kasingkahuluganng pagguho ng lupa? (Literal)**
 - a. erosyon
 - b. kalamidad
 - c. reforestation
 - d. watershed
5. **Ano kayang ugali ang ipinapakita ng mga taong patuloy na nagpuputol ng mga puno ng kagubatan?**
 - a. mapagbigay
 - b. masipag
 - c. sakim
 - d. tamad

6. **Ano ang magandang maidudulot ng reforestation?**
- a. maiiwasan ang tagtuyot
 - b. maiiwasan ang pagbaha
 - c. maiiwasan ang pag-ulan
 - d. maiiwasan ang pagbagyo
7. **Piliin ang angkop na kadugtong ng slogan na “Buhayin ang Kabundukan: _____”**
- a. Magtanim ng Mga Puno
 - b. Ilagay sa Hawla Ang Mga Ibon
 - c. Ilipat sa Kapatagan Ang Mga Halaman
 - d. Iwasan ang Pagkuha ng Mga Bulaklak
8. **Ano ang koneksyon ng pagputol ng mga puno sa kagubatan sa pagbaha sa kapatagan?**
- a. Sa kabatagan na babagsak ang ulan.
 - b. Kapag wala ng puno, madalas na ang pag-ulan.
 - c. Wala ng mga hayop na magbabantay sa daloy ng tubig.
 - d. Wala nang pipigil sa pagdaloy ng tubig mula sa kabundukan.

PAGPAPALA SA PANGINGISDA

Ang ating bansa ay napaliligiran ng malawak na karagatan. Sagana ito sa iba't ibang uri ng isda. Kaya marami sa mga Pilipino ay pangingisda ang ikinabubuhay.

Sa pakikipagtulungan ng mga pribadong kumpanya ng pangingisda, ang ating pamahalaan ay nag-eksport sa Hongkong at Taiwan. Iba't ibang uri ng isda ang dinadala natin sa mga bansang ito tulad ng tuna at lapu-lapu. Malaki ang naitutulong nito sa hanapbuhay ng ating mga mangangingisda. Subalit ang kasaganahang ito ay malimit na inaabuso. May mga mangangingisdang gumagamit ng mga pampasabog at lasong kemikal para makahuli ng maraming isda. Namamatay ang maliliit na isda na dapat sana ay lumaki at dumami pa. Ang iba naman ay sinisira ang mga coral reefs na tirahan ng mga isda.

Ang Kagawaran ng Agrikultura sa pangunguna ng Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) ay patuloy na gumagawa ng mga hakbang para masugpo ang mga mangangingisdang lumalabag sa batas pagdating sa paraan ng pangingisda. Ang BFAR ay nagsasagawa ng mga proyekto na magpapaunlad sa produksyon ng isda. Kasama rito ang pagbabawal ng pangingisda na nakasisira sa coral reefs, ang pagbubuo ng mga artificial reefs, at pagmomonitor ng red tide sa iba't ibang karagatan sa buong bansa.

Malaking bahagi ng ekonomiya ang nagbubuhay sa sektor ng mga mangangingisda. Maraming tao rin ang nakikinabang sa pagtatrabaho sa industriya ng pangingisda tulad ng fish marketing, fish processing, net making, boat-building at fish trading. Ito ang mga dahilan kung bakit kailangang alagaan ang industriyang ito.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano-anong isda ang ipinapadala sa ibang bansa?**
 - a. dilis at tawilis
 - b. tilapia at bangus
 - c. tuna at lapu-lapu
 - d. galunggong at bisugo

- 2. Alin sa sumusunod ang paraan ng pangingisda na ipinagbabawal? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. pamimingwit
 - b. paggamit ng lambat
 - c. ang paraang pagbubuslo
 - d. paggamit ng pampasabog

- 3. Anong tanggapan ang nangunguna sa pagsugpo sa labag na batas na paraan ng pangingisda?**
 - a. Bureau of Food and Drug
 - b. Metro Manila Development Authority
 - c. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
 - d. Department of Energy and Natural Resources

- 4. Bakit maraming Pilipinong may hanapbuhay na pangingisda?**
 - a. Magaling lumangoy ang mga Pilipino.
 - b. Maraming hindi nais magtrabaho sa taniman.
 - c. Walang ibang makuhaing trabaho ang mga Pilipino.
 - d. Napaliligiran ng malawak na karagatan ang Pilipinas.

- 5. Ano kaya ang masamang epekto ng paggamit ng pampasabog at lason sa pangingisda sa tao?**
 - a. Natatakot ang mga isda.
 - b. Hindi na lumalaki ang mga isda.
 - c. Wala nang makakaing isda ang mga tao.
 - d. Namamatay ang maliliit at batang isda.

6. **Ano ang maaaring mangyari kung hindi ipagbawal ang maling paraan ng pangangisda?**
- a. Mauubos ang mga isda sa dagat.
 - b. Mawawalan ng hanapbuhay ang mga mangangisda.
 - c. Matatakot na gumamit ng pampasabog ang mga tao.
 - d. Maraming gagamit ng tamang paraan ng pangangisda.
7. **Anong ugali ang ipinakikita ng mga mangangisdang patuloy na gumagamit ng maling paraan ng pangangisda?**
- a. mahilig sa gulo
 - b. matigas ang ulo
 - c. malikhain sa trabaho
 - d. masipag maghanapbuhay
8. **Ano ang layunin ng manunulat ng seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)**
Nais ng manunulat na _____.
- a. ipagmalaki ang Pilipinas bilang isang mayamang bansa
 - b. makilala ang Pilipinas bilang magandang pinagkukunan ng isda
 - c. ipaubaya sa pamahalaan ang pag-aalaga sa mga katubigan ng bansa
 - d. malaman ng tao na sa bawat gawain ay may kaakibat na responsibilidad

PANIMULANG PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET B

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Sa Lawa
Grade 2	Si Dilis at Si Pating
Grade 3	Maliit na Duhat, Malaking Pakwan
Grade 4	Parol sa May Bintana
Grade 5	Pista ng Bulaklak
Grade 6	Ang Puerto Princesa Underground River
Grade 7	Kasaysayan ng Tacloban

SA LAWA

Pumunta sa lawa si Tito.
Kasama niya si Lina sa lawa.
Malayo ang lawa.
Nakita nila ang palaka sa lawa.
Nakita nila ang bibe sa lawa.
Nakita rin nila ang buwaya.
Naku! Ang laki ng buwaya!

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino-sino ang nasa lawa?**
 - a. sina Tito at Lina
 - b. sina Tito at Tita
 - c. si Lina

- 2. Ano-ano ang mga nakita niya sa lawa?**
 - a. mga halaman
 - b. mga insekto
 - c. mga hayop

- 3. Ano ang hitsura ng buwaya?**
 - a. maliit
 - b. malaki
 - c. maganda

- 4. Ano ang naramdaman ni Tito nang makita ang buwaya?**
 - a. nagulat
 - b. nagalit
 - c. nalungkot

- 5. Ano kaya ang ginawa ni Tito?**
 - a. lumangoy
 - b. naglaro
 - c. sumigaw

SI DILIS AT SI PATING

Sa dagat nakatira si Dilis. Kalaro niya ang mga maliliit na isda. Sila ay masaya.

Nasa dagat din si Pating. Malaki at mabangis ito. Takot si Dilis at ang mga kalaro niyang isda kay Pating.

Minsan, hindi kaagad nakita ni Dilis si Pating. Gutom na gutom na si Pating.

Mabilis si Dilis. Nagtago siya sa ilalim ng korales. Hindi siya nakain ni Pating. Matalino talaga si Dilis.

Dapat maging matalino para matulungan ang sarili.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Saan nakatira si Dilis?**
 - a. sa dagat
 - b. sa ilog
 - c. sa sapa

- 2. Ano ang sama-samang ginagawa nina Dilis at ng maliliit na isda?**
 - a. namamasyal
 - b. nagtatago
 - c. naglalaro

- 3. Bakit takot si Dilis kay Pating?**
 - a. Baka awayin siya ni Pating.
 - b. Maaari siyang kainin ni Pating.
 - c. Baka agawan siya ni Pating ng pagkain.

- 4. Paano ipinakita ni Dilis ang pagiging matalino?**
 - a. Mabilis siyang nakapagtago sa korales.
 - b. Tinulungan niya ang mga maliliit na isda.
 - c. Hindi siya nakipaglaro kay Pating.

- 5. Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Sa Ilalim ng Dagat
 - b. Ang Gutom na Pating
 - c. Si Dilis, ang Mabangis na Isda

MALIIT NA DUHAT, MALAKING PAKWAN

Nasa likod-bahay si Pido. Pumunta siya sa silong ng punong duhat. Sabi niya, “Ang laki ng punong ito, ang liit naman ng bunga.”

Nakita rin niya sa may taniman ang halaman ng pakwan, “Ang pakwan na gumagapang lamang sa lupa, kay laki ng bunga.” dagdag niyang sinabi. “Mali kaya ang pagkagawa ng Diyos?”

Habang iniisip niya ang tanong sa sarili, biglang nalaglag ang isang bunga ng duhat. “Aray!” sigaw niya. “Tama pala ang Diyos. Kung kasinlaki ng pakwan ang duhat, may bukol ang ulo ko ngayon,” pailing na sinabi ni Pido.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang nasa silong ng puno?**
 - a. Diday
 - b. Pandoy
 - c. Pido

- 2. Ano ang ipinagtataka ni Pido tungkol sa puno ng duhat?**
 - a. malaki ang puno maliit ang bunga
 - b. ang hugis ng prutas sa puno
 - c. ang kulay ng bunga ng punong duhat

- 3. Saan nalaglag ang bunga ng duhat?**
 - a. sa sahig
 - b. sa basket
 - c. sa ulo ni Pido

- 4. Ano ang naramdaman ni Pido nang mahulugan siya ng bunga ng duhat?**
 - a. nagalit
 - b. natakot
 - c. nasaktan

- 5. Ano ang mangyayari kay Pido kung malaki ang bunga ng duhat?**
 - a. mapipilayan
 - b. mabubukulan
 - c. magkakasakit

- 6. Ano ang katangian ng Diyos ang naisip ni Pido?**
 - a. maalalahanin
 - b. matalino
 - c. masipag

PAROL SA MAY BINTANA

Disyembre na naman.

Tumulo ang luha sa mga mata ni Julia. Nakita niya ang nakasabit na parol sa sulok ng kanilang bahay. Gawa iyon ng kanilang ama. Nilagyan niya ng ilaw ang parol at isinabit ito sa may bintana.

Kay ganda ng parol! Tumayo si Julia at hinawakan ang parol. Tandang-tanda niya pa ang kasiyahan nilang mag-anak noong nakaraang Pasko.

“Huwag kayong malulungkot,” sabi ng kanyang ama. “Aalis ako upang mabigyan kayo ng magandang kinabukasan.”

“Ingatan ninyo ang parol. Magsisilbi itong gabay sa inyong mga gagawin,” paliwanag ng ama noong bago umalis sa kanilang bahay.

“Tama si Itay. Kahit nasa malayo siya, ang parol na ito ang magpapaalala sa amin sa kanya at sa kanyang mga pangaral.”

Parang napawi ang lungkot ni Julia, napangiti siya sabay kuha sa parol.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Anong mahalagang araw ang malapit nang sumapit?**
 - a. Pasko
 - b. Mahal na Araw
 - c. Araw ng mga Puso

- 2. Ano ang unang naramdaman ni Julia nang makita niya ang parol?**
 - a. nagalit
 - b. nalungkot
 - c. nasasabik

- 3. Sino ang naalala ni Julia tuwing makikita ang parol?**
 - a. Ina
 - b. Itay
 - c. kapatid

- 4. Ano ang ibig sabihin ng ama ni Julia nang sinabi niya ang “Ingatan ninyo ang parol, magsisilbi itong gabay sa inyong mga gagawin” ?**
 - a. Huwag pabayaang masira ang parol.
 - b. Ang parol ang magpapaalala sa mga habilin ng ama.
 - c. Ang ilaw nito ang magpapaliwanag sa mga gawain nila.

- 5. Ano kaya ang ginagawa ng tatay ni Julia sa malayong lugar?**
 - a. nag-aaral
 - b. nagtatrabaho
 - c. namamasyal

- 6. Bakit napangiti si Julia sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. dahil may ilaw ang parol
 - b. dahil naintindihan nya ang ama niya
 - c. dahil malapit nang umuwi ang ama niya

PISTA NG BULAKLAK

Tuwing Pebrero, ipinagdiriwang ang pista ng mga bulaklak sa Lungsod ng Baguio. Kilala rin ito sa tawag na Pista ng Panagbenga. Ang Panagbenga ay salitang galing sa Cordillera na ang kahulugan ay panahon ng pagbukadkad ng bulaklak. Binibigyang halaga sa pistang ito ang naggagandahang bulaklak kung saan kilala ang lungsod na ito.

Nagsimula ang pagdiriwang ng Panagbenga noong 1995. Isinagawa ng pistang ito para maiangat muli ang Lungsod ng Baguio mula sa malagim na lindol noong 1990.

Maraming gawain ang makikita sa pagdiriwang ng Panagbenga. Ang pinakasikat at inaabangang gawain tuwing pista ng bulaklak ay ang parada. Kasama sa paradang ito ay sayawan sa kalsada at pagtugtog ng mga banda. Pinakabida sa paradang ito ang mga higitang karosa na puno ng mga magaganda at mababangong bulaklak. Sa paggawa ng karosang ito, ipinakikita ng mga Pilipino ang kanilang pagiging malikhain at pagiging matulungin. Ipinaparada ang mga ito sa malalaking kalsada ng lungsod. Maraming mga taong galing pa sa iba't ibang bahagi ng Pilipinas ang dumadayo sa Baguio upang mapanood ito.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Anong buwan nagaganap ang Pista ng Panagbenga?**
 - a. unang buwan ng taon
 - b. ikalawang buwan ng taon
 - c. ikatlong buwan ng taon
 - d. huling buwan ng taon

- 2. Kailan nagsimula ang pagdiriwang na ito?**
 - a. 1908
 - b. 1990
 - c. 1995
 - d. 2012

- 3. Ano ang inaabangang gawain sa pistang ito?**
 - a. tugtog ng banda
 - b. palaro sa mga bata
 - c. parada ng bulaklak
 - d. sayawan sa kalsada

- 4. Ano-anong katangian ng mga Pilipino ang ipinakikita sa seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. pagiging matalino at palaisip
 - b. pagiging masipag at matulungin
 - c. pagiging malikhain at masayahin
 - d. pagiging maalalahanin at palakaibigan

5. **Bakit sinimulan ang Pista ng Panagbenga?**
- a. para maging sikat ang lalawigan
 - b. para hindi masayang ang mga bulaklak
 - c. para maiwasan ang pag-ulit ng lindol noong 1990
 - d. para mapaunlad muli ang lugar matapos ang lindol noong 1990
6. **Bakit kaya maraming tao ang dumadayo sa pagdiriwang na ito?**
- a. ayaw nilang pumasok sa paaralan
 - b. gusto nilang makakita ng mga turista
 - c. maraming gustong makarating sa Baguio
 - d. Nais nilang makita ang mga karosa ng bulaklak
7. **Ano ang tinutukoy sa seleksyon?**
- a. ang kagandahan ng Lungsod ng Baguio
 - b. ang kasaysayan ng Lungsod ng Baguio
 - c. ang isang kilalang pista sa Baguio
 - d. ang ugali ng mga tao sa Baguio

ANG PUERTO PRINCESA UNDERGROUND RIVER

Ang Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (PPSRNP) ay makikita sa Palawan. Ito ay matatagpuan sa hilagang kanlurang bahagi ng Puerto Princesa.

Ipinakikita sa tanyag na pook na ito ang mga higitang limestone na nasa kuwebang pinalolooban ng ilog. Iba't ibang kamangha-manghang hugis ang nabuo mula sa mga limestone sa loob ng kuweba. Ang ilog ay tinatayang 8.2 kilometro ang haba at ito ay tumutuloy sa dagat. Ang kagandahan nito ang dahilan kung bakit nakilala ang Puerto Princesa Underground River bilang isa sa Pitong New Wonders of Nature.

Makikita sa paligid ng ilog ang kabundukan at kagubatan. Ang makapal na kagubatan ang nagsisilbing tahanan ng ilang hayop na pambihira at endangered. Sa baybayin naman nito makikita ang halamang bakawan at mga coral reefs.

Mula nang maitalaga ang Puerto Princesa Underground River bilang isa sa Pitong New Wonders of Nature, dumami na ang mga taong gustong makita ito, maging Pilipino man o dayuhan.

Maliban sa pagsakay sa bangka upang makita ang limestones sa loob ng kuweba, marami pang maaaring gawin dito na ikasasaya ng mga turista. Kinagigiliwan ng mga bisita rito ang jungle trekking, wildlife watching, mangrove forest tour at ang paglangoy sa tabing-dagat na puti ang buhangin.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Saang lalawigan matatagpuan ang Underground River?**
 - a. sa Bicol
 - b. sa Iloilo
 - c. sa Mindoro
 - d. sa Palawan

- 2. Ano ang kamangha-manghang tingnan sa loob ng kuweba ng Underground River?**
 - a. ang napakalinaw na tubig-ilog
 - b. ang mga hayop sa loob ng kuweba
 - c. ang iba't-ibang hugis ng limestone
 - d. ang mga halaman sa loob ng kuweba

- 3. Bakit kaya dumami ang turistang bumibisita sa Underground River?**
 - a. madali lang puntahan ito
 - b. nakamamangha ang tubig sa ilog
 - c. naging tanyag ito sa buong mundo
 - d. pambihira ang hugis ng kuweba sa ilog

- 4. Bakit dapat alagaan ang mga hayop na makikita sa kagubatan sa paligid ng Underground River?**
 - a. dahil ito ay endangered at pambihira
 - b. dahil may karapatan itong mabuhay
 - c. dahil makukulay ito at magaganda
 - d. dahil maaari itong pagkakitaan

5. **Ano kaya ang kailangang gawin ng lokal na pamahalaan para sa Underground River?**
- a. magtayo ng iba't ibang water sports dito
 - b. lagyan ito ng mga bahay-bakasyonan
 - c. pangalagaan at proteksyonan ito
 - d. pagbawalan ang bumibisita rito
6. **Ayon sa seleksyon, ano pa ang maaaring gawin ng mga pumupunta sa Underground River maliban sa pagpasok sa kuweba?**
- a. mangisda sa ilog
 - b. maglaro sa kuweba
 - c. lumangoy sa tabindagat
 - d. kumain ng masasarap na pagkain
7. **Ano kaya ang naramdaman ng mga Pilipino nang mahirang ang Underground River bilang isa sa Pitong New Wonders of Nature?**
- a. Nagulat dahil hindi ito dapat nangyari.
 - b. Natuwa dahil maipagmamalaki nila ito.
 - c. Nalito at nakipagtalo kung kailangang puntahan ito.
 - d. Nag-alala dahil magiging mahal na ang pagpunta rito.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pinakamagandang sabihin sa mga turistang bumibisita sa Underground River? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. Kaunting halaman lamang ang kunin mula dito.
 - b. Ingatan ang kapaligiran sa Underground River.
 - c. Iwasang mag-ingay habang nasa loob ng kuweba.
 - d. Ingatan ang pagkuha ng litrato sa Underground River.

KASAYSAYAN NG TACLOBAN

Ang Tacloban ay kabisera ng lalawigan ng Leyte. Ang Leyte ay matatagpuan sa Rehiyon 8 ng Pilipinas na bahagi ng Silangang Visayas.

Ang Tacloban ay unang nakilala bilang Kankabatok, na ang ibig sabihin ay “pag-aari ng mga Kabatok.” Kabatok ang tawag sa mga unang naninirahan dito. Mayaman sa yamang tubig ang lugar na ito. May ginagamit silang isang uri ng basket na panghuli sa mga isda at alimango. Ang tawag nila dito ay “Taklub.” Kapag may mga darayo sa lugar, ang sinasabi nila ay pupunta sila sa “tarakluban.” Pagtagal ay tinawag din itong Tacloban.

Ang Tacloban ay nakilala dahil sa ginampanang papel nito noong Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig. Dito naganap ang tanyag na pagbabalik ni General Macarthur. Naganap ito sa baybayin ng “White Beach” ng Tacloban. Dito rin nagtayo ng base militar ang pwersa ng mga Amerikano at ang bayang ito ay ang unang napalaya mula sa mga puwersa ng mga Hapon. Naging pansamantala itong kapital ng Pilipinas habang ang Maynila ay nasa kapangyarihan pa ng mga Hapon.

Sa syudad na ito nanggaling ang dating Unang Ginang ng Pilipinas na si Imelda Romualdez Marcos. Ang Pamilya Romualdez ay isa sa mga kilalang pamilyang politiko sa lugar. Ang pangalan ng paliparan sa Tacloban ay Romualdez airport.

Kakaunti lang ang nakakaalam kung kailan naging munisipalidad ang Tacloban dahil ang mga dokumentong nakapagpapatunay rito ay nasira ng bagyo. Pero marami ang naniniwala na ang Tacloban ay opisyal na naiproklamang munisipalidad noong 1770.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Saan matatagpuan ang Tacloban?**
 - a. sa Kanlurang Visayas
 - b. sa Silangang Visayas
 - c. sa Hilagang Visayas
 - d. sa Timog Visayas

- 2. Sino ang kilalang tao na dumako sa Tacloban noong Ikalawang Digmaang pandaigdig?**
 - a. Imelda Marcos
 - b. Emilio Aguinaldo
 - c. Imelda Romualdez
 - d. Douglas MacArthur

- 3. Sino ang pangulo ng Pilipinas na nakapangasawa ng isang taga-Tacloban?**
 - a. Pangulong Gloria Arroyo
 - b. Pangulong Fidel Ramos
 - c. Pangulong Ferdinand Marcos
 - d. Pangulong Diosdado Macapagal

- 4. Bakit naging kabisera ng Pilipinas ang Tacloban?**
 - a. Marami ang may ayaw sa Maynila.
 - b. Maraming tanyag na tao sa Tacloban.
 - c. Ang Maynila ay sinasakop pa ng mga Hapon.
 - d. Maraming makapangyarihang politiko sa Tacloban.

- 5. Bakit kaya unang napalaya mula sa puwersa ng Hapon ang Tacloban?**
 - a. Takot ang mga Hapon sa mga taga-Tacloban.
 - b. Kilala kasi ang mga taga-Tacloban na matatapang.
 - c. Walang maraming sundalong Hapon sa Tacloban.
 - d. Mayroong base militar ng mga Amerikano ang Tacloban.

6. **Ano ang ikinabubuhay ng mga taong taga-Tacloban?**
- a. pangingisda
 - b. pagtatanim
 - c. pagtitinda
 - d. pagtutuba
7. **Bakit kaya pinangalanang Romualdez airport ang paliparan sa Tacloban?**
- a. Malaki ang naitulong ng Romualdez sa lugar.
 - b. Malaki ang pamilya ng Romualdez sa Tacloban.
 - c. Maraming Romualdez ang nasa lokal na gobyerno.
 - d. Marami sa Romualdez ang madalas sumakay sa eroplano.
8. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Nais nitong hikayatin ang mambabasa na bumisita sa Tacloban.
 - b. Gusto nitong ipaalam ang pinagmulan at naganap sa Tacloban.
 - c. Hangad nitong maghatid ng aliw sa mambabasa.
 - d. Hatid nito ang isang mabuting halimbawa.

PANIMULANG PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET C

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
K	Ang Mesa ni Lupe
Grade 1	Gitara ni Lana
Grade 2	Ang Matalinong Bulate
Grade 3	Bakasyon ni Herber
Grade 4	Kaarawan ni Samuel
Grade 5	Biyaya ng Bulkan
Grade 6	Kalabanin ang Dengue
Grade 7	Pagsalungat ni Macario Sakay

ANG MESA NI LUPE

Ito ang mesa ni Lupe.
Malaki ang mesa ni Lupe.
Nasa mesa ang relo ni Lupe.
May baso at tasa sa mesa ni Lupe.
May bola rin sa mesa.
Naku! Ang bola!
Tumama ang bola sa baso.
Hala! Nabasa ang relo sa mesa!

Mga Tanong:

1. Kanino ang mesa?

- a. kay Lupe
- b. kay Nanay
- c. kay Lani

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang wala sa mesa ni Lupe?

- a. bola
- b. bote
- c. relo

3. Ano ang nangyari sa baso?

- a. nabasag
- b. nahulog sa sahig ang baso
- c. tumapon ang lamang tubig

4. Ano kaya ang mangyayari sa relo?

- a. magagasgas
- b. masisira
- c. matutunaw

5. Ano kaya ang naramdaman ni Lupe?

- a. nalungkot
- b. napagod
- c. nasabik

GITARA NI LANA

May gitara si Lana.
Maganda ang gitara ni Lana.
Bago ang gitara niya.
Kulay pula at may bulaklak na puti ito.
Bigay ito ni Tita Ana.
Binigay niya ito noong kaarawan ni Lana.
Laging dala ni Lana ang gitara.
Lagi rin niyang pinatutugtog ito.
Hawak ni Lana ang gitara habang naglalakad.
Naglalakad siya papunta sa parke.
Tumama ang paa ni Lana sa isang malaking bato.
Aaaa! Nahulog sa bato ang gitara!

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang may gitara?**
 - a. si Lana
 - b. si Mila
 - c. si Tita Ana

- 2. Kanino galing ang gitara?**
 - a. sa isang kalaro
 - b. sa isang kaklase
 - c. sa isang kamag-anak

- 3. Ano ang kulay ng kanyang gitara?**
 - a. asul
 - b. puti
 - c. pula

- 4. Saan naganap ang kuwento?**
 - a. sa loob ng bahay
 - b. sa labas ng bahay
 - c. sa isang handaan

- 5. Ano kaya ang nangyari sa gitara ni Lana?**
 - a. nabasa
 - b. ninakaw
 - c. nasira

ANG MATALINONG BULATE

Umaga na sa bukirin. Maagang lumabas si Bulate. Nais niyang masikatan ng araw. Sa di kalayuan, nakita siya ni Tandang. Lumapit si Tandang upang kainin si Bulate.

Nagulat si Bulate at nag-isip nang mabilis. Biglang nagsalita si Bulate

“Kaibigan,” simula ni Bulate, “Bago mo ako kainin, mayroon sana akong hiling. Nais ko munang marinig ang maganda mong boses.”

Natuwa si Tandang sa sinabi ni Bulate. Alam ni Tandang na maganda ang boses niya. Tumilaok siya nang mahaba. Ang hindi niya alam, nagtago na si Bulate sa ilalim ng lupa.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang gustong masikatan ng araw?**
 - a. si Aso
 - b. si Bulate
 - c. si Tandang
- 2. Ano ang gustong gawin ni Tandang kay Bulate?**
 - a. gawing kalaro
 - b. gawing pagkain
 - c. gawing kaibigan
- 3. Anong salita ang ginamit para ipakitang umawit si Tandang?**
 - a. kumanta
 - b. tumilaok
 - c. sumigaw
- 4. Ano kaya ang naramdaman ni Bulate nang makitang papalapit si Tandang?**
 - a. ninerbiyos
 - b. nagalak
 - c. nasabik
- 5. Anong katangian ang ipinakita ni Tandang?**
 - a. katalinuhan
 - b. kayabangan
 - c. kabutihan
- 6. Ano ang huling nangyari sa kuwento?**
 - a. Kinausap ni Bulate si Tandang.
 - b. Tumakas si Bulate.
 - c. Lumabas si Bulate.

BAKASYON NI HEBER

Isinama si Heber ng kanyang Tito Mar sa Rizal upang makapagbakasyon. Masayang-masaya siya dahil nakita niya sa unang pagkakataon ang Pista ng mga Gigantes. Ang pistang ito ay naganap kahapon, ika-23 ng Nobyembre. Ginugunita sa pistang ito ang patron ng mga mangingisda na si San Clemente.

Pinakatampok sa pista ang matatangkad na tau-tauhang yari sa papel. Dinamitan at nilagyan ng makukulay na palamuti upang mas maging kaakit-akit sa manonood. Ang mga gigante ay karaniwang may taas na apat hanggang limang talampakan o sampu hanggang labindalawang talampakan. Ang mga deboto naman ay nakasuot ng damit-mangingisda.

Hiniram ni Heber ang camera ni Tito Mar at kumuha siya ng maraming litrato. Gusto niyang ipakita ang mga litrato sa kanyang mga magulang. Ipakikita rin niya ang mga ito sa kanyang mga kaibigan at kaklase. Hinding hindi niya makalilimutan ang araw na ito.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Kanino sumama si Heber upang magbakasyon?**
 - a. kay Rizal
 - b. kay Tito Mar
 - c. sa mga higante

- 2. Aling salita ang ginamit na ang kahulugan ay dekorasyon?**
 - a. kaakit-akit
 - b. palamuti
 - c. makukulay

- 3. Anong petsa kaya isinulat ang kuwento?**
 - a. Nobyembre 24
 - b. Nobyembre 23
 - c. Nobyembre 25

- 4. Paano inilalarawan sa kuwento ang higante?**
 - a. matangkad na tau-tauhang yari sa papel
 - b. maitim, mahaba at magulo ang buhok, salbahe
 - c. matangkad, malaki ang katawan at malakas magsalita

- 5. Alin kaya sa sumusunod ang produkto sa Rizal?**
 - a. isda
 - b. palay
 - c. perlas

- 6. Bakit kaya gusto niyang ipakita ang mga litrato sa kanyang mga magulang at kaibigan?**
 - a. Gusto niyang papuntahin sila sa lugar na iyon.
 - b. Gusto niyang mainggit ang mga ibang tao sa kanya.
 - c. Gusto niyang ibahagi ang kanyang karanasan sa kanila.

BIYAYA NG BULKAN

Isa sa mga ipinagmamalaking bulkan sa bansa ang Bulkang Mayon na matatagpuan sa Albay. Tanyag ang bulkang ito dahil sa taglay nitong halos perpektong hugis apa. Dinarayo ito ng mga dayuhang bisita, maging ng mga kapwa Pilipino.

Sinasabing ang Bulkang Mayon ang pinakaaktibong bulkan sa Pilipinas dahil sa dalas ng pagsabog nito. Pinakamatindi ang pagsabog nito noong Pebrero 1, 1814, kung saan ang mga bayan sa paligid nito ay natabunan at mahigit sa 1200 katao ang namatay. Maraming nasirang bahay sa paligid ng bulkan, pati na rin ang malaking simbahan ng Cagsawa. Ang natitirang alaala na lamang ng simbahan na ito ay ang tore nito na makikitang malapit sa bulkan.

Bagamat mapanganib ang Bulkang Mayon, isa rin naman itong biyaya sa mga naninirahan malapit doon. Ang mga umagos na lupa at abo sanhi ng mga pagsabog ay nagsilbing pataba pagkalipas ng ilang taon.

Bilang patunay, itinuturing ang Albay na isa sa mga may mayayamang lupang sakahan sa rehiyon ng Bicol. Sa mga lupang sakahang ito nagbubuhat ang mga produktong abaka, niyog, palay at gulay.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Saan matatagpuan ang Bulkang Mayon?**
 - a. Albay
 - b. Camarines Norte
 - c. Mindoro
 - d. Samar

- 2. Bakit tanyag ang Bulkang Mayon?**
 - a. Madalas ang pagsabog nito.
 - b. Ito ang pinakamalaking bulkan.
 - c. Halos perpekto ang hugis apa nito.
 - d. Matindi ang umagos na lupa at abo rito.

- 3. Bakit kaya tore lang ng Simbahan ng Cagsawa ang makikita ngayon?**
 - a. Ito ang pinakasikat na bahagi ng simbahan.
 - b. Ito ang pinakabanal na bahagi ng simbahan.
 - c. Ito ang pinakamataas na bahagi ng simbahan.
 - d. ito ang pinakamatandang bahagi ng simbahan.

- 4. Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng mga tao sa paligid ng bulkan kapag ito ay malapit nang sumabog?**
 - a. natutuwa
 - b. nasasabik
 - c. nagagalit
 - d. nangangamba

- 5. Alin kaya sa sumusunod na mga trabaho ang marami sa lalawigan ng Albay?**
 - a. inhinyero
 - b. karpintero
 - c. magsasaka
 - d. mangingisda

- 6. Ano ang magandang naidulot ng pagsabog ng bulkan?**
- a. naging malawak ng lupain
 - b. gumanda ang hugis ng bulkan
 - c. dumami ang bumibisita sa Mayon
 - d. naging magandang taniman ang lupa nito
- 7. Anong aral sa buhay ang maaari nating matutunan sa talatang ito?**
- a. Ang bawat trahedya ay malupit.
 - b. Ang bawat trahedya ay may biyayang kapalit.
 - c. Ang trahedya ang nagpapatanyag ng isang lugar.
 - d. Ang trahedya ang nagpapabagsak sa isang lugar.

KALABANIN ANG DENGUE

Ang dengue fever ay isang kondisyong dulot ng dengue virus. Ang virus na ito ay dala ng ilang uri ng lamok gaya ng Aedes Aegypti. Kagat ng lamok na may dalang dengue virus ang sanhi ng pagkakasakit.

Patuloy na gumagawa ng hakbang ang Department of Health para sugpuin ang dengue. Itong taon na ito, may naitala na mahigit na tatlumpung libong kaso ng dengue. Kailangan na ng gobyernong gumawa ng mga bagong paraan upang maibaba ang bilang ng mga kasong ito.

Ang isang dahilan kung bakit patuloy sa pagdami ang may sakit na dengue ay dahil binibigyan ng pagkakataon ang mga lamok na mabuhay sa paligid. Kailangan ng pakikipagtulungan ng lahat sa mga simpleng gawaing makaiiwas sa sakit na ito.

Una, dapat malaman na ang lamok na Aedes aegypti ay nabubuhay sa malinis na tubig. Palagi dapat sinusuri ang loob at labas ng bahay kung may mga naipong tubig na hindi napapalitan. Kung minsan ay may mga programa rin ang lokal na gobyerno para mapuksa ang mga lamok katulad ng fogging.

Iginiit ng DOH na sa lahat ng mga paraang ito, mahalaga talaga ang pakikiisa ng bawat mamamayan sa komunidad. Ito ang pinakamabisang paraan upang mapuksa ang sakit na ito.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang kondisyon na dala ng ilang uri ng lamok tulad ng Aedes aegypti?**
 - a. dengue fever
 - b. hepatitis
 - c. hika
 - d. malaria
2. **Anong ahensya ng gobyerno ang namamahala sa paghanap ng solusyon tungkol sa problema ng dengue?**
 - a. Department of Health
 - b. Department of Education
 - c. Department of Science and Technology
 - d. Department of Public Works and Highways
3. **Bakit patuloy ang pagdami ng may sakit na dengue?**
 - a. patuloy na nagkakahawaan ang may sakit
 - b. patuloy na walang mainom na tamang gamot
 - c. patuloy na di kumakain nang tama ang mga tao
 - d. patuloy na nabubuhay ang lamok sa maruming paligid
4. **Ano ang mararamdaman ng babasa ng unang bahagi ng seleksiyong ito?**
 - a. magagalit
 - b. mananabik
 - c. mangangamba
 - d. matutuwa
5. **Ano ang kasingkahulugan ng sugpuin sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Patuloy na gumagawa ng paraan ang DOH upang sugpuin ang dengue.

- a. pigilan
- b. paalisin
- c. subukan
- d. tulungan

6. **Ano ang maaaring mangyari kapag hindi nagtulong-tulong ang mga mamamayan sa problemang nakasaad sa seleksyon?**
- a. Magiging marumi ang kapaligiran.
 - b. Patuloy ang pagkakaroon ng dengue.
 - c. Mag-aaway-away ang magkakapitbahay.
 - d. Hindi magagawa ang programang fogging.
7. **Ano ang katangian ng mga tao sa DOH na patuloy na naghahanap ng paraan upang malutas ang problema sa seleksyon?**
- a. maawain
 - b. magalang
 - c. matiyaga
 - d. mapagbigay
8. **Ano kaya ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyong ito?**
- a. maghatid ng impormasyon sa tao
 - b. magbahagi ng ginawang pag-aaral
 - c. magbigay aliw sa mga may dengue
 - d. magbigay ng mabuting halimbawa

PAGSALUNGAT NI MACARIO SAKAY

Maraming mga bayani ang namatay sa panahon ng pananakop ng mga Amerikano. Isa rito si Macario Sakay. Isa siya sa orihinal na kasapi ng Katipunan na binuo noong panahon ng pananakop ng mga Espanyol.

Si Macario Sakay ay salungat sa pakikipagkaibigan sa pamahalaang Amerikano. Nagtatag siya ng pamahalaan sa Katagalugan. Siya at ang kanyang mga kasama ay sumulat ng Saligang Batas na nagtakda ng pamamaraan katulad ng sa unang Republika ng Pilipinas na itinatag ni Aguinaldo sa Malolos. Ipinahayag niya ang pakikipaglaban sa mga Amerikano upang makamit ang kalayaan. Sa loob ng apat na taon ay naging matagumpay ang kanyang kilusan at naging problema siya ng mga Amerikano.

Ginamit ng mga Amerikano, sa pamumuno ni Gobernador-Heneral Henry C. Ide, ang isang kilalang lider ng mga manggagawa upang himuking sumuko si Macario Sakay. Siya si Dominador Gomez, na isang Pilipino. Nahimok ni Gomez si Sakay dahil sa pangakong hindi sila parurusahan at sinabing sa kanyang pagsuko ay manunumbalik ang katahimikan ng bansa at magiging simula ito ng pagtatag ng Asembleya ng Pilipinas. Naniwala si Sakay sa mga sinabi ni Gomez. Naniwala siya na ang kanyang pagsuko ay makapagpapadali sa pagtatag ng asembleya na binubuo ng mga Pilipino. Nabigla si Sakay nang ang kanyang pangkat ay arestuhin ng mga Amerikano at konstabularyang Pilipino sa isang kasiyahan. Pinaratangan ng maraming kasalanan si Sakay ngunit di siya natinag. Ang tanging hangad niya ay makamit ng bansa ang kalayaan. Hinatulan siya ng kamatayan at binitay noong Setyembre 13, 1907.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang ayaw makipagkaibigan sa pamahalaang Amerikano?**
 - a. Dominador Gomez
 - b. Emilio Aguinaldo
 - c. Henry Ide
 - d. Macario Sakay

- 2. Ano ang isinulat ni Macario Sakay at ng kanyang mga kasama?**
 - a. artikulo sa pahayagan
 - b. asembleya
 - c. nobela
 - d. Saligang batas

- 3. Bakit ayaw makipagkaibigan ni Macario Sakay sa sa pamahalaan ng Amerika?**
 - a. dahil Pilipino siya
 - b. gusto niyang makipag-away
 - c. gusto niyang makamit ang kalayaan
 - d. ayaw niyang pumunta sa Amerika

- 4. Sa linyang “sa kanyang pagsuko ay manunumbalik ang katahimikan,” ang ibig sabihin ng salitang manunumbalik ay**
 - a. magkakaroon muli
 - b. maririnig ng lahat
 - c. makukuha agad
 - d. dapat maiipon

5. **Paano mo ilalarawan ang plano na gamitin si Dominador Gomez para pasukuin si Macario Sakay?**
- a. mautak at tuso
 - b. hindi pinag-isipan
 - c. mapagmalaki at mayabang
 - d. mabait at may pakundangan
6. **Anong katangian ang ipinakita ni Macario Sakay?**
- a. makabayan
 - b. matalino
 - c. masinop
 - d. masipag
7. **Bakit kaya hangad ni Macario Sakay ang kalayaan ng Pilipinas?**
- a. galit siya sa mga Amerikano
 - b. gusto niyang mamuno sa bansa
 - c. mahal niya ang bansang Pilipinas
 - d. maraming makukuhang yaman sa bansa
8. **Ang layunin ng talatang ito ay para ipaliwanag**
- a. ang dahilan ng pagkamatay ni Macario Sakay.
 - b. ang layunin ng pagsapi ni Macario Sakay sa Katipunan.
 - c. ang hangarin ni Macario Sakay sa pagpunta sa Malolos.
 - d. ang tungkulin ni Macario Sakay sa mga pinunong Amerikano.

PANIMULANG PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET D

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Sako ni Rita
Grade 2	Ang Ibon ni Islaw
Grade 3	Laruang Dyip
Grade 4	Galing sa Japan
Grade 5	Ama ng Wikang Pambansa
Grade 6	Puno pa rin ng Buhay
Grade 7	Talambuhay ni Benigno Aquino Jr.

SAKO NI RITA

May sako si Rita.
Malaki ang sako.
Puti ang sako.
Nasa mesa ang sako ni Rita.
May saba ang sako.
Marami ang saba sa sako.
May tali ang sako.
Pula ang tali ng sako.
Aba! May laso pa sa tali ng sako!

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang may sako? (Literal)**
 - a. Rita
 - b. Rico
 - c. Maya

- 2. Ano ang laman ng sako? (Literal)**
 - a. laso
 - b. tali
 - c. saba

- 3. Ano kaya ang gagawin ni Rita? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. mag-iipon ng sako
 - b. magtitinda ng saba
 - c. magpapakain ng baka

- 4. Ano ang damdamin na ipinahahayag sa katapusan ng kuwento? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. gulat
 - b. takot
 - c. lungkot

- 5. Ano pa ang puwedeng gawin sa sako? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. lalagyan ng gamit
 - b. panligo sa hayop
 - c. pagkain ng insekto

ANG IBON NI ISLAW

May alagang ibon si Islaw.
Ising ang pangalan ng ibon niya.
Puti si Ising. Maliit si Ising.
Nasa isang hawla si Ising.
Araw-araw ay binibigyan ng pagkain ni Islaw si Ising.
Masaya si Islaw sa alaga niya.
Isang araw, nakawala sa hawla si Ising.
Hinanap ni Islaw si Ising.
Hindi nakita ni Islaw si Ising.
Pag-uwi ni Islaw, naroon na si Ising.
Hinihintay na siya sa loob ng bahay.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang alaga ni Islaw? (Literal)**
 - a. tuta
 - b. pusa
 - c. ibon

- 2. Ano ang ginagawa ni Islaw kay Ising araw-araw? (Literal)**
 - a. pinaliliguan
 - b. pinapasyal
 - c. pinakakain

- 3. Anong katangian ang ipinakikita ni Islaw? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. maalaga
 - b. masinop
 - c. maunawain

- 4. Ano ang naramdaman ni Islaw nang mawala si Ising? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. nag-alala
 - b. natuwa
 - c. nagalit

- 5. Ano ang ginawa ni Islaw na nagpakita ng kanyang pagiging maalalahanin? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. Hinanap niya si Ising.
 - b. Pinamigay niya ang alaga.
 - c. Pinabayaan niya ang alagang mawala.

LARUANG DYIP

Araw na ng Sabado. Kausap ni Romy ang kaibigang si Bert. Gusto nilang maglaro, pero pareho silang walang dalang laruan.

“Alam ko na! Gumawa tayo ng laruang dyip,” naisip ni Rom.

“Paano?” tanong ni Bert.

“Ihanda muna natin ang mga takip ng bote o tansan para sa gulong. Pagkatapos, kailangan nating maghanap ng kahon ng posporo para sa katawan. Manghingi naman tayo ng kapisasong tela kay Nanay para sa upuan,” paliwanag ni Rom.

“Paano kaya ito tataakbo, kahit walang baterya?” tanong ni Bert.

“E, di talian natin at hilahin,” sagot ni Romy.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang magkaibigan? (Literal)**
 - a. Romy at Bert
 - b. Remy at Betty
 - c. Ronald at Ben

- 2. Ano ang gusto nilang buuin? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. laruang kahon
 - b. laruang sasakyan
 - c. laruang telepono

- 3. Anong salita sa kuwento ang may ibig sabihin na maliit na bahagi? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. kailangan
 - b. kapisaso
 - c. tansan

- 4. Bakit gusto nilang gumawa ng laruan? (Literal)**
 - a. Wala silang laruan.
 - b. Gumaya sila sa kaklase.
 - c. Nainggit sila sa mga kalaro.

- 5. Ano ang mga ginamit nila upang buuin ang laruan? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. mga lumang laruan
 - b. mga nakita nila sa halamanan
 - c. mga gamit na maaari nang ibasura

- 6. Anong katangian ang ipinakita ni Romy? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. masipag
 - b. malikhain
 - c. maalalahanin

GALING SA JAPAN

Sabik na sabik na si Jose. Darating na kasi ang Nanay niyang si Aling Malou. Dalawang taon ding nawala si Aling Malou. Galing siya sa Japan.

Sumama si Jose sa Tatay niya sa paliparan. Hiniram nila ang lumang jeep ni Tito Boy para makapunta roon. Susunduin nila si Aling Malou.

Pagdating sa paliparan, naghintay pa sila. Hindi pa kasi dumarating ang eroplanong sinakyan ni Aling Malou. Hindi nagtagal, may narinig na tinig si Jose.

“Jose! Lito!” malakas na sigaw ni Aling Malou nang makita ang mag-ama.

“Inay!” sigaw din ni Jose, sabay takbo nang mabilis palapit kay Aling Malou.

“Marami akong pasalubong sa iyo, anak,” simula ni Aling Malou. “May jacket, bag, damit at laruan.”

“Salamat, ‘Nay,” sagot ni Jose. “Pero ang mas gusto ko po, nandito ka na! Kasama ka na namin uli!”

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang darating sa paliparan? (Literal)**
 - a. si Jose
 - b. si Tito Boy
 - c. si Aling Malou

- 2. Ilang taon sa Japan si Aling Malou? (Literal)**
 - a. dalawa
 - b. lima
 - c. isa

- 3. Ano kaya ang ginawa ni Aling Malou sa Japan? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. nagbakasyon
 - b. nagtrabaho
 - c. namasyal

- 4. Ano kaya ang naramdaman ni Jose habang naghihintay sa pagdating ng nanay niya? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. nasasabik
 - b. naiinip
 - c. naiinis

- 5. Bakit kaya maraming pasalubong si Aling Malou kay Jose? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. gusto niyang iparamdam ang kanyang pagmamahal
 - b. gusto niyang gastusin at gamitin ang kanyang pera
 - c. hindi niya gusto ang mga gamit dito sa Pilipinas

- 6. Ano ang kahulugan ng sinabi ni Jose na “Salamat, ‘Nay. Pero ang mas gusto ko po, nandito ka na! Kasama ka na namin uli!” (Paghinuha)**
 - a. ayaw niya ng mga binigay na pasalubong
 - b. di niya kailangan ng mga laruan, damit at bag
 - c. higit na mahalaga si Nanay kaysa pasalubong

AMA NG WIKANG PAMBANSA

Si Manuel Quezon ay isang masigla at masipag na lider. Anumang gawaing ninanais niya ay isinasakatuparan niya agad. Ayaw niya na may masayang na panahon dahil naniniwala siya na ang oras ay ginto. Mahalaga ang bawat sandali kaya't hindi niya ito inaaksaya. Ayon sa kanya, ang magagawa ngayon ay hindi na dapat ipagpabukas pa.

Naging kawal siya noong panahon ng himagsikan. Naging gobernador din siya, at matapos nito ay naging senador. Naging kinatawan pa siya ng Pilipinas sa Washington, United States of America. Si Quezon ay mahusay sa batas dahil siya ay isang abogado. Di nagtagal, siya ay naging pangulo ng Senado ng Pilipinas at nahalal na pangulo ng Komonwelt o ng Malasariling Pamahalaan noon.

Sa pamamagitan ng pagsasakatuparan ng Katarungang Panlipunan, binigyan niya ng pantay na pagpapahalaga ang mahihirap at mayayaman. Si Quezon din ang nagpasimula sa pagkakaroon natin ng pambansang wika. Kung hindi dahil sa kanya, walang isang wika na magbubuklod sa lahat ng Pilipino. Dahil dito, siya ay tinawag na “Ama ng Wikang Pambansa.”

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang Ama ng Wikang Pambansa? (Literal)**
 - a. Andres Bonifacio
 - b. Diosdado Macapagal
 - c. Jose Rizal
 - d. Manuel Quezon

- 2. Bakit siya tinawag na Ama ng Wikang Pambansa? (Literal)**
 - a. Tinuruan niyang magsalita ng Filipino ang mga tao.
 - b. Kilala siya sa pagiging magaling magsalita ng Filipino.
 - c. Sinimulan niya ang pagkakaroon ng pambansang wika.
 - d. Hinimok niya ang mga Filipino na isa lamang ang gamiting wika.

- 3. Alin sa sumusunod ang mga naging trabaho ni Quezon? (Literal)**
 - a. guro, doktor, abogado
 - b. senador, modelo, kawal
 - c. alkalde, kongresista, pangulo
 - d. abogado, gobernador, senador

- 4. Bakit kaya niya sinabing ang magagawa ngayon ay hindi na dapat ipagpabukas pa? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. Madali siyang mainip, kaya dapat tapusin agad ang gawain.
 - b. Pinapahalagahan niya ang oras, kaya hindi ito dapat sayangin.
 - c. Marami siyang ginagawa, kaya kailangang sundin ang iskedyul.
 - d. Lagi siyang nagmamadali, kaya hindi dapat nahuhuli sa gawain.

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang nagpapakita na makamahirap si Quezon? (Paghinuha)**
- a. Tumira siya sa bahay ng mahihirap.
 - b. Binibigyan niya ng pera ang mahihirap.
 - c. Pinatupad niya ang Katarungang Panlipunan.
 - d. Iba ang tingin niya sa mahihirap at mayayaman.
6. **Sa pangungusap na “Naging kawal siya noong panahon ng himagsikan,” ano ang iba pang kahulugan ng salitang kawal? (Paghinuha)**
- a. bayani
 - b. doktor
 - c. manunulat
 - d. sundalo
7. **Anong uri ng seleksyon ang binasa mo? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. alamat
 - b. kuwentong-bayan
 - c. pabula
 - d. talambuhay

PUNO PA RIN NG BUHAY

Sa kapaligiran ng bansang Pilipinas, marami ang makikitang punong niyog. Kahit saang panig ng bansa, may mga produktong ibinebenta na galing sa puno ng niyog.

Ang niyog ay tinaguriang puno ng buhay. Ang mga bahagi nito mula ugat hanggang dahon ay napakikinabangan. Ang laman ng niyog ay ginagawang buko salad, buko pie at minatamis. Ginagamit din ito bilang sangkap sa paggawa ng arina, mantikilya, sabon, krudong langis, at iba pa.

Natuklasan ni Dr. Eufemio Macalalag, Jr., isang urologist na ang pag-inom ng sabaw ng buko araw-araw ay nakatutulong sa kidney ng isang tao. Nadiskubre rin niya na nakatutulong ang araw-araw na pag-inom nito para maiwasan ang pagkabuo ng bato sa daanan ng ihi (urinary tract). Ginagamit din itong pamalit ng dextrose.

Natuklasan pa na mas maraming protina ang nakukuha sa gata ng niyog kaysa sa gatas ng baka. May 2.08 porsiyento ng protina ang gata samantalang 1.63 porsiyento lamang ang sa gatas ng baka. Ang langis ng niyog ay nagagamit din bilang preservative, lubricant, pamahid sa anit, at iba pa.

Ang bulaklak ng niyog ay ginagawang suka at alak. Ang ubod naman ay ginagawang atsara, sariwang lumpiya, at panghalo sa mga lutuing karne o lamang dagat. Pati ang ugat nito ay ginagamit pang panlunas sa iba't ibang karamdaman.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang tinaguriang puno ng buhay? (Literal)**
 - a. puno ng buko
 - b. puno ng narra
 - c. puno ng niyog
 - d. puno ng mangga

- 2. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI maaaring gawin sa laman ng niyog? (Literal)**
 - a. kendi
 - b. buko pie
 - c. dextrose
 - d. minatamis

- 3. Ilang porsiyento ng protina ang makukuha sa gata ng niyog? (Literal)**
 - a. 1.63
 - b. 2.08
 - c. 2.9
 - d. 3.0

- 4. Sa anong bahagi ng katawan nakabubuti ang pag-inom ng sabaw ng buko/niyog? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. atay
 - b. бага
 - c. kidney
 - d. puso

5. **Bakit mas mainam ang gata ng niyog kaysa gatas ng baka? (Paghinuha)**
- a. Mas masarap ito.
 - b. Mas mura ang niyog kaysa gatas.
 - c. Mas maraming pagkukuhanan ng niyog.
 - d. Mas maraming protina ang nakukuha rito.
6. **Bakit tinaguriang puno ng buhay ang puno ng niyog? (Paghinuha)**
- a. Hanapbuhay ng maraming tao ang pagtanim ng niyog.
 - b. Maraming nagbebenta ng produkto ng niyog.
 - c. Marami ang pakinabang sa niyog.
 - d. Marami ang niyog sa Pilipinas.
7. **Ano ang tinitingnan ng isang urologist? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. ugat ng tao
 - b. dugo at atay
 - c. puso at dugo
 - d. urinary tract
8. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. Nais nitong hikayatin ang tao na magtanim ng puno ng niyog.
 - b. Gusto nitong ipaalam ang iba't ibang gamit ng niyog.
 - c. Hangad nitong magbenta tayo ng produkto ng niyog.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng ikabubuhay ng tao.

TALAMBUHAY NI BENIGNO AQUINO JR.

Si Benigno Aquino Jr. o kilalang si Ninoy Aquino ay ipinanganak noong Nobyembre 27, 1932 sa Concepcion, Tarlac. Kumuha siya ng Law sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas ngunit tumigil siya at sa halip ay kumuha siya ng Journalism. Pinakasalan niya si Corazon Aquino at nagkaroon sila ng limang anak.

Siya ay naging alkalde ng Concepcion, Tarlac at pinakabatang bise-gobernador ng Tarlac. Sa edad na 34, nahalal siya bilang senador.

Siya ay naging mahigpit na kritiko ni Pangulong Marcos at ng asawa nitong si Imelda Marcos. Kilala siyang kalaban ni Pangulong Marcos tuwing halalan. Nang ideklara ang Martial Law, si Benigno Aquino ang isa sa mga unang dinampot ng militar upang ikulong.

Noong 1980, siya ay inatake sa puso at kinailangang operahan. Pinayagan siya ni Imelda Marcos na lumabas ng bansa para magpagamot sa kundisyong siya ay babalik at hindi magsasalita laban sa pamahalaan ni Marcos. Si Aquino ay namalagi sa Estados Unidos ng tatlong taon.

Dahil sa balitang lumalalang sakit ni Pangulong Marcos, ipinasya ni Aquino na umuwi upang bigyan ng pag-asa ang mga taong naghahangad ng pagbabago sa pamahalaan.

Noong Agosto 21, 1983, bumalik siya sa Maynila subalit sa paliparan pa lang ay binaril siya sa ulo. Ang libing ni Ninoy Aquino ay nagsimula ng ika-9 ng umaga hanggang ika-9 ng gabi. Mahigit dalawang milyong tao ang nag-abang sa pagdaan ng karosa ng kabaong ni Ninoy papunta sa Manila Memorial Park.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Saan ipinanganak si Ninoy Aquino? (Literal)**
 - a. Tarlac, Tarlac
 - b. Capas, Tarlac
 - c. Camiling, Tarlac
 - d. Concepcion, Tarlac

- 2. Alin sa sumusunod ang naging posisyon sa pamahalaan ni Ninoy Aquino? (Literal)**
 - a. presidente, bise-presidente, senador
 - b. konsehal, kongresista, gobernador
 - c. alkalde, bise-gobernador, senador
 - d. bise-alkalde, konsehal, pangulo

- 3. Sinabi sa talata na si Ninoy Aquino ang mahigpit na kritiko ni Pangulong Marcos. Ano ang ginagawa ng isang kritiko? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. nakikipag-away
 - b. nag-iisip ng paghiganti
 - c. nagsasabi ng mga puna
 - d. nagpaplano ng ganti

- 4. Kung pangulo ng Pilipinas ang maaaring magpahayag ng martial law, sino kaya ang nagdeklara nito noong panahong iyon? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. Cory Aquino
 - b. Fidel Ramos
 - c. Imelda Marcos
 - d. Ferdinand Marcos

- 5. Bakit kaya ipinadampot si Ninoy Aquino noong martial law? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. May inaway na alkalde si Ninoy Aquino.
 - b. May galit si Marcos sa pamilya ni Aquino.
 - c. Nahuli si Aquino na nagnanakaw sa pamahalaan.
 - d. Bawal kalabanin ang pangulo noong martial law.

6. **Ano ang katangiang ipinakita ni Ninoy Aquino? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. maalalahanin
 - b. magalang
 - c. makabayan
 - d. mapagtiis
7. **Bakit kaya marami ang nakiramay sa kamatayan ni Ninoy Aquino? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. Isa siyang batang senador.
 - b. Naawa sila sa pamilya ni Aquino.
 - c. Pagmamahal sa bayan ang ipinakita niya.
 - d. Gusto ng mga taong makakita ng mga pulitiko.
8. **Ano ang damdamin na iniwan ni Ninoy Aquino sa mga Pilipino? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. kasabikan
 - b. pag-asa
 - c. pagkatalo
 - d. pagkatakot

PANIMULANG PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET A

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Ang Daga
Grade 2	Si Mila
Grade 3	Magpalipad Tayo ng Saranggola
Grade 4	Isang Pangarap
Grade 5	Tagtuyot Dala ng El Niño
Grade 6	Buhayin ang Kabundukan
Grade 7	Pagpapala sa Pangingisda

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng daga? Saan mo ito nakita?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan natin kung saan makikita ang daga sa kuwento.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Daga”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Pumunta sa lawa si Tito.
Kasama niya si Lina sa lawa.
Malayo ang lawa.
Nakita nila ang palaka sa lawa.
Nakita nila ang bibe sa lawa.
Nakita rin nila ang buwaya.
Naku! Ang laki ng buwaya!

Level: Grade 1
Bilang ng mga salita: 40

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang nasa mesa?**
 - a. baso
 - b. daga
 - c. pusa

- 2. Anong mayroon ang daga?**
 - a. damit
 - b. laruan
 - c. pagkain

- 3. Ano ang unang nangyari sa kuwento?**
 - a. Nakita ng pusa ang daga.
 - b. Nakita ng daga ang keso.
 - c. Tumakas ang daga sa pusa.

- 4. Ano ang gagawin ng daga sa keso?**
 - a. lulutuin
 - b. kakainin
 - c. paglalaruan

- 5. Bakit kaya nawala ang daga?**
 - a. natakot sa pusa
 - b. nahuli ng bata
 - c. ayaw maagawan ng keso

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Mayroon ka bang alagang hayop?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Sa ating kuwento, ano kaya ang alagang hayop ni Mila?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Si Mila”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Si Mila ay nakatira sa bukid.
Maraming hayop sa bukid.
Marami ring halaman sa bukid.
Maraming alagang hayop si Mila.
May alagang baboy si Mila.
May alaga din siyang baka at kambing.
Sa mga hayop niya, ang manok niya ang kanyang paborito.
Tiko ang pangalan ng manok niya.
Si Tiko ay kulay pula at puti.
Siya ang gumigising kay Mila tuwing umaga.
Masaya si Mila kapag naririnig ang tilaok ni Tiko.

Level: Grade 2
Bilang ng mga salita: 71

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang may alaga?**
 - a. si Mila
 - b. si Olla
 - c. si Tiko

- 2. Saan nakatira si Mila?**
 - a. sa zoo
 - b. sa Maynila
 - c. sa probinsya

- 3. Ano ang alaga ni Mila?**
 - a. isda
 - b. buwaya
 - c. tandang

- 4. Paano ginigising ni Tiko si Mila sa umaga?**
 - a. tumatahol
 - b. tumitilaok
 - c. umiiyak

- 5. Ano ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Ang Tandang ni Mila
 - b. Ang Kambing ni Mila
 - c. Hayop sa Gubat

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Marunong ka bang magpalipad ng saranggola? Sino ang nagturo sa iyo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Sino kaya ang nagturo kay Noling magpalipad ng saranggola?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Magpalipad Tayo ng Saranggola.”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Maganda ang panahon. Gustong maglaro ni Niko. Niyaya ni Niko na maglaro ang kakambal na si Noli. Pumunta ang kambal sa labas. May dala silang mga saranggola. Makukulay ang mga saranggola ng kambal.

Pinalipad agad nila ang mga saranggola. Mataas ang lipad ng saranggola ni Niko.

Napansin ni Niko si Noli. Malungkot ang mukha ni Noli habang nakatingin kay Niko.

“Halika, tuturuan kita kung paano paliparin ang saranggola.” sabi ni Niko.

Tumingin si Noli. Ipinakita ni Niko kay Noli kung paano magpalipad. Ilang saglit pa, nakangiti na si Noli.

“Salamat, Niko,” wika niya.

“Maraming salamat mga bata. Natatapos agad ang gawain kung nagtutulungan,” sabi niya.

Level: Grade 3
Bilang ng mga salita: 93

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Saan pumunta ang mga bata?**
 - a. sa labas
 - b. sa paaralan
 - c. sa simbahan
- 2. Ano ang gusto nilang gawin?**
 - a. kumain
 - b. maglaro
 - c. magpahinga
- 3. Anong panahon kaya ito na magandang magpalipad ng saranggola?**
 - a. maaraw
 - b. mahangin
 - c. maulan
- 4. Bakit kaya tinuruan ni Niko ng tamang paglipad si Noli?**
 - a. Walang sariling saranggola si Niko.
 - b. Nasira ang hawak na saranggola ni Niko.
 - c. Hindi mapalipad ni Niko ang saranggola niya.
- 5. Anong uri ng kapatid si Niko?**
 - a. maasikaso
 - b. magalang
 - c. matulungin
- 6. Bakit napangiti na si Noli sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. Napalipad na niya ang saranggola.
 - b. Binigyan siya ng premyo.
 - c. Nanalo siya sa paglalaro.

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Mayroon ka bang isang lugar na pangarap puntahan? Ano ito?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Saan kaya ang lugar na pangarap marating ng bida sa kuwento?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Isang Pangarap”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Kasama si Jamil, isang batang Muslim, sa sumalubong sa pagdating ng kanyang tiyuhin.

“Tito Abdul, saan po ba kayo galing?” tanong ni Jamil.

“Galing ako sa Mecca, ang banal na sambahan nating mga Muslim. Bawat isa sa atin ay nangangarap na makapunta roon. Mapalad ako dahil narating ko iyon.”

“Bakit ngayon po kayo nagpunta roon?”

“Kasi, isinasagawa natin ngayon ang Ramadan, ang pinakabanal na gawain ng mga Muslim. Pag-alala ito sa ating banal na aklat na tinatawag na Koran. Doon ipinahayag na sugo ni Allah si Mohammed.”

“Alam ko po ang Ramadan. Nag-aayuno tayo at hindi kumakain mula sa pagsikat ng araw hanggang hapon.”

“Oo. Isang paraan kasi natin ito upang ipakita ang pagsisisi sa nagawa nating kasalanan.”

“Pangarap ko rin pong makapunta sa Mecca,” sabi ni Jamil.

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 128

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Saang banal na sambahan nanggaling si Tito Abdul?**
 - a. sa Mecca
 - b. sa Israel
 - c. sa Jerusalem
 - d. sa Bethlehem

- 2. Ano ang tawag sa banal na aklat ng mga Muslim?**
 - a. Bibliya
 - b. Koran
 - c. Misal
 - d. Veda

- 3. Ano ang pakiramdam ni Tito Abdul nang makarating siya sa Mecca?**
 - a. nagsisi
 - b. napagod
 - c. nasiyahan
 - d. nanghinayang

- 4. Ano ang natupad sa pagpunta ni Tito Abdul sa Mecca?**
 - a. ang pangako kay Allah
 - b. ang plano na makapangibang-bansa
 - c. ang tungkulin na makapagsisi sa mga kasalanan
 - d. ang pangarap na makapunta sa banal na sambahan

- 5. Anong katangian ang pinapakita nina Tito Abdul at Jamil?**
 - a. magalang
 - b. masunurin
 - c. maalalahanin
 - d. mapagbigay

- 6. Ano ang tingin ni Jamil sa kanyang Tito Abdul?**
 - a. Mahusay siyang maglakbay.
 - b. Siya ay isang mapagmahal na ama.
 - c. Isa siyang masipag na mamamayan.
 - d. Siya ay isang magandang halimbawa.

- 7. Ano ang tinutukoy sa kuwento?**
 - a. ang mga tungkulin ng mga Muslim
 - b. ang pagmamahalan sa pamilya
 - c. ang pamamasyal ni Tito Abdul
 - d. ang kagandahan ng Mecca

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakaranas ka na ba ng tagtuyot?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ano kaya ang nangyayari kung may tagtuyot?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Tagtuyot Dala ng El Niño.”.

Basahin ang seleksyon.

Tagtuyot ang hatid ng El Niño. Dahil dito, bumababa ang water level at nagkukulang sa suplay ng tubig sa mga anyong tubig, gaya ng mga ilog at batis. Nagkukulang din sa suplay ng tubig sa mga imbakan gaya ng La Mesa Dam na matatagpuan sa Lungsod Quezon at Angat Dam sa Bulacan. Ang mga ito ang pinagkukunan ng tubig sa Kamaynilaan at sa mga karatig probinsya nito.

Malaki ang epektong dulot ng El Niño sa buhay ng tao. Kukulangin ang suplay ng tubig na inumin, pati na rin ang gagamiting tubig para sa iba pang pangangailangan.

Hindi lamang tao ang mahihirapan sa epekto ng tagtuyot. Kung kulang ang tubig, magkakasakit ang mga hayop at maaari rin silang mamatay.

Ang tubig ay kailangan din ng mga halaman at kagubatan. Maraming apektadong taniman kung kulang ang patubig. Dahil sa sobrang init, maaaring mag-apoy ang mga puno na nagdudulot ng sunog.

Isang malaking tulong sa panahon ng El Niño ay ang pagtitipid ng tubig. Iwasang aksayahin at gamitin ang tubig sa hindi mahahalagang bagay.

Level: Grade 5
Bilang ng mga salita: 171

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang nangyayari kapag may El Niño?**
 - a. tagtuyo
 - b. red tide
 - c. ipu-ipo
 - d. bagyo

- 2. Maliban sa tao, ano-ano pa ang maaapektuhan sa El Niño?**
 - a. hayop, halaman at gubat
 - b. hangin, lupa at buhangin
 - c. bato, semento at tubig
 - d. ulap, araw at bituin

- 3. Ano ang HINDI nagaganap kapag tagtuyot?**
 - a. pag-ihip ng hangin
 - b. pag-ulan
 - c. pagdilim
 - d. pag-araw

- 4. Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng mga tao kapag El Nino?**
 - a. giniginaw
 - b. masigla
 - c. naiinitan
 - d. nanlalamig

- 5. Bakit kaya maaaring maraming magutom kapag tagtuyot?**
 - a. Magkakasakit ang mga tao.
 - b. Tatamarin magluto ang mga tao.
 - c. Kukulangin ang tubig sa pagluluto.
 - d. Hindi makapagtatanim ang magsasaka.

- 6. Bakit kayang mahalaga na mabasa at maintindihan ang talatang ito?**
- a. para maiwasan ang pagkakaroon ng El Niño
 - b. para magtulungan sa pagtitipid ng tubig
 - c. para magkaroon ng lakas ng loob
 - d. para hindi maging handa sa tag-ulan
- 7. Ano ang HINDI nakasaad sa seleksyon?**
- a. ang dahilan ng El Nino
 - b. ang mga epekto ng El Nino
 - c. ang maaaring gawin kapag may El Nino
 - d. kung sino at ano ang apektado sa El Nino

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng kabundukan? Ano-anong mga bagay ang ginagamit natin na galing dito?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Paano kaya natin maililigtas ang ating mga kabundukan?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Buhayin ang Kabundukan.”

Basahin ang seleksyon.

Ang mga kabundukan ay isa sa magagandang tanawin sa ating kapaligiran. Taglay nito ang mga punungkahoy na nagbibigay ng ating mga pangangailangan. Makikita rito ang sari-saring mga halaman na nakalulunas ng ibang karamdaman, mga orkidyas, mga ligaw na bulaklak at mga hayop.

Ang mga punungkahoy at iba pang halaman ay tumutulong sa pagpigil ng erosyon o pagguho ng lupa dulot ng ulan o baha. Nagsisilbi rin itong watershed para sa sapat na pagdaloy ng tubig.

Subalit marami sa mga kabundukan natin ang nanganganib. Ang dating lugar na pinamumugaran ng mga ibon at mga ligaw na bulaklak ay unti-unti nang nasisira. Dahil sa patuloy na pagputol ng mga punungkahoy, marami na ang nagaganap na mga kalamidad tulad ng biglaang pagbaha sa iba’t ibang pook.

Sa pangunguna at pakikipagtulungan ng Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), ang ahensya ng bansa na tumutugon sa pag-aalaga ng kapaligiran at kalikasan, ang pagkasira ng kabundukan ay nabigyan ng solusyon. Ang reforestation o muling pagtatanim ng puno kapalit ng mga pinutol o namatay na mga puno ay isa sa mga programa ng DENR. Maraming tao ang natuwa dito at inaasahan nila na darating ang panahon na manunumbalik ang kagandahan at kasaganaan ng mga kabundukan.

Level: Grade 6
Bilang ng mga salita: 199

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Ano ang nakukuha sa kabundukan na tumutugon sa pangangailangan ng tao?**
 - a. bato
 - b. ginto
 - c. lupa
 - d. punungkahoy
2. **Ano ang ginagawa sa punungkahoy na nagiging sanhi ng mga kalamidad?**
 - a. pagsunog ng puno
 - b. pagtanim ng puno
 - c. pagputol ng puno
 - d. pagparami ng puno
3. **Bakit nawawalan ng hayop sa kabundukan kapag nagpuputol ng mga puno?**
 - a. Naliligaw sila sa gubat.
 - b. Wala silang matitirahan.
 - c. Nakakain sila ng ibang hayop.
 - d. Madali silang nahuhuli ng tao.
4. **Ano ang salitang kasingkahuluganng pagguho ng lupa? (Literal)**
 - a. erosyon
 - b. kalamidad
 - c. reforestation
 - d. watershed
5. **Ano kayang ugali ang ipinapakita ng mga taong patuloy na nagpuputol ng mga puno ng kagubatan?**
 - a. mapagbigay
 - b. masipag
 - c. sakim
 - d. tamad

6. **Ano ang magandang maidudulot ng reforestation?**
- a. maiiwasan ang tagtuyot
 - b. maiiwasan ang pagbaha
 - c. maiiwasan ang pag-ulan
 - d. maiiwasan ang pagbagyo
7. **Piliin ang angkop na kadugtong ng slogan na “Buhayin ang Kabundukan: _____”**
- a. Magtanim ng Mga Puno
 - b. Ilagay sa Hawla Ang Mga Ibon
 - c. Ilipat sa Kapatagan Ang Mga Halaman
 - d. Iwasan ang Pagkuha ng Mga Bulaklak
8. **Ano ang koneksyon ng pagputol ng mga puno sa kagubatan sa pagbaha sa kapatagan?**
- a. Sa kabatagan na babagsak ang ulan.
 - b. Kapag wala nang puno, madalas na ang pag-ulan.
 - c. Wala nang mga hayop na magbabantay sa daloy ng tubig.
 - d. Wala nang pipigil sa pagdaloy ng tubig mula sa kabundukan.

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng mga isdang matatagpuan sa ating bansa?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Anu-ano ang mga isdang ito? Paano kaya ito hindi mauubos?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Pagpapala sa Pangingisda.”

Basahin ang seleksyon.

Ang ating bansa ay napaliligiran ng malawak na karagatan. Sagana ito sa iba't ibang uri ng isda. Kaya marami sa mga Pilipino ay pangingisda ang ikinabubuhay.

Sa pakikipagtulungan ng mga pribadong kumpanya ng pangingisda, ang ating pamahalaan ay nag-eeksport sa Hongkong at Taiwan. Iba't ibang uri ng isda ang dinadala natin sa mga bansang ito tulad ng tuna at lapu-lapu. Malaki ang naitutulong nito sa hanapbuhay ng ating mga mangingisda. Subalit ang kasaganahang ito ay malimit na inaabuso. May mga mangingisdang gumagamit ng mga pampasabog at lasong kemikal para makahuli ng maraming isda. Namamatay ang maliliit na isda na dapat sana ay lumaki at dumami pa. Ang iba naman ay sinisira ang mga coral reefs na tirahan ng mga isda.

Ang Kagawaran ng Agrikultura sa pangunguna ng Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) ay patuloy na gumagawa ng mga hakbang para masugpo ang mga mangingisdang lumalabag sa batas pagdating sa paraan ng pangingisda. Ang BFAR ay nagsasagawa ng mga proyekto na magpapaunlad sa produksyon ng isda. Kasama rito ang pagbabawal ng pangingisda na nakasisira sa coral reefs, ang pagbubuo ng mga artificial reefs, at pagmomonitor ng red tide sa iba't ibang karagatan sa buong bansa.

Malaking bahagi ng ekonomiya ang nagbubuhay sa sektor ng mga mangingisda. Maraming tao rin ang nakikinabang sa pagtatrabaho sa industriya ng pangingisda tulad ng fish marketing, fish processing, net making, boat-building at fish trading. Ito ang mga dahilan kung bakit kailangang alagaan ang industriyang ito.

Level: Grade 7
Bilang ng mga salita: 241

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano-anong isda ang ipinapadala sa ibang bansa?**
 - a. dilis at tawilis
 - b. tilapia at bangus
 - c. tuna at lapu-lapu
 - d. galunggong at bisugo

- 2. Alin sa sumusunod ang paraan ng pangangisda na ipinagbabawal? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. pamimingwit
 - b. paggamit ng lambat
 - c. ang paraang pagbubuslo
 - d. paggamit ng pampasabog

- 3. Anong tanggapan ang nangunguna sa pagsugpo sa labag na batas na paraan ng pangangisda?**
 - a. Bureau of Food and Drug
 - b. Metro Manila Development Authority
 - c. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
 - d. Department of Energy and Natural Resources

- 4. Bakit maraming Pilipinong may hanapbuhay na pangangisda?**
 - a. Magaling lumangoy ang mga Pilipino.
 - b. Maraming hindi nais magtrabaho sa taniman.
 - c. Walang ibang makuhang trabaho ang mga Pilipino.
 - d. Napaliligiran ng malawak na karagatan ang Pilipinas.

- 5. Ano kaya ang masamang epekto ng paggamit ng pampasabog at lason sa pangangisda sa tao?**
 - a. Natatakot ang mga isda.
 - b. Hindi na lumalaki ang mga isda.
 - c. Wala nang makakaing isda ang mga tao.
 - d. Namamatay ang maliliit at batang isda.

6. **Ano ang maaaring mangyari kung hindi ipagbawal ang maling paraan ng pangangisda?**
- a. Mauubos ang mga isda sa dagat.
 - b. Mawawalan ng hanapbuhay ang mga mangangisda.
 - c. Matatakot na gumamit ng pampasabog ang mga tao.
 - d. Maraming gagamit ng tamang paraan ng pangangisda.
7. **Anong ugali ang ipinakikita ng mga mangangisdang patuloy na gumagamit ng maling paraan ng pangangisda?**
- a. mahilig sa gulo
 - b. matigas ang ulo
 - c. malikhain sa trabaho
 - d. masipag maghanapbuhay
8. **Ano ang layunin ng manunulat ng seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)**
Nais ng manunulat na _____.
- a. ipagmalaki ang Pilipinas bilang isang mayamang bansa
 - b. makilala ang Pilipinas bilang magandang pinagkukunan ng isda
 - c. ipaubaya sa pamahalaan ang pag-aalaga sa mga katubigan ng bansa
 - d. malaman ng tao na sa bawat gawain ay may kaakibat na responsibilidad

PANIMULANG PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET B

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Sa Lawa
Grade 2	Si Dilis at Si Pating
Grade 3	Maliit na Duhat, Malaking Pakwan
Grade 4	Parol sa May Bintana
Grade 5	Pista ng Bulaklak
Grade 6	Ang Puerto Princesa Underground River
Grade 7	Ang Kasaysayan ng Tacloban

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng lawa? Ano-ano ang makikita mo rito?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ano-ano kaya ang nakita ni Tito sa lawa?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Sa Lawa.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Pumunta sa lawa si Tito.
Kasama niya si Lina sa lawa.
Malayo ang lawa.
Nakita nila ang palaka sa lawa.
Nakita nila ang bibe sa lawa.
Nakita rin nila ang buwaya.
Naku! Ang laki ng buwaya!

Level: Grade 1
Bilang ng mga salita: 36

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino-sino ang nasa lawa?**
 - a. sina Tito at Lina
 - b. sina Tito at Tita
 - c. si Lina

- 2. Ano-ano ang mga nakita niya sa lawa?**
 - a. mga halaman
 - b. mga insekto
 - c. mga hayop

- 3. Ano ang hitsura ng buwaya?**
 - a. maliit
 - b. malaki
 - c. maganda

- 4. Ano ang naramdaman ni Tito nang makita ang buwaya?**
 - a. nagulat
 - b. nagalit
 - c. nalungkot

- 5. Ano kaya ang ginawa ni Tito?**
 - a. lumangoy
 - b. naglaro
 - c. sumigaw

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Mayroon ka bang kinatatakutan? Bakit ka takot dito?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Saan kaya takot si Dilis?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Si Dilis at Si Pating.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Sa dagat nakatira si Dilis. Kalaro niya ang mga maliliit na isda. Sila ay masaya.

Nasa dagat din si Pating. Malaki at mabangis ito. Takot si Dilis at ang mga kalaro niyang isda kay Pating.

Minsan hindi kaagad nakita ni Dilis si Pating. Gutom na gutom na si Pating.

Mabilis si Dilis. Nagtago siya sa ilalim ng korales. Hindi siya nakain ni Pating. Matalino talaga si Dilis.

“Dapat maging matalino para matulungan ang sarili.”

Level: Grade 2

Bilang ng mga salita: 74

Medrano, Z., Alonzo, R. I. (Ed.). (2000). Si Dilis at si Pating. Pilipino sa bagong milenyo, (p. 157). Marikina City: Instructional Coverage System Publishing Inc.

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Saan nakatira si Dilis?**
 - a. sa dagat
 - b. sa ilog
 - c. sa sapa

- 2. Ano ang sama-samang ginagawa nina Dilis at ng maliliit na isda?**
 - a. namamasyal
 - b. nagtatago
 - c. naglalaro

- 3. Bakit takot si Dilis kay Pating?**
 - a. Baka awayin siya ni Pating.
 - b. Maaari siyang kainin ni Pating.
 - c. Baka agawan siya ni Pating ng pagkain.

- 4. Paano ipinakita ni Dilis ang pagiging matalino?**
 - a. Mabilis siyang nakapagtago sa korales.
 - b. Tinulungan niya ang mga maliliit na isda.
 - c. Hindi siya nakipaglaro kay Pating.

- 5. Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Sa Ilalim ng Dagat
 - b. Ang Gutom na Pating
 - c. Si Dilis, ang Mabangis na Isda

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng duhat at pakwan? Alam mo ba ang itsura ng punong duhat at halamang pakwan?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan natin kung bakit ganito ang itsura ng halaman nila?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Maliit Na Duhat, Malaking Pakwan.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Nasa likod-bahay si Pido. Pumunta siya sa silong ng punong duhat. Sabi niya, “Ang laki ng punong ito, ang liit naman ng bunga.”

Nakita rin niya sa may taniman ang halaman ng pakwan, “Ang pakwan na gumagapang lamang sa lupa, kaylaki ng bunga.” dagdag niyang sinabi. “Mali kaya ang pagkagawa ng Diyos?”

Habang iniisip niya ang tanong sa sarili, biglang nalaglag ang isang bunga ng duhat. “Aray!” sigaw niya. “Tama pala ang Diyos. Kung kasinlaki ng pakwan ang duhat, may bukol ang ulo ko ngayon,” pailing na sinabi ni Pido.

Level: Grade 3
Bilang ng mga salita: 91

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang nasa silong ng puno?**
 - a. Diday
 - b. Pandoy
 - c. Pido

- 2. Ano ang ipinagtataka ni Pido tungkol sa puno ng duhat?**
 - a. malaki ang puno maliit ang bunga
 - b. ang hugis ng prutas sa puno
 - c. ang kulay ng bunga ng punong duhat

- 3. Saan nalaglag ang bunga ng duhat?**
 - a. sa sahig
 - b. sa basket
 - c. sa ulo ni Pido

- 4. Ano ang naramdaman ni Pido nang mahulugan siya ng bunga ng duhat?**
 - a. nagalit
 - b. natakot
 - c. nasaktan

- 5. Ano ang mangyayari kay Pido kung malaki ang bunga ng duhat?**
 - a. mapipilayan
 - b. mabubukulan
 - c. magkakasakit

- 6. Ano ang katangian ng Diyos ang naisip ni Pido?**
 - a. maalalahanin
 - b. matalino
 - c. masipag

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Mayroon ba kayong parol sa bahay kapag Pasko? Saan galing ang parol ninyo? Sino ang gumawa ng parol ninyo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Sino kaya ang gumawa ng parol na nakasabit sa bahay nina Julia?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Parol Sa May Bintana.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Disyembre na naman.

Tumulo ang masaganang luha sa mga mata ni Julia. Nakita niya ang nakasabit na parol sa sulok ng kanilang bahay. Gawa iyon ng kanilang ama. Nilagyan niya ng ilaw ang parol at isinabit ito sa may bintana.

Kay ganda ng parol! Tumayo si Julia at hinawakan ang parol. Tandang-tanda niya pa ang kasiyahan nilang mag-anak noong nakaraang Pasko.

“Huwag kayong malulungkot,” sabi ng kanyang ama. “Aalis ako upang mabigyan kayo ng magandang kinabukasan.”

“Ingatan ninyo ang parol. Magsisilbi itong gabay sa inyong mga gagawin,” paliwanag ng ama noong bago umalis sa kanilang bahay.

“Tama si Itay. Kahit nasa malayo siya, ang parol na ito ang magpapaalaala sa amin sa kanya at sa kanyang mga pangaral.”

Parang napawi ang lungkot ni Julia, napangiti siya sabay kuha sa parol.

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 130

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Anong mahalagang araw ang malapit nang sumapit?**
 - a. Pasko
 - b. Mahal na Araw
 - c. Araw ng mga Puso
- 2. Ano ang unang naramdaman ni Julia nang makita niya ang parol?**
 - a. nagalit
 - b. nalungkot
 - c. nasasabik
- 3. Sino ang naalala ni Julia tuwing makikita ang parol?**
 - a. Ina
 - b. Itay
 - c. kapatid
- 4. Ano ang ibig sabihin ng ama ni Julia nang sinabi niya ang “Ingatan ninyo ang parol, magsisilbi itong gabay sa inyong mga gagawin” ?**
 - a. Huwag pabayaang masira ang parol.
 - b. Ang parol ang magpapaalala sa mga habilin ng ama.
 - c. Ang ilaw nito ang magpapaliwanag sa mga gawain nila.
- 5. Ano kaya ang ginagawa ng tatay ni Julia sa malayong lugar?**
 - a. nag-aaral
 - b. nagtatrabaho
 - c. namamasyal
- 6. Bakit napangiti si Julia sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. dahil may ilaw ang parol
 - b. dahil naintindihan nya ang ama niya
 - c. dahil malapit nang umuwi ang ama niya

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano ang naiisip mo kapag nakakakita ka ng mga bulaklak? Nakakita ka na ba ng parada ng mga bulaklak?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Saan kaya sa Pilipinas makikita ang parada ng mga bulaklak?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Pista ng Bulaklak.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Tuwing Pebrero, ipinagdiriwang ang pista ng mga bulaklak sa Lungsod ng Baguio. Kilala rin ito sa tawag na Pista ng Panagbenga. Ang Panagbenga ay salitang galing sa Cordillera na ang kahulugan ay panahon ng pagbukadkad ng bulaklak. Binibigyang halaga sa pistang ito ang naggagandahang bulaklak kung saan kilala ang lungsod na ito.

Nagsimula ang pagdiriwang ng Panagbenga noong 1995. Isinagawa ng pistang ito para maiangat muli ang Lungsod ng Baguio mula sa malagim na lindol noong 1990.

Maraming gawain ang makikita sa pagdiriwang ng Panagbenga. Ang pinakasikat at inaabangang gawain tuwing pista ng bulaklak ay ang parada. Kasama sa paradang ito ay sayawan sa kalsada at pagtugtog ng mga banda. Pinakabida sa paradang ito ang mga higitang karosa na puno ng mga magaganda at mababangong bulaklak. Sa paggawa ng karosang ito, ipinakikita ng mga Pilipino ang kanilang pagiging malikhain at pagiging matulungin. Ipinaparada ang mga ito sa malalaking kalsada ng lungsod. Maraming mga taong galing pa sa iba’t ibang bahagi ng Pilipinas ang dumadayo sa Baguio upang mapanood ito.

Level: Grade 5
Bilang ng mga salita: 169

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Anong buwan nagaganap ang Pista ng Panagbenga?**
 - a. unang buwan ng taon
 - b. ikalawang buwan ng taon
 - c. ikatlong buwan ng taon
 - d. huling buwan ng taon

- 2. Kailan nagsimula ang pagdiriwang na ito?**
 - a. 1908
 - b. 1990
 - c. 1995
 - d. 2012

- 3. Ano ang inaabangang gawain sa pistang ito?**
 - a. tugtog ng banda
 - b. palaro sa mga bata
 - c. parada ng bulaklak
 - d. sayawan sa kalsada

- 4. Ano-anong katangian ng mga Pilipino ang ipinakikita sa seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. pagiging matalino at palaisip
 - b. pagiging masipag at matulungin
 - c. pagiging malikhain at masayahin
 - d. pagiging maalalahanin at palakaibigan

5. **Bakit sinimulan ang Pista ng Panagbenga?**
- a. para maging sikat ang lalawigan
 - b. para hindi masayang ang mga bulaklak
 - c. para maiwasan ang pag-ulit ng lindol noong 1990
 - d. para mapaunlad muli ang lugar matapos ang lindol noong 1990
6. **Bakit kaya maraming tao ang dumadayo sa pagdiriwang na ito?**
- a. ayaw nilang pumasok sa paaralan
 - b. gusto nilang makakita ng mga turista
 - c. maraming gustong makarating sa Baguio
 - d. Nais nilang makita ang mga karosa ng bulaklak
7. **Ano ang tinutukoy sa seleksyon?**
- a. ang kagandahan ng Lungsod ng Baguio
 - b. ang kasaysayan ng Lungsod ng Baguio
 - c. ang isang kilalang pista sa Baguio
 - d. ang ugali ng mga tao sa Baguio

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakita mo na ba ang sikat na Underground River sa Palawan?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan natin kung bakit ito nahirang na isa sa pitong New Wonders of Nature.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Ang Puerto Princesa Underground River.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Ang Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park (PPSRNP) ay makikita sa Palawan. Ito ay matatagpuan sa hilagang kanlurang bahagi ng Puerto Princesa.

Ipinakikita sa tanyag na pook na ito ang mga higitang limestone na nasa kuwebang pinalolooban ng ilog. Iba’t ibang kamangha-manghang hugis ang nabuo mula sa mga limestone sa loob ng kuweba. Ang ilog ay tinatayang 8.2 kilometro ang haba at ito ay tumutuloy sa dagat. Ang kagandahan nito ang dahilan kung bakit nakilala ang Puerto Princesa Underground River bilang isa sa Pitong New Wonders of Nature.

Makikita sa paligid ng ilog ang kabundukan at kagubatan. Ang makapal na kagubatan ang nagsisilbing tahanan ng ilang hayop na pambihira at endangered. Sa baybayin naman nito makikita ang halamang bakawan at mga coral reefs.

Mula nang maitalaga ang Puerto Princesa Underground River bilang isa sa Pitong New Wonders of Nature, dumami na ang mga taong gustong makita ito, maging Pilipino man o dayuhan.

Maliban sa pagsakay sa bangka upang makita ang limestones sa loob ng kuweba, marami pang maaaring gawin dito na ikasasaya ng mga turista. Kinagigiliwan ng mga bisita rito ang jungle trekking, wildlife watching, mangrove forest tour at ang paglangoy sa tabindagat na puti ang buhangin.

Level: Grade 6
Bilang ng mga salita: 197

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Saang lalawigan matatagpuan ang Underground River?**
 - a. sa Bicol
 - b. sa Iloilo
 - c. sa Mindoro
 - d. sa Palawan

- 2. Ano ang kamangha-manghang tignan sa loob ng kuweba ng Underground River?**
 - a. ang napakalinaw na tubig-ilog
 - b. ang mga hayop sa loob ng kuweba
 - c. ang iba-t ibang hugis ng limestone
 - d. ang mga halaman sa loob ng kuweba

- 3. Bakit kaya dumami ang turistang bumibisita sa Underground River?**
 - a. madali lang puntahan ito
 - b. nakakamangha ang tubig sa ilog
 - c. naging tanyag ito sa buong mundo
 - d. pambihira ang hugis ng kuweba sa ilog

- 4. Bakit dapat alagaan ang mga hayop na makikita sa kagubatan sa paligid ng Underground River?**
 - a. dahil ito ay endangered at pambihira
 - b. dahil may karapatan itong mabuhay
 - c. dahil makukulay ito at magaganda
 - d. dahil maaari itong pagkakitaan

5. **Ano kaya ang kailangang gawin ng lokal na pamahalaan para sa Underground River?**
- a. magtayo ng iba't ibang water sports dito
 - b. lagyan ito ng mga bahay-bakasyonan
 - c. pangalagaan at proteksyonan ito
 - d. pagbawalan ang bumibisita rito
6. **Ayon sa seleksyon, ano pa ang maaaring gawin ng mga pumupunta sa Underground River maliban sa pagpasok sa kuweba?**
- a. mangisda sa ilog
 - b. maglaro sa kuweba
 - c. lumangoy sa tabindagat
 - d. kumain ng masasarap na pagkain
7. **Ano kaya ang naramdaman ng mga Pilipino nang mahirang ang Underground River bilang isa sa Pitong New Wonders of Nature?**
- a. Nagulat dahil hindi ito dapat nangyari.
 - b. Natuwa dahil maipagmamalaki nila ito.
 - c. Nalito at nakipagtalo kung kailangang puntahan ito.
 - d. Nag-alala dahil magiging mahal na ang pagpunta rito.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pinakamagandang sabihin sa mga turistang bumibisita sa Underground River? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. Kaunting halaman lamang ang kunin mula dito.
 - b. Ingatan ang kapaligiran sa Underground River.
 - c. Iwasang mag-ingay habang nasa loob ng kuweba.
 - d. Ingatan ang pagkuha ng litrato sa Underground River

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Alam mo ba ang kasaysayan ng iyong syudad?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Basahin natin ang kasaysayan ng isang kilalang syudad sa Visayas.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Ang Kasaysayan ng Tacloban.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Ang Tacloban ay kabisera ng lalawigan ng Leyte. Ang Leyte ay matatagpuan sa Rehiyon 8 ng Pilipinas na bahagi ng Silangang Visayas.

Ang Tacloban ay unang nakilala bilang Kankabatok, na ang ibig sabihin ay “pag-aari ng mga Kabatok”. Kabatok ang tawag sa mga unang naninirahan dito. Mayaman sa yamang tubig ang lugar na ito. May ginagamit silang isang uri ng basket na panghuli sa mga isda at alimango. Ang tawag nila dito ay “Taklub”. Kapag may mga darayo sa lugar, ang sinasabi nila ay pupunta sila sa “tarakluban”. Pagtagal ay tinawag din itong Tacloban.

Ang Tacloban ay nakilala dahil sa ginampanang papel nito noong Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig. Dito naganap ang tanyag na pagbabalik ni General Macarthur. Naganap ito sa baybayin ng “White Beach” ng Tacloban. Dito rin nagtayo ng base-militar ang pwersa ng mga Amerikano at ang bayang ito ay ang unang napalaya mula sa mga puwersa ng mga Hapon. Naging pansamantala itong kapital ng Pilipinas habang ang Maynila ay nasa kapangyarihan pa ng mga Hapon.

Sa syudad na ito nanggaling ang dating Unang Ginang ng Pilipinas na si Imelda Romualdez Marcos. Ang Pamilya Romualdez ay isa sa mga kilalang pamilyang politiko sa lugar. Ang pangalan ng paliparan sa Tacloban ay Romualdez airport.

Kakaunti lang ang nakaka-alam kung kailan naging munisipalidad ang Tacloban dahil ang mga dokumentong nakapagpapatunay rito ay nasira ng bagyo. Pero marami ang naniniwala na ang Tacloban ay opisyal na naiproklamang munisipalidad noong 1770.

Level: Grade 7

Bilang ng mga salita: 237

Reference: <http://www.tourisminthephilippines.com/city/Tacloban/tacloban-city-history-fil.php>; http://leytetravel.com/tacloban_city.html

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Saan matatagpuan ang Tacloban?**
 - a. sa Kanlurang Visayas
 - b. sa Silangang Visayas
 - c. sa Hilagang Visayas
 - d. sa Timog Visayas

- 2. Sino ang kilalang tao na dumako sa Tacloban noong Ikalawang Digmaang pandaigdig?**
 - a. Imelda Marcos
 - b. Emilio Aguinaldo
 - c. Imelda Romualdez
 - d. Douglas MacArthur

- 3. Sino ang pangulo ng Pilipinas na nakapangasawa ng isang taga-Tacloban?**
 - a. Pangulong Gloria Arroyo
 - b. Pangulong Fidel Ramos
 - c. Pangulong Ferdinand Marcos
 - d. Pangulong Diosdado Macapagal

- 4. Bakit naging kabisera ng Pilipinas ang Tacloban?**
 - a. Marami ang may ayaw sa Maynila.
 - b. Maraming tanyag na tao sa Tacloban.
 - c. Ang Maynila ay sinasakop pa ng mga Hapon.
 - d. Maraming makapangyarihang politiko sa Tacloban.

- 5. Bakit kaya unang napalaya mula sa puwersa ng Hapon ang Tacloban?**
 - a. Takot ang mga Hapon sa mga taga-Tacloban.
 - b. Kilala kasi ang mga taga-Tacloban na matatapang.
 - c. Walang maraming sundalong Hapon sa Tacloban.
 - d. Mayroong base Militar ng mga Amerikano ang Tacloban.

6. **Ano ang ikinabubuhay ng mga taong taga-Tacloban?**
- a. pangingisda
 - b. pagtatanim
 - c. pagtitinda
 - d. pagtu-tuba
7. **Bakit kaya pinangalanang Romualdez airport ang paliparan sa Tacloban?**
- a. Malaki ang naitulong ng Romualdez sa lugar.
 - b. Malaki ang pamilya ng Romualdez sa Tacloban.
 - c. Maraming Romualdez ang nasa lokal na gobyerno.
 - d. Marami sa Romualdez ang madalas sumakay sa eroplano.
8. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Nais nitong hikayatin ang mambabasa na bumisita sa Tacloban.
 - b. Gusto nitong ipaalam ang pinagmulan at naganap sa Tacloban.
 - c. Hangad nitong maghatid ng aliw sa mambabasa.
 - d. Hatid nito ang isang mabuting halimbawa.

PANIMULANG PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET C

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
K	Ang Mesa ni Lupe
Grade 1	Gitara ni Lana
Grade 2	Ang Matalinong Bulate
Grade 3	Bakasyon ni Herber
Grade 4	Kaarawan ni Samuel
Grade 5	Biyaya ng Bulkan
Grade 6	Kalabanin ang Dengue
Grade 7	Pagsalungat ni Macario Sakay

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano ang nasa ibabaw ng iyong mesa?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tignan natin kung ano ang nasa ibabaw ng mesa ni Lupe.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Mesa Ni Lupe.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Ito ang mesa ni Lupe.
Malaki ang mesa ni Lupe.
Nasa mesa ang relo ni Lupe.
May baso at tasa sa mesa ni Lupe.
May bola rin sa mesa.
Naku! Ang bola!
Tumama ang bola sa baso.
Hala! Nabasa ang relo sa mesa!

Level: Grade 1
Bilang ng mga salita: 43

Mga Tanong:

1. Kanino ang mesa?

- a. kay Lupe
- b. kay Nanay
- c. kay Lani

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang wala sa mesa ni Lupe?

- a. bola
- b. bote
- c. relo

3. Ano ang nangyari sa baso?

- a. nabasag
- b. nahulog sa sahig ang baso
- c. tumapon ang lamang tubig

4. Ano kaya ang mangyayari sa relo?

- a. magagasgas
- b. masisira
- c. matutunaw

5. Ano kaya ang naramdaman ni Lupe?

- a. nalungkot
- b. napagod
- c. nasabik

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Mayroon ka bang gitara? Sino ang kilala mo na may gitara?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Sino kaya ang may gitara sa ating kuwento?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Gitara Ni Lana.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

May gitara si Lana.
Maganda ang gitara ni Lana.
Bago ang gitara niya.
Kulay pula at may bulaklak na puti ito.
Bigay ito ni Tita Ana.
Binigay niya ito noong kaarawan ni Lana.
Laging dala ni Lana ang gitara.
Lagi rin niyang pinatutugtog ito.
Hawak ni Lana ang gitara habang naglalakad.
Naglalakad siya papunta sa parke.
Tumama ang paa ni Lana sa isang malaking bato.
Aaah! Nahulog sa bato ang gitara!

Level: Grade 2
Bilang ng mga salita: 71

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang may gitara?**
 - a. si Lana
 - b. si Mila
 - c. si Tita Ana

- 2. Kanino galing ang gitara?**
 - a. sa isang kalaro
 - b. sa isang kaklase
 - c. sa isang kamag-anak

- 3. Ano ang kulay ng kanyang gitara?**
 - a. asul
 - b. puti
 - c. pula

- 4. Saan naganap ang kuwento?**
 - a. sa loob ng bahay
 - b. sa labas ng bahay
 - c. sa isang handaan

- 5. Ano kaya ang nangyari sa gitara ni Lana?**
 - a. nabasa
 - b. ninakaw
 - c. nasira

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng bulate? Ano ang madalas na kumakain sa bulate?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tignan natin sa kuwento kung nakain ang bulate na ating bida.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Matalinong Bulate.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Umaga na sa bukirin. Maagang lumabas si Bulate. Nais niyang masikatan ng araw. Sa di kalayuan, nakita siya ni Tandang. Lumapit si Tandang upang kainin si Bulate.

Nagulat si Bulate at nag-isip nang mabilis. Biglang nagsalita si Bulate

“Kaibigan,” simula ni Bulate, “bago mo ako kainin, mayroon sana akong hiling. Nais ko munang marinig ang maganda mong boses.”

Natuwa si Tandang sa sinabi ni Bulate. Alam ni Tandang na maganda ang boses niya. Tumilaok siya nang mahaba. Ang hindi niya alam, nagtago na si Bulate sa ilalim ng lupa.

Level: Grade 3
Bilang ng mga salita: 89

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang gustong masakitan ng araw?**
 - a. si Aso
 - b. si Bulate
 - c. si Tandang
- 2. Ano ang gustong gawin ni Tandang kay Bulate?**
 - a. gawing kalaro
 - b. gawing pagkain
 - c. gawing kaibigan
- 3. Anong salita ang ginamit para ipakitang umawit si Tandang?**
 - a. kumanta
 - b. tumilaok
 - c. sumigaw
- 4. Ano kaya ang naramdaman ni Bulate nang makitang papalapit si Tandang?**
 - a. ninerbiyos
 - b. nagalak
 - c. nasabik
- 5. Anong katangian ang ipinakita ni Tandang?**
 - a. katalinuhan
 - b. kayabangan
 - c. kabutihan
- 6. Ano ang huling nangyari sa kuwento?**
 - a. Kinausap ni Bulate si Tandang.
 - b. Tumakas si Bulate.
 - c. Lumabas si Bulate.

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Mahilig ka bang mag-bakasyon? Saan ka pumupunta kapag walang pasok?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Saan kaya pumunta si Heber, at ano ang nakita niya roon?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Bakasyon ni Heber.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Isinama si Heber ng kanyang Tito Mar sa Rizal upang makapag-bakasyon. Masayang-masaya siya dahil nakita niya sa unang pagkakataon ang Pista ng mga Higantes. Ang pistang ito ay naganap kahapon, ika-23 ng Nobyembre. Ginugunita sa pistang ito ang patron ng mga mangingisda na si San Clemente.

Pinakatampok sa pista ang matatangkad na tau-tauhang yari sa papel. Dinamitan at nilagyan ng makukulay na palamuti upang mas maging kaakit-akit sa manonood. Ang mga higante ay karaniwang may taas na apat hanggang limang talampakan o sampu hanggang labindalawang talampakan. Ang mga deboto naman ay nakasuot ng damit-mangingisda.

Hiniram ni Heber ang camera ni Tito Mar at kumuha siya ng maraming litrato. Gusto niyang ipakita ang mga litrato sa kanyang mga magulang. Ipakikita rin niya ang mga ito sa kanyang mga kaibigan at kaklase. Hinding hindi niya makalilimutan ang araw na ito.

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 138

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Kanino sumama si Heber upang magbakasyon?**
 - a. kay Rizal
 - b. kay Tito Mar
 - c. sa mga higante
- 2. Aling salita ang ginamit na ang kahulugan ay dekorasyon?**
 - a. kaakit-akit
 - b. palamuti
 - c. makukulay
- 3. Anong petsa kaya isinulat ang kuwento?**
 - a. Nobyembre 24
 - b. Nobyembre 23
 - c. Nobyembre 25
- 4. Paano inilalarawan sa kuwento ang higante?**
 - a. matangkad na tau-tauhang yari sa papel
 - b. maitim, mahaba at magulo ang buhok, salbahe
 - c. matangkad, malaki ang katawan at malakas magsalita
- 5. Alin kaya sa mga sumusunod ang produkto sa Rizal?**
 - a. isda
 - b. palay
 - c. perlas
- 6. Bakit kaya gusto niyang ipakita ang mga litrato sa kanyang mga magulang at mga kaibigan?**
 - a. Gusto niyang papuntahin sila sa lugar na iyon.
 - b. Gusto niyang mainggit ang mga ibang tao sa kaniya.
 - c. Gusto niyang ibahagi ang kanyang karanasan sa kanila.

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakita mo na ba ang Bulkang Mayon? Gusto mo ba itong mapuntahan?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ano ba ang makikita natin sa Bulkang Mayon?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Biyaya ng Bulkan.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Isa sa mga ipinagmamalaking bulkan sa bansa ang Bulkang Mayon na matatagpuan sa Albay. Tanyag ang bulkang ito dahil sa taglay nitong halos perpektong hugis apa. Dinarayo ito ng mga dayuhang bisita maging ng mga kapwa Pilipino.

Sinasabing ang Bulkang Mayon ang pinakaaktibong bulkan sa Pilipinas dahil sa dalas ng pagsabog nito. Pinakamatindi ang pagsabog nito noong Pebrero 1, 1814, kung saan ang mga bayan sa paligid nito ay natabunan at mahigit sa 1200 katao ang namatay. Maraming nasirang bahay sa paligid ng bulkan, pati na rin ang malaking simbahan ng Cagsawa. Ang natitirang alaala na lamang ng simbahang ito ay ang tore nito na makikitang malapit sa bulkan.

Bagamat mapanganib ang Bulkang Mayon, isa rin naman itong biyaya sa mga naninirahan malapit doon. Ang mga umagos na lupa at abo sanhi ng mga pagsabog ay nagsilbing pataba pagkalipas ng ilang taon.

Bilang patunay, itinuturing ang Albay na isa sa mga may mayayamang lupang sakahan sa rehiyon ng Bicol. Sa mga lupang sakahang ito nagbubuhay ang mga produktong abaka, niyog, palay at gulay.

Level: Grade 5
Bilang ng mga salita: 174

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Saan matatagpuan ang Bulkang Mayon?**
 - a. Albay
 - b. Camarines Norte
 - c. Mindoro
 - d. Samar

- 2. Bakit tanyag ang Bulkang Mayon?**
 - a. Madalas ang pagsabog nito.
 - b. Ito ang pinakamalaking bulkan.
 - c. Halos perpekto ang hugis apa nito.
 - d. Matindi ang umagos na lupa at abo rito.

- 3. Bakit kaya tore lang ng Simbahan ng Cagsawa ang makikita ngayon?**
 - a. Ito ang pinakasikat na bahagi ng simbahan.
 - b. Ito ang pinakabanal na bahagi ng simbahan.
 - c. Ito ang pinakamataas na bahagi ng simbahan.
 - d. ito ang pinakamatandang bahagi ng simbahan.

- 4. Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng mga tao sa paligid ng bulkan kapag ito ay malapit nang sumabog?**
 - a. natutuwa
 - b. nasasabik
 - c. nagagalit
 - d. nangangamba

- 5. Alin kaya sa mga sumusunod na trabaho ang marami sa lalawigan ng Albay?**
 - a. inhinyero
 - b. karpintero
 - c. magsasaka
 - d. mangingisda

- 6. Ano ang magandang naidulot ng pagsabog ng bulkan?**
- a. naging malawak ng lupain
 - b. gumanda ang hugis ng bulkan
 - c. dumami ang bumibisita sa Mayon
 - d. naging magandang taniman ang lupa nito
- 7. Anong aral sa buhay ang maaari nating matutunan sa talatang ito?**
- a. Ang bawat trahedya ay malupit.
 - b. Ang bawat trahedya ay may biyayang kapalit.
 - c. Ang trahedya ang nagpapatanyag ng isang lugar.
 - d. Ang trahedya ang nagpapabagsak sa isang lugar.

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

May kakilala ba kayong nagkaroon na ng sakit na dengue?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Paano kaya natin kakalabanin ang sakit na ito?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Kalabanin ang Dengue.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Ang dengue fever ay isang kondisyong dulot ng dengue virus. Ang virus na ito ay dala ng ilang uri ng lamok gaya ng *Aedes Aegypti*. Kagat ng lamok na may dalang dengue virus ang sanhi ng pagkakasakit.

Patuloy na gumagawa ng hakbang ang Department of Health para sugpuin ang dengue. Itong taon na ito, may naitala na mahigit na tatlumpung libong kaso ng dengue. Kailangan na ng gobyernong gumawa ng mga bagong paraan upang maibaba ang bilang ng mga kasong ito.

Ang isang dahilan kung bakit patuloy sa pagdami ang may sakit na dengue ay dahil binibigyan ng pagkakataon ang mga lamok na mabuhay sa paligid. Kailangan ng pakikipagtulungan ng lahat sa mga simpleng gawaing makaiwas sa sakit na ito.

Una, dapat malaman na ang lamok na *Aedes aegypti* ay nabubuhay sa malinis na tubig. Palagi dapat sinusuri ang loob at labas ng bahay kung may mga naipong tubig na hindi napapalitan. Kung minsan ay may mga programa rin ang lokal na gobyerno para mapuksa ang mga lamok katulad ng fogging.

Iginiit ng DOH na sa lahat ng mga paraang ito, mahalaga talaga ang pakikiisa ng bawat mamamayan sa komunidad. Ito ang pinakamabisang paraan upang mapuksa ang mapahamak na sakit na ito.

Level: Grade 6

Bilang ng mga salita: 202

Sanggunian: <http://kalusugan.ph/may-gamot-ba-sa-dengue-fever/>;
<http://www.pchr.dost.gov.ph/index.php/>

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Ano ang kondisyon na dala ng ilang uri ng lamok tulad ng Aedes aegypti?**
 - a. dengue fever
 - b. hepatitis
 - c. hika
 - d. malaria

2. **Anong ahensya ng gobyerno ang namamahala sa paghanap ng solusyon tungkol sa problema ng dengue?**
 - a. Department of Health
 - b. Department of Education
 - c. Department of Science and Technology
 - d. Department of Public Works and Highways

3. **Bakit patuloy ang pagdami ng may sakit na dengue?**
 - a. patuloy na nagkakahawahan ang may sakit
 - b. patuloy na walang mainom na tamang gamot
 - c. patuloy na di kumakain nang tama ang mga tao
 - d. patuloy na nabubuhay ang lamok sa maruming paligid

4. **Ano ang mararamdaman ng babasa ng unang bahagi ng seleksiyong ito?**
 - a. magagalit
 - b. mananabik
 - c. mangangamba
 - d. matutuwa

5. **Ano ang kasingkahulugan ng sugpuin sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

“Patuloy na gumagawa ng paraan ang DOH upang sugpuin ang dengue.”

 - a. pigilan
 - b. paalisin
 - c. subukan
 - d. tulungan

6. **Ano ang maaaring mangyari kapag hindi nagtulong-tulong ang mga mamamayan sa problemang nakasaad sa seleksyon?**
- a. Magiging marumi ang kapaligiran.
 - b. Patuloy ang pagkakaroon ng dengue.
 - c. Mag-aaway-away ang magkakapitbahay.
 - d. Hindi magagawa ang programang fogging.
7. **Ano ang katangian ng mga tao sa DOH sa patuloy na paghahanap ng paraan upang malutas ang problema sa seleksyon?**
- a. maawain
 - b. magalang
 - c. matiyaga
 - d. mapagbigay
8. **Ano kaya ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyong ito?**
- a. maghatid ng impormasyon sa tao
 - b. magbahagi ng ginawang pag-aaral
 - c. magbigay aliw sa mga may dengue
 - d. magbigay ng mabuting halimbawa

Itanong ang sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Kilala mo ba si Macario Sakay?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ano ba ang ginawa niya para sa ating bansa?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Pagsalungat ni Macario Sakay.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Maraming mga bayani ang namatay sa panahon ng pananakop ng mga Amerikano. Isa rito si Macario Sakay. Isa siya sa orihinal na kasapi ng Katipunan na binuo noong panahon ng pananakop ng mga Espanyol.

Si Macario Sakay ay salungat sa pakikipagkaibigan sa pamahalaang Amerikano. Nagtatag siya ng pamahalaan sa Katagalugan. Siya at ang kanyang mga kasama ay sumulat ng Saligang Batas na nagtakda ng pamamaraan katulad ng sa unang Republika ng Pilipinas na itinatag ni Aguinaldo sa Malolos. Ipinahayag niya ang pakikipaglaban sa mga Amerikano upang makamit ang kalayaan. Sa loob ng apat na taon ay naging matagumpay ang kanyang kilusan at naging problema siya ng mga Amerikano.

Ginamit ng mga Amerikano sa pamumuno ni Gobernador-Heneral Henry C. Ide, ang isang kilalang lider ng mga manggagawa upang himuking sumuko si Macario Sakay. Siya si Dominador Gomez, na isang Pilipino. Nahimok ni Gomez si Sakay dahil sa pangakong hindi sila parurusahan at sinabing sa kanyang pagsuko ay manunumbalik ang katahimikan ng bansa at magiging simula ito ng pagtatag ng Asembleya ng Pilipinas. Naniwala si Sakay sa mga sinabi ni Gomez. Naniwala siya na ang kanyang pagsuko ay makapagpapadali sa pagtatag ng asembleya na binubuo ng mga Pilipino. Nabigla si Sakay nang ang kanyang pangkat ay arestuhin ng mga Amerikano at konstabularyang Pilipino sa isang kasiyahan. Pinaratangan ng maraming kasalanan si Sakay ngunit di siya umamin. Ang tanging hangad niya ay makamit ng bansa ang kalayaan. Hinatulan siya ng kamatayan at binitay noong Setyembre 13, 1907.

Level: Grade 7

Bilang ng mga salita: 244

Reference: Yaman ng Pilipinas, Cruz, et al

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang ayaw makipagkaibigan sa pamahalaang Amerikano?**
 - a. Dominador Gomez
 - b. Emilio Aguinaldo
 - c. Henry Ide
 - d. Macario Sakay

- 2. Ano ang isinulat ni Macario Sakay at ng kanyang mga kasama?**
 - a. artikulo sa pahayagan
 - b. asembleya
 - c. nobela
 - d. Saligang batas

- 3. Bakit ayaw makipagkaibigan ni Macario Sakay sa sa pamahalaan ng Amerika?**
 - a. dahil Pilipino siya
 - b. gusto niyang makipag-away
 - c. gusto niyang makamit ang kalayaan
 - d. ayaw niyang pumunta sa Amerika

- 4. Sa linyang “sa kanyang pagsuko ay manunumbalik ang katahimikan”, ang ibig sabihin ng salitang manunumbalik ay**
 - a. magkakaroon muli
 - b. maririnig ng lahat
 - c. makukuha agad
 - d. dapat maiipon

5. **Paano mo ilalarawan ang plano na gamitin si Dominador Gomez para pasukuin si Macario Sakay?**
- a. mautak at tuso
 - b. hindi pinag-isipan
 - c. mapagmalaki at mayabang
 - d. mabait at may pakundangan
6. **Anong katangian ang ipinakita ni Macario Sakay?**
- a. makabayan
 - b. matalino
 - c. masinop
 - d. masipag
7. **Bakit kaya hangad ni Macario Sakay ang kalayaan ng Pilipinas?**
- a. galit siya sa mga Amerikano
 - b. gusto niyang mamuno sa bansa
 - c. mahal niya ang bansang Pilipinas
 - d. maraming makukuhang yaman sa bansa
8. **Ang layunin ng talatang ito ay para ipaliwanag**
- a. ang dahilan ng pagkamatay ni Macario Sakay.
 - b. ang layunin ng pagsapi ni Macario Sakay sa Katipunan.
 - c. ang hangarin ni Macario Sakay sa pagpunta sa Malolos.
 - d. ang tungkulin ni Macario Sakay sa mga pinunong Amerikano.

PANIMULANG PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET D

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Sako ni Rita
Grade 2	Ang Ibon ni Islaw
Grade 3	Laruang Dyip
Grade 4	Galing sa Japan
Grade 5	Ama ng Wikang Pambansa
Grade 6	Puno Pa Rin ng Buhay
Grade 7	Talambuhay ni Benigno Aquino, Jr.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng sako? Ano ang maaaring laman ng sako?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ano-ano kaya ang laman ng sako ni Rita?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Sako Ni Rita.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

May sako si Rita.
Malaki ang sako.
Puti ang sako.
Nasa mesa ang sako ni Rita.
May saba ang sako.
Marami ang saba sa sako.
May tali ang sako.
Pula ang tali ng sako.
Aba! May laso pa sa tali ng sako!

Level: Grade 1
Bilang ng mga salita: 42

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang may sako? (Literal)**
 - a. Rita
 - b. Rico
 - c. Maya

- 2. Ano ang laman ng sako? (Literal)**
 - a. laso
 - b. tali
 - c. saba

- 3. Ano kaya ang gagawin ni Rita? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. mag-iipon ng sako
 - b. magtitinda ng saba
 - c. magpapakain ng baka

- 4. Ano ang damdamin na ipinahahayag sa katapusan ng kuwento? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. gulat
 - b. takot
 - c. lungkot

- 5. Ano pa ang puwedeng gawin sa sako? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. lalagyan ng gamit
 - b. panligo sa hayop
 - c. pagkain ng insekto

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

May alaga ka bang hayop? Paano mo ito inaalagaan?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Paano kaya inaalagaan ni Islaw ang alaga niya?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Ibon Ni Islaw.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

May alagang ibon si Islaw.
Ising ang pangalan ng ibon niya.
Puti si Ising. Maliit si Ising.
Nasa isang hawla si Ising.
Araw-araw ay binibigyan ng pagkain ni Islaw si Ising.
Masaya si Islaw sa alaga niya.
Isang araw, nakawala sa hawla si Ising.
Hinanap ni Islaw si Ising.
Hindi nakita ni Islaw si Ising.
Pag-uwi ni Islaw, naroon na si Ising.
Hinihintay na siya sa loob ng bahay.

Level: Grade 2
Bilang ng mga salita: 69

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang alaga ni Islaw? (Literal)**
 - a. tuta
 - b. pusa
 - c. ibon

- 2. Ano ang ginagawa ni Islaw kay Ising araw-araw? (Literal)**
 - a. pinaliliguan
 - b. pinapasyal
 - c. pinakakain

- 3. Anong katangian ang ipinakikita ni Islaw? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. maalaga
 - b. masinop
 - c. maunawain

- 4. Ano ang naramdaman ni Islaw nang mawala si Ising? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. nag-alala
 - b. natuwa
 - c. nagalit

- 5. Ano ang ginawa ni Islaw na nagpakita ng kanyang pagiging maalalahanin? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. Hinanap niya si Ising.
 - b. Pinamigay niya ang alaga.
 - c. Pinabayaan niya ang alagang mawala.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakagawa ka na ba ng sarili mong laruan? Paano mo ito ginawa?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Paano kaya gagawin nina Romy at Bert ang laruan nila?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Laruang Dyip.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang magkaibigan? (Literal)**
 - a. Romy at Bert
 - b. Remy at Betty
 - c. Ronald at Ben

- 2. Ano ang gusto nilang buuin? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. laruang kahon
 - b. laruang sasakyan
 - c. laruang telepono

- 3. Anong salita sa kuwento ang may ibig sabihin na maliit na bahagi? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. kailangan
 - b. kapisaso
 - c. tansan

- 4. Bakit gusto nilang gumawa ng laruan? (Literal)**
 - a. Wala silang laruan.
 - b. Gumaya sila sa kaklase.
 - c. Nainggit sila sa mga kalaro.

- 5. Ano ang mga ginamit nila upang buuin ang laruan? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. mga lumang laruan
 - b. mga nakita nila sa halamanan
 - c. mga gamit na maaari nang ibasura

- 6. Anong katangian ang ipinakita ni Romy? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. masipag
 - b. malikhain
 - c. maalalahanin

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Mayroon ka bang kilalang nagtatrabaho sa ibang bansa?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Sa ating kuwento, sino kaya ang nagtatrabaho sa ibang bansa?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Galing Sa Japan.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Sabik na sabik na si Jose. Darating na kasi ang Nanay niyang si Aling Malou. Dalawang taon ding nawala si Aling Malou. Galing siya sa Japan.

Sumama si Jose sa Tatay niya sa paliparan. Hiniram nila ang lumang jeep ni Tito Boy para makapunta roon. Susunduin nila si Aling Malou.

Pagdating sa paliparan, naghintay pa sila. Hindi pa kasi dumarating ang eroplanong sinakyan ni Aling Malou. Hindi nagtagal, may narinig na tinig si Jose.

“Jose! Lito!” malakas na sigaw ni Aling Malou nang makita ang mag-ama.

“Inay!” sigaw din ni Jose, sabay takbo nang mabilis palapit kay Aling Malou.

“Marami akong pasalubong sa iyo, anak,” simula ni Aling Malou. “May jacket, bag, damit at laruan.”

“Salamat, ‘Nay,” sagot ni Jose. “Pero ang mas gusto ko po, nandito ka na! Kasama ka na namin uli!”

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 134

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang darating sa paliparan? (Literal)**
 - a. si Jose
 - b. si Tito Boy
 - c. si Aling Malou

- 2. Ilang taon sa Japan si Aling Malou? (Literal)**
 - a. dalawa
 - b. lima
 - c. isa

- 3. Ano kaya ang ginawa ni Aling Malou sa Japan? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. nagbakasyon
 - b. nagtrabaho
 - c. namasyal

- 4. Ano kaya ang naramdaman ni Jose habang naghihintay sa pagdating ng nanay niya? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. nasasabik
 - b. naiinip
 - c. naiinis

- 5. Bakit kaya maraming pasalubong si Aling Malou kay Jose? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. gusto niyang iparamdam ang kanyang pagmamahal
 - b. gusto niyang gastusin at gamitin ang kanyang pera
 - c. hindi niya gusto ang mga gamit dito sa Pilipinas

- 6. Ano ang kahulugan ng sinabi ni Jose na ““Salamat, ‘Nay. Pero ang mas gusto ko po, nandito ka na! Kasama ka na namin uli!” (Paghinuha)**
 - a. ayaw niya ng mga binigay na pasalubong
 - b. di niya kailangan ng mga laruan, damit, at bag
 - c. higit na mahalaga si Nanay kaysa sa pasalubong

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Kilala mo ba si Manuel Quezon?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Bakit kaya siya tinawag na Ama ng Wikang Pambansa?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay ‘Ama ng Wikang Pambansa’.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Si Manuel Quezon ay isang masigla at masipag na lider. Anumang gawaing ninanais niya ay isinasakatuparan niya agad. Ayaw niya na may masayang na panahon dahil naniniwala siya na ang oras ay ginto. Mahalaga ang bawat sandali kaya’t hindi niya ito inaaksaya. Ayon sa kanya, ang magagawa ngayon ay hindi na dapat ipagpabukas pa.

Naging kawal siya noong panahon ng himagsikan. Naging gobernador din siya, at matapos nito ay naging senador. Naging kinatawan pa siya ng Pilipinas sa Washington, United States of America. Si Quezon ay mahusay sa batas dahil siya ay isang abogado. Di nagtagal, siya ay naging pangulo ng Senado ng Pilipinas at nahalal na pangulo ng Komonwelt o ng Malasariling Pamahalaan noon.

Sa pamamagitan ng pagsasakatuparan ng Katarungang Panlipunan, binigyan niya ng pantay na pagpapahalaga ang mahihirap at mayayaman. Si Quezon din ang nagpasimula sa pagkakaroon natin ng pambansang wika. Kung hindi dahil sa kanya, walang isang wika na magbubuklod sa lahat ng Pilipino. Dahil dito, siya ay tinawag na “Ama ng Wikang Pambansa.”

Level: Grade 5
Bilang ng mga salita: 167

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang Ama ng Wikang Pambansa? (Literal)**
 - a. Andres Bonifacio
 - b. Diosdado Macapagal
 - c. Jose Rizal
 - d. Manuel Quezon

- 2. Bakit siya tinawag na Ama ng Wikang Pambansa? (Literal)**
 - a. Tinuruan niyang magsalita ng Filipino ang mga tao.
 - b. Kilala siya sa pagiging magaling magsalita ng Filipino.
 - c. Sinimulan niya ang pagkakaroon ng pambansang wika.
 - d. Hinimok niya ang mga Filipino na isa lamang ang gamiting wika.

- 3. Alin sa sumusunod ang mga naging trabaho ni Quezon? (Literal)**
 - a. guro, doctor, abogado
 - b. senador, modelo, kawal
 - c. alkalde, kongresista, pangulo
 - d. abogado, gobernador, senador

- 4. Bakit kaya niya sinabing ang magagawa ngayon ay hindi na dapat ipagpabukas pa? (Pagsusuri)**
 - a. Madali siyang mainip, kaya dapat tapusin agad ang gawain.
 - b. Pinapahalagahan niya ang oras, kaya hindi ito dapat sayangin.
 - c. Marami siyang ginagawa, kaya kailangang sundin ang iskedyul.
 - d. Lagi siyang nagmamadali, kaya hindi dapat nahuhuli sa gawain.

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang nagpapakita na makamahirap si Quezon? (Paghinuha)**
- a. Tumira siya sa bahay ng mahihirap.
 - b. Binibigyan niya ng pera ang mahihirap.
 - c. Pinatupad niya ang Katarungang Panlipunan.
 - d. Iba ang tingin niya sa mahihirap at mayayaman.
6. **Sa pangungusap na “Naging kawal siya noong panahon ng himagsikan,” ano ang iba pang kahulugan ng salitang kawal? (Paghinuha)**
- a. bayani
 - b. doktor
 - c. manunulat
 - d. sundalo
7. **Anong uri ng seleksyon ang binasa mo? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. alamat
 - b. kuwentong-bayan
 - c. pabula
 - d. talambuhay

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng puno ng niyog? Ano-ano ang alam mong gamit ng niyog?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Sa babasahing seleksyon, alamin kung ano-ano pa ang alam mong gamit ng niyog.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Puno Pa Rin ng Buhay.”

Basahin ang kuwento.

Sa kapaligiran ng bansang Pilipinas, marami ang makikitang punong niyog. Kahit saang panig ng bansa, may mga produktong ibinebenta na galing sa puno ng niyog.

Ang niyog ay tinaguriang puno ng buhay. Ang mga bahagi nito mula ugat hanggang dahon ay napakikinabangan. Ang laman ng niyog ay ginagawang buko salad, buko pie at minatamis. Ginagamit rin ito bilang sangkap sa paggawa ng arina, mantikilya, sabon, krudong langis, at iba pa.

Natuklasan ni Dr. Eufemio Macalalag, Jr., isang urologist na ang pag-inom ng sabaw ng buko araw-araw ay nakatutulong sa kidney ng isang tao. Nadiskubre rin niya na nakatutulong ang araw-araw na pag-inom nito para maiwasan ang pagkabuo ng bato sa daanan ng ihi (urinary tract). Ginagamit din itong pamalit ng dextrose.

Natuklasan pa na mas maraming protina ang nakukuha sa gata ng niyog kaysa sa gatas ng baka. May 2.08 porsiyento ng protina ang gata samantalang 1.63 porsiyento lamang ang sa gatas ng baka. Ang langis ng niyog ay nagagamit din bilang preservative, lubricant, pamahid sa anit, at iba pa.

Ang bulaklak ng niyog ay ginagawang suka at alak. Ang ubod naman ay ginagawang atsara, sariwang lumpiya, at panghalo sa mga lutuing karne o lamang dagat. Pati ang ugat nito ay ginagamit pang panlunas sa iba’t ibang karamdaman.

Level: Grade 6
Bilang ng mga salita: 209

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang tinaguriang puno ng buhay? (Literal)**
 - a. puno ng buko
 - b. puno ng narra
 - c. puno ng niyog
 - d. puno ng mangga

- 2. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI maaaring gawin sa laman ng niyog? (Literal)**
 - a. kendi
 - b. buko pie
 - c. dextrose
 - d. minatamis

- 3. Ilang porsiyento ng protina ang makukuha sa gata ng niyog? (Literal)**
 - a. 1.63
 - b. 2.08
 - c. 2.9
 - d. 3.0

- 4. Sa anong bahagi ng katawan nakabubuti ang pag-inom ng sabaw ng buko/niyog? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. atay
 - b. baga
 - c. kidney
 - d. puso

5. **Bakit mas mainam ang gata ng niyog kaysa sa gatas ng baka? (Paghinuha)**
- a. Mas masarap ito.
 - b. Mas mura ang niyog kaysa gatas.
 - c. Mas maraming pagkukuhanan ng niyog.
 - d. Mas maraming protina ang nakukuha rito.
6. **Bakit tinaguriang puno ng buhay ang puno ng niyog? (Paghinuha)**
- a. Hanapbuhay ng maraming tao ang pagtanim ng niyog.
 - b. Maraming nagbebenta ng produkto ng niyog.
 - c. Marami ang pakinabang sa niyog.
 - d. Marami ang niyog sa Pilipinas.
7. **Ano ang tinitingnan ng isang urologist ? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. ugat ng tao
 - b. dugo at atay
 - c. puso at dugo
 - d. urinary tract
8. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. Nais nitong hikayatin ang tao na magtanim ng puno ng niyog.
 - b. Gusto nitong ipaalam ang ibat ibang gamit ng niyog.
 - c. Hangad nitong magbenta tayo ng produkto ng niyog.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng ikabubuhay ng tao.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Kilala ba ninyo si Ninoy Aquino? Bakit siya mahalaga sa ating kasaysayan?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Kilalanin natin si Ninoy sa susunod na talambuhay.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay 'Talambuhay ni Benigno Aquino, Jr.'

Basahin ang kuwento.

Si Benigno Aquino, Jr., o kilalang si Ninoy Aquino, ay ipinanganak noong Nobyembre 27, 1932 sa Concepcion, Tarlac. Kumuha siya ng Law sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas ngunit tumigil siya at sa halip ay kumuha siya ng Journalism. Pinakasalan niya si Corazon Aquino at nagkaroon sila ng limang anak.

Siya ay naging alkalde ng Concepcion, Tarlac, at pinakabatang bise-gobernador ng Tarlac. Sa edad na 34, nahalal siya bilang senador.

Siya ay naging mahigpit na kritiko ni Pangulong Marcos at ng asawa nitong si Imelda Marcos. Kilala siyang kalaban ni Pangulong Marcos tuwing halalan. Nang ideklara ang Martial Law, si Benigno Aquino ang isa sa mga unang dinampot ng militar upang ikulong.

Noong 1980, siya ay inatake sa puso at kinailangang operahan. Pinayagan siya ni Imelda Marcos na lumabas ng bansa para magpagamot sa kundisyong siya ay babalik at hindi magsasalita laban sa pamahalaan ni Marcos. Si Aquino ay namalagi sa Estados Unidos ng tatlong taon.

Dahil sa balitang lumalalang sakit ni Pangulong Marcos, ipinasya ni Aquino na umuwi upang bigyan ng pag-asa ang mga taong naghahangad ng pagbabago sa pamahalaan.

Noong Agosto 21, 1983, bumalik siya sa Maynila subalit sa paliparan pa lang ay binaril siya sa ulo. Ang libing ni Ninoy Aquino ay nagsimula ng ika-9 ng umaga hanggang ika-9 ng gabi. Mahigit dalawang milyong tao ang nag-abang sa pagdaan ng karosa ng kabaong ni Ninoy papunta sa Manila Memorial Park.

Level: Grade 7

Bilang ng mga salita: 232

Sanggunian: <http://tagalog-translator.blogspot.com/2008/08/talambuhay-ni-benigno-aquino-jr.html>

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Saan ipinanganak si Ninoy Aquino? (Literal)**
 - a. Tarlac, Tarlac
 - b. Capas, Tarlac
 - c. Camiling, Tarlac
 - d. Concepcion, Tarlac

- 2. Alin sa sumusunod ang naging posisyon sa pamahalaan ni Ninoy Aquino? (Literal)**
 - a. presidente, bise-presidente, senador
 - b. konsehal, kongresista, gobernador
 - c. alkalde, bise-gobernador, senador
 - d. bise-alkalde, konsehal, pangulo

- 3. Sinabi sa talata na si Ninoy Aquino ang mahigpit na kritiko ni Pangulong Marcos. Ano ang ginagawa ng isang kritiko? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. nakikipag-away
 - b. nag-iisip ng paghiganti
 - c. nagsasabi ng mga puna
 - d. nagpapaplano ng ganti

- 4. Kung pangulo ng Pilipinas ang maaaring magpahayag ng martial law, sino kaya ang nagdeklara nito noong panahong iyon? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. Cory Aquino
 - b. Fidel Ramos
 - c. Imelda Marcos
 - d. Ferdinand Marcos

- 5. Bakit kaya ipinadampot si Ninoy Aquino noong martial law? (Paghinuha)**
 - a. May inaway na alkalde si Ninoy Aquino.
 - b. May galit si Marcos sa pamilya ni Aquino.
 - c. Nahuli si Aquino na nagnanakaw sa pamahalaan.
 - d. Bawal kalabanin ang pangulo noong martial law.

6. **Ano ang katangiang ipinakita ni Ninoy Aquino? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. maalalahanin
 - b. magalang
 - c. makabayan
 - d. mapagtiis
7. **Bakit kaya marami ang nakiramay sa kamatayan ni Ninoy Aquino? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. Isa siyang batang senador.
 - b. Naawa sila sa pamilya ni Aquino.
 - c. Pagmamahal sa bayan ang ipinakita niya.
 - d. Gusto ng mga taong makakita ng mga pulitiko.
8. **Ano ang damdamin na iniwan ni Ninoy Aquino sa mga Pilipino? (Pagsusuri)**
- a. kasabikan
 - b. pag-asa
 - c. pagkatalo
 - d. pagkatakot

APPENDIX A6

Gabay sa Pagwasto ng Panimulang Pagtatasa sa Filipino
Sets A, B, C, D (Baitang 1- 7)

Set A

Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Ang Daga	Si Mila	Magpalipad Tayo ng Saranggola	Isang Pangarap	Tagtuyot Hatid ng El Nino	Buhayin ang Kabundukan	Pagpapala sa Pangingisda
1. b	1. a	1. a	1. a	1. a	1. d	1. c
2. c	2. c	2. b	2. b	2. a	2. c	2. d
3. b	3. c	3. b	3. c	3. b	3. b	3. c
4. b	4. b	4. c	4. d	4. c	4. a	4. d
5. a	5. a	5. c	5. b	5. d	5. c	5. d
		6. a	6. d	6. b	6. b	6. a
			7. a	7. a	7. a	7. b
					8. d	8. d

Set B

Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Sa Lawa	Si Dilis at Si Pating	Maliit na Duhat, Malaking Pakwan	Parol sa may Bintana	Pista ng Bulaklak	Ang Puerto Princesa Underground River	Kasaysayan ng Tacloban
1. a	1. a	1. c	1. a	1. b	1. d	1. b
2. c	2. c	2. a	2. b	2. c	2. c	2. d
3. b	3. b	3. c	3. b	3. c	3. c	3. c
4. a	4. a	4. c	4. b	4. b	4. a	4. c
5. c	5. a	5. b	5. b	5. d	5. c	5. d
		6. b	6. b	6. d	6. c	6. a
				7. c	7. b	7. a
					8. b	8. b

Set C

Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Ang Mesa Ni Lupe	Gitara ni Lana	Ang Matalinong Bulate	Bakasyon ni Heber	Biyaya ng Bulkan	Kalabanin ang Dengue	Pagsalungat ni Macario Sakay
1. a	1. a	1. b	1. b	1. a	1. a	1. d
2. b	2. c	2. b	2. b	2. c	2. a	2. d
3. c	3. c	3. b	3. a	3. c	3. d	3. d
4. b	4. b	4. a	4. a	4. d	4. c	4. a
5. a	5. c	5. b	5. a	5. c	5. a	5. a
		6. b	6. c	6. d	6. b	6. a
				7. b	7. c	7. c
					8. a	8. a

Set D

Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Sako ni Rita	Ang Ibon ni Islaw	Laruang Dyip	Galing sa Japan	Ama ng Wikang Pambansa	Puno pa rin ng Buhay	Talambuhay ni Benigno Aquino Jr
1. a	1. c	1. a	1. c	1. d	1. c	1. d
2. c	2. c	2. b	2. a	2. c	2. c	2. c
3. b	3. a	3. b	3. b	3. d	3. b	3. c
4. a	4. a	4. a	4. a	4. b	4. c	4. d
5. a	5. a	5. c	5. a	5. c	5. d	5. d
		6. b	6. c	6. d	6. c	6. c
				7. d	7. d	7. c
					8. b	8. b

APPENDIX A7

Titles of Phil-IRI Graded Passages for Posttests in Filipino

Grade Level	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
1	Laro Tayo!	Ano ang nasa Mesa?	Ang Papaya at Kamote	Sa Sapa
2	Ang Punong Narra	Ang Mangga	Laging Handa	Papasok na si Nilo
3	Magtulungan Tayo	Sabado na naman	Si Paruparo at Si Alitaptap	Ang Asong Gubat
4	Bote Dyaryo	Kay Daming Gawain	Pahiyas Festival	Ang Kakaibang Mundo
5	Kapaligiran	May Magagawa ba sa Isang Tambak na Basura?	Pagpapa-unlad ng Kultura	Eid-ul-Fitr
6	Si Jose Rizal sa Dapitan	Mga Makabagong Bayani	Alamin ang Iyong Karapatan	Populasyon
7	Digmaan	Terorismo	Hinduismo	Budhismo

PANANAPOS NA PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET A

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Laro Tayo!
Grade 2	Ang Punong Narra
Grade 3	Magtulungan Tayo
Grade 4	Bote Dyaryo
Grade 5	Kapaligiran
Grade 6	Si Jose Rizal sa Dapitan
Grade 7	Digmaan

LARO TAYO!

May manika si Nina.
Madumi ang manika ni Nina.
May lobo si Tina.
Asul ang lobo ni Tina.
“Tara, laro tayo,” sabi ni Nina.
Naku! Nasa taas na ang lobo!
Hala! Nasa puno na ang lobo ni Tina!

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang madumi ?**
 - a. lobo
 - b. manika
 - c. puno

- 2. Sino ang nagsabi ng “Laro tayo!”?**
 - a. si Dina
 - b. si Nina
 - c. si Tina

- 3. Saan naganap ang kuwento?**
 - a. sa sala
 - b. sa kusina
 - c. sa bakuran

- 4. Ano ang naramdaman ni Tina sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. galit
 - b. masaya
 - c. malungkot

- 5. Bakit kaya nasa puno na ang lobo?**
 - a. Nilipad ang lobo.
 - b. Tinali ni Tina ang lobo.
 - c. Tinago ni Nina ang lobo.

ANG PUNONG NARRA

Naglalaro sa bakuran ang mga bata.

“Kilala mo ba ang punong ito?”

Ito ang puno ng narra.” wika ni Dan.

“Oo, matigas ang kahoy nito,” sabi ni Ana.

“Hindi madaling matumba ang mga punong narra.

Iyan ang sabi ni Tatay,” wika ni Dan.

“Ginagawa pang mga mesa ang kahoy ng narra.

“Sabi yan ni Nanay,” dagdag ni Ana.

“Tara, akyat tayo sa puno”, sabi ni Dan.

“O, baka kayo mahulog!”

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang ginagawa ng mga bata sa kuwento?**
 - a. umaakyat sa puno
 - b. naglalaro sa bakuran
 - c. naglalaro ng kahoy ng puno

- 2. Sino and nagsabing, “Matigas ang kahoy nito” ?**
 - a. si Ana
 - b. si Dan
 - c. si Tatay

- 3. Bakit kaya hindi madaling matumba ang punong narra?**
 - a. Hindi malakas ang hangin.
 - b. Matanda na ang puno ng narra.
 - c. Matibay ang kahoy ng punong narra.

- 4. Ano pa kaya ang ibang bagay na gawa sa narra?**
 - a. bintana
 - b. kama
 - c. lutuan

- 5. Ilan ang nag-uusap sa kuwento?**
 - a. apat
 - b. dalawa
 - c. tatlo

MAGTULUNGAN TAYO

Papasok na ng paaralan ang tatlong mag-aaral. Nakita nila ang nagkalat na mga sanga ng puno sa mahabang daan.

Katatapos lang ng malakas na bagyo at di pa nalilinis ang ilang kalsada.

Pagdating sa paaralan, gayundin ang kanilang nakita. Maputik ang silid at madungis ang pader. Nagkalat ang mga dahon sa buong paligid.

“Halikayo,” tawag sa kanila ng mga kaklase. “Tulungan natin si Gng. Ramos sa paglilinis.”

Mabilis na kumilos ang mga mag-aaral. Tahimik silang tinitingnan ni Gng. Ramos.

“Maraming salamat mga bata. Natatapos agad ang gawain kung nagtutulungan,” sabi niya.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang nakita ng tatlong mag-aaral papunta sa paaralan?**
Nakita nila ang _____ .
 - a. malakas na bagyo
 - b. makalat na paligid
 - c. mga natumba na poste
2. **Bakit marumi ang silid-aralan na nadatnan ng mga mag-aaral?**
 - a. Matagal na walang pasok.
 - b. Katatapos lang dumaan ng bagyo.
 - c. Walang tigil ang pagkakalat ng mga mag-aaral.
3. **Maputik ang silid at "madungis" ang pader.**
Ang ibig sabihin ng "madungis" ay _____ .
 - a. madilim
 - b. madumi
 - c. makalat
4. **Anong katangian ang ipinakita ng mga mag-aaral?**
Pinakita ng mag-aaral ang pagiging _____ .
 - a. matalino
 - b. magalang
 - c. matulungin
5. **Ano kaya ang naramdaman ng guro sa ginawa ng mga mag-aaral?**
_____ ang guro.
 - a. Masaya
 - b. Nagulat
 - c. Nalungkot
6. **Alin sa sumusunod ang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Makalat na Paligid
 - b. Ang Masayang Guro
 - c. Pagkatapos ng Bagyo

BOTE DYARYO

Kapag bakasyon, maraming bata ang nag-iisip kung paano kikita ng pera.

Nagtitinda ng dyaryo si Luis tuwing umaga. Nilagang mais at saging naman ang itinitinda ni Karen.

“Luis, magkano ang kinikita mo sa pagtitinda ng dyaryo?” tanong ni Karen.

“Humigit-kumulang sa isandaang piso araw-araw,” sagot ni Luis. “Ibinibigay ko kay Nanay ang kalahati at inihuhulog ko sa alkansya ang natitira,” dugtong pa niya. “Ikaw, magkano ang kinikita mo?” tanong ni Luis kay Karen.

“Katulad mo rin. Nakapagbibigay din ako kay Inay at nakapag-iipon pa ako,” sagot ni Karen.

“Dyaryoooo! Boteee!” ang sigaw ng isang binatilyo na may tulak ng kariton.

“Malaki rin siguro ang kinikita ng namimili ng bote at lumang dyaryo, ano?” tanong ni Karen. “Tiyak iyon,” sagot ni Luis.

Para sa mga batang ito, ang marangal na gawain ay dapat ipagmalaki.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang ginagawa ng mga bata sa kuwento?**
 - a. Kumakain sila ng masarap na mais at saging.
 - b. Naglalaro sila ng inipong mga bote at dyaryo.
 - c. Naghahanap sila ng pagkakakitaan ng pera.
2. **Ano ang ibig sabihin ng “humigit-kumulang sa isandaang piso”?**
 - a. tiyak ang halaga ng pera
 - b. kulang ang halaga ng pera
 - c. hindi tiyak ang halaga ng pera
3. **Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng mga magulang nina Luis at Karen?**
 - a. Nahihiya sila.
 - b. Natutuwa sila.
 - c. Nagugulat sila.
4. **Ano-anong mga salita ang masasabi tungkol kina Luis at Karen?**
Sila ay _____ .
 - a. malinis at matipid
 - b. masipag at matipid
 - c. magalang at matulungin
5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang nagpapakitang marangal ang ginagawa nina Karen at Luis?**
 - a. Pinag-uusapan nila ang kita nila.
 - b. Ipinagmamalaki nila ang pera sa alkansya.
 - c. Nais nilang gumawa ng paraan para kumita ng pera.
6. **Ano ang mensaheng nais iparating ng kuwento?**
 - a. Mainam kapag nakatutulong at nakaiipon.
 - b. Mainam kapag nagtatrabaho habang bata pa.
 - c. Malaki ang kita ng namimili ng bote at dyaryo.

KAPALIGIRAN

Dumaan ang habagat sa Luzon. Nagdulot ito ng pinsala sa tao. Maraming lugar sa Maynila, Pampanga, Quezon, at Aurora ang lumubog sa baha. Nagmistulang malaking karagatan ang mga ito. Lumutang din at natangay ng baha ang tambak na basura. Malaking halaga ang nawala sa libo-libong mamamayan. Maraming pananim ang nasira sanhi ng malakas at patuloy na pag-ulan. Marami ring buhay ang nakitil. Nasira ang mga bahay, tulay, at malalaking gusali. Isang dahilan nito ay ang pagguho ng lupa o landslide.

Maiiwasan sana ang pagguho ng lupa sa mga kabundukan kung isasagawa ng mga tao ang programa ng Kagawaran ng Pangangalaga sa Kapaligiran at Likas na Yaman. Ang muling pagtatanim ng puno sa gubat o reforestation sa mga nakalbong kabundukan ay makatutulong sa pag-iwas ng pagguho ng lupa.

Malaki ang magagawa nating mga kabataan. Iwasan natin ang paggamit ng mga plastik at ang pagtatapon ng basura kung saan-saan. Mag-umpisa tayong maglinis ng paligid at magtanim ng mga puno sa mga bakanteng lupa ng ating bakuran. Gawin itong luntian upang maging maganda ang kapaligiran.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang sanhi ng paglubog ang mga bahay at pananim?**

- a. Natumba ang mga puno.
- b. Malakas ang hanging habagat.
- c. Dumaan ang habagat sa maraming lugar.
- d. Nagmistulang dagat ang maraming lugar.

2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa kahon?**

Nagmistulang malaking karagatan ang maraming lugar.

- a. Maraming lugar ang lumubog sa karagatan.
- b. Naging bahagi ng karagatan ang maraming lugar.
- c. Malapit sa malawak na karagatan ang lugar na nabanggit.
- d. Maihahambing sa karagatan ang nangyari sa maraming lugar.

3. **Ano ang kasingkahulugan ng salitang nakitil sa binasang seleksyon?**

- a. naalanganin
- b. nagkasakit
- c. nagulo
- d. nawala

4. **Ano kaya ang sanhi ng pagguho ng lupa?**

- a. Walang bakod ang mga lupain.
- b. Maraming mga puno ang pinuputol.
- c. Kulang sa paghahanda ang mga tao.
- d. Hindi agad nasabi ang pagdating ng habagat.

5. **Bakit kailangang alagaan ang kapaligiran? Kailangang alagaan ang kapaligiran upang _____.**

- a. maiwasan ang habagat
- b. maiwasan ang pagbabaha
- c. makatulong sa komunidad
- d. maitayo ang nasirang mga bahay

6. **Ano ang pangunahing ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. sanhi ng habagat
 - b. mga tinamaan ng habagat
 - c. pangangalaga sa habagat
 - d. habagat at ang mga dulot nito
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Tinalakay ang bunga at solusyon ng paksa.
 - b. Ibinigay ang mga problema tungkol sa paksa.
 - c. Inilahad ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga pangyayari.
 - d. Gumamit ng maraming halimbawa sa buong seleksyon.

SI JOSE RIZAL SA DAPITAN

Si Jose Rizal ay ipinatapon sa Dapitan noong Hulyo 17, 1892. Ginugol niya ang kanyang oras sa mga makabuluhang gawain. Ginamot niya ang mga maysakit. Matiyaga siyang nagsaka at maingat na nagplano ng patubigan para sa mga tanim. Nagturo rin siya ng mga samahang sibiko. Gumawa siya ng ilang eskultura at mga drowing. Sumulat din siya ng mga tula. Lubos siyang hinangaan at iginalang ng mga taga-Dapitan, pati na rin ng kanilang gobernadorsilyo.

Isang araw, nagulat si Rizal nang biglang dumating sa Dapitan si Pio Valenzuela. Ibinalita nito ang pagkakatatag ng Katipunan at ang isang balak na paghihimagsik sa pamahalaan. Binanggit din niya ang alok na ibibigay ni Bonifacio kay Rizal, ang liderato ng Katipunan kung sakaling aanib ang doktor sa kilusang ito.

Biglang tumayo si Rizal at sinabi na hindi pa panahon upang maghimagsik. “Ang binabalak ninyo ay isang kabaliwan. Kung ako ang tatanungin, dapat itigil agad ang inyong balak habang maaga. Sabihin mo kay Bonifacio na dinaramdam kong hindi tanggapin ang kanyang iniaalok.” Nagpasalamat siya at sinabing, “Mayroon pang ibang mapayapang paraan upang makamit ang minimithi nating pagbabago para sa ating bayan.”

Malungkot na umalis sa bahay ni Rizal si Pio Valenzuela. Kinabukasan, naglakbay siyang pabalik patungo sa Maynila.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Alin sa sumusunod ang unang naganap sa seleksyon?**
 - a. Naglakbay si Valenzuela papunta sa Dapitan.
 - b. Nalaman ni Rizal ang balak na paghihimagsik.
 - c. Hindi sang-ayon si Rizal na maging lider siya.
 - d. Hinangaan at iginalang si Rizal ng mga tao sa Dapitan.
2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nasasaad sa seleksyon?**
 - a. May nagdala ng balita tungkol sa Katipunan kay Rizal.
 - b. Napabalita sa Dapitan ang magaganap na paghihimagsik.
 - c. Hindi sang-ayon si Rizal sa balak ni Bonifacio para sa bayan.
 - d. Naging mabuti ang buhay sa Dapitan nang dumating si Rizal.
3. **Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang ginugol sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ginugol niya ang kanyang oras sa mga makabuluhang gawain

- a. ibinuhos
- b. inayos
- c. iningatan
- d. plinano

4. **Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang aanib sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang liderato ng Katipunan ay ibibigay kay Rizal kung sakaling aanib ang doktor sa kilusan.

- a. magsisilbi
- b. sasali
- c. sasang-ayon
- d. susuporta

5. **Ano kaya ang magiging reaksiyon ni Bonifacio sa desisyon ni Rizal?**
 - a. Magagalit siya sa tagadala ng balita.
 - b. Ipagdiriwang nila ang desisyon ni Rizal.
 - c. Aayon ang Katipunan sa paniniwala ni Rizal.
 - d. Hindi ikatutuwa ni Bonifacio ang maririnig na balita.

6. **Alin ang ibig ipakahulugan ni Rizal sa “Mayroon pang ibang mapayapang paraan upang makamit ang minimithi nating pagbabago para sa ating bayan.”?**
- a. Pangarap pa rin ang minimithing pagbabago sa bayan.
 - b. Makakamit din ang kapayapaan pagdating ng panahon.
 - c. Himagsikan ang daan para makamit ang pagbabago ng bayan.
 - d. Hindi lang sa himagsikan magkakaroon ng pagbabago sa bayan.
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Maingat na isinalaysay ang mga pangyayari.
 - b. Maliwanag ang solusyong nakasaad sa seleksyon.
 - c. Tinalakay ang mga sanhi at bunga ng himagsikan.
 - d. Nailarawan ang mga tauhan at ang tagpuan sa seleksyon.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. Ang Balita kay Rizal
 - b. Balita ng Katipunan
 - c. Ang Buhay ni Rizal sa Dapitan
 - d. Magandang Pagbabago sa Dapitan

DIGMAAN

Sa simula pa lang ng kasaysayan ng ating mundo, mayroon nang di-pagkakasundo sa pagitan ng dalawang grupo ng tao. Anumang pag-aaway na naglalayong sirain, talunin at pagharian ang bawat isa ay maituturing na digmaan.

Ang digmaan, civil war, cold war o world war ay nagsisimula lamang sa di-pagkakaunawaan sa isang maliit o hindi kaya ay malaking bagay. Nagmimistulang bingi ang magkabilang panig sa pananaw at pangangailangan ng bawat isa kaya't ito ay nagbubunga sa mas matinding pag-aaway. Ang digmaan ay nagaganap kapag ang isang grupo o bansa ay handang makidigma, makuha lamang ang ninanais.

Ang digmaan ay maihahalintulad sa pakikipag-away ng magkaibigan; mas malawak lamang ang bunga at mas malupit ang kinahihinatnan. Ang away ay nagsisimula dahil may nag-umpisa at sinusundan pa ito ng kampiyan. Mayroon ding tumatangging makisangkot at nanatiling neutral. Mayroon din kung saan higit na makikinabang ay doon papanig; at kapag nagbago ang kapalaran ng pinapanigan at nahalatang natatalo, lilipat na lamang sa panig ng nananalalo.

Sa kasalukuyan, maraming bansa ang handang makidigma. Bagaman walang malawakang deklarasyon ng digmaan, nakakakita tayo ng maliliit na hidwaan na nangyayari sa loob at labas ng ating bansa. Sa gitna ng diplomatikong pag-uusap upang mapanatili ang kapayapaan sa buong mundo, may ilang malalakas at malalaking bansa ang naghahanda kung sakaling sumabog ang isang malawakang digmaan. Patuloy na pinapalawak ng maraming bansa ang military at warfare nito. Halos kalahati ng mundo ay naglalaan ng badyet sa militarisasyon kaysa sa pangunahing pangangailangan ng tao.

Mga Tanong:

1. Ano ang layunin ng isang digmaan?

Layunin ng isang digmaan na _____.

- a. pagharian o talunin ang kabilang panig
- b. maabot ang kapayapaan pagkatapos nito
- c. manakot para mapakinggan ng kabilang panig
- d. makisangkot sa mahahalagang kaganapan sa mundo

2. Paano naghahanda ang mga bansa para sa digmaan?

- a. Humahanap sila ng maraming kakampi.
- b. Pinapalakas nila ang bansang kaanib nila.
- c. Naglalaan sila ng malaking badyet dito upang makapaghanda.
- d. Pinapahalagahan nila ang pangunahing pangangailangan ng bayan.

3. Ano ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon?

Nagmimistulang bingi ang magkabilang panig sa pananaw ng bawat isa kayat ito ay nagbubunga sa mas matinding pag-aaway.

- a. Pinapakinggan lamang ang pananaw ng mga bingi.
- b. Hindi mahalaga ang pananaw ng mga kakampi nila.
- c. Hindi nais ng bawat panig na makinig sa pananaw ng iba.
- d. Marami silang kasamang hindi sumasang-ayon sa pananaw ng iba.

4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang hidwaan sa sa loob ng kahon?

Nakakakita tayo ng maliliit na hidwaan na nangyayari sa loob at labas ng ating bansa.

- a. pagkatalo
- b. pag-aaway
- c. maliit na digmaan
- d. di-pagkakaunawan

5. **Ano kaya ang pinakamagandang paraan upang maiwasan ang digmaan?**
- Humanap ng malalakas na kakampi.
 - Sumang-ayon sa nais ng kabilang panig.
 - Sikapang pakinggan ang pananaw ng ibang panig.
 - Makisangkot sa nangunguna at malalakas na bansa.
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- sanhi ng digmaan
 - mga uri ng digmaan
 - solusyon sa digmaan
 - pag-iwas sa digmaan
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- Tinalakay nito ang mga salot na bunga ng digmaan.
 - Maingat na pananalita at paglalarawan ang ginamit.
 - Nagbigay ito ng mahusay na paglalahad ng mga pangyayari.
 - Nagmungkahi ito ng makatotohanang solusyon para sa problema.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- Mga Bunga ng Digmaan
 - Maiiwasan ang Digmaan
 - Paghahanda sa Digmaan
 - Digmaan: Ano Nga Ba Ito?

PANANAPOS NA PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET B

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Ano ang nasa Mesa?
Grade 2	Ang Mangga
Grade 3	Sabado na naman
Grade 4	Kay Daming Gawain
Grade 5	May Magagawa ba sa Isang Tambak na Basura?
Grade 6	Mga Makabagong Bayani
Grade 7	Terorismo

ANO ANG NASA MESA?

May mani sa mesa.
May kamote sa mesa.
May tasa ng kape sa mesa.
May baso ng gatas sa mesa.

Naku, Ate! May pusa sa mesa!
Dali! May pusa sa mesa!

Hala! Nabasa ang mesa!

Mga Tanong:

1. Ano ang nasa tasa?

- a. gatas
- b. kape
- c. mani

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang nasa mesa?

- a. kape sa baso
- b. mani at gatas
- c. kamote at gatas

3. Saan naganap ang kuwento?

- a. sa sala
- b. sa kama
- c. sa kusina

4. Bakit kaya nabasa ang mesa?

- a. Nasa mesa ang pusa.
- b. Nilinis ni Ate ang mesa.
- c. Natapon ni Ate ang kape.

5. Ano ang nadama sa kuwento nang sinabi ang “Naku! May pusa sa mesa!”?

- a. galit
- b. gulat
- c. saya

ANG MANGGA

May punong mangga sa bakuran nina Ani.

Marami itong bunga, malalaki, at mabibilog pa. Kulay dilaw ang hinog nito.
Kulay berde naman kapag hilaw pa.

Kay gandang pagmasdan ng puno ng mangga.

Isang araw, pumitas ng mga mangga ang mga kalaro ni Ani. Maraming napitas
sina Dan, Nica at Alan.

“Masarap at matamis ang hinog na mga mangga,” sabi ni Ani.

“Maasim naman ang mga hilaw,” sabi ni Dan.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Saan makikita ang punong mangga?**
 - a. sa bukirin ni Ani
 - b. sa bakuran ni Ani
 - c. sa bakuran ni Alan

- 2. Bakit kay gandang pagmasdan ng puno ng mangga?**
 - a. Hinog lahat ng bunga.
 - b. Kay dami ng mga bunga nito.
 - c. Marami itong berdeng bunga.

- 3. Sino ang nagsabing maasim ang berdeng mangga?**
 - a. si Ani
 - b. si Dan
 - c. si Nica

- 4. Ano ang nadama ng mga bata pagkapitas ng mga mangga?**
 - a. nahilo
 - b. nagulat
 - c. natuwa

- 5. Ilan ang mga bata sa kuwento?**
 - a. apat
 - b. dalawa
 - c. tatlo

SABADO A NAMAN

Isang Sabado, maagang gumising si Pamela.

“Sabado na naman! Ah, tutulungan ko ang nanay sa mga gawaing bahay. Marami pa naman siyang ginagawa kapag galing sa palengke,” sabi ni Pamela.

Pagkakain ng almusal, naglinis mabuti ng bahay si Pamela. Mabilis niyang iniligpit ang nakakalat na mga laruan sa sala. Maingat niyang pinunasan ang mga bintana at sahig, saka siya nagwalis. Pagkatapos maglinis ay kinuha niya ang kanyang manika. Masigla siyang lumabas ng bahay.

“Halika, Rosela, maglaro na tayo!,” masayang bati ni Pamela sa kanyang kaibigan.

Masayang naglaro sina Pamela at Rosela.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang ginawa ni Pamela sa kuwento?**
 - a. Nilinis niya nang mabuti ang bintana at sahig.
 - b. Iniligpit niya ang nakakalat na manika sa sala.
 - c. Naghugas siya ng pinggan pagkatapos ng hapunan.
2. **Bakit kaya maraming ginawa si Pamela sa bahay?**
 - a. Nasa palengke pa si Nanay.
 - b. Wala siyang pasok kapag Sabado.
 - c. Nais niyang makapaglaro sa labas.
3. **"Iniligpit" niya ang nakakalat na laruan.**
Ang ibig sabihin ng iniligpit ay _____.
 - a. inayos
 - b. itinabi
 - c. pinagsama
4. **Anong salita ang naglalarawan kay Pamela?**
Si Pamela ay _____ .
 - a. maingat
 - b. magalang
 - c. matulungin
5. **Ano kaya ang naramdaman ng Nanay sa ginawa ni Pamela?**
_____ si Nanay.
 - a. Nagalit
 - b. Nagtaka
 - c. Natuwa
6. **Alin sa sumusunod ang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Oras na para Maglaro
 - b. Oras na Para Tumulong
 - c. Araw ng Palengke ni Nanay

KAY DAMING GAWAIN

Maagang naghanda ng almusal si Nanay. Maaga ring gumising si Lita. “Tutulungan ko kayo, Nanay,” wika ni Lita.

“Anong tulong ang gagawin mo?” tanong ng nanay.

“E, di maghahain po at maghuhugas ng pinggan,” sagot ni Lita.

“Sana makatulong ka hanggang sa gumaling si Ana. Mahirap ang may sakit ang ating katulong,” wika ng Nanay.

“Kahit po magaling na siya, tutulong pa rin ako,” wika ni Lita.

Pagkatapos hugasan ang pinggan, nilaro ni Lita si bunso upang makapaglaba si Nanay. Mahigit dalawang oras siyang nag-alaga.

Sa gabi, tinulungan niya ang kapatid na gumawa ng takdang-aralin. Maraming tanong ang matiyagang sinagot ni Lita.

“Meron tayong bagong katulong, Miguel,” wika ng nanay sa asawa. “Talaga?” tugon ni Mang Miguel.

“Tingnan mo si Lita,” wika ni Nanay. “Ipinagmamamalaki ko siya!”

Napangiti si Lita.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Alin sa sumusunod ang unang nangyari sa kuwento?**
 - a. Inalagaan ni Lita si bunso.
 - b. Naghugas si Lita ng pinggan.
 - c. Tinuruan ni Lita ang kapatid niya.

- 2. Bakit tumulong si Lita sa bahay?**
 - a. Nagpapagaling si Ana.
 - b. Iyon ang utos at bilin sa kanya.
 - c. Walang pasok kapag Sabado si Lita.

- 3. Anong salita ang naglalarawan kay Lita?**
 - a. Siya ay masipag at masunurin.
 - b. Siya ay matulungin at masipag.
 - c. Siya ay masunurin at magalang.

- 4. Bakit ipinagmamalaki ni Nanay si Lita?**
 - a. Maraming naitulong si Lita sa bahay.
 - b. Namangha siya sa kayang gawin ni Lita.
 - c. Maraming naitulong sa paglalaba si Lita.

- 5. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagpapakitang nasiyahan si Nanay kay Lita?**
 - a. Nakapagpahinga ang may sakit.
 - b. Maagang naghanda ng almusal si Nanay.
 - c. Pinag-usapan ng mag-asawa ang ginawa ng anak.

- 6. Ano ang mensaheng nais iparating ng kuwento?**
 - a. Mainam kapag bago ang katulong.
 - b. Madali ang gawain kapag tulong-tulong.
 - c. Ipagmalaki ang mga ginagawa ng katulong.

MAY MAGAGAWA BA SA ISANG TAMBAK NA BASURA

May napapansin ka bang pagbabago sa inyong lugar? Ang dating malinis at malinaw na ilog, marumi na ba ngayon? Ang maayos na mga daan, naging tambakan na ba ng basura?

Sino ang may sala sa mga pagbabagong ito sa ating kapaligiran? Huwag na tayong magsisihan at magturuan. Magtulungan na lang tayo upang hindi lumala ang sitwasyon. Hindi pa huli ang lahat.

Paghiwalayin ang mga basurang nabubulok at di-nabubulok. Ang basurang nabubulok ay maaaring pampataba ng lupa na pagtataniman ng mga halaman. Pumili ng isang lugar at humukay ng pagtatapunan ng basurang nabubulok tulad ng balat ng prutas at tuyong dahon.

Muling magagamit ang ibang basurang di-nabubulok tulad ng mga basyo ng lata, plastic, o bote. Maaaring gawing alkansya o plorera ang mga basyo ng lata. Ang mga sirang bombilya naman ay nagagawang palamuti. Ito ang pagreresaykel o ang paghahanap ng maaari pang gamit ng ating mga itinatapon.

Malaki ang matutulong natin sa pagpapanatili ng kalinisan at kaayusan sa ganitong paraan. Bukod dito, kikita pa tayo dahil, “may pera sa basura”.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang magagawa sa mga basurang di-nabubulok upang maging kapaki-pakinabang? Maaring _____ ang mga basurang di-nabubulok.**
 - a. itago sa kahon
 - b. ilagay sa hukay
 - c. gawing pataba
 - d. gawing pandekorasyon
2. **Bakit kailangang ibukod ang mga basurang nabubulok sa mga basurang di nabubulok?**
 - a. May paggagamitan ang mga basurang ito.
 - b. Matagal mabulok ang basura sa paraang ito.
 - c. Maiiwasan ang masamang amoy kapag ginawa ito.
 - d. Makagagawa ng pataba sa di-nabubulok na basura.
3. **Alin sa sumusunod ang kahulugan ng may sala sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Sino ang may sala sa hindi magandang pagbabago sa ating kapaligiran?

 - a. sumali
 - b. nagsimula
 - c. sumuporta
 - d. may kagagawan
4. **Ano ang ibig sabihin ng “may pera sa basura”?**
 - a. Maaaring makakuha ng pera sa basura.
 - b. Magkakapera kapag pinaghiwalay ang basura.
 - c. Maaaring pagkakitaan ng pera ang mga basura.
 - d. Makapagtitipid kapag alam ang pagtapon sa basura.

5. **Ano ang pangunahing ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. sanhi ng pagbabago
 - b. bunga ng maraming basura
 - c. maaaring gawin sa mga basura
 - d. pakinabang sa nabubulok na basura
6. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Tinalakay ang mga sanhi ng pagtambak ng basura.
 - b. Maingat na inilarawan ang kalagayan ng kapaligiran.
 - c. Isinalaysay ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga pangyayari.
 - d. Malinaw na isinaad ang suliranin at solusyon sa seleksyon.
7. **Alin kaya sa sumusunod ang HINDI magiging bunga kapag tayo ay nagesaykel?**
- a. Magkakaroon tayo ng pagkakakitaan.
 - b. Mababawasan ang suliranin sa basura.
 - c. Lilinis at gaganda ang ating kapaligiran.
 - d. Maaaring patuloy na dumami ang basura.

MGA MAKABAGONG BAYANI

Dulot ng kakulangan ng mga hanapbuhay sa Pilipinas, maraming Pilipino ang naghahanapbuhay sa labas ng bansa. Nagtitiis silang mawalay sa pamilya upang makapaghanapbuhay at may maitustos sa pamilya. Higit sa walong milyong Pilipino ang naghahanapbuhay sa iba't ibang bansa ngayon. Sila ang tinataguriang Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs).

Ayon sa Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, may 8.5 bilyong dolyar ang ipinasok sa Pilipinas ng mga manggagawang Pilipino na nasa iba't ibang lugar sa mundo noong 2004. Nakatutulong nang malaki sa kabuhayan ng Pilipinas ang mga ipinadadalang dolyar gayundin sa kani-kanilang pamilya. Bunga nito, ang OFWs ay binansagan na mga bagong bayani ng bayan. Bilang pagkilala sa malaking kontribusyon nila sa ating bansa, pinagkaloooban sila ng ating pamahalaan ng karapatang bumoto kahit sila ay nasa labas ng bansa. Ang Embahada ng Pilipinas sa bansang kanilang pinaghahanapbuhayan ay nagsisilbing sentro ng botohan.

Hindi rin pinagbabayad ng buwis paglalakbay ang mga OFWs. Maaari silang bumili hanggang \$2000 sa mga tindahang duty free. Nakahihiram pa sila ng pera para sa pabahay sa ilalim ng PAG-IBIG Overseas Program.

Bukod dito, ang sinumang manggagawang Pilipino na bumalik sa Pilipinas at nagnanais na muling magsilbi sa pamahalaan ay binibigyan ng pagkakataon. Ito ay bilang pagkilala na rin sa kanilang pagkamakabayan.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Alin sa sumusunod ang sinasabing dahilan ng paghahanapbuhay ng mga Pilipino sa ibang bansa?**
 - a. Nais nilang makatulong sa kita ng Pilipinas.
 - b. Pangarap nilang makilalang bayani ng bayan.
 - c. Walang sapat na pagkakakitaan sa sariling bayan.
 - d. Hangad nilang maranasan ang maghanapbuhay sa ibang bansa.

2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nasasaad sa seleksyon?**
 - a. Makaboboto ang OFW kahit nasa labas ng Pilipinas.
 - b. Nakatutulong sa kabuhayan ng Pilipinas ang mga OFW.
 - c. Libre sa pagbabayad ng buwis sa paglalakbay ang OFW.
 - d. Makahihiram ng pera ang OFW sa Pag-ibig Overseas Program para mapa-aral ang kanilang anak.

3. **Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang maitustos sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Naghahanapbuhay sila sa ibang bansa upang may maitustos sa pamilya.

 - a. maitulong
 - b. mapaaral
 - c. mapaipon
 - d. pakinabang

4. **Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang binansagan sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang OFWs ay binansagan na mga bagong bayani ng bayan.

 - a. kinilala
 - b. hinalintulad
 - c. ipinagmalaki
 - d. ipinamalita

5. **Ano kaya ang katangiang nakatutulong sa OFW upang makapaghanapbuhay sa ibang bansa? Nakatutulong sa OFW ang _____.**
- a. pagiging magalang at palakaibigan
 - b. kagalingan sa pag-aaral ng ibang wika
 - c. pagiging matiisin at mahusay sa pakikisama
 - d. pagiging mapagbigay at mahilig nila sa paglalakbay
6. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pangunahing kaisipan ng seleksyong binasa?**
- a. Nakikinabang ang pamahalaan sa mga ginagawa ng OFW.
 - b. Malaki ang tinitis ng mga OFW sa kanilang paghahanapbuhay.
 - c. Nararapat na kilalanin ang pagsisikap ng OFW at ang bunga nito sa bansa.
 - d. Ang mga OFW ay nagtamo ng maraming benepisyo dahil sa ginagawa nila para sa bansa.
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Malinaw na isinaad ang suliranin sa seleksyon.
 - b. Maingat na pinaghambing ang kalagayan ng mga OFW.
 - c. Tinalakay ang mga sanhi at bunga ng pag-alis ng OFW sa bansa.
 - d. Isinalaysay ang pagkakasunod ng mga pangyayari sa buhay ng OFW.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. OFW : Para sa Bayan
 - b. OFW : Para sa Pamilya
 - c. Kay Hirap Maging OFW
 - d. OFW: Ating Ipagmalaki

TERORISMO

Nang atakihin at pasabugin ang naval base ng Pearl Harbor noong 1941, alam ng Amerika kung sino ang nagsagawa nito at kung bakit ito isinagawa. Hangad ng Hapon na papasukin ang Amerika sa Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig. Tulad ng nangyari sa Pearl Harbor, ang ginawang pagpapasabog sa World Trade Center at Pentagon noong ika-11 ng Setyembre, 2001 ay nagdulot ng malawakang bunga sa buhay at ekonomiya hindi lamang sa Amerika kundi pati na rin sa buong daigdig. Ang pagkakaiba nito sa Pearl Harbor ay hindi matukoy kung sino ang may kagagawan ng karahasang ito. Ang kalaban ng Estados Unidos ay ang mga terorista, grupo na naglalayong maghasik ng takot sa mga mamamayan.

Ang terorismo ay isang kakaibang uri ng karahasan na ginagamit sa panahon ng kapayapaan, salungatan at digmaan. Maituturing na terorismo ang walang katarungan at pakundangan na paggamit ng puwersa at karahasan laban sa buhay at pag-aari ng mga inosenteng tao. Naglalayon itong maghasik ng takot at kawalan ng pagtitiwala.

Malaki ang pagkakaiba ng terorismo sa digmaan. Ang digmaan ay idinedeklara ng pamahalaan. Ito ay paglalaban ng militar. Mayroon itong simula at mayroon din itong katapusan. Sa kabilang banda, ang terorismo ay random acts of violence laban sa mga sibilyan. Hindi ito idinedeklara kung kaya't hindi matukoy kung sinu-sino ang may sala. May pinag-uugatan ito subalit walang makapagsabi kung kailan ang katapusan. Ang digmaan ay kumikilala sa rules of war subalit ang terorismo ay walang kinikilalang batas o anumang kasunduan.

Mga Tanong:

1. Ano ang layunin ng terorismo?

Layunin ng terorismo na _____.

- a. pagharian o talunin ang kabilang panig
- b. magdala ng karahasan sa inosenteng sibilyan
- c. makisangkot sa mga gumagamit ng pwersa sa mundo
- d. magparamdam ng pagtitiwala sa panig na may pwersa

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang naglalarawan sa terorismo?

- a. Ito ay idinedeklara ng pamahalaan.
- b. Mahirap malaman ang katapusan nito.
- c. Alam ng madla kung sino ang nagsagawa nito.
- d. Kinikilala nito na may halaga ang ilang tao o bagay.

3. Ano ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon? (Paghinuha)

Ang terorismo ang walang pakundangan na paggamit ng puwersa laban sa buhay at pag-aari ng inosenteng tao.

- a. Kinikilala ng terorismo ang pag-aari ng inosenteng tao.
- b. Ito ay hayagang gumagamit ng dahas kahit kanino at saan man.
- c. Salat sa paggalang ang terorismo sa angking pwersa ng mga tao.
- d. Walang katapusan ang dalang dahas ng terorismo sa mga inosenteng tao.

4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang maghasik sa pangungusap sa kahon? (Paghinuha)

Ang mga terorista ay grupo na naglalayong maghasik ng takot sa mga

- a. magdala
- b. magsalin
- c. magdulot
- d. magwakas

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pagkakaiba ng terorismo at digmaan?**
- a. May katapusan ang terorismo at ang digmaan ay wala.
 - b. Idinedeklara ang terorismo at ang digmaan naman ay hindi.
 - c. Maituturo ang naghasik ng dahas sa terorismo at ang sa digmaan ay hindi.
 - d. May ginagalang na batas ang digmaan samantalang ang terorismo ay wala.
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. sanhi ng terorismo at digmaan
 - b. bunga ng terorismo at digmaan
 - c. pag-iwas sa terorismo at digmaan
 - d. paghahambing ng terorismo at digmaan
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Isinaad ang solusyon sa terorismo.
 - b. Tinalakay ang mga salot na bunga ng terorismo.
 - c. Inilarawan ang mga sanhi ng terorismo at digmaan.
 - d. Maingat na pinaghambing ang digmaan at terorismo.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. Terorismo: Ano Nga Ba Ito?
 - b. Ang Tahimik na Digmaan
 - c. Maiiwasan ang Terorismo
 - d. Paghahanda sa Terorismo

PANANAPOS NA PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET C

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Ang Papaya at Kamote
Grade 2	Laging Handa
Grade 3	Si Paruparo at Alitaptap
Grade 4	Pahiyas Festival
Grade 5	Pagpapa-unlad ng Kultura
Grade 6	Alamin ang Iyong Karapatan
Grade 7	Hinduismo

ANG PAPAYA AT KAMOTE

Malaki ang mga papaya.
Nasa puno ang mga papaya kanina.
Kinuha ni Ate ang apat na papaya.
May kamote si Kuya.
Dalawa ang kamote ni Kuya.
“Tara!”, sabi ni Ate.
“Nasa mesa na ang mga papaya!
Halika! Nasa mesa na ang mga kamote!”

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang malaki?**
 - a. ang mga mesa
 - b. ang mga kamote
 - c. ang mga papaya

- 2. Sino ang nagsabi ng “Nasa mesa ang kamote!”?**
 - a. si Ate
 - b. si Kuya
 - c. ang ale

- 3. Saan naganap ang kuwento?**
 - a. sa sala
 - b. sa kusina
 - c. sa bakuran

- 4. Ano ang nadama ni Ate at Kuya sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. nagalit
 - b. nagulat
 - c. natuwa

- 5. Bakit kaya sinabi na “Halika! Nasa mesa na ang kamote!”?**
 - a. Kakain na sila ng kamote.
 - b. Inilabas ni Ate ang kamote.
 - c. Nakita na ang nawawalang kamote.

LAGING HANDA

Kamping ng mga batang Iskawt.
Masaya silang umaawit habang naglalakad.

“Narito, narito, narito kami!
Handa na! Handa na! Handa na kami!
Narito kami, para makiisa!”

“Tumulong sa pangkat. At mananalo tayo!”, wika ni Zen.

“Ang batang iskawt, ang batang iskawt ay laging handa!”, dagdag ni Dona.

Mabilis ang kilos ng lahat.
Malapit na magsimula ang palaro.

Oops! Naku! Bigla na lamang nadulas si Rica.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Sino ang may kamping?**
 - a. mga lider ng iskawt
 - b. mga lalaking iskawt
 - c. mga batang iskawt

- 2. Sino and nagsabing, “Ang batang iskawt ay laging handa” ?**
 - a. si Zen
 - b. si Rica
 - c. si Dona

- 3. Ano kaya ang HINDI gagawin ng mga batang iskawt sa kamping?**
 - a. Maglalaro sila.
 - b. Magpapaligsahan sila.
 - c. Mamimili sila ng mga gamit.

- 4. Ano kaya ang mangyayari sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. Wala nang palaro para sa mga iskawt.
 - b. Aalamin nila kung nasaktan ang nadulas.
 - c. Hindi na magmamadali ang lahat ng mga iskawt.

- 5. Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa kuwento?**
 - a. Awitan sa Kamping
 - b. Handa na sa Kamping
 - c. Kamping ng mga Iskawt

SI PARUPARO AT ALITAPTAP

Malungkot si Alitaptap. Tatlong araw na siyang hindi kumakain. Masakit na ang kanyang tiyan. Kahit malakas ang ulan, hinanap niya ang kaibigang si Paruparo. Hihingi siya ng tulong dito.

Nabigla si Paruparo nang makita si Alitaptap. Basa at nanghihina ito. Dali-dali niya itong pinatuloy at pinakain. Niyakap niya ito pagkatapos. Mahal niya ang kaibigang si Alitaptap.

“Dalhin mo itong pagkain. Sa susunod, mag-imbak ka ng pagkain. Sumama man ang panahon, di ka magugutom,” payo ni Paruparo.

“Tatandaan ko, kaibigan. Salamat muli,” nakangiting wika ni Alitaptap. Masaya itong lumipad pauwi.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Bakit malungkot si Alitaptap sa simula ng kuwento?**
 - a. Nabasa siya ng ulan.
 - b. Gusto na niyang kumain.
 - c. Walang tumutulong sa kanya.

2. **Mag-imbak sa susunod para may makain ka.**
Ang ibig sabihin ng mag-imbak ay _____ .
 - a. maghanda
 - b. manghingi
 - c. mag-ipon

3. **Anong katangian ang ipinakita ni Paruparo?**
Ipinakita ng paruparo ang pagiging _____ .
 - a. magalang
 - b. matalino
 - c. matulungin

4. **Ano ang naramdaman ni Alitaptap sa ginawa ni Paruparo?**
_____ ang alitaptap.
 - a. Nabigla
 - b. Natuwa
 - c. Nataranta

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Ang Mahalagang Bilin ng Paruparo
 - b. Nang Bisitahin ni Paruparo si Alitaptap
 - c. Ang Magkaibigang Paruparo at Alitaptap

6. **Ano ang nais ipahatid ng sumulat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Mainam ang nag-iimbak ng pagkain.
 - b. Manghihina ang mga nababasa sa ulan.
 - c. May tutulong sa atin kapag malakas ang ulan.

PAHIYAS FESTIVAL

Malapit na ang Pahiyas Festival! Isinasabuhay ito ng mga taga-Lucban, Quezon tuwing ika-15 ng Mayo.

“Lubos na ipinagmamalaki natin ito,” sabi ni Nanay Sepa.

“Inaalala dito ang patron ng magsasaka na si San Isidro Labrador,” wika ni Mang Kanor.

“Balita na ito hanggang kabisera. Walang tigil ang mga kababayan natin sa paghahanda,” dagdag ni Nanay Sepa.

Buong bahay ay nilalagyan ng mga palamuti. Nagmumula ang mga palamuti sa mga ani sa bukid. Gamit din bilang dekorasyon ang makukulay at iba’t ibang hugis na kiping na mula sa bigas. Ang pinakamagandang bahay ay makatatanggap ng malaking gantimpala.

“Ihahanda ko rin ang ating kalabaw,” sabi ni Mang Kanor. “Pababasbasan natin ito para malayo sa sakit.”

“Sana maging masagana ang ating ani sa darating na panahon. Hihilingin natin ito sa Dakilang Lumikha,” wika ni Nanay Sepa.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang HINDI ginagawa tuwing Pahiyas Festival?**
 - a. May parada ang lahat ng kalabaw na may sakit.
 - b. Binabasbasan ang mga magsasaka at mga kalabaw.
 - c. May paligsahan ng pinakamagandang palamuti sa mga bahay.

- 2. Isinasabuhay ang Pahiyas Festival sa Lucban, Quezon.**
Ano ang ibig sabihin ng isinasabuhay sa pangungusap na ito?
 - a. Kinikilala ang mga taga-Lucban, Quezon.
 - b. Mabubuhay muli ang patron ng Pahiyas Festival.
 - c. Inaalala ang patron ng mga magsasaka sa Quezon.

- 3. Ano kaya ang makikita sa mga bahay sa Lucban tuwing Pahiyas Festival?**
 - a. Iba't ibang uri ng mga patron ang inihahanda rito.
 - b. May kiping at mga ani na palamuti sa mga bahay.
 - c. May makukulay at masasarap na tindang pagkain.

- 4. Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng mga tao sa kuwento?**
 - a. Nalilito sila.
 - b. Nasasabik sila.
 - c. Nagugulat sila.

- 5. Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
 - b. Hatid nito ang bagong balita.
 - c. Hangad nitong mang-alIW.

- 6. Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng kuwento para ihatid ang mensahe nito?**
 - a. Gumamit ito ng maingat na paglalarawan.
 - b. Isinalaysay nito ang paulit-ulit na pangyayari.
 - c. Sinundan nito ang mahabang pinagmulan ng Pahiyas.

PAGPAPA-UNLAD NG KULTURA

Ang pagpapaunlad ng kultura ay yumabong nang lumaya ang bansa. Maraming mga tao ang nakapagpasigla ng ating kultura sa larangan ng pelikula, paglilok, literatura, at arkitektura.

Si Manuel Urbano ay kilala bilang Manuel Conde. Bagamat nagtapos siya ng pagiging inhinyero sa Pamantasan ng Adamson, pag-aartista at paggawa ng pelikula ang tinahak niyang landas. Pinakasikat sa mga pelikula niya ang “Genghis Khan.”

Si Alejandro Abadilla ay nakilalang tagapagtaguyod ng malayang taludturan sa pagsulat ng tula. Binago niya ang makalumang pagsulat nito na kailangang may sukat at ritmo. Sa tula niyang “Ako ang Daigdig” ay napatunayan na masining din ang tulang walang sukat at ritmo.

Si Guillermo Tolentino naman ay Pilipinong kilala sa larangan ng paglilok. Kabilang sa kanyang mga likhang-sining ang monumento ni Bonifacio na matatagpuan sa Lungsod ng Caloocan at Maynila at ang “Oblation” sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas. Nagpapaalala ang mga ito na puno ng pag-asa ang buhay at ng pagmamahal sa kalayaan. Nagpapahiwatig din ito na malulutas ang suliranin at matutupad ang mga mithiin kung hihilingin ito sa Poong Maykapal.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang sanhi ng pag-unlad ng kulturang Pilipino?**
- a. Naghanap ang mga Pilipino ng ibang uri ng sining.
 - b. Nagsawa ang mga makata sa ritmo at sukat ng mga tula.
 - c. Lumaya ang ating bansa kaya't umunlad ang ating kultura.
 - d. Nagkaloob ang pamahalaan ng gantimpala sa magpapasigla ng ating kultura.

2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nasasaad sa seleksyon?**
- a. Higit na nakilala si Urbano kaysa kay Manuel Conde
 - b. Ang "Oblation" ay likhang-sining sa larangan ng paglililok.
 - c. Higit na naakit si Conde sa paggawa ng pelikula at pag-aartista.
 - d. Ang mga likhang-sining ni Tolentino ay may dalang mga mensahe.

3. **Alin sa sumusunod ang kahulugan ng yumabong sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang pagpapaunlad ng kultura ay yumabong nang lumaya ang bansa.

- a. naging malalim
- b. naging maunlad
- c. nanatiling masigla
- d. nanatiling tradisyonal

4. **Ano ang kasingkahulugan ng tinahak niyang landas sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Bagamat pagiging ininyero inhinyero ang natapos niya, pag-aartista at paggawa ng pelikula ang tinahak niyang landas.

- a. sinunod niyang bilin
- b. larangan na napili niya
- c. pinayo sa kanyang piliin
- d. pinagpilian niyang gawin

5. **Ano kaya ang dahilan kung bakit hindi umunlad ang kultura natin dati?**
- Kulang ng kaalaman kung paano mapapayabong ang sining.
 - Masaya na ang mga tao sa pagbabago sa gawaing-sining noon.
 - Kulang sa pagpapahalaga at laya sa pagpapaunlad ng gawang-sining.
 - Walang paghahanda sa mga tao na tanggapin ang makabagong sining.
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyong binasa?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- mga kilalang tao sa larangan ng sining
 - mga sanhi ng pagyabong ng ating kultura
 - mga halimbawa ng pagyabong ng ating kultura
 - hirap na dinaanan sa pagpapa-unlad ng ating kultura
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- Makulay na pananalita ang ginamit.
 - Maraming tauhan at tagpuan sa seleksyon.
 - Tinalakay ang mga sanhi at bunga ng paksa.
 - Mahusay ang pagbibigay ng mga halimbawa.

ALAMIN ANG IYONG KARAPATAN

Ang pagiging mamamayang Pilipino ay pagiging kasapi sa estado. Nangangahulugan ito ng pakikibahagi sa tagumpay at kasawian ng bansa. Kapag nakatamo ang bansa ng tagumpay, nakadarama ng pagmamalaki ang mamamayan. Gayundin, kapag ang bansa ay napipintasan, kalungkutan ang nananaig sa Pilipino. Ang pagiging Pilipino ay nagpapahiwatig ng pananagutang maging matapat sa bayan. Katumbas nito, may karapatan ang bawat mamamayan na mabigyan ng proteksyon. Ang pangangalaga sa kalayaan at karapatang tinatamasa ng mamamayan ay isa sa mga pangunahing katangian ng lipunang demokratiko.

Kaugnay ng pagiging mamamayang Pilipino, may mga karapatan ang bawat bata tulad ng karapatang maisilang at magkaroon ng pangalan. Karapatan ng batang maprotektahan laban sa pananakit, magkaroon ng isang pamilya, at magkaroon ng malusog at masiglang katawan. Kasama rin dito ang karapatang magkaroon ng pagkakataong makapaglaro at maglibang. Mahalaga rin sa bata ang karapatan sa maayos at may kalidad na edukasyon. May karapatan ang mga magulang na pumili ng paaralang papasukan ng bata.

Kalakip ng karapatan ay ang tungkulin at pananagutan ng mamamayan. Tungkulin ng mga batang sumunod sa batas ng bansa at sa mga tuntunin sa pinapasukang paaralan. Tungkulin ng mga batang tumupad sa mga utos ng mga magulang. Tungkulin din nilang makibahagi sa kanilang lipunan ayon sa kanilang kakayahan.

Mga Tanong:

1. Alin sa sumusunod ang **HINDI** sinasabi sa seleksyon tungkol sa ating pagiging mamamayang Pilipino?

Ang pagiging mamayang Pilipino ay _____.

- a. pakikiramay sa kasawian ng iba
- b. pakikiisa at pakikibahagi sa bayan
- c. pagpapamalas ng pagmamalaki sa ating lahi
- d. pagtupad sa karapatang proteksyonan ang bayan

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang **nasasaad sa seleksyon**?

- a. May karapatan ang mga batang pumili ng paaralan.
- b. Kasama ng mga karapatan ang mga tungkulin ng mga bata.
- c. Ang paglilibang at paglalaro ay kabilang sa tungkulin ng mga bata.
- d. Tungkulin ng mga batang makasama sa paggawa ng tuntunin sa paaralan.

3. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang **nananaig sa pangungusap sa kahon**?

Kapag ang bansa ay napipintasan, kalungkutan ang nananaig sa Piipino.

- a. bumabalot
- b. nararanasan
- c. nangingibabaw
- d. nauuna

4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang **tinatamasa sa pangungusap sa kahon**?

Ang karapatang tinatamasa ng mamamayan ay isang katangian ng lipunang demokratiko.

- a. nararanasan
- b. pinapangarap
- c. pinag-uusapan
- d. nararamdaman

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pangunahing ideya ng seleksyon?**
- a. Karapatan ng bawat Pilipino na kilalanin ang kanyang mga tungkulin.
 - b. Kasama sa pagka- Pilipino ang pakikisapi sa iba't ibang gawain sa estado.
 - c. Nananaig sa pagiging Pilipino ang matamasa ang karapatan kaysa makilala ang tungkulin.
 - d. Katapat ng pagiging Pilipino ang matamasa ng mga karapatan at gawin ang tungkulin.
6. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Hatid nito ang bagong balita.
 - b. Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - c. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Tinalakay ang mga sanhi at bunga ng paksa.
 - b. Nakasaad ang mga suliranin at solusyon ng paksa.
 - c. Maingat na isinalaysay ang mga pangyayari sa seleksyon.
 - d. Nagbigay ng mga halimbawa para maging maliwanag ang paksa .
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. Ang Pagiging Pilipino
 - b. Mga Tungkulin ng Pilipino
 - c. Makiisa sa Bayan bilang Pilipino
 - d. Karapatan Mong Maging Pilipino

HINDUISMO

Ang Hinduismo ang pinakamatandang pangunahing relihiyon sa mundo. May nagpapalagay na dinala ito ng mga mananakop na Aryan sa India noong 1200 BC. Pinaniniwalaang ang Hinduismo ay nagmula sa pinagsamang paniniwala ng mga Aryan at mga tao mula sa Indus Valley. Bunga nito, isa ang Hinduismo sa pinakakumplikadong relihiyon sa buong daigdig, na may hindi mabilang na idolo, diyos at diyosa, at samu't saring paraan ng pagsamba. Itinuturing na monismo ang relihiyon na ito na nagangahulugang iisang ispirito lamang ang nananahan sa lahat ng mga nilalang.

Ang mga paniniwala ng Hinduismo ay nag-ugat sa Vedas, isang banal na aklat ng mga kasulatang naglalaman ng mga dasal, himno, at iba pang mga aral tungkol sa pananampalataya. Naniniwala ang mga Hindu na si Brahman, na itinuturing na manlilikha, ang pinakamataas at pinakahuling katotohanan sa mundo. Ang makabalik sa manlilikha ang huling hantungan ng bawat nilalang. Upang makapiling si Brahman, may mga mas mababang diyos na maaaring tumulong dito.

Isa pa sa mga paniniwala ng mga Hindu ay dumaranas ang lahat ng nilalang ng paulit-ulit na pagsilang (reincarnation) hanggang maging karapat-dapat na sumama kay Brahman. Ang antas ng bawat tao sa pagsilang ay batay sa kanyang karma. Kapag masama sa nakalipas na buhay, isisilang siya muli sa mas mababang katayuan. Kapag mabuting tao, isisilang siyang muli sa mas mataas na antas. Sumusunod ang mabuting tao sa ahimsa, isang paraan ng pamumuhay na umiiwas makasakit sa ibang nilalang sa isip, sa wika, at sa gawa.

Mga Tanong:

1. Ano ang sanhi kung bakit pinakakomplikadong relihiyon ang Hinduismo? (Literal)

- a. May iba't ibang antas ng buhay itong kinikilala.
- b. Nagmula ito sa pinagsama-samang mga paniniwala.
- c. Maraming idolo, diyos at diyosa ang sinasamba nito.
- d. Naniniwala ito sa paulit-ulit na pagsilang ng bawat nilalang.

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI paniniwala ng Hinduismo?

- a. Paulit-ulit na isinisilang ang mga tao.
- b. Ang antas ng tao ay batay sa kanyang karma.
- c. Nananahan ang iisang ispiritu sa buong kalikasan.
- d. Ahimsa ang paraan ng hindi mabuting pamumuhay.

3. Ano ang kahulugan ng “samu't saring paraan ng pagsamba” sa pangungusap sa kahon?

Ang Hinduismo ay may may hindi mabilang na idolo, diyos at diyosa at samut-saring paraan ng pagsamba.

- a. Mabibilang ang paraan ng pagsamba ng Hinduismo.
- b. Maliwanag ang nabuong paraan ng pagsamba ng Hinduismo.
- c. Malayang sumamba ang mga Hindu gamit ang maraming paraan.
- d. May gabay ang magkakatulad na paraan ng pagsamba ng mga Hindu.

4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang nag-ugat sa pangungusap sa kahon?

Ang mga paniniwala ng Hinduismo ay nag-ugat sa Vedas.

- a. inani
- b. nagmula
- c. nakatanim
- d. napapaloob

5. **Ano kaya ang dahilan kung bakit nasakop ng mga Aryan ang India?**
Nasakop ng Aryan ang India dahil _____.
- a. ito ang bilin ni Brahman sa kanila
 - b. hangad nilang sambahin sila ng India
 - c. nais nilang maisilang sa ibang antas ng buhay
 - d. hindi malakas ang laban ng India noong panahon na iyon
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyong binasa?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. mga aral ng Vedas
 - b. kalagayan ng Hinduismo
 - c. paniniwala ng Hinduismo
 - d. mga kasapi sa Hinduismo
7. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - c. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
8. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Pinaliwanag nito ang mga pinaniniwalaan ng Hinduismo.
 - b. Tinalakay sa buong seleksyon ang kasaysayan ng Hinduismo.
 - c. Nakasaad dito ang sanhi at bunga ng paglaganap ng Hinduismo.
 - d. Nakasaad rito ang suliranin at solusyon ng pagsasabuhay ng Hinduismo.

PANANAPOS NA PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET D

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Sa Sapa
Grade 2	Papasok na si Nilo
Grade 3	Ang Asong Gubat
Grade 4	Ang Kakaibang Mundo
Grade 5	Eid-ul-Fitr
Grade 6	Populasyon
Grade 7	Budhismo

SA SAPA

Nasa may sapa si Dora.
Katabi ni Dora ang baka nila.
“Tara, laro tayo sa sapa,” sabi ni Lisa.
“Sige!,” sabi ni Dora.
“Naku! Palaka! “, sabi ni Dora.
Nadapa si Lisa.
“Mabuti, wala na ang palaka.”
Natawa si Lisa.

Mga Tanong:

- 1. Ano ang ginagawa ni Dora sa sapa?**
 - a. Kalaro niya ang baka.
 - b. Hinuhuli niya ang palaka.
 - c. Kasama niya ang baka nila.

- 2. Sino ang nagsabi ng “Laro tayo sa sapa!”?**
 - a. si Lita
 - b. si Lisa
 - c. si Dora

- 3. Ano ang nadama ni Dora nang sinabi niya ang “Naku! Palaka!”?**
Nadama ni Dora ang _____.
 - a. galit
 - b. gulat
 - c. takot

- 4. Ilan ang bata sa kuwento? _____ ang bata sa kuwento.**
 - a. apat
 - b. dalawa
 - c. isa

- 5. Bakit kaya nadapa si Lisa?**
 - a. Nagulat siya sa palaka.
 - b. Hinabol niya ang palaka.
 - c. Hinuhuli niya ang palaka.

PAPASOK NA SI NILO

Araw ng Lunes. Maagang gumising si Nilo.
Matapos maihanda ang sarili, nagpaalam siyang papasok na.
“Sandali lang, Nilo. Sumilip ka kaya muna sa salamin.
Masdan mo ang buo mong kasuotan,” utos ng ate.
“Naku, marumi pala ang aking sapatos,” wika ni Nilo.
Kumuha siya ng basahan at pinunasan ang sapatos.
“Ate, aalis na po ako,” paalam ni Nilo.
“O sige, mag-ingat ka,” tugon ng ate.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Sino and nagsabing, “Sandali. Tumingin ka muna sa salamin!”**
 - a. si ate
 - b. si Nilo
 - c. si nanay

2. **Ano ang ibang salita para sa sumilip?**
 - a. dumaan
 - b. tumingin
 - c. lumingon

3. **Saan pupunta si Nilo? Pupunta si Nilo sa _____.**
 - a. handaan
 - b. paaralan
 - c. simbahan

4. **Ano ang salitang nagsasabi tungkol kay Nilo?**
 - a. malinis
 - b. masipag
 - c. magalang

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Ang Sapatos ni Nilo
 - b. Ang Maruming Sapatos
 - c. Handa na Pumasok si Nilo

ANG ASONG GUBAT

“Kaibigan, marami akong alam na hindi mo alam,” pagmamalaki ng asong gubat sa pusa.

“Ang husay ko nga! Napakarami kong paraan para makalusot sa kaaway. Madali ko silang maliligaw.”

“Mabuti ka pa,” sagot ng pusa. “Ako, iisa lang ang alam kong paraan.”

Dumating ang isang pangkat ng mga mangagaso. Mabilis na umakyat sa puno ang pusa. Ang asong gubat naman ay nag-iisip pa kung ano ang gagawin niya.

Nakarating na ang mga mangangaso ay natataranta pa sa pagtakas ang asong gubat. Nahuli tuloy siya. Hinila siya patungo sa kanyang kamatayan.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Sino ang nagmamalaki sa kuwento?**
_____ ang nagmamalaki sa kuwento.
 - a. Si pusa
 - b. Si asong gubat
 - c. Ang mga mangangaso
2. **Bakit hindi nakatakas sa mangangaso si asong gubat?**
Hindi nakatakas si asong gubat dahil _____ .
 - a. nagpaliwanag pa siya sa pusa
 - b. mabilis kumilos ang mangangaso
 - c. hindi niya alam kung ano ang gagawin
3. **Ano ang ibig sabihin ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon?**

Hinila siya patungo sa kanyang kamatayan.

 - a. Isinama siya upang siya ay patayin.
 - b. Namatay siya dahil matagal siyang hinila.
 - c. Kamatayan ang lugar na kanyang pupuntahan.
4. **Ano ang naramdaman ni asong gubat nang dumating ang mangangaso?**
Si asong gubat ay _____ .
 - a. nagalit
 - b. nagyabang
 - c. nataranta
5. **Ano ang nais ipahatid ng sumulat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Iwasan ang pagyayabang.
 - b. Makaliligtas kung alam iligaw ang kaaway.
 - c. Siguradong makaliligtas kung marunong umakyat ng puno.
6. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Ang Mahusay na Asong Gubat
 - b. Ang Mayabang na Asong Gubat
 - c. Ang Walang Awa na mga Mangagaso

ANG KAKAIBANG MUNDO

Nakasisilaw na liwanag ang hindi inaasahang bumulaga sa akin. Tumambad sa harap ko ang isang lugar na di ko pa nararating. Hindi mabilang ang malalaki at maliliit na mga robot na kumikilos tulad ng mga tao. May makukulay na mga sasakyang panghimpapawid na animo saranggolang nakasabit sa langit. Marami ang mga sasakyang hindi ko malaman kung kotse o dyip.

Iginala ko pa ang aking paningin. Malinis ang paligid, abala ang mga tao. Matiwasay at masayang namumuhay ang komunidad.

Napadako ako sa malawak na hardin. May kakaibang hugis at laki ang mga gulay at prutas. Makikita rin ang iba't ibang uri ng hayop, matataba at malulusog, malalaki at maliit. Tunay na kakaiba ang mundong ito!

“Ahhh, ano naman kaya ang makikita sa gawi roon?”

“Anak, gising na! Bangon na!,” marahang tapik ni Ina.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Alin ang HINDI nasasaad sa kuwento?**
 - a. May kakaibang halaman sa hardin.
 - b. Maraming saranggola ang lumilipad sa langit.
 - c. Iba't iba ang laki ng mga robot sa lugar na iyon.

2. **Tumambad sa harap ko ang isang lugar na di ko pa nararating. Ang ibig sabihin ng tumambad ay _____ .**
 - a. dumaan
 - b. lumantad
 - c. nang-aakit

3. **Sa iyong palagay, paano napunta sa kakaibang mundo ang nagkukuwento?**
 - a. Nag-iisip siya ng ganitong mundo.
 - b. Dulot ito ng kanyang imahinasyon.
 - c. Nakatulog siya ng mahimbing at nanaginip.

4. **Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng naglalahad ng kuwento?**
 - a. Nalilito siya.
 - b. Nagtataka siya.
 - c. Natataranta siya.

5. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Hangad nitong mang-alIW.
 - b. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - c. Taglay nito ang bagong kaalaman.

6. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng kuwento para ihatid ang mensahe nito?**
 - a. Gumamit ito ng makukulay na mga salita sa paglalarawan.
 - b. Kaakit-akit na mga lugar ang dinayo ng tauhan sa kuwento.
 - c. Maganda ang palitan ng pag-uusap ng mga tauhan sa kuwento.

EID-UL-FITR

Islam ang relihiyon ng mga Muslim. Hango sa mga salitang “pagsuko sa Diyos” ang Islam. Itinuturing nila na sumuko sila sa kapangyarihan ng Diyos. Si Allah ang kinikilala nilang panginoon. Ang banal na aklat ng Koran ang gabay nila sa pamumuhay. Ginugunita nila sa Koran ang rebelasyon kay Mohammed na isang propeta ng Islam.

Isang pagdiriwang ng mga Muslim ang Eid-ul-Fitr na isang uri ng pagpapahayag ng pasasalamat. Ang Eid ay isang salitang Arabo na nangangahulugang pagdiriwang samantalang ang Fitr naman ay may pakahulugang wakas ng pag-aayuno. Kaya’t ang Eid-ul-Fitr ang tanda ng wakas ng halos isang buwang pag-aayuno nila sa panahon ng Ramadan.

Nagsisimula ang Eid-ul-Fitr sa paggising sa mga Muslim gamit ang malalakas na tambol. Nagbibihis sila ng magagarang kasuotan. Nagsusuot ng mahabang belo sa mukha ang mga babaeng Muslim. Tinutungo nila ang mosque upang doon manalangin. Habang nagdarasal ay sinasambit nila ang “Allahu Akbar” na may kahulugang “Dakila si Allah.” Sa pagdiriwang na ito ay samasama ang mga Muslim sa buong mundo na tunguhin ang pagkakaisa.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Ano ang Eid-ul-Fitr? Ang Eid-ul-Fitr ay isang uri ng pagdiriwang ng**

-
- a. pagsuko ng mga Muslim
 - b. pag-aayuno ng mga Muslim
 - c. pagsasalamat ng mga Muslim
 - d. pagkakapatiran ng mga Muslim

2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang nasasaad sa seleksyon?**

- a. Masayang idinaraos ang Ramadan.
- b. Unang nagaganap ang Eid-ul-Fitr sa Ramadan.
- c. Tanda ng wakas ng pag-aayuno ang Ramadan.
- d. Masayang pagdiriwang ang Eid-ul-Fitr para sa Muslim.

3. **Alin sa sumusunod ang hindi kahulugan ng hango sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Hango sa mga salitang “pagsuko sa Diyos” ang Islam.

- a. hiniram
- b. nagmula
- c. nag-ugat
- d. nanggaling

4. **Ano ang ibig sabihin ng “tunguhin” sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Sa pagdiriwang na ito ay samasama ang mga Muslim sa buong mundo na tunguhin ang pagkaka-isa

- a. alamin
- b. isaisip
- c. puntahan
- d. panalangin

5. **Bakit kaya mahalaga ang pagdiriwang ng Eid-ul-Fitr at Ramadan para sa mga Muslim? Mahalaga ang mga ito para sa mga Muslim dahil ito ay _____.**
- a. ginagawa sa mosque
 - b. paggunita ng rebelasyon ng Koran
 - c. masayang pagdiriwang para sa kanila
 - d. kaugalian at tradisyon ng mga tagasunod ng Islam
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyong binasa? Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.**
- a. kahulugan ng Islam
 - b. pinagmulan ng mga Muslim
 - c. mga paniniwala ng mga Muslim
 - d. pinanggalingan ng paniniwala ng Islam
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Nagbigay ito ng maraming halimbawa.
 - b. Nakasaad dito ang sanhi at bunga ng paksa.
 - c. Tinalakay nito ang suliranin at solusyon sa seleksyon.
 - d. Malinaw ang pagkapaliwanag at paglalarawan ng paksa.

POPULASYON

Ang usapin ng populasyon ay mahalaga para sa pag-unlad ng isang bansa. Ang mabilis na paglaki ng populasyon ay kritikal sa madaling pagkaubos ng likas na yaman. Kung ang likas na yaman ay isa sa pangunahing batayan ng pag-unlad ng isang bansa, ang malaking populasyon ay nangangahulugang maramihang paggamit sa likas ng yaman. Nangangahulugan ito ng mabagal na pag-unlad. Marami ang naniniwalang ang malaking populasyon ng Pilipinas ang sanhi kung bakit karamihan sa Pilipino ay naghihirap.

Dahil sa malaking populasyon, hindi na matugunan ng pamahalaan ang pagbibigay ng mga pangunahing pangangailangan ng mamamayan. Kabilang dito ang pagkain, tirahan, pananamit, edukasyon at kalusugan.

Marami rin ang walang hanapbuhay kung kaya't nangingibang-bansa sila kung saan mas malaki ang kita. Bagamat malaki ang naitutulong ng Pilipinong nagtatrabaho sa ibang bansa dahil sa kanilang dollar remittance, napakalaking pagtitiis ang mawalay sa pamilya para lamang matugunan ang pangangailangan nito.

Ang iba naman ay nakikisangkot sa ilegal na gawain tulad ng pagnanakaw, pagbebenta ng ilegal na droga at iba pang krimen. Ang krimen na dulot ng matinding kahirapan ay hadlang din sa pag-unlad ng ekonomiya dahil sa kawalan ng seguridad sa lipunan. Nagiging dahilan din ito upang mabigong mahikayat ang mga dayuhan na mamuhunan sa ating bansa.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nagpapakita ng bunga ng malaking populasyon?**
 - a. Napipilitang gumawa ng krimen ang ibang mamamayan.
 - b. Hindi mabilis ang pag-unlad ng ekonomiya sa bansa.
 - c. Nangingibang- bansa ang mga Piipino para maranasan ang ibang kultura.
 - d. Hindi lubos na natutugunan ang kalusugan at edukasyon ng mamamayan.
2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nasasaad sa seleksyon?**
 - a. Isang bunga ng malaking populasyon ang pagtaas ng krimen sa bansa.
 - b. Natutugunan ng pamahalaan sa pangunahing pangangailangan ng mga Piipino.
 - c. Higit na maraming likas na yaman ang nagagamit ng mas malaking populasyon.
 - d. May kaugnayan ang malaking populasyon sa paghahanapbuhay ng mga Piipino sa ibang bansa.
3. **Ano ang HINDI kahulugan ng salitang nakikisangkot sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang iba naman ay nakikisangkot sa illegal na gawain tulad ng pagnanakaw, pagbebenta ng illegal na droga at iba pang krimen.

- a. nakikianib
- b. nakikisama
- c. nakikisuri
- d. nakikisapi

4. **Alin sa sumusunod ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon?**

Nagiging dahilang ito upang mabigong mahikayat ang mga dayuhan na mamuhunan sa bansa.

- a. Bigo ang dayuhan sa paghihikayat sa ating bansa.
- b. May dahilan na kombinsihin ang dayuhan na mamuhunan sa bansa.
- c. Walang tagumpay ang pag-akit sa dayuhan na mamuhunan sa bansa.
- d. Nabibigo ang dayuhan na hikayatin ang Pilipinas na maglabas ng puhunan.

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pangunahing ideya ng seleksyon?**
- a. May solusyon sa malaking populasyon.
 - b. Ang usapin sa populasyon ay akma sa ating bansa.
 - c. Maraming dulot na bunga ang malaking populasyon.
 - d. Kaugnay sa malaking populasyon ang hanapbuhay ng mamamayan.
6. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - c. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Binanggit ang problema sa bansa.
 - b. Tinalakay ang sanhi at mga bunga ng paksa.
 - c. Isinalaysay ang mga pangyayari sa seleksyon.
 - d. Nakasaad ang mga suliranin at solusyon ng paksa.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. Usapin sa Populasyon
 - b. Sanhi ng Malaking Populasyon
 - c. Solusyon sa Malaking Populasyon
 - d. Mga Bunga ng Malaking Populasyon

BUDHISMO

Ang Budhismo ay isa sa pinakamalaking relihiyon sa mundo na itinatag sa India noong 600 B.C. Ang pananampalatayang ito ay batay sa mga turo ni Siddharta Gautama na sa paglaon ay kinilalang Buddha.

Si Siddharta Gautama ay isang prinsipe sa hilagang India at anak ng isang mayamang rajah. Lumaki siya sa gitna ng marangyang buhay subalit tinalikuran niya ang lahat ng ito upang ibuhos ang oras niya sa pagninilay ng kahulugan ng buhay. Naging palaisipan sa prinsipe ang pagtanda, pagkamatay ng isang tao at kung bakit kailangan tayong dumanas ng sakit. Hindi siya matahimik hanggat' hindi niya nakikita ang sagot sa mga tanong na ito. Nagpakalbo siya, nagsuot ng dilaw na damit at nanghingi ng limos kasama ang mahihirap na tao. Lumapit siya sa mga guru upang pag-aralan ang Upanishad subalit hindi pa rin siya nasiyahan. Makalipas ang napakaaraming taon ng pag-aayuno ay naglakbay siya papuntang Gaya. Sa ilalim ng isang puno ng Bo (wisdom tree) pagkatapos manalangin ng maraming araw ay naliwanagan siya. Dahil dito ay tinawag si Siddharta na Buddha "Ang Naliwanagan."

Ibinahagi niya ang kanyang mga natuklasan na tinawag na marangal na katotohanan. Kasama rito ang tamang pananaw na ang pagdurusa ay bunga ng makasariling hangarin. Ang tamang pagpapahalaga ay nababalot sa pag-ibig. Dapat tayong gabayan ng tamang pananalita na mahinahon. Ang tamang pag-uugali ay nag-uugat sa tamang pag-iisip at paggalang sa lahat ng may buhay. Ang tamang kabuhayan naman ay dapat nakatutulong sa kapwa.

Mga Tanong:

1. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI pinagdaanan ng prinsipeng?**
 - a. Nag-ayuno siya at nagnilay-nilay .
 - b. Nabuhay siya na parang isang pulubi.
 - c. Naging marangya ang buhay niya sa palasyo.
 - d. Pinag-aralan niya kung paano siya kikilalanin bilang Buddha.

2. **Ano ang dahilan kung bakit kinilala ang prinsipeng bilang Buddha? Kinilala ang prinsipeng bilang Buddha dahil _____ .**
 - a. matagal na panahon siyang nag-ayuno
 - b. naliwanagan siya sa kahulugan ng buhay
 - c. nasagot niya ang katanungan ng mga tao
 - d. linisan niya ang palasyo upang nagnilay-nilay

3. **Ano ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa kahon?"**

Lumaki siya sa gitna ng marangyang buhay subalit tinalikuran niya ito.

 - a. Umiwas siya na lumaki sa marangyang pamumuhay.
 - b. Tumatalikod siya kapag pinag-uusapan ang marangyang buhay.
 - c. Pinili niya ang mamuhay ng simple kahit kinalakihan niya ito.
 - d. Pinahayag niya na paglaki niya ay hindi na siya mamumuhay ng marangya.

4. **Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang pagninilay sa pangungusap sa kahon?"**

Binuhos niya ang oras niya sa pagninilay ng kahulugan ng buhay.

 - a. pag-iisip
 - b. paghahanap
 - c. pangangarap
 - d. pagtatanong

5. **Ano kaya ang mangyayari kung hindi nilisan ng prinsipeng palasyo?**
- a. Sasadyain siya ng puno ng Bo.
 - b. Marangya ang magiging Buddha.
 - c. Maghihirap siya na parang pulubi.
 - d. Hindi siya kikilalanin bilang Buddha.
6. **Ano ang pangunahing ideya na tinalakay sa seleksiyong binasa?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. pamumuhay ni Buddha
 - b. mga kasapi sa Budhismo
 - c. pinagmulan ng Budhismo
 - d. ang pagdiriwang sa Budhismo
7. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Gusto nitong magbigay-aral.
 - b. Hatid nito ang bagong balita.
 - c. Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
8. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Isinalaysay ang pinagmulan ng Budhismo.
 - b. Tinalakay ang dahilan ng paglaganap ng Budhismo.
 - c. Ibinigay ang mga suliranin ng nagsasabuhay ng Budhismo.
 - d. Nakasaad ang mga kaugalian ng nagsasabuhay ng Budhismo.

PANANAPOS NA PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET A

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Laro Tayo!
Grade 2	Ang Punong Narra
Grade 3	Magtulungan Tayo
Grade 4	Bote Dyaryo
Grade 5	Kapaligiran
Grade 6	Si Jose Rizal sa Dapitan
Grade 7	Digmaan

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang mga laruan mo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan kung ano-ano ang laruan ng mga bata sa kuwento.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Laro Tayo!”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

May manika si Nina.
Madumi ang manika ni Nina.
May lobo si Tina.
Asul ang lobo ni Tina.
“Tara, laro tayo,” sabi ni Nina.
Naku! Nasa taas na ang lobo!
Hala! Nasa puno na ang lobo ni Tina!

Level: Grade 1
Bilang ng mga salita: 39

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang madumi ?**
 - a. lobo
 - b. manika
 - c. puno

- 2. Sino ang nagsabi ng “Laro tayo!”?**
 - a. si Dina
 - b. si Nina
 - c. si Tina

- 3. Saan naganap ang kuwento?**
 - a. sa sala
 - b. sa kusina
 - c. sa bakuran

- 4. Ano ang naramdaman ni Tina sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. galit
 - b. masaya
 - c. malungkot

- 5. Bakit kaya nasa puno na ang lobo?**
 - a. Nilipad ang lobo.
 - b. Tinali ni Tina ang lobo.
 - c. Tinago ni Nina ang lobo.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang kilala o alam mong mga puno?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan kung anong uri ng puno ang pinag-uusapan sa kuwento.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Punong Narra”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Naglalaro sa bakuran ang mga bata.

“Kilala mo ba ang punong ito?

Ito ang puno ng narra.” wika ni Dan.

“Oo, matigas ang kahoy nito.” sabi ni Ana.

“Hindi madaling matumba ang mga punong narra.

Iyan ang sabi ni Tatay,” wika ni Dan.

“Ginagawa pang mga mesa ang kahoy ng narra.

“Sabi yan ni Nanay,” dagdag ni Ana.

“Tara, akyat tayo sa puno”, sabi ni Dan.

“O, baka kayo mahulog!”

Level: Grade 2
Bilang ng mga salita: 70

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang ginagawa ng mga bata sa kuwento?**
 - a. umaakyat sa puno
 - b. naglalaro sa bakuran
 - c. naglalaro ng kahoy ng puno

- 2. Sino and nagsabing , “Matigas ang kahoy nito” ?**
 - a. si Ana
 - b. si Dan
 - c. si Tatay

- 3. Bakit kaya hindi madaling matumba ang punong narra?**
 - a. Hindi malakas ang hangin.
 - b. Matanda na ang puno ng narra.
 - c. Matibay ang kahoy ng punong narra.

- 4. Ano pa kaya ang ibang bagay na gawa sa narra?**
 - a. bintana
 - b. kama
 - c. lutuan

- 5. Ilan ang nag-uusap sa kuwento?**
 - a. apat
 - b. dalawa
 - c. tatlo

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang ginagawa mo pagkatapos ng bagyo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan kung ano ang ginawa ng mga bata sa kuwento pagkatapos ng bagyo.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Magtutulongan Tayo”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Papasok na ng paaralan ang tatlong mag-aaral. Nakita nila ang nagkalat na mga sanga ng puno sa mahabang daan.

Katatapos lang ng malakas na bagyo at di pa nalilinis ang ilang kalsada.

Pagdating sa paaralan, gayundin ang kanilang nakita. Maputik ang silid at madungis ang pader. Nagkalat ang mga dahon sa buong paligid.

“Halikayo,” tawag sa kanila ng mga kaklase. “Tulongan natin si Gng. Ramos sa paglilinis.”

Mabilis na kumilos ang mga mag-aaral. Tahimik silang tinitingnan ni Gng. Ramos.

“Maraming salamat mga bata. Natatapos agad ang gawain kung nagtutulongan,” sabi niya.

Level: Grade 3
Bilang ng mga salita: 92

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Ano ang nakita ng tatlong mag-aaral papunta sa paaralan?**
Nakita nila ang _____ .
 - a. malakas na bagyo
 - b. makalat na paligid
 - c. mga natumba na poste
2. **Bakit marumi ang silid-aralan na nadatnan ng mga mag-aaral?**
 - a. Matagal na walang pasok.
 - b. Katatapos lang dumaan ng bagyo.
 - c. Walang tigil ang pagkakalat ng mga mag-aaral.
3. **Maputik ang silid at 'madungis' ang pader.**
Ang ibig sabihin ng 'madungis' ay _____ .
 - a. madilim
 - b. madumi
 - c. makalat
4. **Anong katangian ang ipinakita ng mga mag-aaral?**
Pinakita ng mag-aaral ang pagiging _____ .
 - a. matalino
 - b. magalang
 - c. matulungin
5. **Ano kaya ang naramdaman ng guro sa ginawa ng mga mag-aaral?**
_____ ang guro.
 - a. Masaya
 - b. Nagulat
 - c. Nalungkot
6. **Alin sa sumusunod ang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Makalat na Paligid
 - b. Ang Masayang Guro
 - c. Pagkatapos ng Bagyo

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano ang ginagawa mo kapag bakasyon?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ano kaya ang ginagawa ng mga bata sa kuwento kapag bakasyon?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Bote Dyaryo”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Kapag bakasyon, maraming bata ang nag-iisip kung paano kikita ng pera.

Nagtitinda ng dyaryo si Luis tuwing umaga. Nilagang mais at saging naman ang itinitinda ni Karen.

“Luis, magkano ang kinikita mo sa pagtitinda ng dyaryo?” tanong ni Karen.

“Humigit-kumulang sa isandaang piso araw-araw,” sagot ni Luis. “Ibinibigay ko kay Nanay ang kalahati at inihuhulog ko sa alkansya ang natitira,” dugtong pa niya. “Ikaw, magkano ang kinikita mo?” tanong ni Luis kay Karen.

“Katulad mo rin. Nakapagbibigay din ako kay Inay at nakapag-iipon pa ako,” ni Karen.

“Dyaryoooo! Boteee!” ang sigaw ng isang binatilyo na may tulak ng kariton.

“Malaki rin siguro ang kinikita ng namimili ng bote at lumang dyaryo, ano,?” tanong ni Karen. “Tiyak iyon,” sagot ni Luis.

Para sa mga batang ito, ang marangal na gawain ay dapat ipagmalaki.

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 131

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang ginagawa ng mga bata sa kuwento?**
 - a. Kumakain sila ng masarap na mais at saging.
 - b. Naglalaro sila ng inipong mga bote at dyaryo.
 - c. Naghahanap sila ng pagkakakitaan ng pera.
- 2. Ano ang ibig sabihin ng “humigit-kumulang sa isandaang piso”?**
 - a. tiyak ang halaga ng pera
 - b. kulang ang halaga ng pera
 - c. hindi tiyak ang halaga ng pera
- 3. Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng mga magulang nina Luis at Karen?**
 - a. Nahihiya sila.
 - b. Natutuwa sila.
 - c. Nagugulat sila.
- 4. Ano-anong mga salita ang nagsasabi tungkol kina Luis at Karen?**

Sila ay _____ .

 - a. malinis at matipid
 - b. masipag at matipid
 - c. magalang at matulungin
- 5. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagpapakitang marangal ang ginagawa nina Karen at Luis?**
 - a. Pinag-uusapan nila ang kita nila.
 - b. Ipinagmamalaki nila ang pera sa alkansya.
 - c. Nais nilang gumawa ng paraan para kumita ng pera.
- 6. Ano ang mensaheng nais iparating ng kuwento?**
 - a. Mainam kapag nakatutulong at nakaiipon.
 - b. Mainam kapag nagtatrabaho habang bata pa.
 - c. Malaki ang kita ng namimili ng bote at dyaryo.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Bakit nga ba bumabaha? Ano ang sanhi nito?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin natin sa seleksyon.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Iligtas ang Kapaligiran”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Dumaan ng habagat sa Luzon. Nagdulot ito ng pinsala sa tao. Maraming lugar sa Maynila, Pampanga, Quezon, at Aurora ang lumubog sa baha. Nagmistulang malaking karagatan ang mga ito. Lumutang din at natangay ng baha ang tambak na basura. Malaking halaga ang nawala sa libo-libong mamamayan. Maraming pananim ang nasira sanhi ng malakas at patuloy na pag-ulan. Marami ring buhay ang nakitil. Nasira ang mga bahay, tulay, at malalaking gusali. Isang dahilan nito ay ang pagguho ng lupa o landslide.

Maiiwasan sana ang pagguho ng lupa sa mga kabundukan kung isasagawa ng mga tao ang programa ng Kagawaran ng Pangangalaga sa Kapaligiran at Likas na Yaman. Ang muling pagtanim ng puno sa gubat o reforestation sa mga nakalbong kabundukan ay makatutulong sa pag-iwas ng pagguho ng lupa.

Malaki ang magagawa nating mga kabataan. Iwasan natin ang paggamit ng mga plastik at ang pagtatapon ng basura kung saan-saan. Mag-umpisa tayong maglinis ng paligid at magtanim ng mga puno sa mga bakanteng lupa ng ating bakuran. Gawin itong luntian upang maging maganda ang kapaligiran.

Level: Grade 5
Bilang ng mga salita: 172

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. Ano ang sanhi ng paglubog ang mga bahay at pananim?

- a. Natumba ang mga puno.
- b. Malakas ang hanging habagat.
- c. Dumaan ang habagat sa maraming lugar.
- d. Nagmistulang dagat ang maraming lugar.

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa kahon?

Nagmistulang malaking karagatan ang maraming lugar.

- a. Maraming lugar ang lumubog sa karagatan.
- b. Naging bahagi ng karagatan ang maraming lugar.
- c. Malapit sa malawak na karagatan ang lugar na nabanggit.
- d. Maihahambing sa karagatan ang nangyari sa maraming lugar.

3. Ano ang kasingkahulugan ng salitang nakitil sa binasang seleksyon?

- a. naalanganin
- b. nagkasakit
- c. nagulo
- d. nawala

4. Ano kaya ang sanhi ng pagguho ng lupa?

- a. Walang bakod ang mga lupain.
- b. Maraming mga puno ang pinuputol.
- c. Kulang sa paghahanda ang mga tao.
- d. Hindi agad nasabi ang pagdating ng habagat.

5. Bakit kailangang alagaan ang kapaligiran? Kailangang alagaan ang kapaligiran upang _____.

- a. maiwasan ang habagat
- b. maiwasan ang pagbabaha
- c. makatulong sa komunidad
- d. maitayo ang nasirang mga bahay

6. **Ano ang pangunahing ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. sanhi ng habagat
 - b. mga tinamaan ng habagat
 - c. pangangalaga sa habagat
 - d. habagat at ang mga dulot nito
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Tinalakay ang bunga at solusyon ng paksa.
 - b. Ibinigay ang mga problema tungkol sa paksa.
 - c. Inilahad ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga pangyayari.
 - d. Gumamit ng maraming halimbawa sa buong seleksyon.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang mga alam mo tungkol kay Jose Rizal?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Sa seleksyon na ito ay higit mo pang makikilala ang ating pambansang bayani.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Si Jose Rizal sa Dapitan”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Si Jose Rizal ay ipinatapon sa Dapitan noong Hulyo 17, 1892. Ginugol niya ang kanyang oras sa mga makabuluhang gawain. Ginamot niya ang mga maysakit. Matiyaga siyang nagsaka at maingat na nagplano ng patubigan para sa mga tanim. Nagturo rin siya ng mga samahang sibiko. Gumawa siya ng ilang eskultura at mga drowing. Sumulat din siya ng mga tula. Lubos siyang hinangaan at iginalang ng mga taga-Dapitan, pati na rin ng kanilang gobernadorsilyo.

Isang araw, nagulat si Rizal nang biglang dumating sa Dapitan si Pio Valenzuela. Ibinalita nito ang pagkakatatag ng Katipunan at ang isang balak na paghihimagsik sa pamahalaan. Binanggit din niya ang alok na ibibigay ni Bonifacio kay Rizal, ang liderato ng Katipunan kung sakaling aanib ang doktor sa kilusang ito.

Biglang tumayo si Rizal at sinabi na hindi pa panahon upang maghimagsik. “Ang binabalak ninyo ay isang kabaliwan. Kung ako ang tatanungin, dapat itigil agad ang inyong balak habang maaga. Sabihin mo kay Bonifacio na dinaramdam kong hindi tanggapin ang kanyang iniaalok.” Nagpasalamat siya at sinabing, “Mayroon pang ibang mapayapang paraan upang makamit ang minimithi nating pagbabago para sa ating bayan.”

Malungkot na umalis sa bahay ni Rizal si Pio Valenzuela. Kinabukasan, naglakbay siyang pabalik patungo sa Maynila.

Level: Grade 6
Bilang ng mga salita: 195

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Alin sa sumusunod ang unang naganap sa seleksyon?**
 - a. Naglakbay si Valenzuela papunta sa Dapitan.
 - b. Nalaman ni Rizal ang balak na paghihimagsik.
 - c. Hindi sang-ayon si Rizal na maging lider siya.
 - d. Hinangaan at iginalang si Rizal ng mga tao sa Dapitan.
- 2. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nasasaad sa seleksyon?**
 - a. May nagdala ng balita tungkol sa Katipunan kay Rizal.
 - b. Napabalita sa Dapitan ang magaganap na paghihimagsik.
 - c. Hindi sang-ayon si Rizal sa balak ni Bonifacio para sa bayan.
 - d. Naging mabuti ang buhay sa Dapitan nang dumating si Rizal.
- 3. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang ginugol sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ginugol niya ang kanyang oras sa mga makabuluhang gawain

- a. ibinuhos
 - b. inayos
 - c. iningatan
 - d. plinano
- 4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang aanib sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang liderato ng Katipunan ay ibibigay kay Rizal kung sakaling aanib ang doktor sa kilusan.

 - a. magsisilbi
 - b. sasali
 - c. sasang-ayon
 - d. susuporta
- 5. Ano kaya ang magiging reaksiyon ni Bonifacio sa desisyon ni Rizal?**
 - a. Magagalit siya sa tagadala ng balita.
 - b. Ipagdiriwang nila ang desisyon ni Rizal.
 - c. Aayon ang Katipunan sa paniniwala ni Rizal.
 - d. Hindi ikatutuwa ni Bonifacio ang maririnig na balita.

6. **Alin ang ibig ipakahulugan ni Rizal sa “Mayroon pang ibang mapayapang paraan upang makamit ang minimithi nating pagbabago para sa ating bayan.”?**
- a. Pangarap pa rin ang minimithing pagbabago sa bayan.
 - b. Makakamit din ang kapayapaan pagdating ng panahon.
 - c. Himagsikan ang daan para makamit ang pagbabago ng bayan.
 - d. Hindi lang sa himagsikan magkakaroon ng pagbabago sa bayan.
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Maingat na isinalaysay ang mga pangyayari.
 - b. Maliwanag ang solusyong nakasaad sa seleksyon.
 - c. Tinalakay ang mga sanhi at bunga ng himagsikan.
 - d. Nailarawan ang mga tauhan at ang tagpuan sa seleksyon.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. Ang Balita kay Rizal
 - b. Balita ng Katipunan
 - c. Ang Buhay ni Rizal sa Dapitan
 - d. Magandang Pagbabago sa Dapitan

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Bakit nga ba may digmaan?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin natin kung paano nga ba nagsisimula ang digmaan.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Digmaan”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Sa simula pa lang ng kasaysayan ng ating mundo, mayroon nang di-pagkakasundo sa pagitan ng dalawang grupo ng tao. Anumang pag-aaway na naglalayong sirain, talunin at pagharian ang bawat isa ay maituturing na digmaan.

Ang digmaan, civil war, cold war o world war ay nagsisimula lamang sa di-pagkakaunawaan sa isang maliit o hindi kaya ay malaking bagay. Nagmimistulang bingi ang magkabilang panig sa pananaw at pangangailangan ng bawat isa kaya’t ito ay nagbubunga sa mas matinding pag-aaway. Ang digmaan ay nagaganap kapag ang isang grupo o bansa ay handang makidigma, makuha lamang ang ninanais.

Ang digmaan ay maihahalintulad sa pakikipag-away ng magkaibigan; mas malawak lamang ang bunga at mas malupit ang kinahihinatnan. Ang away ay nagsisimula dahil may nag-umpisa at sinusundan pa ito ng kampiyan. Mayroon ding tumatangging makisangkot at nanatiling neutral. Mayroon din kung saan higit na makikinabang ay doon papanig; at kapag nagbago ang kapalaran ng pinapanigan at nahalatang natatalo, lilipat na lamang sa panig ng nananalo.

Sa kasalukuyan, maraming bansa ang handang makidigma. Bagaman walang malawakang deklarasyon ng digmaan, nakakakita tayo ng maliliit na hidwaan na nangyayari sa loob at labas ng ating bansa. Sa gitna ng diplomatikong pag-uusap upang mapanatili ang kapayapaan sa buong mundo, may ilang malalakas at malalaking bansa ang naghahanda kung sakaling sumabog ang isang malawakang digmaan. Patuloy na pinapalawak ng maraming bansa ang military at warfare nito. Halos kalahati ng mundo ay naglalaan ng badyet sa militarisasyon kaysa sa pangunahing pangangailangan ng tao.

Level: Grade 7
Bilang ng mga salita: 238

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. Ano ang layunin ng isang digmaan?

Layunin ng isang digmaan na _____.

- a. pagharian o talunin ang kabilang panig
- b. maabot ang kapayapaan pagkatapos nito
- c. manakot para mapakinggan ng kabilang panig
- d. makisangkot sa mahahalagang kaganapan sa mundo

2. Paano naghahanda ang mga bansa para sa digmaan?

- a. Humahanap sila ng maraming kakampi.
- b. Pinapalakas nila ang bansang kaanib nila.
- c. Naglalaan sila ng malaking badyet dito upang makapaghanda.
- d. Pinapahalagahan nila ang pangunahing pangangailangan ng bayan.

3. Ano ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon?

Nagmimistulang bingi ang magkabilang panig sa pananaw ng bawat isa kayat ito ay nagbubunga sa mas matinding pag-aaway.

- a. Pinapakinggan lamang ang pananaw ng mga bingi.
- b. Hindi mahalaga ang pananaw ng mga kakampi nila.
- c. Hindi nais ng bawat panig na makinig sa pananaw ng iba.
- d. Marami silang kasamang hindi sumasang-ayon sa pananaw ng iba.

4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang hidwaan sa sa loob ng kahon?

Nakakakita tayo ng maliliit na hidwaan na nangyayari sa loob at labas ng ating bansa.

- a. pagkatalo
- b. pag-aaway
- c. maliit na digmaan
- d. di-pagkakaunawan

5. **Ano kaya ang pinakamagandang paraan upang maiwasan ang digmaan?**
- Humanap ng malalakas na kakampi.
 - Sumang-ayon sa nais ng kabilang panig.
 - Sikapang pakinggan ang pananaw ng ibang panig.
 - Makisangkot sa nangunguna at malalakas na bansa.
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- sanhi ng digmaan
 - mga uri ng digmaan
 - solusyon sa digmaan
 - pag-iwas sa digmaan
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- Tinalakay nito ang mga salot na bunga ng digmaan.
 - Maingat na pananalita at paglalarawan ang ginamit.
 - Nagbigay ito ng mahusay na paglalahad ng mga pangyayari.
 - Nagmungkahi ito ng makatotohanang solusyon para sa problema.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- Mga Bunga ng Digmaan
 - Maiiwasan ang Digmaan
 - Paghahanda sa Digmaan
 - Digmaan: Ano Nga Ba Ito?

PANANAPOS NA PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET B

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Ano ang Nasa Mesa?
Grade 2	Ang Mangga
Grade 3	Sabado na Naman
Grade 4	Kay Daming Gawain
Grade 5	May Magagawa ba sa Isang Tambak na Basura?
Grade 6	Mga Makabagong Bayani
Grade 7	Terorismo

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang makikita sa mesa?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ano-ano kaya ang nasa mesa sa kuwento?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ano ang nasa Mesa?”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

May mani sa mesa.
May kamote sa mesa.
May tasa ng kape sa mesa.
May baso ng gatas sa mesa.

Naku, Ate! May pusa sa mesa!
Dali! May pusa sa mesa!

Hala! Nabasa ang mesa!

Level: Grade 1
Bilang ng mga salita: 36

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. Ano ang nasa tasa?

- a. gatas
- b. kape
- c. man

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang nasa mesa?

- a. kape sa baso
- b. mani at gatas
- c. kamote at gata

3. Saan naganap ang kuwento?

- a. sa sala
- b. sa kama
- c. sa kusina

4. Bakit kaya nabasa ang mesa?

- a. Nasa mesa ang pusa.
- b. Nilinis ni Ate ang mesa.
- c. Natapon ni Ate ang kape.

5. Ano ang nadama sa kuwento nang sinabi ang “Naku! May pusa sa mesa!”?

- a. galit
- b. gulat
- c. saya

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano ang hilig mong kainin?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tignan kung ano ang hilig kainin ng mga bata sa kuwento at kung ano pa ang ginagawa nila?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Mangga”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

May punong mangga sa bakuran nina Ani.

Marami itong bunga, malalaki, at mabibilog pa. Kulay dilaw ang hinog nito.
Kulay berde naman kapag hilaw pa.

Kay gandang pagmasdan ng puno ng mangga.

Isang araw, pumitas ng mga mangga ang mga kalaro ni Ani. Maraming napitas sina Dan, Nica at Alan.

“Masarap at matamis ang hinog na mga mangga,” sabi ni Ani.

“Maasim naman ang mga hilaw,” sabi ni Dan.

Level: Grade 2
Bilang ng mga salita: 69

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Saan makikita ang punong mangga?**
 - a. sa bukirin ni Ani
 - b. sa bakuran ni Ani
 - c. sa bakuran ni Alan

- 2. Bakit kay gandang pagmasdan ng puno ng mangga?**
 - a. Hinog lahat ng bunga.
 - b. Kay dami ng mga bunga nito.
 - c. Marami itong berdeng bunga.

- 3. Sino and nagsabing maasim ang berdeng mangga?**
 - a. si Ani
 - b. si Dan
 - c. si Nica

- 4. Ano ang nadama ng mga bata pagkapitas ng mga mangga?**
 - a. nahilo
 - b. nagulat
 - c. natuwa

- 5. Ilan ang mga bata sa kuwento?**
 - a. apat
 - b. dalawa
 - c. tatlo

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano ang ginagawa mo kapag Sabado?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin kung ano-ano ang ginawa ng bata isang Sabado.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Sabado na Naman”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Isang Sabado, maagang gumising si Pamela.

“Sabado na naman! Ah, tutulungan ko ang nanay sa mga gawaing bahay. Marami pa naman siyang ginagawa kapag galing sa palengke,” sabi ni Pamela.

Pagkakain ng almusal, naglinis mabuti ng bahay si Pamela. Mabilis niyang iniligpit ang nakakalat na mga laruan sa sala. Maingat niyang pinunasan ang mga bintana at sahig, saka siya nagwalis. Pagkatapos maglinis ay kinuha niya ang kanyang manika. Masigla siyang lumabas ng bahay.

“Halika, Rosela, maglaro na tayo!,” masayang bati ni Pamela sa kanyang kaibigan.

Masayang naglaro sina Pamela at Rosela.

Level: Grade 3
Bilang ng mga salita: 91

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang ginawa ni Pamela sa kuwento?**
 - a. Nilinis niya nang mabuti ang bintana at sahig.
 - b. Iniligpit niya ang nakakalat na manika sa sala.
 - c. Naghugas siya ng pinggan pagkatapos ng hapunan.

- 2. Bakit kaya maraming ginawa si Pamela sa bahay?**
 - a. Nasa palengke pa si Nanay.
 - b. Wala siyang pasok kapag Sabado.
 - c. Nais niyang makapaglaro sa labas.

- 3. 'Iniligpit' niya ang nakakalat na laruan.**
Ang ibig sabihin ng iniligpit ay _____.
 - a. inayos
 - b. itinabi
 - c. pinagsama

- 4. Anong salita ang naglalarawan kay Pamela?**
Si Pamela ay _____ .
 - a. maingat
 - b. magalang
 - c. matulungin

- 5. Ano kaya ang naramdaman ng Nanay sa ginawa ni Pamela?**
_____ si Nanay.
 - a. Nagalit
 - b. Nagtaka
 - c. Natuwa

- 6. Alin sa sumusunod ang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Oras na para Maglaro
 - b. Oras na Para Tumulong
 - c. Araw ng Palengke ni Nanay

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang ginagawa mong tulong sa bahay ninyo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan kung paano at bakit tumulong sa bahay ang tauhan sa kuwento.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Kay Daming Gawain”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Maagang naghanda ng almusal si Nanay. Maaga ring gumising si Lita. “Tutulungan ko kayo, Nanay,” wika ni Lita.

“Anong tulong ang gagawin mo?” tanong ng Nanay.

“Eh, di maghahain po at maghuhugas ng pinggan,” sagot ni Lita.

“Sana makatulong ka hanggang sa gumaling si Ana. Mahirap ang may sakit ang ating katulong.” wika ng Nanay.

“Kahit po magaling na siya, tutulong pa rin ako,” wika ni Lita.

Pagkatapos hugasan ang pinggan, nilaro ni Lita si bunso upang makapaglaba si Nanay. Mahigit dalawang oras siyang nag-alaga.

Sa gabi, tinulungan niya ang kapatid na gumawa ng takdang-aralin. Maraming tanong ang matiyagang sinagot ni Lita.

“Meron tayong bagong katulong Miguel,” wika ng nanay sa asawa. “Talaga?” tugon ni Mang Miguel.

“Tingnan mo si Lita,” wika ni Nanay. “Ipinagmamamalaki ko siya!”

Napangiti si Lita.

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 130

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Alin sa sumusunod ang unang nangyari sa kuwento?**
 - a. Inalagaan ni Lita si bunso.
 - b. Naghugas si Lita ng pinggan.
 - c. Tinuruan ni Lita ang kapatid niya.
- 2. Bakit tumulong si Lita sa bahay?**
 - a. Nagpapagaling si Ana.
 - b. Iyon ang utos at bilin sa kanya.
 - c. Walang pasok kapag Sabado si Lita.
- 3. Anong salita ang naglalarawan kay Lita?**
 - a. Siya ay masipag at masunurin.
 - b. Siya ay matulungin at masipag.
 - c. Siya ay masunurin at magalang.
- 4. Bakit ipinagmamalaki ni Nanay si Lita?**
 - a. Maraming naitulong si Lita sa bahay.
 - b. Namangha siya sa kayang gawin ni Lita.
 - c. Maraming naitulong sa paglalaba si Lita.
- 5. Alin sa sumusunod ang nagpapakitang nasiyahan si Nanay kay Lita?**
 - a. Nakapagpahinga ang may sakit.
 - b. Maagang naghanda ng almusal si Nanay.
 - c. Pinag-usapan ng mag-asawa ang ginawa ng anak.
- 6. Ano ang mensaheng nais iparating ng kuwento?**
 - a. Mainam kapag bago ang katulong.
 - b. Madali ang gawain kapag tulong-tulong.
 - c. Ipagmalaki ang mga ginagawa ng katulong.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang basurang itinatapon natin?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin sa babasahin kung may magagawa nga ba tayo sa mga basura.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “May Magagawa ba sa Isang Tambak na Basura?”.

Basahin ang seleskyon.

May napapansin ka bang pagbabago sa inyong lugar? Ang dating malinis at malinaw na ilog, marumi na ba ngayon? Ang maayos na mga daan, naging tambakan na ba ng basura?

Sino ang may sala sa mga pagbabagong ito sa ating kapaligitan? Huwag na tayong magsisihan at magturuan. Magtulungan nalang tayo upang hindi lumala ang sitwasyon. Hindi pa huli ang lahat.

Paghiwalayin ang mga basurang nabubulok at di-nabubulok. Ang basurang nabubulok ay maaaring pampataba ng lupa na pagtataniman ng mga halaman. Pumili ng isang lugar at humukay ng pagtatapunan ng basurang nabubulok tulad ng balat ng prutas at tuyong dahon.

Muling magagamit ang ibang basurang di-nabubulok tulad ng mga basyo ng lata, plastic, o bote. Maaaring gawing alkansya o plorera ang mga basyo ng lata. Ang mga sirang bombilya naman ay nagagawang palamuti. Ito ang pagreresaykel o ang paghahanap ng maaari pang gamit ng ating mga itinatapon.

Malaki ang matutulong natin sa pagpapanatili ng kalinisan at kaayusan sa ganitiong paraan. Bukod dito, kikita pa tayo dahil, “may pera sa basura”.

Level: Grade 5
Bilang ng mga salita: 169

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Ano ang magagawa sa mga basurang di-nabubulok upang maging kapaki-pakinabang? Maaring _____ ang mga basurang di-nabubulok.**
 - a. itago sa kahon
 - b. ilagay sa hukay
 - c. gawing pataba
 - d. gawing pandekorasyon

2. **Bakit kailangang ibukod ang mga basurang nabubulok sa mga basurang di nabubulok?**
 - a. May paggagamitan ang mga basurang ito.
 - b. Matagal mabulok ang basura sa paraang ito.
 - c. Maiiwasan ang masamang amoy kapag ginawa ito.
 - d. Makagagawa ng pataba sa di-nabubulok na basura.

3. **Alin sa sumusunod ang kahulugan ng may sala sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Sino ang may sala sa hindi magandang pagbabago sa ating kapaligiran?

 - a. sumali
 - b. nagsimula
 - c. sumuporta
 - d. may kagagawan

4. **Ano ang ibig sabihin ng “may pera sa basura”?**
 - a. Maaaring makakuha ng pera sa basura.
 - b. Magkakapera kapag pinaghiwalay ang basura.
 - c. Maaaring pagkakitaan ng pera ang mga basura.
 - d. Makapagtitipid kapag alam ang pagtapon sa basura.

5. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. sanhi ng pagbabago
 - b. bunga ng maraming basura
 - c. maaaring gawin sa mga basura
 - d. pakinabang sa nabubulok na basura
6. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Tinalakay ang mga sanhi ng pagtambak ng basura.
 - b. Maingat na inilarawan ang kalagayan ng kapaligiran.
 - c. Isinalaysay ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga pangyayari.
 - d. Malinaw na isinaad ang suliranin at solusyon sa seleksyon.
7. **Alin kaya sa sumusunod ang HINDI magiging bunga kapag tayo ay nagesaykel?**
- a. Magkakaroon tayo ng pagkakakitaan.
 - b. Mababawasan ang suliranin sa basura.
 - c. Lilinis at gaganda ang ating kapaligiran.
 - d. Maaaring patuloy na dumami ang basura.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Sino-sino ang mga bayaning kilala mo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin sa seleksyon ang iba pang bayani sa kasalukuyan.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Mga Makabagong Bayani”.

Basahin ang seleksyon.

Dulot ng kakulangan ng mga hanapbuhay sa Pilipinas, maraming Pilipino ang naghahanapbuhay sa labas ng bansa. Nagtitiis silang mawalay sa pamilya upang makapaghanapbuhay at may maitustos sa pamilya. Higit sa walong milyong Pilipino ang naghahanapbuhay sa iba’t ibang bansa ngayon. Sila ang tinataguriang Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs).

Ayon sa Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, may 8.5 bilyong dolyar ang ipinasok sa Pilipinas ng mga manggagawang Pilipino na nasa iba’t ibang lugar sa mundo noong 2004. Nakatutulong nang malaki sa kabuhayan ng Pilipinas ang mga ipinadadalang dolyar gayundin sa kani-kanilang pamilya. Bunga nito, ang OFWs ay binansagan na mga bagong bayani ng bayan. Bilang pagkilala sa malaking kontribusyon nila sa ating bansa, pinagkalooban sila ng ating pamahalaan ng karapatang bumoto kahit sila ay nasa labas ng bansa. Ang Embahada ng Pilipinas sa bansang kanilang pinaghahanapbuhayan ay nagsisilbing sentro ng botohan.

Hindi rin pinagbabayad ng buwis paglalakbay ang mga OFWs. Maaari silang bumili hanggang \$2000 sa mga tindahang duty free. Nakahihiram pa sila ng pera para sa pabahay sa ilalim ng PAG-IBIG Overseas Program.

Bukod dito, ang sinumang manggagawang Pilipino na bumalik sa Pilipinas at nagnanais na muling magsilbi sa pamahalaan ay binibigyan ng pagkakataon. Ito ay bilang pagkilala na rin sa kanilang pagkamakabayan.

Level: Grade 6
Bilang ng mga salita: 201

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Alin sa sumusunod ang sinasabing dahilan ng paghahanapbuhay ng mga Pilipino sa ibang bansa?**
 - a. Nais nilang makatulong sa kita ng Pilipinas.
 - b. Pangarap nilang makilalang bayani ng bayan.
 - c. Walang sapat na pagkakakitaan sa sariling bayan.
 - d. Hangad nilang maranasan ang maghanapbuhay sa ibang bansa.

- 2. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nasasaad sa seleksyon?**
 - a. Makaboboto ang OFW kahit nasa labas ng Pilipinas.
 - b. Nakatutulong sa kabuhayan ng Pilipinas ang mga OFW.
 - c. Libre sa pagbabayad ng buwis sa paglalakbay ang OFW.
 - d. Makahihiram ng pera ang OFW sa Pag-ibig Overseas Program para mapa-aral ang kanilang anak.

- 3. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang maitustos sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Naghahanapbuhay sila sa ibang bansa upang may maitustos sa pamilya.

 - a. maitulong
 - b. mapaaral
 - c. mapaipon
 - d. pakinabang

- 4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang binansagan sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang OFWs ay binansagan na mga bagong bayani ng bayan.

 - a. kinilala
 - b. hinalintulad
 - c. ipinagmalaki
 - d. ipinamalita

5. **AnokayaangkatangiangnakatutulongsaOFWupangmakapaghanapbuhay sa ibang bansa? Nakatutulong sa OFW ang _____.**
- pagiging magalang at palakaibigan
 - kagalingan sa pag-aaral ng ibang wika
 - pagiging matiisin at mahusay sa pakikisama
 - pagiging mapagbigay at mahilig nila sa paglalakbay
6. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pangunahing kaisipan ng seleksyong binasa?**
- Nakikinabang ang pamahalaan sa mga ginagawa ng OFW.
 - Malaki ang tinitiiis ng mga OFW sa kanilang paghahanapbuhay.
 - Nararapat na kilalanin ang pagsisikap ng OFW at ang bunga nito sa bansa.
 - Ang mga OFW ay nagtamo ng maraming benepisyo dahil sa ginagawa nila para sa bansa.
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- Malinaw na isinaad ang suliranin sa seleksyon.
 - Maingat na pinaghambing ang kalagayan ng mga OFW.
 - Tinalakay ang mga sanhi at bunga ng pag-alis ng OFW sa bansa.
 - Isinalaysay ang pagkakasunod ng mga pangyayari sa buhay ng OFW.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- OFW : Para sa Bayan
 - OFW : Para sa Pamilya
 - Kay Hirap Maging OFW
 - OFW: Ating Ipagmalaki

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano sa tingin mo ang terorismo? Anong balita ang naririnig mo tungkol dito?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ano nga ba talaga ang terorismo?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Terorismo”.

Basahin ang seleksyon.

Nang atakihin at pasabugin ang naval base ng Pearl Harbor noong 1941, alam ng Amerika kung sino ang nagsagawa nito at kung bakit ito isinagawa. Hangad ng Hapon na papasukin ang Amerika sa Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig. Tulad ng nangyari sa Pearl Harbor, ang ginawang pagpapasabog sa World Trade Center at Pentagon noong ika-11 ng Setyembre, 2001 ay nagdulot ng malawakang bunga sa buhay at ekonomiya hindi lamang sa Amerika kundi pati na rin sa buong daigdig. Ang pagkakaiba nito sa Pearl Harbor ay hindi matukoy kung sino ang may kagagawan ng karahasang ito. Ang kalaban ng Estados Unidos ay ang mga terorista, grupo na naglalayong maghasik ng takot sa mga mamamayan.

Ang terorismo ay isang kakaibang uri ng karahasan na ginagamit sa panahon ng kapayapaan, salungatan at digmaan. Maituturing na terorismo ang walang katarungan at pakundangan na paggamit ng puwersa at karahasan laban sa buhay at pag-aari ng mga inosenteng tao. Naglalayon itong maghasik ng takot at kawalan ng pagtititwala.

Malaki ang pagkakaiba ng terorismo sa digmaan. Ang digmaan ay idinedeklara ng pamahalaan. Ito ay paglalaban ng militar. Mayroon itong simula at mayroon din itong katapusan. Sa kabilang banda, ang terorismo ay random acts of violence laban sa mga sibilyan. Hindi ito idinedeklara kung kaya’t hindi matukoy kung sinu-sino ang may sala. May pinag-uugatan ito subalit walang makapagsabi kung kailan ang katapusan. Ang digmaan ay kumikilala sa rules of war subalit ang terorismo ay walang kinikilalang batas o anumang kasunduan.

Level: Grade 7

Bilang ng mga salita: 240

Sanggunian:

Pilipinas Kong Mahal 7: Edukasyon Tungo sa Kapayapaan

Sotto, et.al., Anvil Publishing , Inc., 2004

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. Ano ang layunin ng terorismo?

Layunin ng terorismo na _____.

- a. pagharian o talunin ang kabilang panig
- b. magdala ng karahasan sa inosenteng sibilyan
- c. makisangkot sa mga gumagamit ng pwersa sa mundo
- d. magparamdam ng pagtitiwala sa panig na may pwersa

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang naglalarawan sa terorismo?

- a. Ito ay idinedeklara ng pamahalaan.
- b. Mahirap malaman ang katapusan nito.
- c. Alam ng madla kung sino ang nagsagawa nito.
- d. Kinikilala nito na may halaga ang ilang tao o bagay.

3. Ano ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon? (Paghinuha)

Ang terorismo ang walang pakundangan na paggamit ng puwersa laban sa buhay at pag-aari ng inosenteng tao.

- a. Kinikilala ng terorismo ang pag-aari ng inosenteng tao.
- b. Ito ay hayagang gumagamit ng dahas kahit kanino at saan man.
- c. Salat sa paggalang ang terorismo sa angking pwersa ng mga tao.
- d. Walang katapusan ang dalang dahas ng terorismo sa mga inosenteng tao.

4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang maghasik sa pangungusap sa kahon? (Paghinuha)

Ang mga terorista ay grupo na naglalayong maghasik ng takot sa mga

- a. magdala
- b. magsalin
- c. magdulot
- d. magwakas

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pagkakaiba ng terorismo at digmaan?**
- a. May katapusan ang terorismo at ang digmaan ay wala.
 - b. Idinedeklara ang terorismo at ang digmaan naman ay hindi.
 - c. Maituturo ang naghasik ng dahas sa terorismo at ang sa digmaan ay hindi.
 - d. May ginagalang na batas ang digmaan samantalang ang terorismo ay wala.
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyon?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. sanhi ng terorismo at digmaan
 - b. bunga ng terorismo at digmaan
 - c. pag-iwas sa terorismo at digmaan
 - d. paghahambing ng terorismo at digmaan
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Isinaad ang solusyon sa terorismo.
 - b. Tinalakay ang mga salot na bunga ng terorismo.
 - c. Inilarawan ang mga sanhi ng terorismo at digmaan.
 - d. Maingat na pinaghambing ang digmaan at terorismo.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. Terorismo: Ano Nga Ba Ito?
 - b. Ang Tahimik na Digmaan
 - c. Maiiwasan ang Terorismo
 - d. Paghahanda sa Terorismo

PANANAPOS NA PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET C

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Ang Papaya at Kamote
Grade 2	Laging Handa
Grade 3	Si Paruparo at Alitaptap
Grade 4	Pahiyas Festival
Grade 5	Pagpapa-unlad ng Kultura
Grade 6	Alamin ang Iyong Karapatan
Grade 7	Hinduismo

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita na ba kayo ng kamote at papaya? Saan ninyo ito nakita?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan kung nasaan ang mga ito sa kuwento.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Papaya at Kamote”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Malaki ang mga papaya.
Nasa puno ang mga papaya kanina.
Kinuha ni Ate ang apat na papaya.
May kamote si Kuya.
Dalawa ang kamote ni Kuya.
“Tara!”, sabi ni Ate.
“Nasa mesa na ang mga papaya!
Halika! Nasa mesa na ang mga kamote!”

Level: Grade 1
Bilang ng mga salita: 43

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang malaki ?**
 - a. ang mga mesa
 - b. ang mga kamote
 - c. ang mga papaya

- 2. Sino ang nagsabi ng “Nasa mesa ang kamote!”?**
 - a. si Ate
 - b. si Kuya
 - c. ang ale

- 3. Saan naganap ang kuwento?**
 - a. sa sala
 - b. sa kusina
 - c. sa bakuran

- 4. Ano ang nadama ni Ate at Kuya sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. nagalit
 - b. nagulat
 - c. natuwa

- 5. Bakit kaya sinabi na “Halika! Nasa mesa na ang kamote!”?**
 - a. Kakain na sila ng kamote.
 - b. Inilabas ni Ate ang kamote.
 - c. Nakita na ang nawawalang kamote.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang ginagawa ng mga batang iskawt?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Ating alamin sa kuwentong babasahin.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Laging Handa”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Kamping ng mga batang Iskawt.
Masaya silang umaawit habang naglalakad.

“Narito, narito, narito kami!
Handa na! Handa na! Handa na kami!
Narito kami, para makiisa!”

“Tumulong sa pangkat. At mananalo tayo!”, wika ni Zen.

“Ang batang iskawt, ang batang iskawt ay laging handa!”,dagdag ni Dona,

Mabilis ang kilos ng lahat.
Malapit na magsimula ang palaro.

Oops! Naku! Bigla na lamang nadulas si Rica.

Level: Grade 2
Bilang ng mga salita: 64

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Sino ang may kamping?**
 - a. mga lider ng iskawt
 - b. mga lalaking iskawt
 - c. mga batang iskawt

- 2. Sino and nagsabing , “Ang batang iskawt ay laging handa” ?**
 - a. si Zen
 - b. si Rica
 - c. si Dona

- 3. Ano kaya ang HINDI gagawin ng mga batang iskawt sa kamping?**
 - a. Maglalaro sila.
 - b. Magpapaligsahan sila.
 - c. Mamimili sila ng mga gamit.

- 4. Ano kaya ang mangyayari sa katapusan ng kuwento?**
 - a. Wala nang palaro para sa mga iskawt.
 - b. Aalamin nila kung nasaktan ang nadulas.
 - c. Hindi na magmamadali ang lahat ng mga iskawt.

- 5. Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa kuwento?**
 - a. Awitan sa Kamping
 - b. Handa na sa Kamping
 - c. Kamping ng mga Iskawt

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Kailan ka nalulungkot? Bakit ka nalulungkot?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin kung sino ang malungkot sa kuwento. Bakit kaya siya malungkot?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Si Paruparo at Si Alitaptap”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Malungkot si Alitaptap. Tatlong araw na siyang hindi kumakain. Masakit na ang kanyang tiyan. Kahit malakas ang ulan, hinanap niya ang kaibigang si Paruparo. Hihingi siya ng tulong dito.

Nabigla si Paruparo nang makita si Alitaptap. Basa at nanghihina ito. Dali-dali niya itong pinatuloy at pinakain. Niyakap niya ito pagkatapos. Mahal niya ang kaibigang si Alitaptap.

“Dalhin mo itong pagkain. Sa susunod, mag-imbak ka ng pagkain. Sumama man ang panahon, di ka magugutom,” payo ni Paruparo.

“Tatandaan ko, kaibigan. Salamat muli,” nakangiting wika ni Alitaptap. Masaya itong lumipad pauwi.

Level: Grade 3
Bilang ng mga salita: 90

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Bakit malungkot si Alitaptap sa simula ng kuwento?**
 - a. Nabasa siya ng ulan.
 - b. Gusto na niyang kumain.
 - c. Walang tumutulong sa kanya.

2. **Mag-imbak sa susunod para may makain ka.**
Ang ibig sabihin ng mag-imbak ay _____ .
 - a. maghanda
 - b. manghingi
 - c. mag-ipon

3. **Anong katangian ang ipinakita ni Paruparo?**
Ipinakita ng Paruparo ang pagiging _____ .
 - a. magalang
 - b. matalino
 - c. matulungin

4. **Ano ang naramdaman ni Alitaptap sa ginawa ni Paruparo?**
_____ ang alitaptap.
 - a. Nabigla
 - b. Natuwa
 - c. Nataranta

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Ang Mahalagang Bilin ng Paruparo
 - b. Nang Bisitahin ni Paruparo si Alitaptap
 - c. Ang Magkaibigang Paruparo at Alitaptap

6. **Ano ang nais ipahatid ng sumulat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Mainam ang nag-iimbak ng pagkain.
 - b. Manghihina ang mga nababasa sa ulan.
 - c. May tutulong sa atin kapag malakas ang ulan.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

May napuntahan ka na bang fiesta? Ano ang mga nakita mo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin sa kuwento kung ano ang ginagawa tuwing Pahiyas Festival.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Pahiyas Festival”.

Basahin ang sanaysay.

Malapit na ang Pahiyas Festival! Isinasabuhay ito ng mga taga-Lucban, Quezon tuwing ika-15 ng Mayo.

“Lubos na ipinagmamalaki natin ito,” sabi ni Nanay Sepa.

“Inaalala dito ang patron ng magsasaka na si San Isidro Labrador,” wika ni Mang Kanor.

“Balita na ito hanggang kabisera. Walang tigil ang mga kababayan natin sa paghahanda,” dagdag ni Nanay Sepa.

Buong bahay ay nilalagyan ng mga palamuti. Nagmumula ang mga palamuti sa mga ani sa bukid. Gamit din bilang dekorasyon ang makukulay at iba’t ibang hugis na kiping na mula sa bigas. Ang pinakamagandang bahay ay makatatanggap ng malaking gantimpala.

“Ihahanda ko rin ang ating kalabaw”,sabi ni Mang Kanor. “Pababasbasan natin ito para malayo sa sakit.”

“Sana maging masagana ang ating ani sa darating na panahon. Hihilingin natin ito sa Dakilang Lumikha,” wika ni Nanay Sepa.

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 132

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

- 1. Ano ang HINDI ginagawa tuwing Pahiyas Festival?**
 - a. May parada ang lahat ng kalabaw na may sakit.
 - b. Binabasbasan ang mga magsasaka at mga kalabaw.
 - c. May paligsahan ng pinakamagandang palamuti sa mga bahay.

- 2. Isinasabuhay ang Pahiyas Festival sa Lucban, Quezon.**
Ano ang ibig sabihin ng isinasabuhay sa pangungusap na ito?
 - a. Kinikilala ang mga taga-Lucban, Quezon.
 - b. Mabubuhay muli ang patron ng Pahiyas Festival.
 - c. Inaalala ang patron ng mga magsasaka sa Quezon.

- 3. Ano kaya ang makikita sa mga bahay sa Lucban tuwing Pahiyas Festival?**
 - a. Iba't ibang uri ng mga patron ang inihahanda rito.
 - b. May kiping at mga ani na palamuti sa mga bahay.
 - c. May makukulay at masasarap na tindang pagkain.

- 4. Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng mga tao sa kuwento?**
 - a. Nalilito sila.
 - b. Nasasabik sila.
 - c. Nagugulat sila.

- 5. Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
 - b. Hatid nito ang bagong balita.
 - c. Hangad nitong mang-aliw.

- 6. Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng kuwento para ihatid ang mensahe nito?**
 - a. Gumamit ito ng maingat na paglalarawan.
 - b. Isinalaysay nito ang paulit-ulit na pangyayari.
 - c. Sinundan nito ang mahabang pinagmulan ng Pahiyas.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Sino ang kilala mong tumulong sa pag-unlad ng ating kultura? Ano ang kanilang ginawa?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin sa selksyon kung sino pa ang ibang taong may kinalaman sa mayaman nating kultura.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating sanaysay ay “Pagpapa-unlad ng Kultura”.

Basahin ang sanaysay.

Ang pagpapaunlad ng kultura ay yumabong nang lumaya ang bansa. Maraming mga tao ang nakapagpasigla ng ating kultura sa larangan ng pelikula, paglilok, literatura, at arkitektura.

Si Manuel Urbano ay kilala bilang Manuel Conde. Bagamat nagtapos siya ng pagiging inhinyero sa Pamantasan ng Adamson, pag-aartista at paggawa ng pelikula ang tinahak niyang landas. Pinakasikat sa mga pelikula niya ang “Genghis Khan.”

Si Alejandro Abadilla ay nakilalang tagapagtaguyod ng malayang taludturan sa pagsulat ng tula. Binago niya ang makalumang pagsulat nito na kailangang may sukat at ritmo. Sa tula niyang “Ako ang Daigdig” ay napatunayan na masining din ang tulang walang sukat at ritmo.

Si Guillermo Tolentino naman ay Pilipinong kilala sa larangan ng paglilok. Kabilang sa kanyang mg likhang-sining ang monumento ni Bonifacio na matatagpuan sa Lungsod ng Caloocan at Maynila at ang “Oblation” sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas. Nagpapaalala ang mga ito na puno ng pag-asa ang buhay at ng pagmamahal sa kalayaan. Nagpapahiwatig din ito na malulutas ang suliranin at matutupad ang mga mithiin kung hihilingin ito sa Poong Maykapal.

Level: Grade 5
Bilang ng mga salita: 171

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Ano ang sanhi ng pag-unlad ng kulturang Pilipino?**
 - a. Naghanap ang mga Pilipino ng ibang uri ng sining.
 - b. Nagsawa ang mga makata sa ritmo at sukat ng mga tula.
 - c. Lumaya ang ating bansa kaya't umunlad ang ating kultura.
 - d. Nagkaloob ang pamahalaan ng gantimpala sa magpapasigla ng ating kultura.
2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nasasaad sa seleksyon?**
 - a. Higit na nakilala si Urbano kaysa kay Manuel Conde
 - b. Ang "Oblation" ay likhang-sining sa larangan ng paglililok.
 - c. Higit na naakit si Conde sa paggawa ng pelikula at pag-aartista.
 - d. Ang mga likhang-sining ni Tolentino ay may dalang mga mensahe.
3. **Alin sa sumusunod ang kahulugan ng yumabong sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang pagpapaunlad ng kultura ay yumabong nang lumaya ang bansa.

- a. naging malalim
 - b. naging maunlad
 - c. nanatiling masigla
 - d. nanatiling tradisyonal
4. **Ano ang kasingkahulugan ng tinahak niyang landas sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Bagamat pagiging ininyero inhinyero ang natapos niya, pag-aartista at paggawa ng pelikula ang tinahak niyang landas.

 - a. sinunod niyang bilin
 - b. larangan na napili niya
 - c. pinayo sa kanyang piliin
 - d. pinagpilian niyang gawin

5. **Ano kaya ang dahilan kung bakit hindi umunlad ang kultura natin dati?**
- a. Kulang ng kaalaman kung paano mapapayabong ang sining.
 - b. Masaya na ang mga tao sa pagbabago sa gawaing-sining noon.
 - c. Kulang sa pagpapahalaga at laya sa pagpapaunlad ng gawang-sining.
 - d. Walang paghahanda sa mga tao na tanggapin ang makabagong sining.
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyong binasa?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. mga kilalang tao sa larangan ng sining
 - b. mga sanhi ng pagyabong ng ating kultura
 - c. mga halimbawa ng pagyabong ng ating kultura
 - d. hirap na dinaanan sa pagpapa-unlad ng ating kultura
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Makulay na pananalita ang ginamit.
 - b. Maraming tauhan at tagpuan sa seleksyon.
 - c. Tinalakay ang mga sanhi at bunga ng paksa.
 - d. Mahusay ang pagbibigay ng mga halimbawa.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Sa tingin mo, ano ang mga karapatan mo bilang bata?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Sa seleksyon na ito, higit mo pang mauunawaan ang iyong mga karapatan.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating seleksyon ay “Alamin ang Iyong Karapatan”.

Basahin ang sanaysay.

Ang pagiging mamamayang Pilipino ay pagiging kasapi sa estado. Nangangahulugan ito ng pakikibahagi sa tagumpay at kasawian ng bansa. Kapag nakatamo ang bansa ng tagumpay, nakadarama ng pagmamalaki ang mamamayan. Gayundin, kapag ang bansa ay napipintasan, kalungkutan ang nananaig sa Pilipino. Ang pagiging Pilipino ay nagpapahiwatig ng pananagutang maging matapat sa bayan. Katumbas nito, may karapatan ang bawat mamamayan na mabigyan ng proteksyon. Ang pangangalaga sa kalayaan at karapatang tinatamasa ng mamamayan ay isa sa mga pangunahing katangian ng lipunang demokratiko.

Kaugnay ng pagiging mamamayang Pilipino, may mga karapatan ang bawat bata tulad ng karapatang maisilang at magkaroon ng pangalan. Karapatan ng batang maprotektahan laban sa pananakit, magkaroon ng isang pamilya, at magkaroon ng malusog at masiglang katawan. Kasama rin dito ang karapatang magkaroon ng pagkakataong makapaglaro at maglibang. Mahalaga rin sa bata ang karapatan sa maayos at may kalidad na edukasyon. May karapatan ang mga magulang na pumili ng paaralang papasukan ng bata.

Kalakip ng karapatan ay ang tungkulin at pananagutan ng mamamayan. Tungkulin ng mga batang sumunod sa batas ng bansa at sa mga tuntunin sa pinapasukang paaralan. Tungkulin ng mga batang tumupad sa mga utos ng mga magulang. Tungkulin din nilang makibahagi sa kanilang lipunan ayon sa kanilang kakayahan.

Level: Grade 6
Bilang ng mga salita: 202

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI sinasabi sa seleksyon tungkol sa ating pagiging mamamayang Pilipino?**

Ang pagiging mamayang Pilipino ay _____.

- a. pakikiramay sa kasawian ng iba
- b. pakikiisa at pakikibahagi sa bayan
- c. pagpapamalas ng pagmamalaki sa ating lahi
- d. pagtupad sa karapatang proteksyonan ang bayan

2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang nasasaad sa seleksyon?**

- a. May karapatan ang mga batang pumili ng paaralan.
- b. Kasama ng mga karapatan ang mga tungkulin ng mga bata.
- c. Ang paglilibang at paglalaro ay kabilang sa tungkulin ng mga bata.
- d. Tungkulin ng mga batang makasama sa paggawa ng tuntunin sa paaralan.

3. **Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang nananaig sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Kapag ang bansa ay napipintasan, kalungkutan ang nananaig sa Piipino.

- a. bumabalot
- b. nararanasan
- c. nangingibabaw
- d. nauuna

4. **Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang tinatamasa sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang karapatang tinatamasa ng mamamayan ay isang katangian ng lipunang demokratiko.

- a. nararanasan
- b. pinapangarap
- c. pinag-uusapan
- d. nararamdaman

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pangunahing ideya ng seleksyon?**
- a. Karapatan ng bawat Pilipino na kilalanin ang kanyang mga tungkulin.
 - b. Kasama sa pagka- Pilipino ang pakikisapi sa iba't ibang gawain sa estado .
 - c. Nananaig sa pagiging Pilipino ang matamasa ang karapatan kaysa makilala ang tungkulin.
 - d. Katapat ng pagiging Pilipino ang matamasa ng mga karapatan at gawin ang tungkulin.
6. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Hatid nito ang bagong balita.
 - b. Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - c. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Tinalakay ang mga sanhi at bunga ng paksa.
 - b. Nakasaad ang mga suliranin at solusyon ng paksa.
 - c. Maingat na isinalaysay ang mga pangyayari sa seleksyon.
 - d. Nagbigay ng mga halimbawa para maging maliwanag ang paksa .
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. Ang Pagiging Pilipino
 - b. Mga Tungkulin ng Pilipino
 - c. Makiisa sa Bayan bilang Pilipino
 - d. Karapatan Mong Maging Pilipino

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano ang mga paniniwala ng relihiyon mo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin natin kung ano naman ang mga paniniwala ng Hinduismo.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating selesksyon ay “Hinduismo”.

Basahin ang selesksyon.

Ang Hinduismo ang pinakamatandang pangunahing relihiyon sa mundo. May nagpapalagay na dinala ito ng mga mananakop na Aryan sa India noong 1200 BC. Pinaniniwalaang ang Hinduismo ay nagmula sa pinagsamang paniniwala ng mga Aryan at mga tao mula sa Indus Valley. Bunga nito, isa ang Hinduismo sa pinakakumplikadong relihiyon sa buong daigdig, na may hindi mabilang na idolo, diyos at diyosa, at samut-saring paraan ng pagsamba. Itinuturing na monismo ang relihiyon na ito na nagangahulugang iisang ispirito lamang ang nananahan sa lahat ng mga nilalang.

Ang mga paniniwala ng Hinduismo ay nag-ugat sa Vedas, isang banal na aklat ng mga kasulatang naglalaman ng mga dasal, himno, at iba pang mga aral tungkol sa pananampalataya. Naniniwala ang mga Hindu na si Brahman, na itinuturing na manlilikha, ang pinakamataas at pinakahuling katotohanan sa mundo. Ang makabalik sa manlilikha ang huling hantungan ng bawat nilalang. Upang makapiling si Brahman, may mga mas mababang diyos na maaaring tumulong dito.

Isa pa sa mga paniniwala ng mga Hindu ay dumaranas ang lahat ng nilalang ng paulit-ulit na pagsilang (reincarnation) hanggang maging karapat-dapat na sumama kay Brahman. Ang antas ng bawat tao sa pagsilang ay batay sa kanyang karma. Kapag masama sa nakalipas na buhay, isisilang siya muli sa mas mababang katayuan. Kapag mabuting tao, isisilang siyang muli sa mas mataas na antas. Sumusunod ang mabuting tao sa ahimsa, isang paraan ng pamumuhay na umiiwas makasakit sa ibang nilalang sa isip, sa wika, at sa gawa.

Level: Grade 7

Bilang ng mga salita: 240

Sanggunian:

Pilipinas Kong Mahal 7: Edukasyon Tungo sa Kapayapaan

Sotto, et.al., Anvil Publishing , Inc., 2004

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. Ano ang sanhi kung bakit pinakakomplikadong relihiyon ang Hinduismo? (Literal)

- a. May iba't ibang antas ng buhay itong kinikilala.
- b. Nagmula ito sa pinagsamasamang mga paniniwala.
- c. Maraming idolo, diyos at diyosa ang sinasamba nito.
- d. Naniniwala ito sa paulit-ulit na pagsilang ng bawat nilalang.

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI paniniwala ng Hinduismo?

- a. Paulit-ulit na isinisilang ang mga tao.
- b. Ang antas ng tao ay batay sa kanyang karma.
- c. Nananahan ang iisang ispiritu sa buong kalikasan.
- d. Ahimsa ang paraan ng hindi mabuting pamumuhay.

3. Ano ang kahulugan ng “samut saring paraan ng pagsamba” sa pangungusap sa kahon?

Ang Hinduismo ay may may hindi mabilang na idolo, diyos at diyosa at samut-saring paraan ng pagsamba.

- a. Mabibilang ang paraan ng pagsamba ng Hinduismo.
- b. Maliwanag ang nabuong paraan ng pagsamba ng Hinduismo.
- c. Malayang sumamba ang mga Hindu gamit ang maraming paraan.
- d. May gabay ang magkakatulad na paraan ng pagsamba ng mga Hindu.

4. Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang nag-ugat sa pangungusap sa kahon?

Ang mga paniniwala ng Hinduismo ay nag-ugat sa Vedas.

- a. inani
- b. nagmula
- c. nakatanim
- d. napapaloob

5. **Ano kaya ang dahilan kung bakit nasakop ng mga Aryan ang India?**
Nasakop ng Aryan ang India dahil _____.
- a. ito ang bilin ni Brahman sa kanila
 - b. hangad nilang sambahin sila ng India
 - c. nais nilang maisilang sa ibang antas ng buhay
 - d. hindi malakas ang laban ng India noong panahon na iyon
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyong binasa?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- a. mga aral ng Vedas
 - b. kalagayan ng Hinduismo
 - c. paniniwala ng Hinduismo
 - d. mga kasapi sa Hinduismo
7. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - c. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
8. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Pinaliwanag nito ang mga pinaniniwalaan ng Hinduismo.
 - b. Tinalakay sa buong seleksyon ang kasaysayan ng Hinduismo.
 - c. Nakasaad dito ang sanhi at bunga ng paglaganap ng Hinduismo.
 - d. Nakasaad rito ang suliranin at solusyon ng pagsasabuhay ng Hinduismo.

PANANAPOS NA PAGTATASA SA FILIPINO

SET D

Level	Pamagat ng mga seleksyon:
Grade 1	Sa Sapa
Grade 2	Papasok na si Nilo
Grade 3	Ang Asong Gubat
Grade 4	Ang Kakaibang Mundo
Grade 5	Eid-ul-Fitr
Grade 6	Populasyon
Grade 7	Budhismo

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ba ang nakikita sa sapa?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan kung ano-ano ang nasa sapa sa kuwento.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Sa Sapa”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Nasa may sapa si Dora.
Katabi ni Dora ang baka nila.
“Tara, laro tayo sa sapa,” sabi ni Lisa.
“Sige!,” sabi ni Dora.
“Naku! Palaka!”, sabi ni Dora.
Nadapa si Lisa.
“Mabuti, wala na ang palaka.”
Natawa si Lisa.

Level: Grade 1
Bilang ng mga salita: 42

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Ano ang ginagawa ni Dora sa sapa?**
 - a. Kalaro niya ang baka.
 - b. Hinuhuli niya ang palaka.
 - c. Kasama niya ang baka nila.

2. **Sino ang nagsabi ng “Laro tayo sa sapa!”?**
 - a. si Lita
 - b. si Lisa
 - c. si Dora

3. **Ano ang nadama ni Dora nang sinabi niya ang “Naku! Palaka!”?**
Nadama ni Dora ang _____.
 - a. galit
 - b. gulat
 - c. takot

4. **Ilan ang bata sa kuwento? _____ ang bata sa kuwento.**
 - a. apat
 - b. dalawa
 - c. isa

5. **Bakit kaya nadapa si Lisa?**
 - a. Nagulat siya sa palaka.
 - b. Hinabol niya ang palaka.
 - c. Hinuhuli niya ang palaka.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano ang ginagawa mo paggising mo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin kung ano ang ginawa ni Nilo pagkagising niya?

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Papasok na si Nilo”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Araw ng Lunes. Maagang gumising si Nilo.
Matapos maihanda ang sarili, nagpaalam siyang papasok na.
“Sandali lang, Nilo. Sumilip ka kaya muna sa salamin.
Masdan mo ang buong kasuotan,” utos ng ate.
“Naku, marumi pala ang aking sapatos,” wika ni Nilo.
Kumuha siya ng basahan at pinunasan ang sapatos.
“Ate, aalis na po ako,” paalam ni Nilo.
“O sige, mag-ingat ka,” tugon ng ate.

Level: Grade 2
Bilang ng mga salita: 63

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Sino and nagsabing , “Sandali. Tumingin ka muna sa salamin!”**
 - a. si ate
 - b. si Nilo
 - c. si nanay

2. **Ano ang ibang salita para sa sumilip?**
 - a. dumaan
 - b. tumingin
 - c. lumingon

3. **Saan pupunta si Nilo? Pupunta si Nilo sa _____.**
 - a. handaan
 - b. paaralan
 - c. simbahan

4. **Ano ang salitang nagsasabi tungkol kay Nilo?**
 - a. malinis
 - b. masipag
 - c. magalang

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Ang Sapatos ni Nilo
 - b. Ang Maruming Sapatos
 - c. Handa na Pumasok si Nilo

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Sino ang kaibigan mo? Ano ang pinag-uusapan ninyo?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Tingnan kung ano ang pinag-uusapan ng magkaibigan sa kuwento.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Asong Gubat”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

“Kaibigan, marami akong alam na hindi mo alam,” pagmamalaki ng asong gubat sa pusa.

“Ang husay ko nga! Napakarami kong paraan para makalusot sa kaaway. Madali ko silang maliligaw.”

“Mabuti ka pa,” sagot ng pusa. “ako, iisa lang ang alam kong paraan.”

Dumating ang isang pangkat ng mga mangagaso. Mabilis na umakyat sa puno ang pusa. Ang asong gubat naman ay nag-iisip pa kung ano ang gagawin niya.

Nakarating na ang mga mangangaso ay natataranta pa sa pagtakas ang asong gubat. Nahuli tuloy siya. Hinila siya patungo sa kanyang kamatayan.

Level: Grade 3
Bilang ng mga salita: 90

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Sino ang nagmamalaki sa kuwento?**
_____ ang nagmamalaki sa kuwento.
 - a. Si pusa
 - b. Si asong gubat
 - c. Ang mga mangangaso

2. **Bakit hindi nakatakas sa mangangaso si asong gubat?**
Hindi nakatakas si asong gubat dahil _____ .
 - a. nagpaliwanag pa siya sa pusa
 - b. mabilis kumilos ang mangangaso
 - c. hindi niya alam kung ano ang gagawin

3. **Ano ang ibig sabihin ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon?**

Hinila siya patungo sa kanyang kamatayan.
 - a. Isinama siya upang siya ay patayin.
 - b. Namatay siya dahil matagal siyang hinila.
 - c. Kamatayan ang lugar na kanyang pupuntahan.

4. **Ano ang naramdaman ni asong gubat nang dumating ang mangangaso?**
Si asong gubat ay _____ .
 - a. nagalit
 - b. nagyabang
 - c. nataranta

5. **Ano ang nais ipahatid ng sumulat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Iwasan ang pagyayabang.
 - b. Makaliligtas kung alam iligaw ang kaaway.
 - c. Siguradong makaliligtas kung marunong umakyat ng puno.

6. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Ang Mahusay na Asong Gubat
 - b. Ang Mayabang na Asong Gubat
 - c. Ang Walang Awa na mga Mangagaso

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Nakakita ka na ba ng kakaibang lugar? Saan ito?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin kung ano ang kakaibang lugar na pinuntahan ng tauhan sa kuwento.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Ang Kakaibang Mundo”.

Basahin ang kuwento.

Nakasisilaw na liwanag ang hindi inaasahang bumulaga sa akin. Tumambad sa harap ko ang isang lugar na di ko pa nararating. Hindi mabilang ang malalaki at maliliit na mga robot na kumikilos tulad ng mga tao. May makukulay na mga sasakyang panghimpapawid na animo saranggolang nakasabit sa langit. Marami ang mga sasakyang hindi ko malaman kung kotse o dyip.

Iginala ko pa ang aking paningin. Malinis ang paligid, abala ang mga tao. Matiwasay at masayang namumuhay ang komunidad.

Napadako ako sa malawak na hardin. May kakaibang hugis at laki ang mga gulay at prutas. Makikita rin ang iba’t ibang uri ng hayop, matataba at malulusog, malalaki at maliit. Tunay na kakaiba ang mundong ito!

“Ahhh, ano naman kaya ang makikita sa gawi roon ?”

“Anak, gising na! Bangon na!,” marahang tapik ni Ina.

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 134

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Alin ang HINDI nasasaad sa kuwento?**
 - a. May kakaibang halaman sa hardin.
 - b. Maraming saranggola ang lumilipad sa langit.
 - c. Iba't iba ang laki ng mga robot sa lugar na iyon.
2. **Tumambad sa harap ko ang isang lugar na di ko pa nararating. Ang ibig sabihin ng tumambad ay _____ .**
 - a. dumaan
 - b. lumantad
 - c. nang-aakit
3. **Sa iyong palagay, paano napunta sa kakaibang mundo ang nagkukuwento?**
 - a. Nag-iisip siya ng ganitong mundo.
 - b. Dulot ito ng kanyang imahinasyon.
 - c. Nakatulog siya ng mahimbing at nanaginip.
4. **Ano kaya ang nararamdaman ng naglalahad ng kuwento?**
 - a. Nalilito siya.
 - b. Nagtataka siya.
 - c. Natataranta siya.
5. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng kuwento?**
 - a. Hangad nitong mang-aliw.
 - b. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - c. Taglay nito ang bagong kaalaman.
6. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng kuwento para ihatid ang mensahe nito?**
 - a. Gumamit ito ng makukulay na mga salita sa paglalarawan.
 - b. Kaakit-akit na mga lugar ang dinayo ng tauhan sa kuwento.
 - c. Maganda ang palitan ng pag-uusap ng mga tauhan sa kuwento.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano-ano ang ipinagdiriwang ninyo sa inyong relihiyon?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin sa sanaysay kung ano naman ang ipinagdiriwang ng mga Muslim.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating sanaysay ay “Eid-ul-Fitr”.

Basahin ang sanaysay.

Islam ang relihiyon ng mga Muslim. Hango sa mga salitang “pagsuko sa Diyos” ang Islam. Itinuturing nila na sumuko sila sa kapangyarihan ng Diyos. Si Allah ang kinikilala nilang panginoon. Ang banal na aklat ng Koran ang gabay nila sa pamumuhay. Ginugunita nila sa Koran ang rebelasyon kay Mohammed na isang propeta ng Islam.

Isang pagdiriwang ng mga Muslim ang Eid-ul-Fitr na isang uri ng pagpapahayag ng pasasalamat. Ang Eid ay isang salitang Arabo na nangangahulugang pagdiriwang samantalang ang Fitr naman ay may pakahulugang wakas ng pag-aayuno. Kaya’t ang Eid-ul-Fitr ang tanda ng wakas ng halos isang buwang pag-aayuno nila sa panahon ng Ramadan.

Nagsisimula ang Eid-ul-Fitr sa paggising sa mga Muslim gamit ang malalakas na tambol. Nagbibihis sila ng magagarang kasuotan. Nagsusuot ng mahabang belo sa mukha ang mga babaeng Muslim. Tinutungo nila ang mosque upang doon manalangin. Habang nagdarasal ay sinasambit nila ang “Allahu Akbar” na may kahulugang “Dakila si Allah”. Sa pagdiriwang na ito ay samasama ang mga Muslim sa buong mundo na tunguhin ang pagkaka-isa.

Level: Grade 5
Bilang ng mga salita: 169

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. Ano ang Eid-ul-Fitr? Ang Eid-ul-Fitr ay isang uri ng pagdiriwang ng

-
- a. pagsuko ng mga Muslim
 - b. pag-aayuno ng mga Muslim
 - c. pagsasalamat ng mga Muslim
 - d. pagkakapatiran ng mga Muslim

2. Alin sa sumusunod ang nasasaad sa seleksyon?

- a. Masayang idinaraos ang Ramadan.
- b. Unang nagaganap ang Eid-ul-Fitr sa Ramadan.
- c. Tanda ng wakas ng pag-aayuno ang Ramadan.
- d. Masayang pagdiriwang ang Eid-ul-Fitr para sa Muslim.

3. Alin sa sumusunod ang hindi kahulugan ng hango sa pangungusap sa kahon?

Hango sa mga salitang “pagsuko sa Diyos” ang Islam.

- a. hiniram
- b. nagmula
- c. nag-ugat
- d. nanggaling

4. Ano ang ibig sabihin ng “tunguhin” sa pangungusap sa kahon?

Sa pagdiriwang na ito ay samasama ang mga Muslim sa buong mundo na tunguhin ang pagkaka-isa

- a. alamin
- b. isaisip
- c. puntahan
- d. panalangin

5. **Bakit kaya mahalaga ang pagdiriwang ng Eid-ul-Fitr at Ramadan para sa mga Muslim? Mahalaga ang mga ito para sa mga Muslim dahil ito ay _____.**
- a. ginagawa sa mosque
 - b. paggunita ng rebelasyon ng Koran
 - c. masayang pagdiriwang para sa kanila
 - d. kaugalian at tradisyon ng mga tagasunod ng Islam
6. **Ano ang pangunaking ideya na tinalakay sa seleksyong binasa? Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.**
- a. kahulugan ng Islam
 - b. pinagmulan ng mga Muslim
 - c. mga paniniwala ng mga Muslim
 - d. pinanggalingan ng paniniwala ng Islam
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng may-akda ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Nagbigay ito ng maraming halimbawa.
 - b. Nakasaad dito ang sanhi at bunga ng paksa.
 - c. Tinalakay nito ang suliranin at solusyon sa seleksyon.
 - d. Malinaw ang pagkapaliwanag at paglalarawan ng paksa.

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano sa tingin mo ang mahalaga sa pag-unlad ng bansa?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin sa selesksyon ang isang mahalagang bagay sa pag-unlad ng Pilipinas.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Populasyon”.

Basahin ang seleksyon.

Ang usapin ng populasyon ay mahalaga para sa pag-unlad ng isang bansa. Ang mabilis na paglaki ng populasyon ay kritikal sa madaling pagkaubos ng likas na yaman. Kung ang likas na yaman ay isa sa pangunahing batayan ng pag-unlad ng isang bansa, ang malaking populasyon ay nangangahulugang maramihang paggamit sa likas ng yaman. Nangangahulugan ito ng mabagal na pag-unlad. Marami ang naniniwalang ang malaking populasyon ng Pilipinas ang sanhi kung bakit karamihan sa Pilipino ay naghihirap.

Dahil sa malaking populasyon, hindi na matugunan ng pamahalaan ang pagbibigay ng mga pangunahing pangangailangan ng mamamayan. Kabilang dito ang pagkain, tirahan, pananamit, edukasyon at kalusugan.

Marami rin ang walang hanapbuhay kung kaya’t nangingibang -bansa sila kung saan mas malaki ang kita. Bagamat malaki ang naitutulong ng Pilipinong nagtatrabaho sa ibang bansa dahil sa kanilang dollar remittance, napakalaking pagtitiis ang mawalay sa pamilya para lamang matugunan ang pangangailangan nito.

Ang iba naman ay nakikisangkot sa illegal na gawain tulad ng pagnanakaw, pagbebenta ng illegal na droga at iba pang krimen. Ang krimen na dulot ng matinding kahirapan ay hadlang din sa pag-unlad ng ekonomiya dahil sa kawalan ng seguridad sa lipunan. Nagiging dahilan din ito upang mabigong mahikayat ang mga dayuhan na mamuhunan sa ating bansa.

Level: Grade 6

Bilang ng mga salita: 202

Sanggunian:

Kabihasnang Pilipino

Boncan , C.P., et, al.

Vibal Publising House Inc., 2005

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nagpapakita ng bunga ng malaking populasyon?**
 - a. Napipilitang gumawa ng krimen ang ibang mamamayan.
 - b. Hindi mabilis ang pag-unlad ng ekonomiya sa bansa.
 - c. Nangingibang- bansa ang mga Piipino para maranasan ang ibang kultura.
 - d. Hindi lubos na natutugunan ang kalusugan at edukasyon ng mamamayan.

2. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI nasasaad sa seleksyon?**
 - a. Isang bunga ng malaking populasyon ang pagtaas ng krimen sa bansa.
 - b. Natutugunan ng pamahalaan sa pangunahing pangangailangan ng mga Piipino.
 - c. Higit na maraming likas na yaman ang nagagamit ng mas malaking populasyon.
 - d. May kaugnayan ang malaking populasyon sa paghahanapbuhay ng mga Piipino sa ibang bansa.

3. **Ano ang HINDI kahulugan ng salitang nakikisangkot sa pangungusap sa kahon?**

Ang iba naman ay nakikisangkot sa illegal na gawain tulad ng pagnanakaw, pagbebenta ng illegal na droga at iba pang krimen.

 - a. nakikianib
 - b. nakikisama
 - c. nakikisuri
 - d. nakikisapi

4. **Alin sa sumusunod ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa loob ng kahon?**

Nagiging dahilang ito upang mabigong mahikayat ang mga dayuhan na mamuhunan sa bansa.

- a. Bigo ang dayuhan sa paghihikayat sa ating bansa.
- b. May dahilan na kombinsihin ang dayuhan na mamuhunan sa bansa.
- c. Walang tagumpay ang pag-akit sa dayuhan na mamuhunan sa bansa.
- d. Nabibigo ang dayuhan na hikayatin ang Pilipinas na maglabas ng puhunan.

5. **Alin sa sumusunod ang pangunahing ideya ng seleksyon?**
- a. May solusyon sa malaking populasyon.
 - b. Ang usapin sa populasyon ay akma sa ating bansa.
 - c. Maraming dulot na bunga ang malaking populasyon.
 - d. Kaugnay sa malaking populasyon ang hanapbuhay ng mamamayan.
6. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- a. Hatid nito ang isang balita.
 - b. Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - c. Gusto nitong magbigay ng aral.
 - d. Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
7. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- a. Binanggit ang problema sa bansa .
 - b. Tinalakay ang sanhi at mga bunga ng paksa.
 - c. Isinalaysay ang mga pangyayari sa seleksyon.
 - d. Nakasaad ang mga suliranin at solusyon ng paksa.
8. **Alin sa sumusunod ang isa pang magandang pamagat para sa seleksyon?**
- a. Usapin sa Populasyon
 - b. Sanhi ng Malaking Populasyon
 - c. Solusyon sa Malaking Populasyon
 - d. Mga Bunga ng Malaking Populasyon

Itanong ang mga sumusunod.

Pagganyak:

Ano ang iyong relihiyon? Ano ang mga paniniwala nito?

Pagtakda ng Layunin:

Alamin kung ano naman ang Budhismo.

Babasahin ng guro ang pamagat:

Ang pamagat ng ating kuwento ay “Budhismo”.

Basahin ang seleksyon.

Ang Budhismo ay isa sa pinakamalaking relihiyon sa mundo na itinatag sa India noong 600 B.C. Ang pananampalatayang ito ay batay sa mga turo ni Siddharta Gautama na sa paglaon ay kinilalang Buddha.

Si Siddharta Gautama ay isang prinsipe sa hilagang India at anak ng isang mayamang rajah. Lumaki siya sa gitna ng marangyang buhay subalit tinalikuran niya ang lahat ng ito upang ibuhos ang oras niya sa pagninilay ng kahulugan ng buhay. Naging palaisipan sa prinsipe ang pagtanda, pagkamatay ng isang tao at kung bakit kailangan tayong dumanas ng sakit. Hindi siya matahimik hangga’t hindi niya nakikita ang sagot sa mga tanong na ito. Nagpakalbo siya, nagsuot ng dilaw na damit at nanghingi ng limos kasama ang mahihirap na tao. Lumapit siya sa mga guru upang pag-aralan ang Upanishad subalit hindi pa rin siya nasiyahan. Makalipas ang napakaaraming taon ng pag-aayuno ay naglakbay siya papuntang Gaya. Sa ilalim ng isang puno ng Bo (wisdom tree) pagkatapos manalangin ng maraming araw ay naliwanagan siya. Dahil dito ay tinawag si Siddharta na Buddha “Ang Naliwanagan”.

Ibinahagi niya ang kanyang mga natuklasan na tinawag na marangal na katotohanan. Kasama rito ang tamang pananaw na ang pagdurusang ay bunga ng makasariling hangarin. Ang tamang pagpapahalaga ay nababalot sa pag-ibig. Dapat tayong gabayan ng tamang pananalita na mahinahon. Ang tamang pag-uugali ay nag-uugat sa tamang pag-iisip at paggalang sa lahat ng may buhay. Ang tamang kabuhayan naman ay dapat nakatutulong sa kapwa.

Level: Grade 7

Bilang ng mga salita: 240

Sanggunian:

Pilipinas Kong Mahal 7: Edukasyon Tungo sa Kapayapaan

Sotto, et.al., Anvil Publishing , Inc., 2004

Makinig sa mga tanong at piliin ang tamang sagot.

1. **Alin sa sumusunod ang HINDI pinagdaanan ng prinsipе?**
 - a. Nag-ayuno siya at nagnilay-nilay .
 - b. Nabuhay siya na parang isang pulubi.
 - c. Naging marangya ang buhay niya sa palasyo.
 - d. Pinag-aralan niya kung paano siya kikilalanin bilang Buddha.

2. **Ano ang dahilan kung bakit kinilala ang prinsipе bilang Buddha? Kinilala ang prinsipе bilang Buddha dahil _____ .**
 - a. matagal na panahon siyang nag-ayuno
 - b. naliwanagan siya sa kahulugan ng buhay
 - c. nasagot niya ang katanungan ng mga tao
 - d. linisan niya ang palasyo upang magnilay-nilay

3. **Ano ang kahulugan ng pangungusap sa kahon?"**

Lumaki siya sa gitna ng marangyang buhay subalit tinalikuran niya ito

 - a. Umiwas siya na lumaki sa marangyang pamumuhay.
 - b. Tumatalikod siya kapag pinag-uusapan ang marangyang buhay.
 - c. Pinili niya ang mamuhay ng simple kahit kinalakihan niya ito.
 - d. Pinahayag niya na paglaki niya ay hindi na siya mamumuhay ng marangya.

4. **Ano ang kahulugan ng salitang pagninilay sa pangungusap sa kahon?"**

Binuhos niya ang oras niya sa pagninilay ng kahulugan ng buhay.

 - a. pag-iisip
 - b. paghahanap
 - c. pangangarap
 - d. pagtatanong

5. **Ano kaya ang mangyayari kung hindi nilisan ng prinsipeng palasyo?**
- Sasadyain siya ng puno ng Bo.
 - Marangya ang magiging Buddha.
 - Maghihirap siya na parang pulubi.
 - Hindi siya kikilalanin bilang Buddha.
6. **Ano ang pangunahing ideya na tinalakay sa seleksiyong binasa?**
Tinalakay sa seleksyon ang _____.
- pamumuhay ni Buddha
 - mga kasapi sa Budhismo
 - pinagmulan ng Budhismo
 - ang pagdiriwang sa Budhismo
7. **Ano ang layunin ng sumulat ng seleksyon?**
- Gusto nitong magbigay-aral.
 - Hatid nito ang bagong balita.
 - Hangad nitong manghikayat.
 - Nais nitong magbigay ng kaalaman.
8. **Ano ang ginamit ng sumulat ng seleksyon upang ipaabot ang mensahe nito?**
- Isinalaysay ang pinagmulan ng Budhismo.
 - Tinalakay ang dahilan ng paglaganap ng Budhismo.
 - Ibinigay ang mga suliranin ng nagsasabuhay ng Budhismo.
 - Nakasaad ang mga kaugalian ng nagsasabuhay ng Budhismo.

APPENDIX A8

Gabay sa Pagwastong Panapos na Pagtatasa sa Filipino
Sets A, B, C, D (Baitang 1 – Baitang 7)

Set A

Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Laro Tayo!	Ang Punong Narra	Magtulungan Tayo	Bote Dyaryo	Kapaligiran	Si Jose Rizal sa Dapitan	Digmaan
1.b	1.b	1.b	1.c	1.c	1.d	1.a
2.b	2.a	2.b	2.c	2.d	2.b	2.c
3.c	3.c	3.b	3.b	3.d	3.a	3.c
4.c	4.b	4.c	4.b	4.b	4.b	4.d
5.a	5.c	5.a	5.c	5.b	5.d	5.c
		6.c	6.a	6.d	6.d	6.a
				7.a	7.a	7.b
					8. c	8.d

Set B

Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Anoang nasa Mesa?	Ang Mangga	Sabado na Naman	Kay Daming Gawain	May Magagawa ba sa Isang Tambak ng Basura?	Mga Makabagong Bayani	Terorismo
1.b	1.b	1.a	1.b	1.d	1.c	1.b
2.b	2.b	2.c	2.a	2.a	2.d	2.b
3.c	3.b	3.b	3.b	3.d	3.a	3.b
4.c	4.c	4.c	4.a	4.c	4.a	4.c
5.b	5.a	5.c	5.c	5.c	5.c	5.d
		6.b	6.b	6.d	6.c	6.d
				7.d	7.c	7.d
					8.d	8.a

Set C

Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Ang Papaya at Kamote	Laging Handa	Si Paruparo at Alitaptap	Pahiyas Festival	Pagpapa-unlad ng Kultura	Alamin ang Iyong Karapatan	Hinduismo
1. c	1. c	1. b	1. a	1. c	1. d	1. b
2. a	2. c	2. c	2. c	2. a	2. b	2. d
3. b	3. c	3. c	3. b	3. b	3. c	3. c
4. c	4. b	4. b	4. b	4. b	4. a	4. b
5. a	5. c	5. c	5. a	5. c	5. d	5. d
		6. a	6. a	6. a	6. d	6. c
				7. d	7. d	7. d
					8. a	8. a

Set D

Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Sa Sapa	Papasok Na si Nilo	Ang Asong Gubat	Ang Kakaibang Mundo	Eid-UI-Fitr	Populasyon	Budhismo
1. c	1. a	1. b	1. b	1. c	1. c	1. d
2. b	2. b	2. c	2. b	2. d	2. b	2. b
3. b	3. b	3. a	3. c	3. a	3. c	3. c
4. b	4. a	4. c	4. b	4. c	4. c	4. a
5. a	5. c	5. a	5. a	5. d	5. c	5. d
		6. b	6. a	6. c	6. d	6. a
				7. d	7. b	7. d
					8. d	8. a

APPENDIX A9

Titles of Phil-IRI Graded Passages for Pre-Tests in English

Grade Level	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
2	Pam's Cat	A Hot Day	Al's Bag	Nat Takes a Nap
3	Summer Fun	A Rainy Day	Ben's Store	Waiting for Her Sister
4	Get Up, Jacky!	Waiting for the Peddler	Anansi's Web	Wake Up!
5	Frog's Lunch	The Cow and the Carabao	Pedrito's Snack	Amy's Good Deed
6	Yawning	Laughter	Effects of Anger	Dreams
7	Dark Chocolate	Sneezing	Dust	Pain

ENGLISH PRE-TEST SET A

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Pam's Cat Narrative
Grade 3	Summer Fun Narrative
Grade 4	Get Up, Jacky! Narrative
Grade 5	Frog's Lunch Narrative
Grade 6	Yawning Expository
Grade 7	Dark Chocolate Expository

PAM'S CAT

Pam has a cat.

It is on the bed.

It can nap. It can sit.

“Oh no!” says Pam.

“The cat fell off the bed!”

Is the cat sad?

No. It is on the mat.

Questions

1. **Who has a pet?**
 - a. Pat
 - b. Pam
 - c. Paz
2. **What is her pet?**
 - a. dog
 - b. pig
 - c. cat
3. **Why did Pam say “Oh no!”?**
 - a. She was mad.
 - b. She was happy.
 - c. She was worried.
4. **Why did she feel this way?**
 - a. Her cat can do tricks.
 - b. Her cat made a mess.
 - c. Her cat might be hurt.
5. **How do we know that the cat is ok?**
 - a. It is on the bed.
 - b. It is on the mat.
 - c. It has a rat.

SUMMER FUN

“Let’s have some fun this summer,” says Leo.

“Let’s swim in the river,” says Lina.

“Let’s get some star apples from the tree,” says Leo.

“Let’s pick flowers,” says Lina.

“That is so much fun!” says Mama.

“But can you help me dust the shelves too?”

“Yes, we can Mama,” they say.

“Helping can be fun too!”

Questions

1. **Who were talking to each other?**
 - a. Lita and Lito
 - b. Lina and Lino
 - c. Lina and Leo
2. **What were they talking about?**
 - a. what to do during the summer
 - b. what to have during the summer
 - c. what to wear during the summer
3. **The children in the story could be _____**
 - a. brother and sister
 - b. neighbors
 - c. cousins
4. **Which of these will they do if they are hungry?**
 - a. pick flowers
 - b. pick guavas
 - c. go swimming
5. **Doing something "fun" means _____.**
 - a. doing something in the summer
 - b. doing something in the house
 - c. doing something that we like
6. **Which these is the best example of being helpful?**
 - a. picking flowers
 - b. cleaning up
 - c. swimming

GET UP, JACKY!

“Ring! Ring!” rang the clock.

But Jacky did not get up.

“Wake up, Jacky! Time for school,” yelled Mom.

And yet Jacky did not get up.

“Beep! Beep!” honked the horn of the bus.

Jacky still laid snug on the bed.

Suddenly, a rooster crowed out loud

and sat on the window sill.

Jacky got up and said with cheer,

“I will get up now. I will!”

Questions

1. **Who is the main character in our story?**
 - a. Jock
 - b. Jicky
 - c. Jacky
2. **Why did the main character need to wake up early?**
 - a. to get to school on time
 - b. to get to work on time
 - c. to get to bed on time
3. **What woke the character up?**
 - a. the ringing of the alarm clock
 - b. the crowing of the rooster
 - c. Mom's yelling
4. **What did the character think as he/she "laid snug" on the bed?**
 - a. "I do not want to get up yet."
 - b. "I do not want to be late today."
 - c. "I want to be extra early today."
5. **What does it mean to say something "with cheer?"**
 - a. We say it sadly.
 - b. We say it happily.
 - c. We say it with fear.
6. **Which of these statements fits the story?**
 - a. Jacky liked being woken up by a clock.
 - b. Jacky liked being woken up by a bus horn.
 - c. Jacky liked being woken up by a rooster.

FROG'S LUNCH

One day, a frog sat on a lily pad, still as a rock.

A fish swam by.

"Hello, Mr. Frog! What are you waiting for?"

"I am waiting for my lunch," said the frog.

"Oh, good luck!" said the fish and swam away.

Then, a duck waddled by.

"Hello, Mr. Frog! What are you waiting for?"

"I am waiting for my lunch," said the frog.

"Oh, good luck!" said the duck and waddled away.

Then a bug came buzzing by.

"Hello, Mr. Frog! What are you doing?" asked the bug.

"I'm having my lunch! Slurp!" said the frog.

Mr. Frog smiled.

Questions

1. **Who is the main character in the story?**
 - a. the bug
 - b. the duck
 - c. the fish
 - d. the frog
2. **What was he doing?**
 - a. resting on a lily pad
 - b. chatting with a bug
 - c. hunting for his food
 - d. waiting for the rain
3. **In what way was he able to get his lunch?**
 - a. He was able to fool the fish.
 - b. He was able to fool the duck.
 - c. He was able to fool the rock.
 - d. He was able to fool the bug.
4. **Why should the frog be “still as a rock?”**
 - a. so that he will not scare the other animals away
 - b. so that he can catch his lunch
 - c. so that the other animals will think he is friendly
 - d. so that the fish will say nice things about him
5. **Which of these words describe the duck?**
 - a. patient
 - b. eager
 - c. curious
 - d. careful

- 6. Which of these words describe Mr. Frog?**
- a. patient
 - b. eager
 - c. curious
 - d. careful
- 7. Which of these characteristics would have helped the bug?**
- a. being patient
 - b. being eager
 - c. being curious
 - d. being careful

YAWNING

What makes us yawn? Yawning is something that we cannot control. Even in the mother's womb, eleven-week-old babies have been observed to yawn. But why do we do it?

One popular explanation for yawning is that a person may be tired or bored. Although many believe this to be true, it cannot explain why athletes yawn before an event or why dogs yawn before an attack.

It is said that yawning is caused by a lack of oxygen and excess carbon dioxide. A good example of this is when we yawn in groups. We yawn because we are competing for air.

Others even believe that we yawn to cool our brains off. Cool brains allow us to think more clearly so yawning is said to help us become more alert.

Reference: McManus, M. R. (2001). What makes us Yawn? Retrieved from: Howstuffworks com <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/human-brain/question572.htm>

Questions

1. **What is a fact about yawning?**
 - a. It is something we cannot control.
 - b. It is something only humans do
 - c. It is a result of boredom.
 - d. It happens after birth.
2. **Which of the following might make us yawn?**
 - a. reading a book
 - b. being in a crowded room
 - c. being around plants
 - d. being in a small air-conditioned car
3. **What does the word "involuntary" mean?**
 - a. expected
 - b. unexpected
 - c. within control
 - d. uncontrollable
4. **Which of the following may be a benefit of yawning?**
 - a. It warns us of possible attacks by dogs.
 - b. It provides us the carbon dioxide we need.
 - c. It cools our brains.
 - d. It balances the amount of oxygen and carbon dioxide.
5. **According to the selection, what is most likely to happen after we yawn?**
 - a. We will become more alert.
 - b. We will be less tired.
 - c. We will be less sleepy.
 - d. We will be calmer.
6. **In the selection, how is the word 'compete' used in the phrase "competing for air?"**
 - a. struggling to take in some air
 - b. arguing about breathing
 - c. battling it out for oxygen
 - d. racing to breathe more air

7. **Which of the following shows evidence that "yawning" is "competing for air?"**
- a. The passengers in an elevator yawned.
 - b. Several people yawned while picnicking at an open field.
 - c. Two people yawned inside a room with air-conditioning.
 - d. Three students yawned in a big empty room.
8. **Which of the following is the best response when we see a person/animal yawn?**
- a. Have the person eat a food item that is a good source of energy.
 - b. Change the topic of conversation to a more interesting one.
 - c. Turn on an electric fan or source of ventilation.
 - d. Run away to avoid being attacked.

DARK CHOCOLATE

Dark chocolate finds its way into the best ice creams, biscuits and cakes. Although eating chocolate usually comes with a warning that it is fattening, it is also believed by some to have magical and medicinal effects. In fact, cacao trees are sometimes called *Theobroma cacao* which means “food of the gods.”

Dark chocolate has been found out to be helpful in small quantities. One of its benefits is that it has some of the most important minerals and vitamins that people need. It has antioxidants that help protect the heart. Another important benefit is that the fat content of chocolate does not raise the level of cholesterol in the blood stream. A third benefit is that it helps address respiratory problems. Also, it has been found out to help ease coughs and respiratory concerns. Finally, chocolate increases serotonin levels in the brain. This is what gives us a feeling of well-being.

Reference: Schnoll, R. (2012). Choocolate: Food for the Gods, Retrieved from <http://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/health/rschnoll/contact/documents/chocolatefacultycircle.pdf>

Questions

1. **Why was chocolate called Theobroma cacao?**
It is considered to be ____.
 - a. fattening food
 - b. magical tree
 - c. medicinal candy
 - d. food of the gods
2. **Which statement is true?**
 - a. All chocolates have medicinal properties.
 - b. In small doses, dark chocolate is fattening.
 - c. Dark chocolate has minerals and vitamins.
 - d. Chocolate raises the level of cholesterol.
3. **What is found in dark chocolate that will help encourage its consumption?**
 - a. antioxidants
 - b. sugar
 - c. fats
 - d. milk
4. **After we eat chocolate, which of these is responsible for making us feel good?**
 - a. cacao
 - b. theobroma
 - c. serotonin
 - d. antioxidants
5. **If a person coughs and is asked to have some chocolate, why would this be good advice?**
 - a. Dark chocolate helps respiratory problems.
 - b. Dark chocolate helps circulation.
 - c. Dark chocolate does not raise the level of cholesterol.
 - d. Dark chocolate has vitamins and minerals.

6. Which of the following body systems does not directly benefit from the consumption of dark chocolate?
- a. Circulatory system
 - b. Respiratory system
 - c. Excretory system
 - d. Nervous system
7. Which important fact shows that dark chocolate may be safe for the heart?
- a. It may ease coughs.
 - b. It helps address respiratory problems.
 - c. It does not raise the level of cholesterol.
 - d. In small quantities, dark chocolate has been said to be medicinal.
8. What does “address” mean in the second paragraph?
- a. to locate
 - b. to identify
 - c. to deal with
 - d. to recognize

ENGLISH PRE-TEST

SET B

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	A Hot Day Narrative
Grade 3	A Rainy Day Narrative
Grade 4	Waiting for the Peddler Narrative
Grade 5	The Cow and the Carabao Narrative
Grade 6	Laughter Expository
Grade 7	Sneezing Expository

A HOT DAY

The sun is up.

“Is it a hot day, Matt?” asks Sal.

“Yes, it is,” says Matt.

Sal gets her fan.

Matt gets his hat.

Sal and Matt go out to play.

Sal and Matt have fun.

Questions

1. **Who are the children in the story?**
 - a. Sam and Matt
 - b. Sal and Max
 - c. Matt and Sal
2. **What kind of day was it?**
 - a. a sunny day
 - b. a cloudy day
 - c. a rainy day
3. **What did the little girl do so that she will not feel hot?**
 - a. She stayed inside.
 - b. She got a hat.
 - c. She got a fan.
4. **What did the little boy do so that he will not feel hot?**
 - a. He stayed inside.
 - b. He got a hat.
 - c. He got a fan.
5. **What is the message of the story?**
 - a. We can have fun on a hot day.
 - b. We can have fun on a cool day.
 - c. We can have fun on a cloudy day.

A RAINY DAY

Nina and Ria are looking out the window.

"I do not like getting wet in the rain," says Nina.

"What can we do?" asks Ria.

"We can play house," says Nina.

"Or we can play tag," says Ria.

"Okay, let's play tag. You're it!" says Nina.

Nina runs from Ria and bumps a lamp.

"Oh no!" says Nina.

"We must not play tag in the house."

Questions

1. **What is it that Ria does not like?**
 - a. playing tag
 - b. playing house
 - c. getting wet in the rain
2. **What does Nina want to do?**
 - a. play tag
 - b. play house
 - c. get wet in the rain
3. **Who wants to play tag?**
 - a. Ria
 - b. Nina
 - c. Ria and Nina
4. **What is "tag?"**
 - a. a card game
 - b. a video game
 - c. a running game
5. **Why wasn't it a good idea to play tag in the house?**
 - a. Something might break
 - b. Someone might get tired
 - c. Something might get lost
6. **Which word tells what Ria and Nina should be?**
 - a. careless
 - b. careful
 - c. curious

WAITING FOR THE PEDDLER

Mama was feeling sick.

“Lisa, I cannot make you a snack,” she said.

“Can you watch out for the peddler while I rest?”

“Yes Mama,” Lisa answered.

Soon, a man shouted, “Taho! Taho!”

Lisa ran. “Two cups please,” she said.

Lisa paid the man.

She got one cup of taho and gave the other to Mama.

“Thank you, Lisa. I feel much better now,” said Mama.

“You’re welcome, Mama!”

Questions

1. **What is it that Mama could NOT do?**
 - a. She could not go out.
 - b. She could not make Lisa a snack.
 - c. She could not wait for the peddler.
2. **Which of the following did NOT happen in the story?**
 - a. Lisa went out to buy taho.
 - b. Lisa waited for the peddler.
 - c. Lisa made a snack for Mama.
3. **Which of the following words best describes Lisa?**
 - a. obedient
 - b. resourceful
 - c. hardworking
4. **Which statement tells us what a peddler can do?**
 - a. A peddler sells snacks.
 - b. A peddler visits the sick.
 - c. A peddler brings medicine.
5. **When we “watch out” for something or someone, we ____?**
 - a. look at something
 - b. wait for something
 - c. go away from something
6. **Which statement best fits the story?**
 - a. It is good to visit the sick.
 - b. It is best to buy from a peddler.
 - c. Those who help us sometimes need help, too.

THE COW AND THE CARABAO

Long ago, a farmer had a carabao and a cow. The carabao was bigger but the cow worked just as hard.

One day the farmer said, "I can get more from my farm if my carabao works all day and my cow works all night." This went on for a month 'til finally, the carabao cried, "It is just too hot to work all day!" "Want to go for a swim?" asked the cow. "It will cool you off." The carabao happily agreed. They went off without the farmer's consent.

Before swimming, they hung their skins on a tree branch. But it wasn't long till the farmer went looking for them. Upon seeing the farmer, they rushed to put on their skins. In their rush, the carabao had worn the cow's skin and the cow had worn the carabao's skin.

From then on, cows have sagging skin while carabaos have tight skin.

Reference: Adapted from: <http://www.philsites.net/folklore/stories/legend2.html>

Questions

1. **At the beginning of the story, what was one major difference between the cow and the carabao?**
 - a. The carabao was bigger than the cow.
 - b. The cow had sagging skin while the carabao had tight skin.
 - c. The carabao had sagging skin while the cow had tight skin.
 - d. The carabao worked at night while the cow worked in the day.
2. **What did the farmer decide one day?**
 - a. The cow and the carabao will work together.
 - b. The cow and the carabao should not leave the farm.
 - c. The carabao will work in the day while the cow will work at night.
 - d. The cow will work in the day while the carabao will work at night.
3. **What word describes the farmer in the story?**
 - a. kind
 - b. cruel
 - c. grumpy
 - d. hardworking
4. **How did the farmer's decision affect the cow and the carabao?**
 - a. They did not have time to rest.
 - b. They hardly saw each other.
 - c. They did not eat enough.
 - d. They were always tired.
5. **What does the phrase "without consent" mean?**
 - a. did not have permission
 - b. was not informed
 - c. has not rested
 - d. did not know

- 6. Which of the following events happened last?**
- a. The carabao cried out that it was so hot.
 - b. The cow and the carabao decided to swim.
 - c. The farmer came while the animals were swimming.
 - d. The cow and the carabao hurriedly put on their skins.
- 7. What kind of story is this?**
- a. myth
 - b. parable
 - c. legend
 - d. fairy tale

LAUGHTER

People love to laugh. We love it so much when there are jokes, jobs, and shows that are made to make us laugh. Even though laughing seems natural, not many species are able to do so.

Laughing involves the performance of rhythmic, involuntary movements, and the production of sounds. We are able to laugh using fifteen facial muscles, our respiratory system, and sometimes even our tear ducts.

We are lucky that we are able to laugh because there is strong evidence that laughter can help improve health. Laughter boosts the immune system and adds another layer of protection from disease. Since laughter also increases blood flow, it improves the function of blood vessels that helps protect the heart. Laughter also relaxes the whole body by relieving tension and stress. Finally, laughter also brings out the body's natural feel-good chemicals that promote well-being.

Reference: <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/emotions/laughter.htm>

Questions

1. **What is laughing?**
 - a. It is the voluntary reception of sounds.
 - b. It is the voluntary production of sounds.
 - c. It is the involuntary production of sounds.
 - d. It is the voluntary use of our facial muscles.
2. **What does the statement, “There are jokes, jobs, and shows that are made to make us laugh,” imply in this selection?**
 - a. Laughter is something we have to work at.
 - b. Comedy shows are good sources of income.
 - c. Laughter is an important part of our life.
 - d. Jokes and comedy shows are expensive ways to make us laugh.
3. **In what way does laughing prevent us from getting sick?**
 - a. It lets us have full use of our respiratory system.
 - b. It helps boost our immune system.
 - c. It allows us to use our tear ducts.
 - d. It exercises our facial muscles.
4. **If laughter increases blood flow, which body system does it help?**
 - a. nervous system
 - b. respiratory system
 - c. excretory system
 - d. circulatory system
5. **Which word CANNOT be used to describe laughing?**
 - a. rhythmic
 - b. voluntary
 - c. uncontrollable
 - d. functional
6. **Which of the following facts about laughter would be helpful to a hardworking secretary at a busy office?**
 - a. Laughter uses fifteen facial muscles.
 - b. Laughter keeps tension and stress away.
 - c. Laughter may help protect us from diseases.
 - d. Laughter brings out the ‘feel good’ chemicals.

7. **Which of the following is the best title for the selection?**
- a. Laughter is the answer.
 - b. Laughter is the best medicine.
 - c. Laughter is what sets humans apart.
 - d. Laughter affects the human condition.
8. **Which of the following would be the most ideal place to spread the good effects of laughter?**
- a. sari-sari store
 - b. gas station
 - c. hospital
 - d. market

SNEEZING

Sneezing happens when our body is trying to remove an irritation found inside the nose. A special name for this process is sternutation.

How does a sneeze happen? When your nose is tickled, the sneeze center in our brain receives a message. Soon, the other parts of the body that work together to create a sneeze such as the abdominal muscles, chest muscles, the diaphragm, the muscles of the vocal chords, the back of the throat, and the eyelids receive this message. An explosion as fast as 161 kilometers per hour sends the irritant speeding out of your nose. Examples of irritants in the air are dust, pepper, or allergens such as pollen. Some experience having a photic reflex and sneeze as soon as they are under the bright sun. Now, if it ever happens that a sneeze of yours gets stuck, look towards a bright light to unstick your stuck sneeze.

Reference: <http://kidshealth.org/kid/talk/qa/sneeze.html>

Questions

1. **What is sternutation?**
 - a. the voluntary process of expelling dirt and dust from inside our nose
 - b. the involuntary process of removing an irritation inside the nose
 - c. a person's natural reaction to bright light
 - d. an explosion of allergens
2. **Sneezing happens _____.**
 - a. to release energy
 - b. to expel an irritant
 - c. to remove nose hair
 - d. in response to a cough
3. **Which of the following is NOT an example of an allergic reaction?**
 - a. sneezing in a dusty room
 - b. pepper-induced sternutation
 - c. photic reflex from sun exposure
 - d. Sneezing when exposed to pollen
4. **Which of the following does NOT help to create a sneeze?**
 - a. abdominal muscles
 - b. chest muscles
 - c. nasal passages
 - d. voice box
5. **Which is the best advice to follow to unstick a sneeze?**
 - a. look towards a bright light
 - b. tickle our nostrils
 - c. blow one's nose
 - d. cough out loud

6. **Why must we cover our nose when we sneeze?**
- a. to prevent the further intake of pepper powder
 - b. to prevent the allergens from multiplying
 - c. to prevent irritants from spreading
 - d. to prevent ourselves from sneezing
7. **Which of the following is the best thing to do if you feel a sneeze coming along?**
- a. Take cold medicine.
 - b. Have a body check-up.
 - c. Move away from others.
 - d. Open a window that faces a garden.
8. **The main idea of this selection is**
- a. the different kinds of sneeze
 - b. how sneezing happens
 - c. the cure for sneezing
 - d. the origin of sneezing

ENGLISH PRE-TEST SET C

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Al's Bag Narrative
Grade 3	Ben's Store Narrative
Grade 4	Anansi's Web Narrative
Grade 5	Pedrito's Snack Narrative
Grade 6	Effects of Anger Expository
Grade 7	Dust Expository

AL'S BAG

Al has a bag.

It has a mat.

It has buns.

It has bananas.

But it has ants too!

“Ants! Ants!” says Al.

Al lets the bag go.

Questions

1. **What is the name of the boy in the story?**
 - a. Al
 - b. Alf
 - c. Ants
2. **What does he have in his bag?**
 - a. a mat
 - b. an apple
 - c. an orange
3. **What will he do?**
 - a. have a nap
 - b. have a party
 - c. have a snack
4. **Why does he let his bag go?**
 - a. He is afraid.
 - b. He is glad.
 - c. He is mad.
5. **Which sentence tells us why it is a good idea for the boy to let go of his bag?**
 - a. So the ants cannot get the food
 - b. So the ants cannot bite him
 - c. So the ants will be free

BEN'S STORE

Ben has his own store.

"Do you sell eggs?" asks Mel.

"Yes, come in," says Ben.

"Do you sell milk?" asks Dante.

"Yes, come in," says Ben.

"Do you sell hats?" asks Lala.

"No, we do not sell hats," says Ben.

"But you can come in and have a look."

Lala goes in. She gets a banana.

Questions

1. **Who is the main character in the story?**
 - a. Ben
 - b. Lala
 - c. Mel
2. **What does he have?**
 - a. a school
 - b. a store
 - c. a hat
3. **What is the store for?**
 - a. a place used for fixing things
 - b. a place used for selling things
 - c. a place used for keeping things
4. **What do you think does it sell?**
 - a. Ben's store sells hats.
 - b. Ben's store sells toys.
 - c. Ben's store sells food.
5. **Why was it important for Lala to go in and "have a look?"**
 - a. to find out what she can sell
 - b. to find out what she can buy
 - c. to find out what she can keep
6. **Which of these words best describes Ben?**
 - a. helpful
 - b. greedy
 - c. giving

ANANSI'S WEB

Anansi was tired of her web. So one day, she said "I will go live with the ant."

Now, the ant lived in a small hill. Once in the hill Anansi cried, "This place is too dark! I will go live with the bees."

When she got to the beehive, Anansi cried, "This place is too hot and sticky! I will go live with the beetle."

But on her way to beetle's home she saw her web. "Maybe a web is the best place after all."

Questions

1. **Where does Anansi live?**
 - a. in a beehive
 - b. in a web
 - c. in a hill
2. **What was her problem?**
 - a. She was tired of living in other insects' homes.
 - b. She was tired of living in a web.
 - c. She was tired of being a spider.
3. **Which of the following happened last?**
 - a. She went to beetle's house.
 - b. She went back to the web.
 - c. She went to the beehive.
4. **What would she have said at beetle's home?**
 - a. "This place is not for me."
 - b. "This place can be better."
 - c. "This place is exactly like my web."
5. **Which of the following solved her problem?**
 - a. She tried out other insects' homes.
 - b. She stayed at home all day.
 - c. She made a new home.
6. **At the end of the story, which statement do you think is she going to say?**
 - a. "My home is your home."
 - b. "Homes should be shared."
 - c. "There's no place like home. "

PEDRITO'S SNACK

The bell rang. "It's snack time!" Pedrito shouted and ran out of the room. He sat on a bench under a tall tree.

In Pedrito's lunch bag were three soft buns. He got the first one and took a bite. "Mmmm," said Pedrito. Just then, a sparrow sat on the bench. It was looking at him. Pedrito didn't mind. He went on and finished his bun.

Then Pedrito got his second bun. He took a big bite and said "Mmmm!" The sparrow was still looking at him. It also moved closer. But still, Pedrito did not mind. He went on and finished his bun.

Finally, Pedrito got his last bun. He was about to take a bite when the sparrow flew up to his shoulder. Pedrito smiled, cut the bun in two and said to himself, "I think someone also likes bread and butter."

Questions

1. **What was Pedrito excited about?**
 - a. having his favorite snack
 - b. going to the bench
 - c. being with the birds
 - d. finding a friend
2. **Which of the statements explains the sentence, "*Pedrito didn't mind.*"**
 - a. Pedrito was not thinking.
 - b. Pedrito was not bothered.
 - c. Pedrito did not want to think.
 - d. Pedrito did not want to be bothered.
3. **Which of these was NOT mentioned in the story?**
 - a. The sparrow looked at the bread.
 - b. The sparrow sat down on the bench.
 - c. The sparrow moved closer to Pedrito.
 - d. The sparrow flew onto Pedrito's shoulder.
4. **What does the word 'finished' mean in the phrase "finished his bun?"**
 - a. The bun was eaten.
 - b. The bun was prepared.
 - c. The bun was thrown away.
 - d. The bun was already spoiled.

- 5. Why was the sparrow looking at him?**
- a. It wanted to be a pet.
 - b. It wanted to watch Pedrito as he ate.
 - c. It wanted to have a share of the bun.
 - d. It wanted to listen more closely to Pedrito.
- 6. Why did Pedrito have to break the third bun in two?**
- a. So that he can eat the bun in two bites.
 - b. So that he can cut up the bun some more.
 - c. So that he can share it with the sparrow.
 - d. So that he can save the other half for later.
- 7. Which of the following sentences best shows what Pedrito thought of at the end of the story?**
- a. "Sharing is only true among friends."
 - b. "Ask and you shall receive."
 - c. "One good turn deserves another."
 - d. "Something good is even better when shared."

EFFECTS OF ANGER

Anger is often viewed as harmful. It does not only affect the person feeling this anger but those around him or her. As these feelings get stronger, changes occur in our body. Our faces turn red and carry a frown. Our teeth are clenched and our hands are closed tight. Our breathing becomes heavy and this makes our heart beat faster. Our shoulder and neck muscles become stiff and our blood pressure begins to rise. All these things happen because our body is preparing for something. It is preparing for action. However, this action does not have to be harmful.

People are often guilty about feeling angry. But, anger can be viewed positively. Feelings of anger tell you that something is not right and that something needs to change. The challenge lies in making sure that actions resulting from anger will help rather than harm. Expressing our feelings can help others understand the source of our anger rather than fear its consequences.

Reference: Adapted from <http://vmarano.tumblr.com/post/4955945239/good-news-about-anger>

Questions

1. **Which is NOT an observed change in our body when we get angry?**
 - a. Our face turns red.
 - b. Our heart beats faster.
 - c. Our shoulders become stiff.
 - d. Our breathing becomes slow.
2. **In the sentence, “Changes occur in our body,” which of the following words is a synonym for the word occur?**
 - a. stay
 - b. form
 - c. happen
 - d. transform
3. **Why do people sometimes feel guilty for being angry?**
 - a. Anger may hurt others.
 - b. Anger is not a feeling you should show to other people.
 - c. Anger may cause us to create positive change in the world.
 - d. Anger may cause us to be motivated to act on something.
4. **Which of these actions is based on anger as a positive form of expression?**
 - a. focusing on what is wrong
 - b. saying hurtful words
 - c. identifying the root of the problem
 - d. keeping our emotions bottled up inside of us
5. **Which of these actions are based on anger as a form of motivation?**
 - a. asking the person we are angry at to think of how the problem can be resolved
 - b. giving the person that we are angry at the silent treatment
 - c. kicking a chair aside and screaming out loud
 - d. seeking the help of a third person to side with you

- 6. What is one benefit of feeling angry?**
- a. It provides a form of exercise for our heart and blood vessels.
 - b. It prepares us for future occasions that we might feel angry.
 - c. It serves as a signal that something is not right.
 - d. It changes how our mind works.
- 7. In the selection, what is the meaning of the word "challenge?"**
- a. It refers to a task that is new.
 - b. It refers to a task that is different
 - c. It refers to a task that is assigned to us.
 - d. It refers to a task that is difficult to do.
- 8. In the selection, which trait would be most helpful when trying to use our anger in a positive way?**
- a. being obedient
 - b. being honest
 - c. being thoughtful
 - d. being hardworking

DUST

No matter how often we sweep the floor of our homes, we are still able to gather together a considerable amount of dust. Dust is all around us. It gathers on bookshelves, on furniture - old or new. These particles rest on any still object – undisturbed until touched or wiped clean.

Dust, which was first believed to be made of dead skin has been found to be a mix of different things. Some of the common ingredients of dust particles include animal fur, dead insects, food, fiber from clothes, beddings, soil and other chemicals. Although most of household dust comes from the outside through doors, windows and shoes, other dust particles come from within. Scientists have discovered that the mix of dust from each household actually depends on four things: the climate, the age of the house, the number of persons who live in it and their individual cooking, cleaning and smoking habits.

Making our homes free of dust may not be possible but lessening the amount of dust that we keep in our homes will help avoid possible allergies and allow us to breathe well.

Questions

1. **Which of the following is NOT true about dust?**
 - a. Dust causes allergies.
 - b. Dust is made of dead skin only.
 - c. Dust comes from both within the home and outside of it.
 - d. The amount of dust in the house may depend on the climate.
2. **Knowing the contents of the dust in our homes will determine _____.**
 - a. how dust can be cleaned up
 - b. where the dust is coming from
 - c. what one might add to one's home
 - d. the lifestyle of the occupants
3. **Among the sources of dust, which is NOT within one's control?**
 - a. the personal habits of family members
 - b. the number of persons in the home
 - c. the age of the house
 - d. the climate
4. **What is the greatest risk that one faces in having a dusty house? A dusty house might _____.**
 - a. cause the incidence of allergies
 - b. be a reason for accidents in the house
 - c. increase the temperature of the environment
 - d. result in the early destruction of the furniture
5. **Knowing the composition of dust will especially help persons with _____.**
 - a. motor difficulties
 - b. physical disabilities
 - c. circulatory concerns
 - d. respiratory problems

6. In this selection, the word “habits” refers to _____.
a. one’s unusual behavior
b. being addicted to something
c. the work one occasionally performs
d. the manner by which one repeatedly does a task
7. How did the writer develop this selection about dust?
a. by giving examples
b. by narrating some events
c. by stating the cause and effect
d. by identifying the problem and the solutions
8. Which is an appropriate title of this selection?
a. Keeping the Houses Dust-Free
b. Sources of Dust in Our Homes
c. Effects of Dusty Homes
d. Diseases Due to Dust

ENGLISH PRE-TEST

SET D

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Nat Takes a Nap Narrative
Grade 3	Waiting for Her Sister Narrative
Grade 4	Wake Up! Narrative
Grade 5	Amy's Good Deed Narrative
Grade 6	Dreams Expository
Grade 7	Pain Expository

NAT TAKES A NAP

Nat will nap.

He will nap on his bed.

But Nat wet the bed.

He cannot nap.

Nat is sad.

Mama gets Nat.

Nat has his nap.

Questions

1. **Who will nap?**
 - a. Matt
 - b. Nat
 - c. Pat

2. **Where did he want to nap?**
 - a. in the bed
 - b. up the bed
 - c. on the bed

3. **Why was he not able to take a nap?**
 - a. Mama was not there.
 - b. It was not time to nap.
 - c. He did not want to get wet.

4. **Who helped him have his nap?**
 - a. Mama
 - b. Papa
 - c. No one

5. **What did he feel when Mama got him?**
 - a. glad
 - b. sad
 - c. afraid

WAITING FOR HER SISTER

Mara sat by the school gate.

It was the end of the day.

Mara looked at her watch.

“Where is Ate Mila?” she asked.

Mara looked at her watch again.

At last, Mila has come to pick her up.

“Let’s go home. Mama said it’s time for dinner,”

says Mila.

“I am glad you are here,” says Mara.

Questions

1. **What did Mara want to do?**
 - a. go home
 - b. go to school
 - c. go on a long trip
2. **Why was Mara by the school gate?**
 - a. She could not carry her big school bag.
 - b. She was waiting for her sister.
 - c. She wanted to know the time.
3. **What part of the day was it?**
 - a. the start of the school day
 - b. the middle of the school day
 - c. the end of the school day
4. **What does the phrase "pick up" mean?**
 - a. to get from the floor
 - b. to fetch someone and bring them home
 - c. to deliver something from one place to another
5. **Why did Mara keep looking at her watch?**
 - a. She wanted to check for the time.
 - b. She was worried that it was getting late.
 - c. She wanted to know the time that Mila left.
6. **Which of these is the best thing for Mila to do so that Mara will not be so worried? Mila should _____.**
 - a. come on time
 - b. give her a big hug
 - c. bring a friend along

WAKE UP!

Every Saturday, Manuel goes to market with his father, Mang Ador. They always pass by Aling Juaning's stall to buy meat. They go to Mang Tinoy's for fresh vegetables. They also visit Aling Tita's seafood section.

Whenever Mang Ador buys something, Manuel always tries to predict what his father will cook for lunch. Today, Mang Ador bought tamarind, tomatoes, string beans, radish, and shrimp.

"I know what we will have for lunch," says Manuel happily. Can you guess it, too?

Questions

1. **What woke Toto's family up?**
 - a. a fire truck
 - b. a loud knock
 - c. shouts from the neighbors
2. **Which of these details tells us that this story happened in the evening?**
 - a. Toto's family was home.
 - b. Toto's family was asleep.
 - c. Toto's family had to dress up.
3. **Which answer best explains why his family was in a hurry?**
 - a. The fire fighters were almost there.
 - b. The fire was very near.
 - c. It was getting late.
4. **Who helped them fled from the fire?**
 - a. the firefighters
 - b. the neighbors
 - c. their relative
5. **Which of these words best describes the family?**
 - a. alert
 - b. helpful
 - c. trustworthy
6. **Which advice in the story tells us how to avoid getting burned?**
 - a. call for help
 - b. dress up quickly
 - c. wrap yourself in a wet towel

AMY'S GOOD DEED

Amy loves walking home from school to see the colors of the leaves and listen to the birds sing. But one day, she heard a soft cry. It came from under a bush. "Should I go near?" Amy wondered. As it grew louder, Amy decided she must help the poor thing.

Amy crept closer and held her arm out. Just when she was about to reach out, she saw a pair of eyes and heard a loud "Hissss!!!!" She also felt a sharp pain. "Ouch!" Amy cried. Her arm had four long scratch marks. Amy was upset. She really thought she was doing a good deed.

Questions

1. **What does Amy love to do?**
 - a. catching animals
 - b. listening to the trees
 - c. walking home from school
 - d. seeing the colors of the birds
2. **What did she find unusual?**
 - a. the thorny bush
 - b. the cry of an animal
 - c. the colors of the leaves
 - d. the singing of the birds
3. **What did Amy want to do?**
 - a. She wanted to save the animal.
 - b. She wanted to scare the animal.
 - c. She wanted to hurt the animal.
 - d. She wanted to keep the animal.
4. **What happened when she tried to help?**
 - a. She was yelled at.
 - b. She was scratched.
 - c. She was bitten.
 - d. She was pulled forward.
5. **Why did the animal react that way?**
 - a. The animal was getting ready to attack.
 - b. The animal wanted to be friends.
 - c. The animal was scared of Amy.
 - d. The animal wanted to play.

- 6. What for Amy is a "good deed?"**
- a. a surprise
 - b. a harmful act
 - c. a brave action
 - d. an act of kindness
- 7. Which phrase best describes Amy?**
- a. a hardworking girl
 - b. a brave pet owner
 - c. a caring person
 - d. a diligent student

DREAMS

We often say “Sweet dreams,” but have you ever wondered why we dream? Some say that dreaming is our brain’s way of exercising. While we sleep, our brain may be testing the connections and pathways to see if they are working well. Others believe that dreaming is our brain’s way of sorting out problems. Problems that have not been addressed during the day are sometimes resolved in our sleep. Yet another explanation is that dreaming is our brain’s way of fixing and organizing all the information we have. While sleeping, our brains have a chance to sort out the information that we want to keep from the stuff we no longer want. Still another idea is that dreams are just another form of thinking. Will we ever get to know the answer to this question? Maybe we should sleep on it.

Reference: Adapted from <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/human-brain/dream1.htm>; <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/magazine/what-are-dreams>

Questions

1. **Based on the selection, what does our brain exercise through sleeping?**
 - a. the connections and pathways
 - b. the left and right hemispheres
 - c. the content and concepts
 - d. the gray matter
2. **Which of the statements does NOT show how dreams fix our problems?**
 - a. As we dream, we constantly think about what we have learned or experienced.
 - b. Our dreams help us focus on things we are unable to notice during the day.
 - c. Our brain comes up with solutions in our sleep.
 - d. Our brain sorts and files information.
3. **How does a brain - through dreams - perform the function of an office clerk?**
 - a. It sorts information we need from what we don't need.
 - b. It files what we know into fixed categories.
 - c. It clears the board to store new information.
 - d. It functions alone.
4. **Based on how it is used in the selection, which of the following words is a synonym for the word "resolved?"**
 - a. accommodated
 - b. reflected
 - c. decided
 - d. fixed
5. **Which of the following statements is NOT true about the brain?**
 - a. Our brain makes connections.
 - b. Our brain never stops thinking.
 - c. Sleeping is our brain's way of shutting down.
 - d. Our brain replays our experiences as we sleep.

6. **Which question is the selection trying to answer?**
- a. What are the types of dreams?
 - b. Why are our reasons for dreaming?
 - c. Are all dreams sweet?
 - d. How can we stop from dreaming?
7. **In the selection, what does it mean to “sleep on it?”**
- a. ignore it
 - b. take a nap
 - c. think about it
 - d. forget about it
8. **Which could be a good title for this selection?**
- a. Dreaming: Explained
 - b. Preventing Our Dreams
 - c. Interpreting One’s Dream
 - d. Finding Solutions to Dreaming

PAIN

How do we sense pain? The human body has nociceptors to receive an electrical impulse that is sent to part of the brain that recognizes pain. Memories of these sensations are formed to help us avoid painful objects and experiences and prevents us from repeating past mistakes that may have hurt us in some way. But pain is more complex. It is not only a physical experience but an emotional and psychological one as well. When all of these come together, it is called suffering.

The mind is not alone in recognizing pain. The nervous system is also able to store such information. Even when a person loses a finger or a limb, the pain that was once felt may become a chronic one – one that keeps recurring. The best way to avoid this is to prevent pain memories from forming. The use of anesthesia prevents the mind from creating these memories. Drugs that prevent pain such as analgesics help lessen the pain sensed.

Questions

1. **What are "nociceptors?"**
 - a. electrical impulses
 - b. memories of pain
 - c. nerve receptors
 - d. sensations of pain
2. **How do memories of pain help us?**
 - a. These constantly remind us of what hurts.
 - b. These help dull the senses.
 - c. These help us re-experience the pain.
 - d. These inform us on what to watch out for.
3. **Suffering is the complex mix of _____.**
 - a. physical, mental and spiritual experiences
 - b. physical, psychological and social influences
 - c. physical, sociological and cognitive factors
 - d. physical, emotional and psychological experiences
4. **Which of the following is an example of how memories of pain help us?**
 - a. A baby crying at the sight of the needle
 - b. Drinking a pain killer once a headache starts
 - c. Asking if a dental procedure will hurt
 - d. We relive these experiences through our dreams
5. **Which is an example of helping the body avoid the creation of memories for pain?**
 - a. Avoiding the use of anesthesia
 - b. Drinking a painkiller once a headache starts
 - c. Talking about a painful experience with a friend
 - d. Being given an anesthetic before a dental procedure

6. In the selection, how was the word 'chronic' used in the phrase "chronic pain?"
- a. continuous
 - b. in-born
 - c. throbbing
 - d. worsening
7. Which of the following adjectives best describes our memories' role in managing pain?
- a. curative
 - b. corrective
 - c. preventive
 - d. restorative
8. In the selection, what does it mean to 'sense pain'?
- a. create pain
 - b. recognize pain
 - c. remember pain
 - d. understand pain

ENGLISH PRE-TEST SET A

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Pam's Cat Narrative
Grade 3	Summer Fun Narrative
Grade 4	Get Up, Jacky! Narrative
Grade 5	Frog's Lunch Narrative
Grade 6	Yawning Expository
Grade 7	Dark Chocolate Expository

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What can cats do?

In the story, let's find out what Pam's cat can do.

The title of the selection is "Pam's Cat."

Now, read the selection.

Pam has a cat.

It is on the bed.

It can nap. It can sit.

"Oh no!" says Pam.

"The cat fell off the bed!"

Is the cat sad?

No. It is on the mat.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who has a pet?**
 - a. Pat
 - b. Pam
 - c. Paz

2. **What is her pet?**
 - a. dog
 - b. pig
 - c. cat

3. **Why did Pam say “Oh no!”?**
 - a. She was mad.
 - b. She was happy.
 - c. She was worried.

4. **Why did she feel this way?**
 - a. Her cat can do tricks.
 - b. Her cat made a mess.
 - c. Her cat might be hurt.

5. **How do we know that the cat is ok?**
 - a. It is on the bed.
 - b. It is on the mat.
 - c. It has a rat.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

What do you do when it is summer time?

Motive Question:

In the story, let's find out what the children will do in the summer.

Teacher reads the title.

The title of the selection is "Summer Fun."

Now, read the selection.

"Let's have some fun this summer," says Leo.

"Let's swim in the river," says Lina.

"Let's get some star apples from the tree," says Leo.

"Let's pick flowers," says Lina.

"That is so much fun!" says Mama.

"But can you help me dust the shelves too?"

"Yes, we can Mama," they say.

"Helping can be fun too!"

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who were talking to each other?**
 - a. Lita and Lito
 - b. Lina and Lino
 - c. Lina and Leo

2. **What were they talking about?**
 - a. what to do during the summer
 - b. what to have during the summer
 - c. what to wear during the summer

3. **The children in the story could be _____**
 - a. brother and sister
 - b. neighbors
 - c. cousins

4. **Which of these will they do if they are hungry?**
 - a. pick flowers
 - b. pick guavas
 - c. go swimming

5. **Doing something "fun" means _____.**
 - a. doing something in the summer
 - b. doing something in the house
 - c. doing something that we like

6. **Which these is the best example of being helpful?**
 - a. picking flowers
 - b. cleaning up
 - c. swimming

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What makes you get up in the morning?

In the story, let's find out what made the child get up.

The title of the selection is "Get up, Jacky!"

Now, read the selection.

"Ring! Ring!" rang the clock.

But Jacky did not get up.

"Wake up Jacky! Time for school," yelled Mom.

And yet Jacky did not get up.

"Beep! Beep!" honked the horn of the bus.

Jacky still laid snug on the bed.

Suddenly, a rooster crowed out loud

and sat on the window sill.

Jacky got up and said with cheer,

"I will get up now. I will!"

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. Who is the main character in our story?**
 - a. Jock
 - b. Jicky
 - c. Jacky

- 2. Why did the main character need to wake up early?**
 - a. to get to school on time
 - b. to get to work on time
 - c. to get to bed on time

- 3. What woke the character up?**
 - a. the ringing of the alarm clock
 - b. the crowing of the rooster
 - c. Mom's yelling

- 4. What did the character think as he/she "laid snug" on the bed?**
 - a. "I do not want to get up yet."
 - b. "I do not want to be late today."
 - c. "I want to be extra early today."

- 5. What does it mean to say something "with cheer?"**
 - a. We say it sadly.
 - b. We say it happily.
 - c. We say it with fear.

- 6. Which of these statements fits the story?**
 - a. Jacky liked being woken up by a clock.
 - b. Jacky liked being woken up by a bus horn.
 - c. Jacky liked being woken up by a rooster.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What do frogs eat?

In the story, what did the frog eat?

The title of the selection is “Frog’s Lunch.”

Now, read the selection.

One day, a frog sat on a lily pad, still as a rock.

A fish swam by.

“Hello, Mr. Frog! What are you waiting for?”

“I am waiting for my lunch,” said the frog.

“Oh, good luck!” said the fish and swam away.

Then, a duck waddled by.

“Hello Mr. Frog! What are you waiting for?”

“I am waiting for my lunch,” said the frog.

“Oh, good luck!” said the duck and waddled away.

Then a bug came buzzing by.

“Hello Mr. Frog! What are you doing?” asked the bug.

“I’m having my lunch! Slurp!” said the frog.

Mr. Frog smiled.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. Who is the main character in the story?**
 - a. the bug
 - b. the duck
 - c. the fish
 - d. the frog

- 2. What was he doing?**
 - a. resting on a lily pad
 - b. chatting with a bug
 - c. hunting for his food
 - d. waiting for the rain

- 3. In what way was he able to get his lunch?**
 - a. He was able to fool the fish.
 - b. He was able to fool the duck.
 - c. He was able to fool the rock.
 - d. He was able to fool the bug.

- 4. Why should the frog be “still as a rock?”**
 - a. so that he will not scare the other animals away
 - b. so that he can catch his lunch
 - c. so that the other animals will think he is friendly
 - d. so that the fish will say nice things about him

- 5. Which of these words describe the duck?**
 - a. patient
 - b. eager
 - c. curious
 - d. careful

- 6. Which of these words describe Mr. Frog?**
- a. patient
 - b. eager
 - c. curious
 - d. careful
- 7. Which of these characteristics would have helped the bug?**
- a. being patient
 - b. being eager
 - c. being curious
 - d. being careful

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:
Motive Question:
Teacher reads the title.

**Have you ever yawned? When do you do so?
In this selection, let's find out why we yawn.
The title of the selection is "Yawning."**

Now, read the selection.

What makes us yawn? Yawning is something that we cannot control. Even in the mother's womb, eleven-week-old babies have been observed to yawn. But why do we do it?

One popular explanation for yawning is that a person may be tired or bored. Although many believe this to be true, it cannot explain why athletes yawn before an event or why dogs yawn before an attack.

It is said that yawning is caused by a lack of oxygen and excess carbon dioxide. A good example of this is when we yawn in groups. We yawn because we are competing for air.

Others even believe that we yawn to cool our brains off. Cool brains allow us to think more clearly so yawning is said to help us become more alert.

Reference: McManus, M. R. (2001). What makes us Yawn? Retrieved from: Howstuffworks
com <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/human-brain/question572.htm>

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. What is a fact about yawning?**
 - a. It is something we cannot control.
 - b. It is something only humans do
 - c. It is a result of boredom.
 - d. It happens after birth.

- 2. Which of the following might make us yawn?**
 - a. reading a book
 - b. being in a crowded room
 - c. being around plants
 - d. being in a small air-conditioned car

- 3. What does the word "involuntary" mean?**
 - a. expected
 - b. unexpected
 - c. within control
 - d. uncontrollable

- 4. Which of the following may be a benefit of yawning?**
 - a. It warns us of possible attacks by dogs.
 - b. It provides us the carbon dioxide we need.
 - c. It cools our brains.
 - d. It balances the amount of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

- 5. According to the selection, what is most likely to happen after we yawn?**
 - a. We will become more alert.
 - b. We will be less tired.
 - c. We will be less sleepy.
 - d. We will be calmer.

- 6. In the selection, how is the word 'compete' used in the phrase "competing for air?"**
 - a. struggling to take in some air
 - b. arguing about breathing
 - c. battling it out for oxygen
 - d. racing to breathe more air

7. **Which of the following shows evidence that "yawning" is "competing for air?"**
- a. The passengers in an elevator yawned.
 - b. Several people yawned while picnicking at an open field.
 - c. Two people yawned inside a room with air-conditioning.
 - d. Three students yawned in a big empty room.
8. **Which of the following is the best response when we see a person/animal yawn?**
- a. Have the person eat a food item that is a good source of energy.
 - b. Change the topic of conversation to a more interesting one.
 - c. Turn on an electric fan or source of ventilation.
 - d. Run away to avoid being attacked.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What is the effect of eating dark chocolates?

In this selection, let's find out the benefits of eating dark chocolate.

The title of the selection is "Dark Chocolate."

Now, read the selection.

Dark chocolate finds its way into the best ice creams, biscuits and cakes. Although eating chocolate usually comes with a warning that it is fattening, it is also believed by some to have magical and medicinal effects. In fact, cacao trees are sometimes called *Theobroma cacao* which means "food of the gods."

Dark chocolate has been found out to be helpful in small quantities. One of its benefits is that it has some of the most important minerals and vitamins that people need. It has antioxidants that help protect the heart. Another important benefit is that the fat content of chocolate does not raise the level of cholesterol in the blood stream. A third benefit is that it helps address respiratory problems. Also, it has been found out to help ease coughs and respiratory concerns. Finally, chocolate increases serotonin levels in the brain. This is what gives us a feeling of well-being.

Reference: Schnoll, R. (2012). Chocolate: Food for the Gods, Retrieved from [http://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/health/rschnoll/contact/documents/chocolatefacultycircle.](http://academic.brooklyn.cuny.edu/health/rschnoll/contact/documents/chocolatefacultycircle.pdf)

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Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Why was chocolate called Theobroma cacao?**
It is considered to be ____.
 - a. fattening food
 - b. magical tree
 - c. medicinal candy
 - d. food of the gods
2. **Which statement is true?**
 - a. All chocolates have medicinal properties.
 - b. In small doses, dark chocolate is fattening.
 - c. Dark chocolate has minerals and vitamins.
 - d. Chocolate raises the level of cholesterol.
3. **What is found in dark chocolate that will help encourage its consumption?**
 - a. antioxidants
 - b. sugar
 - c. fats
 - d. milk
4. **After we eat chocolate, which of these is responsible for making us feel good?**
 - a. cacao
 - b. theobroma
 - c. serotonin
 - d. antioxidants
5. **If a person coughs and is asked to have some chocolate, why would this be good advice?**
 - a. Dark chocolate helps respiratory problems.
 - b. Dark chocolate helps circulation.
 - c. Dark chocolate does not raise the level of cholesterol.
 - d. Dark chocolate has vitamins and minerals.

6. Which of the following body systems does not directly benefit from the consumption of dark chocolate?
- a. Circulatory system
 - b. Respiratory system
 - c. Excretory system
 - d. Nervous system
7. Which important fact shows that dark chocolate may be safe for the heart?
- a. It may ease coughs.
 - b. It helps address respiratory problems.
 - c. It does not raise the level of cholesterol.
 - d. In small quantities, dark chocolate has been said to be medicinal.
8. What does “address” mean in the second paragraph?
- a. to locate
 - b. to identify
 - c. to deal with
 - d. to recognize

ENGLISH PRE-TEST

SET B

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	A Hot Day Narrative
Grade 3	A Rainy Day Narrative
Grade 4	Waiting for the Peddler Narrative
Grade 5	The Cow and the Carabao Narrative
Grade 6	Laughter Expository
Grade 7	Sneezing Expository

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

What do you do to feel cool on a hot day?

Motive Question:

What did characters in the story do to feel cool on a hot day?

Teacher reads the title.

The title of the selection is “A Hot Day.”

Now, read the selection.

The sun is up.

“Is it a hot day, Matt?” asks Sal.

“Yes, it is,” says Matt.

Sal gets her fan.

Matt gets his hat.

Sal and Matt go out to play.

Sal and Matt have fun.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who are the children in the story?**
 - a. Sam and Matt
 - b. Sal and Max
 - c. Matt and Sal

2. **What kind of day was it?**
 - a. a sunny day
 - b. a cloudy day
 - c. a rainy day

3. **What did the little girl do so that she will not feel hot?**
 - a. She stayed inside.
 - b. She got a hat.
 - c. She got a fan.

4. **What did the little boy do so that he will not feel hot?**
 - a. He stayed inside.
 - b. He got a hat.
 - c. He got a fan.

5. **What is the message of the story?**
 - a. We can have fun on a hot day.
 - b. We can have fun on a cool day.
 - c. We can have fun on a cloudy day.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:
rainy day?

Motive Question:
Teacher reads the title.

Which games do you play inside the house on a

**In the story, let's find out what game they will play.
The title of the selection is "A Rainy Day."**

Now, read the selection.

Nina and Ria are looking out the window.

"I do not like getting wet in the rain," says Nina.

"What can we do?" asks Ria.

"We can play house," says Nina.

"Or we can play tag," says Ria.

"Okay, let's play tag. You're it!" says Nina.

Nina runs from Ria and bumps a lamp.

"Oh no!" says Nina.

"We must not play tag in the house."

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What is it that Ria does not like?**
 - a. playing tag
 - b. playing house
 - c. getting wet in the rain
2. **What does Nina want to do?**
 - a. play tag
 - b. play house
 - c. get wet in the rain
3. **Who wants to play tag?**
 - a. Ria
 - b. Nina
 - c. Ria and Nina
4. **What is "tag?"**
 - a. a card game
 - b. a video game
 - c. a running game
5. **Why wasn't it a good idea to play tag in the house?**
 - a. Something might break
 - b. Someone might get tired
 - c. Something might get lost
6. **Which word tells what Ria and Nina should be?**
 - a. careless
 - b. careful
 - c. curious

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:	What do the peddlers in your neighborhood shout out loud?
Motive Question:	In the story, let's find out what the peddler says out loud.
Teacher reads the title.	The title of the selection is "Waiting for the Peddler."

Now, read the selection.

Mama was feeling sick.

"Lisa, I cannot make you a snack," she said.

"Can you watch out for the peddler while I rest?"

"Yes Mama," Lisa answered.

Soon, a man shouted, "Taho! Taho!"

Lisa ran. "Two cups please," she said.

Lisa paid the man.

She got one cup of taho and gave the other to Mama.

"Thank you, Lisa. I feel much better now," said Mama.

"You're welcome, Mama!"

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What is it that Mama could NOT do?**
 - a. She could not go out.
 - b. She could not make Lisa a snack.
 - c. She could not wait for the peddler.
2. **Which of the following did NOT happen in the story?**
 - a. Lisa went out to buy taho.
 - b. Lisa waited for the peddler.
 - c. Lisa made a snack for Mama.
3. **Which of the following words best describes Lisa?**
 - a. obedient
 - b. resourceful
 - c. hardworking
4. **Which statement tells us what a peddler can do?**
 - a. A peddler sells snacks.
 - b. A peddler visits the sick.
 - c. A peddler brings medicine.
5. **When we “watch out” for something or someone, we ____?**
 - a. look at something
 - b. wait for something
 - c. go away from something
6. **Which statement best fits the story?**
 - a. It is good to visit the sick.
 - b. It is best to buy from a peddler.
 - c. Those who help us sometimes need help, too.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What do cows and carabaos look like?

In the story, let's find out how the cow and carabao ended up looking the way they do.

The title of the selection is "The Cow and the Carabao."

Now, read the selection.

Long ago, a farmer had a carabao and a cow. The carabao was bigger but the cow worked just as hard.

One day the farmer said, "I can get more from my farm if my carabao works all day and my cow works all night." This went on for a month till finally, the carabao cried, "It is just too hot to work all day!" "Want to go for a swim?" asked the cow. "It will cool you off." The carabao happily agreed. They went off without the farmer's consent.

Before swimming, they hung their skins on a tree branch. But it wasn't long till the farmer went looking for them. Upon seeing the farmer, they rushed to put on their skins. In their rush, the carabao had worn the cow's skin and the cow had worn the carabao's skin.

From then on, cows have sagging skin while carabaos have tight skin.

Reference: Adapted from: <http://www.philsites.net/folklore/stories/legend2.html>

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. At the beginning of the story, what was one major difference between the cow and the carabao?**
 - a. The carabao was bigger than the cow.
 - b. The cow had sagging skin while the carabao had tight skin.
 - c. The carabao had sagging skin while the cow had tight skin.
 - d. The carabao worked at night while the cow worked in the day.

- 2. What did the farmer decide one day?**
 - a. The cow and the carabao will work together.
 - b. The cow and the carabao should not leave the farm.
 - c. The carabao will work in the day while the cow will work at night.
 - d. The cow will work in the day while the carabao will work at night.

- 3. What word describes the farmer in the story?**
 - a. kind
 - b. cruel
 - c. grumpy
 - d. hardworking

- 4. How did the farmer's decision affect the cow and the carabao?**
 - a. They did not have time to rest.
 - b. They hardly saw each other.
 - c. They did not eat enough.
 - d. They were always tired.

- 5. What does the phrase "without consent" mean?**
 - a. did not have permission
 - b. was not informed
 - c. has not rested
 - d. did not know

- 6. Which of the following events happened last?**
- a. The carabao cried out that it was so hot.
 - b. The cow and the carabao decided to swim.
 - c. The farmer came while the animals were swimming.
 - d. The cow and the carabao hurriedly put on their skins.
- 7. What kind of story is this?**
- a. myth
 - b. parable
 - c. legend
 - d. fairy tale

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What happens when you laugh?

In the selection, let's find out what happens when one laughs.

The title of the selection is "Laughter."

Now, read the selection.

People love to laugh. We love it so much when there are jokes, jobs, and shows that are made to make us laugh. Even though laughing seems natural, not many species are able to do so.

Laughing involves the performance of rhythmic, involuntary movements, and the production of sounds. We are able to laugh using fifteen facial muscles, our respiratory system, and sometimes even our tear ducts.

We are lucky that we are able to laugh because there is strong evidence that laughter can help improve health. Laughter boosts the immune system and adds another layer of protection from disease. Since laughter also increases blood flow, it improves the function of blood vessels that helps protect the heart. Laughter also relaxes the whole body by relieving tension and stress. Finally, laughter also brings out the body's natural feel-good chemicals that promote well-being.

Reference: <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/emotions/laughter.htm>

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What is laughing?**
 - a. It is the voluntary reception of sounds.
 - b. It is the voluntary production of sounds.
 - c. It is the involuntary production of sounds.
 - d. It is the voluntary use of our facial muscles.
2. **What does the statement, “There are jokes, jobs, and shows that are made to make us laugh,” imply in this selection?**
 - a. Laughter is something we have to work at.
 - b. Comedy shows are good sources of income.
 - c. Laughter is an important part of our life.
 - d. Jokes and comedy shows are expensive ways to make us laugh.
3. **In what way does laughing prevent us from getting sick?**
 - a. It lets us have full use of our respiratory system.
 - b. It helps boost our immune system.
 - c. It allows us to use our tear ducts.
 - d. It exercises our facial muscles.
4. **If laughter increases blood flow, which body system does it help?**
 - a. nervous system
 - b. respiratory system
 - c. excretory system
 - d. circulatory system
5. **Which word CANNOT be used to describe laughing?**
 - a. rhythmic
 - b. voluntary
 - c. uncontrollable
 - d. functional
6. **Which of the following facts about laughter would be helpful to a hardworking secretary at a busy office?**
 - a. Laughter uses fifteen facial muscles.
 - b. Laughter keeps tension and stress away.
 - c. Laughter may help protect us from diseases.
 - d. Laughter brings out the ‘feel good’ chemicals.

7. **Which of the following is the best title for the selection?**
- a. Laughter is the answer.
 - b. Laughter is the best medicine.
 - c. Laughter is what sets humans apart.
 - d. Laughter affects the human condition.
8. **Which of the following would be the most ideal place to spread the good effects of laughter?**
- a. sari-sari store
 - b. gas station
 - c. hospital
 - d. market

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

When do you usually sneeze?

In the selection, let's find out what makes one sneeze.

The title of the selection is "Sneezing."

Now, read the selection.

Sneezing happens when our body is trying to remove an irritation found inside the nose. A special name for this process is sternutation.

How does a sneeze happen? When your nose is tickled, the sneeze center in our brain receives a message. Soon, the other parts of the body that work together to create a sneeze such as the abdominal muscles, chest muscles, the diaphragm, the muscles of the vocal chords, the back of the throat, and the eyelids receive this message. An explosion as fast as 161 kilometers per hour sends the irritant speeding out of your nose. Examples of irritants in the air are dust, pepper, or allergens such as pollen. Some experience having a photic reflex and sneeze as soon as they are under the bright sun. Now, if it ever happens that a sneeze of yours gets stuck, look towards a bright light to unstick your stuck sneeze.

Reference: <http://kidshealth.org/kid/talk/qa/sneeze.html>

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What is sternutation?**
 - a. the voluntary process of expelling dirt and dust from inside our nose
 - b. the involuntary process of removing an irritation inside the nose
 - c. a person's natural reaction to bright light
 - d. an explosion of allergens

2. **Sneezing happens _____.**
 - a. to release energy
 - b. to expel an irritant
 - c. to remove nose hair
 - d. in response to a cough

3. **Which of the following is NOT an example of an allergic reaction?**
 - a. sneezing in a dusty room
 - b. pepper-induced sternutation
 - c. photic reflex from sun exposure
 - d. Sneezing when exposed to pollen

4. **Which of the following does NOT help to create a sneeze?**
 - a. abdominal muscles
 - b. chest muscles
 - c. nasal passages
 - d. voice box

5. **Which is the best advice to follow to unstick a sneeze?**
 - a. look towards a bright light
 - b. tickle our nostrils
 - c. blow one's nose
 - d. cough out loud

6. **Why must we cover our nose when we sneeze?**
- a. to prevent the further intake of pepper powder
 - b. to prevent the allergens from multiplying
 - c. to prevent irritants from spreading
 - d. to prevent ourselves from sneezing
7. **Which of the following is the best thing to do if you feel a sneeze coming along?**
- a. Take cold medicine.
 - b. Have a body check-up.
 - c. Move away from others.
 - d. Open a window that faces a garden.
8. **The main idea of this selection is**
- a. the different kinds of sneeze
 - b. how sneezing happens
 - c. the cure for sneezing
 - d. the origin of sneezing

ENGLISH PRE-TEST SET C

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Al's Bag Narrative
Grade 3	Ben's Store Narrative
Grade 4	Anansi's Web Narrative
Grade 5	Pedrito's Snack Narrative
Grade 6	Effects of Anger Expository
Grade 7	Dust Expository

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What can you put in a basket?

In the story, let's find out what Al had in his basket.

The title of the selection is "Al's Bag."

Now, read the selection.

Al has a bag.

It has a mat.

It has buns.

It has bananas.

But it has ants too!

"Ants! Ants!" says Al.

Al lets the bag go.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What is the name of the boy in the story?**
 - a. Al
 - b. Alf
 - c. Ants
2. **What does he have in his bag?**
 - a. a mat
 - b. an apple
 - c. an orange
3. **What will he do?**
 - a. have a nap
 - b. have a party
 - c. have a snack
4. **Why does he let his bag go?**
 - a. He is afraid.
 - b. He is glad.
 - c. He is mad.
5. **Which sentence tells us why it is a good idea for the boy to let go of his bag?**
 - a. So the ants cannot get the food
 - b. So the ants cannot bite him
 - c. So the ants will be free

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What do you buy at the store?

In the story, let's find out what is in Ben's store.

The title of the selection is "Ben's Store."

Now, read the selection.

Ben has his own store.

"Do you sell eggs?" asks Mel.

"Yes, come in," says Ben.

"Do you sell milk?" asks Dante.

"Yes, come in," says Ben.

"Do you sell hats?" asks Lala.

"No, we do not sell hats," says Ben.

"But you can come in and have a look."

Lala goes in. She gets a banana.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who is the main character in the story?**
 - a. Ben
 - b. Lala
 - c. Mel

2. **What does he have?**
 - a. a school
 - b. a store
 - c. a hat

3. **What is the store for?**
 - a. a place used for fixing things
 - b. a place used for selling things
 - c. a place used for keeping things

4. **What do you think does it sell?**
 - a. Ben's store sells hats.
 - b. Ben's store sells toys.
 - c. Ben's store sells food.

5. **Why was it important for Lala to go in and "have a look?"**
 - a. to find out what she can sell
 - b. to find out what she can buy
 - c. to find out what she can keep

6. **Which of these words best describes Ben?**
 - a. helpful
 - b. greedy
 - c. giving

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Why does a spider make itself a web?

In the story, let's find out why a spider makes a web.

The title of the selection is "Anansi's Web."

Now, read the selection.

Anansi was tired of her web. So one day, she said "I will go live with the ant."

Now, the ant lived in a small hill. Once in the hill Anansi cried, "This place is too dark! I will go live with the bees."

When she got to the beehive, Anansi cried, "This place is too hot and sticky! I will go live with the beetle."

But on her way to beetle's home she saw her web. "Maybe a web is the best place after all."

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. Where does Anansi live?**
 - a. in a beehive
 - b. in a web
 - c. in a hill
- 2. What was her problem?**
 - a. She was tired of living in other insects' homes.
 - b. She was tired of living in a web.
 - c. She was tired of being a spider.
- 3. Which of the following happened last?**
 - a. She went to beetle's house.
 - b. She went back to the web.
 - c. She went to the beehive.
- 4. What would she have said at beetle's home?**
 - a. "This place is not for me."
 - b. "This place can be better."
 - c. "This place is exactly like my web."
- 5. Which of the following solved her problem?**
 - a. She tried out other insects' homes.
 - b. She stayed at home all day.
 - c. She made a new home.
- 6. At the end of the story, which statement do you think is she going to say?**
 - a. "My home is your home."
 - b. "Homes should be shared."
 - c. "There's no place like home. "

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:	What is your favorite snack? With whom did you share it?
Motive Question:	In the story, what did Pedrito do with his favorite snack? With whom did he share it?
Teacher reads the title.	The title of the selection is “Pedrito’s Snack.”

Now, read the selection.

The bell rang. “It’s snack time!” Pedrito shouted and ran out of the room. He sat on a bench under a tall tree.

In Pedrito’s lunch bag were three soft buns. He got the first one and took a bite. “Mmmm,” said Pedrito. Just then, a sparrow sat on the bench. It was looking at him. Pedrito didn’t mind. He went on and finished his bun.

Then Pedrito got his second bun. He took a big bite and said “Mmmm!” The sparrow was still looking at him. It also moved closer. But still, Pedrito did not mind. He went on and finished his bun.

Finally, Pedrito got his last bun. He was about to take a bite when the sparrow flew up to his shoulder. Pedrito smiled, cut the bun in two and said to himself, “I think someone also likes bread and butter.”

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What was Pedrito excited about?**
 - a. having his favorite snack
 - b. going to the bench
 - c. being with the birds
 - d. finding a friend

2. **Which of the statements explains the sentence, “*Pedrito didn’t mind.*”**
 - a. Pedrito was not thinking.
 - b. Pedrito was not bothered.
 - c. Pedrito did not want to think.
 - d. Pedrito did not want to be bothered.

3. **Which of these was NOT mentioned in the story?**
 - a. The sparrow looked at the bread.
 - b. The sparrow sat down on the bench.
 - c. The sparrow moved closer to Pedrito.
 - d. The sparrow flew onto Pedrito’s shoulder.

4. **What does the word ‘finished’ mean in the phrase “finished his bun?”**
 - a. The bun was eaten.
 - b. The bun was prepared.
 - c. The bun was thrown away.
 - d. The bun was already spoiled.

- 5. Why was the sparrow looking at him?**
- a. It wanted to be a pet.
 - b. It wanted to watch Pedrito as he ate.
 - c. It wanted to have a share of the bun.
 - d. It wanted to listen more closely to Pedrito.
- 6. Why did Pedrito have to break the third bun in two?**
- a. So that he can eat the bun in two bites.
 - b. So that he can cut up the bun some more.
 - c. So that he can share it with the sparrow.
 - d. So that he can save the other half for later.
- 7. Which of the following sentences best shows what Pedrito thought of at the end of the story?**
- a. "Sharing is only true among friends."
 - b. "Ask and you shall receive."
 - c. "One good turn deserves another."
 - d. "Something good is even better when shared."

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What happens to your body when you are angry?

In this selection, let's find out what happens to our body when we are angry.

The title of the selection is "Effects of Anger."

Now, read the selection.

Anger is often viewed as harmful. It does not only affect the person feeling this anger but those around him or her. As these feelings get stronger, changes occur in our body. Our faces turn red and carry a frown. Our teeth are clenched and our hands are closed tight. Our breathing becomes heavy and this makes our heart beat faster. Our shoulder and neck muscles become stiff and our blood pressure begins to rise. All these things happen because our body is preparing for something. It is preparing for action. However, this action does not have to be harmful.

People are often guilty about feeling angry. But, anger can be viewed positively. Feelings of anger tell you that something is not right and that something needs to change. The challenge lies in making sure that actions resulting from anger will help rather than harm. Expressing our feelings can help others understand the source of our anger rather than fear its consequences.

Reference: Adapted from <http://vmarano.tumblr.com/post/4955945239/good-news-about-anger>

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Which is NOT an observed change in our body when we get angry?**
 - a. Our face turns red.
 - b. Our heart beats faster.
 - c. Our shoulders become stiff.
 - d. Our breathing becomes slow.

2. **In the sentence, “Changes occur in our body,” which of the following words is a synonym for the word occur?**
 - a. stay
 - b. form
 - c. happen
 - d. transform

3. **Why do people sometimes feel guilty for being angry?**
 - a. Anger may hurt others.
 - b. Anger is not a feeling you should show to other people.
 - c. Anger may cause us to create positive change in the world.
 - d. Anger may cause us to be motivated to act on something.

4. **Which of these actions is based on anger as a positive form of expression?**
 - a. focusing on what is wrong
 - b. saying hurtful words
 - c. identifying the root of the problem
 - d. keeping our emotions bottled up inside of us

5. **Which of these actions are based on anger as a form of motivation?**
 - a. asking the person we are angry at to think of how the problem can be resolved
 - b. giving the person that we are angry at the silent treatment
 - c. kicking a chair aside and screaming out loud
 - d. seeking the help of a third person to side with you

- 6. What is one benefit of feeling angry?**
- a. It provides a form of exercise for our heart and blood vessels.
 - b. It prepares us for future occasions that we might feel angry.
 - c. It serves as a signal that something is not right.
 - d. It changes how our mind works.
- 7. In the selection, what is the meaning of the word "challenge?"**
- a. It refers to a task that is new.
 - b. It refers to a task that is different
 - c. It refers to a task that is assigned to us.
 - d. It refers to a task that is difficult to do.
- 8. In the selection, which trait would be most helpful when trying to use our anger in a positive way?**
- a. being obedient
 - b. being honest
 - c. being thoughtful
 - d. being hardworking

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Do you have dust at home?

In the story, let's find out what dust is made of

The title of the selection is "Dust."

Now, read the selection.

No matter how often we sweep the floor of our homes, we are still able to gather together a considerable amount of dust. Dust is all around us. It gathers on bookshelves, on furniture - old or new. These particles rest on any still object – undisturbed until touched or wiped clean.

Dust, which was first believed to be made of dead skin has been found to be a mix of different things. Some of the common ingredients of dust particles include animal fur, dead insects, food, fiber from clothes, beddings, soil and other chemicals. Although most of household dust comes from the outside through doors, windows and shoes, other dust particles come from within. Scientists have discovered that the mix of dust from each household actually depends on four things: the climate, the age of the house, the number of persons who live in it and their individual cooking, cleaning and smoking habits.

Making our homes free of dust may not be possible but lessening the amount of dust that we keep in our homes will help avoid possible allergies and allow us to breathe well.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about dust?
 - a. Dust causes allergies.
 - b. Dust is made of dead skin only.
 - c. Dust comes from both within the home and outside of it.
 - d. The amount of dust in the house may depend on the climate.

2. Knowing the contents of the dust in our homes will determine _____.
 - a. how dust can be cleaned up
 - b. where the dust is coming from
 - c. what one might add to one's home
 - d. the lifestyle of the occupants

3. Among the sources of dust, which is NOT within one's control?
 - a. the personal habits of family members
 - b. the number of persons in the home
 - c. the age of the house
 - d. the climate

4. What is the greatest risk that one faces in having a dusty house? A dusty house might _____.
 - a. cause the incidence of allergies
 - b. be a reason for accidents in the house
 - c. increase the temperature of the environment
 - d. result in the early destruction of the furniture

5. Knowing the composition of dust will especially help persons with _____.
 - a. motor difficulties
 - b. physical disabilities
 - c. circulatory concerns
 - d. respiratory problems

6. In this selection, the word “habits” refers to _____.
a. one’s unusual behavior
b. being addicted to something
c. the work one occasionally performs
d. the manner by which one repeatedly does a task
7. How did the writer develop this selection about dust?
a. by giving examples
b. by narrating some events
c. by stating the cause and effect
d. by identifying the problem and the solutions
8. Which is an appropriate title of this selection?
a. Keeping the Houses Dust-Free
b. Sources of Dust in Our Homes
c. Effects of Dusty Homes
d. Diseases Due to Dust

ENGLISH PRE-TEST

SET D

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Nat Takes a Nap Narrative
Grade 3	Waiting for Her Sister Narrative
Grade 4	Wake Up! Narrative
Grade 5	Amy's Good Deed Narrative
Grade 6	Dreams Expository
Grade 7	Pain Expository

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Who helps you fall asleep?

In the story, let's find out who helped Nat fall asleep.

The title of the selection is "Nat Takes a Nap."

Now, read the selection.

Nat will nap.

He will nap on his bed.

But Nat wet the bed.

He cannot nap.

Nat is sad.

Mama gets Nat.

Nat has his nap.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who will nap?**
 - a. Matt
 - b. Nat
 - c. Pat

2. **Where did he want to nap?**
 - a. in the bed
 - b. up the bed
 - c. on the bed

3. **Why was he not able to take a nap?**
 - a. Mama was not there.
 - b. It was not time to nap.
 - c. He did not want to get wet.

4. **Who helped him have his nap?**
 - a. Mama
 - b. Papa
 - c. No one

5. **What did he feel when Mama got him?**
 - a. glad
 - b. sad
 - c. afraid

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:	What do you do if you are picked up late from school?
Motive Question:	In the story, let's find out what Mara did when she was picked up late.
Teacher reads the title.	The title of the selection is "Waiting for Her Sister."

Now, read the selection.

Mara sat by the school gate.

It was the end of the day.

Mara looked at her watch.

"Where is Ate Mila?" she asked.

Mara looked at her watch again.

At last, Mila has come to pick her up.

"Let's go home. Mama said it's time for dinner,"
says Mila.

"I am glad you are here," says Mara.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What did Mara want to do?**
 - a. go home
 - b. go to school
 - c. go on a long trip
2. **Why was Mara by the school gate?**
 - a. She could not carry her big school bag.
 - b. She was waiting for her sister.
 - c. She wanted to know the time.
3. **What part of the day was it?**
 - a. the start of the school day
 - b. the middle of the school day
 - c. the end of the school day
4. **What does the phrase "pick up" mean?**
 - a. to get from the floor
 - b. to fetch someone and bring them home
 - c. to deliver something from one place to another
5. **Why did Mara keep looking at her watch?**
 - a. She wanted to check for the time.
 - b. She was worried that it was getting late.
 - c. She wanted to know the time that Mila left.
6. **Which of these is the best thing for Mila to do so that Mara will not be so worried? Mila should _____.**
 - a. come on time
 - b. give her a big hug
 - c. bring a friend along

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What has woken you up at night?

In the story, let's find out, what woke Toto up.

The title of the selection is "Wake Up!"

Now, read the selection.

Every Saturday, Manuel goes to market with his father, Mang Ador. They always pass by Aling Juaning's stall to buy meat. They go to Mang Tinoy's for fresh vegetables. They also visit Aling Tita's seafood section.

Whenever Mang Ador buys something, Manuel always tries to predict what his father will cook for lunch. Today, Mang Ador bought tamarind, tomatoes, string beans, radish, and shrimp.

"I know what we will have for lunch," says Manuel happily. Can you guess it, too?

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What woke Toto's family up?**
 - a. a fire truck
 - b. a loud knock
 - c. shouts from the neighbors
2. **Which of these details tells us that this story happened in the evening?**
 - a. Toto's family was home.
 - b. Toto's family was asleep.
 - c. Toto's family had to dress up.
3. **Which answer best explains why his family was in a hurry?**
 - a. The fire fighters were almost there.
 - b. The fire was very near.
 - c. It was getting late.
4. **Who helped them fled from the fire?**
 - a. the firefighters
 - b. the neighbors
 - c. their relative
5. **Which of these words best describes the family?**
 - a. alert
 - b. helpful
 - c. trustworthy
6. **Which advice in the story tells us how to avoid getting burned?**
 - a. call for help
 - b. dress up quickly
 - c. wrap yourself in a wet towel

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What are examples of good deeds?

In the story, what was Amy's good deed?

The title of the selection is "Amy's Good Deed."

Now, read the selection.

Amy loves walking home from school to see the colors of the leaves and listen to the birds sing. But one day, she heard a soft cry. It came from under a bush. "Should I go near?" Amy wondered. As it grew louder, Amy decided she must help the poor thing.

Amy crept closer and held her arm out. Just when she was about to reach out, she saw a pair of eyes and heard a loud "Hissss!!!!" She also felt a sharp pain. "Ouch!" Amy cried. Her arm had four long scratch marks. Amy was upset. She really thought she was doing a good deed.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. What does Amy love to do?**
 - a. catching animals
 - b. listening to the trees
 - c. walking home from school
 - d. seeing the colors of the birds

- 2. What did she find unusual?**
 - a. the thorny bush
 - b. the cry of an animal
 - c. the colors of the leaves
 - d. the singing of the birds

- 3. What did Amy want to do?**
 - a. She wanted to save the animal.
 - b. She wanted to scare the animal.
 - c. She wanted to hurt the animal.
 - d. She wanted to keep the animal.

- 4. What happened when she tried to help?**
 - a. She was yelled at.
 - b. She was scratched.
 - c. She was bitten.
 - d. She was pulled forward.

- 5. Why did the animal react that way?**
 - a. The animal was getting ready to attack.
 - b. The animal wanted to be friends.
 - c. The animal was scared of Amy.
 - d. The animal wanted to play.

- 6. What for Amy is a "good deed?"**
- a. a surprise
 - b. a harmful act
 - c. a brave action
 - d. an act of kindness
- 7. Which phrase best describes Amy?**
- a. a hardworking girl
 - b. a brave pet owner
 - c. a caring person
 - d. a diligent student

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Have you ever had a dream?

Why do we dream?

The title of the selection is “Dreams.”

Now, read the selection.

We often say “Sweet dreams,” but have you ever wondered why we dream? Some say that dreaming is our brain’s way of exercising. While we sleep, our brain may be testing the connections and pathways to see if they are working well. Others believe that dreaming is our brain’s way of sorting out problems. Problems that have not been addressed during the day are sometimes resolved in our sleep. Yet another explanation is that dreaming is our brain’s way of fixing and organizing all the information we have. While sleeping, our brains have a chance to sort out the information that we want to keep from the stuff we no longer want. Still another idea is that dreams are just another form of thinking. Will we ever get to know the answer to this question? Maybe we should sleep on it.

Reference: Adapted from <http://science.howstuffworks.com/life/inside-the-mind/human-brain/dream1.htm>; <http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/magazine/what-are-dreams>

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Based on the selection, what does our brain exercise through sleeping?**
 - a. the connections and pathways
 - b. the left and right hemispheres
 - c. the content and concepts
 - d. the gray matter

2. **Which of the statements does NOT show how dreams fix our problems?**
 - a. As we dream, we constantly think about what we have learned or experienced.
 - b. Our dreams help us focus on things we are unable to notice during the day.
 - c. Our brain comes up with solutions in our sleep.
 - d. Our brain sorts and files information.

3. **How does a brain - through dreams - perform the function of an office clerk?**
 - a. It sorts information we need from what we don't need.
 - b. It files what we know into fixed categories.
 - c. It clears the board to store new information.
 - d. It functions alone.

4. **Based on how it is used in the selection, which of the following words is a synonym for the word "resolved?"**
 - a. accommodated
 - b. reflected
 - c. decided
 - d. fixed

5. **Which of the following statements is NOT true about the brain?**
 - a. Our brain makes connections.
 - b. Our brain never stops thinking.
 - c. Sleeping is our brain's way of shutting down.
 - d. Our brain replays our experiences as we sleep.

- 6. Which question is the selection trying to answer?**
- a. What are the types of dreams?
 - b. Why are our reasons for dreaming?
 - c. Are all dreams sweet?
 - d. How can we stop from dreaming?
- 7. In the selection, what does it mean to “sleep on it”?**
- a. ignore it
 - b. take a nap
 - c. think about it
 - d. forget about it
- 8. Which could be a good title for this selection?**
- a. Dreaming: Explained
 - b. Preventing Our Dreams
 - c. Interpreting One’s Dream
 - d. Finding Solutions to Dreaming

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Have you ever felt pain?

In this selection, let's find out how the body senses pain.

The title of the selection is "Pain."

Now, read the selection.

How do we sense pain? The human body has nociceptors to receive an electrical impulse that is sent to part of the brain that recognizes pain. Memories of these sensations are formed to help us avoid painful objects and experiences and prevents us from repeating past mistakes that may have hurt us in some way. But pain is more complex. It is not only a physical experience but an emotional and psychological one as well. When all of these come together, it is called suffering.

The mind is not alone in recognizing pain. The nervous system is also able to store such information. Even when a person loses a finger or a limb, the pain that was once felt may become a chronic one – one that keeps recurring. The best way to avoid this is to prevent pain memories from forming. The use of anesthesia prevents the mind from creating these memories. Drugs that prevent pain such as analgesics help lessen the pain sensed.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What are "nociceptors?"**
 - a. electrical impulses
 - b. memories of pain
 - c. nerve receptors
 - d. sensations of pain

2. **How do memories of pain help us?**
 - a. These constantly remind us of what hurts.
 - b. These help dull the senses.
 - c. These help us re-experience the pain.
 - d. These inform us on what to watch out for.

3. **Suffering is the complex mix of _____.**
 - a. physical, mental and spiritual experiences
 - b. physical, psychological and social influences
 - c. physical, sociological, and cognitive factors
 - d. physical, emotional and psychological experiences

4. **Which of the following is an example of how memories of pain help us?**
 - a. A baby crying at the sight of the needle
 - b. Drinking a pain killer once a headache starts
 - c. Asking if a dental procedure will hurt
 - d. We relive these experiences through our dreams

5. **Which is an example of helping the body avoid the creation of memories for pain?**
 - a. Avoiding the use of anesthesia
 - b. Drinking a painkiller once a headache starts
 - c. Talking about a painful experience with a friend
 - d. Being given an anesthetic before a dental procedure

6. In the selection, how was the word chronic used in the phrase “chronic pain”?
- a. continuous
 - b. in-born
 - c. throbbing
 - d. worsening
7. Which of the following adjectives best describes our memories’ role in managing pain?
- a. curative
 - b. corrective
 - c. preventive
 - d. restorative
8. In the selection, what does it mean to ‘sense pain’?
- a. create pain
 - b. recognize pain
 - c. remember pain
 - d. understand pain

APPENDIX A10

Key to Correction:
Graded Passages in in English Pre-Test (Sets A to D)

Set A

Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Pam's Cat	Summer Fun	Get Up, Jacky!	Frog's Lunch	Yawning	Dark Chocolate
1.b	1.c	1.c	1.d	1.a	1.d
2.c	2.a	2.a	2.c	2.b	2.c
3.c	3.a	3.b	3.d	3.d	3.a
4.c	4.b	4.a	4.b	4.c	4.c
5.b	5.c	5.b	5.c	5.a	5.a
	6.b	6.c	6.a	6.a	6.c
			7.d	7.a	7.c
				8.c	8.c

Set B

Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
A Hot Day	A Rainy Day	Waiting for the Peddler	The Cow and the Carabao	Laughter	Sneezing
1.c	1.c	1.b	1.a	1.c	1.b
2.a	2.b	2.c	2.c	2.c	2.b
3.c	3.c	3.a	3.b	3.b	3.c
4.b	4.c	4.a	4.b	4.d	4.d
5.a	5.a	5.b	5.a	5.b	5.a
	6.b	6.c	6.d	6.b	6.c
			7.c	7.b	7.c
				8.c	8.b

Set C

Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Al's Basket	Ben's Store	Anansi's Web	Pedrito's Snack	Effects of Anger	Dust
1.a	1.a	1.b	1.a	1.d	1.b
2.a	2.b	2.b	2.b	2.c	2.d
3.c	3.b	3.b	3.a	3.a	3.d
4.a	4.c	4.a	4.a	4.c	4.a
5.b	5.b	5.a	5.c	5.a	5.d
	6.a	6.c	6.c	6.c	6.d
			7.d	7.d	7.a
				8.b	8.b

Set D

Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Nat Takes a Nap	Waiting for Her Sister	Wake up!	Amy's Good Deed	Dreams	Pain
1.b	1.a	1.b	1.c	1.a	1.c
2.c	2.b	2.b	2.b	2.d	2.d
3.c	3.c	3.b	3.a	3.a	3.d
4.a	4.b	4.c	4.b	4.d	4.b
5.a	5.b	5.a	5.c	5.c	5.d
	6.a	6.c	6.d	6.b	6.a
			7.c	7.c	7.c
				8.a	8.b

APPENDIX A11

Titles of Phil-IRI Graded Passages for Posttests in English

Grade Level	Set A	Set B	Set C	Set D
2	The Bib	Bam and Tagpi	Pets	Where the Pets Sat
3	The Egg on the Grass	The Caps and the Kittens	A Happy Place	In the Park
4	The Tricycle Man	Cat and Mouse	Marian's Experiment	On Market Day
5	The Snail with the Biggest House	The Great Runner	Trading Places	The Legend of the Firefly
6	Rocks from Outer Space	Beetles	Just How Fast	Flying Rocks
7	Diving	The Brain	Air Currents	Ecosystems

ENGLISH POSTTEST

SET A

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	The Bib Narrative
Grade 3	The Egg on the Grass Narrative
Grade 4	The Tricycle Man Narrative
Grade 5	The Snail with the Biggest House Narrative
Grade 6	Rocks from Outer Space Expository
Grade 7	Diving Expository

THE BIB

Bim-bim has a bib.

It is from Tina.

The bib is red.

It is pretty.

But the bib is big.

Will this fit?

“I will get a pin,” says Dad.

“There. It fits!”

Questions

1. **Who has a bib?**
 - a. Den-den
 - b. Bim-bim
 - c. Tin-tin

2. **What is the color of the bib?**
 - a. red
 - b. pink
 - c. yellow

3. **Who gave the bib?**
 - a. Dad
 - b. Mama
 - c. Tina

4. **What is the problem with the bib?**
 - a. It is big.
 - b. It is wet.
 - c. It has a rip.

5. **How did the bib fit Bim-bim?**
 - a. Mama cut it.
 - b. Grandma fixed it.
 - c. Dad put a pin on it.

THE EGG ON THE GRASS

Duck, Hen, and Bird are in the garden.

“I see a big, round egg on the grass,” says Bird.

“It is not my egg,” says Hen.

“My egg is in the nest.”

“It is not my egg,” says Duck.

“My eggs just hatched.”

“It is not an egg,” says Ben.

“It’s my rubber ball.”

Questions

1. **Where are Bird, Hen, and Duck?**
 - a. in the nest
 - b. in the garden
 - c. in the farmhouse
2. **Who saw the egg first?**
 - a. the hen
 - b. the duck
 - c. the bird
3. **What word tells about the egg?**
 - a. big and round
 - b. white and shiny
 - c. tiny and colorful
4. **Who among the animals has a new baby?**
 - a. the hen
 - b. the bird
 - c. the duck
5. **What was the “egg” that the animals saw?**
 - a. a large top
 - b. a rubber ball
 - c. a plastic cup
6. **Why did the animals think that the rubber ball is an egg?**
 - a. It is tiny.
 - b. It is white.
 - c. It is round.

THE TRICYCLE MAN

Nick is a tricycle man. He waits for riders every morning.

"Please take me to the bus station," says Mr. Perez.

"Please take me to the market," says Mrs. Pardo.

"Please take us to school," say Mike and Kris.

"But I can take only one of you," says Nick to the children.

"Oh, I can sit behind you Nick," says Mr. Perez.

"Kris or Mike can take my seat."

"Thank you, Mr. Perez," say Mike and Kris.

Questions

1. **Who is the tricycle man?**
 - a. Mike
 - b. Nick
 - c. Mr. Perez
2. **What was Nick's problem?**
 - a. There was a lot of traffic.
 - b. He could not take the children to school.
 - c. There was only one seat for either Kris or Mike.
3. **How many riders did the tricycle man have?**
 - a. two
 - b. four
 - c. three
4. **Who helped solve Nick's problem?**
 - a. Mr. Perez
 - b. Mrs. Pardo
 - c. another tricycle driver
5. **Which word describes Mr. Perez?**
 - a. kind
 - b. strict
 - c. proud
6. **Which happened last?**
 - a. Mr. Perez told Nick to take him to the bus station.
 - b. Mrs. Pardo told Nick to take her to the market.
 - c. Kris and Mike told Nick to take them to school.

THE SNAIL WITH THE BIGGEST HOUSE

A little snail told his father, "I want to have the biggest house."

"Keep your house light and easy to carry," said his father.

But, the snail ate a lot until his house grew enormous.

"You now have the biggest house," said the snails.

After a while, the snails have eaten all the grass in the farm.

They decided to move to another place.

"Help! I cannot move," said the snail with the biggest house.

The snails tried to help but the house was too heavy.

So the snail with the biggest house was left behind.

Reference: The Biggest House in the World

Leo Lionni

Questions

1. **What kind of house did the father snail want the little snail to have?**
 - a. big and tidy
 - b. hard and durable
 - c. large and colorful
 - d. light and easy to carry
2. **The house grew enormous. A synonym of enormous is**
 - a. huge
 - b. lovely
 - c. different
 - d. expensive
3. **Why will the snails move to another place?**
 - a. Their enemies bother them
 - b. They want to see other places.
 - c. They have eaten all the grass in the farm.
 - d. They don't want to be with the snail with the biggest house.
4. **What was the little snail's problem when they were about to move?**
 - a. "Will I build another house?"
 - b. "How can I carry my very big house?"
 - c. "What will happen to my biggest house?"
 - d. "What if another snail will have a house bigger than mine?"
5. **Why did the other snails leave the little snail behind?**
 - a. He eats too much grass.
 - b. They did not want to be with him.
 - c. They could not move his very big house.
 - d. The little snail did not want to leave its house.
6. **Which of the following did the little snail think at the end?**
 - a. "My friends did not help me at all."
 - b. "I should have stored more grass and leaves in my house."
 - c. "Father was right. I should have a house that is easy to carry."
 - d. "Never mind if I stay behind. I have the biggest house anyway."
7. **Which of the following will most likely happen to the little snail?**
 - a. It will die of hunger.
 - b. It will destroy its house.
 - c. It will follow the other snails.
 - d. It will live happily in the farm.

ROCKS FROM OUTER SPACE

The pieces of rocks that come from outer space have three names: meteor, meteorite, and meteoroid.

A meteoroid is a piece of matter moving in space. It moves as fast as 40 miles a second. It may be large or small. Most meteoroids are smaller than a grain of sand.

As a meteoroid comes into the air near the earth, it catches fire. Most meteoroids burn up before they hit the earth. The flash of light from the burning meteoroid is called a meteor. If a piece of meteoroid falls to the ground, it is called a meteorite.

People have studied these rocks for many years. They wanted to research ways to keep meteoroids from making holes in spacecrafts. Thick walls may help. Or perhaps spacecrafts can be covered with a metal skin that will seal itself.

Questions

1. **Where do the meteoroids originate?**
 - a. from the outer layer of the earth
 - b. from the other planets
 - c. from the outer space
 - d. from the moon
2. **A meteoroid catches fire when**
 - a. it hits the earth.
 - b. it falls to the ground.
 - c. it collides with a spacecraft.
 - d. it comes into the air near the earth.
3. **When is a meteoroid dangerous?**
 - a. when it falls to earth and burns down houses
 - b. when it makes holes in a spacecraft
 - c. when it hits the airplanes
 - d. when it catches fire
4. **The rocks from outer space are studied to find out _____.**
 - a. the time that they fall on earth.
 - b. how these rocks could be used
 - c. how to avoid their fall on earth
 - d. how to keep them from making holes in spacecraft
5. **What is true of meteoroids, meteorites, and meteors?**
 - a. They are all small.
 - b. They are all rocks.
 - c. They all fall to the earth.
 - d. They all turn into balls of fire.
6. **When one sees a flash of light in space, he may exclaim _____.**
 - a. "That's a meteor."
 - b. "There's a meteorite."
 - c. "That's a meteoroid."
 - d. "A meteoroid hit a spacecraft."

7. **Which is the best definition of a meteorite?**
- a. a flash of light from a burning meteoroid
 - b. a piece of meteoroid that falls to the ground
 - c. a piece of rock from outer space that hit a spacecraft
 - d. a piece of rock from outer space that burn up before hitting the ground
8. **In the sentence, “They research ways to keep meteoroids from making holes in the spacecraft,” another word for research is _____.**
- a. study
 - b. solve
 - c. conclude
 - d. experiment

DIVING

Humans do not have the capacity to breathe underwater unaided by external devices. A diver who wants to stay underwater for more than a few minutes must breathe air on a special mixture of gases. He can wear diving suits and have air pumped to him from above or he can carry tanks of air on his back and breathe through a hose and a mouthpiece.

Early divers discovered that it is not enough to supply air to breathe comfortably underwater. The diver's body is under great pressure in deep water because water weighs 800 times as much as air. Tons of water push against the diver deep in the sea. When this happens, his blood takes in some of the gases he breathes.

When the diver rises to the surface, the water pressure becomes less. If he rises too quickly, the gases in his blood form bubbles that make breathing difficult. He suffers from bends, causing him to double up in pain.

Questions

1. **What is the purpose of the diving suit?**
 - a. to track the diver's location
 - b. to make the diver stay afloat
 - c. to dive to the bottom of the sea faster
 - d. to pump air from the surface of the sea
2. **The hose and the mouthpiece of the diver are used _____.**
 - a. for breathing
 - b. for finding direction
 - c. for lighting the way
 - d. for communicating
3. **The second paragraph informs the reader that _____.**
 - a. water is heavier than air
 - b. it is easy to float on the water
 - c. it is exciting to stay under water
 - d. it is difficult to breathe while diving
4. **It is easy for swimmers to float in the water's surface because _____.**
 - a. they can see where they are heading for
 - b. there is lesser water pressure
 - c. there is more air to breathe
 - d. there is minimal danger.
5. **From the phrase 'a diver suffers from bends,' the reader can guess that a bend is _____.**
 - a. a reverse turn
 - b. an intense pain
 - c. a wrong direction
 - d. an incorrect information
6. **To avoid pain when rising to the surface, a diving instructor should tell a swimmer to _____.**
 - a. "go up as fast as you can"
 - b. "swim to the surface slowly"
 - c. "avoid bringing things from undersea"
 - d. "inspect your hose and mouthpiece first"

7. Which statement is true in the selection?
Water pressure _____.
- a. is heavier on the sea surface
 - b. is greater in the deep part of the sea
 - c. feels more while one is going up the surface
 - d. is the same on the surface and in the deep part of the sea
8. Who among the following readers will benefit most from this selection?
- a. the sea divers
 - b. the coast guards
 - c. the sea travelers
 - d. the swimming instructors

ENGLISH POSTTEST

SET B

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Bam and Tagpi Narrative
Grade 3	The Caps and the Kittens Narrative
Grade 4	Cat and Mouse Narrative
Grade 5	The Great Runner Narrative
Grade 6	Beetles Expository
Grade 7	The Brain Expository

BAM AND TAGPI

Bam is sad.

“Where is Tagpi?”

Where is my pet dog?

I want to play with him.

He is not in the room.”

“Aw! Aw!”

“Where are you, Tagpi?

Oh, you are in the garden.”

Questions

1. **Who is Tagpi?**
 - a. the pet dog of Bam
 - b. the brother of Bam
 - c. the classmate of Bam
2. **Where did Bam first look for Tagpi?**
 - a. in the room
 - b. in the kitchen
 - c. in the garden
3. **Why did Bam look for Tagpi?**
 - a. He wants to feed Tagpi.
 - b. He wants to play with Tagpi.
 - c. He wants to give Tagpi a bath.
4. **Where did Bam find Tagpi?**
 - a. in the hut
 - b. in the garden
 - c. under the bed
5. **What did Bam feel when he found Tagpi?**
 - a. sad
 - b. mad
 - c. glad

THE CAPS AND THE KITTENS

Dan and Pepe will play.

“But the sun is hot,” says Pepe.

“Let us get our caps,” says Dan.

“My cap is not on my bed,” says Pepe.

“My cap is not in my bag,” says Dan.

“Look boys! Our cat has kittens,” says Mama.

“ Mik-mik has four kittens!” says Dan.

“Yay! The kittens nap in our caps!”

Questions

1. **Why did Dan and Pepe need their caps?**
 - a. The sun is hot.
 - b. They will play with their caps.
 - c. They will give the caps to the kittens.
2. **What did Mama want them to look at?**
 - a. the bag
 - b. the bed
 - c. the kittens
3. **Who is Mik-mik?**
 - a. the pet cat
 - b. the fat kitten
 - c. the big dog
4. **What did the kittens use the caps for?**
 - a. for playing
 - b. for sleeping on
 - c. for keeping them free from the hot sun
5. **What did the boys feel when they saw the kittens?**
 - a. sad
 - b. mad
 - c. happy
6. **What do you think will the boys do after?**
 - a. The boys will send the kittens away.
 - b. The boys will take the caps from the kittens.
 - c. The boys will let the kittens sleep on their caps.

CAT AND MOUSE

A mouse and a cat lived in an old house. The mouse stayed in a hole while the cat slept under the table.

One night, the mouse got out of its hole. "Mmm, Cheese!" it thought, as it went up the table. As it started nibbling the cheese, a fork fell. It woke the cat up so it ran up the table. But the mouse was too fast for the cat. It quickly dashed to its hole. Safe at last!

Questions

1. **Where did the cat and the mouse live?**
 - a. in a big hole
 - b. in an old house
 - c. under the dining table
2. **Why did the mouse get out of its hole?**
 - a. to find a mate
 - b. to look for food
 - c. to play with the cat
3. **Why did the cat wake up?**
 - a. It smelled the food.
 - b. The mouse asked it to play.
 - c. It heard the noise made by the fork.
4. **In order to catch the mouse, what could the cat do next time?**
 - a. run faster
 - b. sleep later
 - c. stay alert for loud sounds
5. **Which happened last in the story?**
 - a. The mouse smelled the food on the table.
 - b. The cat woke up and chased the mouse.
 - c. The mouse ran to its hole.
6. **Why was the mouse thankful at the end of the story?**
 - a. It was able to get away from the cat.
 - b. It ate bread and cheese.
 - c. It saw the cat.

THE GREAT RUNNER

Atalanta is a lovely princess and a great runner.

One day, her father told her, "It's time you get married."

"I will marry a man who will beat me in a race," replied Atalanta.

Many young men tried their luck. But they all lost. Hippomenes asked the goddess of love for help.

"Here are three golden apples," she said. "During the race, throw one apple in front of Atalanta. She will stop to pick it up. That should slow her down."

Hippomenes heeded her advice and won the race. Thus, Atalanta became his wife.

Questions

1. Which sentence says something about Atalanta?
 - a. She did not want to get married.
 - b. She was an obedient daughter.
 - c. She was a great runner.
 - d. She loved Hippomenes.
2. What kind of man would she marry?
 - a. a kind prince
 - b. a clever ruler
 - c. a great runner
 - d. a handsome man
3. Hippomenes became Atalanta's _____.
 - a. friend
 - b. enemy
 - c. adviser
 - d. husband
4. Many tried their luck. When one tries his luck, he _____.
 - a. always wins.
 - b. is sure to win.
 - c. really wants to win.
 - d. attempts to win.
5. Hippomenes heeded Aphrodite's advice. The synonym of heeded is
 - a. followed
 - b. disobeyed
 - c. laughed at
 - d. disregarded
6. Who was Aphrodite?
 - a. the godmother of Hippomenes
 - b. the mother of Atalanta
 - c. the goddess of love
 - d. the great teacher
7. How did the golden apples help Hippomenes win?
 - a. They had magic powers.
 - b. They made Atalanta sleepy.
 - c. They delayed Atalanta during the race.
 - d. They gave Hippomenes strength in running.

BEETLES

Beetles can adapt to any kind of environment. They can be found crawling, burrowing, flying, and swimming on every part of the earth except the ocean. Why do beetles survive well on our planet? First, they have tough compact bodies. These help them hide, find food, and lay eggs in places where other insects could never go.

Almost all beetles have tough front wings which are colorful and carry beautiful patterns. These wings also act as suit of armor to protect the beetles' transparent hind wings which are used for flying.

Beetles have mouth parts designed for chewing different food. They eat other insects, animal dung, and even cloth. They also feed on the bark, leaves, flowers, and fruits of any kind of plant. They can even chew around the stems of poisonous plants to let the deadly sap drain.

Questions

1. In which of these places **WON'T** you find beetles?
 - a. in the mountain
 - b. in the plains
 - c. in the sea
 - d. in the hill
2. In the sentence **Beetles can adapt to any kind of environment**, which is a synonym of **adapt**?
 - a. get used to
 - b. change
 - c. crawl
 - d. eat
3. What pair of words describe the beetles' front wings?
 - a. transparent and thick
 - b. tough and colorful
 - c. wide and thick
 - d. silky and soft
4. What is the use of the beetles' hind wings?
 - a. for protecting the front wings
 - b. for covering the body
 - c. for finding food
 - d. for flying
5. Which of the following states the main idea of this selection?
 - a. reasons why beetles can survive anywhere
 - b. places where one can find beetles
 - c. the compact body of the beetles
 - d. the food that beetles eat

6. **What action of the beetle means making a hole in the ground?**
- a. burrowing
 - b. swimming
 - c. crawling
 - d. flying
7. **The front wings of most beetles _____.**
- a. are transparent
 - b. hide the beetles
 - c. protect the hind wings
 - d. maybe used for swimming
8. **If someone says, “You eat like a beetle” it means that _____.**
- a. You are a picky eater.
 - b. You can eat anything.
 - c. You don’t have appetite.
 - d. You eat very little amount of food.

THE BRAIN

The brain is the center of the nervous system. It interprets stimuli and tells the body how to react.

The brain has three major parts. The part that controls balance, coordination and muscle movement is called the cerebellum. It makes sure that the muscles work well together. For example, a gymnast is able to balance on a beam because of the cerebellum.

The medulla is a long stem that connects the brain to the spinal cord. It tells one's body to do things without thinking about them. Digesting food or breathing even while asleep are examples of these involuntary actions.

On the other hand, there are actions that one decides to do. It is the largest part of the brain—the cerebrum—that is responsible for these voluntary movements. Without it, one will not be able to kick a ball or dance at all.

The brain might seem small but it is so powerful as it controls one's entire body.

Questions

1. Which is the best description of the brain?
 - a. It makes people intelligent.
 - b. It keeps one's body healthy.
 - c. It helps everyone think well.
 - d. It dictates how the body will react to stimuli.

2. In the sentence, "*The brain interprets stimuli*," the meaning of *interpret* is _____.
 - a. assign roles
 - b. recall facts
 - c. discuss ideas
 - d. make sense of

3. What will the brain likely tell you if you happen to hold on to something hot?
 - a. "I wonder how hot it is."
 - b. "Don't drop it!"
 - c. "Hold tight!"
 - d. "Let go!"

4. Which is an example of involuntary action?
 - a. circulating blood all over the body
 - b. punching one's classmate
 - c. clapping your hands
 - d. tickling your friend

5. Which part of the brain connects to the spinal cord?
 - a. the nerves
 - b. the medulla
 - c. the cerebrum
 - d. the cerebellum

- 6. What is the function of the cerebellum?**
- a. It sends messages to the cerebrum.
 - b. It connects the medulla to the cerebrum.
 - c. It controls balance and muscle movements.
 - d. It tells the parts of the body how they should function.
- 7. When you want someone to think of the right answer, you might say,**
- a. "Use your senses."
 - b. "Sharpen your cerebrum."
 - c. "Give your medulla a job."
 - d. "Let your cerebellum function."
- 8. What is the main idea of the selection?**
- a. The brain controls the senses.
 - b. The brain interprets all actions.
 - c. The brain has three main parts.
 - d. The brain controls one's entire body

ENGLISH POSTTEST

SET C

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Pets Narrative
Grade 3	A Happy Place Narrative
Grade 4	Marian's Experiment Narrative
Grade 5	Trading Places Narrative
Grade 6	Just How Fast Expository
Grade 7	Air Currents Expository

PETS

I am Pat.

I have a pet cat.

I am Ben.

I have a pet hen.

I am Mig.

I have a pet pig.

I am Det.

I too will have a pet.

Questions

1. **What is Pat's pet?**
 - a. pig
 - b. cat
 - c. hen
2. **Who has a pet pig?**
 - a. Mig
 - b. Pat
 - c. Ben
3. **How many children have pets?**
 - a. two
 - b. four
 - c. three
4. **Who has a pet that can lay eggs?**
 - a. Mig
 - b. Ben
 - c. Det
5. **What is the message of the story?**
 - a. People can have three pets.
 - b. People can have the same pet.
 - c. People can have different pets.

A HAPPY PLACE

“Come with me,” says Dan.

“Where will we go?” Mina asks.

“We will go to a happy place
that has lots of balloons.”

“We will play, dance, and run.

We will have so much fun.

We will eat orange cake
that our mom and dad baked.”

“And then we will sing,
Happy birthday, dear Benny!”

Questions

1. **Who asked Mina to go to a happy place?**
 - a. Mom
 - b. Dan
 - c. Dad
2. **What word says something about the happy place?**
 - a. quiet
 - b. noisy
 - c. far
3. **What will the children do in the happy place?**
 - a. They will sing, skip and hop.
 - b. They will read, write and count.
 - c. They will dance, run and play.
4. **Whose birthday is it?**
 - a. Dan
 - b. Mina
 - c. Benny
5. **Which word tells what Dan feels?**
 - a. sad
 - b. afraid
 - c. excited
6. **What is the best response that Benny can make after seeing Dan and Mina?**
 - a. I'm glad you came.
 - b. I can't wait to go home.
 - c. I want to sing with you.

MARIAN'S EXPERIMENT

Marian came home from school. She went to the kitchen and saw her mother cooking.

“Mama, do we have mongo seeds?” asked Marian. “I will do an experiment.”

“Yes, we have some in the cabinet,” answered Mama.

Marian got some seeds and planted them in a wooden box. She watered the seeds every day. She made sure they got enough sun. After three days, Marian was happy to see stems and leaves sprouting. Her mongo seeds grew into young plants.

Reference: Philippine Informal Reading Inventory 2008-2009 Edition

Questions

1. **What did Marian look for in the kitchen?**
 - a. mango seeds
 - b. mongo seeds
 - c. melon seeds
2. **What did she do with the seeds?**
 - a. She played with them.
 - b. She cooked them.
 - c. She planted them.
3. **Which of the following events happened last?**
 - a. Some stems and leaves sprouted from the seeds.
 - b. Marian planted the mongo seeds in a wooden box.
 - c. Marian watered the soil where the seeds were planted.
4. **What did Marian know about planting seeds?**
 - a. Seeds should be placed in a wooden box in the house.
 - b. Seeds grow whether or not one takes care of them.
 - c. Seeds need water and sunlight in order to grow.
5. **What can one learn from Marian?**
 - a. It is good to be happy.
 - b. It is good to be curious.
 - c. It is good to be obedient.
6. **Which sentence tells that Marian's experiment was successful?**
 - a. Mother said there were mongo seeds in the cabinet.
 - b. Stems and leaves started to sprout from the seeds.
 - c. The mongo seeds had enough water and sunlight.

TRADING PLACES

On a trip to a university, the driver told the professor, “I’ve heard you give this speech many times. I can deliver it for you.”

The professor said, “The people in this university haven’t seen me yet. Give the lecture. I’ll pretend to be your driver.”

When they arrived, the driver was introduced to be the professor. He gave an excellent speech. Everybody applauded. Afterwards, somebody asked a question which the driver couldn’t answer. In order to get out of the sticky situation, he said, “Oh, that’s such an easy question. Even my driver can give you the answer!”

Reference: <http://www.puffun.com/stories/chauffer.phtml>

Questions

- 1. Why did the university invite the professor?**
 - a. to give a test
 - b. to give a lecture
 - c. to donate books
 - d. to attend classes

- 2. Why was it easy for the driver to pretend he was the professor?**
 - a. The professor looked like the driver.
 - b. The driver dressed up like the professor.
 - c. The driver was as intelligent as the professor.
 - d. The participants have not seen the professor yet.

- 3. Why was the selection entitled Trading Places?**
 - a. The driver could answer the question asked.
 - b. The professor exchanged roles with the driver.
 - c. The driver exchanged seats with the professor.
 - d. The professor seated himself with the audience.

- 4. Based on the selection, how would you describe the professor?**
 - a. a boring lecturer
 - b. an excellent driver
 - c. a humorous person
 - d. a generous employer

5. **The driver tried to get out of a sticky situation. What was the sticky situation?**
- a. A participant recognized the professor.
 - b. The driver could not deliver the lecture.
 - c. The professor could not move from his seat.
 - d. The driver did not know what to answer.
6. **Why did the driver say “Even my driver can give you the answer!”?**
- a. to admit that even he did not know how to answer
 - b. to stop the audience from asking more questions
 - c. to stop the real professor from answering the question
 - d. to prove to the participants that the question was easy
7. **He gave a very good speech and everybody applauded. Another word for applauded is _____.**
- a. kept very quiet
 - b. started to leave
 - c. clapped their hands
 - d. asked him to speak louder

JUST HOW FAST

Many things around us move at different rates. Glaciers, which are frozen rivers of snow, move less than one foot in a day. A box turtle travels about ten feet per minute, while a snail travels five inches per hour. A chimney swift flies almost ninety miles per hour. This is the fastest speed recorded for any living creature.

A hydroplane skims across the top of the water at nearly 300 miles an hour. Some racing cars travel more than 500 miles per hour. The wind in a tornado may move at 600 miles per hour but sound waves are faster with a speed of up to 740 miles per hour.

The Earth moves around the sun at 67,000 miles per hour. At 186,000 miles per second, light is faster! Science has yet to discover anything that would surpass this speed.

Reference: Philippine Informal Reading Inventory 2008-2009 Edition

Questions

1. Which living creature has the highest recorded speed?
 - a. a box turtle
 - b. light waves
 - c. sound waves
 - d. a chimney swift

2. Among the following, which has the slowest rate of movement?
 - a. a snail
 - b. a glacier
 - c. a box turtle
 - d. a chimney swift

3. What does this statement mean? “Science has yet to discover anything that would surpass the speed of light.”
 - a. Someday, something faster than light will be discovered.
 - b. Of all moving objects, only light waves will never slow down.
 - c. Among all things, light waves will always have the fastest speed.
 - d. Of all that has been observed, light waves have the fastest speed.

4. Which among these statements is true?
 - a. A box turtle is faster than a snail.
 - b. A snail is faster than a box turtle.
 - c. A hydroplane is slower than a glacier.
 - d. A glacier is faster than a hydroplane.

5. Which among these statements is NOT supported by the selection?
 - a. Tornadoes are around double the speed of a hydroplane.
 - b. Sound waves are about two times the speed of light waves.
 - c. A hydroplane is about half the speed of the wind in a tornado.
 - d. The speed of light is faster than the speed of the earth’s rotation.

6. **“Science has yet to discover anything that would surpass this speed.”**
The synonym of surpass is _____.
- a. equal
 - b. reduce
 - c. accede
 - d. exceed
7. **Which among these statements is an opinion?**
- a. Sound waves move faster than the wind.
 - b. There will never be anything faster than light.
 - c. Many things differ in their rates of movement.
 - d. The earth orbits the sun at 67,000 miles per hour.
8. **Which sentence states the main idea of the selection?**
- a. A hydroplane skims across the top of the water at nearly 300 miles an hour.
 - b. There are many things found around us that move at different rates.
 - c. The chimney swift has the fastest recorded speed among living things.
 - d. The Earth orbits the sun at 67,000 miles per hour but light moves faster.

AIR CURRENTS

Wind is the natural movement of the air from one place to another. It affects the climate of a place. There are three major air streams that greatly affect our climate.

From November to February, mornings are colder because of the northeast monsoon wind. It blows from Siberia which is a very frigid place. It brings along temperature and rain that make us shiver.

The wind from June to October, is warm and humid. During this time, the western section of our country experiences strong rains brought about by the southwest monsoon wind blowing from Australia.

From March to early May, trade winds coming from the east or northeast reach the Philippines. It brings rains to the eastern part of our country. Trade winds are warm and moist and bring hot temperature with little rain.

Isn't it amazing that each one of these air streams brings some amount of rain to the Philippines?

Reference: Philippine Informal Reading Inventory 2008-2009 Edition

Questions

1. **The northeast monsoon wind blowing from Siberia causes _____.**
 - a. heavy rains
 - b. windy days
 - c. hot temperature
 - d. cold temperature

2. **Which of the following statements is true about the wind?**
 - a. The wind attracts tourists to visit a place.
 - b. The wind affects the climate of a place.
 - c. The wind always comes from one direction.
 - d. The wind moves at select times of the year.

3. **Siberia is a very frigid place. What is an antonym for the word frigid?**
 - a. very moist
 - b. very cold
 - c. very hot
 - d. very windy

4. **You are going on a vacation at your cousin's province in the eastern part of the country in March. What type of clothes should you bring?**
 - a. new
 - b. thin
 - c. thick
 - d. modern

5. **Among these different air streams in the Philippines, which is the most appropriate for wearing very heavy clothes?**
 - a. trade winds
 - b. easterly winds
 - c. southeast monsoons
 - d. northeast monsoons

- 6. Which among these statements is backed up by the selection?**
- a. Northeast monsoons account for strong rains during the June opening of classes.
 - b. Southwest monsoons bring some amount of rain to the country even in May.
 - c. Eastern portions of the country experience strong rains from June to October.
 - d. Western portions of the country experience strong rains from June to October.
- 7. What device did the author use to develop the selection?**
- a. examples
 - b. cause and effect
 - c. a series of events
 - d. problem and solution
- 8. Which could be another title of the selection?**
- a. Different Causes of Heavy Rains
 - b. How Air Streams Affect Climate
 - c. Northwest and Southwest Monsoons
 - d. Hot and Cold Temperature in the Country

ENGLISH POSTTEST

SET D

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Where the Pets Sat Narrative
Grade 3	In the Park Narrative
Grade 4	On Market Day Narrative
Grade 5	The Legend of the Firefly Narrative
Grade 6	Flying Rocks Expository
Grade 7	Ecosystem Expository

WHERE THE PETS SAT

Mat is a cat.

Mat sat on a hat.

Jig is a pig.

Jig sat on a wig.

Len is a hen.

Len did not sit on a hat or a wig.

Len sat on ten eggs!

Questions

1. **Where did the pig sit?**
 - a. on a hat
 - b. on a wig
 - c. on ten eggs
2. **What did the cat do?**
 - a. sat on eggs
 - b. sat on a wig
 - c. sat on a hat
3. **Which animal sits on something that can break?**
 - a. the hen
 - b. the cat
 - c. the pig
4. **Why was it good for Len to sit on the eggs?**
 - a. so the eggs will not get lost
 - b. so the eggs will hatch into chicks
 - c. so the eggs will stay on the nest
5. **Which of the following will happen last?**
 - a. The hen will lay eggs.
 - b. The hen will sit on the eggs.
 - c. The hen will have chicks.

IN THE PARK

Today, Sam and Ria will go to the park.

What will they do there?

They will sit on the grass
and look at some bugs.

They will look at the holes
that the worms have just dug.

That is where they will stay
on this warm summer day.

But they must leave the park
before it gets dark.

Questions

1. **Who will go to the park?**
 - a. Cam and Mia
 - b. Dan and Iya
 - c. Sam and Ria
2. **What will the children do in the park?**
 - a. play with other children
 - b. observe the insects
 - c. watch the clouds
3. **Why are the children not in school?**
 - a. It is their Christmas break.
 - b. They are on a class field trip.
 - c. It is their summer vacation.
4. **When should the children leave the park?**
 - a. night time
 - b. lunch time
 - c. late afternoon
5. **What else can the two children do at the park?**
 - a. play with others
 - b. watch the stars
 - c. eat their dinner
6. **What is the message of the story?**
 - a. There are children who do not like the park.
 - b. There are people who tell others to visit the park.
 - c. There are many things to see and do at the park.

ON MARKET DAY

Every Saturday, Manuel goes to market with his father, Mang Ador. They always pass by Aling Juaning's stall to buy meat. They go to Mang Tinoy's for fresh vegetables. They also visit Aling Tita's seafood section.

Whenever Mang Ador buys something, Manuel always tries to predict what his father will cook for lunch. Today Mang Ador bought tamarind, tomatoes, string beans, radish, and shrimp.

"I know what we will have for lunch," says Manuel happily. Can you guess it, too?

Questions

1. **Who is the father in the selection?**
 - a. Ador
 - b. Tinoy
 - c. Manuel
2. **Which stall do the father and son get their fish from?**
 - a. Mang Tinoy's stall
 - b. Aling Tita's stall
 - c. Aling Juaning's stall
3. **What section of the market do the father and son always go to?**
 - a. fish, meat, and fruits sections
 - b. vegetable, fish, and fruit sections
 - c. vegetable, seafood, and meat sections
4. **In the story, the boy tries to predict what they will have for lunch. When one tries to predict, one tries to _____.**
 - a. ask
 - b. hear
 - c. guess
5. **The boy in the story shows us that a person can find out what his family will have for lunch by _____.**
 - a. looking at what his father buys from the market
 - b. asking his mother what she thinks his father will cook
 - c. smelling the scents in the kitchen as his father cooks
6. **What do you think does Manuel say on their way to the market?**
 - a. "I'm tired."
 - b. "I'm excited."
 - c. "I'm nervous."

THE LEGEND OF THE FIREFLY

There was a time when young and old stars could talk to Bathala. One day, the young stars learned that they become part of a black hole when they grow old. The young stars feared losing their light. They asked Bathala for help.

“I have a solution. But you have to give up a lot,” said Bathala. “You need to leave the heavens and live on land.” Some of the younger stars agreed.

On a dark night, you might chance upon these stars. They have turned into tiny twinkling bugs whose tails flicker as they fly from place to place.

Questions

1. **What did the younger stars fear?**
 - a. asking for help
 - b. becoming insects
 - c. losing their light
 - d. leaving the heavens
2. **What was Bathala's solution to the younger stars' problem?**
 - a. He will make them young forever.
 - b. He will turn them into bugs with lights.
 - c. He will give them their light for eternity.
 - d. He will give them a new life in the heavens.
3. **"One might chance upon these stars on a very dark night." Which statement below means the same thing?**
 - a. One will always see these stars on a very dark night.
 - b. One will never see the stars on a very dark night.
 - c. One will surely see these stars on a very dark night.
 - d. One will possibly see these stars on a very dark night.
4. **The story is a legend. This means that _____.**
 - a. It is a real story about a person's life.
 - b. It is a story which could really happen.
 - c. It is a story about where things came from.
 - d. It is a story where there are talking animals.
5. **According to the selection, what is a firefly?**
 - a. a bug that wants so much to be a star
 - b. an old star that already lost its energy
 - c. an insect that died and went to heaven
 - d. a young star that became a glowing insect

6. Which statement is NOT explicitly stated in the given selection?
Fireflies are _____.
- a. young stars that did not want to lose their energy
 - b. twinkling bugs that used to be fearful young stars
 - c. insects with chemicals that make their bodies glow
 - d. young stars that once lived in the heavens with old stars
7. Why did Bathala say “you would have to give up much” to the young stars?
- a. Life on earth will give them less light.
 - b. The young stars will give up their lives.
 - c. The young stars will not be happy on earth.
 - d. Life was better in the heavens than on earth.

FLYING ROCKS

There are rocks in our Solar System that never flocked together to form planets. Larger ones called asteroids gather in the Asteroid Belt, a strip found between Mars and Jupiter. Some asteroids don't move along this belt but have paths that bring them close to the earth. These are called Apollo Asteroids.

There may be half a million asteroids whose diameters are bigger than one kilometer. The largest asteroid is over 1000 kilometers across. It is speculated that many asteroids were once larger but they collided with each other and became small fragments.

Unlike asteroids, meteoroids are small rocky bodies, that are scattered in space and do not orbit the sun. They cross the Earth's orbit and are often seen burning up in the Earth's atmosphere at night. The faint flashes of light they make are called shooting stars.

Questions

1. **What are asteroids?**
 - a. Large fragments of rock in the Solar System
 - b. Large fragments of rock that circle the moon
 - c. Small fragments of rock that do not circle the sun
 - d. Small fragments of rock that do not circle the planets
2. **What are meteoroids?**
 - a. Large fragments of rock that circle the sun
 - b. Large fragments of rock that circle the planets
 - c. Small bits of rock that do not circle the sun
 - d. Small bits of rock that do not cross the planets' orbits
3. **Which among the following statements is NOT true?**
 - a. Some asteroids move close to the earth.
 - b. Large rocks flock together in the Asteroid Belt.
 - c. All rocks in our Solar System have formed planets.
 - d. The Asteroid Belt is found between Mars and Jupiter.
4. **"It is speculated that many asteroids were once larger."**
What does the word speculated mean?
 - a. written
 - b. guessed
 - c. confirmed
 - d. questioned
5. **What is a possible reason behind the fact that asteroids are not anymore as large as they were first thought to be?**
 - a. They could have shrunk when they got closer to the sun.
 - b. They could have hit one another and broken into pieces.
 - c. They could have burned up and eventually become smaller.
 - d. They could have rammed into some planet and broken apart.

- 6. Which of the following statements is TRUE of asteroids and meteoroids?**
- a. Both asteroids and meteoroids can be seen in a belt of rocks between Jupiter and Mars.
 - b. Both asteroids and meteoroids circle the Earth and can be seen as faint flashes of light.
 - c. Both asteroids and meteoroids are composed of rocky particles found in the Solar System.
 - d. Both asteroids and meteoroids are scattered randomly across in space and do not orbit the sun.
- 7. Many asteroids must have collided with one another. What is a synonym of the word “collided?”**
- a. trapped into
 - b. crashed into
 - c. converged with
 - d. connected with
- 8. If you see faint flashes of light in the night sky, which of the following could have happened?**
- a. Flames shoot up from the sun and come closer to the earth.
 - b. Meteoroids have just crossed the earth’s orbit and burned up.
 - c. Meteoroids have just crossed paths with the sun and burned up.
 - d. There are moments when the earth orbits a lot closer to the sun.

ECOSYSTEMS

Ecosystems consist of living and non-living organisms in an area. These include plants, animals, microbes, and elements like soil, water, and air. The living organisms depend on both living and non-living aspects of an ecosystem.

An ecosystem can be as small as a puddle or as big as an ocean. It is a very delicate balance, with these life forms sustaining one another. Disruptions to an ecosystem may prove disastrous to all its organisms.

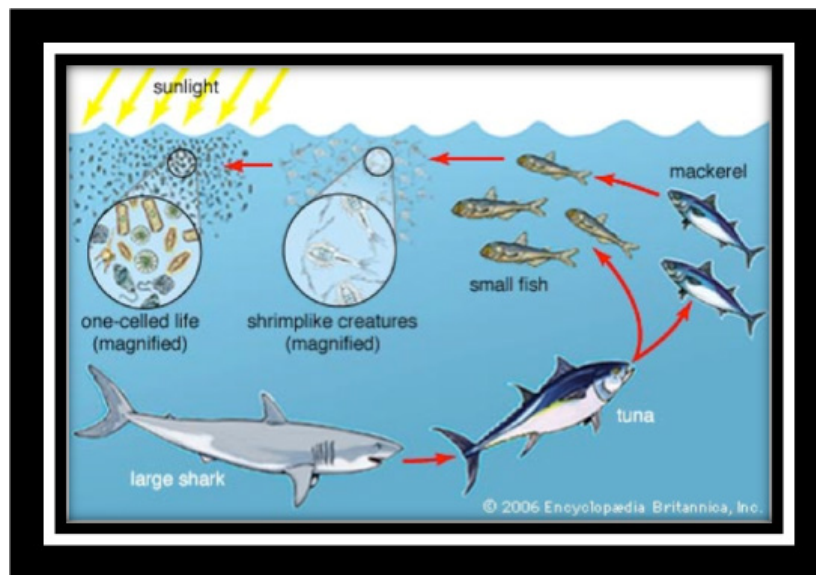
When a new plant or animal is suddenly placed in an ecosystem, it will surely compete with the original inhabitants for resources. This stranger may even push out the natural organisms, causing them to be extinct. The organisms that depended on the extinct organisms will definitely be affected.

The balance in ecosystems have been unsettled by natural disasters such as fires, floods, storms, and volcanic eruptions. However, in recent years and ironically, in the name of progress, human activity has affected many ecosystems around the world.

Questions

1. **Which among the following is NOT a good description for an ecosystem?**
 - a. animals and plants relying on each other to survive
 - b. a place where people are friendly to the environment
 - c. a biological community where organisms affect each other
 - d. a variety of living and non-living things in a particular area
2. **Why is an ecosystem considered to be a delicate balance?**
 - a. There are big ecosystems and small ecosystems that have to be balanced.
 - b. Not all ecosystems weigh the same so their weight needs to be distributed.
 - c. A change in an ecosystem can have tremendous effects on all its organisms.
 - d. Different organisms always have equal importance in any given ecosystem.
3. **Which of the following is NOT one of the natural disasters that have caused ecosystems to be unsettled?**
 - a. fires
 - b. floods
 - c. storms
 - d. humans
4. **Based on the selection, which of the following is true about human progress and ecosystems?**
 - a. Human progress sometimes causes ecosystems to suffer.
 - b. Human activity promotes the development of ecosystems.
 - c. Human activity helps find solutions to ecological problems.
 - d. Human progress causes different ecosystems to be progressive.
5. **According to the selection, a new organism introduced in an ecosystem can have an effect on an original inhabitant when _____.**
 - a. it fights with and eventually eats the original inhabitant
 - b. it consumes resources intended for the original inhabitant
 - c. it makes the original inhabitant feel strange in the ecosystem
 - d. it contributes to disasters that upset the balance in the system

6. **What should human beings do in order to maintain the balance in different ecosystems?**
- a. Cut down a lot of trees so that there is more space for animals to live in.
 - b. Take corals from the sea so that fish would have more freedom to swim.
 - c. Plant more trees in order to replace those that have been cut down.
 - d. Catch a lot of tuna so that nothing will eat the mackerel or the small fish.
7. **The diagram below shows an ocean ecosystem. The arrows point to the food source of the succeeding organism. If a new organism is introduced into the system and it eats the shrimplike creatures, how will this indirectly affect the mackerel?**
- a. The mackerel will have no more shrimplike creatures to eat.
 - b. The mackerel will still be eaten by the tuna fish as it continues to consume the small fish.
 - c. The mackerel will be eaten by the small fish which now has to look for a new food source.
 - d. The mackerel might lose its food since without a food source, the small fish could die.



7. **Using the same diagram, which of the following statements is FALSE?**
- a. The small fish depends solely on shrimplike creatures for food.
 - b. The tuna fish depends solely on the mackerel as its food source.
 - c. The large shark depends solely on the tuna fish as its food source.
 - d. The shrimplike creatures depend solely on one-celled life for food.

ENGLISH POSTTEST

SET A

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	The Bib Narrative
Grade 3	The Egg on the Grass Narrative
Grade 4	The Tricycle Man Narrative
Grade 5	The Snail with the Biggest House Narrative
Grade 6	Rocks from Outer Space Expository
Grade 7	Diving Expository

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Did you use a bib when you were a baby?

In the story, let's find out who uses a bib.

The title of the selection is "The Bib."

Now, read the selection.

Bim-bim has a bib.

It is from Tina.

The bib is red.

It is pretty.

But the bib is big.

Will this fit?

"I will get a pin," says Dad.

"There. It fits!"

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who has a bib?**
 - a. Den-den
 - b. Bim-bim**
 - c. Tin-tin

2. **What is the color of the bib?**
 - a. red**
 - b. pink
 - c. yellow

3. **Who gave the bib?**
 - a. Dad
 - b. Mama
 - c. Tina**

4. **What is the problem with the bib?**
 - a. It is big.**
 - b. It is wet.
 - c. It has a rip.

5. **How did the bib fit Bim-bim?**
 - a. Mama cut it.
 - b. Grandma fixed it.
 - c. Dad put a pin on it.**

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Give me words that describe an egg.

What words describe the egg on the grass?

The title of the selection is "The Egg on the Grass."

Now, read the selection.

Duck, Hen, and Bird are in the garden.

"I see a big, round egg on the grass," says Bird.

"It is not my egg," says Hen.

"My egg is in the nest."

"It is not my egg," says Duck.

"My eggs just hatched."

"It is not an egg," says Ben.

"It's my rubber ball."

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Where are Bird, Hen, and Duck?**
 - a. in the nest
 - b. in the garden**
 - c. in the farmhouse
2. **Who saw the egg first?**
 - a. the hen
 - b. the duck
 - c. the bird**
3. **What word tells about the egg?**
 - a. big and round**
 - b. white and shiny
 - c. tiny and colorful
4. **Who among the animals has a new baby?**
 - a. the hen
 - b. the bird
 - c. the duck**
5. **What was the “egg” that the animals saw?**
 - a. a large top
 - b. a rubber ball**
 - c. a plastic cup
6. **Why did the animals think that the rubber ball is an egg?**
 - a. It is tiny.
 - b. It is white.
 - c. It is round.**

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Do you ride a tricycle?

In the story, who rode the tricycle?

The title of the selection is "The Tricycle Man."

Now, read the selection.

Nick is a tricycle man. He waits for riders every morning.

"Please take me to the bus station," says Mr. Perez.

"Please take me to the market," says Mrs. Pardo.

"Please take us to school," say Mike and Kris.

"But I can take only one of you," says Nick to the children.

"Oh, I can sit behind you Nick," says Mr. Perez.

"Kris or Mike can take my seat."

"Thank you, Mr. Perez," say Mike and Kris.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who is the tricycle man?**
 - a. Mike
 - b. Nick**
 - c. Mr. Perez

2. **What was Nick's problem?**
 - a. There was a lot of traffic.
 - b. He could not take the children to school.
 - c. There was only one seat for either Kris or Mike.**

3. **How many riders did the tricycle man have?**
 - a. two
 - b. four**
 - c. three

4. **Who helped solve Nick's problem?**
 - a. Mr. Perez**
 - b. Mrs. Pardo
 - c. another tricycle driver

5. **Which word describes Mr. Perez?**
 - a. kind**
 - b. strict
 - c. proud

6. **Which happened last?**
 - a. Mr. Perez told Nick to take him to the bus station.
 - b. Mrs. Pardo told Nick to take her to the market.
 - c. Kris and Mike told Nick to take them to school.**

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:	A snail carries its house on its back. What will happen if its house becomes too big and heavy?
Motive Question:	In the story, find out: What happened to the snail with a very big house?
Teacher reads the title.	The title of the selection is “The Snail with the Biggest House.”

Now, read the selection.

A little snail told his father, “I want to have the biggest house.”

“Keep your house light and easy to carry,” said his father.

But, the snail ate a lot until his house grew enormous.

“You now have the biggest house,” said the snails.

After a while, the snails have eaten all the grass in the farm.

They decided to move to another place.

“Help! I cannot move,” said the snail with the biggest house.

The snails tried to help but the house was too heavy.

So the snail with the biggest house was left behind.

Reference: The Biggest House in the World, Leo Lionni

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What kind of house did the father snail want the little snail to have?**
 - a. big and tidy
 - b. hard and durable
 - c. large and colorful
 - d. light and easy to carry**
2. **The house grew enormous. A synonym of enormous is**
 - a. huge**
 - b. lovely
 - c. different
 - d. expensive
3. **Why will the snails move to another place?**
 - a. Their enemies bother them
 - b. They want to see other places.
 - c. They have eaten all the grass in the farm.**
 - d. They don't want to be with the snail with the biggest house.
4. **What was the little snail's problem when they were about to move?**
 - a. "Will I build another house?"
 - b. "How can I carry my very big house?"**
 - c. "What will happen to my biggest house?"
 - d. "What if another snail will have a house bigger than mine?"
5. **Why did the other snails leave the little snail behind?**
 - a. He eats too much grass.
 - b. They did not want to be with him.
 - c. They could not move his very big house.**
 - d. The little snail did not want to leave its house.
6. **Which of the following did the little snail think at the end?**
 - a. "My friends did not help me at all."
 - b. "I should have stored more grass and leaves in my house."
 - c. "Father was right. I should have a house that is easy to carry."**
 - d. "Never mind if I stay behind. I have the biggest house anyway."
7. **Which of the following will most likely happen to the little snail?**
 - a. It will die of hunger.**
 - b. It will destroy its house.
 - c. It will follow the other snails.
 - d. It will live happily in the farm.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Have you seen a falling star?

Where does it come from?

Motive Question:

As you read the selection, find out where a falling star comes from.

Teacher reads the title.

The title of the selection is “Rocks from Outer space.”

Now, read the selection.

The pieces of rocks that come from outer space have three names: meteor, meteorite, and meteoroid.

A meteoroid is a piece of matter moving in space. It moves as fast as 40 miles a second. It may be large or small. Most meteoroids are smaller than a grain of sand.

As a meteoroid comes into the air near the earth, it catches fire. Most meteoroids burn up before they hit the earth. The flash of light from the burning meteoroid is called a meteor. If a piece of meteoroid falls to the ground, it is called a meteorite.

People have studied these rocks for many years. They wanted to research ways to keep meteoroids from making holes in spacecrafts. Thick walls may help. Or perhaps spacecrafts can be covered with a metal skin that will seal itself.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Where do the meteoroids originate?**
 - a. from the outer layer of the earth
 - b. from the other planets
 - c. from the outer space**
 - d. from the moon

2. **A meteoroid catches fire when**
 - a. it hits the earth.
 - b. it falls to the ground.
 - c. it collides with a spacecraft.
 - d. it comes into the air near the earth.**

3. **When is a meteoroid dangerous?**
 - a. when it falls to earth and burns down houses
 - b. when it makes holes in a spacecraft**
 - c. when it hits the airplanes
 - d. when it catches fire

4. **The rocks from outer space are studied to find out _____.**
 - a. the time that they fall on earth.
 - b. how these rocks could be used
 - c. how to avoid their fall on earth
 - d. how to keep them from making holes in spacecraft**

5. **What is true of meteoroids, meteorites, and meteors?**
 - a. They are all small.
 - b. They are all rocks.**
 - c. They all fall to the earth.
 - d. They all turn into balls of fire.

6. **When one sees a flash of light in space, he may exclaim _____.**
 - a. "That's a meteor."**
 - b. "There's a meteorite."
 - c. "That's a meteoroid."
 - d. "A meteoroid hit a spacecraft."

7. Which is the best definition of a meteorite?
- a. a flash of light from a burning meteoroid
 - b. a piece of meteoroid that falls to the ground**
 - c. a piece of rock from outer space that hit a spacecraft
 - d. a piece of rock from outer space that burn up before hitting the ground
8. In the sentence, “They *research* ways to keep meteoroids from making holes in the spacecraft,” another word for research is _____.
- a. study**
 - b. solve
 - c. conclude
 - d. experiment

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:	Some people explore the sea through diving. But they should be able to breathe. How do the divers breathe underwater?
Motive Question:	In the passage that you are going to read, find out: how divers breathe underwater.
Teacher reads the title.	The title of the selection is "Diving."

Now, read the selection.

Humans do not have the capacity to breathe underwater unaided by external devices. A diver who wants to stay underwater for more than a few minutes must breathe air on a special mixture of gases. He can wear diving suits and have air pumped to him from above or he can carry tanks of air on his back and breathe through a hose and a mouthpiece.

Early divers discovered that it is not enough to supply air to breathe comfortably underwater. The diver's body is under great pressure in deep water because water weighs 800 times as much as air. Tons of water push against the diver deep in the sea. When this happens, his blood takes in some of the gases he breathes.

When the diver rises to the surface, the water pressure becomes less. If he rises too quickly, the gases in his blood form bubbles that make breathing difficult. He suffers from bends, causing him to double up in pain.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. What is the purpose of the diving suit?
 - a. to track the diver's location
 - b. to make the diver stay afloat
 - c. to dive to the bottom of the sea faster
 - d. **to pump air from the surface of the sea**

2. The hose and the mouthpiece of the diver are used _____.
 - a. **for breathing**
 - b. for finding direction
 - c. for lighting the way
 - d. for communicating

3. The second paragraph informs the reader that _____.
 - a. **water is heavier than air**
 - b. it is easy to float on the water
 - c. it is exciting to stay under water
 - d. it is difficult to breathe while diving

4. It is easy for swimmers to float in the water's surface because _____.
 - a. they can see where they are heading for
 - b. **there is lesser water pressure**
 - c. there is more air to breathe
 - d. there is minimal danger

5. From the phrase 'a diver suffers from bends,' the reader can guess that a bend is _____.
 - a. a reverse turn
 - b. **an intense pain**
 - c. a wrong direction
 - d. an incorrect information

6. To avoid pain when rising to the surface, a diving instructor should tell a swimmer to _____.
 - a. "go up as fast as you can"
 - b. **"swim to the surface slowly"**
 - c. "avoid bringing things from undersea.
 - d. "inspect your hose and mouthpiece first"

7. Which statement is true in the selection?
Water pressure _____.
- a. is heavier on the sea surface
 - b. is greater in the deep part of the sea**
 - c. feels more while one is going up the surface
 - d. is the same on the surface and in the deep part of the sea
8. Who among the following readers will benefit most from this selection?
- a. the sea divers**
 - b. the coast guards
 - c. the sea travelers
 - d. the swimming instructors

ENGLISH POSTTEST

SET B

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Bam and Tagpi Narrative
Grade 3	The Caps and the Kittens Narrative
Grade 4	Cat and Mouse Narrative
Grade 5	The Great Runner Narrative
Grade 6	Beetles Expository
Grade 7	The Brain Expository

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Do you have a pet dog?

Motive Question:

What do you do with your pet dog?

In the story, let's find out: Who has a pet dog?

Teacher reads the title.

What does he do with his pet dog?

The title of the selection is "Bam and Tagpi."

Now, read the selection.

Bam is sad.

"Where is Tagpi?"

Where is my pet dog?

I want to play with him.

He is not in the room."

"Aw! Aw!"

"Where are you, Tagpi?

Oh, you are in the garden."

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who is Tagpi?**
 - a. the pet dog of Bam
 - b. the brother of Bam
 - c. the classmate of Bam

2. **Where did Bam first look for Tagpi?**
 - a. in the room
 - b. in the kitchen
 - c. in the garden

3. **Why did Bam look for Tagpi?**
 - a. He wants to feed Tagpi.
 - b. He wants to play with Tagpi.
 - c. He wants to give Tagpi a bath.

4. **Where did Bam find Tagpi?**
 - a. in the hut
 - b. in the garden
 - c. under the bed

5. **What did Bam feel when he found Tagpi?**
 - a. sad
 - b. mad
 - c. glad

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What do you use a cap for?

In the story, let's find out: What do the kittens use the cap for?

The title of the selection is "The Caps and the Kittens."

Now, read the selection.

Dan and Pepe will play.

"But the sun is hot," says Pepe.

"Let us get our caps," says Dan.

"My cap is not on my bed," says Pepe.

"My cap is not in my bag," says Dan.

"Look boys! Our cat has kittens," says Mama.

" Mik-mik has four kittens!" says Dan.

"Yay! The kittens nap in our caps!"

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. Why did Dan and Pepe need their caps?**
 - a. The sun is hot.
 - b. They will play with their caps.
 - c. They will give the caps to the kittens.

- 2. What did Mama want them to look at?**
 - a. the bag
 - b. the bed
 - c. the kittens

- 3. Who is Mik-mik?**
 - a. the pet cat
 - b. the fat kitten
 - c. the big dog

- 4. What did the kittens use the caps for?**
 - a. for playing
 - b. for sleeping on
 - c. for keeping them free from the hot sun

- 5. What did the boys feel when they saw the kittens?**
 - a. sad
 - b. mad
 - c. happy

- 6. What do you think will the boys do after?**
 - a. The boys will send the kittens away.
 - b. The boys will take the caps from the kittens.
 - c. The boys will let the kittens sleep on their caps.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

What do you know about a cat?

What do you know about a mouse?

Motive Question:

In the story, let's find out the characteristics of the cat and the mouse.

Teacher reads the title.

The title of the selection is "Cat and Mouse."

Now, read the selection.

A mouse and a cat lived in an old house. The mouse stayed in a hole while the cat slept under the table.

One night, the mouse got out of its hole. "Mmm, Cheese!" it thought, as it went up the table. As it started nibbling the cheese, a fork fell. It woke the cat up so it ran up the table. But the mouse was too fast for the cat. It quickly dashed to its hole. Safe at last!

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. Where did the cat and the mouse live?**
 - a. in a big hole
 - b. in an old house
 - c. under the dining table

- 2. Why did the mouse get out of its hole?**
 - a. to find a mate
 - b. to look for food
 - c. to play with the cat

- 3. Why did the cat wake up?**
 - a. It smelled the food.
 - b. The mouse asked it to play.
 - c. It heard the noise made by the fork.

- 4. In order to catch the mouse, what could the cat do next time?**
 - a. run faster
 - b. sleep later
 - c. stay alert for loud sounds

- 5. Which happened last in the story?**
 - a. The mouse smelled the food on the table.
 - b. The cat woke up and chased the mouse.
 - c. The mouse ran to its hole.

- 6. Why was the mouse thankful at the end of the story?**
 - a. It was able to get away from the cat.
 - b. It ate bread and cheese.
 - c. It saw the cat.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:	Are you a great runner? Who can beat you in a race?
Motive Question:	In the selection that you will read, find out: Who is a great runner? Who beat her in a race?
Teacher reads the title.	The title of the selection is “The Great Runner.”

Now, read the selection.

Atalanta is a lovely princess and a great runner.

One day, her father told her, “It’s time you get married.”

“I will marry a man who will beat me in a race,” replied Atalanta.

Many young men tried their luck. But they all lost. Hippomenes asked the goddess of love for help.

“Here are three golden apples,” she said. “During the race, throw one apple in front of Atalanta. She will stop to pick it up. That should slow her down.”

Hippomenes heeded her advice and won the race. Thus, Atalanta became his wife.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. Which sentence says something about Atalanta?**
 - a. She did not want to get married.
 - b. She was an obedient daughter.
 - c. She was a great runner.
 - d. She loved Hippomenes.

- 2. What kind of man would she marry?**
 - a. a kind prince
 - b. a clever ruler
 - c. a great runner
 - d. a handsome man

- 3. Hippomenes became Atalanta's _____.**
 - a. friend
 - b. enemy
 - c. adviser
 - d. husband

- 4. Many tried their luck. When one tries his luck, he _____**
 - a. always wins.
 - b. is sure to win.
 - c. really wants to win.
 - d. attempts to win.

- 5. Hippomenes heeded Aphrodite's advice. The synonym of heeded is**
 - a. followed
 - b. disobeyed
 - c. laughed at
 - d. disregarded

- 6. Who was Aphrodite?**
 - a. the godmother of Hippomenes
 - b. the mother of Atalanta
 - c. the goddess of love
 - d. the great teacher

- 7. How did the golden apples help Hippomenes win?**
 - a. They had magic powers.
 - b. They made Atalanta sleepy.
 - c. They delayed Atalanta during the race.
 - d. They gave Hippomenes strength in running.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Where do you find beetles?

In the selection, find out: Where are beetles found?

Why do they survive anywhere?

The title of the selection is “Beetles.”

Now, read the selection.

Beetles can adapt to any kind of environment. They can be found crawling, burrowing, flying, and swimming on every part of the earth except the ocean. Why do beetles survive well on our planet? First, they have tough compact bodies. These help them hide, find food, and lay eggs in places where other insects could never go.

Almost all beetles have tough front wings which are colorful and carry beautiful patterns. These wings also act as suit of armor to protect the beetles' transparent hind wings which are used for flying.

Beetles have mouth parts designed for chewing different food. They eat other insects, animal dung, and even cloth. They also feed on the bark, leaves, flowers, and fruits of any kind of plant. They can even chew around the stems of poisonous plants to let the deadly sap drain.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. In which of these places **WON'T** you find beetles?
 - a. in the mountain
 - b. in the plains
 - c. in the sea
 - d. in the hill

2. In the sentence **Beetles can adapt to any kind of environment**, which is a synonym of **adapt**?
 - a. get used to
 - b. change
 - c. crawl
 - d. eat

3. What pair of words describe the beetles' front wings?
 - a. transparent and thick
 - b. tough and colorful
 - c. wide and thick
 - d. silky and soft

4. What is the use of the beetles' hind wings?
 - a. for protecting the front wings
 - b. for covering the body
 - c. for finding food
 - d. for flying

5. Which of the following states the main idea of this selection?
 - a. reasons why beetles can survive anywhere
 - b. places where one can find beetles
 - c. the compact body of the beetles
 - d. the food that beetles eat

6. **What action of the beetle means making a hole in the ground?**
- a. burrowing
 - b. swimming
 - c. crawling
 - d. flying
7. **The front wings of most beetles _____.**
- a. are transparent
 - b. hide the beetles
 - c. protect the hind wings
 - d. maybe used for swimming
8. **If someone says, “You eat like a beetle” it means that _____.**
- a. You are a picky eater.
 - b. You can eat anything.
 - c. You don’t have appetite.
 - d. You eat very little amount of food.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

When we are asked difficult questions, we are told “Use your brain.” What do you know about the functions of the brain?

Motive Question:

Compare your answer with what the selection says.

Teacher reads the title.

The title of the selection is “The Brain.”

Now, read the selection.

The brain is the center of the nervous system. It interprets stimuli and tells the body how to react.

The brain has three major parts. The part that controls balance, coordination and muscle movement is called the cerebellum. It makes sure that the muscles work well together. For example, a gymnast is able to balance on a beam because of the cerebellum.

The medulla is a long stem that connects the brain to the spinal cord. It tells one’s body to do things without thinking about them. Digesting food or breathing even while asleep are examples of these involuntary actions.

On the other hand, there are actions that one decides to do. It is the largest part of the brain—the cerebrum—that is responsible for these voluntary movements. Without it, one will not be able to kick a ball or dance at all.

The brain might seem small but it is so powerful as it controls one’s entire body.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which is the best description of the brain?
 - a. It makes people intelligent.
 - b. It keeps one's body healthy.
 - c. It helps everyone think well.
 - d. It dictates how the body will react to stimuli.

2. In the sentence, "*The brain interprets stimuli*," the meaning of *interpret* is _____.
 - a. assign roles
 - b. recall facts
 - c. discuss ideas
 - d. make sense of

3. What will the brain likely tell you if you happen to hold on to something hot?
 - a. "I wonder how hot it is."
 - b. "Don't drop it!"
 - c. "Hold tight!"
 - d. "Let go!"

4. Which is an example of involuntary action?
 - a. circulating blood all over the body
 - b. punching one's classmate
 - c. clapping your hands
 - d. tickling your friend

5. Which part of the brain connects to the spinal cord?
 - a. the nerves
 - b. the medulla
 - c. the cerebrum
 - d. the cerebellum

- 6. What is the function of the cerebellum?**
- a. It sends messages to the cerebrum.
 - b. It connects the medulla to the cerebrum.
 - c. It controls balance and muscle movements.
 - d. It tells the parts of the body how they should function.
- 7. When you want someone to think of the right answer, you might say,**
- a. "Use your senses."
 - b. "Sharpen your cerebrum."
 - c. "Give your medulla a job."
 - d. "Let your cerebellum function."
- 8. What is the main idea of the selection?**
- a. The brain controls the senses.
 - b. The brain interprets all actions.
 - c. The brain has three main parts.
 - d. The brain controls one's entire body

ENGLISH POSTTEST

SET C

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Pets Narrative
Grade 3	A Happy Place Narrative
Grade 4	Marian's Experiment Narrative
Grade 5	Trading Places Narrative
Grade 6	Just How Fast Expository
Grade 7	Air Currents Expository

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Do you have a pet?

What is your pet?

The title of the selection is “Pets.”

Now, read the selection.

I am Pat.

I have a pet cat.

I am Ben.

I have a pet hen.

I am Mig.

I have a pet pig.

I am Det.

I too will have a pet.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What is Pat's pet?**
 - a. pig
 - b. cat
 - c. hen
2. **Who has a pet pig?**
 - a. Mig
 - b. Pat
 - c. Ben
3. **How many children have pets?**
 - a. two
 - b. four
 - c. three
4. **Who has a pet that can lay eggs?**
 - a. Mig
 - b. Ben
 - c. Det
5. **What is the message of the story?**
 - a. People can have three pets.
 - b. People can have the same pet.
 - c. People can have different pets.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What do you consider to be a happy place?

In this story, what does Dan consider to be a happy place?

The title of the selection is “Beetles.”

Now, read the selection.

“Come with me,” says Dan.

“Where will we go?” Mina asks.

“We will go to a happy place
that has lots of balloons.”

“We will play, dance, and run.

We will have so much fun.

We will eat orange cake
that our mom and dad baked.”

“And then we will sing,
Happy birthday, dear Benny!”

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. Who asked Mina to go to a happy place?**
 - a. Mom
 - b. Dan
 - c. Dad
- 2. What word says something about the happy place?**
 - a. quiet
 - b. noisy
 - c. far
- 3. What will the children do in the happy place?**
 - a. They will sing, skip and hop.
 - b. They will read, write and count.
 - c. They will dance, run and play.
- 4. Whose birthday is it?**
 - a. Dan
 - b. Mina
 - c. Benny
- 5. Which word tells what Dan feels?**
 - a. sad
 - b. afraid
 - c. excited
- 6. What is the best response that Benny can make after seeing Dan and Mina?**
 - a. I'm glad you came.
 - b. I can't wait to go home.
 - c. I want to sing with you.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What science experiment have you done?

In this selection, what was Marian's experiment?

The title of the selection is "Marian's Experiment."

Now, read the selection.

Marian came home from school. She went to the kitchen and saw her mother cooking.

"Mama, do we have mongo seeds?" asked Marian. "I will do an experiment."

"Yes, we have some in the cabinet," answered Mama.

Marian got some seeds and planted them in a wooden box. She watered the seeds every day. She made sure they got enough sun. After three days, Marian was happy to see stems and leaves sprouting. Her mongo seeds grew into young plants.

Reference: Philippine Informal Reading Inventory 2008-2009 Edition

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. What did Marian look for in the kitchen?**
 - a. mango seeds
 - b. mongo seeds
 - c. melon seeds

- 2. What did she do with the seeds?**
 - a. She played with them.
 - b. She cooked them.
 - c. She planted them.

- 3. Which of the following events happened last?**
 - a. Some stems and leaves sprouted from the seeds.
 - b. Marian planted the mongo seeds in a wooden box.
 - c. Marian watered the soil where the seeds were planted.

- 4. What did Marian know about planting seeds?**
 - a. Seeds should be placed in a wooden box in the house.
 - b. Seeds grow whether or not one takes care of them.
 - c. Seeds need water and sunlight in order to grow.

- 5. What can one learn from Marian?**
 - a. It is good to be happy.
 - b. It is good to be curious.
 - c. It is good to be obedient.

- 6. Which sentence tells that Marian's experiment was successful?**
 - a. Mother said there were mongo seeds in the cabinet.
 - b. Stems and leaves started to sprout from the seeds.
 - c. The mongo seeds had enough water and sunlight.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Have you ever pretended to be someone else?

In this selection, find out what the main character pretended to be.

The title of the selection is “Trading Places.”

Now, read the selection.

On a trip to a university, the driver told the professor, “I’ve heard you give this speech many times. I can deliver it for you.”

The professor said, “The people in this university haven’t seen me yet. Give the lecture. I’ll pretend to be your driver.”

When they arrived, the driver was introduced to be the professor. He gave an excellent speech. Everybody applauded. Afterwards, somebody asked a question which the driver couldn’t answer. In order to get out of the sticky situation, he said, “Oh, that’s such an easy question. Even my driver can give you the answer!”

Reference: <http://www.puffun.com/stories/chauffer.phtml>

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. Why did the university invite the professor?**
 - a. to give a test
 - b. to give a lecture
 - c. to donate books
 - d. to attend classes

- 2. Why was it easy for the driver to pretend he was the professor?**
 - a. The professor looked like the driver.
 - b. The driver dressed up like the professor.
 - c. The driver was as intelligent as the professor.
 - d. The participants have not seen the professor yet.

- 3. Why was the selection entitled Trading Places?**
 - a. The driver could answer the question asked.
 - b. The professor exchanged roles with the driver.
 - c. The driver exchanged seats with the professor.
 - d. The professor seated himself with the audience.

- 4. Based on the selection, how would you describe the professor?**
 - a. a boring lecturer
 - b. an excellent driver
 - c. a humorous person
 - d. a generous employer

5. **The driver tried to get out of a sticky situation. What was the sticky situation?**
- a. A participant recognized the professor.
 - b. The driver could not deliver the lecture.
 - c. The professor could not move from his seat.
 - d. The driver did not know what to answer.
6. **Why did the driver say “Even my driver can give you the answer!”?**
- a. to admit that even he did not know how to answer
 - b. to stop the audience from asking more questions
 - c. to stop the real professor from answering the question
 - d. to prove to the participants that the question was easy
7. **He gave a very good speech and everybody applauded. Another word for applauded is _____.**
- a. kept very quiet
 - b. started to leave
 - c. clapped their hands
 - d. asked him to speak louder

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

How fast can you move?

In the selection, find out just how different things can move

The title of the selection is “Just How Fast.”

Now, read the selection.

Many things around us move at different rates. Glaciers, which are frozen rivers of snow, move less than one foot in a day. A box turtle travels about ten feet per minute, while a snail travels five inches per hour. A chimney swift flies almost ninety miles per hour. This is the fastest speed recorded for any living creature.

A hydroplane skims across the top of the water at nearly 300 miles an hour. Some racing cars travel more than 500 miles per hour. The wind in a tornado may move at 600 miles per hour but sound waves are faster with a speed of up to 740 miles per hour.

The Earth moves around the sun at 67,000 miles per hour. At 186,000 miles per second, light is faster! Science has yet to discover anything that would surpass this speed.

Reference: Philippine Informal Reading Inventory 2008-2009 Edition

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. Which living creature has the highest recorded speed?
 - a. a box turtle
 - b. light waves
 - c. sound waves
 - d. a chimney swift

2. Among the following, which has the slowest rate of movement?
 - a. a snail
 - b. a glacier
 - c. a box turtle
 - d. a chimney swift

3. What does this statement mean? “Science has yet to discover anything that would surpass the speed of light.”
 - a. Someday, something faster than light will be discovered.
 - b. Of all moving objects, only light waves will never slow down.
 - c. Among all things, light waves will always have the fastest speed.
 - d. Of all that has been observed, light waves have the fastest speed.

4. Which among these statements is true?
 - a. A box turtle is faster than a snail.
 - b. A snail is faster than a box turtle.
 - c. A hydroplane is slower than a glacier.
 - d. A glacier is faster than a hydroplane.

5. Which among these statements is NOT supported by the selection?
 - a. Tornadoes are around double the speed of a hydroplane.
 - b. Sound waves are about two times the speed of light waves.
 - c. A hydroplane is about half the speed of the wind in a tornado.
 - d. The speed of light is faster than the speed of the earth’s rotation.

6. **“Science has yet to discover anything that would surpass this speed.”**
The synonym of surpass is _____.
- a. equal
 - b. reduce
 - c. accede
 - d. exceed
7. **Which among these statements is an opinion?**
- a. Sound waves move faster than the wind.
 - b. There will never be anything faster than light.
 - c. Many things differ in their rates of movement.
 - d. The earth orbits the sun at 67,000 miles per hour.
8. **Which sentence states the main idea of the selection?**
- a. A hydroplane skims across the top of the water at nearly 300 miles an hour.
 - b. There are many things found around us that move at different rates.
 - c. The chimney swift has the fastest recorded speed among living things.
 - d. The Earth orbits the sun at 67,000 miles per hour but light moves faster.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

**When do you experience rain in the Philippines
In the selection, find out which parts of the country
experience rain during certain months of the year
The title of the selection is “Air Currents.”**

Now, read the selection.

Wind is the natural movement of the air from one place to another. It affects the climate of a place. There are three major air streams that greatly affect our climate.

From November to February, mornings are colder because of the northeast monsoon wind. It blows from Siberia which is a very frigid place. It brings along temperature and rain that make us shiver.

The wind from June to October, is warm and humid. During this time, the western section of our country experiences strong rains brought about by the southwest monsoon wind blowing from Australia.

From March to early May, trade winds coming from the east or northeast reach the Philippines. It brings rains to the eastern part of our country. Trade winds are warm and moist and bring hot temperature with little rain.

Isn't it amazing that each one of these air streams brings some amount of rain to the Philippines?

Reference: Philippine Informal Reading Inventory 2008-2009 Edition

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. The northeast monsoon wind blowing from Siberia causes _____.
 - a. heavy rains
 - b. windy days
 - c. hot temperature
 - d. cold temperature

2. Which of the following statements is true about the wind?
 - a. The wind attracts tourists to visit a place.
 - b. The wind affects the climate of a place.
 - c. The wind always comes from one direction.
 - d. The wind moves at select times of the year.

3. Siberia is a very frigid place. What is an antonym for the word frigid?
 - a. very moist
 - b. very cold
 - c. very hot
 - d. very windy

4. You are going on a vacation at your cousin's province in the eastern part of the country in March. What type of clothes should you bring?
 - a. new
 - b. thin
 - c. thick
 - d. modern

5. Among these different air streams in the Philippines, which is the most appropriate for wearing very heavy clothes?
 - a. trade winds
 - b. easterly winds
 - c. southeast monsoons
 - d. northeast monsoons

- 6. Which among these statements is backed up by the selection?**
- a. Northeast monsoons account for strong rains during the June opening of classes.
 - b. Southwest monsoons bring some amount of rain to the country even in May.
 - c. Eastern portions of the country experience strong rains from June to October.
 - d. Western portions of the country experience strong rains from June to October.
- 7. What device did the author use to develop the selection?**
- a. examples
 - b. cause and effect
 - c. a series of events
 - d. problem and solution
- 8. Which could be another title of the selection?**
- a. Different Causes of Heavy Rains
 - b. How Air Streams Affect Climate
 - c. Northwest and Southwest Monsoons
 - d. Hot and Cold Temperature in the Country

ENGLISH POSTTEST

SET D

Level	Title of the Selection
Grade 2	Where the Pets Sat Narrative
Grade 3	In the Park Narrative
Grade 4	On Market Day Narrative
Grade 5	The Legend of the Firefly Narrative
Grade 6	Flying Rocks Expository
Grade 7	Ecosystem Expository

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

Where do you often sit?

Where did the pets sit?

The title of the selection is “Where the Pets Sat.”

Now, read the selection.

Mat is a cat.

Mat sat on a hat.

Jig is a pig.

Jig sat on a wig.

Len is a hen.

Len did not sit on a hat or a wig.

Len sat on ten eggs!

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Where did the pig sit?**
 - a. on a hat
 - b. on a wig
 - c. on ten eggs
2. **What did the cat do?**
 - a. sat on eggs
 - b. sat on a wig
 - c. sat on a hat
3. **Which animal sits on something that can break?**
 - a. the hen
 - b. the cat
 - c. the pig
4. **Why was it good for Len to sit on the eggs?**
 - a. so the eggs will not get lost
 - b. so the eggs will hatch into chicks
 - c. so the eggs will stay on the nest
5. **Which of the following will happen last?**
 - a. The hen will lay eggs.
 - b. The hen will sit on the eggs.
 - c. The hen will have chicks.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What do you like to do in the park?

What do the children like to do in the park?

The title of the selection is “In the Park.”

Now, read the selection.

Today, Sam and Ria will go to the park.

What will they do there?

They will sit on the grass
and look at some bugs.

They will look at the holes
that the worms have just dug.

That is where they will stay
on this warm summer day.

But they must leave the park
before it gets dark.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who will go to the park?**
 - a. Cam and Mia
 - b. Dan and Iya
 - c. Sam and Ria

2. **What will the children do in the park?**
 - a. play with other children
 - b. observe the insects
 - c. watch the clouds

3. **Why are the children not in school?**
 - a. It is their Christmas break.
 - b. They are on a class field trip.
 - c. It is their summer vacation.

4. **When should the children leave the park?**
 - a. night time
 - b. lunch time
 - c. late afternoon

5. **What else can the two children do at the park?**
 - a. play with others
 - b. watch the stars
 - c. eat their dinner

6. **What is the message of the story?**
 - a. There are children who do not like the park.
 - b. There are people who tell others to visit the park.
 - c. There are many things to see and do at the park.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Where do you go with your parents every Saturday?

Motive Question:

Where did Manuel go with his father on Saturday?

Teacher reads the title.

The title of the selection is “On Market Day.”

Now, read the selection.

Every Saturday, Manuel goes to market with his father, Mang Ador. They always pass by Aling Juaning’s stall to buy meat. They go to Mang Tinoy’s for fresh vegetables. They also visit Aling Tita’s seafood section.

Whenever Mang Ador buys something, Manuel always tries to predict what his father will cook for lunch. Today Mang Ador bought tamarind, tomatoes, string beans, radish, and shrimp.

“I know what we will have for lunch,” says Manuel happily. Can you guess it, too?

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Who is the father in the selection?**
 - a. Ador
 - b. Tinoy
 - c. Manuel
2. **Which stall do the father and son get their fish from?**
 - a. Mang Tinoy's stall
 - b. Aling Tita's stall
 - c. Aling Juaning's stall
3. **What section of the market do the father and son always go to?**
 - a. fish, meat, and fruits sections
 - b. vegetable, fish, and fruit sections
 - c. vegetable, seafood, and meat sections
4. **In the story, the boy tries to predict what they will have for lunch. When one tries to predict, one tries to _____.**
 - a. ask
 - b. hear
 - c. guess
5. **The boy in the story shows us that a person can find out what his family will have for lunch by _____.**
 - a. looking at what his father buys from the market
 - b. asking his mother what she thinks his father will cook
 - c. smelling the scents in the kitchen as his father cooks
6. **What do you think does Manuel say on their way to the market?**
 - a. "I'm tired."
 - b. "I'm excited."
 - c. "I'm nervous."

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What are you most afraid of?

What are the stars most afraid of?

The title of the selection is 'The Legend of the Firefly.'

Now, read the selection.

There was a time when young and old stars could talk to Bathala. One day, the young stars learned that they become part of a black hole when they grow old. The young stars feared losing their light. They asked Bathala for help.

"I have a solution. But you have to give up a lot," said Bathala. "You need to leave the heavens and live on land." Some of the younger stars agreed.

On a dark night, you might chance upon these stars. They have turned into tiny twinkling bugs whose tails flicker as they fly from place to place.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **What did the younger stars fear?**
 - a. asking for help
 - b. becoming insects
 - c. losing their light
 - d. leaving the heavens

2. **What was Bathala's solution to the younger stars' problem?**
 - a. He will make them young forever.
 - b. He will turn them into bugs with lights.
 - c. He will give them their light for eternity.
 - d. He will give them a new life in the heavens.

3. **"One might chance upon these stars on a very dark night."**
Which statement below means the same thing?
 - a. One will always see these stars on a very dark night.
 - b. One will never see the stars on a very dark night.
 - c. One will surely see these stars on a very dark night.
 - d. One will possibly see these stars on a very dark night.

4. **The story is a legend. This means that _____.**
 - a. It is a real story about a person's life.
 - b. It is a story which could really happen.
 - c. It is a story about where things came from.
 - d. It is a story where there are talking animals.

5. **According to the selection, what is a firefly?**
 - a. a bug that wants so much to be a star
 - b. an old star that already lost its energy
 - c. an insect that died and went to heaven
 - d. a young star that became a glowing insect

6. Which statement is NOT explicitly stated in the given selection?
Fireflies are _____.
- a. young stars that did not want to lose their energy
 - b. twinkling bugs that used to be fearful young stars
 - c. insects with chemicals that make their bodies glow
 - d. young stars that once lived in the heavens with old stars
7. Why did Bathala say “you would have to give up much” to the young stars?
- a. Life on earth will give them less light.
 - b. The young stars will give up their lives.
 - c. The young stars will not be happy on earth.
 - d. Life was better in the heavens than on earth.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:

Motive Question:

Teacher reads the title.

What can be found in the solar system?

In this selection, find out what other things can be found in the solar system.

The title of the selection is “Flying Rocks.”

Now, read the selection.

There are rocks in our Solar System that never flocked together to form planets. Larger ones called asteroids gather in the Asteroid Belt, a strip found between Mars and Jupiter. Some asteroids don't move along this belt but have paths that bring them close to the earth. These are called Apollo Asteroids.

There may be half a million asteroids whose diameters are bigger than one kilometer. The largest asteroid is over 1000 kilometers across. It is speculated that many asteroids were once larger but they collided with each other and became small fragments.

Unlike asteroids, meteoroids are small rocky bodies, that are scattered in space and do not orbit the sun. They cross the Earth's orbit and are often seen burning up in the Earth's atmosphere at night. The faint flashes of light they make are called shooting stars.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

- 1. What are asteroids?**
 - a. Large fragments of rock in the Solar System
 - b. Large fragments of rock that circle the moon
 - c. Small fragments of rock that do not circle the sun
 - d. Small fragments of rock that do not circle the planets

- 2. What are meteoroids?**
 - a. Large fragments of rock that circle the sun
 - b. Large fragments of rock that circle the planets
 - c. Small bits of rock that do not circle the sun
 - d. Small bits of rock that do not cross the planets' orbits

- 3. Which among the following statements is NOT true?**
 - a. Some asteroids move close to the earth.
 - b. Large rocks flock together in the Asteroid Belt.
 - c. All rocks in our Solar System have formed planets.
 - d. The Asteroid Belt is found between Mars and Jupiter.

- 4. "It is speculated that many asteroids were once larger."
What does the word speculated mean?**
 - a. written
 - b. guessed
 - c. confirmed
 - d. questioned

- 5. What is a possible reason behind the fact that asteroids are not anymore as large as they were first thought to be?**
 - a. They could have shrunk when they got closer to the sun.
 - b. They could have hit one another and broken into pieces.
 - c. They could have burned up and eventually become smaller.
 - d. They could have rammed into some planet and broken apart.

- 6. Which of the following statements is TRUE of asteroids and meteoroids?**
- a. Both asteroids and meteoroids can be seen in a belt of rocks between Jupiter and Mars.
 - b. Both asteroids and meteoroids circle the Earth and can be seen as faint flashes of light.
 - c. Both asteroids and meteoroids are composed of rocky particles found in the Solar System.
 - d. Both asteroids and meteoroids are scattered randomly across in space and do not orbit the sun.
- 7. Many asteroids must have collided with one another. What is a synonym of the word "collided?"**
- a. trapped into
 - b. crashed into
 - c. converged with
 - d. connected with
- 8. If you see faint flashes of light in the night sky, which of the following could have happened?**
- a. Flames shoot up from the sun and come closer to the earth.
 - b. Meteoroids have just crossed the earth's orbit and burned up.
 - c. Meteoroids have just crossed paths with the sun and burned up.
 - d. There are moments when the earth orbits a lot closer to the sun.

Ask the following questions.

Motivation:	How would you react if there is a stranger in your house?
Motive Question:	In this selection, find out how organisms react if a new organism came to their homes.
Teacher reads the title.	The title of the selection is “Rcosystems.”

Now, read the selection.

Ecosystems consist of living and non-living organisms in an area. These include plants, animals, microbes, and elements like soil, water, and air. The living organisms depend on both living and non-living aspects of an ecosystem.

An ecosystem can be as small as a puddle or as big as an ocean. It is a very delicate balance, with these life forms sustaining one another. Disruptions to an ecosystem may prove disastrous to all its organisms.

When a new plant or animal is suddenly placed in an ecosystem, it will surely compete with the original inhabitants for resources. This stranger may even push out the natural organisms, causing them to be extinct. The organisms that depended on the extinct organisms will definitely be affected.

The balance in ecosystems have been unsettled by natural disasters such as fires, floods, storms, and volcanic eruptions. However, in recent years and ironically, in the name of progress, human activity has affected many ecosystems around the world.

Listen to each question. Choose the letter of the correct answer.

1. **Which among the following is NOT a good description for an ecosystem?**
 - a. animals and plants relying on each other to survive
 - b. a place where people are friendly to the environment
 - c. a biological community where organisms affect each other
 - d. a variety of living and non-living things in a particular area

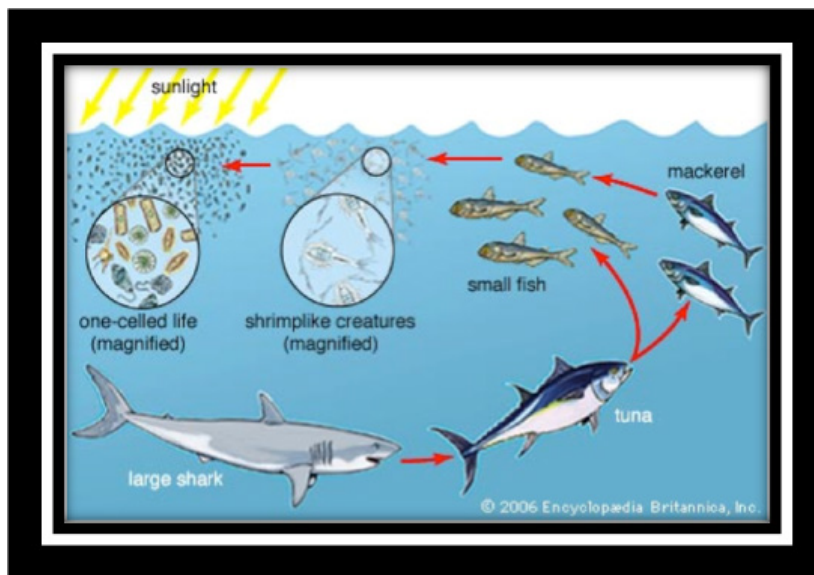
2. **Why is an ecosystem considered to be a delicate balance?**
 - a. There are big ecosystems and small ecosystems that have to be balanced.
 - b. Not all ecosystems weigh the same so their weight needs to be distributed.
 - c. A change in an ecosystem can have tremendous effects on all its organisms.
 - d. Different organisms always have equal importance in any given ecosystem.

3. **Which of the following is NOT one of the natural disasters that have caused ecosystems to be unsettled?**
 - a. fires
 - b. floods
 - c. storms
 - d. humans

4. **Based on the selection, which of the following is true about human progress and ecosystems?**
 - a. Human progress sometimes causes ecosystems to suffer.
 - b. Human activity promotes the development of ecosystems.
 - c. Human activity helps find solutions to ecological problems.
 - d. Human progress causes different ecosystems to be progressive.

5. **According to the selection, a new organism introduced in an ecosystem can have an effect on an original inhabitant when _____.**
 - a. it fights with and eventually eats the original inhabitant
 - b. it consumes resources intended for the original inhabitant
 - c. it makes the original inhabitant feel strange in the ecosystem
 - d. it contributes to disasters that upset the balance in the system

6. **What should human beings do in order to maintain the balance in different ecosystems?**
- a. Cut down a lot of trees so that there is more space for animals to live in.
 - b. Take corals from the sea so that fish would have more freedom to swim.
 - c. Plant more trees in order to replace those that have been cut down.
 - d. Catch a lot of tuna so that nothing will eat the mackerel or the small fish.
7. **The diagram below shows an ocean ecosystem. The arrows point to the food source of the succeeding organism. If a new organism is introduced into the system and it eats the shrimplike creatures, how will this indirectly affect the mackerel?**
- a. The mackerel will have no more shrimplike creatures to eat.
 - b. The mackerel will still be eaten by the tuna fish as it continues to consume the small fish.
 - c. The mackerel will be eaten by the small fish which now has to look for a new food source.
 - d. The mackerel might lose its food since without a food source, the small fish could die.



7. **Using the same diagram, which of the following statements is FALSE?**
- a. The small fish depends solely on shrimplike creatures for food.
 - b. The tuna fish depends solely on the mackerel as its food source.
 - c. The large shark depends solely on the tuna fish as its food source.
 - d. The shrimplike creatures depend solely on one-celled life for food.

APPENDIX A12

Key to Correction:
Graded Passages in English Post-Test Sets A, B, C, D

Set A

Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
The Bib	The Egg on the Grass	The Tricycle Man	The Snail with the Biggest House	Rocks from Outer Space	Diving
1.b	1.b	1.b	1.d	1.c	1.d
2.a	2.c	2.c	2.a	2.d	2.a
3.c	3.a	3.b	3.c	3.b	3.a
4.a	4.c	4.a	4.b	4.d	4.b
5.c	5.b	5.a	5.c	5.b	5.b
	6.c	6.c	6.c	6.a	6.b
			7.a	7.b	7.b
				8.a	8.a

Set B

Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Bam and Tagpi	The Caps and the Kittens	Cat and Mouse	The Great Runner	Beetles	The Brain
1.a	1.a	1.b	1.c	1.c	1.d
2.a	2.c	2.b	2.c	2.a	2.d
3.b	3.a	3.c	3.d	3.b	3.d
4.b	4.b	4.a	4.d	4.d	4.a
5.c	5.c	5.c	5.a	5.a	5.b
	6.c	6.a	6.c	6.a	6.c
			7.c	7.c	7.b
				8.b	8.d

Set C

Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Pets	A Happy Place	Marian's Experiment	Trading Places	Just How Fast	Air Currents
1.b	1.b	1.b	1.b	1.d	1.d
2.a	2.b	2.c	2.d	2.b	2.b
3.c	3.c	3.a	3.b	3.d	3.b
4.b	4.c	4.c	4.c	4.a	4.b
5.c	5.c	5.b	5.d	5.b	5.d
	6.a	6.b	6.b	6.d	6.d
			7.c	7.b	7.b
				8.b	8.b

Set D

Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4	Gr. 5	Gr. 6	Gr. 7
Where the Pets Sat	In the Park	On Market Day	The Legend of the Firefly	Flying Rocks	Ecosystems
1.b	1.c	1.a	1.c	1.a	1.b
2.c	2.b	2.b	2.b	2.c	2.c
3.a	3.c	3.c	3.d	3.c	3.d
4.b	4.c	4.c	4.c	4.b	4.a
5.c	5.a	5.a	5.d	5.b	5.b
	6.c	6.b	6.c	6.c	6.c
			7.d	7.b	7.d
				8.b	8.b

APPENDIX B1

Phil-IRI Form 1A

Talaan ng Pangkatang Pagtatasa ng Klase (TPPK)

Baitang _____ Seksyon _____ Guro _____

Paaralan: _____

Antas ng Pangkatang Pagtatasa : _____ Petsa: _____

	Nakuha ang Pagtatasa	Bilang ng Tamang Sagot (ayon sa Uri ng Tanong)			Kabuuang Marka	Markang < 14	Markang ≥ 14 *
Pangalan	✓ o X	Literal	Paghihinuha (Inferential)	Kritikal		✓	
1.		___ / ___	___ / ___	___ / ___	/ 20		
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
Kabuuang Bilang ng Mag-aaral							

*Ang mag-aaral na nagtamo ng kabuuang marka na $\geq 14/20$ ay hindi na kailangang kumuha ng Phil IRI.

Talaan ng Pangkatang Pagtatasa ng Klase (TPPK)

Halimbawa ng Nasagot na TPPK

Baitang: 4Seksyon: KamiaGuro: Ms. Joy MasayahinPaaralan: Mababang Paaralan ng Emilio AguinaldoAntas ng Pangkatang Pagtatasa: 4Petsa: 15 Hunyo 2014

	Nakuha ang Pagtatasa	Bilang ng Tamang Sagot (ayon sa Uri ng Tanong)			Kabuuang Marka	Markang < 14	Markang ≥ 14 *
Pangalan	✓ o X	Literal	Paghihinuha (Inferential)	Kritikal		✓	
1.Bunga, Jaime	✓	4/7	4/7	5/6	13/ 20	✓	
2.Esdiul, Angelita	✓	4/7	1/7	0/6	5/ 20	✓	
3.Garcia, Teresita	✓	5/7	5/7	4/6	14/ 20		✓
4.Granadozin, Glenda	✓	5/7	4/7	0/6	9/ 20	✓	
5.Ilagan, Ligaya	✓	5/7	5/7	5/6	15/ 20		✓
6.Mercado, Christine	✓	5/7	2/7	1/6	8/ 20	✓	
7.Owit, Elizabeth	✓	4/7	2/7	0/6	6/ 20	✓	
8.Torres, Michael	✓	6/7	5/7	3/6	14/ 20		✓
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
Kabuuang Bilang ng Mag-aaral	8					5	3

*Ang mag-aaral na nagtamo ng kabuuang marka na $\geq 14/20$ ay hindi na kailangang kumuha ng Phil IRI.

APPENDIX B2

Phil-IRI Form 1B Screening Test Class Reading Record (STCRR)

Grade: _____ Section: _____ Teacher: _____
 School: _____
 Screening Test Level: _____ Date: _____

	Test Taken	Number of Correct Responses			Kabuuang Marka	Markang < 14	Markang ≥ 14 *
Name	✓ or X	Literal	Inferential	Critical		✓	
1.		___ / ___	___ / ___	___ / ___	/ 20		
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
Total Number of Students							

*Students with a total score of $\geq 14/20$ need not take the PHIL IRI.

Phil-IRI Form 1B

Screening Test Class Reading Record (STCRR)
Sample of Accomplished STCRR

Grade: 4 Section: Sampaguita Teacher: Mrs. Delia Masapiag

School: Mababang Paaralan ng Emilio Aguinaldo

Screening Test Level: _____

Date: _____

	Test Taken	Number of Correct Responses			Kabuuang Marka	Markang < 14	Markang ≥ 14 *
Name	✓ or X	Literal	Inferential	Critical		✓	
1. Bunga, Jaime	✓	4/7	4/7	5/6	13/ 20	✓	
2. Esdicol, Angelita	✓	4/7	1/7	0/6	5/ 20	✓	
3. Garcia, Teresita	✓	5/7	5/7	4/6	14/ 20		✓
4. Granadozin, Glenda	✓	5/7	4/7	0/6	9/ 20	✓	
5. Ilagan, Ligaya	✓	5/7	5/7	5/6	15/ 20		✓
6. Mercado, Christine	✓	5/7	2/7	1/6	8/ 20	✓	
7. Owit, Elizabeth	✓	4/7	2/7	0/6	6/ 20	✓	
8. Torres, Michael	✓	6/7	5/7	3/6	14/ 20		✓
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
Total Number of Students	8					5	3

*Students with a total score of ≥ 14/20 need not take the PHIL IRI.

APPENDIX C

Phil-IRI Form 2

Talaan ng Paaralan sa Pagbabasa (TPP) / School Reading Profile (SRP)

School: _____ Division: _____
District: _____ Region: _____

Grade	Sections	Enrolment	Score (Marka)	
			Markang ≥ 14	Markang < 14
III				
	Ilang-ilang			
	Jasmine			
	Kamia			
	Sampaguita			
IV				
	Aguila			
	Kalapati			
	Maya			
	Pipit			
V				
	Aguinaldo			
	Bonifacio			
	Rizal			
	Silang			
VI				
	Apo			
	Cordillera			
	Makiling			
	Samat			
Total				

Sample Accomplished Form

Talaan ng Paaralan sa Pagbabasa (TPP) /
School Reading Profile (SRP)

School: _____ Division: _____
District: _____ Region: _____

Grade	Sections	Enrolment	Score (Marka)	
			Markang ≥ 14	Markang < 14
III		200	89	111
	Ilang-ilang	52	20	32
	Jasmine	49	19	30
	Kamia	48	23	25
	Sampaguita	51	27	24
IV		207	88	119
	Aguila	55	20	35
	Kalapati	53	21	32
	Maya	50	22	28
	Pipit	49	25	24
V		203	84	119
	Aguinaldo	51	24	27
	Bonifacio	49	20	29
	Rizal	48	19	29
	Silang	55	21	34
VI		199	80	119
	Apo	47	19	28
	Cordillera	49	18	31
	Makiling	50	21	29
	Samat	53	22	31
Total				
		1418	593	825

APPENDIX D1

Phil-IRI Form 3A, Pahina 1

Markahang Papel ng Panggradong Lebel na Teksto

Panimulang Pagtatasa sa Filipino
Set A (Grade 4)

"Isang Pangarap"

Kasama si Jamil, isang batang Muslim, sa sumalubong sa pagdating ng kanyang tiyuhin.

"Tito Abdul, saan po ba kayo galing?" tanong ni Jamil.

"Galing ako sa Mecca, ang banal na sambahan nating mga Muslim. Bawat isa sa atin ay nangangarap na makapunta roon. Mapalad ako dahil narating ko iyon."

"Bakit ngayon po kayo nagpunta roon?"

"Kasi, isinasagawa natin ngayon ang Ramadan, ang pinakabanal na gawain ng mga Muslim. Pag-alala ito sa ating banal na aklat na tinatawag na Koran. Doon ipinahayag na sugo ni Allah si Mohammed."

"Alam ko po ang Ramadan. Nag-aayuno tayo at hindi kumakain mula sa pagsikat ng araw hanggang hapon."

"Oo. Isang paraan kasi natin ito upang ipakita ang pagsisisi sa nagawa nating kasalanan."

"Ang pagtatapos ng Ramadan," dagdag pa ni Tito Abdul, "ay masayang ipinagdiriwang din nating mga Muslim."

"Pangarap ko rin pong makapunta sa Mecca," sabi ni Jamil.

Level: Grade 4

Bilang ng mga salita: 144

PART A

Kabuuang Oras ng Pagbasa: ____ minuto

Rate ng Pagbasa: ____ salita /minuto

Sagot sa mga Tanong: Marka: ____ %=____ Comprehension Level: ____

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

PART B**Word Reading** (Pagbasa)

Seleksyon: _____

Level: ____

Set: ____

	Types of Miscues (Uri ng Mali)	Number of Miscues (Bilang ng Salitang mali ang basa)
1	Mispronunciation (<i>Maling Bigkas</i>)	
2	Omission (<i>Pagkakaltas</i>)	
3	Substitution (<i>Pagpapalit</i>)	
4	Insertion (<i>Pagsisingit</i>)	
5	Repetition (<i>Pag-uulit</i>)	
6	Transposition (<i>Pagpapalit ng lugar</i>)	
7	Reversal (<i>Paglilipat</i>)	
	Total Miscues (Kabuuang)	
	Number of Words in the Passage	
	Word Reading Score	
	Word Reading Level (Antas ng Pagbasa)	

Markahang Papel ng Panggradong Lebel na Teksto
Halimbawa ng Nasagutang Markahang Papel

Name: Karlo Roman Age: 12 Baitang /Section: 6-Rizal
School: Emilio Aguinaldo Elementary School Teacher: Ms. Joy Masayahin
Pre-Test: ☒ Post test: ☐ Level: 4 Set A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ Date: 17-Hunyo, 2014

"Isang Pangarap"

Kasama si Jamil, isang batang Muslim, sa sumalubong sa pagdating ng kanyang tiyuhin.

Abdul
"Tito Abdul, saan po ba kayo galing?" tanong ni Jamil.

"Galing ako sa Mecca, ang banal na ^{*simbahan*} sambahan nating mga Muslim. Bawat isa sa atin ay nangangarap na makapunta roon. Mapalad ^{*pala*} ako dahil narating ko iyon."

"Bakit ngayon po kayo nagpunta roon?"

^{*S*} "Kasi, isinasagawa natin ngayon ang Ramadan, ang pinakabanal na gawain ng mga Muslim. Pag-alala ito sa ating banal na aklat na tinatawag na Koran. Doon ipinahayag na sugo ni Allah si Mohammed."

"Alam ko po ang Ramadan. Nag-aayuno tayo at hindi kumakain mula sa pagsikat ng araw hanggang hapon."

"Oo. Isang paraan kasi natin ito upang ipakita ang pagsisisi sa nagawa nating kasalanan."

"Ang pagtatapos ng Ramadan," dagdag pa ni Tito Abdul, "ay masayang ipinagdiriwang din nating mga Muslim."

"Pangarap ko rin pong makapunta sa Mecca," sabi ni Jamil.

Level: Grade 4
Bilang ng mga salita: 144

PART AKabuuang Oras ng Pagbasa: 1.50 minutoRate ng Pagbasa: 78 salita /minutoSagot sa mga Tanong: Marka: 4 %= 57% Comprehension Level: Frustration

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. d

5. c
6. a
7. b

PART B**Word Reading** (Pagbasa)Seleksyon: Isang PangakoLevel: 4Set: A

	Types of Miscues (Uri ng Mali)	Number of Miscues (Bilang ng Salitang mali ang basa)
1	Mispronunciation (<i>Maling Bigkas</i>)	1
2	Omission (<i>Pagkakaltas</i>)	1
3	Substitution (<i>Pagpapalit</i>)	2
4	Insertion (<i>Pagsisingit</i>)	1
5	Repetition (<i>Pag-uulit</i>)	3
6	Transposition (<i>Pagpapalit ng lugar</i>)	1
7	Reversal (<i>Paglilipat</i>)	
	Total Miscues (Kabuuang)	9
	Number of Words in the Passage	144
	Word Reading Score	93.75%
	Word Reading Level (Antas ng Pagbasa)	Instructional

APPENDIX D2

Phil-IRI Form 3B, Page 1

Grade Level Passage Rating Sheet

“Frog’s Lunch”

One day a frog sat on a lily pad, still as a rock.

A fish swam by.

“Hello Mr. Frog! What are you waiting for?”

“I am waiting for my lunch,” said the frog.

“Oh, good luck!” said the fish and swam away.

Then, a duck waddled by.

“Hello Mr. Frog! What are you waiting for?”

“I am waiting for my lunch,” said the frog.

“Oh, good luck!” said the duck and waddled away.

Then a bug came buzzing by.

“Hello Mr. Frog! What are you doing?” asked the bug.

“I’m having my lunch! Slurp!” said the frog.

Mr. Frog smiled.

Level: Grade 4

Total Time in Reading the Text: _____ minutes **Reading Rate:** _____ words per minute

Responses to Questions:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

PART A**Total Time in Reading the Text:** ____ minutes**Reading Rate:** ____ words per minute**Responses to Questions: Score:** ____ % = ____ **Comprehension Level:** ____

1. _____

5. _____

2. _____

6. _____

3. _____

7. _____

4. _____

PART B**Word Reading (Pagbasa)****Passage:** _____**Level:** ____

	Types of Miscues (Uri ng Mali)	Number of Miscues (Bilang ng Salitang mali ang basa)
1	Mispronunciation (<i>Maling Bigkas</i>)	1
2	Omission (<i>Pagkakaltas</i>)	1
3	Substitution (<i>Pagpapalit</i>)	2
4	Insertion (<i>Pagsisingit</i>)	1
5	Repetition (<i>Pag-uulit</i>)	3
6	Transposition (<i>Pagpapalit ng lugar</i>)	1
7	Reversal (<i>Paglilipat</i>)	
	Total Miscues (Kabuuan)	9
	Number of Words in the Passage	144
	Word Reading Score	93.75%
	Word Reading Level (Antas ng Pagbasa)	Instructional

Grade Level Passage Rating Sheet
Sample Accomplished Form

Name: Karlo Roman Age: 12 Grade /Section: 6-Rizal
School: Emilio Aguinaldo Elementary School Teacher: Ms. Joy Masayahin
Pre-Test: ☒ Post test: ☐ Level: 4 Set A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ Date: 20-June, 2014

“Frog’s Lunch”

One day a frog sat on a lily pad, still as ^{an}_a a rock.

A fish swam by.

“Hello Mr. Frog! What are you waiting for?”

“I am waiting for my lunch,” said the frog.

“Oh, good luck!” said the fish and ^{swam}swam away.

Then, a duck ^{waddled}waddled by.

“Hello Mr. Frog! What are you waiting ^{for}for?”

“I am waiting for my lunch,” said the frog.

“Oh, good luck!” said the duck and ^{waddled}waddled away.

^s
Then a bug came buzzing by.

“Hello Mr. Frog! What are you doing?” asked the bug.

“I’m having my lunch! Slurp!” said the frog.

Mr. Frog smiled.

Level: Grade 4
No. of words: 101

PART A

Total Time in Reading the Text: 1.10 minutes **Reading Rate:** 86 words per minute

Responses to Questions: Score: 3 %= 43 **Comprehension Level:** Frustration

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>a</u> | 5. <u>c</u> <i>LB</i> |
| 2. <u>b</u> | 6. <u>b</u> |
| 3. <u>d</u> | 7. <u>b</u> |
| 4. <u>b</u> | |

PART B**Word Reading (Pagbasa)**

Passage: Frog's Lunch **Level:** 4 **Set:** A

	Types of Miscues (Uri ng Mali)	Number of Miscues (Bilang ng Salitang mali ang basa)
1	Mispronunciation (<i>Maling Bigkas</i>)	2
2	Omission (<i>Pagkakaltas</i>)	1
3	Substitution (<i>Pagpapalit</i>)	1
4	Insertion (<i>Pagsisingit</i>)	1
5	Repetition (<i>Pag-uulit</i>)	5
6	Transposition (<i>Pagpapalit ng lugar</i>)	2
7	Reversal (<i>Paglilipat</i>)	0
	Total Miscues (Kabuuan)	12
	Number of Words in the Passage	101
	Word Reading Score	88 %
	Word Reading Level (Antas ng Pagbasa)	Frustration

APPENDIX E

Phil-IRI Form 4, Page 1

Individual Summary Record (ISR) Talaan ng Indibidwal na Pagbabasa (TIP)

Name: _____ Age: _____ Grade/Section: _____
School: _____ Teacher: _____
English: ☐ Filipino: ☒

Level Started	Level	Set	Word Reading			Comprehension			Date Taken
Mark with an *		Indicate if A. B. C. or D	Ind	Ins	Frus	Ind	Ins	Frus	
	K								
	I								
	II								
	III								
	IV								
	V								
	VI								
	VII								

Legend: Ind- Independent; Ins- Instructional; Frus- Frustration

Oral Reading Observation Checklist: Talaan ng mga Puna Habang Nagbabasa

Behaviors while Reading (Paraan ng Pagbabasa)	✓ or X
Does word-by-word reading (Nagbabasa nang pa-isa isang salita)	
Lacks expression; reads in a monotonous tone (Walang damdamin; walang pagbabago ang tono)	
Voice is hardly audible (Hindi madaling marinig ang boses)	
Disregards punctuation (Hindi pinanpansin ang mga bantas)	
Points to each word with his/her finger (Itinuturo ang bawat salita)	
Employs little or no method of analysis (Bahagya o walang paraan ng pagsusuri)	
Other observations: (Ibang Puna)	

Individual Summary Record (ISR)
Talaan ng Indibidwal na Pagbabasa (TIP)

Summary of Comprehension Responses (Talaan ng Pag-unawa)

English: ☐ Filipino: ☐

Passage Level	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Test <i>Panimulang Pagtatasa</i>								<input type="checkbox"/> Post Test <i>Panapos na Pagtatasa</i>			
A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	Responses to Questions <i>Sagot sa mga Tanong</i>								Score per Type of Question	Score <i>Marka</i>	%	Reading Level <i>Antas ng Pagbasa</i>
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8				
I									L= _ / _ I= _ / _ C= _ / _			
II									L= _ / _ I= _ / _ C= _ / _			
III									L= _ / _ I= _ / _ C= _ / _			
IV									L= _ / _ I= _ / _ C= _ / _			
V									L= _ / _ I= _ / _ C= _ / _			
VI									L= _ / _ I= _ / _ C= _ / _			
VII									L= _ / _ I= _ / _ C= _ / _			

Legend: L- Literal; I- Inferential; C- Critical

Individual Summary Record (ISR)
Talaan ng Indibidwal na Pagbabasa (TIP)

Sample Accomplished Form

Name: Karlo RomanAge: 12Grade /Section: 6-RizalSchool: Emilio Aguinaldo Elementary SchoolTeacher: Ms. Joy MasayahinEnglish: ☐ Filipino: ☒

Level Started	Level	Set	Word Reading			Comprehension			Date Taken
Mark with an *		Indicate if A. B. C. or D	Ind	Ins	Frus	Ind	Ins	Frus	
	K								
	I								
	II								
	III								
*	IV			✓				✓	20 June
	V								
	VI								
	VII								

Legend: Ind- Independent; Ins- Instructional; Frus- Frustration

Oral Reading Observation Checklist:
Talaan ng mga Puna Habang Nagbabasa

Behaviors while Reading (<i>Paraan ng Pagbabasa</i>)	✓ or X
Does word-by-word reading (<i>Nagbabasa nang pa-isa isang salita</i>)	X bihira
Lacks expression; reads in a monotonous tone (<i>Walang damdamin; walang pagbabago ang tono</i>)	X
Voice is hardly audible (<i>Hindi madaling marinig ang boses</i>)	X
Disregards punctuation (<i>Hindi pinanpansin ang mga bantas</i>)	✓
Points to each word with his/her finger (<i>Itinuturo ang bawat salita</i>)	X bihira
Employs little or no method of analysis (<i>Bahagya o walang paraan ng pagsusuri</i>)	X bihira
Other observations: (<i>Ibang Puna</i>)	

Individual Summary Record (ISR)
Talaan ng Indibidwal na Pagbabasa (TIP)

Summary of Comprehension Responses (Talaan ng Pag-unawa)

English: ☐ Filipino: ☐

Passage Level	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Test <i>Panimulang Pagtatasa</i>								<input type="checkbox"/> Post Test <i>Panapos na Pagtatasa</i>			
A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/>	Responses to Questions <i>Sagot sa mga Tanong</i>								Score per Type of Question	Score <i>Marka</i>	%	Reading Level <i>Antas ng Pagbasa</i>
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8				
I									L= _/_ I= _/_ C= _/_			
II									L= _/_ I= _/_ C= _/_			
III									L= _/_ I= _/_ C= _/_			
IV	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	x	x		L= _/_ I= _/_ C= _/_	4/7	57	Frustration
V									L= _/_ I= _/_ C= _/_			
VI									L= _/_ I= _/_ C= _/_			
VII									L= _/_ I= _/_ C= _/_			

Legend: L- Literal; I- Inferential; C- Critical

APPENDIX F1A

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa: Sagutang Papel

BAITANG 2: FILIPINO

Pangalan: _____

Edad: _____

Antas at Seksyon: _____

Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae

Paaralan: _____

Petsa: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa: Sagutang Papel

BAITANG 2: FILIPINO

Pangalan: _____

Edad: _____

Antas at Seksyon: _____

Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae

Paaralan: _____

Petsa: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

APPENDIX F2A

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa: Sagutang Papel

BAITANG 3: FILIPINO

Pangalan: _____

Edad: _____

Antas at Seksyon: _____

Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae

Paaralan: _____

Petsa: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa: Sagutang Papel

BAITANG 3: FILIPINO

Pangalan: _____

Edad: _____

Antas at Seksyon: _____

Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae

Paaralan: _____

Petsa: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

APPENDIX F2B

Phil-IRI Group Screening Answer Sheet

GRADE 3: ENGLISH

Name: _____

Age: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Sex: Male or Female

School: _____

Date: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

Phil-IRI Group Screening Answer Sheet

GRADE 3: ENGLISH

Name: _____

Age: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Sex: Male or Female

School: _____

Date: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

APPENDIX F3A

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa: Sagutang Papel

BAITANG 4: FILIPINO

Pangalan: _____

Edad: _____

Antas at Seksyon: _____

Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae

Paaralan: _____

Petsa: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa: Sagutang Papel

BAITANG 4: FILIPINO

Pangalan: _____

Edad: _____

Antas at Seksyon: _____

Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae

Paaralan: _____

Petsa: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

APPENDIX F3B

Phil-IRI Group Screening Answer Sheet

GRADE 4: ENGLISH

Name: _____

Age: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Sex: Male or Female

School: _____

Date: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

Phil-IRI Group Screening Answer Sheet

GRADE 4: ENGLISH

Name: _____

Age: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Sex: Male or Female

School: _____

Date: _____

A.	B.	C.	D.
1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____

APPENDIX F4A

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa: Sagutang Papel

BAITANG 5: FILIPINO

Pangalan: _____

Edad: _____

Antas at Seksyon: _____

Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae

Paaralan: _____

Petsa: _____

A.	B.
1. _____	11. _____
2. _____	12. _____
3. _____	13. _____
4. _____	14. _____
5. _____	15. _____
6. _____	16. _____
7. _____	17. _____
8. _____	18. _____
9. _____	19. _____
10. _____	20. _____

APPENDIX F4B

Phil-IRI Group Screening Answer Sheet

GRADE 5: ENGLISH

Name: _____

Age: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Sex: Male or Female

School: _____

Date: _____

A.	B.	C.
1. _____	8. _____	15. _____
2. _____	9. _____	16. _____
3. _____	10. _____	17. _____
4. _____	11. _____	18. _____
5. _____	12. _____	19. _____
6. _____	13. _____	20. _____
7. _____	14. _____	

APPENDIX F5A

Phil-IRI Pangkatang Pagtatasa: Sagutang Papel

BAITANG 6: FILIPINO

Pangalan: _____

Edad: _____

Antas at Seksyon: _____

Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae

Paaralan: _____

Petsa: _____

A.	B.
1. _____	11. _____
2. _____	12. _____
3. _____	13. _____
4. _____	14. _____
5. _____	15. _____
6. _____	16. _____
7. _____	17. _____
8. _____	18. _____
9. _____	19. _____
10. _____	20. _____

APPENDIX F5B

Phil-IRI Group Screening Answer Sheet

GRADE 6: ENGLISH

Name: _____

Age: _____

Grade & Section: _____

Sex: Male or Female

School: _____

Date: _____

A.	B.	C.
1. _____	8. _____	15. _____
2. _____	9. _____	16. _____
3. _____	10. _____	17. _____
4. _____	11. _____	18. _____
5. _____	12. _____	19. _____
6. _____	13. _____	20. _____
7. _____	14. _____	

APPENDIX G

Reminders on Conducting Assessments and Interpreting Assessment Results

1. Guidelines on Conducting Assessment

- a. Recognize your role as an assessor. The purpose of assessment is to gather information about the learner and describe his/her performance and not to instruct.
- b. Develop rapport. Be in a pleasant disposition when conducting the assessments. Create an atmosphere that is conducive to learners that will encourage them to perform at their best. Clarify that this will not compromise their performance in class.
- c. Clarify your purpose. Explain to the learners how the results will be used. The primary reason for conducting these assessments is to gather information so that the teacher may design/adjust instruction.
- d. Recognize diversity. Understand that cultural differences do not imply cultural deficits.
- e. Regard the learners with respect. The conduct of the assessments must be in a non-threatening environment that treats learners in a friendly, amicable manner.

2. Guidelines on Interpreting Assessment Results

- a. Assessment information describes performance. Assessments are isolated events and may not be able to describe the learner's behavior in less-threatening environments. Consider the results with other contextual factors in mind.
- b. Assessment information provides an estimate. The data gathered must not be used to sum up the learner's performance but must provide useful information regarding where to begin instruction.
- c. Refrain from stereotyping. Be cautious about drawing conclusions based on the assessment tool. Know that the results of this informal reading inventory must not be used in isolation but rather in combination with other assessment measures.
- d. Assessment should inform instruction. The results of this assessment must not be used as a means for making decisions regarding promotion nor retention. The data gathered must be used for designing instruction/intervention.

3. Ethical Issues and Responsibilities

The tests have been reviewed and written with the Filipino child in mind. The themes and selections were drawn from an understanding of the nature of the developing child in the Philippines. It embraces learners' diversity such that dialectal variations are not considered as errors. The tests have been written so that terms and examples are not offensive to students of different gender, race, religion, culture or nationality.

The child must be treated with respect at all times. It must take place in a non-threatening environment with adequate conditions that will encourage optimal learner performance. The administration of this test must adhere to the DepEd Child Protection Policy⁴ (specifically Section 3. L.3 that states the need to protect children from *psychological* harm).

¹

⁴ Department Order No. 40, Series 2012. DepEd Child Protection Policy

APPENDIX H

**Handbook on
Reading Intervention**

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PART I.

ON READING, ASSESSMENT AND INTERVENTION

A. A View of Reading

In order to fully appreciate the rationale for developing Phil-IRI, it is important to have a basic understanding of how children develop reading skills. A view of reading that informs literacy instruction is The Simple View of Reading by Hoover and Gough¹. This model of reading in Figure 1 posits that reading comprehension can be achieved when the reader has adequate decoding skills and linguistic comprehension (Hoover & Gough, 1990). Decoding refers to efficient word recognition. This focuses more on the mechanical aspect of the reading process. Language comprehension on the other hand refers to the ability to take lexical information and derive sentence and discourse interpretations. This focuses more on the meaning aspect of the process. Hoover and Gough present an equation that best explains their theory:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{R} & = & \mathbf{D} & \mathbf{X} & \mathbf{LC} \\ \text{Reading} & & \text{Decoding or} & & \text{Language} \\ \text{Comprehension} & & \text{Word Reading} & & \text{Comprehension} \end{array}$$

Figure 1. The Simple View of Reading by Wesley Hoover and Philip B. Gough (1990)

Decoding (D) and **language comprehension (LC)** are both necessary for **reading (R)**. The development of one of these constructs will positively influence the development of the other. And though distinguishable, in order for one to be considered a good reader, good performance in both these areas are required which therefore make these skills inseparable. It is important then to be able to describe both elements of this equation in order to fully describe reading performance. This may be achieved through the use of an informal assessment tool.

Traditional assessments tend to identify only the weakness of children in the reading task. According to Carr, Vogt and Shearer, the traditional model does not seek to find students' strengths, only their most vulnerable areas (2003). The Phil-IRI is an attempt to move away from a deficit model towards a growth paradigm. Rather than looking solely for causes of reading difficulties, the diagnostic teacher also tries to record what children can do (Walker, 2004). These become points for development². By discovering the needs and strengths of the child, the teacher can come up with suitable reading experiences. This relationship and interconnectedness of assessment and instruction is depicted in Figure 2.

¹ Hoover, W. A., & Gough, P. B. (1990). The Simple View of Reading. *Reading and Writing: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 2, 127-160.

² Cobb, C. (2004). Turning on a dime: Making change in literacy classrooms. *The Reading Teacher*, 58, 104-106

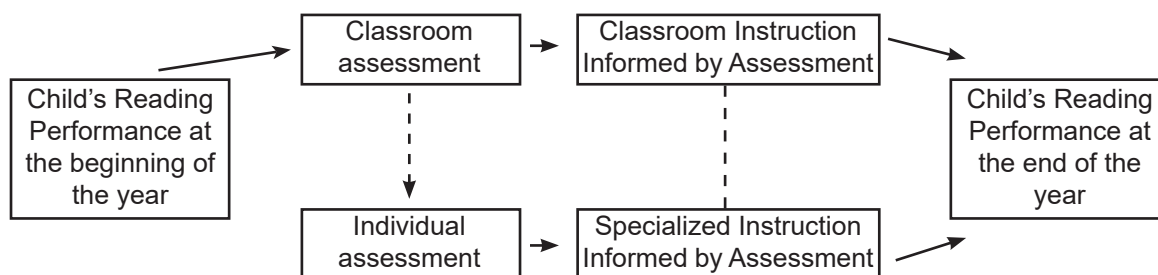


Figure 2. *Assessment and Instruction for Reading Development*

B. On Assessment

Introduction to Assessment

Teachers assess for many purposes because they are required to make many different kinds of decisions. Its primary purpose is to gather enough information about a learner's performance to facilitate effective decision-making (Airasian, 2001).³ Assessment is the process of collecting, synthesizing and interpreting classroom information. It may be gathered by group-administering, a sit-down paper and pencil test or by conducting individualized one-on-one assessments. It requires that teachers pay constant attention to the child's response to these measures. Once the information is gathered, the classroom teacher has an opportunity to review the quality of each learner's performance and design instruction accordingly.

Guidelines on Conducting Assessment

- a. Recognize your role as an assessor. The purpose of assessment is to gather information about the learner and describe his/her performance and not to instruct.
- b. Develop rapport. Be in a pleasant disposition when conducting the assessments. Create an atmosphere that is conducive to learners that will encourage them to perform at their best. Clarify that this will not compromise their performance in class.
- c. Clarify your purpose. Explain to the learners how the results will be used. The primary reason for conducting these assessments is to gather information so that the teacher may design instruction.
- d. Recognize diversity. Understand that cultural differences do not imply cultural deficits.
- e. Regard the learners with respect. The conduct of the assessments must be in a non-threatening environment that treats learners in a friendly, amicable manner.

³Airasian, P.W. (2001). *The classroom as an assessment environment*. New York, McGraw-Hill.

Guidelines on Interpreting Assessment Results

- a. Assessment information describes performance. Assessments are isolated events and may not be able to describe the learner's behavior in less-threatening environments. Consider the results with other contextual factors in mind.
- b. Assessment information provides an estimate. The data gathered must not be used to sum up the learner's performance but must provide useful information regarding where to begin instruction.
- c. Refrain from stereotyping. Be cautious about drawing conclusions based on the assessment tool. Know that the results of this informal reading inventory must not be used in isolation but rather in combination with other assessment measures.
- d. Assessment should inform instruction. The results of this assessment must not be used as a means for making decisions regarding promotion nor retention. The data gathered must be used for designing instruction/intervention.

Ethical Issues and Responsibilities

The tests have been reviewed and written with the Filipino learner in mind. The themes and selections were drawn from an understanding of the nature of the developing child in the Philippines. It embraces learners' diversity such that dialectal variations are not considered as errors. The tests have been written so that terms and examples are not offensive to students of different gender, race, religion, culture or nationality.

The child must be treated with respect at all times. It must take place in a non-threatening environment with adequate conditions that will encourage optimal learner performance. The administration of this test must adhere to the DepEd Child Protection Policy, (specifically Section 3, L3 that states the need to protect children from psychological harm).

PART II.

PLANNING FOR INSTRUCTION: THE LITERACY CURRICULUM

A. A Quick Review of the Domains of Literacy

In the Literacy Curriculum of the Department of Education, the competencies in the following domains are gradually developed in the Mother Tongue, Filipino and English:

1. Oral Language (Wikang Binibigkas)
2. Phonological Awareness (Kamalayang Ponolohiya)
3. Book and Print Orientation (Kaalaman sa Aklat at Limbag)
4. Alphabet Knowledge (Pagkilala ng mga Letra/Titik sa Alpabeto)
5. Phonics and Word Recognition (Palabigkasan at Pagbasa ng Salita)
6. Fluency (Matatas na Pagbasa)
7. Spelling (Pagbaybay)
8. Writing and Composition (Komposisyon)
9. Grammar Awareness and Structure (Gramatika o Kayarian ng Wika)
10. Vocabulary Development (Pag-unlad ng Talasalitaan)
11. Listening Comprehension (Pag-unawa sa Napakinggan)
12. Reading Comprehension (Pag-unawa sa Binasa)
13. Attitude towards Language, Literacy and Literature (Pagpapahalaga sa Wika, Literasi at Panitikan)
14. Study Skills (Estratehiya sa Pag-aaral)

A brief definition of each domain is given below:

- 1. Oral Language Development** refers to one's knowledge and use of the structure, meanings and uses of the language of literacy.
- 2. Phonological Awareness** refers to working with rhymes, words, syllables, and onsets and rimes. Learners should be able to identify the rhyming words, the number of syllables in each word and detect the beginning sound (onset) and ending sound (rime) in the words they hear.
- 3. Book and Print Knowledge** refers to knowing and being acquainted with books and how print works.
- 4. Alphabet Knowledge** refers to recognizing, naming, and sounding out all the upper and lower case letters of the alphabet.
- 5. Word Recognition** refers to the ability to identify a written word by sight or by deciphering the relationship between the sounds of spoken language and the letters in written language.
- 6. Fluency** refers to the ability to read orally with speed, accuracy and proper expression.
- 7. Spelling** refers to being able to convert oral language sounds into printed language symbols.
- 8. Grammar Awareness** refers to one's knowledge of language features and sentence structures in written language as this differs from oral language.
- 9. Composing** refers to being able to formulate ideas into sentences or longer texts and represent them in the conventional orthographic patterns of written language.
- 10. Vocabulary** refers to one's knowledge of words and their meanings in both oral and print representations.
- 11. Listening Comprehension** refers to the complex and active process in which vocabulary knowledge is a crucial component and which requires an intentional and thoughtful interaction between the listener and the text.
- 12. Reading Comprehension** refers to a complex and active process in which vocabulary knowledge is a crucial component and which requires an intentional and thoughtful interaction between the reader and the text.
- 13. Positive attitude towards literacy, language and literature** refers to having a sense of being a reader and developing individual choices of and tastes for texts to read for various purposes such as for learning or for pleasure.
- 14. Study Skills** refers to a general term for those techniques and strategies that help a person read or listen for specific purposes with the intent to remember.

B. The Domains of Literacy Assessed by Phil-IRI

Among the domains of literacy discussed above, competencies on word recognition, fluency and comprehension are directly assessed by the Phil-IRI. However, other domains influence the performance of the pupils. As they read a selection orally, a child's word recognition skill may be influenced by his/her phonological awareness skills and alphabet knowledge. Fluency is influenced by word recognition skill. One's ability to understand a selection listened to is influenced by vocabulary development while his ability to understand a selection read is influenced by fluency, oral language and vocabulary development.

While the teacher administers the oral reading test, s/he assesses whether the reading material matches the learner's reading performance. The teacher examines the type of miscues made and analyzes them:

What miscues are often committed?

Do these miscues affect the meaning of the passage?

Word Recognition

While a pupil reads a selection, the teacher holds a copy of the same selection and records the miscues committed such as omission, substitution, mispronunciation, insertion, repetition, transposition, and reversal. A short explanation of these miscues and their possible causes are discussed below:

Miscues, Possible Causes and Suggested Intervention

a. Omission: an omission error occurs when the reader omits a unit of written language, such as a word, parts of words, several words or a sentence. There are several possible causes for omitting a word or parts of a word, a phrase or a sentence:

- the reader reads fast that he unconsciously omits reading a word, part of a word, a phrase or a sentence.
- the reader does not know how to read the word, part of a word, phrase or sentence so he consciously omits it.

The first cause is easier to remedy; the teacher advises the reader to slow down in reading so that he is able to see and read each word. Likewise, the reader may be advised to use a marker while reading so that s/he can track the lines. However, the second cause is an indication that a pupil has a problem reading the words which are expected to be read in his grade level.

b. Substitution: a substitution error is noted when a real word (or words) is substituted for the word in the text. A reader may substitute a word for the following reasons:

- the reader can't decode the whole word but he recognizes some letters in it; he guesses the word.

Example: text: *The children are playing in the ground.*

reader: *The children are playing in the group.*

Group is very similar to *ground* so the reader substitutes *group* for *ground*.

- the reader does not know the word but he can read the other words in the sentence; hence, he substitutes the unknown word in the sentence with a word that will fit the context.

Example: text: There is a parrot in the cage.
 reader: There is a monkey in the cage.

In both cases, the meaning of the sentence was changed. The substitution made by the first reader was based on the graphic similarity of the word *group* to *ground*; apparently he can't decode ground but he recognized some letters in it. The second reader based his substitution on context; a monkey could be in a cage.

The first reader may have a problem with decoding; s/he should be encouraged to look carefully at the details in a word. The second reader may be advised to slow down, look at each word carefully and avoid guessing.

c. Mispronunciation: a mispronunciation miscue is one in which the word is pronounced incorrectly. There are several causes for the mispronunciation:

- the mispronunciation could be due to regional interference. In some regions, short e sounds like long e in their Mother Tongue; there is a carry-over when the pupil reads the Filipino and/or English words. However, since the Grade 3 children have enough exposure reading in Filipino, while the Grade 4 children have sufficient exposure reading in English, these mispronunciations are considered as miscues.
- the reader is reading the English words phonetically. It should be noted that the pupils started reading in the Mother Tongue and in Filipino where the words are phonetically consistent (Kung ano ang baybay, ganoon din ang bigkas). When a reader reads in English, s/he may read the words in the same manner.

In the first case, the teacher should emphasize correct pronunciation of words when reading in Filipino and English; in the second case, the teacher should note that the pupil should be given extra instruction in reading English words.

d. insertion: The insertion miscue results when a word or words is inserted in the passage. The pupil inserts some words in the text that s/he is reading for some reasons:

- s/he reads fast that s/he anticipates some words that are not actually part of the text.
- it is common for some pupils to insert the article in the sentences. For example, in the sentence: The children are in school; some readers automatically read it as The children are in the school.

In both cases, the teacher should call the reader's attention to look carefully at the text.

e. Repetition: This miscue occurs when a word or phrase is repeated. A reader may repeat a word or a phrase in the sentence for some reasons:

- in order to give him time to recognize the next word which s/he finds difficult to decode
- he needs time to fully understand what he reads.

Example: The men are working in the in the factory.

The problem of the first reader could be on word recognition; the second reader may have problem on comprehension.

f. Transposition/reversal: This error occurs when the order of a word or words in the text is reversed or transposed.

Why does a reader reverse the order of words in a phrase?

- Sometimes the reader recognizes a familiar word at the end of a sentence, so he reads it first.
- Sometimes he intends to omit a difficult word in a sentence, then goes back and tries to read it.

Why does s/he reverse the order of letters in words?

- It is likewise common for a reader to read the word saw as was; on as no; dear as read because the second word is more common or easier to read.

The teacher should ask the reader to reread the sentence or word. If the problem persists, there could be a problem on word recognition.

Phonological Awareness, Alphabet Knowledge and Word Recognition

Beyond these problems on miscues are the more basic problems of some pupils: the slow and the nonreaders. Slow readers are sometimes termed struggling readers because decoding the printed symbols is a constant struggle for them. Then there are the nonreaders - pupils who couldn't make sense of the printed symbols. How could they be helped?

More often, the problem in word recognition may be traced to lack of phonological awareness and alphabet knowledge.

Phonological Awareness activities involve work with rhymes, words, syllables, and onsets and rimes. Learners should be able to listen carefully to the sounds of the words and detect the beginning sound (onset) and ending sound (rime) in the words they hear. Phonemic awareness is awareness of sounds in spoken words while phonics is the relation between letters and sounds in written words.

Phonemic awareness is an important precursor to success in reading, especially in reading English words. The reader must be able to listen to the onset and rime of a word. The onset refers to the initial consonant or consonant blend. The onset of cat is c; the onset of clap is cl. Rime is the part of the word from the vowel to the final consonant. The rime of cat is -at; the rime of clap is -ap.

A reader who finds it difficult to recognize a word may be given oral drills on sounding out the beginning (onset) or ending (rime) sound of a word.

Example: What is the beginning sound of hat?
 What is the ending sound of bug?

Reading in an alphabetic orthography system is founded on phonological processing. This means that in order to read words, children have to be able to develop an ability to make an accurate translation from the visual stimulus, the printed word, to its phonological counterpart, its spoken equivalent.

Alphabet knowledge refers to recognizing, naming, and sounding out all the upper and lower case letters of the alphabet. Beginning readers should learn three things about each letter of the alphabet: its name, its sound, and how the big and small letters are written. The sound of each letter is important; more often, it becomes the clue on how a word is read.

For the words in the Mother Tongue and in Filipino, each vowel has only one sound. However, in English each vowel has more than one sound. That is why, as will be observed in the next pages, the approach in teaching word recognition in the Mother Tongue and Filipino differs from teaching word recognition in English. Most consonants have one sound each, except C and G which have two sounds. In the Mother Tongue and in Filipino, J has two sounds too,

One effective approach in teaching word recognition in the Mother Tongue and in Filipino is the Marungko Approach. The modified Marungko Approach is discussed in detail in the next section.

Teaching Word Recognition in Mother Tongue and in Filipino

In teaching word recognition in Mother Tongue and in Filipino, the modified Marungko Approach is used. In this approach, letters of the alphabet are introduced, and these letters are combined to form words. Then phrases, sentences and short stories are formed from these words.

This approach is described in detail below.

1. The letters of the alphabet are taught starting from the letter that is easiest to sound. The suggested sequence in teaching the letters is as follows:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1. Mm | 8. Uu | 15. Ng ng |
| 2. Ss | 9. Tt | 16. Pp |
| 3. Aa | 10. Kk | 17. Rr |
| 4. Ii | 11. Ll | 18. Dd |
| 5. Oo | 12. Yy | 19. Hh |
| 6. Bb | 13. Nn | 20. Ww |
| 7. Ee | 14. Gg | Mga Titik Banyaga |

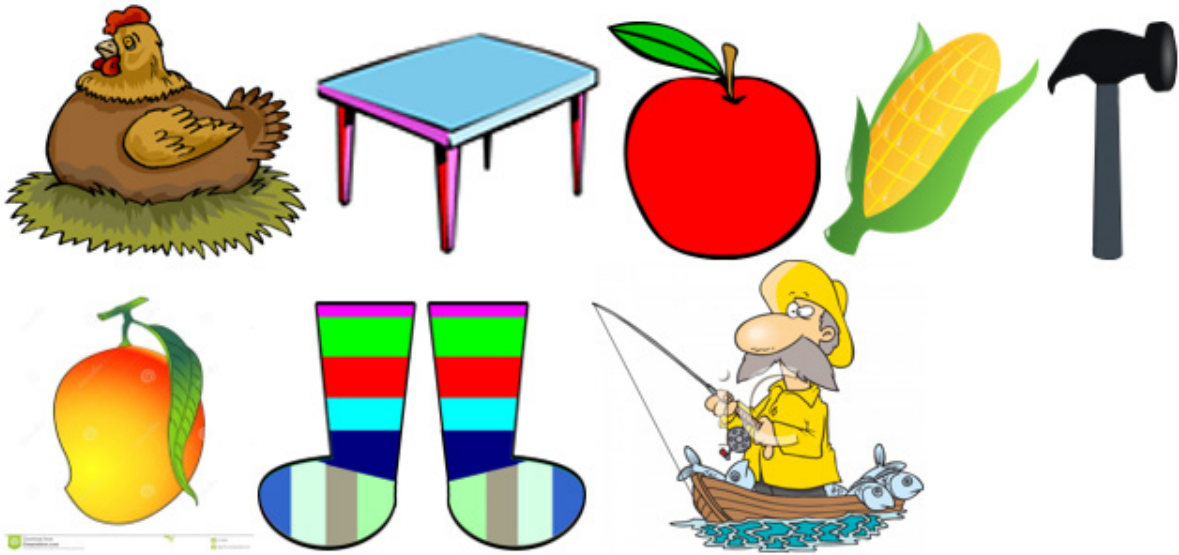
(2) Vocabulary development is embedded in every lesson.

The sequence in the presentation of the lessons is detailed below:

Leksyon 1: Titik M

1. Paglinang ng Talasalitaan

May mga larawan ako dito. Sino ang makakapagsabi ng pangalan ng bawat larawan?



Magkontest tayo. Paunahan sa pagturo ng larawan ng sasabihin kong salita.

2. Letter name and letter sound are introduced.

- **Pagbigay ng pangalan ng titik M**

Ang pangalan ng mga larawan ay nag-uumpisa sa titik Mm. Sabihin nga natin ang pangalan ng titik na ito.

- **Pagbigay ng tunog ng titik M**

Ang tunog ng M ay mmmm . . . “Tunugin natin ang M. Ito ang tunog na sinasabi natin kapag may naaamoy tayong masarap na pagkain sa mesa.”

3. Writing the upper and the lower case of each letter is part of the instruction.

- **Pagsulat ng titik M at m.**

“Ganito ang pagsulat ng malaking M (Isusulat ito ng guro sa pisara).

“Itaas ang kamay-pansulat. Gayahin ang kamay ko habang isinusulat ko ang M sa hangin... sa likod ng kklase... sa mesa...”

Sino ang makakasulat ng malaking M sa pisara?” (Gawin din ito sa maliit na m).

4. Exercises are given.

Mga Pagsasanay

- Bilugan ang larawan na nag-uumpisa sa M ang pangalan.



- Hanapin at bilugan ang titik M o m sa mga sumusunod na salita:

mais	ama	maya	Max
Mark	kama	Mina	mesa

6. The next letter is introduced and the same steps are followed.

Leksyon 2: Titik Ss

- Paglinang ng Talasalitaan
- Pagbigay ng pangalan at tunog ng titik Ss.
- Pagsulat ng titik S at s.
- Mga Pagsasanay

7. The third letter introduced is vowel A. Here, the teacher introduces the learners to reading syllables and words by combining the letters m, s and a.

Leksyon 3: Titik Aa

- Paglinang ng Talasalitaan
 - Pagbigay ng pangalan at tunog ng titik Aa.
 - Pagsulat ng titik A at a.
 - Mga Pagsasanay
- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Pagbasa ng pantig | | |
| Tunugin ang m . | Tunugin ang a . | Basahin natin ang ma . |
| Tunugin ang s . | Tunugin ang a . | Basahin ang sa . |

- Pagbasa ng salita

Basahin din ang mga salita na binubuo ng m, s at a.

ama	mama	sama
sasama	masama	
sama – sama		

The teacher should explain the meaning of each word that is presented. Vocabulary development should be part of the lesson on reading words.

- Pagsasanay

Tingnan ang mga larawan. Pagdugtungin ang larawan at ang pangalan nito:

ama	a man
mama	father and son
masama	playing with matches

- Pagbasa ng Parirala

sasama sa ama
sasama sa mama

- Pagbasa ng Pangungusap

Sasama si Asa sa ama.
Sasama si mama kay ama.

- Pagbasa ng kuwento at pagsagot ng tanong.

Sasama si Mama kay ama.
Sasama si Asa sa ama.
Sama sama sina ama, Mama at Asa.
Sino-sino ang sasama kay ama?

8. The next letters introduced follow the same procedure as the lesson on Titik A. The words to be introduced for reading combine the present lesson (letter being introduced) with the letters already learned.

Leksyon 4: li (mga natutuhan ng titik: m, s, a)

- Pagsasanay 1-5 (1. talasalitaan, 2. pagbigay ng pangalan, 3. pagbigay ng tunog, 4. pagsulat ng titik, 5. mga pagsasanay)

- Pagbasa at pagsulat ng mga salita na binubuo ng m, s, a, i

Mimi	Ami	isa
misa	mami	

Mga pagsasanay sa pagbasa at pagsulat ng mga salita

- Pagbasa at pagsulat ng mga parirala

Halimbawa:
mami ni Ami
sasama sa misa

- Pagbasa ng mga pangungusap at pagsagot ng Sino, Ano, Nasaan, Ilan tungkol dito.

May mami si Mimi.
Sino ang may mami?

Isa ang sasama sa mama.
Ilan ang sasama sa mama?

- Pagbasa ng Kuwento

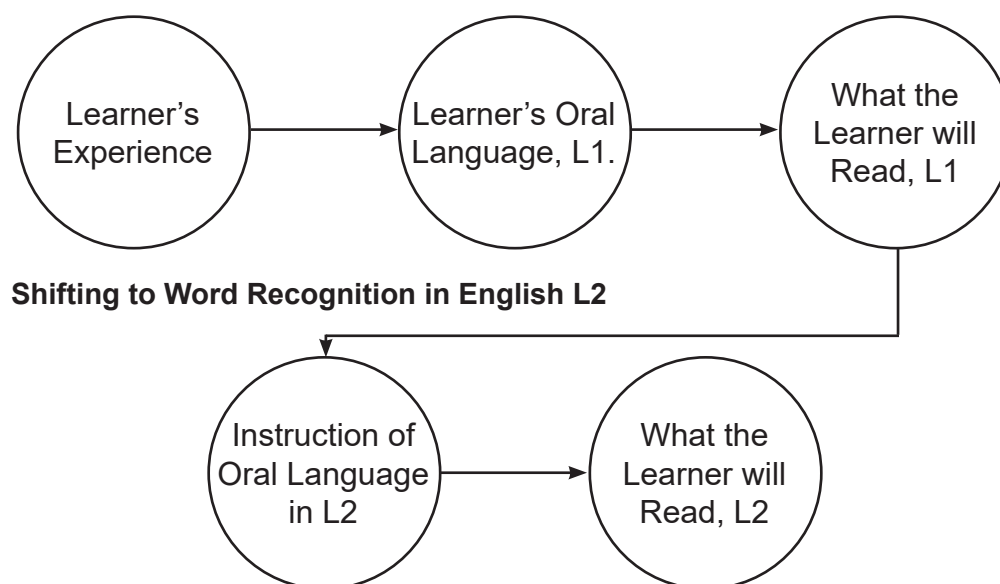
Kasalukuyang Leksyon	Mga Napag-aralan ng Titik (na kasama sa pagbuo ng mga salita)
Leksyon 5: Oo	m, s, a, i
Leksyon 6: Bb	m, s, a, i, o
Leksyon 7: Ee	m, s, a, i, o, b
Leksyon 8: Uu	m, s, a, i, o, b, e
Leksyon 9: Tt	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u
Leksyon 10: Kk	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t
Leksyon 11: Ll	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k
Leksyon 12: Yy	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l
Leksyon 13: Nn	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y
Leksyon 14: Gg	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n
Leksyon 15: Ng, ng	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g
Leksyon 16: Pp	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng
Leksyon 17: Rr	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p
Leksyon 18: Dd	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r
Leksyon 19: Hh	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d
Leksyon 20: Ww	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h
Leksyon 21: Cc	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h, w
Leksyon 22: Ff	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h, w, c
Leksyon 23: Jj	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h, w, c, f
Leksyon 24: Ññ	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h, w, c, f, j
Leksyon 25: Qq	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h, w, c, f, j, ñ
Leksyon 26: Vv	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h, w, c, f, j, ñ, q
Leksyon 27: Xx	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h, w, c, f, j, v
Leksyon 28: Review	m, s, a, i, o, b, e, u, t, k, l, y, n, g, ng, p, r, d, h, w, c, f, j, v, x

Shifting to Word Recognition in English

The Importance of Developing the Oral Language in English

The following diagram illustrates the importance of developing the child's oral language in English prior to and while learning to read in the language.

Word Recognition in the MT and in Filipino:



The diagram shows that it is easier for the learners to learn to read with understanding in MT and Filipino because the words, sentences and stories that they will read are based on their experiences, using the language that they understand. Reading in English is more difficult than reading in the Mother Tongue and Filipino because for most Filipino children, English is a second or even a foreign language. They do not know what most words mean. The teacher should see to it that the children know the meaning of each word that they are taught to read. Moreover, Mother Tongue and Filipino have a transparent orthography. "*Kung ano ang baybay, siya ang bigkas.*" This is not true with English words. Not all the words in English are pronounced the way they are spelled. That is why, reading English words poses more difficulty.

Alphabet Knowledge and Word Recognition in English

The discussion on teaching word recognition in Filipino using the Marungko Approach showed that after teaching the first two consonants, m and s, the next letter taught is vowel a. After knowing its letter name and sound and writing the letter form, the reader is taught to blend the letters m, s and a to form syllables and words, and with the introduction of some sight words, they read phrases and sentences.

The technique in teaching reading in English is different; the consonants are introduced first. When a reader can identify each consonant, can sound it correctly, and can write its upper and lower case, then the words are introduced as word families. The vowels are not taught in isolation because each vowel in English has more than one sound.

Sequence of Presentation of Words in English: The Word Families.

The lessons in word recognition in English are grouped into word families. The first word family is termed the short vowel words in consonant-vowel-consonant pattern (CVC). This is followed by words with initial and final consonant blends, words with consonant digraphs (ch and sh), long vowel words ending in silent e, words with vowel digraphs and words with vowel diphthongs. This sequence of words are listed below:

(a) Short vowel words in CVC pattern

short e as in pen
short a as in bat
short i as in pin
short o as in mop
short u as in bug

(b) Consonant blends

Consonant blends are two or three consonants grouped together but each consonant retains its original sound.

Words with consonant blends

- **Initial blends**

l blends as in bless
r blends as in crib
s blends as in stop

- **Final blends**

-nd as in send
-nt as in tent
-st as in best
-lt as in belt...

(c) Consonant digraphs are two or more consonants which when combined produce a new sound.

Words with consonant digraphs:
beginning and ending ch as in chop, hatch
beginning and ending sh as in shop, fish

(d) Long vowel words ending in silent e

long a as in bake
long i as in like
long o as in nose
long u as in tube

(e) Words with vowel digraphs

Vowel digraphs are two vowels that are adjacent to one another. The first vowel usually has a long sound and the second vowel is silent.

Words with vowel digraphs

oa as in goat

ee as in sheep

ea as in beat

ai as in pail

ay as in bay

(f) Words with vowel diphthongs

Vowel diphthongs are words that consist of a blend of two separate vowel sounds.

- **Words with vowel diphthongs**

oi as in oil

oy as in toy

aw as in saw

ou as in out

ow as in how

(4) Sequence in Presenting the Word Recognition Lesson

Short (e) words

get	den	beg	bed	bell
let	hen	leg	fed	fell
met	men	peg	led	sell
net	pen	egg	red	tell
pet	ten		wed	well
set				yell
vet				
wet				
yet				

Lesson 1: short e words ending in -et

1. Introduce the words, one column at a time. Show pictures for pet, jet, met, net, wet, vet, set, . . .



The girl has a pet cat.



I want to ride in a jet plane.



The girl met in the playground.



He sets the table.



A vet is an animal doctor.



This is a net.

2. Introduce the short e words ending in -et.

Let's read the words:

get
let
met
net
pet
set
vet
wet
yet

3. Give exercises on vocabulary, reading and writing the words.

4. Introduce the phrases.

- Introduce the sight words: in, on, under, is, are, the, has, of
- Let them read in thought groups, using the sight words and the words that they have studied (Teaching fluency starts.)
- Introduce the writing of phrases, observing spaces between words.

in the net	has a pet
a wet net	met the vet

5. Introduce the reading of sentences and answering Wh- questions. (Teaching reading comprehension starts)

The vet has a pet.
Who has a pet? _____

The net is wet.
What is wet? _____

Let is in the jet.
Where is Let? _____

6. Let them read a “story” and answer Wh- questions.

The Wet Pet
Jet has a pet.
His pet is in the net.
His pet is wet.

Who has a pet? _____
Where is the pet? _____
What is wet? _____

B. Short e words ending in -en

1. Vocabulary Development



2. Reading the words ending in -en

hen, pen, men, ten

3. Exercises on reading and writing -en and -et words.

4. Reading phrases

a pet hen	has a pen
the ten men	met the men

5. Reading sentences and answering Who, What and Where questions.

Ben has a pet hen.
Who has a pet hen?

The men are in the jet.
Where are the men?

Den has a pen.
Who has a pen?

The hen is in the net.
What is in the net?

6. Reading a short story.

The Pen

Jen has a pen.
Ben gets the pen.
"No, Ben.
Don't get my pen."

Who has a pen? _____
Who gets the pen? _____

After reading the words with short e words, and the phrases, sentences and short stories consisting of short e words and some sight words, the next word families that the pupils will read are the following:

Short a words

bat	can	cap	bag	bad
cat	fan	lap	lag	dad
fat	man	map	rag	had
hat	pan	nap	tag	lad
mat	ran	tap		mad
pat	tan			pad
rat				sad
sat				
vat				

Short i words

bit	bin	big	dip	bill
fit	fin	dig	hip	fill
hit	pin	fig	lip	hill
lit	tin	pig	rip	mill
pit	win	wig	sip	pill
sit			tip	till

It should be noted that the first three words families are taught in Grade 2 second semester and they are reviewed when the learners go to Grade 3. The English curriculum in Grade 3 tackle the following word families:

Short o words

cot	cop	cob	dog	ox
dot	hop	rob	fog	box
got	mop	mob	hog	fox
hot	pop	sob	log	
lot	top			
not				
pot				
rot				
tot				

Short u words

cub	bud	bug	gum	fun	cut
rub	mud	dug	hum	fun	hut
tub	sud	hug	sum	gun	nut
		jug		nun	
		mug		run	
		rug		sun	
		tug			

After introducing one-syllable words with short vowel sounds, the learners are challenged to read two syllable words consisting of short e, a, i, o and u sounds such as basket, magnet, sunset, hotdog, cobweb, rotten, pigpen, piglet, kitten...

Sight words such as the, for, in, on, under, with . . . should be introduced. The learners maybe challenged to read longer stories consisting of words with short vowel sounds and sight words. Comprehension questions maybe asked after reading the stories.

The next word families consist of words with initial and final consonant blends. Words with consonant blends have two or more consonants that appear together and the sound of each consonant is heard. The most common initial consonant blends are:

- **l blends:** bl-, cl-, fl-, gl-, and pl-
- **r blends:** br-, cr-, dr-, fr-, gr-, pr-, tr-
- **s blends:** sc-, sk-, sl-, st-, sw-

Words with l blends

black blanket bless blend block	clam clap class clock click clip	flag flap flat flip flock	glad glass	plan plant plug plus	slap slack slim slip slot
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Words with r blends

brag brat bring brush	crab crash crib crop	drag dress drum drug	frog from front	grab grand grass	press print present	track trick truck trap trip
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Words with s blends

slacks slam slap slim slip slot	stand sting stamp stump	swan swim swing	spin span spill spit	skip skin skit
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Words with ending consonant blends

best	camp	bent	band	raft
nest	damp	dent	land	left
pest	lamp	lent	stand	gift
rest	stamp	rent	wand	lift
test		sent		sift
west		tent		

Words with Beginning and Ending Consonant Digraphs

Consonant digraphs are combination of two consonants that make one sound. Examples of consonant digraphs are words that start or end in ch, sh.

Beginning sh	Ending sh	Beginning ch	Ending ch
shell	cash	check	batch
shed	dash	chess	catch
shelf	mash	chick	hatch
shall	rash	chill	match
shot	rush	chop	snatch
shut	brush	chum	patch
shift	wash	champ	watch
	dish		witch
	fish		switch
	wish		

It should be noted that the words with consonant blends and digraphs are followed by short vowel words. It is advisable that words beginning or ending with consonant blends which have long vowel sound may not yet be included. For example, slide starts in sl- but since the next letter has the long i sound, which is not yet taken up, this word is not yet in the list of words to be taken up.

Words with Long Vowel Sound with Silent e at the End

The next word families consist of words with long vowel sound, with silent e at the end.

bake	male	cape	date	cane
cake	pale	nape	gate	lane
lake	sale	tape	late	mane
make	tale	grape	mate	pane
rake	scale	shape	hate	crane
sake	stale		grate	
take				
wake				
brake				

take wake brake	fade made blade grade	case base vase erase chase	cave shave	Lace race brace
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Long i words

ice dice lice mice nice spice twice	hide ride side bride slide	dine fine line mine shine	file mile tile pile	pipe ripe stripe
bite kite cite site	dive five live alive	lime time slime chime	life wife	

Long o words

hose nose rose chose	hole mole pole stole flagpole	bone cone stone telephone	lobe robe globe bathrobe	stove drove grove
rode	note vote	joke broke	dome Rome	hope rope

Long u words

cube tube	tune June	cure pure sure	use fuse muse amuse	cute mute
mule	music	huge	perfume	

Let us remember:

The purpose of phonics instruction is not for children sound out words. The purpose is that they learn to recognize words quickly and automatically, so that they can turn their attention to comprehension of the text. If the children are devoting too much energy to sounding out words, they will not be able to direct their attention to comprehension (Samuels, 1988). Moreover, phonics instruction should occur in meaningful language situations (Vacca, 2011).

Fluency

Fluency is an important component of reading development and success. Fluency refers to reading aloud with appropriate speed, accuracy, and expression (Huey, 1968 in Allington, 2009).⁴

Components of Fluency. There are three components of fluency: speed, accuracy and proper expression. Speed, which is sometimes referred to as reading rate, indicates how fast one can read. This is associated with automatic word recognition. Reading rate is usually measured in words per minute. “Accuracy is the percentage of words read correctly in one minute” (Marshall & Campbell in Schumm, 2006 p. 191). When a student reads accurately, this usually indicates that s/he can decode words with minimal effort. In line with fluency, we want to determine the speed at which the student reads accurately. This is assessed through words correct per minute (wcpm). However, aside from speed and accuracy, the manner by which the students read matters in fluency. Expression refers to how students read using the proper tone, pauses, and intonation. Fluent reading resembles conversational speaking, that is; students read accurately without effort and with expression. Short pauses between words and longer pauses between sentences are evident. Reading with appropriate raising or lowering of the voice that indicate awareness of the differences among different kinds of statements is noticeable.

Reading Behaviors that Demonstrate Fluency. Word-by-word reading is common at the earliest stage of beginning reading (Chall 1983 in Allington, 2009). The student may track or point to each word as s/he reads. This is considered a significant phase as the reader starts to understand the concept of a “word” as s/he actually attends to print. Initially, there may be minimal or lack of expression as text is read. Reading may also be at a slow pace and laborious with frequent pauses, repetitions, or hesitations. The student’s voice may sometimes be hardly audible or heard. These characteristics may be evident among beginning readers since they are using all their resources to focus on associating sounds to letters and blending the sounds to form words. The hesitations, pauses, and repetitions of sounds or syllables may indicate that the student is concentrating hard to tap his or her phonics knowledge to make sense of the text. Speaking in a soft, inaudible voice may suggest uncertainty on the accuracy of the words being read.

Over time, word-by-word reading progresses to random two-or-three-word units, then to reading in phrases. Word groupings may initially seem awkward. Even when a student reads accurately with automatic word recognition, lack of expression may still be evident. Reading may be in monotone like reading a list of words rather than connected text. One possible reason for this could be the student is not reading in phrase units.

In the following sentences, a beginning reader may be using random clustering of words as s/he reads. Pauses may be done in inappropriate parts of the sentence.

*The cat in / the box fell / in the well.
Nahulog ba sa / balon ang / pusa sa kahon?
May ahas na / malaki sa / paa ni lolo!*

1

⁴ Allington, R. (2009). What really matters in fluency, research-based practices across the curriculum. MA: Pearson Education Inc.

Reading with automaticity develops as the student gets repeated exposures and practice to read appropriate texts at his or her level. Fluent readers typically read with proper phrasing. They may reread the text to get the phrasing right. Somehow they connect how print is read to how one hears it in spoken language. They read the following statements in larger, meaningful phrases:

The cat /in the box / fell in the well.
Nahulog ba / sa balon/ ang pusa/ sa kahon?
May ahas na malaki/ sa paa ni lolo!

Fluent readers also use their knowledge of punctuation marks such as commas, periods, question marks, and exclamation points as clues for phrasing and intonation. In the above examples, the end punctuation marks indicate the proper tone to be used as the text is read. Fluent readers would read *Nahulog ba / sa balon/ ang pusa /sa kahon?* with a raised tone. Similarly, the last statement *May ahas na malaki/ sa paa ni lolo!* would be read with emphasis and perhaps with a louder voice. The exclamation point provides the cue for this.

Skills for Fluency. To become fluent readers, students need to develop the following (Allington, 2009)⁵

- Appropriate decoding skills and strategies
- Wide vocabulary of words that they understand
- A set of words they can read with automaticity
- The ability to monitor how they read
- Appropriate comprehension strategies as they read
- The motivation to read on their own and with purpose

Relationship of Fluency to Reading Comprehension. It is important that teachers focus on how students read. Beginning readers use all their resources on blending sounds to form words and words to read sentences. They may read at a particularly slow pace with a lot of hesitations and awkward pauses that they may not understand what they have read at the end of a sentence. Some may read accurately but may lack speed and the appropriate expression. Word-by-word reading reduces their automaticity and often this has a critical impact on their comprehension (Allington, 2009).⁶ In contrast, fluent readers read with speed and accuracy. They focus less on word recognition; thus, they can concentrate on making sense of what the print means. They can pay attention to the connections about the ideas presented in the text and their background knowledge (Ambruster, 2009).⁷ Their cognitive resources are used to make sense of what they read. Fluent readers can focus on decoding words and comprehending text at the same time. They can self-monitor as they read. Pauses and rereadings are done to correct their miscues or to pay attention to appropriate phrasing and punctuations so that they can make sense of what is read. Fluency is the link between decoding and comprehension.

1

⁵ Allington, R. (2009). What really matters in fluency, research-based practices across the curriculum. MA: Pearson Education Inc.

⁶ Allington, R. (2009). What really matters in fluency, research-based practices across the curriculum. MA: Pearson Education Inc.

⁷ Ambruster, B. B., Lehr, F., Osborn, J., Adler, C. R., & National Institute for Literacy (2009). Put reading first: The research building blocks of reading instruction : kindergarten through grade 3 (3rd ed.). Washington, D.C.: National Institute for Literacy.

In the classroom, it is important to pay attention to how our students read if we are to develop fluency. We have to take note if any of the following behaviors is evident as the student reads (Allington, 2009).

- Lacks recognition of many high-frequency words at a glance
- Slowly decodes words, usually letter by letter
- Lacks decoding skills appropriate for the level
- Lacks understanding of words that are read
- Ignores punctuation
- Attempts to read fast but does not focus on understanding what is read
- Shows anxiety and discomfort while reading aloud
- Lacks self-monitoring while reading
- Reads fast but lacks understanding of the text
- Reads with fluency if the text is read silently before it is read aloud

Careful observation of the student's behaviors while reading can help monitor and keep track of their progress. It can also guide teachers in planning the types of activities that will help them become fluent readers.

Developing Fluency. In working with struggling readers, teachers have to assist them to perform at their current level rather than at their grade level. It is important to make them feel successful and confident. A critical aspect of this is the provision of appropriate texts.

Teachers should focus on developing fluency at the level these students are currently in before providing more difficult materials or at-grade level texts. These students should exhibit behaviors that show fluent reading. The teacher's goal then is to help them transition from being struggling readers to being good readers.

Modelled reading presents to students how fluent reading should happen. A teacher should model how smooth reading occurs with appropriate speed, phrasing, and correct expression and intonation. Reading suitable texts in front of the class facilitates the development of fluency. The teacher can discuss with the students how chunking of words in thought units should be done and how the punctuation influences the intonation used in reading texts.

The value of repeated reading to develop fluency has been established by research. Fluency is the bridge that allows word decoding and comprehension to take place at the same time. As students practice reading, their speed and accuracy improves. They are able to read with appropriate phrasing and with expression. They become better and more confident readers. Repeated reading assists automatic decoding among average and struggling readers (Kuhn & Stahl, 2003). Individual feedback is important when rereadings are done. It is recommended that teachers allow the student to decode words or sentences and observe how self-monitoring takes place if this is evident at all. Immediate correction of a word read inaccurately may not be helpful at times since a student may reread and self-correct at the end of a sentence. This may mean that s/he is self-monitoring while reading and upon reaching the end of a statement; the text may not have made sense. Repeated rereadings facilitate fluency development as well as comprehension.

To monitor fluency development, the teacher can do regular one-minute oral reading of texts for individual students. This may be done quarterly or as you find the need to monitor the students' oral reading level. Determine oral reading fluency scores at the start of the year as baseline data. The correct selection of the passages to be read is crucial. Use appropriate text at the student's level (which may be different to grade-level texts) and have the student read a selected passage for a minute. Record oral fluency scores while doing a miscue analysis and computing the accuracy and speed in reading. Count the number of words read correctly in one minute. Carefully observe how reading is done as well. Check the significant behaviors that have to be noted as the child reads. In recording miscues, be guided by the important points discussed in the relevant section discussed earlier. Keep track of and compare the oral fluency scores at different parts of the year. Examine if there is an improvement in the fluency scores in reading the same level of texts. As classroom intervention, do repeated reading of texts at the child's level until the child demonstrates confidence and success in reading. Specific instruction on doing the One Minute Reading is detailed below:

One Minute Reading

1. Select 2 or 3 brief passages from a grade level – basal text or a text appropriate for a learner's readability level.
2. Have individual students read each passage aloud for exactly one minute.
3. Count the total number of words made on each passage. Compute the average number of words per minute.
4. Count the number of errors the student made on each passage. Compute the average number of errors per minute.
5. Subtract the average no. of errors read per minute from the average total no. of words read per minute. The result is the average number of words correctly read per minute (WCPM).

The table below would summarize the result of the learner's oral reading:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total no. of words made on each passage: _____ 2. The average no. of words per minute: _____ 3. Total no. of errors made on each passage: _____ 4. The average no. of errors made on each passage: _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Words correct read per minute = average no. of words - average no. of errors read</p>

Repeat the procedure several times during the year. Graph the students WCPM throughout the year to monitor their reading growth.

When there is noticeable increase in the oral reading score, a text of a higher gradient of difficulty may be given to the student. Monitor the oral reading score and move up to the next level of challenging text until the child has reached his optimum performance

Comprehension of Selections

Listening and Reading Comprehension. When a teacher reads a selection to a pupil, then s/he asks questions about the selection listened to, the teacher aims to gauge the pupil's listening comprehension. When a pupil is asked to read a selection, then answer the questions about it, the aim is to assess the pupil's reading comprehension.

Listening Comprehension is a complex and active process in which vocabulary knowledge is a crucial component and which requires an intentional and thoughtful interaction between the **listener** and the **text**.

Factors That Affect Listening Comprehension. Listening comprehension is affected by a learner's schema and vocabulary.

1. A schema (or prior knowledge) is a collection of information in our brains that contains related concepts, events, emotions, and roles taken from our life experiences (Rumelhart, 1981 in Reutzel and Cooter, 2007). For example, if a child hears the word "breakfast", his notion about it will be what he has previously experienced eating during breakfast, like rice and dried fish, hotdogs, champorado, etc. If he listens to a story about a child eating an apple and a glass of milk for breakfast, this would already cause confusion in his understanding of the concept of breakfast.
2. As explained in the section on the domains of literacy, vocabulary is the knowledge of words and their meaning. "Listening vocabulary are the words we need to know to understand what we hear" (Armbruster, et al, National Institute for Literacy, 2003). The success of listening comprehension would partly depend on the kind of words that are used and how the child understands these words. Once a child hears a word that he does not understand, it will already be a hindrance in comprehending a story that he is listening to.

Strategies to Improve Listening Comprehension (Palmer, 2004):

Before-listening strategies

- a. **Connect.** Ask questions to make the students think of things that they already know about the topic. Doing this will help them build connections between what they presently know and the new information that they will be hearing.
- b. **Predict.** Guide the students to make guesses about what they may learn as they listen. Predicting helps the brain focus on certain concepts. Reassure the students that it is all right if they make the wrong predictions.
- c. **Talk about new words.** Select vocabulary words from the text that you think the students will have a difficult time understanding. Talk about the words and use strategies that would improve vocabulary building.

During-listening strategies

- a. **Listen for Answers.** You may ask motivation questions before making the students listen to the text. This way, the students will be listening to look for answers to questions that you posted.
- b. **Quick Check.** You may ask a few questions to check if the students' attention is still with the text being read. Make sure that the during-listening questions would have very short answers. Avoid questions that would ask the students to explain. Questions that will ask them to predict what may happen next may likewise be asked. Before the teacher continues reading a story, s/he may ask questions that will challenge them to guess what will likely happen next.

After-listening strategies

- a. **Respond.** Responding may entail engagement activities about the elements of the story that they listened to. These activities may be done individually or in small groups. Some examples of engagement activities are:
 - Inferring Characteristics: character checklist, literary report cards, character profile, comparison chart, Venn diagram, wanted poster
 - Inferring Feelings: feelings chart, dramatization, interviews, journal entries
 - Recalling events: sequencing of events, illustrating scenes from the story
 - Mapping the setting: drawing the places in the story, making a post card
 - The students may also respond by answering questions about the story.

In formulating questions about the text, use questions with different levels of comprehension.

- **First level – Literal Comprehension.** These are questions that deal with low-level type of understanding by using only information explicitly stated in the text. (examples are questions that ask for clearly stated facts and details)
- **Second level – Interpretation / Inferential Comprehension.** These questions require answers that are not directly stated in the text but are suggested or implied. (example: questions that ask for implications, comparisons and contrasts, identification of character traits and emotions)
- **Third level – Evaluation / Critical Reading.** These questions involve the making of personal judgment on the text by the reader. The children's answers are usually based on their experiences. (examples: evaluation of accuracy and truthfulness, discrimination of fact and opinion, identification of the author's purpose, evaluation of values presented)
- **Fourth level – Integration / Application to self or life.** These questions will involve the students to put themselves in place of the character. These questions would bring out practical purposes and values clarification. (example: "If you were the character in the story...")
- **Fifth level – Creative Reading.** These are questions that would involve coming up with new ideas or reproducing the text information in other forms: dramatizing, writing another ending, writing a letter, musical interpretation.

Reading Comprehension is a complex and active process in which vocabulary knowledge is a crucial component and which requires an intentional and thoughtful interaction between the reader and the text.

What is our goal for our students in teaching them to read? We use the words “understanding,” “knowledge,” and “comprehension” in describing our end-goal in reading (Scharer, 2012). In Marie Clay’s definition of reading, it says that reading is a message-getting, problem-solving activity (Clay, 2001 in Zoeller, 2015). The reader anticipates, attempts and confirms if his attempt was correct or incorrect.

Factors that Affect Reading Comprehension:

1. **Schema.** As a child reads a story, he is filling in information about the text that is not written in the text. He gets this information from his previous experience. These information or schema is being used by the child as he processes concepts in the story to summarize, predict, identify cause and effect.
2. **Vocabulary.** Reading vocabulary are the words we need to know to understand what we read (Armbruster, et al, National Institute for Literacy, 2003). “To be proficient readers and writers, students must build their vocabularies and learn strategies for coping with difficult words” (Gunning 2008, p.226).

Graves (1987) suggested six tasks in word knowledge:

Task 1: Learning to read known words. This is when children learn to sound out words that they already understand but do not yet recognize in print.

Task 2: Learning new meanings for known words. Most words have more than one meaning. Having the students learn the different meanings of a word will help increase their vocabulary.

Task 3: Learning new words that represent known concepts. This is learning a new label for something that is already familiar. This may include learning synonyms for a word.

Task 4: Learning new words that represent new concepts.

Task 5: Clarifying and enriching the meanings of known words. The students look for connections among known words and answer exercises to ensure greater depth of understanding.

Task 6: Moving words from receptive to expressive vocabulary. This is when the students use the vocabulary words correctly in their speaking and writing activities. (Gunning, 2008)

3. **Fluency** refers to reading with accuracy, speed and proper expression. Lack of fluency may lead to the reader not being able to pick up on the author's tone and other implied connotations in the selection. If these points are missed out because of the wrong use of pauses, phrasing and expression, getting the meaning of the selection may be hindered, thus greatly affecting comprehension. Word
4. **Word Recognition** refers to the ability to identify a written word by sight or by deciphering the relationship between the sounds of spoken language and the letters in written language. If there is difficulty in word recognition in reading a particular selection, there is going to be a gap in the understanding of the text. This gap will post a problem in the readers' comprehension of the selection.

Major Comprehension Strategies (Gunning, 2008)

Preparational Strategies	Organizational Strategies	Elaboration Strategies	Metacognitive (Monitoring) Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activating prior knowledge • Setting purpose and goals • Previewing • Predicting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehending the main idea • Determining important details • Organizing details • Sequencing • Following directions • Summarizing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making inferences • Imaging • Generating questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulating • Checking • Repairing

Preparational Strategies are the processes needed for the reader to get ready to construct meaning.

- **Activating Prior Knowledge.** The teacher can help the students relate the unknown to the known by using questioning. Activating prior knowledge is maximized when both the subject knowledge and the personal knowledge are activated.
- **Setting Purpose and Goals.** This works in tandem with activating prior knowledge. The teacher can post a question to set the purpose for reading. Activities can also be given for the students to set their own goals for reading.
- **Previewing.** This acts as the orientation of the text to be read. The students may read the selection's title, headings, introduction, and summary, or may look at the illustrations. Doing these will give them an overview of what the selection will be about. Previewing may be used with predicting.
- **Predicting.** This activates the reader's schema because predictions or guesses are made on the basis of previous knowledge and experience. This also gives a purpose for the reader, as they would want to know if they made correct or incorrect predictions.

Organizational Strategies are activities that help the readers construct relationships among the ideas and concepts in the text.

- **Comprehending the main idea.** Identifying the main idea provides a framework for organizing, understanding and remembering important details of a selection.
- **Classifying / Organizing.** Categorizing is one of the most basic thinking skills. Teach the students to classify by identifying groups in which ideas and concepts of a text will be put together.
- **Sequencing.** This is when some details need to be organized in a specific order. Sequencing can be done for information that entail historical or biographical events, steps in a process, and directions.
- **Following Directions.** This is directly in connection with sequencing. This strategy will help the students be familiar with cue words like first, next and last.
- **Summarizing.** This involves identifying the main idea, and supporting ideas in the selection. Summarizing improves comprehension and increases retention.

Elaboration Strategies include exercises that build associations between the information being read and the prior knowledge.

- **Making Inferences.** Schema-based inferences are highly influence by prior knowledge. Text-based inferences require putting together two or more pieces of information from the text.
- **Imaging.** Make the students create images about what they read. Imaging helps foster understanding, retain information, and monitoring for meaning.
- **Generating questions.** Have the students think of their own questions about the selection. This encourages the readers to set their own purposes for reading, as they are transformed from being passive observers to active participants.

Metacognitive or Monitoring Strategies involve activities that help the student be aware of his comprehension and regulating it.

- **Regulating.** “In regulating, the student knows what to read and how to read it and is able to put that knowledge to use.” (Gunning, 2008, p. 302).
- **Checking.** Let the students evaluate their reading performance. By doing this, they would be able to see their strengths and weaknesses when it comes to comprehension.
- **Repairing.** Help the students take corrective action when comprehension falters. Let them be able to identify the source of difficulty as well as think of ways to address it.

Method of Teaching Comprehension Strategies (Explicit Instructions) (Gunning, 2008)

Instruction of a Comprehension Strategy follows six key steps:

Step 1: Introducing the Strategy. Present and explain what the strategy is, including the rationale why it is being taught, and how, when and where it might be used.

Step 2: Demonstrating and Modeling the Strategy. Show how the strategy will be used. Present activities that will demonstrate how the strategy is done. Provide additional examples of situations of how this strategy is used. Share experiences of the success in using this comprehension strategy.

Step 3: Guided Practice. Very structured guidance will begin this step. Gradual release of responsibility is then given to the students. Brief and relatively easy materials are recommended in the initial stages of guided practice.

Step 4: Independent practice and application. Application of the strategy tends to be limited to the context or subject in which it was learned. Afterwards, let the students apply the strategy to different materials and to other content areas to promote transfer.

Step 5: Assessment and reteaching. To confirm if the students apply the strategy effectively, observation is very essential. Written assessment can also be given. If necessary, review or reteach the strategy, depending on the result of the assessment.

PART III.

ASSESSMENT AS BASIS FOR INTERVENTION: THE PHIL-IRI RESULTS

The Phil-IRI

There are several Phil-IRI tests: the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test (GST), oral reading test, and silent reading test.

The Phil-IRI Group Screening Test (GST) can tell teachers whether students are reading at, or below, their grade levels while the individually administered Phil-IRI Graded Passages, can be used to assess students' Oral Reading, Silent Reading Comprehension and Listening Comprehension levels.

When used to assess oral reading skills, the Phil-IRI may be used to describe decoding and word recognition, fluency and comprehension. The student's performance in decoding (the ability to read isolated words using phonics knowledge) and word recognition (the ability to automatically identify words on sight) is measured through a Reading Miscue Inventory.

When used to assess silent reading comprehension, Phil-IRI may be used to describe reading speed and comprehension. The student's reading speed is measured by recording the time it takes the child to read each passage completely. Silent reading comprehension is measured by asking the student to answer five to eight questions of varying difficulty after a passage has been read.

When used to assess listening comprehension, the Phil-IRI may be used by having the student listen to the passages as they are read by the test administrator and answer five to eight questions of varying difficulty about each passage.

A Growth Paradigm. The Phil-IRI is an attempt to move away from a deficit model towards a growth paradigm. Rather than looking solely for causes of reading difficulties, the diagnostic teacher also tries to record what children can do (Walker, 2004). These become points for development.

Stages of Administration

There are four stages in the administration of Phil-IRI:

Stage 1: Initial Screening Using the Phil-IRI Group Screening Test

Stage 2: Administration of the Phil-IRI Graded Passages (Pre-test)

Stage 3: Provision of Specialized Instruction/Intervention

Stage 4: Administration of the Phil-IRI Graded Passages (Post Test)

Gathering Information Using the Group Screening Test of the Phil-IRI

The Phil-IRI Group Screening Test (GST) can tell teachers whether students are reading at, or below, their grade placement. The GST has the following features:

- There is a screening test for each grade level.
- Each test includes 3-4 selections.
- There is a Filipino and an English version.
- Each selection has multiple-choice items.
- The total number of test items is worth 20 points.
- The cut-off point for referral is a raw score of 14. Those who score 13 points and below are referred for further testing.

Analysis of Results of the Group Screening Tests

The Group Screening Test (GST) in Filipino was administered to a second grade class of 41 students in an average-performing public school in Quezon City. After an hour of test-taking the session yielded the following results:

Results of the Group Screening Test	
Level:	Second Grade
Total GST Takers:	41 students
Takers who passed:	26 students (63%)
Takes below cut-off:	15 students (37%)
Good news: The IRI need not be done for all students	
Challenge(s):	
1. The conduct of the Phil-IRI to 15 students within the first month and the last month of the school year.	
2. The provision of individualized instruction.	

Figure 5. Results of GST for Second Grade Students (Filipino Version)
Percentage of students above and below the cut-off

Based on the results of the GST, 26 students passed the test and no longer need further testing. However, 15 students scored below the cut-off score which comprises 37% of the whole class. The conduct of the Phil-IRI individualized assessment need only be given to 15 students instead of the entire class. This also shows that 15 students will be needing *specialized reading instruction*.

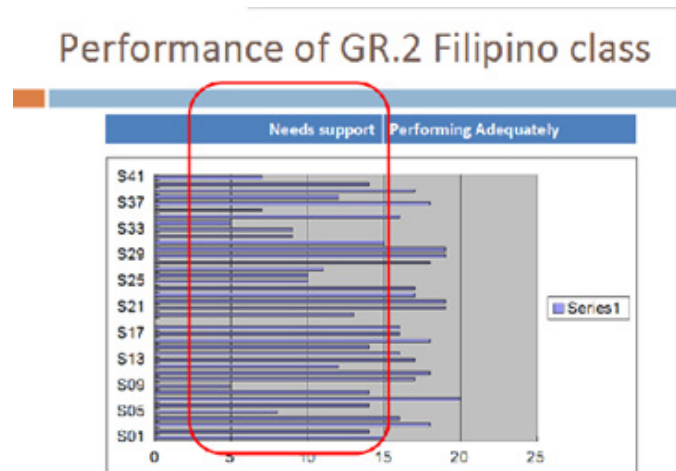


Figure 6. Results of GST for Second Grade Students (Filipino Version)
Students Identified to be in Need of Specialized Intervention

The Case of S32

Apart from using the results of the screening test, it is important to compare this information to other sources of data. (e.g. Teacher referral and written work). To illustrate, student 32 (S32) registered a raw score of 15/20. When his class adviser was consulted regarding his performance, he was identified to be one of the non-readers from her class. This information may cause us to wonder how he scored above the cut-off. Let us analyze his test paper.

Working Towards Evidence-Based Referrals

***S32** scored above the cut-off. Upon closer examination of his work he was kept on the referral list.

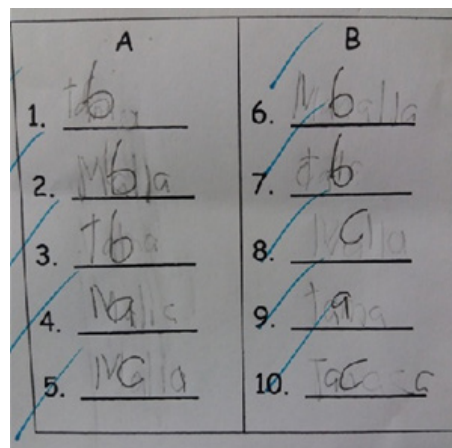


Figure 7. Student case upon closer examination (Performance of S32)

A closer examination of S32's GST sheet yielded several red flags:

(1) His initial answers to the test did not follow the multiple - choice format. The student instead wrote the words *tama* (correct) and *mali* (wrong) to signify his answers.

(2) His erasures also show that he had changed his answers from those he had originally written. He may have noticed that his answers differed from those of his seatmates and therefore, changed them to conform to the format.

(3) His score was above the cut-off which is inconsistent with the referral made by his classroom teacher. His teacher had earlier recommended him for one-on-one instruction because he was identified to be that of a non-reader. If conditions in the classroom (e.g. Limited space, sharing of tables) were not addressed, it may be possible that his adequate performance be attributed to having copied from his classmate's work.

Examples of other kinds of information taken from the GST:

(a) *Difficulty filling in personal information (Grade & Section, Name of School)*

Edad: 326
Sexo: Lalaki o Babae
Lugar de Nacimiento: Bah. B. S. M.

(b) *Difficulty writing personal information (age)*

Pasya Edad: 7
Kasarian: Lalaki o Babae
Petsa: Feb 2012

(c) *Difficulty writing the date*

BAITANG 2: FILIPINO
PANGALAN: Gabriel B. G.
Grado at Seksyon: 8
Paaralan: # Maysa

B. Analyzing Results from Individualized Assessment

The Phil-IRI Individualized Assessment Tool. The Phil-IRI Individual Assessment Tool (IAT) can describe the kind of material that the child is able to perform well in and or has difficulty with. The individually administered Phil-IRI Graded Passages, can be used to assess the performance of students in three ways:

- Oral Reading & Comprehension
- Listening Comprehension
- Silent Reading Comprehension

When used to assess oral reading skills, the Phil-IRI may be used to describe:

1. decoding and word recognition
2. fluency
3. comprehension

Tapping Background Information

Before the read aloud, the student is asked to indicate whether the topic of the selection is familiar to him or her. This helps inform the teacher if the material that the child is reading about is something that he/she can relate to. Familiarity with the experience indicated in the text will allow for the tapping of background knowledge which in turn aids comprehension. A closer look at the individualized assessment of case of S32, the student was able to display familiarity with the topic of the selection which is *mice*.

Oral Reading Performance of S32	
PHIL-IRI: Pagbasa sa Filipino (Talaan ng guro) Panimulang Pantatasa SET A	
Pangalan ng bata: <u>S32</u> Baitang: <u>Gr.2</u> Antas: Kindergarten	
Pagbasa ng Malakas sa Filipino	
Mga Tanong:	Sagot ng Mag-aaral
<u>Pagganyak:</u> Nakakita ka na ba ng daga? Saan mo ito nakita?	Opo. Dun sa maruruning kanina 'Pag kumakain sila.
<u>Paglaan ng Motibo:</u> Tingnan natin, saan makikita ang daga sa kuwento?	
Prediksyon:	

Figure 8. Familiarity with the Text

Given that S32 has presented difficulties in the GST, the student was asked to read a text passage 2 levels below his grade level placement. Figure 9 shows his performance when given a kindergarten level text in Filipino.

m - a ma-is a sa m ma si na
May mesa sa kusina.

ma-ma a ba a mis-mi-sa
Mahaba ang mesa.

ma-na-ga-ga dag-ga/da/ga da/ga sa mi-sa
May daga sa mesa.

m-ma ma m mi na ab dag/a
Malaki ang daga.

ba ma ri sa-se-si-so ra sa ma-me-mi sa
May keso rin sa mesa.

papepipopu-pu ang kakeki sasesiko sa pusa mi-sa
Puti ang keso sa mesa.

mi na a a ba-mahaba ang buntot ng dag pusa
Kinuha ng daga ang keso.

pa ni na papepipusa na ga ba
Nakita ng pusa ang daga.

A-a-a ha ng sa sa a a daga
Ay! Nawala sa mesa ang daga.

Bilang ng salita: 40

Bilang ng salitang nabasa: 4 words

Bilang ng minuto sa pagbasa: seconds

Tamang Sagot	Sagot ni S32 (OR)	Sagot ni S32 (LC)
1. b	b	a
2. c	c	c
3. b	c	b
4. b	b	b
5. a	b	a
	60%	80%

Figure 9. Oral Reading Miscue and Comprehension Performance Sheet

The student (S32) was only able to read 4 words out of a 40-word selection. When he was asked to answer questions after having read the selection, he was able to answer 3 out of 5 questions. When the text was reread to him and he was asked to answer the same questions, he performed better and answered 4 out of 5 questions correctly.

When reading K-level text	
Word Reading Score	Comprehension Score
2%	60%
Frustration Level	Instructional Level

Figure 10. Level of Performance in Word Reading and Comprehension (S32)

A summary of S32's performance shows that when provided kindergarten level text, his ability to read the text is at the frustration level and ability to comprehend is at the instructional level.

Domain of Literacy	Objectives
Oral Language and Vocabulary	To identify words with the target letter and provide their meanings
Phonological and Phonemic Awareness	To be able to identify sounds (sentence, word, syllable and phoneme level)
Alphabet Knowledge	To identify letter form, soundm key word
Book/Print Orientation and Listening	To b able to handle books while reading
Decoding Repetitive Texts	To be able to decode words and repetitive texts
Comprehension	To be able to note details and make predictions
Writing	To be able to write down words and share one's opinions

Figure 11. Sample Specialized Program for S32

C. Other Sample Case Studies and Recommended Intervention

Case Study 1:

Grade level: Grade 3

Reading level in Filipino: Grade 1

Poor word recognition in Filipino; it follows that fluency and reading comprehension are likewise poor

Andro is in Grade 3. He was asked to read a short story in Filipino with a Grade 3 readability level. He tried to read each word by reading each syllable (Ka-pag . . . Kapag. . . ba-kas-. . . . bakas-. . . syon . . . bakasyon. . .) Then he reads the whole word. As a result, it took him a long time to finish reading the selection. When asked questions about the selection read, he was not able to remember most of the details. Out of the six comprehension questions, he was able to answer correctly only one item.

Obviously, Andro has a problem in word recognition. Since it was laborious for him to identify the whole word at once and had to resort to reading in syllables, he was not able to read with proper phrasing; fluency was not attained. And because Andro spent all his attention and energy on figuring out the words, it was difficult for him to recall the details of what was read. Comprehension suffered because of his basic problem of word recognition.

Recommended intervention:

Andro needs intensive training on word recognition. Marungko Approach in teaching this will help him a lot. (Refer to the sequence of lessons of the Marungko Approach). Andro specifically needs help with blending (a skill that influences decoding) and segmenting (a skill that influences spelling) sounds in a word. Practice with word lists and multisyllabic words will help develop fluency in word reading. Once Andro's word reading performance has picked up, reading phrases and sentences should be taught next.

Case Study 2:

Grade level: Grade 4

Reading level in Filipino: Grade 4; Reading level in English: Grade 2

Poor word recognition and fluency in English; vocabulary in English is likewise limited

Gina is in Grade 4. She read the selection in Filipino with few miscues. She manifested good fluency. She only had one error in Reading comprehension. However, when she was asked to read the Grade 4 selection in English, she did not perform as well. She read the words phonetically. Her miscues in reading included mispronunciations, repetition and refusal to read some words. She did not know the meaning of most words in the English selection that she read. Her score in Reading comprehension is one out of the 7 items.

Gina's reading problem is typical of pupils who started to read in the Mother Tongue and in Filipino. Reading the English words phonetically is a carry-over of her reading in MT and Filipino where the words are phonetically consistent.

Recommended Intervention:

Let us remember that poor performance in reading English text should not be used to interpret the child's cognitive abilities. Her literacy performance in her Mother Tongue (Filipino) should help inform us if the comprehension difficulty stems from decoding or from poor background knowledge. Gina's ability to read phonetically in Filipino should be used as an advantage to reading in English.

Intensive instruction on word recognition in English should be given. The lessons on word families (probably starting with a review of short vowel words, then proceeding to words with consonant blends and digraphs, words with long vowel sounds . . .) will help Gina a lot. Moreover, a drill on the sight words will make word recognition in English an attainable task for her.

Her performance will also greatly improve if decoding is taught hand-in-hand with vocabulary. Some level of prediction of the word will occur if there is word knowledge. Readers are better able to retain the manner by which words are read if the words are familiar to them and part of their everyday language. Oral language development will help increase familiarity with the English language. While Gina may be still struggling with reading words in English, how English words are read may be modeled to her using a read aloud. Gina can still engage in a listening comprehension exercise to expose her to the language and hone her comprehension skills.

Case Study 3:

Grade level is Grade 5;

Reading performance in Filipino and English is Grade 3. Case manifested good listening comprehension but poor decoding and fluency.

Let us consider a Grade 5 boy named Luis. Results of the group screening test and further oral /silent reading tests indicated that he is performing at the Grade 3 level both in Filipino and English. A Grade 3 at-level reader should be able to read a variety of texts of varying lengths in Filipino. On the other hand, a Grade 3 at-level reader in English should be able to read CVC words with short sounds. Luis' reading behaviors in Filipino and English include the following:

- good listening comprehension skills
- word-by-word decoding of text
- lack of expression in oral reading
- hardly rereads text
- anxious while reading
- ignores punctuation

An analysis of Luis' reading behaviors shows that while he demonstrates good listening comprehension skills, he would need assistance in decoding. It is important to take note that Luis' listening vocabulary is different from his reading vocabulary. The word-by-word reading of text may be due to lack of phonics knowledge and a good reading vocabulary.

Recommended Intervention:

It is clear that Luis need support in phonics and word recognition. See the earlier section on this. Take note that the teacher has to refer to the Grade 3 content of words to be read (both in Filipino and English). This should be the focus of phonics and word recognition activities. Giving texts at his independent reading level should be the starting point. Getting him to perform as a good reader at Grade 3 is the initial objective.

To facilitate decoding of the target Grade 3 Filipino/English words, a rich oral language that uses these words should be developed. The goal is to further enrich Luis' listening vocabulary since he displays good listening comprehension. In the process of doing this, his speaking and reading vocabulary would eventually expand. Ways to enrich his reading vocabulary may focus on providing a lot of exposures to the words to be read. This may come in the form of listening activities and games. Matching words read by the teacher to its correct picture would be a good start. If possible, he should recite poems and sing rhymes that use the target words to be read. Allow Luis to use these words as he speaks. Let him use the words as he talks about pictures related to the word. Repeated exposures to the words with matching pictures would help him make sense of text without pictorial aids eventually.

To develop fluency in reading the target Grade 3 words, see the section on fluency.

Case Study 4:

Grade level: Grade 3;

Reading performance: Grade 1

Good listening comprehension; poor decoding and fluency in Filipino

Let us consider a Grade 3 girl named Marissa. Filipino is not her mother tongue. Results of the group screening test and the oral /silent reading tests indicated that she is performing at Grade 1 level in Filipino. At the end of Grade 1, students were already immersed in the Filipino language through a wide exposure to listening and speaking exercises. Marissa's reading behaviors in Filipino include the following:

- good listening comprehension skills
- lacks decoding skills appropriate for the level
- slowly decodes words, usually letter by letter, with a lot of pauses, hesitations, and miscues
- rereads words a number of times
- lacks understanding of words that are read

An examination of Marissa's reading behaviors shows that her good listening comprehension skills would be a good starting point. Her listening vocabulary can be enriched so this can be expanded to be part of her reading vocabulary. Her laborious reading may be due to lack of phonological awareness and alphabet knowledge. Thus, phonics and word recognition are tedious tasks for her.

Recommended Intervention:

Marissa needs support in phonological awareness, alphabet knowledge, and phonics and word recognition. See the earlier section on this. Take note that the teacher has to refer to the Grade 2 systematic and explicit instruction of beginning reading in Filipino.

Develop her reading vocabulary through varied exposures to the Filipino words to be read including opportunities to meet these words through listening and speaking activities. Make use of meaningful and fun games. Recite rhymes and poems and sing songs that use the words to be read. When Marissa reads words that she is familiar with, then she can make sense of print.

To develop fluency in reading target Grade 2 words, see the section on fluency.

Case Study 5:

Grade 5; Reading level: Grade 3

Poor comprehension skills (language-based difficulty)

Sam's literacy behaviors are as follows:

- Can identify letter sounds, letter forms and letter names
- Can read and understand simple written instructions
- Can decode two related sentences in L1
- Can create simple written text for others to read
- Has difficulty predicting what will happen next in read-aloud stories
- Can answer comprehension questions in the literal comprehension level
- Refuses to answer how, why and what-if questions
- Cannot describe new information gained by listening to a story
- Cannot think of a synonym of a familiar word

Sam seems to have no problem in alphabet knowledge. He can in fact decode written instructions, and even two related sentences in L1. Sam has difficulty understanding a selection, whether it is oral or written. This is evident with the behavior that he can only answer questions in the literal level, which means, he can identify details of a story if they are explicitly stated in the text. Sam has difficulty processing information that entails higher level of comprehension, like predicting, inferring and answering critical comprehension questions. His difficulty in comprehension may also be a result of his lack of vocabulary development. This is evident in the behavior that he cannot think of a synonym of a familiar word.

With this demonstrated behaviors, it can be assumed that Sam is good in decoding, but is poor in comprehension skill, for both listening and reading.

Recommended Intervention Per Domain

1. Oral Language

- a. Listening to story read aloud by the teacher.
- b. Singing together and/or reciting poems and rhymes.
- c. Using play activities to enhance oral language, like telephone play, pretend play using puppets or toys.
- d. Let students participate in small group activities.
- e. Provide opportunities for the students to have interactions with classmates, and teachers.
- f. Use creative drama.
- g. Story retelling by the children.
- h. Provide opportunities for the children to create/compose their own stories.

2. Vocabulary

- a. Story read aloud by the teacher
- b. In teaching vocabulary words, use the three critical notions of Integration (connecting the new vocabulary to their prior knowledge); Repetition (encountering/ using the term many times), and Meaningful use (multiple opportunities to use the new words in oral and written language) (Nagy, 1988).
- c. Brief strategies for Vocabulary Development (Stahl, 1999)
 - Teach synonyms.
 - Teach antonyms.
 - Paraphrase definitions.
 - Provide examples.
 - Provide nonexamples.
 - Ask for sentences that “show you know.”
 - Teach word sorting.

3. Listening Comprehension (see section on Listening and Reading Comprehension)

4. Fluency (see section on Fluency)

Case Study 6:

Good fluency and reading comprehension in Filipino;
Poor fluency and reading comprehension in English

Mateo's literacy behaviors:

- Reads aloud with fluency and comprehension text in Filipino.
- Can decode words with short vowel sounds in English. Mateo lacks fluency in reading the words in English.
- Can answer multi-level comprehension questions in Filipino but not in English for both listening and reading.
- Can easily explain the meaning of a word in Filipino, but not in English.

Mateo has no problem with reading with fluency and comprehension in the first language. In reading in English, however, there are a number of identified difficulties. Mateo is used to reading in Filipino. One difference of the Filipino written language and English is that Filipino is very phonetic in nature. This is the reason why Mateo can only decode words with short vowel sounds in English. This shows that he also lacks word recognition skills in English; he needs to get used to the structure of the sounds of words in English. If Mateo can answer multi-level comprehension in Filipino, but not in English, it can be assumed that his oral language development in English is weak. Finally, he also has difficulty in giving meaning to words in English. This shows that his vocabulary development in English needs to be improved.

1. Oral language and Vocabulary development in English
2. Word recognition in English (see section on word recognition in English)
3. Fluency in English
4. Listening and Reading Comprehension in English

PART IV.

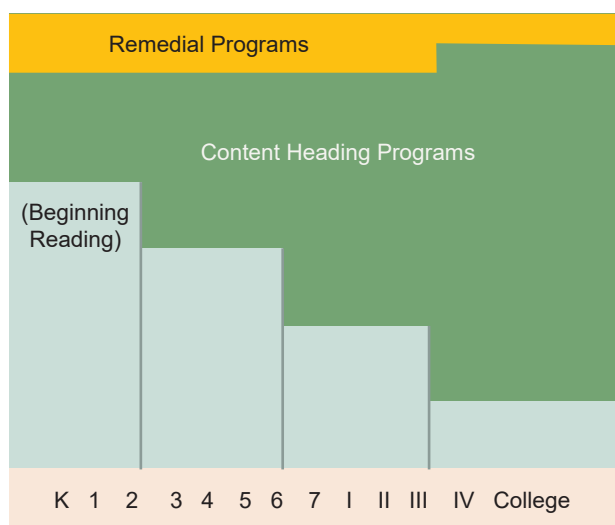
READING REMEDIATION IN A SCHOOL READING PROGRAM

A. Components of a Complete School Reading Program

Basic education, in order to be effective, must have within its system the components of a complete school-based reading program. Hermosa, as adapted from a model by Dupois and Askov (1982) exerts that a complete reading program should include developmental reading - the teaching of reading in the primary, intermediate, secondary and tertiary levels, content-area reading - reading done in content-areas such as science, health and social studies and remedial reading instruction or specialized reading instruction adjusted to the needs of a student (Ocampo, 1997). Of the three components of a complete reading program, the Philippine Educational System is now moving towards enabling teachers to provide remedial instruction.

Components of a School Reading Program

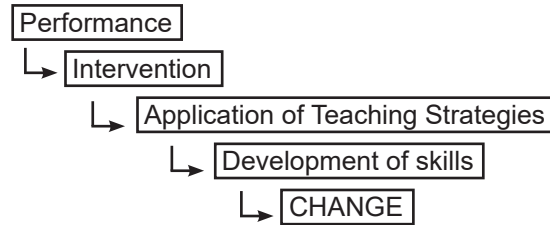
- Developmental
 - Content
 - Remedial
- (Changing Emphasis on the Components of the Reading program)



B. Specialized Teaching of Reading

The specialized teaching of reading or reading remediation is the application of teaching strategies designed to give the struggling readers the skills, competencies or behaviors that they need in order to improve their performance. It is the kind of instruction undertaken to enable children experiencing difficulties in aspects of reading performance to catch up or develop in appropriate ways. As shown in Figure 3, the goal of reading remediation is to create positive change.

What is reading remediation?



To create positive change, the reading teacher tries to present the reading task and material in a different way, slant or orientation. This kind of instruction is focused and targets specific domains of literacy that have been observed to be areas of weakness in the child while acknowledging his/her areas of strength. These lessons are delivered differently from regular classroom instruction and vary in terms of frequency or intensity depending on the child's needs. Given that literacy "is a fundamental human right," (Global Monitoring Report, 2006) every person should enjoy fair and equal access to literacy education and have opportunities for personal growth and development. It is therefore important to provide instruction that is tailored to the students' needs and abilities in order to develop their ability to construct meaning when reading and heighten engagement in the task itself (Snow et. Al, 1998).

Who needs it?

- Children who may not be benefiting as much from regular classroom instruction
- Children who are developing differently from other children
- Children whose educational needs may be different than most children

Principles of Remediation

1. Develop a pleasant rapport between teacher and student.
2. Choose methods and materials with flexibility.
3. Begin at a low enough level and with small enough steps to ensure initial success.
4. Use a tracking device to record progress toward important objectives.
5. Keep open lines of communication with the child's teachers and parents.
6. Celebrate the child's success. Give praise and support.
7. Always connect reading to daily needs and activities.
8. Keep in mind the particular reading skills that may need to be developed in an individualized situation.
9. Maintain the child in the reading program only until sufficient skills have been acquired for the regular reading program and for reading on one's own.
10. Believe in the child.

Establish

1. An area where support services are to be provided
2. Frequency/Regularity of Session (2 to 3 times a week)
3. Program for Specialized Instruction
4. Mechanism for supervision, consultation and monitoring of progress

One factor that greatly contributes to literacy development is the environment. Certain aspects of the home environment, such as access to books, opportunities to read/write and shared reading benefit children's development. Other preschool environments, such as childcare, can also have positive effects. But children from low-income environments do not have these kinds of opportunities.

Children who lack such opportunities for acquiring these pre-reading skills can suffer later reading problems and delays in the development of language skills (Whitehurst, 1998). Given that students who exhibit poor early reading skills are likely to continue as poor readers, more popularly referred to as the Matthew Effect, there is a need for early intervention programs if we are to stop this cycle of failure (Good, 1998). According to Taylor in 1992, the best way to break the cycle of failure experienced by poor readers is to provide intervention as early as possible (Santos, 2007).

Elbaum et. Al. reiterates in their meta-analysis that "one-to-one tutoring can aid many students whose poor reading places them at risk for academic difficulties. It is well-designed and effectively implemented. More importantly, the quality of instruction mattered more than the duration of the instruction is important (Elbaum, 2000). Some specific guidelines that could aid the planning for effective tutoring include (1) having a knowledgeable coordinator who provides expert guidance to tutors; (2) structure in lessons; (3) tutor training; and (4) coordination between classroom instruction and the tutoring program (Wasik, 1998).

READING INTERVENTION WITHIN A REGULAR READING CLASS

Differentiated Instruction During a Regular Reading Class

Group remediation or reading intervention for a group of slow readers may be done by a classroom teacher during the regular Filipino or English class through differentiated activities. The teacher divides the class into two groups: the students who are performing well in Reading and the students who need reading intervention. The sample plan is detailed below:

Students who are performing in Reading according to the Grade level expectation	Students Who Need Intervention
Regular lesson: The lesson and activities are:	Lessons/activities that address their reading needs. The lesson and activities are:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> planned for group progress generally oriented towards the strengths, needs and interests of groups rather than individuals have well-balanced skills and typical developmental progress are assumed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> oriented towards the specific strengths and needs of the individuals "who have not kept up" with the others in their age group oriented towards the specific strengths and weaknesses of the particular individuals.

Illustration of a Differentiated Lesson During the Reading of a Selection:

Prereading Activities: (whole class)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlocking of difficult words • Motivation • Motive Questions 	
Reading the Selection (differentiated activities)	
Students who are performing according to Grade level	Students who need Reading intervention
<p><u>Independent activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Silent Reading of the selection 	<p><u>With the teacher</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oral Reading of the Selection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • teacher asks questions about the part of the selection read after reading a paragraph or part of a selection
After Reading (differentiated activities)	
<p><u>Independent activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pupils are asked to answer questions about the selection read (written activity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehension: noting details, sequencing events, cause and effect . . . • vocabulary: words with multiple meanings, synonyms . . . 	<p><u>With the teacher</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Pupils are asked to answer oral exercises about the selection read. The exercises focus on particular skills that they have not learned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vocabulary • omprehension: noting details, sequencing events, . . .
After Reading (differentiated activities)	
<p><u>Oral work with the teacher</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Discussion of the story, answering the written exercises, other activities 	<p><u>Independent activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ written activity: follow-up of the oral exercise

Conducting Reading Intervention Outside the Reading Class:

When the students' reading level is way below the expectation of the grade level, a remedial reading activity outside of the regular class hours may be done. The following procedure is suggested:

1. Plan activities according to the reading level of the student(s).
2. Plan a tentative, weekly plan, where there is a balance of activities to be done.
3. Build self-esteem and confidence along the way.
4. Continuously diagnose and adjust instruction based on present performance.

Example:

Activity: Listening comprehension

- a. Unlocking difficult words
- b. Motivation and Motive question
- c. Teacher reads the story while pupil/s listen intently.
- d. While reading the story, pause after a paragraph or two and ask questions about what was read. This will monitor comprehension.
- e. After reading the story, give oral exercises on comprehension: may focus on one comprehension skill and drill on this. (noting details, sequencing events, inferring
- f. feelings . . .

Activity: Word Recognition

- a. Pick out words from the story. If the lesson is Filipino, the lesson(s) in Marungko may be followed. If the lesson is in English, the sequence of word families may be followed.
- b. Vocabulary study. Unlock the words through various techniques: use of realia, pictures, demonstration, synonyms and antonyms and context clues.
- c. Drill the pupils on the reading of the words. Remind them that it is easier to read each word if the beginning letter is sounded.
- d. Ask them to give a sentence for the word (vocabulary development is integrated).
- e. Let them write the word/s that they can successfully read (spelling is integrated).

Activity: Drill on Fluency

- a. Write on word cards some words from the story. Let them read the words.
- b. Let them read some sight words from the story
Filipino: may, mga, at, ng, nang . . . ; **English:** the, there, then, at, of, with . . .
- c. Write the phrases on phrase cards or on the board. Let them read these correctly (accuracy, speed (reading fast) and proper expression (They should avoid word by word reading).

Activity: Drill on Vocabulary

- a. Pick out 3 -5 words from the selection read.
- b. Let them match each word with its picture.
- c. Write the name of each picture.
- d. Show each word. Act it out.
- e. Use each word in their own sentence.
- f. Choose the synonym or antonym of each word.

Activity: Drill on Reading Comprehension

- a. Choose the words in the story that are difficult to decode. Let them read the words.
- b. Write the phrases for these words. Let them do phrase reading.
- c. Unlock the difficult words.
- d. Give the Motivation and Motive Questions
- e. Let the pupils take turns reading a part of the story.
- f. Ask questions about the part of the story that was read.
- g. After the full story is read, let them answer written questions.
- h. Discuss their answers. If their answer is not correct, let them go back to the story and read the part that contains the correct answer.

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