Ideal for Licensure Examination for Teachers and Civil Service Exam

ULTIMATE Learning Series

SECOND EDITION 2017

Carl E. Balita, EdD

ULTIMATE TESTING GUIDE

LET REVIEW

- ★ National Competency Based Teacher Standards (NCBTS)
- ★ 1000+ Ultimate LET Questions with Reliable Rationales and Bullets
- ★ Ultimate Test-Taking Strategies
- ★ RA 7836, RA 9293, Magna Carta for Public School Teachers and Code of Ethics
- ★ Topnotchers' Tips and Testimonies

Foreword by
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Association of Teacher Education Administrators (ATEA) National President

1. You should be ashamed of yourself for having such CARNAL desires.

   A. Spiritual
   B. Bold
   C. Worldly
   D. Guilty

Answer: C

Rationale:

Carnal	Relating to bodily pleasures and appetites
Spiritual	Relating to religion or religious belief
Bold	Not afraid of difficult situations
Worldly	Relating to the human world rather than spiritual matters
Guilty	Responsible for doing something bad or wrong

2. "We listened to a LOQUACIOUS speaker." The capitalized word means _____.

   A. Quiet
   B. Simple
   C. Verbose
   D. Lousy

Answer: C

Rationale:

Loquacious	Full of excessive talk
Quiet	The quality of being calm
Simple	Not special or unusual
Verbose	Using more words than needed
Lousy	Not happy or pleased

3. The apocalyptic lecture on the "west valley fault line" warns of serious natural disaster in case of a "big earthquake." The underline word means _____.

   A. Careless
   B. Prophetic
   C. Attractive
   D. Encouraging

Answer: B

Prophetic	Accurately describing or predicting what will happen in the future
Careless	Not giving sufficient attention or thought to avoiding harm or errors
Attractive	Pleasing or appealing to the senses
Encouraging	Giving someone support or confidence; supportive

CBT - 017

4. Because of PROFANITY the program was suspended from television. The capitalized word means:

A. Obscenity
B. History
C. Decency
D. Falsehood

Answer: A

Rationale:

Profanity	Offensive language
Obscenity	An offensive word
History	Study of past events
Decency	Polite, moral and honest behavior
Falsehood	An untrue statement

5. Iah would read any book or magazine she could lay her hands on and read from cover to cover in one sitting. She is such a _____ reader.

A. Tedious
B. Serious
C. Leisurely
D. Voracious

Answer: D

Rationale:

Tedious	Boring and too slow or long
Serious	Having an important or dangerous possible result
Leisurely	Without haste
Voracious	Excessively eager

6. Even when her friends betray her, Vanessa bears no rancor in her heart because she is not_____

A. Embarrassed
B. Consoled
C. Bitter
D. Insulted

Answer: C

Rationale:

Rancor	Bitter deep-seated ill will
Embarrassed	To place in difficulty
Consoled	To lessen sadness or disappointment
Bitter	Expressive of severe pain, grief, or regret
Insulted	To behave with pride or arrogance

7. The _____ lesson of the story is that honesty is the best policy.

A. Morality
B. Morale
C. Moralism
D. Moral

Answer: D

Rationale:

Morality	Conformity to ideals of right conduct
Morale	Feeling of enthusiasm that a person has about a task
Moralism	The habit or practice of moralizing
Moral	Based on what you think is right and good

8. "The figures must be TRANSMUTED in order to understand the grade." The capitalized word means _____.

A. Estimated
B. Changed
C. Surpassed
D. Summed

Answer: B

Rationale:

Transmuted	Change or alter in form
Estimated	To judge tentatively
Changed	To become something else
Surpassed	To be greater or better than something
Summed	Act of getting the summary of the chief thoughts

9. Some preachers suggest the _____ that the end of the world is near.

A. Proposal
B. Prophetic
C. Prophecy
D. Prophet

Answer: C

Rationale:

Proposal	The act of presenting a plan
Prophetic	Correctly stating what will happen in the future
Prophecy	A statement that something will happen in the future
Prophet	One who utters divinely inspired revelations

10. The expression of "baduy" connotes:

A. Uneducated
B. Low profile
C. Awkward looking
D. Smart

Answer: C

Rationale: Baduy means being off-fashion or of bad taste therefore it also connotes awkward looking.

11. Several factors must be assessed to arrive at a sound _____.

A. Query
B. Decision
C. Change
D. Problem

Answer: B

Rationale: A sound decision is a smart, logical, reasonable decision which could be achieved by assessing several factors.

12. The words "inappropriate, illegal, irresponsible, unaware", have prefixes which are classified as:

A. Positive
B. Common
C. Negative
D. Neutral

Answer: C

Rationale: Negative prefixes are added to nouns, adjectives, and verbs to make it negative. Examples are a-, dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, non-, and un-.

13. Which does NOT belong?

A. Foot
B. Kilometer
C. Centigrade
D. Mile

Answer: C

Rationale: Foot, kilometer, and mile are units for distance while centrigrade is a unit for temperature.

14. I can't find _____ calculator; may I use _____, Richard?

A. My, yours
B. My, his
C. His, yours
D. Yours, mine

Answer: A

Rationale: The pronoun My refers to I. The pronoun Yours refers to Richard.

15. If you learn to swim, you _____ on this trip. The appropriate verb phrase to complete the sentence is _____.

A. Would go
B. Will go
C. Will be going
D. Would have gone

Answer: B

Rationale: First conditional sentences are used to express situations in which the outcome is likely (but not guaranteed) to happen in the future. Look at the example: If you learn to swim, you will go on this trip. Note that we use the simple present tense in the if-clause and simple future tense in the main clause—that is, the clause that expresses the likely outcome. This is how we indicate that under a certain condition (as expressed in the if-clause), a specific result will likely happen in the future. Examine some of the common mistakes people make using the first conditional structure:

16. If you forgot_____ textbook, you can use_____, Kevin.

A. Yours, ours
B. Myself
C. Your, mine
D. Our, hers

Answer: C

Rationale:
Pronouns: possessive (my, mine, your, yours, etc.) We use pronouns to refer to possession and 'belonging'. There are two types: possessive pronouns and possessive determiners. We use possessive determiners before a noun. We use possessive pronouns in place of a noun: personal pronoun possessive determiner possessive pronoun

personal pronoun	possessive determiner	possessive pronoun
I	My	mine
you (singular and plural)	your	yours
He	His	his
She	Her	hers
It	Its	its
We	Our	ours
They	Their	theirs
One	one's	one's

17. If I _____ known you before, we could have arranged a joint project.

A. Have
B. Had
C. Could
D. Will

Answer: B

Rationale: Third conditional sentences are used to explain that present circumstances would be different if something different had happened in the past. Look at the following example: If I had known you before, we could have arranged a joint project. These sentences express a condition that was likely enough, but did not actually happen in the past. Note that when using the third conditional, we use the past perfect (i.e., had + past participle) in the if-clause. The modal auxiliary (would, could, should, etc.) + have + past participle in the main clause expresses the theoretical situation that *could* have happened.

18. Every teacher, parent and student in the audience ____ every intention of exploring this issue.

A. Have
B. Has
C. Does have
D. Do have

Answer: B

Rationale:

Have is the root VERB and is generally used alongside the PRONOUNS I / You / We / Ye and They and PLURAL NOUNS. Generally, have is a PRESENT TENSE word. **Has** is used alongside the PRONOUNS He / She / It and Who and SINGULAR NOUNS.

If you had come with us last night, you _____ the dance.

A. Would enjoy
B. Will enjoy
C. Will have enjoyed
D. Would have enjoyed

Answer: D

Rationale: It is possible for the two parts of a conditional sentence to refer to different times, and the resulting sentence is a "mixed conditional" sentence.

FORM: In this type of mixed conditional sentence, the tense in the 'if' clause is the past perfect, and the tense in the main clause is the present conditional. This type of mixed conditional refers to an unreal past condition and its probable result in the present. These sentences express a situation which is contrary to reality both in the past and in the present. In these mixed conditional sentences, the time is the past in the "if" clause and in the present in the main clause.

Example: If you had come with us last night, you would have enjoyed the dance.

When I met Pilar yesterday, it was the first time I _____ her since Christmas.

A. Have seen
B. Saw
C. Have been seen
D. Had seen

Answer: A

Rationale: The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterite, is used to talk about a completed action in a time before now. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

21. If you want to be recognized, have a finger in the pie. The underlined phrase means

A. Dip finger in the pie
B. Take a share of the pie
C. Join a group
D. Take an active part in something

Answer: D

Rationale: Have a finger in the pie is an idiom meaning to have an interest in or be involved in everything.

22. He was excused because all he said were white lies. The underlined idiomatic expression means:

A. Lies are really harmless
B. Lies are written on white page
C. Lies recited are excusable
D. She recited the lies in public

Answer: C

Rationale: '*White lies*' are those untruths which we tell in order to minimize harm, embarrassment or distress.

23. Your father is paying for your plane ticket, _____?

A. Isn't it
B. Is he
C. Isn't he
D. Aren't you

Answer: C

Rationale: A tag question is a grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or imperative is turned into a question by an adding an interrogative fragment.

24. Wise people can _____ with frustrations.

A. Cope up
B. Cope on
C. Cope in
D. Cope

Answer: D

Rationale: "Cope" is an intransitive verb meaning to deal with something well, despite or in the face of some difficulty. Synonyms are "contend with," "get by," "grapple with," "make do," and "manage." **"Cope up"** is an interpretation that is sometimes used incorrectly in place of "keep up."

25. Is this the spot _____ you had the accident?

A. Why
B. Where
C. Wherein
D. Which

Answer: B

Rationale: Where can be used in the following ways: (1) as a question adverb (introducing a direct or indirect question): Where are you going? I wonder where she lives. (2) as a relative adverb (referring back to a noun and introducing a relative clause): I know a place where you can hide. (3) introducing a clause that is subject, object, or complement of another clause: Stratford is where Shakespeare was born. (4) as a conjunction (connecting two clauses): I've hidden the money where no one will find it.

26. When helping in the kitchen, I am always careful not to hurt _____.

A. Ourselves
B. Myself
C. Himself
D. Herself

Answer: B

Rationale: We use a reflexive pronoun when we want to refer back to the subject of the sentence or clause. Reflexive pronouns end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural).

There are eight reflexive pronouns:

	reflexive pronoun
singular	myself
	yourself
	himself, herself, itself
plural	ourselves
	yourselves
	themselves

27. Neither the teacher nor the students _____ present in the affairs.

A. Am
B. Is
C. Was
D. Were

Answer: D

Rationale: If one subject is singular and one plural and the words are connected by the words *or, nor, neither/nor, either/or*, and *not only/but also*, you use the verb form of the subject that is nearest the verb.

The subject is students so we use the plural form of the verb.

28. My sister and I met an acquaintance of _____ on the shopping mall.

A. Ours
B. Us
C. Mine
D. Ourselves

Answer: A

Rationale: A possessive pronoun tells you who owns something. The possessive pronouns are hers, his, its, mine, ours, theirs, and yours.

Example: My sister and I met an acquaintance of ours on the shopping mall.

29. We admire _____ when Cynthia speaks English fluently with _____.

A. Him, them
B. Him, we
C. Her, us
D. Him, me

Answer: C

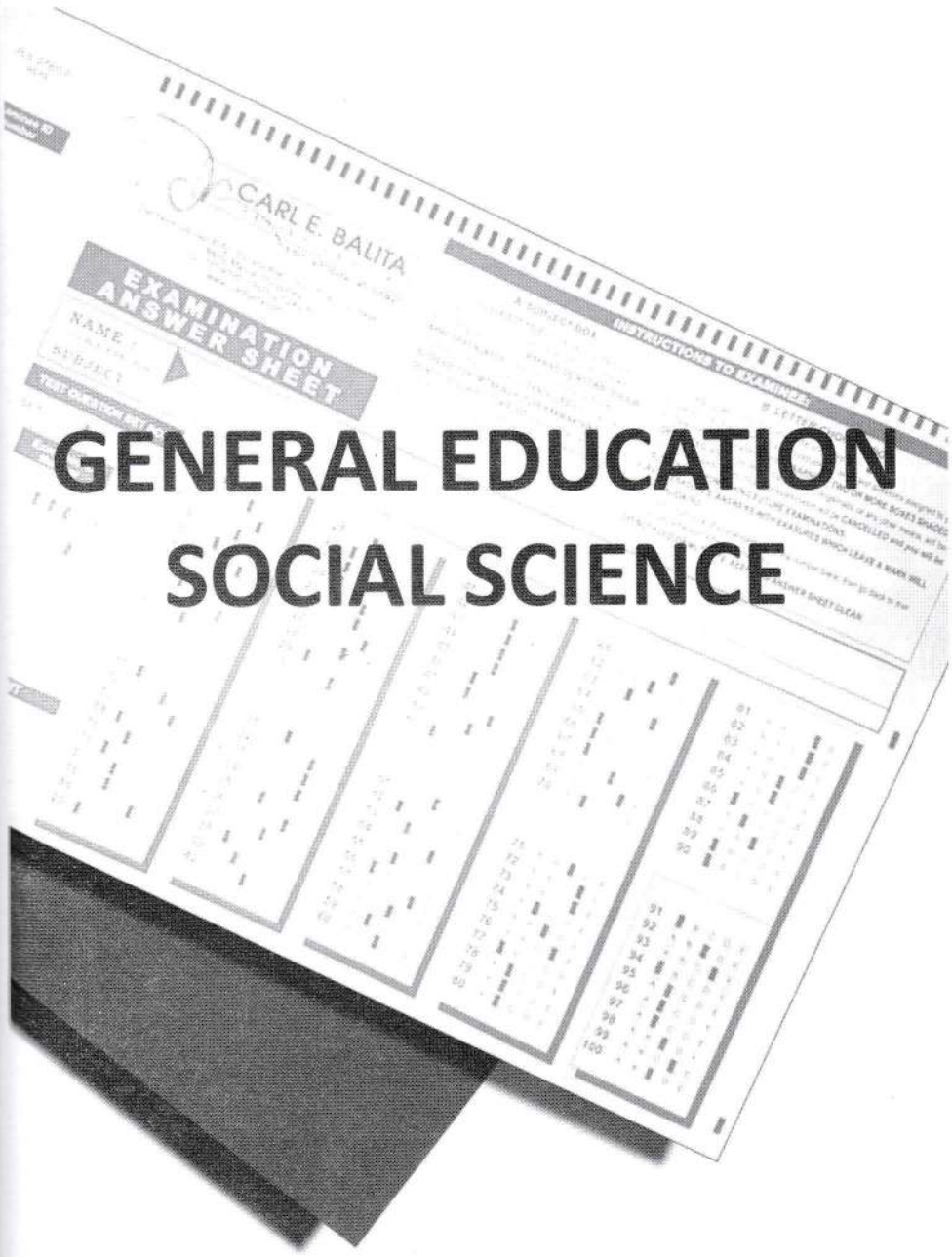
Rationale: An objective pronoun acts as the object of a sentence—it receives the action of the verb. The objective pronouns are her, him, it, me, them, us, and you. We admire her when Cynthia speaks English fluently with us. Her refers to Cynthia. Us refers to we.

30. On your trip to Tagaytay, if you hada chance to meet with upon Arsenio, please give _____ my warm regards.

A. Himself
B. Myself
C. Him
D. Me

Answer: C

Rationale: We use HIM because the receiver of the verb is ARSENIO.



GENERAL EDUCATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE

1. What was the term given by Marcelo H. De Pilar to hidden control and domination by Spanish religious priests over the colonial government?

   A. Pase region
   B. Las suerte partidas
   C. Complace
   D. Frailocracia

Answer: D

Rationale: La Frailocracia Filipina is a pamphlet written by Filipino writer Marcelo H. del Pilar. The pamphlet was an answer to a pamphlet entitled Los Frailes en Filipinas which was written by a Spaniard.

2. During the 17th-18th century Hispanic era, what was the highest post a native or Chinese mestizo can attain at the municipal level, equivalent to local bureaucrats namely the mayors today?

   A. Governadorcillo
   B. Tanientes de justicia
   C. Cabeza de barangay
   D. Directorcillo

Answer: A

Rationale: The Governadorcillo was a municipal judge or governor in the Philippines during the Spanish colonial period.

3. During the Hispanic era, native and Chinese male mestizos 16-60 years old are obligated to do forced labor for forty days. How can exemption be made?

   A. Getting a cedula personal
   B. Give santorum tax to the church
   C. Paying the bandala
   D. Paying the falla (exemption fee)

Answer: D

Rationale: The members of the principalia (town aristocracy) were exempt from the polo. Rich Filipinos annually paid the falla, a sum amounting to seven pesos, in order to be exempt from forced labor.

4. The Philippine president who was known as "the man of the masses" was

A. Fidel Ramos
B. Ramon Magsaysay
C. Manuel Quezon
D. Manuel Roxas

5. One of the pledges of the President of the Philippines is to defend its:

A. Constitution
B. Land
C. Citizens
D. Islands

6. A recently awarded national artist for sculpture was

A. Blanco
B. Abueva
C. Alcantara
D. Luna

7. What contained the concrete promise of the Americans to Filipinos independence "as soon as stable government can be established"?

A. Preamble of the Jones Law
B. Fairfield Bill of 1924 C.
C. Preamble of the Commonwealth Government
D. First 1919 Parliamentary Mission to the U.S.

Answer: B

Rationale: Ramon del Fierro Magsaysay, Sr. (August 31, 1907 – March 17, 1957) was the seventh President of the Republic of the Philippines, serving from December 30, 1953 until his death in an aircraft disaster. He was the idol of the masses.

Answer: A

Rationale: The Constitution of the Philippines is the constitution or supreme law of the Republic of the Philippines. Its final draft was completed by the Constitutional Commission on October 12, 1986 and was ratified by a nationwide plebiscite on February 2, 1987.

Answer: B

Rationale: Napoleón Isabelo Veloso Abueva (born January 26, 1930), more popularly known as Napoleón Abueva, is a Filipino artist. He is a sculptor given the distinction as the Philippines' National Artist for Sculpture. He is also entitled as the "Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture". He was awarded National Artist of the Philippines in the field of Visual Arts.

Answer: A

Rationale: Jones Law was enacted by the 64th United States Congress on August 29, 1916 and contained the first formal and official declaration of the United States Federal Government's commitment to grant independence to the Philippines

8. In point of population, which nation is the largest state with a population placed at about 1.2 billion people?

A. Indonesia
B. China
C. India
D. United States

Answer: B.

Rationale: The current population of China is 1,386,006,813 as of Tuesday, February 14, 2017, based on the latest United Nations estimates. China population is equivalent to 18.47% of the total world population. China ranks number 1 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population.

9. The right invoked in the "writ of habeas data" is _____.

A. The right to information privacy.
B. Right to gather information data.
C. The right to search for information.
D. Right to transmit data.

Answer: A

Rationale: In the Philippines, amparo and habeas data are prerogative writs to supplement the inefficacy of the writ of habeas corpus . Amparo means 'protection,' while habeas data is 'access to information.
Both writs were conceived to solve the extensive Philippine extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances since 1999

10. Which is the fundamental law of the Philippines?

A. Bill of Rights
B. Constitution
C. Civil Criminal Code
D. Ten Commandments

Answer: B.

Rationale: The human existence in the civilized society may not be completed without the blueprint on the fundamental law of the state and government which is called constitution.

11. The economic policy that good action is one that helps the greatest number of people is called:

A. Mercantilism
B. Colonialism
C. Capitalism
D. Utilitarianism

Answer: D

Rationale: Utilitarianism is the idea that the moral worth of an action is solely determined by its contribution to overall utility in maximizing happiness or pleasure as summed among all people.

When one controls the supply/ production of goods, this implies

A. Inflation
B. Economic stability
C. Monopoly
D. Economic equilibrium

Answer: C

Rationale: Monopoly is a complete control of the entire supply of goods or of a service in a certain area or market.

What economic policy in the 16th century in Europe influenced Spain's expansionist policy to discover new lands?

A. Spice-trading
B. Capitalism
C. Mercantilism
D. Colonialism

Answer: C

Rationale: Mercantilism was an economic theory and practice, dominant in Western Europe during the 16th to mid-19th centuries. Mercantilism is a form of economic nationalism. Its goal is to enrich and empower the nation and state to the maximum degree, by acquiring and retaining as much economic activity as possible within the nation's borders. Manufacturing and industry, particularly of goods with military applications, was prioritized.

Of the seven continents comprising continuous land mass surrounded by big bodies of water, the biggest (30.1 percent of the earth) is _____?

A. Asia
B. Australia
C. Europe
D. Northern America

Answer: A

Rationale: Asia is the largest continent on earth covering about 9 percent of the earth's surface. It is also the most populated continent on earth, home to an estimated population of around 4.3 billion people.

Who was the last Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines?

A. Ramon Blanco
B. Diego de los Rios
C. Basilio Agustin
D. Fermin Jaudenes

Answer: B

Rationale: The first Spanish Governor-General was Miguel Lopez de Legazpi. Diego de los Ríos (9 April 1850 - 4 November 1911) was the last Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines.

16. Tax imposed on all employed and practicing professionals

A. Income tax
B. Real estate tax
C. Community tax
D. Inheritance tax

Answer: A

Rationale: An income tax is a tax that governments impose on financial income generated by all entities within their jurisdiction.

17. What is the possible consequence of meritocracy in a social system?

A. Rule by the wealthy and powerful.
B. Leadership by people of talent.
C. Culture of elitism.
D. Rule by those with noble birth.

Answer: B

Rationale: Meritocracy is a political philosophy holding that power should be vested in individuals almost exclusively based on ability and talent. Advancement in such a system is based on performance measured through examination and/or demonstrated achievement in the field where it is implemented

18. Which constitutional safeguard prevents one branch of government from becoming powerful or abusive?

A. Impeachment
B. Ombudsman
C. Check and Balance
D. Laissez Faire

Answer: C

Rationale: Check and balance limits imposed on all branches of a government by vesting in each branch the right to amend or void those acts of another that fall within its purview.

19. Gregoria de Jesus saw her husband _____ charge for treason by fellow Filipinos who have formed the Philippine Revolutionary force to fight Spain.

A. Marcelo H. Del Pilar
B. Emilio Aguinaldo
C. Andres Bonifacio
D. Jose Rizal

Answer: C

Rationale: Andrés Bonifacio (November 30, 1863 – May 10, 1897) was a Filipino revolutionary leader and the president of the Tagalog Republic. He is often called "The Great Plebeian" and "The Father of the Philippine Revolution. He was the beloved husband of Gregoria de Jesus.

20. Agency tasked to nurture Philippine Arts

A. NBI
B. CCP
C. NCAA
D. NCCA

Answer: D

Rationale: The National Commission for Culture and the Arts of the Philippines is the official arts council for the Philippines. It is the overall policy making body, coordinating, and grants giving agency for the preservation, development and promotion of Philippine arts and culture.

21. The ultimate objective of the comprehensive Agrarian Reform is:

A. Abolish share tenancy in favor of lease tenancy.
B. Distribute all arable lands to the landless.
C. Establish once cultivated land.
D. Ensure the cultivation of an idle lands.

Answer: B

Rationale: CARP, or the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, is the redistribution of public and private agricultural lands to farmers and farm workers who are landless, irrespective of tenurial arrangement. CARP's vision is to have an equitable land ownership with empowered agrarian reform beneficiaries who can effectively manage their economic and social development to have a better quality of life.

22. Which was the first labor union in the country founded by Isabelo de los Reyes on July 1901?

A. Association of the Philippine Labor
B. Union Obrera Democratica
C. Union Trabajadores de Filipinos
D. Association de CompaniaTabacalera

Answer: B

Rationale: The Unión Obrera Democrática Filipina was a trade union centre in the Philippines. The organization was the first modern trade union federation in the country, earlier labor groups had been more of mutual aid societies and guilds.

23. What law passed on August 1909 by the U.S. Congress established a full free trade in the Philippines?

A. Bell Trade
B. Payne-Aldrich Act
C. Treaty on General Relations
D. Underwood-Simmons Act

Answer: D

Rationale: The United States Revenue Act of 1913 also known as the Tariff Act, Underwood Tariff, Underwood Act, Underwood Tariff Act, or Underwood-Simmons Act re-imposed the federal income tax following the ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment and lowered basic tariff rates from 40% to 25%, well below the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of 1909. It was signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson on October 3, 1913, and was sponsored by Alabama Representative Oscar Underwood.

24. In a martriarchal family, which family member plays the leading role?

A. Grandmother
B. Mother
C. Oldest sister
D. Aunt

Answer: B

Rationale: Matriarchy is a social system in which females hold primary power, predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property at the specific exclusion of men, at least to a large degree.

25. Who was the Spanish mestizo priest who first led the native secular clergy in the Secularization Movement in 1861?

A. Father Jacinto Zamora
B. Father Gregorio Aglipay
C. Father Pedro Pelaez
D. Father Jose Burgos

Answer: C

Rationale: Pedro Pelaez (1812-1863) was a Filipino Servant of God Catholic priest who favored the rights for Filipino clergy during the 19th century. He was a diocesan administrator of the Archdiocese of Manila for a brief period of time. In the early 19th century, Pelaez fought for the secularization of Filipino priests and is considered the "Godfather of the Philippine Revolution." His cause towards Beatification is underway, leaving him the current title as "Servant of God."

26. While authority should be respected, its opinion may be an error. Which of the following represents a better/more certain avenue to the truth?

A. Replication (repeat and check)
B. Selective observation
C. Overgeneralization
D. Fallacious reasoning

Answer: A

Rationale: A replication study involves repeating a study using the same methods but with different subjects and experimenters.

27. Who is known as the "Father of the Local Government Code"?

A. Joey Lina
B. Joseph Estrada
C. Jovito Salonga
D. Aquilino Pimentel

Answer: D

Rationale: Aquilino "Nene" Quilinging Pimentel Jr. (born December 11, 1933) is a Filipino politician who served as the President of the Senate of the Philippines from 2000-2001. He is the father of the local government code.

28. What happens to a good action when it is performed on account of an evil motive?

A. It becomes good
B. It becomes evil
C. It becomes morally good
D. It becomes an amoral act

Answer: B

Rationale: The end does not justify the means.

29. What is one of the man-made wonders of the Philippines?

A. Rice terraces
B. Mount Makiling
C. Manila Bay
D. Taal Volcano

Answer: A

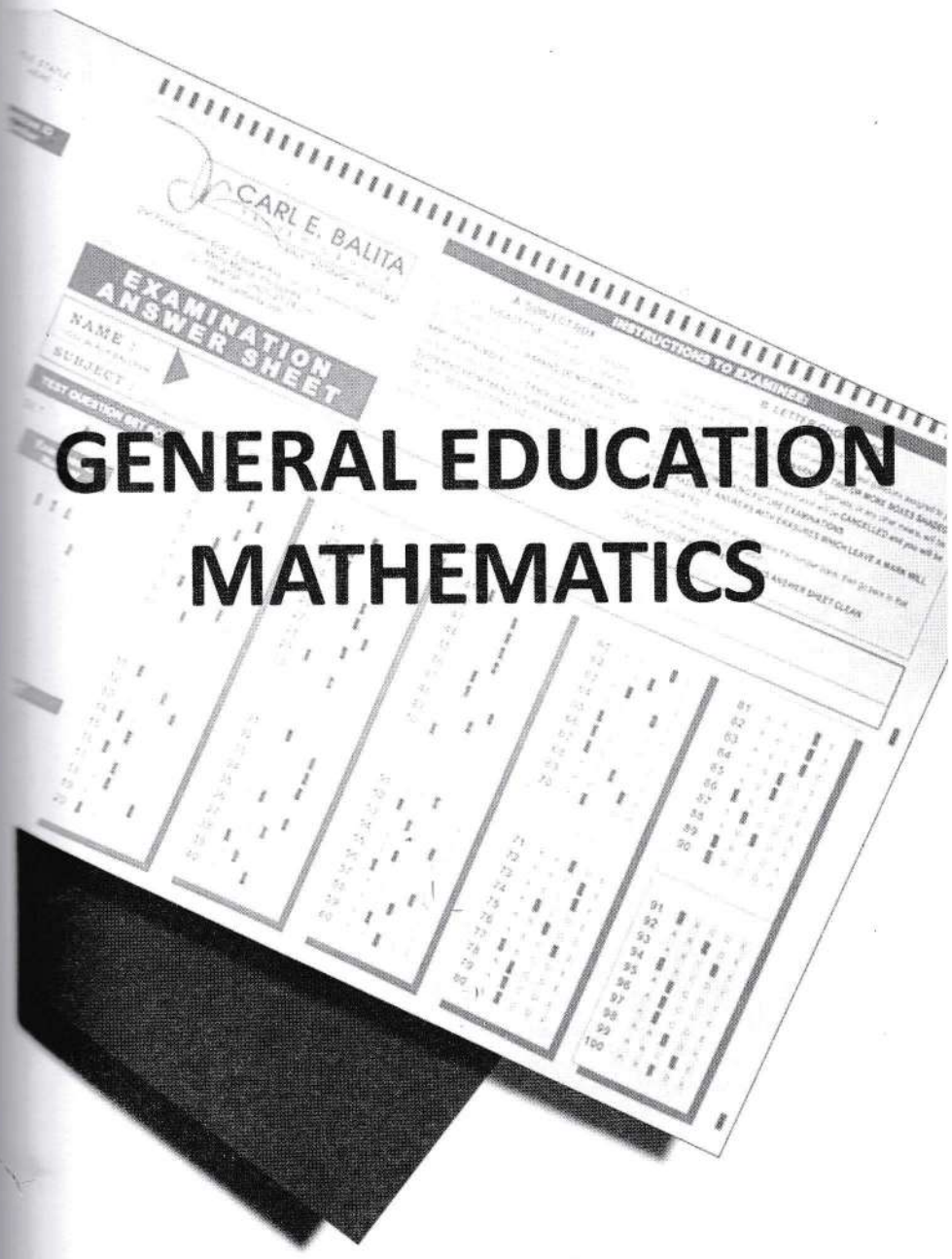
Rationale: The Banaue Rice Terraces are 2,000-year-old terraces that were carved into the mountains of Ifugao in the Philippines by ancestors of the indigenous people. The Rice Terraces are commonly referred to as the "Eighth Wonder of the World". It is commonly thought that the terraces were built with minimal equipment, largely by hand.

30. As a Social Science teacher, which should Teacher Nora avoid?

A. Abreast with all the other issues
B. Appreciative of change
C. Facilitator of learning
D. As a sage on the stage

Answer: D

Rationale: A 'sage on stage' is an instructor who lectures almost exclusively, who has the philosophy that s/he has knowledge to 'give' learners who would benefit from this



GENERAL EDUCATION MATHEMATICS

1. 5 3/4 – 3 7/8= _____.

A. 1 7/8
B. 2 7/8
C. 1 5/8
D. 2 5/8

Answer: A

Rationale:

$$\frac{23}{4} - \frac{31}{8}$$

(Converting to improper fractions)

$$\frac{46 - 31}{8} = \frac{15}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$$

(Getting the LCD and performing the subtraction)

2. 30% of 65 is what percent of 120?

A. 14.50%
B. 18%
C. 16.25%
D. 12.75%

Answer: C

Rationale:

$$\frac{(30)(65)}{120} = 0.1625 = 16.25\%$$

3. What are the factors of $65x^3-35x^2+5x$?

A. $5x(13^{x^2}-7x+1$
B. $5(13x^3-7x+1)$
C. $-5(13 - 7x + 1)$
D. $5(13 - 7 + x)$

Answer: A

Rationale:

$65x^3/13x^25x;-35x^2/-7x=5x;5x/1=5x$

4. A 25 hectare farm land produces 350 cavans of palay. How many cavans can a 60-hectare land produce?

A. 800
B. 840
C. 880
D. 920

25 – 350
60 = 700

Answer: B

Rationale:

25:350 = 60:x (Ratios of land area to number of cavans)

25x = (3500(60) (Product of extremes equals product of means)

25x = 21,000 (Multiplying 350 and 60)

x = 840 (Dividing by 25)

How many square feet of paper would be needed to cover a box in all sides? The box is 5 feet long, 3 feet wide and 1.5 feet high.

A. 54
B. 27
C. 96
D. 48

Answer: A

Rationale: Covering = Total surface area

TSA = 2(lw + wh + lh) = 2 (15 + 4.5 + 7.5) = 54 =52

A company issues a 3- letter security code to each of its employees. How many distinct codes can be generated if each letter can be used only once for each code?

A. 75
B. 78
C. 15,600
D. 17,576

Answer: C

Rationale: There are 26 letters in the English alphabet. By the multiplication rule, the number of security codes is (26)(25)(24) = 15,600

A 3-foot high tree casts a shadow 4 feet long. Another tree, casts a 24 feet shadow. If the heights and shadows are in proportion, how high is the second tree?

A. 18
B. 20
C. 21
D. 24

Answer: A

Rationale:

4x = 72

3:4 = x:24 (Ratios of tree height to shadow length)

4x = (3) (24) (Product of means equals product of extremes)

4x = 72

x = 18

A community covers 300 hectares of land. 1/8 of the land was reserved for common areas like parks and roads and the rest for residences. How many hectares were used for residences?

A. 250
B. 262.5
C. 240.5
D. 260

Answer: B

Rationale:

$1 - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$ (Fraction of land for residential area)

$\frac{7}{8}$ 300 =262.5 (Residential area)

When a man died, he left a large tract of land to his wife and five children. How large is the share of the wife if the total land area is 66 hectares?

A. 11 ha
B. 22 ha
C. 13.2 ha
D. 26.4 ha

Answer: A

$\frac{66}{6}$ = 11 (Five children and wife make six heirs)

A student got his report card and saw the following grades: 85, 72, 80, 88 and 90. What is his average grade?

A. 84
B. 82.5
C. 83
D. 87

Answer: C

Rationale:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{85 + 72 + 80 + 88 + 90}{5} = 83$$

A water pipe 10 feet long was cut into 2 with the shorter part measuring 2.5 feet. Find the ratio of the smaller part to the larger part.

A. 2.5:10
B. 1:4
C. 1:3
D. 4:5

Answer: C

Rationale:

$$2.5:7.5 = \frac{2.5}{7.5} = \frac{1}{3} = 1:3$$

A meter stick breaks into two pieces at the 36 cm. mark. What is the ratio of the smaller piece to the larger piece?

A. 2:3
B. 9:16
C. 13:50
D. 9:25

Answer: B

Rationale:

36:64 (Since there are 10cm in a meter)

$$36:64 = \frac{36}{64} = \frac{9}{16} = 9:16$$

How many meters longer is a mile than a kilometer? There are 1,609 kilometers in a mile.

A. 609
B. 600
C. 1000
D. 1609

Answer: A

Rationale:

1 mile – 1 km = 1.609 – 1= .609 km = 609 m

14. Floor tiles will be placed in a bathroom which measures 3.5 meters by 2.6 meters. How many square meters will be tiled?

A. 8.2
B. 9.1
C. 9.8
D. 10.2

Answer: B

Rationale: Area = l x w

Area = (3.5) (2.6) = 9.1

15. How much cloth is required to cover a round table whose diameter is 1.5 meters?

A. 17.67 sq.
B. 16.76 sq.
C. 1.767 sq.
D. 1.676 sq.

Answer: C

Amount of covering = Area of the circle

Area of the circle = $\pi r^2 = \pi \left(\frac{1.5}{2}\right)^2 = \mathbf{1.767}$

16. What is the area of a triangular piece of land which has a "base" of 940m and a "height" of 128m?

A. 60,160 sq.
B. 120,320 sq.
C. 80,120 sq.
D. 160,240 sq.

Answer: A

Rationale:

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2}\text{ bh}$$

Area = (940)(128)

Area = 60,160 sq.

17. A bond paper is folded in half, after which it is folded again in half, and again in half. If this folding is done 5 times, how many rectangles on the original sheet of paper will there be?

A. 10
B. 16
C. 32
D. 64

Answer: C

Rationale:

The following shows the relationship between the number of folds and the number of rectangles generated:

FOLDS	RECTANGLES
1	$2 = 2^1$
2	$4 = 2^2$
3	$8 = 2^3$
...	...
5	$2^5 = 32$

Notice how the number of folds is the exponent of 2 in the number of rectangles generated? So when we have 5 folds, we have $2^5 = 32$ rectangles.

18. A rectangular field is 20 meters by 12 meters. Find its perimeter.

A. 32m
B. 64m
C. 240m
D. 120m

Answer: B

Rationale

P = 2(l + w)

P = 2(20 + 12) = 64

19. A graduating class of 160 boys and 180 girls held a senior's ball. Approximately what percent attended if 60% of the girls and 70% of the boys were there?

A. 64.71%
B. 67.06%
C. 62.73%
D. 68.97%

Answer: A

Rationale:

Boys in attendance: (.70) (160) = 112

Girls in attendance: (.60) (180) = 108

Total attendance (in %):

$$\frac{112 + 108}{340} = 64.71\%$$

20. A merchant sold an item for P45, 000, in the process earning for himself a 15% profit. How much is the profit?

A. P3,000
B. P6,750
C. P51,750
D. P4,750

Answer: B

Rationale: 45,000(.15) = 6,750

21. A swimming pool is 50 meters long. How many times will a swimmer traverse the entire length of the pool if he needs to cover 200 meters?

A. 16
B. 10
C. 5
D. 4

Answer: D

Rationale: $\frac{200}{50} = 4$

22. How much would P180, 000 amounts to in 20 years if it earns 9% per annum?

A. P604,000
B. P704,000
C. P 504,000
D. P 404,000

Answer: C

Rationale:

F = P (1 + rt) (Formula for the maturity value using simple interest)

F =180,000(1 + (.09) (20)) = 504,000

23. A big container contains 12 liters when it is 30% full. How much does it contain when it is 90% full?

A. 36 L
B. 42 L
C. 48 L
D. 64 L

Answer: A

Rationale:

Using a proportion, we have 12:0.30 = x: 0.90
where x is the unknown quantity
0.30x = 12(0.90)
0.30x = 10.8
x = 36

24. A book is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm thick. How many copies of this book can be placed in a shelf one meter long?

A. 36
B. 40
C. 44
D. 45

Answer: B

Rationale: 1 meter divided by $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm

100cm/2.5 = 40

25. If you are currently earning P22, 000 a month, how much will your new salary be if you are to receive a 4% increase next month?

A. P24,330
B. P 25,440
C. P 26,560
D. P 22,880

Answer: D

Rationale: 22,000(1.04) =22,880

26. A box weighs 1.3 kilos when it is empty. A bottle of wine weighs 1.5 kilos. Which expression gives the weight of the box when it is filled with y bottles?

A. 1.5y -1.3
B. 1.3 + 1.5y
C. 1.3y + 1.5y
D. 1.3y + 1.5

Answer: B

Rationale: y bottles at 1.5 kilos each will weigh 1.5y kilos. Add to this the weight of the box. The total weight is 1.3 + 1.5y.

27. Elmer can paint a room in 10 hours. Erwin can finish the same task in 12 hours. How long will it take the two of them if they work together?

A. 4 hrs
B. 5.25 hrs
C. 6.25 hrs
D. 5.45 hrs

Answer: D

Rationale:

Let be the time it will take the two boys to finish the task working together.

$$\frac{1}{10}x + \frac{1}{12}x = 1$$

$6x + 5x = 60$

$11x = 60$

$$\frac{11x}{11} = \frac{60}{11}$$

$X = = 5.45$

28. Aria is packing her things. She needs a box which can hold 75 cubic inches. Which of the following could fit her need?

A. 3x5x5 inches
B. 3x6x5 inches
C. 3x6x7 inches
D. 4x4x4 inches

Answer: A

Rationale: Volume of the box = lwh

Try A: $V_{\blacksquare}$ =3(5)(5) = 75 in^3

29. In a PBA game last week, Terrence Romeo attempted 40 shots and made 65% of them. How many shots did he make?

A. 26
B. 28
C. 32
D. 30

Answer: A

Rationale: 40(.65) = 26

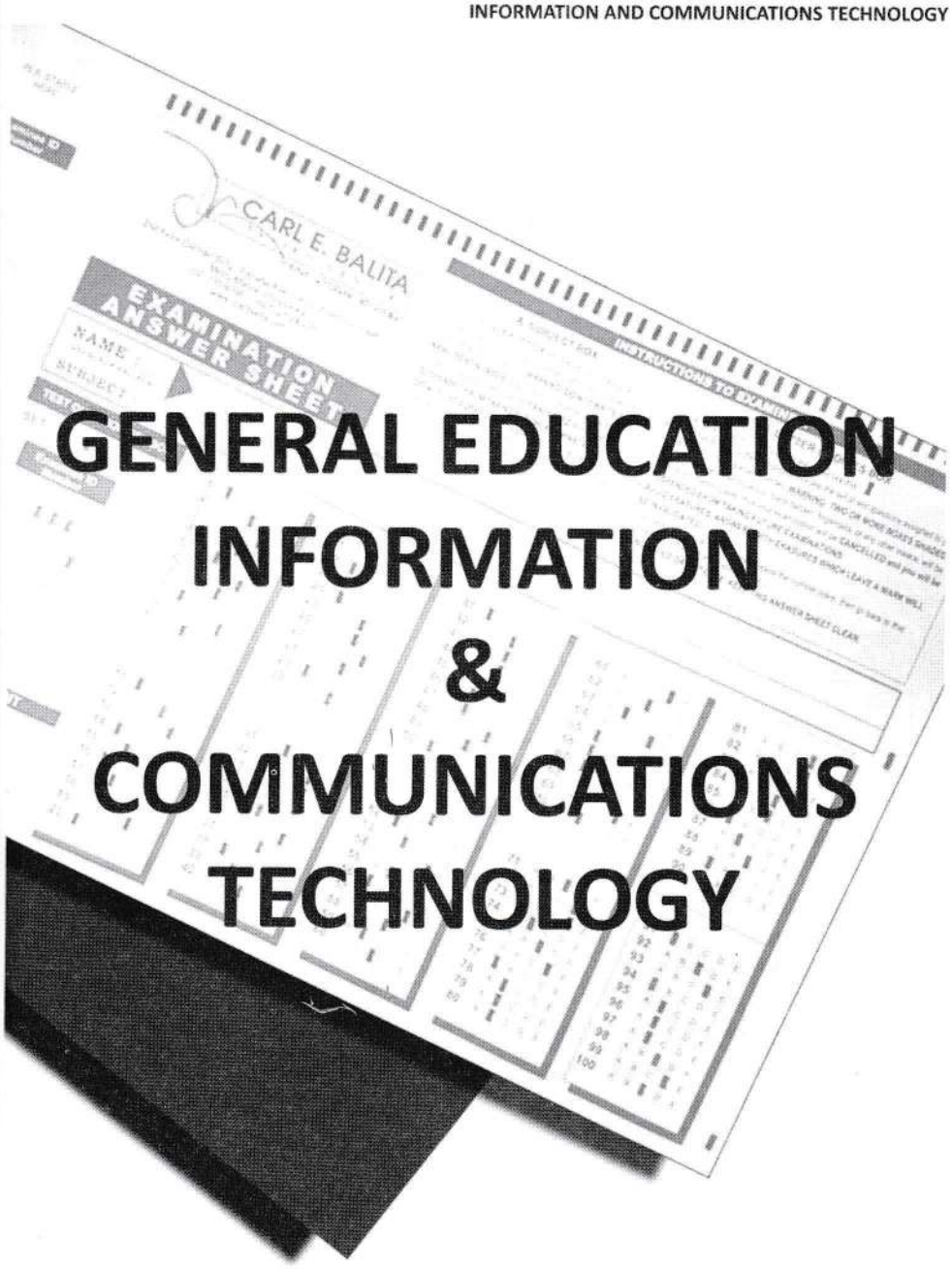
30. At what rate of interest should 24,000 be invested so that it will earn P1,080 in 9 months?

A. $6\frac{1}{2}\%$
B. 5
C. 5%
D. 6%

Answer: D

Rationale: From I = Prt, we have r = $\frac{I}{Pt}$

Hence, r = $\frac{1{,}080}{24{,}000\left(\frac{9}{12}\right)}$ = 6%



GENERAL EDUCATION
INFORMATION
&
COMMUNICATIONS
TECHNOLOGY

1. Activities connected by a computer system are described as _____.

A. Virtual
B. Distance
C. Network
D. Online

Answer: C

Rationale: A computer network or data network is a telecommunications network which allows nodes to share resources. In computer networks, networked computing devices exchange data with each other using a data link. The connections between nodes are established using either cable media or wireless media. The best-known computer network is the Internet.

2. Which symbol is used to open a document?

A. Ctrl + N
B. Ctrl + S
C. Ctrl + D
D. Ctrl + O

Answer: D

Rationale:
Ctrl + N-Create a new, blank document in some software programs
Ctrl + A-Select all text
Ctrl + S-Save current document file
Ctrl + O-Open a file in current

3. Messages are easily transported anywhere in the world through the _____.

A. E-shopping
B. E-registry
C. E-mail
D. E-learning

Answer: C

Rationale: Electronic mail, or email, is a method of exchanging digital messages between people using digital devices such as computers, tablets and mobile phones.

4. ALT is the symbol for _____

A. Back space
B. Alter key
C. Enter key
D. Control key

Answer: B

Rationale: The Alt key on a computer keyboard is used to change (alternate) the function of other pressed keys. Thus, the Alt key is a modifier key, used in a similar fashion to the Shift key.

5. Which of the following is not an input device?

A. Keyboard
B. Mouse
C. Gaming Application
D. Scanner

Answer: C

Rationale: An output device is any device used to send data from a computer to another device or user. Most computer data output that is meant for humans is in the form of audio or video. Thus, most output devices used by humans are in these categories. Examples include monitors, projectors, speakers, headphones and printers. Gaming application is not a device but is a software.

6. A secret word that must be entered into the computer before a person is allowed to get or change information is called _____.

A. Program
B. Password
C. Statement
D. Input

Answer: B

Rationale: A password is an unspaced sequence of characters used to determine that a computer user requesting access to a computer system is really that particular user. Typically, users of a multiuser or securely protected single-user system claim a unique name (called a user ID) that can be generally known.

7. Which refers to a single phase or word that tells the computer to do something with a program or file?

A. Password
B. Computer program
C. Command
D. Computer language

Answer: C

Rationale: A command is an instruction given by a user telling a computer to do something, such as run a single program or a group of linked programs. Commands are generally issued by typing them in at the command line (i.e., the all-text display mode) and then pressing the ENTER key, which passes them to the shell.

8. In writing a letter, which productivity tool is used?

   A. Page maker
   B. Word Processing
   C. Spreadsheet
   D. Databases

Answer: B

Rationale: Word Processing is a software program that creates documents using text and/or graphics. An example would be Microsoft Word. **Spreadsheets** quickly organize numerical information and allows the creator to input formulas into the spreadsheet for easy calculation. An example would be Microsoft Excel. **Databases** allow the user to save collections of information in one easily accessible place. This allows the user to find information about a specific topic much faster versus searching the internet. An example of a database would be Galileo.

9. Like the typewriter, the computer has a _____.

   A. Screen
   B. Cursor
   C. Keyboard
   D. Disk drive

Answer: C

Rationale: A typewriter is a mechanical or electromechanical machine for writing characters similar to those produced by printer's movable type. A typewriter operates by means of keys that strike a ribbon to transmit ink or carbon impressions onto paper

10. Which one links the computers to base computer making it possible to share software materials?

    A. Modem
    B. Interface
    C. Local area network
    D. Internet

Answer: C

Rationale: A local area network (LAN) is a group of computers and associated devices that share a common communications line or wireless link to a server. Typically, a LAN encompasses computers and peripherals connected to a server within a distinct geographic area such as an office or a commercial establishment. Computers and other mobile devices use a LAN connection to share resources such as a printer or network storage.

11. It is the process of storing, recovering and disseminating recorded data through the computer

A. Information technology
B. Information utilization
C. Information retrieval
D. Information science

Answer: A

Rationale: Information technology (IT) is the application of computers to store, study, retrieve, transmit, and manipulate data, or information, often in the context of a business or other enterprise. IT is considered a subset of information and communications technology (ICT).

12. The acronym URL means Uniform _____ Locator.

A. Resource
B. Reform
C. Restrict
D. Reform

Answer: A

Rationale: URL means Uniform Resource Locator which refers to the letters and symbol that are the address of a website.

13. CTRL is a symbol for _____.

A. Control key
B. Entry key
C. Backspace
D. Alter key

Answer: A

Rationale: Control key is either of two keys on a PC keyboard that are held down while pressing another key, as to issue a command

14. The acronym HTML means Hyper Text Mark-up _____.

A. Line
B. Letter
C. Language
D. Label

Answer: C

Rationale: HyperText Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.

15. Which task does an operating system for a computer perform?

A. Data compression
B. Memory management
C. Storage of pictures
D. Search engine

Answer: B

Rationale: An operating system is the most important software that runs on a computer. It manages the computer's memory and processes, as well as all of its software and hardware. It also allows you to communicate with the computer without knowing how to speak the computer's language. Without an operating system, a computer is useless.

16. Which enables the computer to communicate with other computers over the telephone?

A. Modem
B. Network
C. Wi-Fi
D. Internet

Answer: B

Rationale: Computer networks are made up of wired or wireless communication pathways that transmit data, voice and video traffic using protocols to organize traffic.

17. Which application program provides users with a means to organize and present information through the use of text, numbers, graphs, sounds and visual images?

A. Publisher
B. Multimedia
C. Word
D. Office

Answer: B

Rationale: Multimedia is content that uses a combination of different content forms such as text, audio, images, animations, video and interactive content.

18. What symbol is used to make the text bold?

A. Ctrl + B
B. Ctrl + V
C. Ctrl + L
D. Ctrl + E

Answer: B

Rationale: Ctrl + B is used to make the text bold, Ctrl + V to paste, Ctrl + L to put words on the left side, and Ctrl + E to put them in the center.

19. Which form of data storage stores frequently used instruction to increase the speed of a system?

A. RAM
B. CPU
C. CD-ROM
D. Flash Drive

Answer: A

Rationale: Random-access memory is a form of computer data storage which stores frequently used program instructions to increase the general speed of a system. A random-access memory device allows data items to be read or written in almost the same amount of time irrespective of the physical location of data inside the memory.

20. Three-dimensional image reproduced from a pattern of interference is called

A. Hologram
B. Network
C. Images
D. Wi-Fi

Answer: A

Rationale: A hologram is a three-dimensional image formed by the interference of light beams from a laser or other coherent light source.

21. Which among these types of graphs best illustrates the progress in academic grades over four quarters?

A. Line graph
B. Circle graph
C. Scatter diagram
D. Histogram

Answer: A

Rationale: A line graph, also known as a line chart, is a type of chart used to visualize the value of something over time. For example, a finance department may plot the change in the amount of cash the company has on hand over time. The line graph consists of a horizontal x-axis and a vertical y-axis.

22. What illustrate a particular data series through rectangles?

A. Line graph
B. Bar graph
C. Pie graph
D. All of the above

Answer: B

Rationale: A Bar Graph (also called Bar Chart) is a graphical display of data using bars of different heights. It is a diagram in which the numerical values of variables are represented by the height or length of lines or rectangles of equal width.

23. A social network service available through the computer is _____.

A. I-pad
B. Facebook
C. Google
D. I-phone

Answer: B

Rationale: Facebook (FB) is an American for-profit corporation and online social media and social networking service based in Menlo Park, California. Facebook gradually added support for students at various other universities, and eventually to high school students as well.

24. What refers to a computer program?

A. Software
B. Terminal
C. Hardware
D. Peopleware

Answer: A

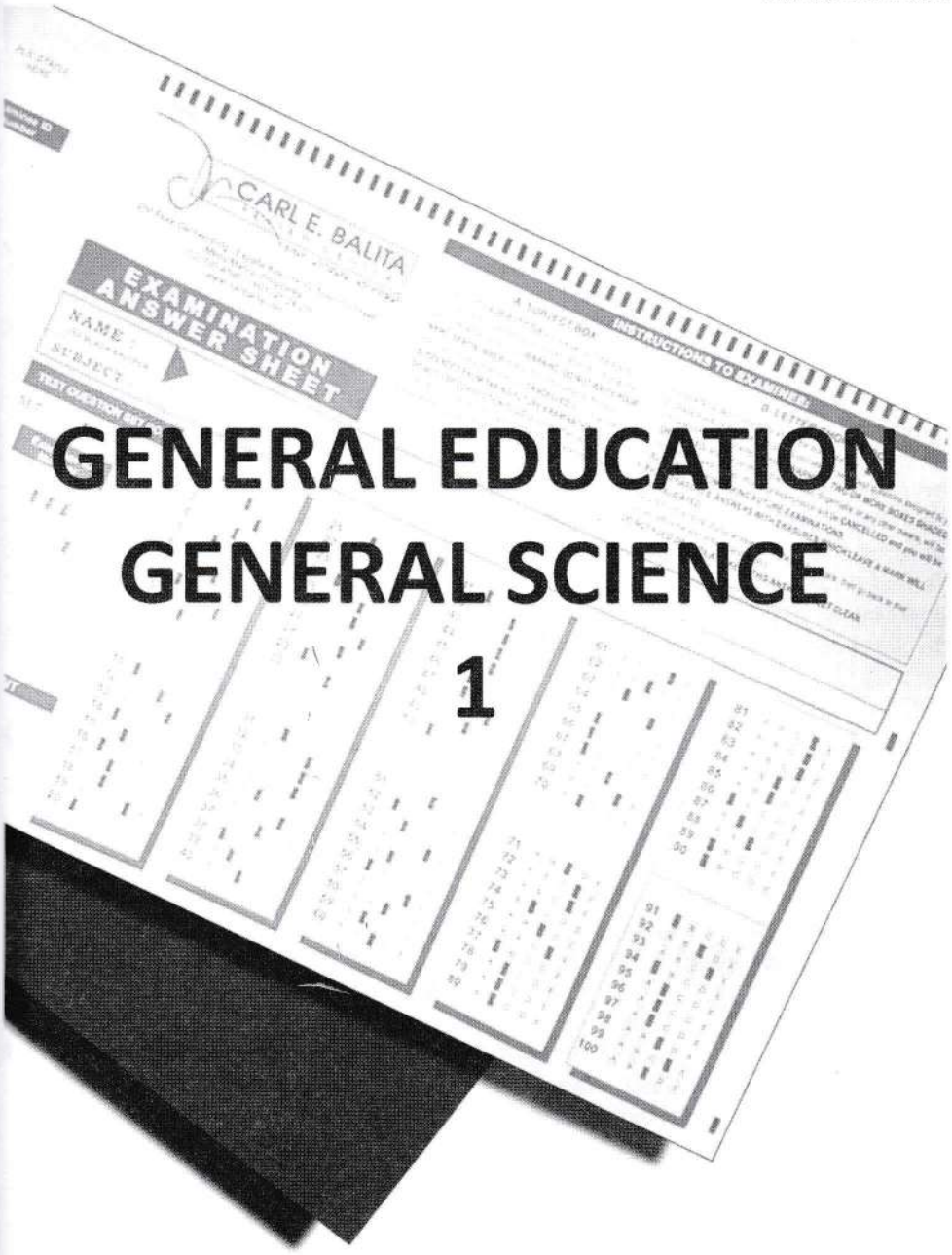
Rationale: Software is defined as the programs and other operating information used by a computer.

25. The information highway is called:

A. Internet
B. Information technology
C. Google
D. Facebook

Answer: A

Rationale: The internet is a global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.



GENERAL EDUCATION
GENERAL SCIENCE
1

1. Which part of our body serves as a lever, a kind of simple machine?

A. Spinal cord
B. Neurons
C. Tendon
D. Bone

Answer: D
Rationale: Bones, ligaments, and muscles are the structures that form levers in the body to create human movement. In simple terms, a joint (where two or more bones join together) forms the axis (or fulcrum), and the muscles crossing the joint apply the force to move a weight or resistance.

2. The selectivity of the cell membrane is most closely associated with the maintenance of_____.

A. Homeostasis
B. Pinocystosis
C. Phagocytosis
D. Plasmolysis

Answer: A
Rationale: Homeostasis is a key concept in understanding how our body works. It means keeping things constant and comes from two Greek words: 'homeo,' meaning 'similar,' and 'stasis,' meaning 'stable.' A more formal definition of homeostasis is a characteristic of a system that regulates its internal environment and tends to maintain a stable, relatively constant condition of properties.

3. What are the breathing organs of plants that are located in the stems and trunks

A. Lamellae
B. Stoma
C. Lenticels
D. Cortex

Answer: C
Rationale: Lenticel is a small cork pore, or narrow line, on the surface of woody plant stems. It functions as a pore allowing for the interchange of gases between the interior tissue and the surrounding air. Internal plant tissue is impermeable to gases without lenticel.

4. Which modified stem is used for the storage of food?

A. Carrot
B. Potato
C. Gabi
D. Tomato

Answer: B
Rationale: Potato plant has a modified stem. The modified stem is the potato itself — the potato tuber — which is just part of the entire plant.

5. Which animals belong to the order PRIMATES?

A. Ape
B. Whale
C. Bat
D. Porpoise

Answer: A

Rationale: The order Primates was traditionally divided into two main groupings: prosimians and anthropoids (simians). Prosimians have characteristics mire like those of the earliest primates, and include the lemurs of Madagascar, lorisoids and tarsier. Simians include monkeys, apes and hominins.
Order Artiodactyla: even-toed ungulates – antelope, deer, camels, pigs, cows, sheep, hippos
Order Carnivora: carnivores – cats, bears, weasels, pinnipeds, etc
Order Cetacea: whales, dolphins
Order Chiroptera: bats
Order Insectivora: insect-eaters such as moles, shrews and hedgehogs
Order Lagomorpha: rabbits, hares, pikas
Order Perissodactyla: odd-toed ungulates – horses, rhinos, tapirs
Order Primates: apes, monkeys, lemurs, people
Order Proboscidea: elephants, mammoths, mastodonts, etc
Order Rodentia: rodents – rats, mice, squirrels, girbels, hamsters
Order Sirenia: sea cows, manatees
Order Edentata: sloths, armadillos
Order Diprotodontia kangaroos, wallaby, wombats, koalas

6. We feel warmer just before it rains because _____.

A. There is an increase relative humidity
B. Heat is released by the evaporation of water.
C. The clouds prevent heat from escaping the earth.
D. Heat is released by the condensation of water vapor.

Answer: D

Rationale: The weather is in its transition phase. It's is due to moisture and humidity. Just before the rains, the surrounding would become so hot that some amount of the water vaporizes in the air itself without falling to the ground. This water vapour contains the heat it has absorbed and when it combines with the air, the humidity increases thus leads to the warm surrounding and at times it so hot which even makes us suffocate.

7. Most of the reactions involved in aerobic respiration occur in the:

A. Ribosomes
B. Golgi bodies
C. Mitochondria
D. Endoplasmic reticulum

Answer: C

Rationale: Respiration is a reaction that occurs in the mitochondria. It is when glucose and oxygen react together to become ATP (energy), water and carbon dioxide. Glucose comes from our food and, when broken down, creates ATP which can be used to power many processes such as growth and cell division.

8. Which of the following criterion is used to distinguish between two species?

A. Physical traits
B. Time
C. Geography
D. Reproduction

Answer: D

Rationale: A species is often defined as the largest group of organisms in which two individuals can produce fertile offspring, typically by sexual reproduction

9. In the process of evolution, the effect of the environment is to:

A. Provide stable conditions favourable to the survival of the species
B. Provide conditions favorable for the formation of fossils
C. Act as a selective force on variation in species
D. Prevent the occurrence of mutation

Answer: C

Rationale: The traditional view is that ecology shapes evolution. The environment defines a template for the process of evolution: natural selection shapes organisms to fit that template

10. What do you call the hormone that stimulates the secretion of milk?

A. Luteinizing hormone
B. Thyroid-stimulating hormone
C. Follicle-stimulating hormone
D. Prolactin

Answer: D

Rationale: Prolactin (**PRL**), also known as **luteotropic hormone** or **luteotropin**, is a protein that in humans is best known for its role in enabling mammals, usually females, to produce milk. It is influential in over 300 separate processes in various vertebrates. Prolactin is secreted from the pituitary gland in response to eating, mating, estrogen treatment, ovulation and nursing. Prolactin is secreted in pulses in between these events. Prolactin plays an essential role in metabolism, regulation of the immune system and pancreatic development. **Luteinizing hormone:** Females – promotes ovulation of the egg and stimulates estrogen and progesterone production. **Thyroid-stimulating hormone:** Stimulates release of thyroxine and tri-iodothyronine from the thyroid gland. **Follicle-stimulating hormone:** Females – promotes development of eggs and follicles in the ovary prior to ovulation; Males – promotes production of testosterone from testis.

11. The fact that large numbers of mitochondria are observed in the tubule cells of nephrons suggest that the nephron is involved in the process of:

A. Passive transport
B. Active transport
C. Diffusion
D. Osmosis

Answer: B

Rationale: All reabsorption and secretion activity that occurs within the kidney is due to active transport.

12. Some vines can climb posts easily because they respond positively to touch. Such response is termed _____.

A. Photoperidism
B. Phototropism
C. Geotropism
D. Thigmotropism

Answer: D

Rationale: **Thigmotropism** is a directional growth movement of curvature which occurs in response to stimulus of contact. Thigmotropism is found in twining plants and tendrils. After initial contact with support due to nutation, the tendril or twiner shows less growth in the region of contact and more growth on the opposite side. As a result, they bend around the support. Later on, bending or coiling may occur in untouched parts of the tendril as well.

13. Some plants have waxy leaves due to the presence of cutins. Which is a characteristic of cutin?

A. Liquid at room temperature
B. Is a hydropobhic substance
C. Similar to steroids
D. Short chain fatty acids

Answer: B

Rationale: Hydrophobicity is a property of a substance that repels water. This means lacking affinity for water, tending not to combine with water or incapable of dissolving in water. Hydrophobic materials are used to manage oil spills, remove oil from water and decrease corrosion rates. This is because they are waterproof, corrosion resistant and stable against inorganic and organic pollutants.

14. A vegetable grower is selecting good squash seeds that will surely germinate. What is the usual practice?

A. Open and find out if it has cotyledon.
B. Press and get the hard one.
C. Place them in water and select those that sink.
D. Select those that float in water.

Answer: C

Rationale: Good seeds will sink to the bottom of the mix, while bad seeds will pulp float

15. We should avoid indiscriminate cutting of trees because:

A. It loosens the soil and causes flooding
B. We will run out of wood for building houses.
C. It makes the forest dry
D. It is the law.

Answer: A

Rationale: Flooding results in poor soil aeration because the supply of oxygen to flooded soil is severely limited. Oxygen deficiency is likely the most important environmental factor that triggers growth inhibition and injury in flooded plants.

16. What type of joint is responsible for strengthening or bending our arms and legs?

A. Sliding
B. Hinge
C. Pivot
D. Ball and Socket

Answer: B

Rationale: A **hinge** is a mechanical bearing that connects two solid objects, typically allowing only a limited angle of rotation between them. Two objects connected by an ideal hinge rotate relative to each other about a fixed axis of rotation. Hinges may be made of flexible material or of moving components. **Ball and socket** e.g. hip and shoulder joints. **Pivot** e.g. atlantoaxial joint between the atlas and axis – neck. **Gliding** (="Condyloid" joint) e.g. between radius, scaphoid and lunate bones – wrist. **Saddle** e.g. between trapezium and metacarpal I – thumb joint. **Planar** e.g. between the navicular and second cuniform-ankle.

17. Which is the correct hierarchy of ecological organization?

A. Population, Ecosystem, Community, Biosphere
B. Population, Biosphere, Ecosystem, Community
C. Ecosystem, Population, Community, Biosphere
D. Population, Community, Ecosystem, Biosphere

Answer: D

Rationale: Levels of organization in ecology include the population, community, ecosystem, and biosphere.

18. Pure water is neither acidic nor basic, that is, it is neutral. It has a pH of _____.

A. 4.1
B. 8.5
C. 7
D. 5

Answer: C

Rationale: pH is a measure of the amount of Hydrogen ions (H+) in a solution. Ions are just atoms that have an electric charge on them, so H+ is a hydrogen atom with charge of 1. Even in pure water ions tend to form due to random processes (producing some H+ and OH- ions). The amount of H+ that is made in pure water is about equal to a pH of 7.

19. In a hydrologic cycle, what processes must occur in order to complete the cycle?

A. Respiration and evaporation
B. Evaporation and sublimation
C. Condensation and sublimation
D. Evaporation and condensation

Answer: D

Rationale: The hydrologic cycle begins with the evaporation of water from the surface of the ocean. As moist air is lifted, it cools and water vapor condenses to form clouds. Moisture is transported around the globe until it returns to the surface as precipitation. Once the water reaches the ground, one of two processes may occur; 1) some of the water may evaporate back into the atmosphere or 2) the water may penetrate the surface and become groundwater. Groundwater either seeps its way to into the oceans, rivers, and streams, or is released back into the atmosphere *through transpiration. The balance of* water that remains on *the earth's* surface is runoff, which empties into lakes, rivers and streams and is carried back to the oceans, where the cycle begins again.

20. Which of the following clues would tell you whether a cell is prokaryotic or eukaryotic?

A. Whether or not the cell carries out cellular metabolism.
B. The presence or absorbance of a rigid cell wall.
C. The presence or absence of ribosomes.
D. Whether or not the cell is partitioned by internal membranes.

Answer: D

Rationale: A eukaryotic cells contain **membrane**-bound **organelles**, including a nucleus. Eukaryotes can be single-celled or multi-celled, such as you, me, plants, fungi, and insects. Bacteria are an example of prokaryotes. Prokaryotic cells do not contain a nucleus or any other **membrane**-bound organelle.

21. Which is an effective method of preventing soil erosion from a hill?

A. Practice alternate farming
B. Avoid frequent watering
C. Avoid planting cover crops
D. Practice contour plowing

Answer: D

Rationale: Contour plowing conserves soil by following the lay of the land and creating ridges that form a water break to prevent soil erosion. Furrows that do not follow the lay of the land cause rapid runoff during rainfall by forming a convenient channel for the water to flow downhill.

22. Given a group of organism, which among them can be considered a population?

A. Ants in an anthill during summer
B. Frogs caught in a certain rice field
C. Tilapia being cultured in a pond
D. Birds egg that hatches in an aviary

Answer: A

Rationale: A **population** is the number of living things that live together in the same place. A city's **population** is the number of people living in that city. These people are called inhabitants or residents. The **population** includes all individuals that live in that certain area.

23. Which sites of cellular respiration are considered the "powerhouse" of eukaryotic cells?

A. Golgi bodies
B. Ribosome
C. Endoplasmic reticulum
D. Mitochondria

Answer: D

Mitochondria are known as the powerhouses of the cell. They are organelles that act like a digestive system which takes in nutrients, breaks them down, and creates energy rich molecules for the cell. The biochemical processes of the cell are known as cellular respiration.

24. What is the composition of the core of the earth?

A. Oxygen and silicon
B. Silicon and iron
C. Iron and nickel
D. Nickel and magnesium

Answer: C

Rationale: The Earth's core is made up primarily of the metals nickel and iron. The inner core is mostly iron, while the outer core is composed of both nickel and iron.

25. During germination, what gas is needed most by the spouting seeds?

A. Nitrogen
B. Oxygen
C. Hydrogen
D. Carbon dioxide

Answer: B

Rationale: Seeds needs oxygen to germinate, so are best started in a light, loose soil that will not compact, get soggy, or crust over.

26. After fertilization which part of the flower develops into a fruit?

A. Corolla
B. Stigma
C. Ovary
D. Receptacle

Answer: C

Rationale: The fruit of any flower is the ripened ovary of the flower. The ovary contains seeds, and after the plant is fertilized, the fruit begins to grow around the seeds, protecting them

27. Mammals are vertebrates with mammary glands. Which of the following does not have mammary glands?

A. Dolphin
B. Shark
C. Whale
D. Dog

Answer: B

Rationale: A shark is not considered a mammal. Sharks are considered members of the paraphyletic group of organisms that contain gills, or in other words, fish.

28. Which of these is NOT an insect?

A. Louse
B. Giant ant
C. Cockroach
D. Scorpion

Answer: D

Rationale:
Scorpions are predatory arachnids of the order **Scorpiones**. They have eight legs and are easily recognized by the pair of grasping pedipalps and the narrow, segmented tail, often carried in a characteristic forward curve over the back, ending with a venomous stinger.

29. What is the structural adaptation of birds that enables them to fly at high altitudes easily at less effort?

A. Sight is well developing
B. They use strong limbs
C. They are covered with feathers
D. Their bones are porous

Answer: D

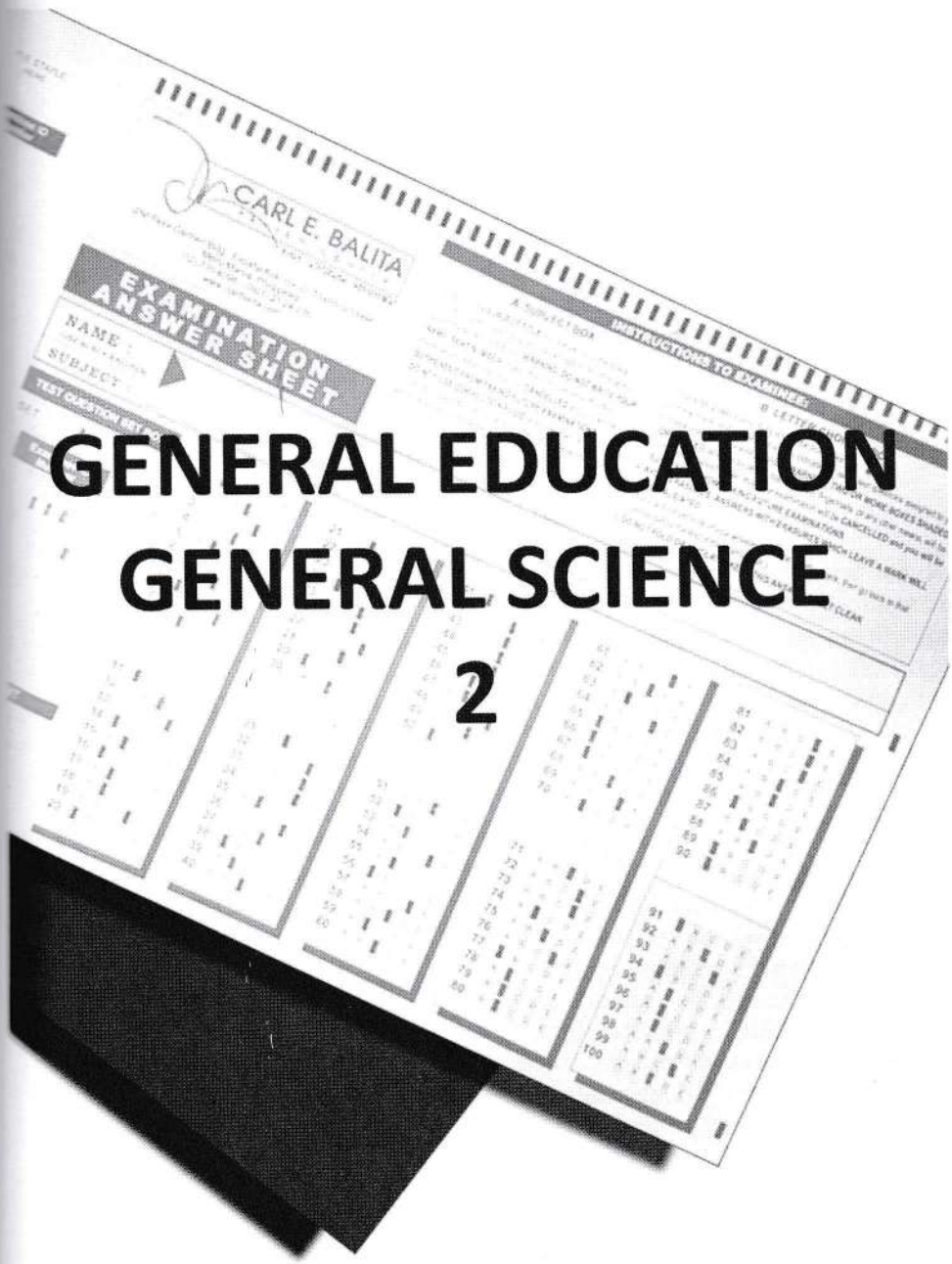
Rationale: A bird's breastbone, or **sternum**, is shaped like a keel to attach the powerful wing muscles. The bones of a bird's wings are surprisingly small compared to the size of the wing. All the bones and muscles of the wing are in the front and covered with feathers that protect and streamline the wing. The actual flight feathers are attached to the wing within little pits in the bones.

30. What is the outstanding characteristic among mammals that are preyed upon by other mammals for food?

A. Help in searching for food
B. Have claws on both feet
C. Able to detect danger
D. Possess eyes on both sides of the head

Answer: C

Rationale: Mammals are able to detect danger with the aid of their nose, eyes and ears.



GENERAL EDUCATION
GENERAL SCIENCE
2

1. The temperature at which a substance changes from the liquid phase to the gaseous phase is called as?

   A. Evaporation
   B. Condensation
   C. Freezing
   D. Deposition

Answer: A

Rationale:
Evaporation is a phase transition from the liquid phase to the gas phase that occurs at temperatures below the boiling point at a given pressure.
Condensation: The process by which a gas cools and becomes liquid. **Freezing:** The process of solidifying as a result of abstraction of heat
Sublimation: A change of phase from solid to gas.

2. Which of the following illustrates a physical change?

   A. Butter melts
   B. Milk turns sour
   C. Iron nail rusts
   D. Fruits ripen

Answer: A

Rationale: A butter melting on a hot day because it was left out on the counter, is an example of physical change. Physical change is simply change in size, shape and phase without changing the composition of the matter.

3. Of the states of matter, which has the weakest intermolecular force of attraction?

   A. Solid
   B. Liquid
   C. Gas
   D. Both liquid and gas

Answer: C

Rationale: The gas is the state in which matter expands to occupy the volume and shape of its container and it has indefinite shape and indefinite volume. The motion of gas molecules is completely free (unlimited) , the intermolecular spaces are very large and the intermolecular forces are very weak or almost not existed .

4. Which of these is malleable?

   A. Gold
   B. Glass
   C. Chalk
   D. Rubber

Answer: A

Rationale: Gold is a chemical element with the symbol Au (from Latin: aurum) and the atomic number 79. In its purest form, it is a bright, slightly reddish yellow, dense, soft, malleable, and ductile metal. Malleability is the capability of metals to be stretched or bent into different shapes.

5. When vapor condenses to a liquid, heat is?

   A. Released
   B. Absorbed
   C. Transformed
   D. Increased

Answer: A

Rationale: Condensation is the formation of liquid drops of water from water vapor. It is the process which creates clouds, and so is necessary for rain and snow formation as well. Condensation in the atmosphere usually occurs as a parcel of rising air expands and cools to the point where some of the water vapor molecules clump together faster than they are torn apart from their thermal energy. A very important part of this process is the release of the latent heat of condensation.

6. Which classification of matter consists of two or more atoms?

   A. Mixtures
   B. Compounds
   C. Elements
   D. Solution

Answer: B

Rationale: In basic chemistry, the simplest form of most matter is a compound. The definition of a compound is two or more elements that are chemically combined. Since a molecule contains two or more atoms, it is a compound

7. Which of the following is mostly composed of ionic compounds?

   A. Organic
   B. Metals
   C. Mixtures
   D. Elements

Answer: B

Rationale: Those molecules that consist of charged ions with opposite charges are called IONIC. These ionic compounds are generally solids with high melting points and conduct electrical current. Ionic compounds are generally formed from metal and non-metal elements

8. This refers to the space occupied by matter:

   A. Mass
   B. Solubility
   C. Volume
   D. Malleability

Answer: C

Rationale: The amount of space an object occupies is its **volume**. **Solubility** is the amount of substance that will dissolve in a given amount of another substance. **Malleability** is the capability of metals to be stretched or bent into different shapes. **Mass** is the property of a body that is a measure of its inertia and that is commonly taken as a measure of the amount of material.

9. Hardness is one of the properties of matter and is best described as:

   A. Property of a solid to resist compression.
   B. Is the temperature at which substance begins to change from solid to liquid.
   C. Is the temperature at which a substance begins to change from liquid to gas.
   D. Ability of liquid to dissolve in another liquid.

Answer: A

Rationale: Hardness is a measure of how resistant solid matter is to various kinds of permanent shape change when a compressive force is applied

10. Chemical change in matter usually happens when:

    A. The change in substance keeps its chemical identity.
    B. New substances are formed from the original substance.
    C. Nuclear composition of an atom increases or decreases.
    D. An atom has same atomic mass but different atomic number.

Answer: B

Rationale: There are usually one or more new substances formed or created from that change. You can tell there is chemical change when it produces a gas, light, smell, fire (heat) or color change

11. Phase of matter wherein particles have great attraction to each other, has definite shape and volume:

    A. Solid
    B. Gas
    C. Liquid
    D. Plasma

Answer: A

Rationale: Solids have definite shapes and volumes because their atoms and molecules are held together firmly by the strong inter-molecular forces.

12. Which of the following composition of atom surrounds the nucleus and has a negative charge?

    A. Protons
    B. Neutrons
    C. Nucleus
    D. Electrons

Answer: D

Rationale: Electrons have a negative charge and are electrically attracted to the positively charged protons. Neutrons are very small rock particles that has no electrical charge.

13. Refers to a break or crack in the Earth's crust:

    A. Epicenter
    B. Fault
    C. Fault line
    D. Focus

Answer: B

Rationale: A crack in the earth's crust is called a fault. Some faults cannot be seen by someone standing on the Earth's surface. That is because these faults occur underneath surface, but many faults do extend up to the surface, forming different kinds of cracks in the Earth's outer crust.

14. When large masses of rock in the Earth's crust deform and break, the sudden movement creates vibrations that travel through the Earth and is felt as a/an:

A. Earthquake
B. Tornado
C. Tsunami
D. Landslide

Answer: A

Rationale: An **earthquake** is the vibrations we feel when the earth's crust suddenly moves. **Tornado** is a violent and destructive whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud that progresses in a narrow path over the land. **Tsunami** is a great sea wave produced especially by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption. **Landslide** is a usually rapid downward movement of a mass of rock

15. Which of the following refers to the spot directly above the focus of earthquake on the surface of the Earth?

A. Hypocenter
B. Epicenter
C. Fault
D. Fault line

Answer: B

Rationale: The surface directly above where an earthquake starts is called the epicenter, according to the United States Geological Survey.

16. The place where the Earthquake starts or the origin of an earthquake is termed as:

A. Epicenter
B. Fault
C. Fault line
D. Focus

Answer: D

Rationale: The location below the earth's surface where the earthquake starts is called the hypocenter or focus

17. A scale that measures the magnitude of an earthquake based on seismic waves and movements along a fault is known as;

A. Mercalli scale
B. Movement magnitude scale
C. Richter scale
D. Weighing scale

Answer: C

Rationale: Richter Scale - an open-ended logarithmic scale for expressing the magnitude of a seismic disturbance in terms of energy. **Mercalli scale** - a measure of earthquake intensity. **Movement magnitude scale** - used by seismologists to measure the size of earthquakes in terms of energy released.

18. What does seismograph record?

A. Location of the epicentre
B. Rating of the earthquake
C. Movement caused by seismic waves
D. Speed of seismic waves

Answer: C

Rationale: A seismograph, or seismometer, is an instrument used to detect and record earthquakes. Generally, it consists of a mass attached to a fixed base. During an earthquake, the base moves and the mass do not. The motion of the base with respect to the mass is commonly transformed into an electrical voltage.

19. Which of the following government agencies is responsible for mapping the active faults and trenches in the Philippines?

A. DENR
B. DPWH
C. PAGASA
D. PHIVOLCS

Answer: D

Rationale: The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology- Department of Science and Technology (PHIVOLCS-DOST) is responsible for mapping the active faults and trenches in the Philippines.

20. A sudden push from an underwater fault can produce a wave called:

A. Hurricane
B. Thunderstorm
C. Tornado
D. Tsunami

Answer: D

Rationale: Tsunamis are large waves caused by sudden movement of the ocean due to earthquakes, landslides, large volcanic eruptions or meteorite impact in the ocean. **Earthquake** - the vibrations we feel when the earth's crust suddenly moves. **Tornado** is a violent and destructive whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud that progresses in a narrow path over the land. **Landslide**-a usually rapid downward movement of a mass of rock

21. Tanny Cruz, a meteorologist announced a tropical cyclone spotted North of Batanes with wind speed of 200 kph. What kind of weather disturbance is expected to hit Batanes?

A. Tropical depression
B. Tropical storm
C. Typhoon
D. Super Typhoon

Answer: D

Rationale: PAGASA in its typhoon classification now include a super typhoon category 4 or exceeds 200 kph. Tropical depression is a low pressure area with thunderstorm with accompanying winds of 39 mph. Tropical storm is a low pressure area with thunderstorm with accompanying winds of 39 mph-73 mph. Typhoon is a tropical storm formed in the Pacific Ocean.

22. What is the temperature of the bodies of water in the vicinity of the Philippines?

A. Cold
B. Lukewarm
C. Moist
D. Warm

Answer: D

Rationale: The waters around the Philippines are warm because the Philippines is in the tropical band of the planet.

23. In which climate zone is the Philippines found?

A. Arctic
B. Polar
C. Temperate
D. Tropical

Answer: D

Rationale: Climate of the Philippines is either tropical rainforest, tropical savanna, tropical monsoon, or humid subtropical (in higher-altitude areas) characterized by relatively high temperature, oppressive humidity and plenty of rainfall.

24. Tropical storms formed in Atlantic ocean:

A. Hurricane
B. Typhoon
C. Cyclone
D. Tornado

Answer: A

Rationale: Tropical storms are low pressure area with accompanying winds of 39 mph-73 mph. Storms formed at the Atlantic ocean is called hurricane.

25. To inform the people about the approaching weather disturbance, the PAGASA sends out:

A. Emergency kit
B. Typhoon signal
C. Weatherman
D. Weather map

Answer: B

Rationale: Public Storm Warning Signals are raised to warn the public of incoming weather disturbances. Once a Storm Signal is raised, conditions are not yet necessarily felt in the given area. The following are the lead times for issuing a **Public Storm Signal:**
The weather disturbance is expected in 36 hours once Public Storm Warning Signal No. 1 is raised.
The weather disturbance is expected in 24 hours once Public Storm Warning Signal No. 2 is raised.
The weather disturbance is expected in 18 hours once Public Storm Warning Signal No. 3 is raised.
The weather disturbance is expected in 12 hours once Public Storm Warning Signal No. 4 is raised.

26. What is the highest rank of coal?

A. Lignite
B. Anthracite
C. Charcoal
D. Bituminous

Answer: B

Rationale: The rank of coal from lowesto highest is lignite—sub-bituminous—bituminous—anthracite.

27. Why do typhoons weaken as they pass over land?

A. It no longer has warm, moist air to draw energy from
B. It starts at a latitude closer to the equator
C. The wind blows from different directions
D. There is less water vapour in cool air

Answer: A

Rationale: When typhoons move over land, they usually start to weaken quickly because they no longer have their source of fuel.

28. Which of the following planets is known as the fastest orbiting planet in the solar system?

A. Mercury
B. Venus
C. Earth
D. Mars

Answer: A

Rationale: The fastest moving planet in the solar system is Mercury. The planet whizzes around the sun at an orbital velocity of 1.6 times that of earth's orbital velocity.

29. Which of the following is known as the largest gas planet?

A. Saturn
B. Neptune
C. Uranus
D. Jupiter

Answer: D

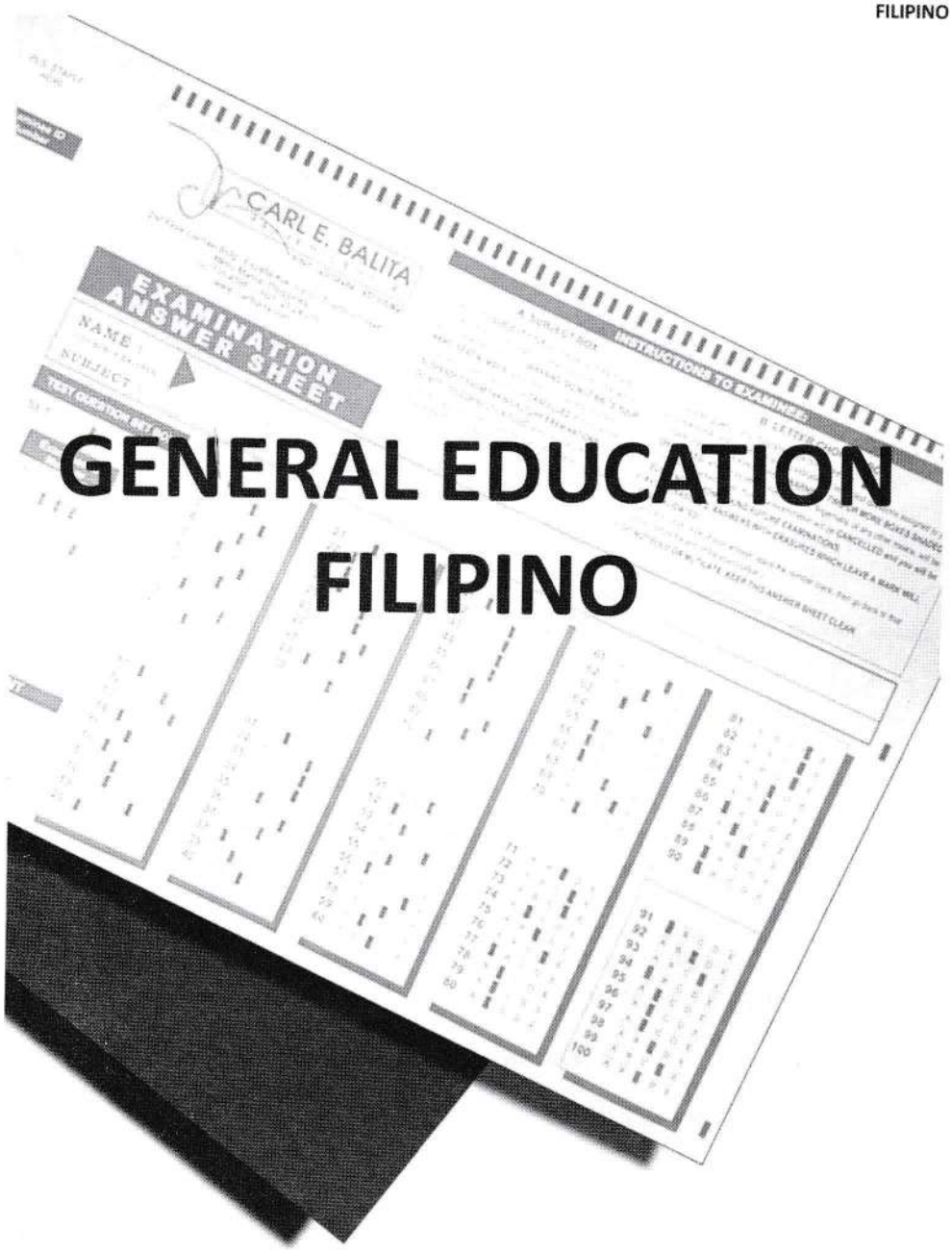
Rationale: Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system and the fifth planet from the sun.

30. A grade 8 science teacher is discussing tension force. Which of the following statement describe this type of force?

A. *A force with which the earth, moon, and other* massively large objects attracts another object toward itself.
B. Force upon an object that is in contact with another stable object.
C. A force transmitted through a string when it is pulled tight.
D. A force that is also called as support force.

Answer: C

Rationale: Tension force describes the pulling force transmitted axially by means *of a string, cable, chain or similar one dimensional continuous object, or by each end of a rod, truss member, or similar* three dimensional objects; tension can also be described as the action reaction pair of forces acting at each end of said elements.



GENERAL EDUCATION
FILIPINO

1. Uri ng pagbabagong morponemiko na gumagamit ng pagpapalit ng posisyon ng ponema sa salita.

   A. Asimilasyon
   B. Paglapi
   C. Pagkaltas
   D. Metatesis

Answer: D

Rationale: METATESIS ang pagbabagong morponemiko kapag ang salitang ugat ay nagsisimula sa /l/ o / y/ ay ginitlapian ng (-in) ang /l/ o /y/ ng salitang ugat at ang / n/ ng gitlapi ay nagkakapalit ng posisyon.
Halimbawa:
- in + lipad = linipad = nilipad
- in + yaya = yinaya = niyaya

2. Ang mga salitang dalhin, dakpin at bigyan ay nagtataglay ng

   A. Asimilasyon
   B. Metatesis
   C. Tono
   D. Pagkaltas

Answer: D

Rationale: PAGKAKALTAS NG PONEMA – Nagaganap ang pagbabagong ito kung ang huling ponemang patinig ng salitang ugat ay nawawala sa paghuhulapi nito.
Halimbawa:
Takip + -an = takipan = takpanSara + -han= sarahan = sarhan

3. Tumutukoy ito sa mga salitang nakapag-iisa at may kahulugan. Kilala rin itong salitang-ugat.

   A. Paglalapi
   B. Malayang ponema
   C. Di – malayang ponema
   D. Morpemang leksikal

Answer: D

Rationale: Ang morpemang leksikal ay tinatawag ding pangnilalaman pagkat may kahulugan sa ganang sarili. Ito ay nangangahulugan na ang morpema ay nakakatayo ng mag-isa sapagkat may angkin siyang kahulugan na hindi na nangangailangan ng iba pang salita.

4. Ang pariralang nalaglag-nahulog ay nag papakahulugan ng

   A. Magkahawig
   B. Magkasalungat
   C. Magkapares
   D. Idyoma

Answer: A

Rationale: May mga salitang magsalitang magkahawig na magkatulad ang kahulugan o pareho ang ibig sabihin tulad ng nalaglag-nahulog.

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5. Sinong pangulo ng Pilipinas ang nagproklama ng pagkakaroon ng Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino?

A. Fidel V. Ramos
B. Corazon C. Aquino
C. Ferdinand Marcos
D. Joseph Estrada

Answer: B

Rationale: Sa bisa ng Kautusang Tagapagpaganap Blg. 117 na nilagdaan ni Pang. Corazon Aquino nalikha ang Linangan ng mga Wika sa Pilipinas (LWP) na pumalit sa SWP. Malulusaw pagkaraan ang LWP nang pagtibayin at pairalin ang Saligang Batas ng 1987 dahil iniaatas nito ang pagtatatag ng isang komisyon ng pambansang wika. Naisakatuparan ito nang maipasa ang Batas Republika 7104 noong 14 Agosto 1991, na nagtatag sa Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino.

6. Isang uri ng pamahayagan na nag-uulat ng mga tunay na pangyayari batay sa pag-aaral, pananaliksik, o pakikipanayam at isinusulat sa paraang kawili-wili

A. Editoryal
B. Pag-uulo
C. Lathalain
D. Anunsyo klasipikado

Answer: C

Rationale: Ang **Lathalain** ay isang sulating tumatalakay ng mas malalim, mas malawak sa malikhaing paraan sa isang balita, panqyayari, bagay o kaganapan. **Editoryal** - kuro-kuro ng patnugutan hinggil sa mahalaga at napapanahong isyu. **Pag-uulo** (Headline writing) - makatawag pansing pahayag ukol sa balita. **Anunsyo klasipikado** - nakalaan para sa mga mambabasang naghahanap ng trabaho

7. Isang disenyo ng pananaliksik na nagsisiyasat sa pamamagitan ng palatanungan o pakikipanayam.

A. Sarbey
B. Case study
C. Feasibility study
D. Etnograpiya

Answer: A

Rationale: Ang sarbey ay ang pagkolekta ng impormasyon tungkol sa katangian, aksyon, o opinyon ng malaking grupo ng mga tao na tumutukoy sa bilang ng isang populasyon. Ang malawak na sakop ng pananaliksik ay binubuo ng ibat ibang istilong paghahanap kabilang ang pagtatanong sa mga respondent.

8. Bahagi ng pananaliksik kung saan matatagpuan ang panimula, kaligiran ng pag-aaral at konseptuwal framework.

A. Kabanata II
B. Kabanata I
C. Kabanata IV
D. Kabanata III

Answer: B

Rationale: Ang Kabanata I o Suliranin at Kaligiran ay nagtataglay ng rasyunal, paglalahad ng suliranin, kahalagahan ng talakay, batayang konseptwal at saklaw at limitasyon ng pag-aaral.

Kabanata II: Mga Kaugnay na Pag-aaral at Literatura
Kabanata III: Disenyo at Paraan ng Pananaliksik
Kabanata IV: Presentasyon at Interpretasyon ng mga datos
Kabanata V: Lagom, Konklusyon at Rekomendasyon

9. Uri ng pagsulat na ang pokus ay ang imahinasyon ng manunulat at pukawin ang damdamin:

A. Malikhain
B. Jornalistik
C. Teknikal
D. Akademiko

Answer: A

Rationale: Sa malikhaing pagsulat, hindi sapat ang basta maintindihan lamang. Hindi sapat ang maunawaan lamang tayo ng ating kinakausap. Sa malikhaing pagsulat, may kahingian o requirement na higit sa basta maunawaan lamang. Dalawang bagay, bukod sa pangangailangang maunawaan, ang pinakapayak na requirement ng pagsusulat upang maituring na malikhain: Kailangan nitong maging mapagparanas at makintal.

10. Ang proseso ng paghahatid ng saloobin, opinyon at karunungan sa pamamagitan ng makabuluhang tunog ay tinatawag na:

A. Pagtatala
B. Pakikinig
C. Pagsasalita
D. Pagbabasa

Answer: C

Rationale: Ang pagsasalita ay pagbibigay, pagbabahagi ng kaisipan o mensahe sa pamamagitan ng verbal na paraan na ginagamit ang wika na may wastong tunog, tamang gramatika, upang malinaw na maipaliwanag ang damdamin at kaisipan.

11. Siya ay kilala bilang "dakilang manunulat" ng kilusang propaganda:

A. Graciano Lopez Jaena
B. Jose Rizal
C. Marcelo H. Del Pilar
D. Gregorio Del Pilar

Answer: B

Rationale: Ang "Triumvirate" ng kilusang propaganda ay sina Graciano Lopez Jaena, Jose Rizal at Marcelo H. Del Pilar at ang tinaguriang "dakilang manunulat"ay si Jose Rizal

12. Pahayag na pasaklaw na nabubuo sa pamamagitan ng personal na panlasa o pagpili.

A. Probable generalization
B. Subjective generalization
C. Analytical generalization
D. Dategorical generalization

Answer: B

Rationale: Ang Subjective Generalization ay nabubuo sa pamamagitan ng personal na panlasa o pagpili samantalang ang Probable Generalization ay nabubuo bunga ng dalas ng mga kaganapan at pagkakataon.

13. Alin ang angkang pinagmulan ng mga wika sa Pilipinas?

A. Indones Polenesyo
B. Malayo-Polenesyo
C. Indones
D. Malay

Answer: B

Rationale: Malayo-Polenesyo ang angkang kinabibilangan ng mga wikang Indonesian (Tagalog, Visayan, Ilocano, Pampango, Samar-Leyte, Bicol at iba pa sa Pilipinas) at Malay.

14. Ang pagpapalitan ng mga ideya, opinion at salaysay sa pamamagitan ng mga sagisag ay tinatawag na:

A. Pagtuklas
B. Paglalahad
C. Talastasan
D. Pakikinig

Answer: C

Rationale: Ang pakikipagtalastasan ay pagbubuo sa isipan ng tatanggap ng mensahe ng isang ideya o larawang katulad ng nasa isip ng nagpapadala ng mensahe. Sa ganitong sitwasyon, ang dalawang panig ay mababahagian ng kanilang ideya sa paraang kasangkot ang pagsasalita, pakikinig, pag-unawa, pagbasa at pagsulat. Masasabi ring ito ay isang sining at paraan ng paghahatid o paglilipat ng impormasyon, ideya at kaalaman ng isang tao sa kanyang kapwa.

15. Nakikipag-away ka sa speaker. Ito ay pakikinig na:

A. Pasibo
B. Masusi
C. May lugod
D. Kombatib

Answer: D

Rationale: Ang pakikinig ay isang proseso *ng pagtanggap ng mensahe mula sa* narinig.Mula sa salita o tunog na narinig, sa pamamagitan ng auditory nerve, mabilis na dinadala sa utak (brain) upang bigyan ng pagpapakahulugan at pagsusuri (analyze) kung ano ang narinig. Kapag nakikipag-away ka sa speaker, ito ay kombatib.

16. Ano ang kahulugan ng "Neneng is the apple of Daddy's eye?"

A. Paborito ni daddy ang mansanas.
B. Mahal ni daddy si Neneng.
C. Si Neneng ay tulad ng mansanas.
D. Tawag-pansin ang mansanas

Answer: B

Rationale: Ang salin ng apple of the eye ay sentro ng atensyon kung kaya't mahihinuha nating si Neneng ay mahal ng kanyang ama.

17. Ang wastong kahulugan ng: The present problem is only a storm in a teacup.

A. Bale-wala
B. Buong puso
C. May galit
D. Matagumpay

Answer: A

Rationale: Ang idyoma na storm in a teacup ay tumutukoy sa pagpapalala ng isang maliit o balewalang problema o sitwasyon.

18. "Ang aking pag ibig ay tanging sayo lamang." Ibigay ang ayos ng pangungusap na ito.

A. Payak
B. Tambalan
C. Karaniwan
D. Di-karaniwan

Answer: D

Rationale: Di–karaniwan ang ayos ng isang pangungusap kung nauna ang simuno kaysa sa panag-uri. Karaniwan ang ayos ng isang pangungusap kung nauna ang panag-uri kaysa sa simuno.

19. Ito ang rutang dinaraanan ng mensahe ng tagapagsalita

A. Konteksto
B. Tsanel
C. Participant
D. Pidbak

Answer: B

Rationale: Tsanel ang midyum o daanan ng mensahe. May dalawang kategorya ng mga daluyan ng mensahe. Ang una ay ang daluyang sensori o tuwirang paggamit ng paningin, pandinig, pang-amoy, panlasa at pandama. Ang ikalawa naman ay ang daluyang institusyunal. Ang pakikipagtalastasan sa pamamagitan ng sulat, telegrama mga kagamitang elektroniko tulad ng telepono, e-mail, fax, cellular phone at beeper ay mga halimbawa ng daluyang institusyunal.

20. Ang katumbas na bigkas ng titik Q sa kasalukuyan ay:

A. Ku
B. Kuya
C. Kuyu
D. Kyu

Answer: D

Rationale: Ang letrang Q ay binibigkas na kyu sa alpabetong Filipino.

21. Aling salita ang nasa talasalitaang Filipino na hiram sa Cebuano?

A. Bana
B. Balay
C. Bahay
D. Asawa

Answer: A

Rationale: Ang *bana* ay salitang hiram sa Cebuano nangangahulugang asawang lalaki.

22. Saan kabilang na uri ng tayutay ang pahayag na: "Kapalaran, huwag ka sanang mailap."

A. Pagtawag
B. Palit-saklaw
C. Pagmamalabis
D. Palit-tawag

Answer: A

Rationale: Ang Apostrope o Pagtawag ay isang panawagan o pakiusap sa isang bagay na tila ito ay isang tao.

Halimbawa: Kamatayan nasaan ka na? Wakasan mo na ang aking kapighatian.

23. Pillin ang angkop na pagpapakahulugan: Bilang at sukat kung mangusap ang dalaga.

A. Mahirap unawain
B. Mahina and boses
C. Madaldal
D. Maingat

Answer: D

Rationale: Ang bilang at sukat mangusap ay isang idyoma na nagpapahayag na maingat at mapili sa tamang salita kung mangusap ang tao.

24. Ito ay pagbasang pansamantala o di palagian. Ginagawa ito kung nais magpalipas ng oras.

A. Scanning
B. Pre-viewing
C. Kaswal
D. Skimming

Answer: C

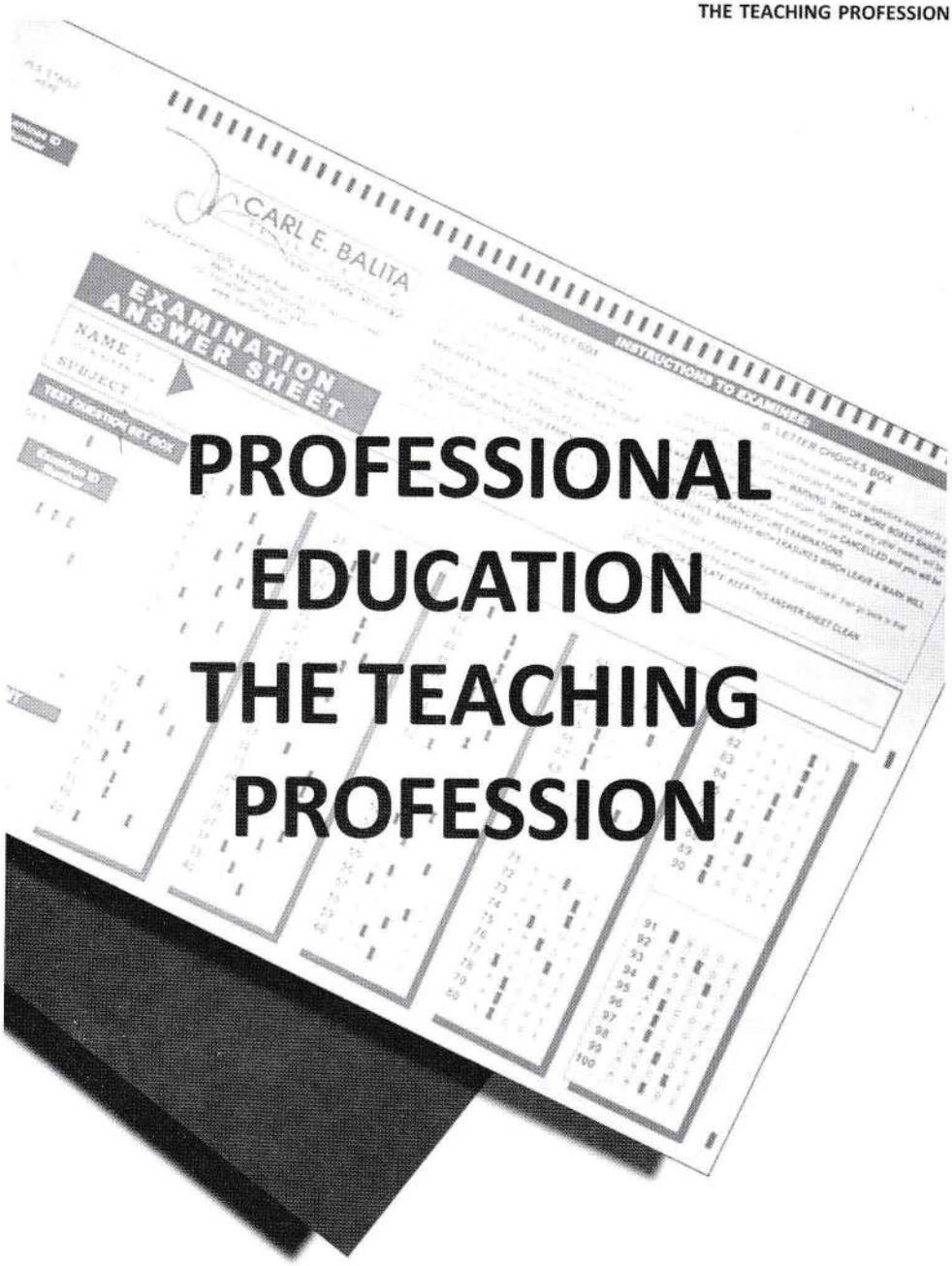
Rationale: Ang **kaswal** na pagbasa ay pagbasa ng **pansamantala o di-palagian**. Magaan ang pagbasa tulad halimbawa habang may inaantay o pampalipas ng oras. **Scanning** - Uri ng pagbasa sa kung saan ang nagbabasa ay nagsasagawa ng paggalugad sa materyal na hawak tulad ng pagbasa sa mga susi na salita o key word, pamagat at sub-titles. **Previewing** - Ang mambabasa ay hindi kaagad sa aklat o chapter. Sinusuri muna ang kabuuan at ang estilo at register ng wika ng sumulat. Ito ay pagsaklaw o mabilisang pagbasa upang makuha ang pangkalahatang ideya o impresyon, o kaya'y pagpili ng materyal na babasahin. **Skimming** - Ito ay pagsaklaw o mabilisang pagbasa upang makuha ang pangkalahatang ideya o impresyon, o kaya'y pagpili ng materyal na babasahin.

25. "Ako ay isang ibon na nakakaigayang pakinggan." Ito ay :

A. Pagwawangis
B. Pagpapalit tawag
C. Pagtutulad
D. Sinekdoke

Answer: A

Rationale: Metapora o Pagwawangis – tiyak na paghahambing ngunit hindi na ginagamitan ng pangatnig. Nagpapahayag ito ng paghahambing na nakalapat sa mga pangalan, gawain, tawag o katangian ng bagay na inihahambing. Ito ay tinatawag na *METAPHOR* sa Ingles.
Halimbawa: (1) Siya'y langit na di kayang abutin nino man. (2) Ang kanyang mga kamay ay yelong dumampi sa aking pisngi.



PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION THE TEACHING PROFESSION

1. Which of the following is not covered by the Magna Carta for Public School Teachers?

   A. Elementary public teachers
   B. Secondary public teachers
   C. Tertiary public teachers
   D. Both B and C

Answer: C

Rationale: Republic Act 4670 shall be known as the "Magna Carta for Public School Teachers" and shall apply to all public school teachers except those in the professional staff of colleges and universities.

2. Which of the following does the term "teacher" refer to as used in the Magna Carta for Public School Teachers?

   i. Public school teacher
   ii. Guidance counselors
   iii. School librarians
   iv. Vocational instructor
   v. School supervisor

   A. i, ii, iii, iv, v
   B. i, ii, iv
   C. i, ii, iii, iv
   D. i, ii

Answer: A

Rationale: The term "teacher" shall mean all persons engaged in classroom teaching, in any level of instruction, on full-time basis, including guidance counselors, school librarians, industrial arts or vocational instructors, and all other persons performing supervisory and/or administrative functions in all its political subdivisions; but shall not include school nurses, school physicians, school dentists, and other school employees.

3. According to RA 4670, who shall formulate and prepare a Code of Professional Conduct for Public School Teachers?

   A. Secretary of Education
   B. PRC
   C. Board of Professional Teachers
   D. President of the Philippines

Answer: A

Rationale: Within six months from the approval of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall formulate and prepare a Code of Professional Conduct for Public School Teachers.

4. A teacher engaged in actual classroom instruction shall not be required to render more than how many hours of teaching a day?

   A. 5 hours
   B. 6 hours
   C. 7 hours
   D. 9 hours

Answer: B

Rationale: Any teacher engaged in actual classroom instruction shall not be required to render more than six hours of actual classroom teaching a day, which shall be so scheduled as to give him time for the preparation and correction of exercises and other work incidental to his normal teaching duties.

5. If a teacher may be required to render more than six hours of teaching per day, he must be paid the same rate as his regular pay plus at least how many percent of his basic remuneration?

   A. 25%
   B. 50%
   C. 75%
   D. 100%

Answer: A

Rationale: RA 4670 states that where the exigencies of the service so require, any teacher may be required to render more than six hours but not exceeding eight hours of actual classroom teaching a day upon payment of additional compensation at the same rate as his regular remuneration plus at least twenty-five percent of his basic pay.

6. A teacher's salary must increase right after how many years of service according to the Magna Carta for Public School Teachers?

   A. 2 years
   B. 3 years
   C. 5 years
   D. 7 years

Answer: B

Rationale: Salary scales of teachers shall provide for gradual progression from a minimum to a maximum salary by means of regular increments, granted automatically after three years.

7. Teachers who are assigned in areas that are exposed to difficulty in commuting to the place of work or other hazards shall be awarded allowances equivalent to how many percent of their monthly salary?

A. 25%
B. 50%
C. 75%
D. 100%

Answer: A

Rationale: In areas in which teachers are exposed to hardship such as difficulty in commuting to the place of work or other hazards peculiar to the place of employment, as determined by the Secretary of Education, they shall be compensated special hardship allowance equivalent to at least twenty-five percent of their monthly salary.

8. A public school teacher may enjoy study leave if he or she has already how many years of service?

A. 3 years
B. 5 years
C. 7 years
D. 10 years

Answer: C

Rationale: In addition to the leave privileges now enjoyed by teachers in public schools, they shall be entitled to study leave not exceeding one school year after seven years of service. Such leave shall be granted in accordance with a schedule set by the Department of Education.

9. A teacher who is on study leave will enjoy how many percent of their monthly salary?

A. 50%
B. 60%
C. 75%
D. 100%

Answer: B

Rationale: RA 4670 provides that teacher who shall use study leave shall receive 60% of his/her basic pay.

10. When can a teacher be granted an indefinite leave?

A. If he/she wants to pursue graduate studies
B. If he/she is for promotion
C. If he/she has an illness that demands a long treatment that will exceed one year at the least
D. All of the above.

Answer: C

Rationale: According to RA 4670, an indefinite leave of absence shall be granted to teachers when the nature of the illness demands a long treatment that will exceed one year at the least.

11. This is also known as Philippine Teachers Professionalization Act of 1994.

A. RA 7836
B. RA 9293
C. RA 4670
D. RA 10533

Answer: A

Rationale: Republic Act 7836, also known as Philippine Teachers Professionalization Act of 1994 is an act to strengthen the regulation and supervision of the practice of teaching in the Philippines and prescribing a licensure examination for teachers and for other purposes. RA 9293 includes amendments of RA 7836. RA 4670 is the Magna Carta for Public School Teachers. RA 10533 is known as the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 (K-12).

12. Can a failed examinee qualify for the position of para-teacher?

A. No
B. Yes
C. Yes, if his LET rating is below 75
D. Yes, if his LET rating is 70 and above

Answer: D

Rationale: According to RA 9293, those who have failed the licensure examination for professional teachers with a rating of not lower than five percentage points from the passing general average rating, shall be eligible as para-teachers upon issuance by the Board of a two-year special permit, renewable for a non-extendible period of two

13. Which is true of LET passers?

A. Every LET passer shall be required to take the Professional Oath before practicing as a Professional Teacher
B. Taking the Professional Oath before practicing as a Professional Teacher is optional for LET passer
C. The Professional Oath can be taken before any Professional Teacher
D. The taking of oath must be within one month from passing the LET

Answer: A

Rationale: According to RA 7836, every registrant shall be required to take his professional oath before practicing as a professional teacher.

14. How do orientation sessions help the new teacher?

I. Be attuned to the school environment
II. Learn guidelines to follow
III. Develop good relations

A. II and III
B. I and II
C. I only
D. I, II, and III

Answer: D

Rationale: Orientation among new teachers may help teachers be aware of the school environment, learn guidelines they need to follow and develop good relationship among colleagues.

15. When should teachers support one another?

A. At all times for whatever cause
B. When they dialogue with administration
C. When there is rift among teachers
D. When the best interest of learners is at stake in a controversy

Answer: D

Rationale: Code of Ethics for Professional Teachers. Article V Sec 1: The Teachers and the Profession: The teachers must be imbued with the spirit of professional loyalty, mutual confidence, and faith in one another, self-sacrifice for the common good, and full cooperation with colleagues. When the best interest of the learners, the school, or the profession is at stake in any controversy, teachers shall support one another

16. What does the Teacher Education Development Program signify as a prerequisite for employment of teachers in basic education schools?

A. Job interview for teacher applicant
B. Licensure examination for teachers
C. Induction of new teachers
D. National standard competencies among teachers

Answer: B

Rationale: [Republic Act 7836] An act to strengthen the regulation and supervision of the. Practice of teaching in the Philippines and prescribing a. Licensure examination for teachers and for other purposes.

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17. In essence, what is the new Performance Appraisal System for Teachers (PAST)?

A. Competency-based
B. Skill-based
C. Practice-based
D. Knowledge-based

Answer: A

Rationale: One way of safeguarding and analyzing how the teacher performs his/her duties is the Competency-Based Performance Appraisal System for Teachers. It is a process wherein teacher's performances are appraised or assessed through various criteria that will gauge how they perform in particular time of the year or the entire school year. Because of this, teachers make the teaching-learning environment more concrete and more inspiring.

18. This is known as the Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013:

A. K-12
B. RA 7836
C. RA 4670
D. RA 9293

Answer: A

Rationale: Republic Act 10533 is also known as Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 and provides the implementation of the K-12 curriculum.

19. Students must be taught self-responsibility is the desire of the _____ teacher.

A. Utilitarianism
B. Pragmatic
C. Existentialist
D. Constructivist

Answer: C

Rationale: Existentialism is a philosophy that emphasizes individual existence, freedom, and choice. It is the view that humans define their own meaning in life, and try to make rational decisions despite existing in an irrational universe.

20. From the Constitution, what is the condition for allowing students to be taught religion in public schools?

A. Extra pay for teachers
B. Catechists paid by government
C. Upon written permission by parents
D. Outside of school hours only

Answer: C

Rationale: ARTICLE 14, Sec 3, Par. 3 of 1987 Phil Constitution:

"At the option expressed in writing by the parents or guardians, religion shall be allowed to be taught to their children or wards in public elementary and high schools within the regular class hours by instructors designated or approved by the religious authorities of the religion to which the children or wards belong, without additional cost to the Government"

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21. According to John Dewey, education starts at:

A. At birth
B. Early childhood
C. Elementary days
D. Preschool

Answer: A

Rationale: My Pedagogic Creed: I believe that all education proceeds by the participation of the individual in the social consciousness of the race. This process begins unconsciously almost at birth, and is continually shaping the individual's powers, saturating his consciousness, forming his habits, training his ideas, and arousing his feelings and emotions. Through this unconscious education the individual gradually comes to share in the intellectual and moral resources which humanity has succeeded in getting together. He becomes an inheritor of the funded capital of civilization. The most formal and technical education in the world cannot safely depart from this general process. It can only organize it; or differentiate it in some particular direction. –John Dewey

22. The focus of education during the Spanish period:

A. Religion
B. Nationalism
C. Vocational training
D. Free basic education

Answer: A

Rationale: The focus of education during the Spanish period is to spread Christianity. In American period the focus is to train Filipinos for self-government. During the Japanese period the aim was to inspire people with spirit to love labor.

23. It is an act that created the Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

A. RA 7722
B. RA 7796
C. RA 7784
D. RA 7687

Answer: A

Rationale: RA 7722 also known as the Higher Education Act of 1994 created CHED to be headed by a chairman under the Office of the President. RA 7796 created TESDA, RA 7784 is an act to strengthen teacher education by establishing Centers of Excellence, and RA 7687 created the Science and Technology Scholarships for indigent but deserving youth in the country.

24. Which of the following is an act that aims to regulate the practice of teaching in the Philippines and prescribed the licensure examination for teachers?

A. RA 7836
B. RA 4670
C. RA 10533
D. RA 9293

Answer: A

Rationale: Republic Act 7836 also known as the Teacher's Professionalization Act of 1994 revised Presidential Decree 1006 which created the Professional Board of Teachers and provided for LET or the Licensure Examination for Teachers to be administered by the Professional Regulation Commission. RA 4670 is the Magna Carta for Public School Teachers, RA 10533 is the K-12 law, and RA 9293 includes amendments for RA 7836.

25. Which of the following correctly describes enculturation?

A. Succession of one generation to the future one
B. Passing culture from one who knows to somebody who does not know
C. Merging of two different cultures
D. Passing down of culture from one culture to a different culture

Answer: A

Rationale: Enculturation is the process of handing down of culture from one generation to the succeeding one. This involves passing on of group's custom, beliefs, and tradition to the next generation.

26. Which of the following does not involve characteristic of culture?

A. Constant
B. Dynamic
C. Symbolic
D. Universal

Answer: A

Rationale: Characteristics of culture include continuous, transferable, dynamic, shared, adaptive, learned, universal, symbolic, borrowed, among others.

27. Progressivism does not include:

A. Education should be similar for every student
B. Solving-problem should be used for learning
C. Teacher should only be a facilitator
D. Cooperation should be given emphasis

Answer: C

Rationale: Progressivism accepts the pragmatists' view that change is the essence of reality. It states that learning should take place through problem solving and is through reconstruction of experiences. In progressivism, the teacher is a facilitator and the school should encourage cooperation instead of competition.

28. Which of the following is an absolute violation of the Code of Ethics for Professional Teachers?

A. Not make anonymous accusations or charges against superiors
B. Dismiss a teacher for a just cause
C. Do not accept favors from learners unless in exchange for a request
D. Keep information private until after they have been formally released

Answer: C

Rationale: The Code of Ethics for Professional Teachers was adopted pursuant to the provision of paragraph (e), Article II RA 7836, otherwise known as the Philippine Teachers Professionalization Act of 1994 and paragraph (a), section 6 of Presidential Decree 223, as amended. A teacher should avoid accepting favors and gifts from learners, their parents, or others in exchange for requested concessions

29. The Philippine Constitution of 1987 requires that the highest budgetary allocation should be given to:

A. Education
B. Health
C. Science and Technology
D. War on drugs

Answer: A

Rationale: Article XIV, 1987 Philippine Constitution (Education, Science and Technology, Arts, Culture and Sports states that education should receive the highest budgetary allocation.

30. What is the government doing to ensure that only competent professionals will be allowed to practice professional teaching in the Philippines?

A. Licensure
B. NCBTS
C. BESRA
D. Core competencies

Answer: A

Rationale: RA 7836 is the Philippine Teachers Professionalization Act of 1994 that prescribes the Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET) to make them duly licensed professional s who possess dignity and reputation with high moral values as well as technical and professional competence.

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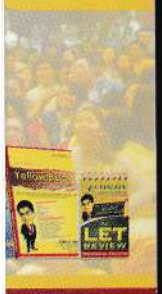
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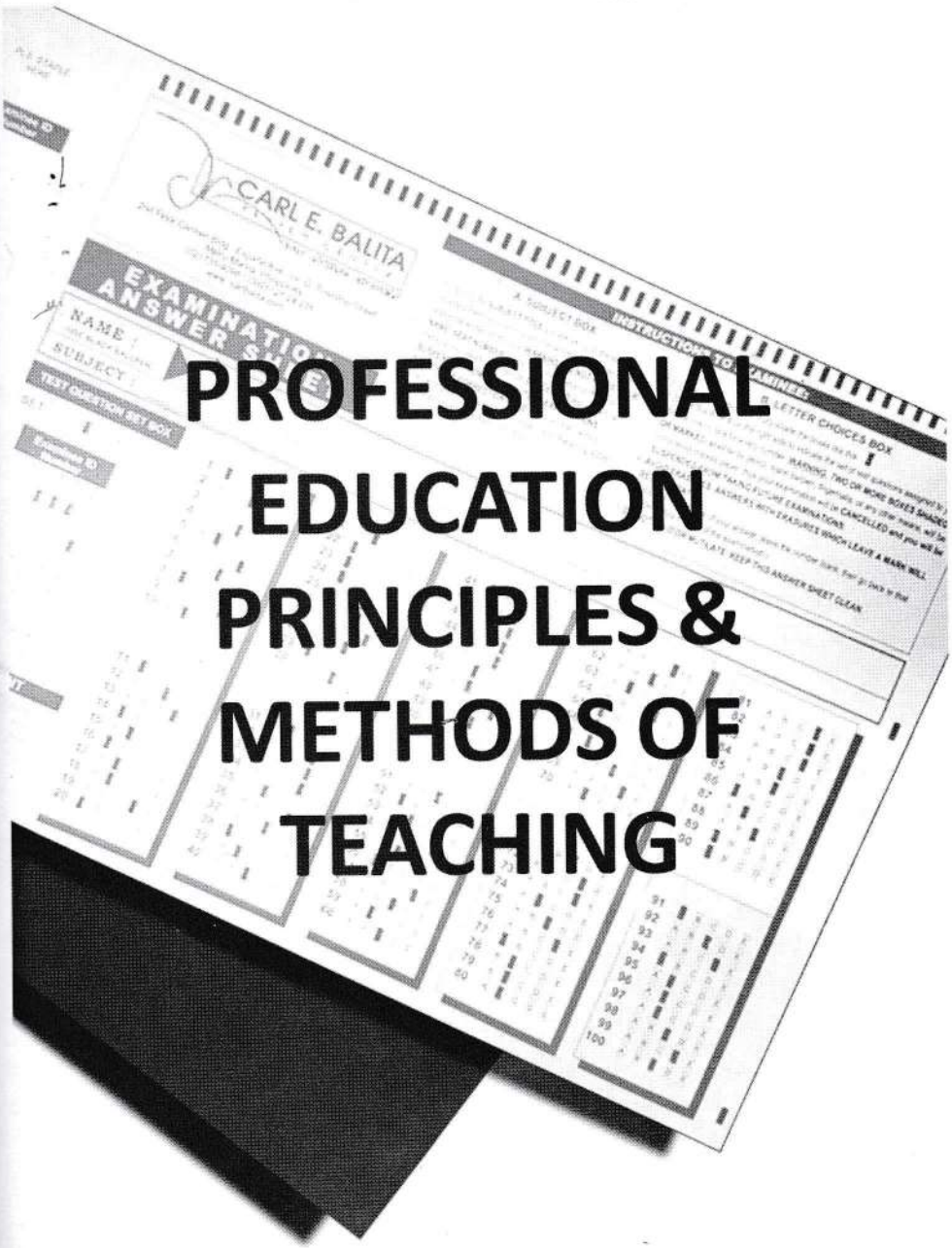


PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION PRINCIPLES & METHODS OF TEACHING

1. What is aroused among viewing learners by dramatic educational films in what is known as "cliff hangers"?

   A. Relevance
   B. Significance
   C. Satisfaction
   D. Expectancy

Answer: D

Rationale: A cliffhanger is a type of narrative or a plot device in which the end is curiously abrupt so that the main characters are left in a difficult situation without offering any resolution of conflicts. As a result of sudden end, suspense is created at the very end of the novel, leaving the readers in such a state that they could not help but to ask, "What will happen next?"

2. The class has become uncontrollable, and so teacher Yen decided to have some undisciplined students out of the room to the counselor's office. What did teacher Yen apply by way of preventive approach to discipline?

   A. Removing seductive objects
   B. Direct appeal
   C. Antiseptic bouncing
   D. Physical restraint

Answer: C

Rationale:

Antiseptic Bouncing: It is the temporary removal of a student from the scene of a. conflict in hopes that the situation/ conflict will de-escalate. I like to think of it as a. runaway truck ramp.

Direct appeal: If a student or group has a positive relationship with the teacher, it is sometimes effective just to ask that a behavior stop due to the problems that it is creating. No consequence or reward is intended or implied. This is a simple, straightforward request from one person to another.

3. Of subcategories of teacher movement behavior, what is happening when the teacher bursts into activities without assessing student readiness and gives orders, statements, or questions that confuse students?

   A. Stimulus-bounded
   B. Truncation
   C. Thrust
   D. Dangle

Answer: C

Rationale:

Dangling: Leaving a topic without finalizing it. **Thrust:** Students are not ready; no clear direction. **Truncation:** Smoothness is gone because of inserting unrelated topic and not being able to return to the original topic. **Stimulus-bounded:** Distracted by outside stimuli easily

4. According to Nagel's Acronym PPFF, what is important to Follow Up in the proper use of instructional materials?

A. Student interest
B. Student expectations
C. Lesson objective
D. Media and materials

Answer: C

Rationale:

P- Prepare yourself – You know your lesson objective and what you expect from the class after the session and why you have selected such particular instructional material. You have a plan on how you will proceed, what questions to ask, how you will evaluate learning and how you will tie the loose ends before the bell rings.

P- Prepare your student – Set a class expectations and learning goals. It is sound practice to give them guide questions for them to be able to answer during the discussion.

P- Present the material – Under the best conditions.

F- Follow up – You use the instructional material for the attainment of a lesson objective.

5. In the 5S Formula to create a conducive learning environment, which S stands for cleanliness of the work place?

A. Self-discipline
B. Systematize
C. Shining
D. Sort

Answer: C

Rationale: Five S represents a strategy to develop and maintain a working environment that is clean and organized. Such an environment almost guarantees a better working environment for workers, a more organized system for tools and equipment, and a safer work environment.

Sort: This demands that any item that is not bolted down to the shop floor or welded to one of our trucks be identified. It means that each item is identified and clearly tagged. The tag can be small and attached by string, small chain, or affixed like a sticker.

The information on the tag clearly states what the item is, what its part number is, and even what the purpose for the item is. It is also very helpful if the tag states where the item is to be kept when not in use. Often the tags on items are a color easy to spot.

Set in Order: This suggests that once items are tagged that they are then segregated into a predetermined area where the items can be easily kept and found. Setting tagged items in order is no different than purchasing a "shadow box" for hand tools such as screwdrivers, hammers, wrenches, etc.

Once all items are set in order it is wise to create a "map" of the area so that anyone looking for or returning a tool can easily recognize where a tool is to be found or returned.

Shine: The third S refers to cleaning. For contractors this means the cleaning of all tools, equipment, and vehicles. It should also mean that a crew leaves a jobsite at least as clean, if not cleaner, as how they found the jobsite.

Standardize: The fourth S demands that we formalize our effort to tag items, to determine an ordering process for placement of tools, equipment, and even vehicles.

This requires that we develop standard operating procedures where helpful to educate all workers on how we take care of tools, equipment, and vehicles.

Standardizing even our cleaning efforts will help develop our workers into alert employees interested in becoming known as a clean company whom customers love to have performed their particular trade.

Sustain: Holding your workers accountable to maintaining the sort, set in order, and shine is at the heart of the fifth and final S.

This requires a balance of both proactive support through the creation of standard operating procedures, signs, tags, etc. and the immediate handling of those workers who fail to comply with 5S practices.

6. Which of the following is not included in the principles of teaching?

   A. Learning is a passive process
   B. The more senses we use, the more effective studying is
   C. An atmosphere that is non-threatening improves learning
   D. A good teacher considers that learners has different learning styles

Answer: A

Rationale: The seven principles of teaching include: learning is an active (not passive) process; the more senses are involved in learning, the more effective is the learning; a non-threatening atmosphere enhances learning; emotion has the power to increase retention and learning; learning is meaningful when it is connected to students' everyday life; good teaching goes beyond recall of information; and good teaching considers learner's varied learning style and learner's multiple intelligence.

7. Who interprets philosophical concerns in arriving at instructional objectives?

   A. Gonlound
   B. Mager
   C. Tyler
   D. All of the above

Answer: C

Rationale: Tyler interprets philosophical concerns in arriving at instructional objectives. Gonlound recommends that teachers start with general objectives. Mager relies on three major characteristics as behavior, condition, and proficiency level in his formulation of objectives.

8. Which of the following is not an aim of expository or didactic method?

   A. To get information
   B. To build structures of concepts
   C. To develop habits for thinking
   D. To provide example

Answer: D

Rationale: Expository/didactic method aims to acquire, assimilate, and retain information, build and expand conceptual structures, and develop specific habits for thinking about information. To provide examples is an aim of deductive teaching.

9. When should a teacher use deductive teaching?

   A. When a teacher wants to develop concept.
   B. When a teacher wants to test a rule.
   C. For performance-oriented subjects.
   D. When knowledge of specific information is essential for learning a lesson

Answer: B

Rationale: Deductive teaching is used when testing a rule, when answering questions or solving problems with reference to certain laws, principles and theories.

10. When a teacher provides a student hints to assist the student to answer a question correctly, he/she uses which of the following guidelines in asking questions?

   A. Wait Time
   B. Prompting
   C. Redirection
   D. Probing

Answer: B

Rationale: Prompting uses hints and techniques to assist students to come up with a response successfully. Wait time is the interval between asking a question and the student response. This is a 3-4 seconds think-time. Redirection involves asking a single question for which there are several answers. Probing is a qualitative technique used for the promotion of effective thought and critical thinking. It provides the students a chance to support or defend a stand or point of view.

11. This includes a small group discussion where members are seated facing each other around a table, with no large audience.

   A. Panel Forum
   B. Symposium Forum
   C. Debate
   D. Round Table Discussion

Answer: D

Rationale: Round Table Discussion is a small discussion group seated face to face around a table, without a larger audience. It is a small conference by another name and has the nature of an informal semi-social gathering. Panel forum is a direct, conversational, interactional discussion among a small group of experts or well-informed lay persons. A symposium forum is more formal than the panel discussion. A debate is a discussion that occurs when people with different beliefs study the same problem and arrives at different conclusions.

12. The maximum number of members in a buzz session is:

A. Six
B. Seven
C. Ten
D. Five

Answer: A

Rationale: A buzz session is a special technique that involves groups not exceeding six persons.

13. Which of the following is not included in the 3 C's of classroom management?

A. Content
B. Conduct
C. Context
D. Control

Answer: D

Rationale: The 3C's or 3 M's of classroom management include: content (man), conduct (material), and context (moment).

14. Which of the following describes "content" of classroom management?

A. Delivery of the subject matter
B. Maintenance of peaceful environment
C. Importance of communication
D. Emphasis on physical elements related to the setting of the classroom

Answer: A

Rationale: Content focuses on the facilitation of delivery of instruction. In conduct, the promotion of orderly and safe learning environment is the focus. For context, emphasis is on communication rather than physical elements associated with classroom setting.

15. When a teacher punishes a student, it is said to be which of the following types of control?

A. Preventive
B. Supportive
C. Corrective
D. Promotive

Answer: C

Rationale: Corrective control seeks to discipline student's behavior before it becomes a full standard of good conduct. This includes punishment. Preventive control aimed at minimizing the onset of anticipated discipline problems through planning. Supportive control aimed at directing students behavior before it becomes full blown problem.

16. Which of the following is a poor content management of setting of routines?

A. Maximizing visibility
B. Using non-verbal cues
C. Avoiding the use of overlapping techniques
D. Using eye contact when talking to students

Answer: C

Rationale: Some techniques on setting of routines in the classroom include: arranging the physical setting of the classroom to maximize visibility and accessibility; developing the use of nonverbal signals to express impatience and disapproval (e.g. eye contact, hand gestures, clearing one's throat, facial frown); using overlapping (multitasking) techniques especially for collection and distribution of materials.

17. Assertive management style does not include:

A. Implementing a conduct code
B. A verbal reprimand is better than a verbal praise
C. Setting limits
D. Ask the parents for support

Answer: B

Rationale: Assertive management style include the following: consequences of enforced rules are managed; recognition; establishing a conduct code; a verbal reprimand is bad while a verbal praise is good; seek the support of principal and parents; encourage self-discipline with positive feedback to sustain the process; and setting limits to conduct inside and outside the classroom.

18. Which of the following is not an advantage of printed materials?

A. It gives an outline a teacher can utilize in planning
B. It is convenient for the students to bring them home
C. It summarizes important information
D. It always considers local problems

Answer: D

Rationale: Advantages of printed materials include: providing an outline that the teacher can use in planning courses, units, and lesson; summarizes a great deal of pertinent information; and enables the student to take home in convenient form most of the material that they need to learn from the course. One disadvantage of printed materials is that they are usually written for a national audience so they do not consider local issues of community problems.

19. Which of the following is the correct sequence in formulating a lesson plan?

I. Activities
II. Formulating objectives
III. Subject matter
IV. Giving assignment
V. Evaluation

A. I, II, III, IV, V
B. II, III, I, V, IV
C. II, III, I, IV, V
D. I, III, II, IV, V

Answer: C

Rationale: The components of a lesson plan's sequence are as follows: objectives, subject matter, learning activities, evaluation, and assignment.

20. What is the main organization and orientation of science and social studies reading materials?

A. Expository
B. Descriptive
C. Narrative
D. Argumentative

Answer: A

Rationale: Expository aims to explain or describe as can be seen in science and social studies reading materials. Descriptive seeks to describe, narrative refers to spoken or written words, and argumentative using systematic reasoning.

21. In the context of the 6 facets of understanding cited by Wiggins and McTighe, what is a proof of a student understanding a principle?

A. Stating given examples
B. Repeating it as given by the teacher
C. Applying it to solve his problem
D. Retaining it in memory for a long period of time

Answer: C

Rationale: The 6 facets of understanding are: explanation, interpretation, application, perspective, empathy, and self-knowledge.

22. Which of the following best describes creativity?

A. Imaginative
B. Positive
C. Resourceful
D. Inspired

Answer: A

Rationale: Creativity is defined as the use of the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work.

23. What is being assessed by the Rubric that seeks to assess high, moderate, or low imaginative thinking?

A. Aesthetic
B. Creativity
C. Appeal
D. Craftsmanship

Answer: B

Rationale: A rubric is a scoring tool that explicitly represents the performance expectations for an assignment or piece of work. A rubric divides the assigned work into component parts and provides clear descriptions of the characteristics of the work associated with each component, at varying levels of mastery. In this scenario, creativity is assessed as high, moderate, or low imaginative thinking.

24. Which is an alternative assessment tool that consists of a collection of work artifacts or in progress accomplishment by a targeted clientele?

A. Portfolio
B. Evaluation instrument
C. Achievement test
D. Rubric

Answer: A

Rationale: A student portfolio is a systematic collection of student work and related material that depicts a student's activities, accomplishments, and achievements in one or more school subjects. The collection should include evidence of student reflection and self-evaluation, guidelines for selecting the portfolio contents, and criteria for judging the quality of the work. The goal is to help students assemble portfolios that illustrate their talents, represent their writing capabilities, and tell their stories of school achievement

25. What is a scoring guide that lists the criteria and their levels of quality on which evaluation will be focused?

A. Portfolio
B. Journal
C. Stem
D. Rubric

Answer: D

Rationale: A rubric is a scoring tool that explicitly represents the performance expectations for an assignment or piece of work. A rubric divides the assigned work into component parts and provides clear descriptions of the characteristics of the work associated with each component, at varying levels of mastery. Rubrics can be used for a wide array of assignments: papers, projects, oral presentations, artistic performances, group projects, etc. Rubrics can be used as scoring or grading guides, to provide formative feedback to support and guide ongoing learning efforts, or both.

26. Of the following, which is the most conducive for authentic assessment?

A. Complex multiple-choice test
B. Performance drill
C. De-contextualized setting
D. Real world application

Answer: D

Rationale: Authentic assessment is the measurement of "intellectual accomplishments that are worthwhile, significant, and meaningful," as contrasted to multiple choice standardized tests. Authentic assessment can be devised by the teacher or in collaboration with the student by engaging student voice.

27. Which is not an aim in having partners in team learning?

A. Focused attention
B. Sharing ideas
C. Cooperative work
D. Lighter work

Answer: D

Rationale: Team learning is the collaborative effort to achieve a common goal within the group. The aim of team learning is to attain the objective through dialogue and discussion, conflicts and defensive routines, and practice within the group. This does not include getting lighter work.

28. In a Problem-Based Learning Group, who take notes, join discussion and review materials?

A. Facilitator
B. Team leader
C. Team members
D. Recorder

Answer: C

Rationale: In Problem-Based Learning, the task of team members include taking notes, joining in brainstorming, reviewing materials, and participating in activities.

29. What is the erroneous concept of outcomes in Outcomes-Based Education?

A. Performance
B. Products
C. Results
D. Content

Answer: D

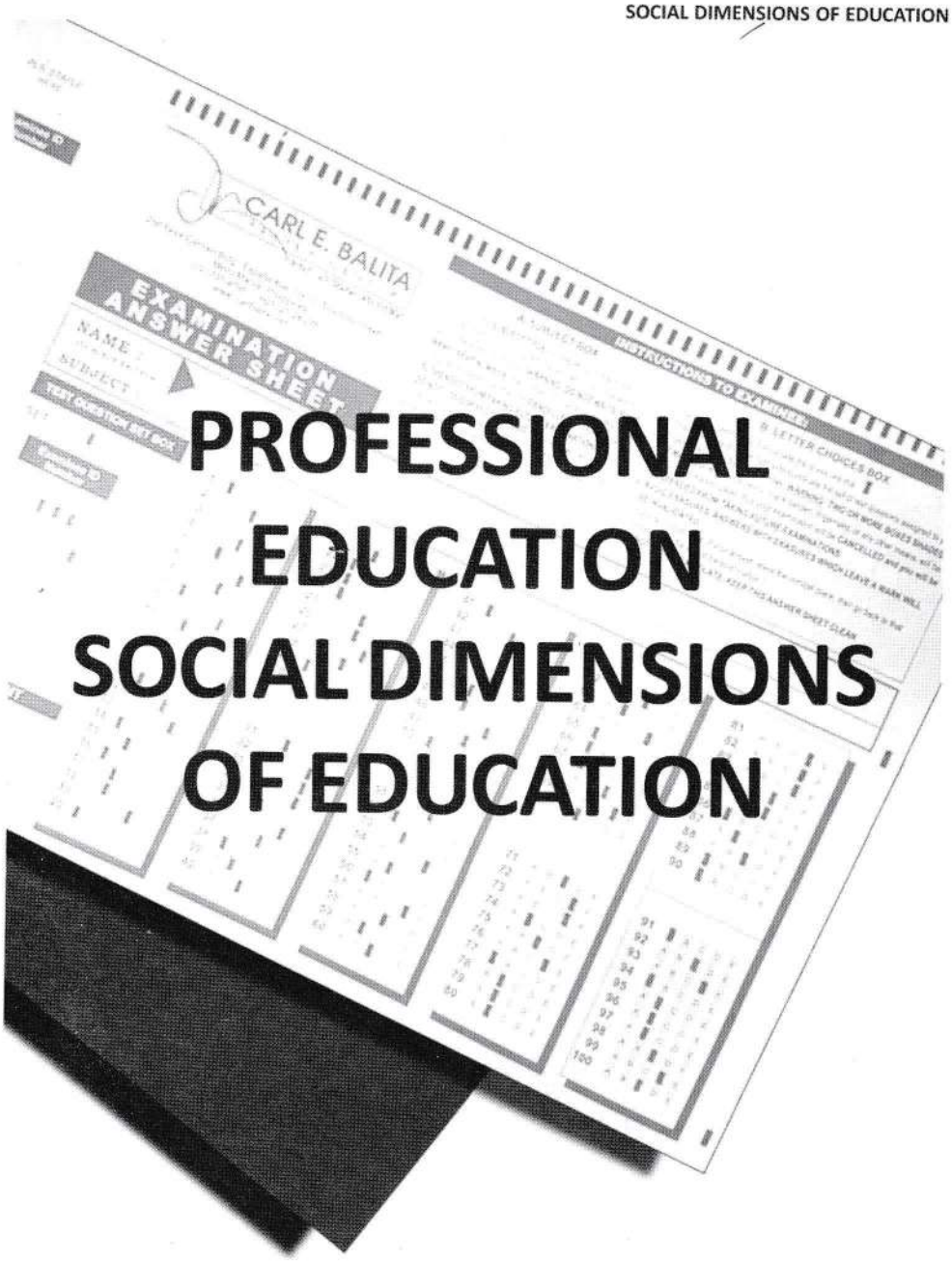
Rationale: Outcome-based education (OBE) is an educational theory that bases each part of an educational system around goals (outcomes). By the end of the educational experience, each student should have achieved the goal. OBE does not include content.

30. In the school, who is the key to the success or failure in teaching-and-learning, being the link between the child and the curriculum?

A. The teacher
B. The parent
C. The student
D. The principal

Answer: A

Rationale: In education, teachers play vital role. One example is serving as the link between the child and the school's curriculum.


CARL E. BALITA
EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEET
NAME
SUBJECT
INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINEE
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION

1. Educated in a religious school, Dona goes to confession every day to be free of any kinds of sin. How do you characterize Dona's moral attitude?

   A. Pharisaical
   B. Strict
   C. Callous
   D. Scrupulous

Answer: A

Rationale: Degrees of Moral Certitude: Pharisaical - practicing or advocating strict observance of external forms and ceremonies of religion or conduct without regard to the spirit; self-righteous; hypocritical. **Callous** - showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others. Scrupulous - very concerned to avoid doing wrong

2. The following include negative sanctions, except:

   A. Imprisonment
   B. Ostracizing
   C. Gratitude
   D. Verbal threats

Answer: C

Rationale: Negative sanctions include firing, imprisonment, threats, stones, and ostracizing. Positive sanctions include pay, promotion, medal, and words of gratitude.

3. It refers to the movement of a person from one position of society to another

   A. Social mobility
   B. Internal mobility
   C. Interpersonal mobility
   D. Personal mobility

Answer: A

Rationale: Social mobility refers to movement of individuals or groups from one position of society's stratification to another.

4. Which of the following correctly describes horizontal mobility?

   A. Movement of an individual from one social position to another of the same rank
   B. One example of horizontal mobility is a teacher being promoted as supervisor
   C. One example of horizontal mobility is a parent who is rich but their children become poor
   D. It involves change in an individual's social position within his adult life

Answer: A

Rationale: Horizontal mobility is defined as a movement of a person from one social position to another of the same rank. One example is a teacher in a barangay school was transferred as a teacher to a school in town. **Vertical mobility** involves a person moving from one social positon to another rank, such as a teacher being promoted as a supervisor. **Intergenerational mobility** involves changes in the social position of children relative to their parents, such as a parent who is rich but their children becoming poor. **Intragenerational mobility** involves change in person's social position within his/her adult life.

5. Which of the following is not included among the eastern philosophies?

   A. Classical
   B. Islamic
   C. Taoism
   D. Buddhism

Answer: A

Rationale: Eastern Philosophy includes Buddhism, Jainism, Carvaka, Confucianism, Taoism, Mohism, Legalism, and Islam. Classical philosophies such as naturalism, idealism, realism, and pragmatism are under western philosophy.

6. The Eight Fold Path is a concept under:

   A. Buddhism
   B. Jainism
   C. Confucianism
   D. Taoism

Answer: A

Rationale: The aim of Buddhist practices is to become free of suffering and achieve enlightenment and Nirvana. This includes the eightfold path: right faith or belief, resolve or aspiration, speech, action, living, effort, though, and concentration.

7. In social development, mesosystem is defined as:

   A. Child's immediate contact
   B. Social influences involving reciprocal relationship
   C. Includes those setting in which the child usually does not have an active role as a participant but that influence the child indirectly through their effects on the microsystem
   D. Includes the ideologies, values, attitudes, mores, and customs of particular culture

Answer: B

Rationale: Mesosystem involves social influences involving reciprocal relationship, while microsystem is the child's immediate contact. **Exosystem** includes those setting in which the child has no active role but influences child indirectly. **Macrosystem** includes the ideologies, values, etc.

8. Joseph, 12 years old, lives with his father, mother, and his two siblings. This is known as which of the following types of families?

   A. Extended family
   B. Nuclear family
   C. Single family
   D. Blended family

Answer: B

Rationale: A **nuclear family** consists of a father, mother, and their children. A **single-parent family** consists of a single parent and has one or more children. An **extended family** consists of one parent, a possible mate, any children they might have and other relatives. A **blended or reconstituted family** includes a widowed or divorced person, with or without children, remarries another person with or without children.

9. An infant enjoys playing with a rattle. This type of play is known as:

   A. Parallel play
   B. Solitary play
   C. Onlooker play
   D. Associative play

Answer: B

Rationale: A **solitary play** means that children play toys by themselves. In **onlooker play**, children watch others play and talk to them but are not involved. In parallel play, children play alongside, not with each other. An **associative play** involves children interacting with others, borrowing or lending toys, following or leading one another in similar activities.

10. Which of the following is true about autosociality?

    A. A stage when children prefer to play with others of the same sex
    B. A stage when children prefer companionship of others
    C. A stage when adolescents find friendship in both sexes
    D. A stage when infants' interests are themselves

Answer: D

Rationale: Autosociality is a stage of psychological development during the first year or so of life, during which infants' interests, pleasures and satisfactions are themselves. **Childhood heterosociality** is a stage when children seek the companionship of others regardless of sex. **Homosociality** is a stage during which the children prefer to play with others of the same sex. **Adolescent and Adult Heterosociality** is a stage of psychological development during which companionship and friendship is found with those of both sexes.

11. John Dewey said, "An ounce of experience is better than a ton of theory." To which does this statement point?

    A. The need for theory
    B. The need for experience
    C. The primacy of experience
    D. The primacy of theory

Answer: C

Rationale: John Dewey emphasized that theory is nothing if there is no applying it in real-life settings. It shows the primacy of experience over theory.

12. Before being able to fully learn to live and work together under the pillar of the 21st century education, what must the learner attain for himself?

    A. Find peace within oneself
    B. Attain an altruistic mind
    C. Love his fellowmen
    D. Become self-actualized

Answer: A

Rationale: Learning to Do demonstrates that in order to learn to live and work together productively and harmoniously, we must first find peace within ourselves, expand our acceptance & understanding of others, and continually strive towards living the values which enable us to contribute more fully to the development of a peaceful and just society.

13. In the learning to do pillar of new education, what is the enabling factor that can make the learner fully contribute to a peaceful and just society?

    A. Knowledge
    B. Skills
    C. Insights
    D. Values

Answer: D

Rationale: Learning to Do demonstrates that in order to learn to live and work together productively and harmoniously, we must first find peace within ourselves, expand our acceptance & understanding of others, and continually strive towards living the values which enable us to contribute more fully to the development of a peaceful and just society.

14. Of the three aspects of learning, which is not mentioned as needed so that the individual learner in the 21st century can learn how to learn?

    A. Ability to think
    B. Mathematical skills
    C. Memory skills
    D. Concentration

Answer: B

Rationale: Learning to know presupposes learning to learn, calling upon the power of concentration, memory and thought, so as to benefit from ongoing educational opportunities continuously arising formally and non-formally throughout life

15. In avoiding implying sickness or suffering, which of the following is the most preferable way to refer to those with disabilities like polio?

A. "Is polio-stricken"
B. "Had polio"
C. "Polio victim"
D. "Suffers from polio

Answer: B

Rationale: More Appropriate: Sue has arthritis, - diabetes, - paralyzed, - has paralysis in her legs.

Less Appropriate: Bob is afflicted with, - stricken with, - suffers from, - a victim of polio, - spinal cord injury. **AIDS Comment:** Terms reflect negative and tragedy and connote pitiful helplessness, dependency, defeat. These deny other aspects of the person. These emphasize the "heart string" or telethon-ish perspective.

More Appropriate: Bob has polio, - has a spinal cord injury, - has AIDS

Less Appropriate: confined to a wheelchair, wheelchair-bound, wheel-chaired Comment: Terms create a false impression: wheelchairs liberate, not confine or bind; they are mobility tools from which people transfer to sleep, sit in other chairs, drive cars, stand, etc.

16. Which of the following represents the new paradigm shift in education?

A. Traditional pedagogies
B. Lifelong education for all
C. Rigid subject matter boundaries
D. Rigid selection of students based on single and fixed criteria

Answer: B

Rationale: Lifelong education is one of the key features of 21st Century Education. All other options are characteristics of traditional education.

17. What is the concern of Multi-Cultural Education?

A. Anticipating the future and imagining possible and probable features.
B. Gender equality and harnessing of the role of women in development
C. Promoting care of the environment and building a global culture of ecological responsibility
D. The exploration of concepts of cultural diversity, similarities, and prejudices to promote cultural understanding.

Answer: D

Rationale: This option describes the tenets of multi-cultural education. Anticipating the future and imagining possible and probable features is about global education. Gender education talks about gender equality and environmental education involves promoting car of the environment.

18. Which of the following statements is not true of Philippine education?

A. Philippines has high drop-out rates and they are mostly women and girls
B. In tertiary level of education, there are more student enrollees in private schools than in state-run colleges and universities.
C. The language policy of the Philippines is multilingual. English, Filipino and local dialects
D. The percentage of private school students transferring to public schools is higher than the annual growth rate in school enrollment

Answer: A

Rationale: The drop-out rate in the Philippines is mostly men and boys or who because of poverty engage in gainful employment. UNESCO priority program is literacy for women and girls in Muslim countries.

19. The 2008 education reform measures recommended by Pres. G.M. Arroyo's Presidential Task Force for Education (PTFE) are found in the book:

    A. Our Common Feature in Philippine Education
    B. Philippine Main Education Highway: Towards a Knowledge-Based Economy
    C. Learning: The Treasure Within
    D. The Philippine Basic Education Reform Agenda in the Future

Answer: B

Rationale: This shifts the education system towards a strong economic status as a new trend today.

20. Which best describes the philosophy of the present Basic Education Curriculum?

    A. The promotion of transformative education for national development
    B. The development of highly competitive and competent Filipinos for a globalized world.
    C. The promotion of a just and humane society through its citizens who are makabayan and makatao
    D. The development of an empowered learner who possesses life skills for lifelong learning

Answer: D

Rationale: This is stated in the document for the Basic Education Curriculum. The Department of Education is implementing this school opening the 2002 Basic Education Curriculum (BEC). It is the product of 16 years of study conducted under the various DepEd secretaries (Lourdes Quisumbing, Isidro Cariño, and Bro. Andrew Gonzalez). Starting 1995, intensive consultations were held with various stakeholders – the schools, parents, students, business, trade and industry, NGOs and the people in the Education Department who administer the education system on ground level.

21. A common behavior of Filipinos is to always ask the most senior among the group for their advice or insight on a certain issue. This clearly shows which Filipino trait?

    A. Authoritarianism
    B. Bahala na
    C. Ningas kugon
    D. Colonial mentality

Answer: A

Rationale: Filipinos have a tradition of following the advice or seeking the opinion of the elderly in important decisions involving the family of the community.

22. Which of the following will likely inspire a new teacher to maintain his idealism?

    A. Support of living models
    B. Work pressure
    C. High salary
    D. Innovations in education

Answer: A

Rationale: Idealism will be likely to be maintained if teachers are living models to emulate and serve as inspirations to students.

23. A researcher asked a group of Filipino respondents if they want to have been born an American, a European, or Japanese. None said yes. What is an implication of this finding?

    A. Inferiority of the Filipino
    B. Superiority of other nationalities
    C. Filipino lack of a sense of national pride
    D. Superiority of the Filipino

Answer: D

Rationale: The term "none" connotes that they are generally not agreeable with the attributes of an American, European, or Japanese. This also means that they like being Filipinos.

24. When a person steals something from another, he is held accountable for his action and is punished by society accordingly. This is because man is said to have

    A. No other choice
    B. Instinct
    C. A spirit
    D. Reason or choice

Answer: D

Rationale: Man is said to be endowed with reason or choice making him accountable for whatever action he undertakes in his lifetime.

25. When a group of people believe that the culture of another group of people is superior to them, this exemplifies:

A. Ethnocentrism
B. Cultural relativity
C. Cultural conflict
D. Xenocentrism

Answer: D

Rationale: Xenocentrism is the belief that the culture of another group is superior to them. **Ethnocentrism** is the belief that one's culture is superior to others. **Cultural relativity** is a situation where one practice is acceptable to one society but considered taboo in another. (e.g. divorce is legal in the U.S. but not in the Philippines). **Cultural conflict** is a situation where the cultural practice or belief of a group of people runs counter to the practice or belief of another thereby causing disagreement.

26. A teacher, after discovering that a student who complained about the computation of the final grade was right, still stuck to the erroneous computation for fear of losing credibility. Is this decision acceptable?

A. Yes, the teacher must maintain her credibility at all times
B. Yes, the end justifies the means
C. No, the reason for not admitting the error before the student is flimsy
D. No, the end does not justify the means

Answer: D

Rationale: Although the intention of the teacher is to maintain her reputable image, the means to her goal is not morally upright. There is an inconsistency in the intent/goal and the process.

27. A parent quarreled with another parent because apparently their children hit each other during recess. This behavior is an influence of which Filipino trait?

A. Sakop-mentality
B. Extreme family-centeredness
C. Lack of self-reflection
D. Extreme personalism

Answer: B

Rationale: Filipinos are said to have the value of being family-centered. But it sometime becomes negative when it is carried to extreme as when excessive concern for the family creates an in-group to which the Filipino is fiercely loyal, to the detriment of concern for the larger community or the common good.

28. Is it ethical for a teacher who does not agree with a long standing grading policy to openly talk against it in her classes?

A. Yes, provided she ask her superior for permission
B. No, she might be confused and might pass on her confusion to others
C. No, it is her duty to faithfully carry the policy out even if she does not agree
D. Yes, she is entitled to her opinion

Answer: C

Rationale: The grading policy is a school wide policy. She must have known this when she became part of the system. This means that as a part of the system, she has to honor the policy or she leaves the system.

29. A man kills a wife in a moment of unbridled rage because of jealousy. Is the husband morally responsible? Why?

A. It depends on the husband's state of mind
B. Not necessarily. Passion may completely destroy freedom and therefore moral responsibility
C. It depends on the reason for the man's jealousy
D. Yes. He killed his wife simply because of jealousy

Answer: D

Rationale: As presented in the item/ question, the husband is not mentioned as mentally-ill. He has to be responsible as a normal human being who has reason and freewill.

30. Is it right for a woman to kill the man who raped her and invoke self-defense?

A. Yes, if the killing is done to defend her reputation
B. Yes, rape is a serious act of aggression and killing the aggressor is justified
C. Yes, this is the only time the woman can ably defend herself
D. No, the killing is no longer self-defense because the rape already happened

Answer: D

Rationale: The phrase "had raped her" is in the past tense, which means the act of killing was done after the rape had already been committed. This does not fall under self-defense, as the killing was not committed during the rape act.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
CHILD & ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT & FACILITATING LEARNING

1. Following Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development, what is the moral reasoning or perspective of Joy who allows her classmate to copy her test work, so that she will be her friend?

   A. Social approval
   B. Punishment
   C. Obedience
   D. Law and order

Answer: A

Rationale:

Level I: Pre-conventional	Authority figures are obeyed
Stage 1 – Punishment and Obedience	
Stage 2 – Instrumental Relativist	
Level II: Conventional	Cordial interpersonal relationships are maintained
Stage 3 – Interpersonal Concordance	
Stage 4 – Law and Order Orientation	
Level III – Post-Conventional	Individual understands the morality of having democratically established laws
Stage 5 – Social Contract	
Stage 6 – Universal Ethics Orientation	

2. A worried mother of two said that she's afraid her baby is experiencing separation anxiety. Which of the following is a manifestation of separation anxiety?

   A. The play ceases after a parent leaves them
   B. The infant knows his mother is existing even if he does not see her
   C. The child knows that 1 Liter of water inside a pitcher will remain 1 Liter even after transferring it to a bigger container
   D. All of the above

Answer: A

Rationale: Symptoms of separation anxiety includes a baby crying when a parent leaves the room; their play may cease after a parent leaves them, they creep or walk or try to follow.

3. In Piaget's Concrete-Operational stage of cognitive development, which refers to the ability to order or arrange things logically according to dimension such as weight, volume, or size?

A. Conservation
B. Reversibility
C. Decentering
D. Seriation

CHILD & ADOLESCENT DEVT & FACILITATING LEARNING

Answer: D

Rationale: Conservation tasks test a child's ability to see that some properties are conserved or invariant after an object undergoes physical transformation. **Reversibility** takes conservation one step further. Children capable of conservation appreciate that an object's quality is not altered simply by transforming how that object appears. Children capable of reversibility appreciate that if an object's quality is altered through some true subtraction or addition, the object's original quality can be restored by reversing the alteration. They demonstrate reversibility when they appreciate that when Mom puts one of the apples in her pocket that an actual transformation of the quantity of apples on the table has occurred, which can be reversed by Mom taking the apple back out of her pocket and returning it to the table. **Decentration** involves the ability to pay attention to multiple attributes of an object or situation rather than being locked into attending to only a single attribute. When children are asked to compare the volume of juice in two glasses, it is their ability to decentrate that enables them to flexibly consider both the height and the width of the glasses in arriving at their decision. **Seriation** is another new ability gained during this stage, and refers to the child's ability to order objects with respect to a common property. A simple example of this would be placing a number of sticks in order of height.

4. The learner should be biologically prepared applies to the law of

   A. Readiness
   B. Exercise
   C. Effect
   D. Practice

Answer: A

Rationale: Biologically prepared here refers to the particular age level that a child can or exhibit a particular behavior expected of him/her.

5. Which of the following statements will not support the concept of individual differences?

   A. Use varied activities for a difficult lesson
   B. Involve all students regardless of what the activity is
   C. Consider the uniqueness of each student
   D. Help should be extended only to retarded learner/ students

Answer: D

Rationale: Helping both the gifted and retarded learners/students is also considered as recognizing individual differences. Though some students are gifted, somehow they also need help in other aspects of development.

6. Mr. David would like to improve the abilities of the students to solve more complex problems. What must Mr. David do?

   A. Correct wrong answers all the time
   B. Increase practice with simple problems
   C. Reduce stimulation so as to increase attention to the task
   D. Problems match appropriately to student's level of thinking

Answer: D

Rationale: The teacher may help the students improve the abilities of his students by matching the problems with these students level of thinking. All other options do not guarantee student improvement.

7. The quantitative increase in the length or size of an individual is defined as:

   A. Learning
   B. Development
   C. Growth
   D. Maturation

Answer: C

Rationale: Growth refers to the quantitative changes that are observable to humans which include growth is size and shape.

8. Which situation best illustrates the concept of growth?

   A. A kinder pupil gains 2 pounds within two months
   B. A high school student gets a score of 85 in a mental ability test
   C. An education student has gained knowledge on approaches and strategies in teaching different subjects
   D. An elementary grader has learned to play piano

Answer: A

Rationale: The concept of growth refers to the progressive increase and continuous advancement of child from birth to maturity.

9. Which statement below best describes development?

   A. A high school student's height increased from 5'2" to 5'4"
   B. A high school student's change in weight from 110lbs to 125 lbs
   C. A student had learned to operate the computer
   D. A student's enlargement of hips

Answer: C

Rationale: Development is the process in the life of a human being by which the individual's potentialities unfold and appear.

10. What concept can best describe Francisco's ability to walk without a support at age of 12 months old because of the internal ripening that occurred in his muscles, bones and nervous system?

A. Development
B. Growth
C. Learning
D. Maturation

Answer: D

Rationale: Maturation refers to the state of the body and its readiness for the behavior. One example is having mastered a developmental milestone due to internal ripening.

11. Teacher Jesus is now 69 years old. He has been observing changes in him such as the aging process. Which term refers to the development change in the individual?

A. Learning
B. Development
C. Growth
D. Maturation

Answer: D

Rationale: Maturation refers to the state of body and its readiness for behavior.

12. A student knows that the examination week is approaching, but instead of studying, he chose to spend his time playing computer games. On the examination day itself, he opted to pray for miracles rather than studying. Which attitude towards religion is displayed?

A. Religions as authentic
B. Religion as fake
C. Religion as magic
D. Religion as real

Answer: C

Rationale: The particular scenario shows the attitude of the child regarding religion as magic. The child thought that his prayer will create miracle and will make him pass the exam

13. In Piaget's concrete operational stage, a teacher should provide

A. Activities for hypothesis formulation
B. Learning activities that involve problems of classification and order
C. Activities for evaluation purposes
D. Stimulating environment with ample objects to play with

Answer: B

Rationale: A child in the concrete operational stage (age 7-11) needs skills in classification and order which requires appropriate use of logic.

14. A student is finding it hard to read. When the guidance counselor traced the child's history, the counselor was able to find out that the student came from a dysfunctional family, aside from that, the child was abused and neglected. What could have caused the student's reading disability?

A. Emotional factors
B. Poor teaching
C. Neurological factors
D. Immaturity

Answer: A

Rationale: Reading disability was found to be related with emotional factors. Therefore, a child who is neglected and abused has a higher chance of having difficulty gaining reading skills

15. A child was punished for cheating in an exam. For sure the child won't cheat again in short span of time, but this does not guarantee that the child won't cheat ever again. Based on Thorndike's theory on punishment and learning, this shows that:

A. Punishment strengthens a response
B. Punishment removes response
C. Punishment doesn't remove a response
D. Punishment weakens a response

Answer: D

Rationale: punishment does not permanently remove a response from a child's repertoire of behavior, instead it only weakens it

16. Laughing at a two-year-old child who uttered a bad word is not a proper thing to do because in this stage of the child's life, the child is

A. Considering the views of others
B. Distinguishing sex differences
C. Socializing
D. Distinguishing right from wrong

Answer: D

Rationale: A two year old child is learning what is right and wrong and therefore laughing at him when he/she utters bad word is not a good practice since he/she might consider it as an approval of his/her behavior

17. "Men are built, not born." This quotation by John Watson states that

A. The ineffectiveness of training on a person's development
B. The effect of environmental stimulation on a person's development
C. The absence of genetic influence on a person's development
D. The effect of heredity

Answer: B

Rationale: John Watson believes that environmental stimulation is directly affecting a person's development that's why he was quoted saying "Men are built and not born."

18. A child who is cold towards the people around him might have failed to attain what basic goal based on Erikson's theory on psychosocial development?

A. Autonomy
B. Trust
C. Initiative
D. Mistrust

Answer: B

Rationale: According to Psychosocial Development Theory of Erikson, a child who is cold towards people around him failed in the basic goal of trust. A child who exhibits this kind of behavior might have lacked the warmth of mother's embrace and affection from significant others.

19. A boy is closer to his mother and a girl is closer to her father. These instances are under

A. Oedipal complex
B. Latent stage
C. Phallic stage
D. Pre-genital stage

Answer: C

Rationale: When a boy is closer to the mother (Oedipus complex) and a girl is closer to her father (Elektra complex), these instances are under Freud's phallic stage in the psychosexual development theory.

20. A grade 1 pupil likes to play with his friends, but gets angry when defeated. Piaget's theory states that this pupil is under what development stage?

A. Concrete operational
B. Sensorimotor
C. Formal operational
D. Pre-operational

Answer: D

Rationale: Pre-operation stage according to Piaget is characterized by egocentrism

21. If one is asked to develop himself to the fullest, what need is he trying to satisfy according to the Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

A. Safety needs
B. Physiological needs
C. Belongingness
D. Self-actualization

Answer: D

Rationale: According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, the highest among the need is self-actualization, wherein the person strives to develop himself to his full potentials

22. Fear of something that was caused by a painful experience in the past is an example of

A. Insight
B. Classical conditioning
C. Operant conditioning
D. Imitation

Answer: B

Rationale: Classical conditioning explains why fear of something is caused by a painful experience in the past. For example, the person is afraid of dogs because he was run after by a big dog when he was small.

23. A teacher rewards a child for doing things coy. This technique is called

A. Conditioning
B. Fading
C. Chaining
D. Reinforcement

Answer: D

Rationale: Reinforcement is any behavioral consequence that strengthens behavior. It increases the likelihood of the recurrence of a particular type of response

24. Erikson said that children aged 3-5 is most likely

A. Mischievous
B. Egocentric
C. Lazy
D. Altruistic

Answer: B

Rationale: Children aged 3-5 are characterized by Egocentrism according to Erikson. It denotes a tendency of a child to only think from her or his point of view.

25. Erikson labeled children who are two years of age as "terrible two" because

A. They are inquisitive
B. They are sickly
C. They are playful
D. They are assertive

Answer: D

Rationale: "Terrible two" according to Erikson denotes assertiveness of children at this age and one of our skills during the "Terrible Two's" is our ability to use the powerful word "No!" It may be pain for parents, but it develops the important skills of the will.

26. A person who is friendly and has a capacity to make people laugh possesses:

A. Naturalistic intelligence
B. Spatial intelligence
C. Intrapersonal intelligence
D. Interpersonal intelligence

Answer: D

Rationale: A friendly person and has a capacity to make people laugh is a manifestation of interpersonal intelligence. Interpersonal intelligence is also characterized by "people-orientedness" skills. Naturalistic intelligence is for nature smart, spatial for spaces, and intrapersonal is self-smart.

27. A child who always fight with his/her classmates, who has a very short attention span, and who has frequent tantrums is believed to be suffering from

A. Mental retardation
B. Down syndrome
C. ADHD
D. Learning disability

Answer: C

Rationale: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is characterized by short attention span, irritability, frequent tantrums, disregard for consequence and overly active behavior.

28. A student with Attention Deficit Disorder exhibits:

A. Care for his personal things
B. Impatient while waiting for his turn during games
C. Completes work before shifting to another
D. Excessively quiet

Answer: B

Rationale: Attention Deficit Disorder is usually characterized by impatience to wait for his turn during games. He would most of the time show disregard rules and show inability to delay gratification

29. A child treats his friends highly aggressive. The reason behind this attitude is his past experiences with his father who is also highly aggressive. This is demonstrated on what theory?

A. Social cognitive theory
B. Cognitive developmental theory
C. Operant conditioning
D. Classical conditioning

Answer: A

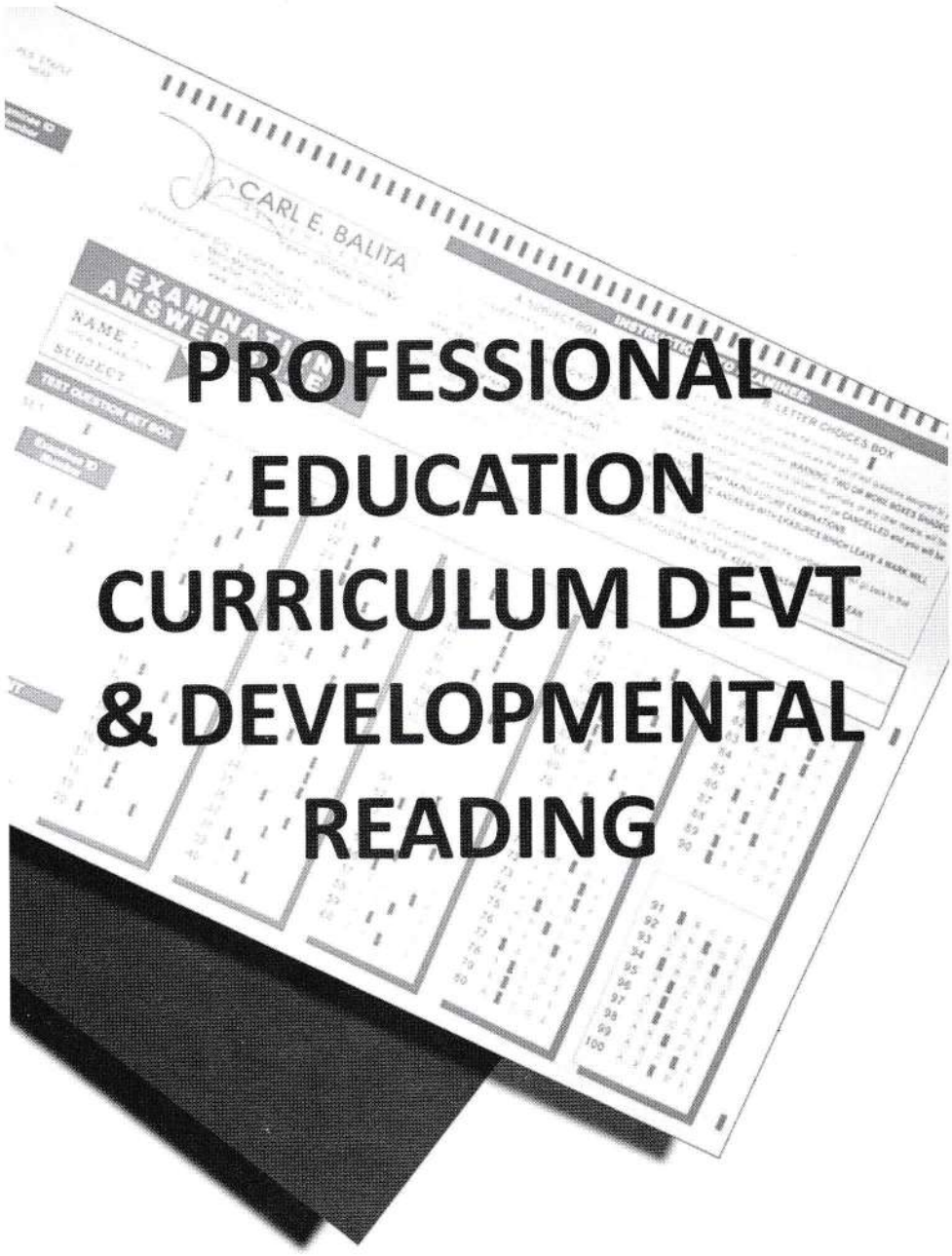
Rationale: The situation demonstrates Social Cognitive Theory which posits that a child learns from what he observes in the environment. Since the child is exposed to aggression, it is not surprising that he/she exhibits the same aggression towards classmates.

30. Based on Jung's psychological theory, a child who is shy and prefers to be alone falls under what classification?

A. Extrovert
B. Ambivert
C. Paranoid
D. Introvert

Answer: D

Rationale: Carl Jung outlined some personality types, one of which is "Introvert" which is exemplified by being shy and prefers to do things alone. Extrovert is the opposite of introvert.



PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM DEVT & DEVELOPMENTAL READING

1. Who among the following progressivists viewed curriculum as "all the experiences in the classroom which are planned and enacted by the teacher, and also learned by the students"?

   A. Marsh and Willis
   B. Tyler
   C. John Dewey
   D. Taba

Answer: A

Rationale: Marsh and Willis viewed curriculum as the sum of the experiences that happen inside the classroom which are planned and implemented by the teacher.

2. Traditionalists view the curriculum as "a body of subject or subject matter prepared by the teacher for the student to learn." This view is synonymous to:

   A. Course outline
   B. Subject matter
   C. Activity
   D. Assignment

Answer: A

Rationale: Course of study and syllabus are broader in content the course outline and learning tasks.

3. "The teacher is the sole authority in his/her subject area or field of specialization." Which philosophical foundation of curriculum is related to this statement?

   A. Essentialism
   B. Constructivism
   C. Idealism
   D. Progressivism

Answer: A

Rationale: Educational essentialism is an educational philosophy whose adherents believe that children should learn the traditional basic subjects thoroughly. In this philosophical school of thought, the aim is to instill students with the "essentials" of academic knowledge, enacting a back-to-basics approach.

4. Which best relates to Reconstructionism?

   A. Fairness in opportunities in education for everyone
   B. Use of encyclopedia
   C. Going back to the basics
   D. Free choice

Answer: A

Rationale: Social Reconstructionism is a philosophy that emphasizes the addressing of social questions and a quest to create a better society and worldwide democracy. Reconstructionist educators focus on a curriculum that highlights social reform as the aim of education.

5. Bobbit and Charters view that curriculum is

   A. Learner-centered
   B. Subject-centered
   C. Society-centered
   D. All of the above

Answer: A

Rationale: Bobbit and Charters view that curriculum is child-centered. Both of them view that child is the learner and the end is that the curriculum will foster learning.

6. Which of the following refers to behaviorist psychology?

   A. Learning should be organized so learners can experience success in the process of mastering the concept
   B. Learning constitutes logical method
   C. Learning is concerned with the process
   D. All of the above

Answer: A

Rationale: Behavioral psychology is a psychological foundation and states that "learning should be organized so that students can experience success in the process of mastering the subject matter."

7. Which of the following best relates to social foundations of curriculum?

   A. Society is dynamic
   B. Society is constant
   C. Society is not changing
   D. Society is static

Answer: A

Rationale: This statement relate to social foundations of curriculum: "Society as ever dynamic is a source of very fast changes which are difficult to cope with."

8. A recommended curriculum is defined as:

   A. Proposed by scholars and professional organizations
   B. This is what the teachers implement or deliver in the schools
   C. Based on curriculum that appears in school
   D. The unintended curriculum

Answer: A

Rationale: A recommended curriculum, are those that are being proposed by experts, scholars, and leaders of professional organizations.

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good curriculum?

   I. The curriculum is complex
   II. The curriculum is continuous
   III. The curriculum provides logical order
   IV. The curriculum complements with the programs of the community

   A. I, II, III
   B. I, II
   C. I only
   D. I, II, III, and IV

Answer: D

Rationale: All of the following options are characteristics of a good curriculum.

10. If the teacher provides contents that will contribute to basic ideas and principles to achieve the goal of the curriculum, this is termed as:

   A. Significance
   B. Interest
   C. Utility
   D. Ethics

Answer: A

Rationale: Significance of the curriculum is seen when the content or subject matter will contribute to the basic ideas, concepts, principles, and generalization to achieve the overall aim of the curriculum.

11. When politicians, administrators, and specialists participate in the making of curriculum, this is said to be under which curriculum levels?

   A. Experiential
   B. Instructional
   C. Institutional
   D. Societal

Answer: D

Rationale: In societal level, it includes participation of stakeholders (politicians, administrators, professional specialists) in identifying goals, topics to be studied, time frame and instructional material. Institutional level includes standards, philosophies, lesson plans, and teaching guides. Instructional level involves instructional strategies and materials by teachers. In experiential level, students are now able to use and experience the curriculum that may or may not fit the learner's abilities due to individual differences.

12. The Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 (K-12) is an example of which type of curriculum?

    A. Spiral
    B. Fused
    C. Single
    D. Correlated

Answer: A

Rationale: K-12 is a spiral curriculum where concept learning depends on level of development and maturity and experiences. It includes wide horizontal organization of scope, integration, and knowledge. A single subject is independent in content and time. Correlated subjects include subjects in two or more areas that related in content and time. A fused curriculum is similar to correlated subjects but the individual identity of each subject is lost.

13. Which of the following accurately describes an experience-centered curriculum?

    A. It involves mastery of the subject matter
    B. It is learner-centered
    C. The learning is provided in a step-by-step series
    D. It does consider learners capacity for growth

Answer: B

Rationale: An experience-centered curriculum is a learner-centered approach that gives emphasis on a holistic development of the learner. Interest and needs of the learner serve as basis for selection of the subject matter. It includes self-learning and discovery. All other options describe subject-centered curriculum.

14. This philosophy in education focuses on societal change required towards attaining good life today and tomorrow.

    A. Essentialism
    B. Perennialism
    C. Reconstructionism
    D. Existentialism

Answer: C

Rationale: Reconstructionism involves that curriculum should include subjects that deal with social and cultural crises to prepare students to become analyzers and ensure that democratic principles are followed. It includes societal reform needed towards experiencing the good life now and in the future. Essentialism focused on assimilation of basic subjects. Existentialism focuses on the meaning of life as a person's goal. Perennialism focuses on traditional approaches.

15. What is the goal of curriculum during the pre-Spanish time?

    A. To learn basic skills
    B. To accept Catholicism
    C. To train Filipinos the American culture
    D. To promote prosperity

Answer: A

Rationale: The goals of curriculum during pre-Spanish era include learning basic skills like hunting and fishing, and to teach Filipinos how to interact with foreign people.

16. If a person says to another, "You are what you choose to be", the person is more of a/an:

    A. Idealist
    B. Pragmatist
    C. Realist
    D. Existentialist

Answer: D

Rationale: The key phrase in the question is "you are what you choose." This pertains to the quest for self-development perpetuated by the existentialist.

17. A principal tasked some teachers to write instructional materials in a subject. Later on, the teachers found out that she had the materials published under her name. Which act of the principal is unethical?

    A. She took the recognition due to her teachers
    B. She was the only recipient of the royalty from the materials
    C. She had the materials published when they are already publishable
    D. She made the teachers work on an additional task

Answer: A

Rationale: She took the recognition due to her teachers. The case is an act of plagiarism of sort. This means that the real authors of the materials should be credited properly for their work.

18. A student submitted a narrative report which was poorly written but very well packaged to make up for the poor quality of writing. This is an illustration of?

    A. Art over science
    B. Substance over form
    C. Form over substance
    D. Art over academics

Answer: C

Rationale: The case presents a student who is focused on outside appearance rather than on content.

19. Who said that Tyranny is a bad form of government?

    A. Plato
    B. Aristotle
    C. Socrates
    D. Alexander the Great

Answer: A

Rationale: Plato listed five forms of government from best to worse: aristocracy, timocracy, oligarchy, democracy, tyranny. For Plato, tyranny is worse than democracy.

20. Based on R.A. 9155, being an administrative manager is one of the two roles of a school head. What is the other one?

    A. Instructional leader
    B. Motivator
    C. Facilitator of learning
    D. Manager

Answer: A

Rationale: A school head is an administrative manager and at the same time a role model (leader) for the teachers.

21. Existentialists say that every person is in the same predicament and has the same possibilities. What does this mean?

    A. Every person must have access to education
    B. Every person must choose to go to a university
    C. Every person must go through the same form of education
    D. Every person must go to a university.

Answer: A

Rationale: Existentialism is the development of the self. Every person who is in the same predicament must have the same opportunities and access to the same possibilities.

22. The Basic Education Curriculum encourages the principle of "back-to-basics." From which educational philosophy does this spring?

A. Essentialism
B. Perennialism
C. Progressivism
D. Existentialism

CURRICULUM DEVT & DEVELOPMENTAL READING

Answer: A

Rationale: Essentialism believes that children should learn the traditional basic subjects and that these should be learned thoroughly and rigorously.

23. In Grace Goodell's Reading Skills Ladder, which is at the very bottom and needed to move up to the sequential ladder of reading skills?

A. Vocabulary building
B. Phonetic analysis
C. Basic sight words
D. Structural analysis

Answer: C

Rationale:
Reading Skills Ladder

1. Basic sight words
2. Using phonetic analysis
3. Using structural analysis
4. Using contextual clues
5. Vocabulary building
6. Finding the main idea
7. Finding the supporting details
8. Interfering meanings, drawing conclusions
9. Classifying and organizing facts
10. Using parts of the book
11. Using the dictionary
12. Using the encyclopedias and other reference books
13. Borrowing library books for research and enjoyment
14. Starting your private library collection
15. Exposure to reading from mass media
16. Reading from the Internet

24. In Grace Goodell's Skill Ladder, which step should come last, and only when needed?

    A. Using contextual clues
    B. Using parts of a book
    C. Using the dictionary
    D. Using phonetic analysis

Answer: C

Rationale: Grade Goodell provided the reading skills ladder. It covers mainly reading activities as these happen while students are in school. Among all the steps in the options, using the dictionary should be the last resort.

25. Of comprehension or thinking strategies, which is relating one or two items, such as nouns and verbs?

    A. Basic elaboration strategies
    B. Complex rehearsal strategies
    C. Complex elaboration strategies
    D. Affective strategies

Answer: A

Rationale: Learning strategies can be defined as the behaviors and thought that a learner engages in during learning and that are intended to influence the learners' encoding process (Weinstein & Mayer, 1986). These strategies range from simple study skills, such as underlining a main idea, to complex thought processes, such as using analogies to relate prior knowledge to new information (Weinstein et al., 1989). Weinstein and Mayer (1986), listed some of learning strategies into eight major strategies. The categories are: (1) Basic Rehearsal Strategies (such as repeating learning material), (2) Complex Rehearsal Strategies (such as copying, underlining or shadowing learning material), (3) Basic Elaboration Strategies (such as forming a mental image of learning material), (4) Complex Elaboration Strategies (such as paraphrasing or summarizing learning material), (5) Basic Organizational Strategies (such as grouping or ordering learning material), (6) Complex Organizational Strategies (such as outlining a passage or creating a hierarchy), (7) Comprehension Monitoring Strategies (such as checking for comprehension failures) and (8) Affective and Motivational Strategies (such as being alert and relaxed, to help overcome test anxiety).

26. In Grace Goodell's Reading Skills Ladder, which of the following takes precedence?

    A. Basic Sight Words
    B. Reading from the Internet
    C. Using phonetic analysis
    D. Using contextual clues

Answer: A

Reading Skills Ladder

1. Basic sight words
2. Using phonetic analysis
3. Using structural analysis
4. Using contextual clues
5. Vocabulary building
6. Finding the main idea
7. Finding the supporting details
8. Interfering meanings, drawing conclusions
9. Classifying and organizing facts
10. Using parts of the book
11. Using the dictionary
12. Using the encyclopedias and other reference books
13. Borrowing library books for research and enjoyment
14. Starting your private library collection
15. Exposure to reading from mass media
16. Reading from the Internet

27. Which of the following is not true about Language Acquisition among children?

    A. Language acquisition device assumes that people are born with innate ability to acquire language
    B. Chomsky explains in his model that children acquired language solely through exposure
    C. LAD claims that certain linguistic structures must already be imprinted on the child's mind at birth
    D. Among those who worked on these are Crystal and Piaget.

Answer: B

Rationale: Language acquisition in children is said to be innate and is already imprinted on the child's mind at birth. It is not true that is acquired solely thorough exposure. Among language acquisition theories are Chomsky, Crystal, and Piaget.

28. This model shows reading as an active process that depends on reader characteristics, the text, and the reading situation

A. Bottom-Up
B. Top-down
C. Interactive
D. Down-top

Answer: C

Rationale: The interactive reading model recognizes the interaction of bottom- up and top-down processes simultaneously throughout the reading process. This is also defines reading as an active process that depends on reader characteristics, the text, and the reading situation.

29. Which of the following is a feature of top-down approach in reading?

I. Readers can comprehend a selection even though they do not recognize each word.
II. Readers should use meaning and grammatical cues to identify unrecognized words.
III. Reading for meaning is the primary objective of reading, rather than mastery of letters, letters/ sound

A. I only
B. I and II only
C. I and III only
D. I, II, and III

Answer: D

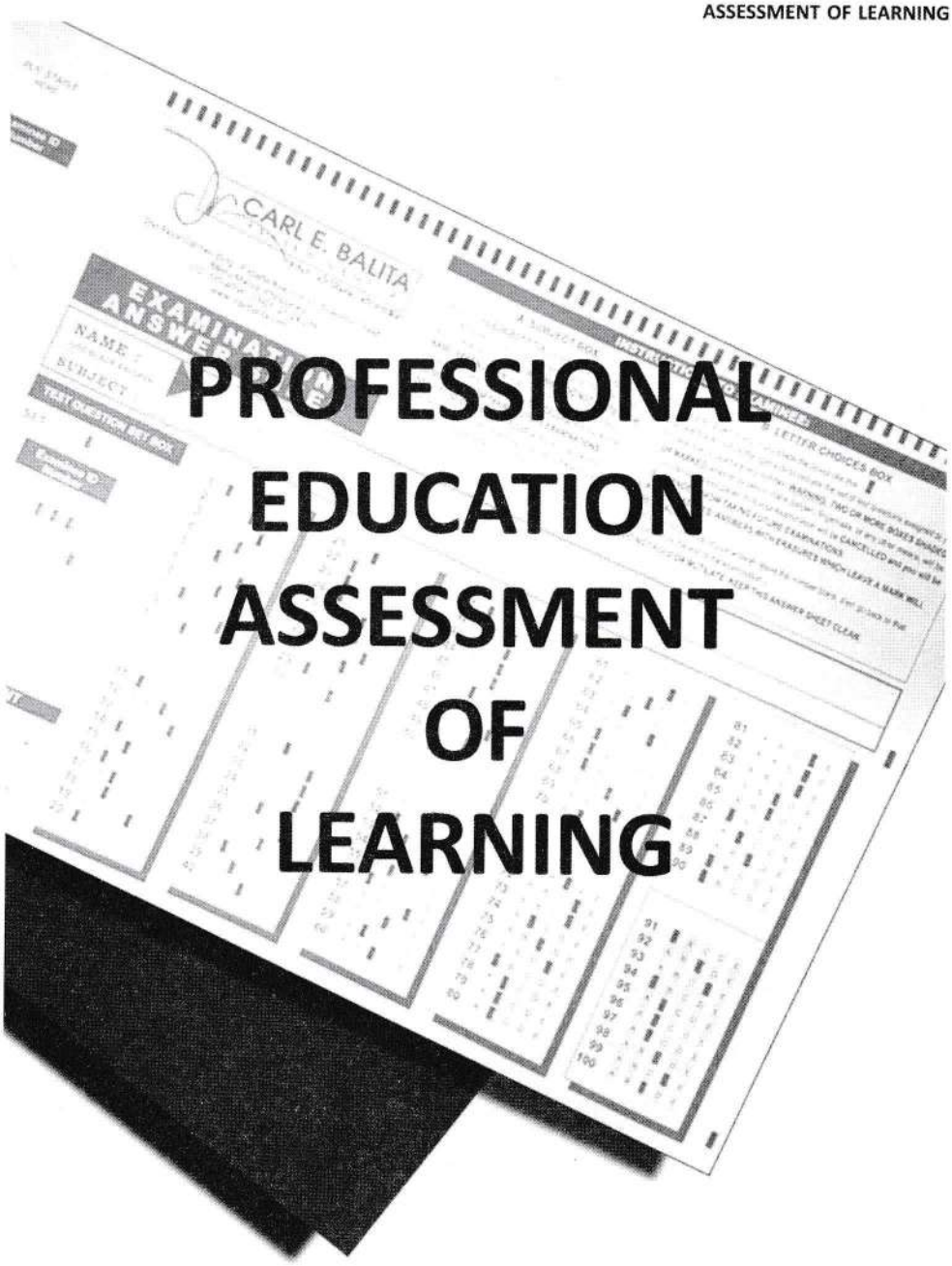
Rationale: The top-down reading model emphasizes what the reader brings to the text; says reading is driven by meaning; and proceeds from whole to part. All of these are features of top-down approach in reading.

30. Who is the proponent of language acquisition device?

A. Chomsky
B. Hizo
C. Taba
D. Tyler

Answer: A

Rationale: The Language Acquisition Device (LAD) by Noam Chomsky is a hypothetical module of the human mind posited to account for children's innate predisposition for language acquisition. It is a component of the nativist theory of language. This theory asserts that humans are born with the instinct or "innate facility" for acquiring language.



PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING

1. A very high difficulty index indicates that an item should be:

   A. Rejected
   B. Retained
   C. Revised
   D. Not enough information

Answer: A

Rationale: A very high difficulty index means that most students got the item correctly which means that the test item is not a good item so it should be rejected.

2. A high positive discrimination index means that:

   A. More from the upper group got the item correctly
   B. More from the lower group got the correct answer
   C. The item could not discriminate from the upper and lower group
   D. The item is very difficult

Answer: A

Rationale: A positive discrimination index indicates that more from the upper group got the correct answer correctly. A negative discrimination index indicates that more from the lower group got the items correctly. A zero discrimination index indicates that the item could not discriminate the upper group from the lower group.

3. A mesokurtic distribution signifies that:

   A. All scores are average
   B. Most scores are high
   C. Most scores are average, very few are high, and very few are low
   D. Most scores are low

Answer: C

Rationale: A mesokurtic distribution (bell-shaped or normal curve) indicates that most scores average, with very few scores that are low and high. A leptokurtic distribution indicates that all scores are clumped or clustered in the middle. A platykurtic distribution signifies that scores are scattered or heterogeneous.

4. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?

   A. Mean
   B. Median
   C. Standard deviation
   D. Mode

Answer: C

Rationale: The three measures of central tendencies are the mean, median, and mode. Standard deviation, along with range and variance, are all measures of variability or dispersion.

5. Which of the following measures of central tendencies occurs most frequently among the distribution?

   A. Mode
   B. Mean
   C. Median
   D. Mean and mode

Answer: A

Rationale: The mode measures the most frequent score among the distribution. The mean is the average, while the median is the middlemost score after arranging the scores from lowest to highest or the reverse.

6. Which of the following measurement scales include civil status and gender?

   A. Nominal
   B. Ordinal
   C. Interval
   D. Ratio

Answer: A

Rationale: Nominal scales merely classifies object wherein the order is not significant (e.g. civil status and gender) as opposed to the ordinal scale that order is important. In interval scales, scores do not have a true zero, while in ratio scales have a true zero.

7. If a distribution has a high standard deviation, it means that:

   A. Scores are heterogeneous
   B. Scores are homogeneous
   C. Scores are clustered
   D. Scores are near from the mean

Answer: A

Rationale: Standard deviation computes how spread the scores are. The larger the standard deviation, the more spread the scores, and the group is said to be heterogeneous.

8. A percentile score of P90 indicates that:

   A. The score is higher than 90 percent of the group
   B. The score is higher than 10 percent of the group
   C. The student scored 90 points
   D. The student scored 90 percent of the items

Answer: A

Rationale: Percentile is a measure of relative position that divides the distribution into 100 groups. The higher the percentile score, the higher the scores. P90 means that the student scored higher than 90 percent of the class.

9. What can be said about a negatively skewed distribution?

   A. Most scores are high
   B. Most scores are low
   C. It is skewed to the right
   D. The scores are heterogeneous

Answer: A

Rationale: Negatively skewed means most scores are high and is skewed to the left.

10. Among cognitive levels of thinking, what cognitive level is stressed by the Essay question: "In the light of the facts presented, what is most likely to happen when...?"

    A. Inferring
    B. Classifying
    C. Applying
    D. Analyzing

Answer: A

Rationale: Inferring – to deduce or conclude from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements. **Classifying** - arrange (a group of people or things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics. **Applying** - Solving problems by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way. **Analyzing** - Examining and breaking information into parts by identifying motives or causes; making inferences and finding evidence to support generalizations.

11. Among the opportunities for Essay Questions, which of the following does not provide high-level thinking opportunity?

    A. Analysis
    B. Evaluation
    C. Synthesis
    D. Memorization

Answer: D

Rationale: Memorization belongs to knowledge level of objective is a lower order thinking skills. Application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation are all higher order thinking skills.

12. In using Essay questions, which of the following are these tests susceptible to, such as to make them less reliable measure broad knowledge of the subject matter?

    A. Bluffing
    B. Time consuming
    C. Guessing
    D. Cheating

Answer: A

Rationale: Since essay does not provide exact answers, answers and scoring tend to become more subjective. Also since there are no exact answers, the student may bluff for the answers without the teacher knowing it.

13. In her tests, Teacher Dorie made tests that were either too difficult or too easy. What was wrong with her tests?

    A. Inappropriate level of difficulty of the test items
    B. Identifiable pattern of answers
    C. Unclear directions
    D. Ambiguity

Answer: A

Rationale: Since the tests were too difficult or too easy, it will not provide a reliable measurement for the student's performance.

14. What is wrong with test items that give clues to answers to questions?

    A. Unclear directions
    B. Tests brevity
    C. Ambiguity
    D. Poor construction

Answer: D

Rationale: One example of poor test construction is giving clues to answer questions such as giving hints, or placing the exact words inside the stem or the situation.

15. For easier correction of his test, Teacher Edward prepared the True and False items in alternating 1, 3, 5, 7 etc. True, and 2, 4, 6 etc. False. What is wrong with the test in terms of Usability?

A. Improper arrangement of items
B. Identifiable pattern of answers
C. Ambiguity
D. Poorly constructed test items

Answer: B

Rationale: This form of test preparation provides identifiable pattern of answers and makes it a poor test construction.

16. Principal Rodriguez introduced machine-scored tests in his school. What factor in scoring does this add to make tests more reliable?

A. Objective scoring
B. Cost-saving
C. Ease in checking
D. Time-economics

Answer: A

Rationale: Using a machine to score tests makes the scoring objective as it eliminates biases in scoring.

17. Tests should be non-threatening, but which of the following actually threatens students?

A. Self-record of test scores
B. Surprise quiz
C. Scheduled exam
D. Submission of report

Answer: B

Rationale: Giving surprise quizzes, although may be used as a form of punishment, threatens the child in such a manner that their performance may be affected by the emotional burden it may cause them.

18. Under the psychomotor domain of learning, what relates to expressive movement, posture, gesture, facial expression and creative movements, e.g. taking part in a play?

A. Skilled movements
B. Perceptual abilities
C. Non-discursive communication
D. Reflex movements

Answer: C

Rationale:

Anita Harlow's: Psychomotor Domain

1.0 Reflex Movements: To flex, to stretch, to straighten, to extend, to inhibit, to lengthen, to shorten, to tense, to stiffen, to relax Reflexes

2.0 Fundamental Movements: To crawl, to creep, to slide, to walk, to jump, to run, to grasp, to reach, to tighten, to support, to handle Changes location, moves in space while remaining in one place, moves extremities in coordinated fashion

3.0 Perceptual abilities: To catch, to bounce, to eat, to write, to balance, to bend, to draw from memory, to distinguish by touching, to explore Discriminates visually, discriminates auditory, discriminates kinesthetically, discriminates, tactually, coordinates two or more perceptual abilities.

4.0 Physical Abilities: To endure, to improve, to increase, to stop, to start, to move precisely, to touch, to bend Exerts tension, moves quickly, stops immediately, endures fatigue

5.0 Skilled: To waltz, to type, to play the piano, to plane, to file, to skate, to juggle, to paint, to dive, to fence, to golf, to change Changes or modifies basic body movement patterns, uses a tool or implement in adaptive or skilled manner

6.0 Non-discursive Communication: To gesture, to stand, to sit, to express facially, to dance skillfully, to perform skillfully, to paint skillfully, to play skillfully Moves expressively, moves interpretatively, communicates emotions, communicates esthetically, and expresses joy

19. What is the meaning of a negative correlation between amount of practice and number of error in tennis?

A. The decrease in the amount of practice sometimes affects the number of errors
B. The increase in amount of practice does not at all affect the number of errors
C. Decrease in the amount of practice goes with decrease in the number of errors
D. As the amount of practice increases, the number of errors decreases

Answer: D

Rationale: A negative correlation is an inverse relationship. Meaning if one variable increases, the other one decreases, or vice versa.

20. A positive correlation is to direct relation, to what relation is negative correlation?

A. Indefinite relation
B. Inverse relation
C. Definite relation
D. Neutral relation

Answer: B

Rationale: A negative correlation is an inverse relationship. A positive correlation is a direct relationship.

21. What does it mean if student Pete got a 60% percentile rank in class?

A. He scored better than 60% of the class
B. He got 60% of the test items correctly
C. He scored less than 60% of the class
D. He got 40% of the test wrongly

Answer: A

Rationale: Percentile is a measure of relative position. The higher the percentile, the higher the score is. P60 means that the student's scored better than 60 percent of the class.

22. What does it mean if the determination index of a test item is -0.35?

A. More from the upper group got the item correctly
B. The test is quite reliable
C. More from the lower group got the item correctly
D. The test item is valid

Answer: C

Rationale: A negative discrimination index indicates that more from the lower group got the item correctly, meaning that the item should be rejected. A positive discrimination index means that more from the upper group got the correct answers.

23. What does the test item mean if the difficulty index is 1?

A. Missed by everyone
B. Very easy
C. Very difficult
D. A quality item

Answer: B

Rationale: The higher the difficulty index, the easier the item is. A Difficulty Index of 1 means that all students got the correct answers.

24. Which is true when the standard deviation is big?

A. Scores are spread out
B. Scores are not extremes
C. The bell curve shape is steep
D. Scores are concentrated

Answer: A

Rationale: Standard deviation is a measure of variability or dispersion, meaning that a higher standard deviation, the more disperse the score is. Big standard deviation indicates that scores are spread out, extreme, and are heterogeneous.

25. What is the normal curve in the grade distribution of students in a class?

A. All have average grades
B. Most get average grades, few high and low
C. Most get high grades
D. Most get low grades

Answer: B

Rationale: A normal curve distribution means that mean, median, and mode are equal and that most scores are average, and very few low and very few high scores.

26. Which measure of central tendency is most reliable when scores are extremely high and low?

A. Median
B. Mode
C. Mean
D. Cannot be identified unless individual scores are given

Answer: A

Rationale: When there is a presence of extreme scores, the mean is greatly affected while the median and mode are not. Between the median and mode, the former is far more reliable because it is not greatly affected by outliers or extremes as it is also considered as a measure of relative position.

27. Since Teacher wants his test to become more reliable, which of the following should he adopt?

A. Make a test that requires students the need for more time to complete
B. Make the test difficult
C. Increase number of test items
D. Restrict range of abilities in the test

Answer: C

Rationale: Reliability is defined as the consistency of scores obtained even after repeating the same or parallel instruments. The best way to increase reliability is to increase the number of items. By doing this, guessing is prevented making the results more reliable.

28. In interpreting assessment results, which is described when the results are consistent?

A. Reliability
B. Subjectivity
C. Validity
D. Objectivity

Answer: A

Rationale: Reliability is defined as the consistency of scores obtained even after repeating the same or parallel instruments. Validity measures what it intends to measure. Objectivity eliminates biases (subjectivity) in scoring.

29. Under the cognitive domain, which of the following gives emphasis on remembering information?

A. Knowledge
B. Comprehension
C. Application
D. Analysis

Answer: A

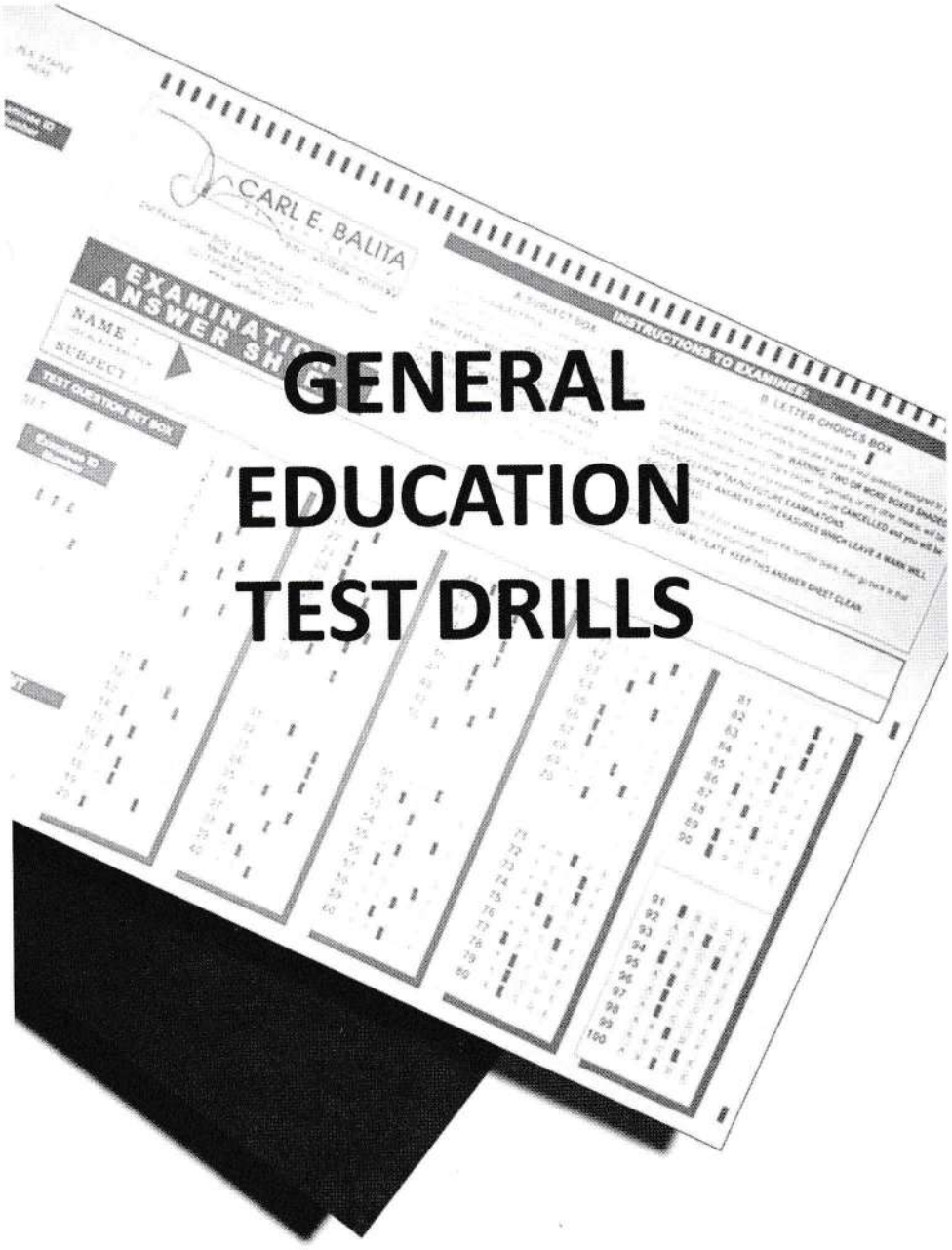
Rationale: Knowledge emphasizes on remembering information. Comprehension focuses on understanding and organizing previously learned information. Application emphasizes on using information in pertinent situations. Analysis focuses on thinking critically about information by studying its parts.

30. Which of the following are examples of concepts that fall under analysis level of objective?

A. Memorizing
B. Discussing
C. Judging
D. Interpreting

Answer: D

Rationale: Examples of concepts under analysis level are interpreting, differentiating, comparing, inventing, developing, and generalizing. Memorizing falls under knowledge, discussing under comprehension, and judging under evaluation.


CARL E. BALITA
EXAMINATION
ANSWER SH
NAME
SUBJECT
INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINEE:
B LETTER CHOICES BOX
GENERAL
EDUCATION
TEST DRILLS

1. The student's requests to re-set the test _____ reasonable.

   A. Were B. Very C. Are D. Is

2. "If you want the moon I will get it for you" is an example of _____

   A. Hyperbole
   B. Synecdoche
   C. Irony
   D. Personification

3. What figure of speech is: "O wild west wind!"

   A. Irony
   B. Metaphor
   C. Apostrophe
   D. Hyperbole

4. What figure of speech is: "The Lord is my shepherd"

   A. Simile
   B. Hyperbole
   C. Irony
   D. Metaphor

5. The figure of speech, "Sturdy and strong, the Filipinos are like the molave" is _____.

   A. Simile
   B. Irony
   C. Metaphor
   D. Hyperbole

6. What figure of speech is present in this line of the poem "The Brook", "The second time it was a tiny snake."?

   A. Personification
   B. Metaphor
   C. Simile
   D. Apostrophe

7. The Filipinos are deeply religious; however, sometimes this religiosity instills the NEGATIVE attitude of _____.

   A. Social responsibility to participate in the development of the society.
   B. Resignation and ends up into doing nothing to improve one's condition.
   C. Total surrender to God in times of helplessness is best.
   D. God who is omnipotent and omniscient will allow what is best.

8. Read the paragraph and answer the item that follows.
"I am a retired public school teacher. As a teacher, I was branded as terror in school. The pupils dreaded the day they would enter my class. Little did they know that behind my unpopular facade was a heart full of compassion. But how did I earn this moniker? I did not tolerate dirty pupils in my class. I wanted them to know that cleanliness of body was good for their health. I inspected their teeth, nails, footwear, handkerchief, clothes, ears, noses and hair."

The public school teacher gives much importance to her pupils' _____.

A. Cleanliness
B. Study
C. Absence
D. Posture

9. Select the most appropriate heading for the paragraph: "Stephen Crane was born in 1971 in New Jersey, but his family settled in New York. His father, a Methodist minister, died when Stephen was nine years old. He came to know New York through its slum and street life, particularly in Bowery."

A. Stephen's family and boyhood
B. Stephen's genealogy
C. Stephen as an Orphan
D. The New York Slums

10. What emotion or feeling is expressed in the following line?
To be or not to be, that is the question
Whether this nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous
Fortune, or to take arms against a Sea of Troubles, and by opposing end them?

A. Sadness
B. Anger
C. Joy
D. Indecision

11. "My concept of inner peace came from my mother's daily activities which I now recall with fondness and awe. She was a full-time housewife, wholly dependent on my father's monthly salary. How she made both ends meet, guided us in our studies and did small acts of charity on the side was beyond me."

The mother's financial resources are:

A. More than enough
B. Abundant
C. Miserable
D. Limited

12. One of the eggs _____ broken.

A. Is B. Are C. Wasn't D. Were

13. Manolo approached the platform with his speech. His palms were sweaty and his hands were shaking. He felt the palpitations of his chest and perspiration began to appear at his forehead. Manolo is experiencing _____.

A. Heart attack
B. Nausea
C. Stage fright
D. Epilepsy

14. "Nothing happens in this world by chance; it is all of a grand design." The author speaks of one's _____.

A. Ambition
B. Luck
C. Destiny
D. Dream

15. Filipino writer whose stories and poems depict Filipino-Spanish cultural beliefs and traditions.

A. Edilberto Tiempo
B. Bienvenido Santos
C. N.V.M. Gonzales
D. Nick Joaquin

16. A story put together through an exchange of letter is called _____ literature.

A. Fiction
B. Epistolary
C. Episodic
D. Classic

17. Though nothing can bring back
The hour of splendor in the glass,
Of glory in the flower,
We will grieve not,
Rather find strength in what remains behind.

This stanza expresses _____.

A. Grief B. Hope C. Loss D. Despair

18. The celebrated play of William Shakespeare about two ill-starred who come from warring families.

A. Romeo and Juliet
B. Hamlet and Ophelia
C. Anthony and Cleopatra
D. Ana and the King

19. Who is the proponent of the arena theater?

A. Carpio
B. Tinio
C. Montano
D. Avellana

20. She is known for the love sonnets she wrote.

A. Paz Marquez Benitez
B. Edith Trempo
C. Gilda Cordero Fernando
D. Ophelia Dimalanta

1. Governor General Narciso Claveria was responsible for the _____.

   A. Abolition of the Galleon Trade
   B. Establishment of the Tobacco Monopoly
   C. Use of Spanish surname by Filipinos
   D. Establishment of the Galleon Trade

2. What was the power to set aside certain grants by the Kingdom of Spain to the Governor-General of the Philippines?

   A. Veto power
   B. Condign Power
   C. Conditioned Power
   D. Compensatory power

3. What best describes the form of government of England with its parliament, a prime minister, and a queen (or king)?

   A. Constitutional monarchy
   B. Anarchism
   C. Ethnocracy
   D. Demarchy

4. Who was the revolutionary leader who refused to surrender to the Americans even after General Malvar's surrender, and declared himself President and Commander-in-Chief of the Supreme Government of the Tagalog Archipelago?

   A. Julian Montalan
   B. Macario Sakay
   C. Licerio Geronimo
   D. Artemio Ricarte

5. In President Quezon's time, the country had the Philippine Commonwealth. What is TRUE about the Philippine Commonwealth? The Filipinos were _____.

   A. Partially independent
   B. Granted total freedom to course their destiny only no matters of education
   C. Citizens of the United States
   D. Fully independent

6. What does "presumption of innocence" mean in so far as human right is concerned? A suspect _____.

   A. Has the right to remain silent
   B. Remains innocent until proven guilty
   C. Is considered guilty unless proven otherwise
   D. Has the right to a legal counsel

7. In connection with the government transactions involving public interest, which policy is adopted by the constitution to assure the public of accountability and transparency?

   A. Rural development and agrarian reform
   B. Private enterprise and incentives to needed investments
   C. Full public disclosure
   D. Balance and healthful ecology

8. With the Batasang Pambansa performing legislative and executive powers in the Marcos regime, which form of government was implemented?

   A. Monarchial
   B. Parliamentary
   C. Presidential
   D. Dictatorial

9. As a result of EDSA I, the Philippines _____.

   A. Changed its form of government to parliamentary
   B. Intensified its participation in international affairs
   C. Saw the impeachment of Joseph Estrada as president
   D. Became known worldwide for its People Power revolution

10. Rizal focused on La Liga Filipina to _____.

    I. Unite the whole country
    II. Fight violence and injustice
    III. Revolt against Spaniards

    A. I and III
    B. II and III
    C. I and II
    D. II only

11. Whose philosophy gives prominence to faith in understanding the existence of God?

    A. St. Thomas Aquinas
    B. St. Benedict
    C. St. Augustine
    D. St. Peter

12. Which does one display when he thinks that what is foreign is best and that what is local inferior?

A. Relativism
B. Favoritism
C. Ethnocentrism
D. Xenocentrism

13. Upon which is the claim that there is no single universal standard to be used to judge any culture based?

A. Culture diversity
B. Culture shock
C. Cultural Relativism
D. Ethical relativism

14. You have to take extra care when you critique the work of a Filipino. Your negative comment may be mistaken to be an attack against his/her person. Upon which Filipino trait is this advice based?

A. "Bayanihan" spirit
B. Extreme personalism
C. "Sakop" mentality
D. Adaptability

15. Which of the following was the first to happen?

A. Aguinaldo declared Philippine Independence.
B. Guerilla warfare against the US was initiated.
C. The Philippines was ceded to the US by the Treaty of Paris.
D. Aguinaldo was captured.

16. Based on his work, "Sa Aking Mga Kabata", would Rizal favor the use of the mother tongue in his early grades?

A. He did not express it clearly.
B. Yes, but mixed with English.
C. No.
D. Yes.

17. Maternity leaves are extended to women. What legal provision extends this?

A. Article XIV Education
B. Article XIII Sec 14 women
C. Article XIII Role and Rights of People's Organization
D. Article XII Bill of Rights

18. Analects which are short and witty sayings that teaches moral values and good human relation, are attributed to:

A. Mao Tze Tung
B. Confucius
C. Mencius
D. Lao-Tzu

19. When Rizal returned to the Philippines after his second travel abroad, he decided to organize a socio-civic organization. This was the:

A. Propaganda Movement
B. La Liga Filipina
C. Katipunan
D. Assosacion Hispano-Filipino

20. The event that implicated the 3 priests Burgos, Gomez, and Zamora which resulted to their execution was the:

A. Cavite Mutiny
B. Cry of Pugadlawin
C. Ilocos Rebellion
D. Bacoor Massacre

1. Clara Ramos works as a sales clerk. She is paid a salary of P3, 000.00 a week plus 2% commission on sales over P4, 000.00. Find her gross pay for a week in which her sales are P9, 500.00.

   A. P3,500.00 C. P3,250.00
   B. P3,110.00 D. P3,210.00

2. Regala Company manufactures beds; in its catalogue, a double bed is at P5, 000.00 less a discount of 20%. What will Rizza have to pay for the bed she ordered?

   A. P4,150.00 C. P4,100.00
   B. P4,200.00 D. P4,000.00

3. What is the total amount after adding interest of 8% on P10, 000.00 for 3 years?

   A. P12,400.00 C. P11, 000. 00
   B. P13, 400. 00 D. P15, 000. 00

4. The readings on a water meter in April and May are 417.8 kl and 430.4 kl. If there is a basic charge of 23 pesos and the cost per kl is 20 pesos, how much is the billing for water consumption between the two months?

   A. P2520 B. P2543 C. P272 D. P275

5. How many glasses of Cola each to be filled with 150 cu cm of the liquid can be made from 5 family size bottles of cola each containing 1.5 liters?

   A. 60 B. 40 C. 45 D. 50

6. The greatest common factor (GCF) of 22, 15, and 7 is _____.

   A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4

7. Find the least common multiple of 5, 2, 7

   A. 35 B. 15 C. 140 D. 70

8. What is the least common multiple of 12 and 60?

   A. 340 B. 120 C. 140 D. 360

9. The Least Common Multiple (LCM) of 2, 3 and 4 is _____.

   A. 13 B. 24 C. 14 D. 12

10. What are the prime factors of 120?

A. 2 x 2 x 2 x 6 x 5
B. 2 x 3 x 4 x 5
C. 2 x 4 x 3 x 5
D. 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 5

11. Simplify: 6 – [3 – (-4) + 11 + 8]

A. -26 B. 26 C. 20 D. -20

12. Simplify: [(3x – 12) / (3x)] divided by (x – 4)

A. 3x B. X C. X – 4 D. 1/x

13. In the example of 10 to the 5th power + 6x the exponent is _____.

A. y B. 6 C. 5 D. 10

14. If the average or arithmetic mean of x and -5 is 10, then what must be the value of x?

A. 15 B. 30 C. 25 D. 20

15. The fraction halfway between 3/7 and 4/7 is _____.

A. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. ¼ D. 1/8

16. On a certain day, three computer technicians took turns in manning a 24hour internet shop. The number of hours Cesar, Bert and Danny were on duty was in the ratio 1:2:3, respectively. The shop owner pays them Php 40 per hour. How much would Danny receive for that day?

A. Php 230
B. Php 160
C. Php 960
D. Php 480

17. Which among measures of central tendency is not influenced by outliers?

A. Mode
B. Weighted mean
C. Mean
D. Median

18. In an English test, eight students obtained the following scores: 10, 15, 12, 18, 16, 24, 12, and 14. What is the median score?

A. 14
B. 15.5
C. 14.5
D. 15

19. It can be used to show the progress in academic grades over four quarters.

A. Circle graph
B. Pie graph
C. Line graph
D. Bar graph

20. Supplementary angles have a total sum of

A. 180 degrees
B. 90 degrees
C. 360 degrees
D. 100 degrees

1. The tough exoskeleton that serves for protection among the trilobites and crayfishes are _____.

   A. Chitin
   B. Pulp
   C. Calcium carbonate
   D. Spicules

2. Which part of the brain acts as the center of our emotions?

   A. Medulla
   B. Cerebrum
   C. Cerebellum
   D. Thalamus

3. In the flowering plants, nectar and brightly colored petals attract insects. What process is most directly aided by these adaptations?

   A. Pollination
   B. Fertilization
   C. Differentiation
   D. Germination

4. Smooth muscles are generally found:

   A. At the joint
   B. In the digestive system
   C. In the heart
   D. Attached to the skeleton

5. What do you call the small, hair-like structures which line the inside wall of the small intestine and which greatly assist in the speeding up of food absorption?

   A. Cilia
   B. Villi
   C. Alveoli
   D. Duodena

6. In which part of the rice plant is sugar manufactured?

   A. Stem
   B. Roots
   C. Leaves
   D. All of the above

7. Some bacteria are classified as saprophytes because they are organisms which:

   A. Contain vascular bundles
   B. Feed on other living things
   C. Feed on dead organic matter
   D. Manufacture food for photosynthesis

8. Studies show that there are parts of the body that have lost their usefulness and which may later disappear. What are these organs called?

   A. Extinct
   B. Vestigial
   C. Residual
   D. Fossilized

9. Who proposed the theory of evolution that is based on natural selection?

A. Charles Darwin
B. Watson
C. Gregor Mendel
D. Lamarck

10. Which organism could be classified as a producer in a community?

A. Plant
B. Animal
C. Carnivore
D. Herbivore

11. Birds shed off feathers at least once a year through a process called _____.

A. Migrating
B. Skinning
C. Molting
D. Furrowing

12. Of the following organisms, which are included under Kingdom Plantae?

A. Fungi
B. Prokaryotes
C. Magnolidae
D. Protozoa

13. Substances which cause chemical changes in foods are called?

A. Vitamins
B. Red cells
C. Enzymes
D. Hormones

14. Which of the following pairs demonstrates symbiosis?

A. Bee and flower
B. Monkey and banana
C. Chick and corn plant
D. Termites and wood

15. Some genetic disorders are caused by the damage to DNA, which cannot be repaired. This shows _____.

A. Mutation
B. Pathology
C. Embryology
D. Speciation

16. The appendix, though a part of the large intestine, has no digestive function. It is therefore called_____.

A. A Heterogeneous organ
B. A vestigial structure
C. An addendum organ
D. An analogous structure

17. Animals which live on land but return to the water to breed

A. Reptiles
B. Mammals
C. Amphibians
D. Crustaceans

18. Which among the following is the only method of contraception that has 100% success rate?

A. Injectable contraceptives
B. Withdrawal method
C. Abstinence
D. Daily oral contraceptive pills

19. Polysaccharides, triglycerides, polypeptides, and nucleic acids are classified as

A. Acids and bases
B. Macromolecules
C. Compounds
D. Mixtures

20. Dengue is an infectious disease transmitted by an organism classified under which phylum?

A. Arthropoda
B. Echinodermata
C. Mollusca
D. Cnidaria

1. Pag-aaral ng mga tuntunin kung paano inaayos ang mga salita sa loob ng pangungusap.

   A. Ponema
   B. Sintaksis
   C. Ponolohiya
   D. Morpolohiya

2. Pangungusap na tumutukoy sa pangyayaring pangkalikasan o pangkapaligiran.

   A. Temporal
   B. Eksistensyal
   C. Penomenal
   D. Modal

3. Orihinal: Mother cooked adobo for kuya Donald. Salin: Si nanay ay nagluto ng adobo para kay kuya Donald. Ito ay pagsasaling?

   A. Adaptasyon
   B. Malaya
   C. Idyomatiko
   D. Literal

4. Tumutukoy ito sa bilang ng pantig sa bawat taludtod ng tula.

   A. Talinghaga
   B. Kariktan
   C. Tugma
   D. Sukat

5. Nagpapahayag ng lebel ng wika na impormal na nalikha at nabuo sa pagsasama-sama ng mga salitang pinaikli o pinahaba.

   A. Kolokyal
   B. Lalawigan
   C. Pampanitikan
   D. Balbal

6. Uri ng panghalip na ginagamit na panturo sa mga bagay.

   A. Palagyo
   B. Pamatlig
   C. Panaklaw
   D. Palayon

7. Sa pangungusap na "Malakas ang boses mo," ang salitang malakas ay isang _____.

   A. Pangatnig
   B. Panghalip
   C. Pang-uri
   D. Pandiwa

8. Ano ang salitang ugat ng PINAGLABANAN?

   A. Laban
   B. Ilaban
   C. Labanan
   D. Paglaban

9. Paraan ng pagbuo ng salita na ginagamitan ng tatlong uri ng panlapi.

A. Kabilaan
B. Laguhan
C. Unlapi
D. Hulapi

10. Nang baguhin ang alpabeto noong 1987 kinilala at bi nansagan itong?

A. "Pinagyamang alpabeto"
B. "Pinaunlad na alpabeto"
C. "Pinasimpleng alpabeto"
D. "Pinagaang alpabeto"

11. Sa pangungusap na " Siya ang nagturo sa aking sumulat." Ano ang tawag sa salitang may salungguhit?

A. Katapora
B. Anapora
C. Panghalip pamatlig
D. Panghalip panao

12. Handa ng lumisan ang taong "amoy lupa" nang malaman niyang nasa maayos na kalagayan na ang mga anak nito. Ang pariralang "amoy lupa" ay nagsasaad ng anong antas ng wika?

A. Kolokyal
B. Pambansa
C. Balbal
D. Pampanitikan

13. Piliin and salitang walang diptonggo.

A. Musika
B. Bahay
C. Kasuy
D. Sisiw

14. "Katulad ng wika ang Isang halaman. Sa matabang lupa kusang lalago ito kung may sapat na tubig at liwanag."
Ang pahayag na ito ni Teongociang ay umaayon sa _____.

A. Taglish
B. Dekolonisasyon
C. Puristang paniniwala
D. Intelekwalisasyon

15. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang salitang pambansa?

A. Pinoy
B. Kamusta
C. Mapagkumbaba
D. Nagdadalantao

16. Ano ang tuntunin ngayon na susundin sa pagtutumbas sa Filipino ng "rice terraces"?

A. Kung ano ang bigkas siya ang sulat.
B. Gamitin ang katutubong katumbas.
C. Tumbasan sa espanyol at baybayin sa Filipino.
D. Hiramin ng ganap.

17. Ang pagkautal ay matatawag na ____ na sagabal sa pagsasalita.

A. Saykolohikal
B. Pisyolohikal
C. Pisikal
D. Semantiko

18. "Heto na, heto na, heto na, /wahh! / Doo bidoo, bidoo, bidoo"
Alin ang nabuong salita o tunog sa linya na nabuo ayon sa teoryang pooh-pooh?

A. Heto
B. Doo bidoo
C. Na
D. Wahh

19. Alin sa mga sumusunod na malalim na salitang ginamit sa talata ang may kasalungat na pares?

A. Tambuli-trumpeta
B. Mapaniil-mapagkandili
C. Maigupo-matalo
D. Tagapukaw-tagagising

20. "Pen pen de sarapen/ de cuchillo de almasen/ haw haw de carabao batuten"
Pinatunayan ng linya ang paglaganap ng wika dahil sa:

A. Pananakop
B. Pakikipagkalakalan
C. Modernisasyon
D. Heograpiya

GENERAL EDUCATION
ANSWER KEYS

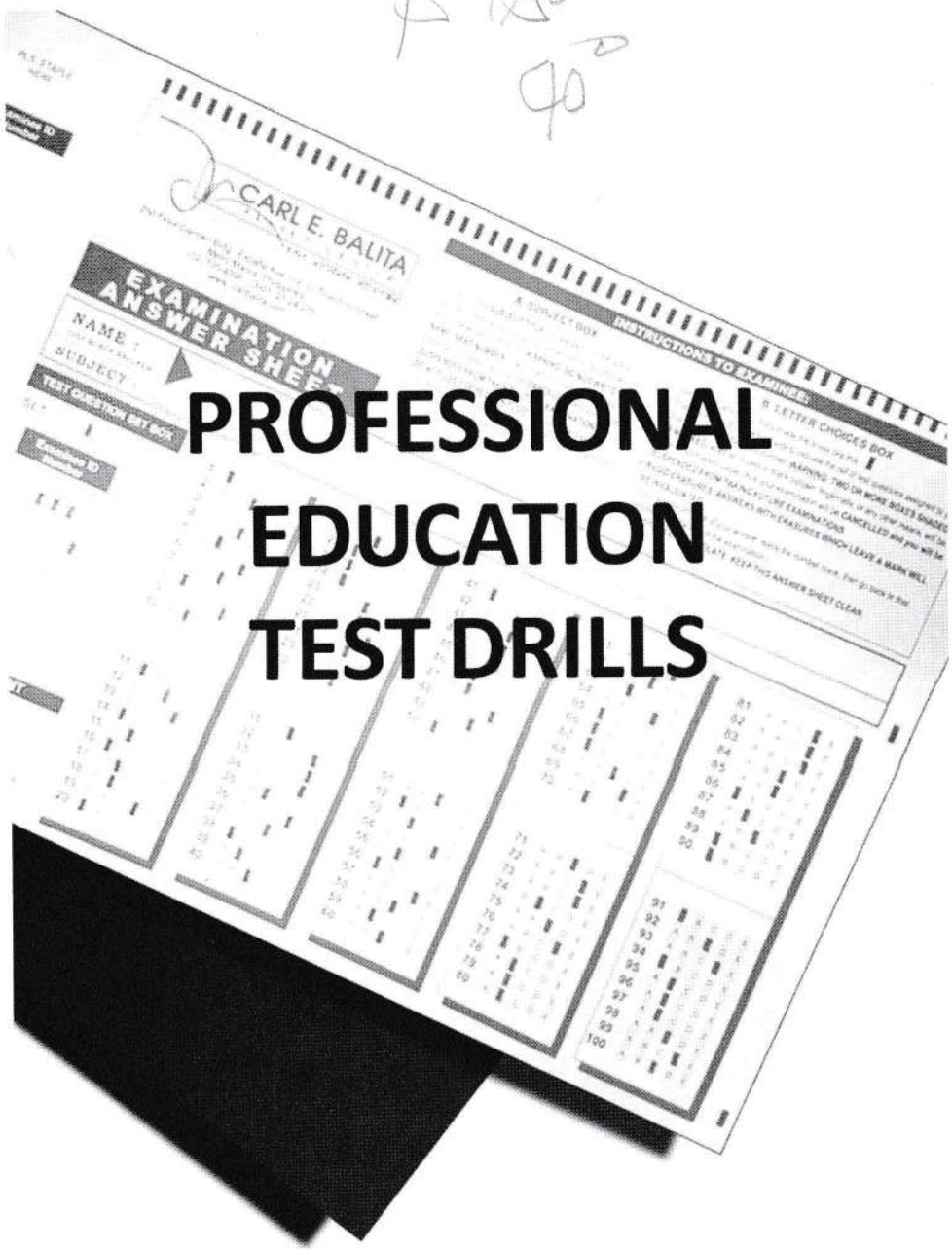
ENGLISH	
1	D
2	A
3	C
4	D
5	A
6	B
7	B
8	A
9	A
10	D
11	D
12	A
13	C
14	C
15	D
16	B
17	B
18	A
19	C
20	D

GENERAL SCIENCE	
1	A
2	D
3	A
4	B
5	B
6	C
7	C
8	B
9	A
10	A
11	C
12	C
13	C
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	C
18	C
19	B
20	A

SOCIAL SCIENCE	
1	C
2	A
3	A
4	B
5	A
6	B
7	C
8	B
9	D
10	C
11	C
12	D
13	C
14	B
15	A
16	D
17	B
18	B
19	B
20	A

FILIPINO	
1	B
2	C
3	D
4	D
5	A
6	B
7	C
8	A
9	B
10	A
11	D
12	D
13	A
14	C
15	C
16	D
17	C
18	D
19	B
20	A

MATHEMATICS	
1	B
2	D
3	A
4	D
5	D
6	A
7	D
8	B
9	D
10	D
11	D
12	D
13	C
14	C
15	A
16	D
17	D
18	C
19	C
20	A


CARL E. BALITA
EXAMINATION ANSWER SHEET
NAME
SUBJECT
INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINEE
PROFESSIONAL
EDUCATION
TEST DRILLS

1. Under R.A. 7722 or Higher Education Act of 1994, which agency has direct supervision and management of teacher education institutions or colleges of education in the country?

   A. Commission on Higher Education
   B. Professional Board of Teachers
   C. Teacher Education Council
   D. Department of Education

2. Teacher D is assigned in a rural area; Teacher E in a depressed community; Teacher F in a hazardous area; and Teacher G in a place where standard of living is high. Who is entitled to a hardship allowance?

   A. Teacher D
   B. Teacher
   C. Teacher F
   D. Teacher G

3. Who among the following is in the category of non-academic personnel as provided for under Education Act of 1982?

   A. Guidance counselors
   B. School principal
   C. School nurse
   D. School librarian

4. Mr. Manalo views his students as unique, free-choosing and responsible individuals. All classroom activities revolve around the said premise. What theory underlies this?

   A. Realism
   B. Perennialism
   C. Essentialism
   D. Existentialism

5. Religious rituals in the classroom and in the school programs prove the deep natural religiosity of the Filipinos. Which philosophy has greatly contributed to this tradition?

   A. Islam
   B. Buddhism
   C. Hinduism
   D. Confucianism

6. In order to make Roman education truly utilitarian, the day-to-day lessons were

   A. Taught in the students' native dialect
   B. Taught interestingly through the play way method
   C. Related and linked to the events happening in everyday life
   D. Practiced at home under the guidance of their respective parents

7. Which program of the government seems to be aligned with the Christian humanitarian principle for respect for the human personality?

A. The study of the Philippine Constitution
B. The massive housing program to house the poor Filipinos
C. The promotion of the basic human rights of the Filipinos
D. The functional literacy program for the out-of-school youth and adults

8. The military training requirements among students in the secondary and tertiary levels can be traced as a strong influence of the

A. Greeks
B. Romans
C. Orientals
D. Chinese

9. The educational objective to indoctrinate Filipinos to accept the teachings of the Catholic church which is to foster faith in God is bedrocked in the philosophy called

A. Realism
B. Pragmatism
C. Idealism
D. Existentialism

10. Virtue as one component in the teaching of Rizal as a course focuses on the teaching of good and beauty consistent with the good and beauty in God. What philosophy supports this?

A. Idealism
B. Progressivism
C. Existentialism
D. Social Reconstructionism

11. Giving the highest budgetary allocation, the Philippine government recognizes the possible contribution of its future citizens to the national development goals of the Philippine society. The goal of education for social transformation was stressed by the early

A. Greek education
B. Roman education
C. Athenian education
D. Followers of Christ

12. The progressivists emphasized the individuality of the child, the reconstructionists were more concerned with

A. Subjectivity
B. Experiential learning
C. Social change
D. Social problem

13. One of the following quotations does not conform to the Christian doctrine of Education for Humanitarianism. Which one is it?

A. Love thy neighbor as thyself
B. Do unto others as you would like others do unto you
C. Whatever good things we do to our poor, helpless brothers, we do it to God
D. Not on bread alone is man to live but on every utterance that comes from the mouth of God

14. Scouting and Citizen's Army Training give training in character building, citizenship training, etc. which leads to the creation of a new social order and a new society eventually. What philosophy supports this?

A. Perennialism
B. Progressivism
C. Existentialism
D. Social reconstructionism

15. Mr. Bernardo demonstrated the technique on how to group students according to their needs and interest and how to use self-paced instructional materials. This activity is a manifestation of the philosophy of

A. Pragmatism
B. Progressivism
C. Essentialism
D. Reconstructionism

16. Mrs. Talento, a Christian living teacher, puts so much significance on values development and discipline. What could be her educational philosophy?

A. Realism
B. Pragmatism
C. Idealism
D. Progressivism

17. The class of VI-Matulungin was asked to recite a poem out of memory. Which describes this method?

A. Jesus Christ's parable method
B. Early Christian's catechetical method
C. Scholastic's method of logical analysis
D. Socratic method of question and answer

18. Which one does not illustrate the principle that rights and duties are correlative?

A. The right of a state to compel citizens to military service is reciprocated by the duty of the state to protect the citizens
B. The right of an unmarried pregnant woman to abort her baby in relation to her duty to protect her name
C. The right to a living wage involves the duty of the employer to give the salary agreed upon and the duty of the employee to give a fair amount of work
D. The right to life of persons and to be given respect of such right

19. Why should a teacher take the obligation upon himself to study and understand the custom and traditions of the community where he works?

A. To change the culture of the community
B. To have an empathetic attitude of the people of the community
C. To identify the weaknesses of the culture of the community
D. To please the people of the community

20. Pinning veil around the bride and the groom, exchange of rings, releasing of doves during wedding ceremony show that culture is

A. Symbolic
B. Continuous
C. Historical
D. Changeless

10/20

1. Of goals of education, which relates to the strengthening of our society's sense of belonging and identity?

   A. Autonomy
   B. Enculturation
   C. Moral character
   D. Citizenship

2. Of the following interventions, which is directly aimed at responding to the transitional gap between academic achievement and employment?

   A. Deregulation of tuition fees
   B. Voluntary accreditation of schools
   C. School networking with business and industry
   D. Identification of centers of excellence

3. Teacher Ernie makes sure that he covers the essential subject content, while treating them sufficiency or in-depth. What guiding principle is he following for lesson preparation?

   A. Balance
   B. Feasibility
   C. Significance
   D. Self-sufficiency

4. As preventive measure for classroom discipline, the teacher may restructure the program. How is this not done?

   A. Reteach lessons difficult to understand
   B. Remove tension level before proceeding with lesson
   C. Modify lesson
   D. Skip whole lesson unit altogether

5. Teacher Jose talks to students about their interests, what they did over the weekend, their progress in school work, etc. What positive approach to classroom management did Teacher Jose apply?

   A. Trusting students
   B. Being fair and consistent
   C. Expressing interest for students
   D. Being positive

6. Of the following, which is a non-threatening style of disciplining unruly students?

   A. Stand under heat of the sun
   B. Do push-ups
   C. Send to guidance office
   D. Squat before the class

7. Among mistaken goals in the Acceptance Approach to discipline, what happens when students seek to hurt others to make up for being hurt or rejected?

A. Revenge seeking
B. Power seeking
C. Withdrawal
D. Attention getting

8. Among mistaken goals in the Acceptance Approach to discipline, what happens when students are not getting the recognition they desire, continually seek help, and refuse to work unless the teacher hovers over them?

A. Attention getting
B. Withdrawal
C. Revenge seeking
D. Power seeking

9. Among mistaken goals in the Acceptance Approach to discipline, what happens when students feel helpless and rejected so that they remove themselves rather than confront the situation?

A. Withdrawal
B. Power seeking
C. Revenge seeking
D. Attention getting

10. To manage behavior, the teacher needs to be able to identify the mistaken goals of students. What is the hidden goal of students who become violent?

A. Goal is to seek power
B. Goal is to get attention
C. Goal is to isolate self
D. Goal is to get revenge

11. Facilities such as classrooms, fixtures, and equipment can often damage the morale of new teachers and become an obstacle for adapting well to the school environment. What should be the policy for assigning said physical facilities?

A. Needs of student's basis
B. Position ranking basis
C. First-come, first-served basis
D. Service seniority basis

12. According to the guidelines on punishment, what does it mean if the teacher should give the student the benefit of the doubt?

A. Make sure facts are right before punishing
B. Doubt the incident really happened
C. Don't punish and doubt effectiveness of punishment
D. Get the side of the students when punishing

13. Of subcategories of movement behavior, what is happening when the teacher ends an activity abruptly?

A. Thrust
B. Truncation
C. Stimulus-bounded
D. Flip-flop

14. Which of the following is true of a democratic classroom?

A. Teacher acts as firm decision maker
B. Students decide what and how to learn
C. Consultation and dialogue
D. Suggestions are sent to higher officials for decisions

15. Which of the following steps should be completed first in planning an achievement test?

A. Set up a table of specifications
B. Define the instructional objective
C. Select the types of test items to use
D. Decide on the length of the test

16. Teacher Francis organized a structured class discussion with two opposing sides and assigned speakers on the issue of contraceptives. What was this kind of class?

A. Brainstorming
B. Debate
C. panel discussion
D. symposium

17. Problems of discipline (misdeeds, lapses, minor offenses) can be reduced through enthusiasm which can be matched by the enthusiasm of learners. What can draw a laugh and reduce tension from all?

A. Verbal reinforces
B. Nonverbal gestures
C. Dialogues
D. Sense of humor

18. What best describes "puwede na" mentality vs. excellence in service/work?

A. Arduous preparation
B. Resignation to mediocrity
C. Committed work
D. Striving to be the best

19. If the children are cooperatively engaged with the teacher in a group project the children will discipline themselves as each member of the group exercises

A. Obedience to the teacher
B. Special interest
C. Peer influence
D. Moral compulsion

20. Which of these "combination of classes" is organized in places where the required number of pupils of the same grade levels has not met the required number to make up a separate class thus the teacher apportions class time for instruction to every grade level within the class?

A. Mutli-grade
B. Heterogeneous
C. Extension
D. Homogeneous

1. Which of the following statements is true about teacher-parent relationship?

   A. Parents should be welcome in school and treated with consideration.
   B. Parents should be welcome only during PTA meetings
   C. Parents are given the rights to interfere in school management
   D. Parents should be given a hand in evaluating students' performance in school

2. A person strives to work at a given task because of a need. Which of the following situations can make a person strive to meet his needs?

   A. Ask pupils to submit test questions or reactions from which you can select items for tests or topics for discussion
   B. Minimize the unpleasant consequences of student involvement
   C. Utilize your comprehension as teacher in making final decision in the classroom
   D. Use unfamiliar materials as examples in order to arouse their curiosity

3. You have a student who is always boasting in the class of his mastery of the Bible because he is a protestant. How would you react being a Catholic?

   A. Challenge him to a debate
   B. Share with him your knowledge of the Bible
   C. Keep silent and respect his belief
   D. Listen to him once in a while

4. Mrs. Dioneda was scheduled to give a district demonstration one morning but her husband needed her presence in his office. What should she do under these circumstances?

   A. Send a note to her principal asking to be excused
   B. Go with her husband to support him and then proceed to her demonstration even if she would be late
   C. Send her lesson plan to her co-teacher who can substitute for her
   D. Arrange her schedule so that she can be with her husband immediately after her demonstration

5. All the statements below are kinds of pleasure. Which one is morally good?

   A. Pleasure in winning in a beauty contest by means of ballot
   B. Pleasure in offering one's hard-earned grades to one's parents
   C. Pleasure in winning in a chance number game
   D. Pleasure in winning in a sports game by default

6. The chairman of a committee which you are a member of came to you personally to inform you about a meeting at 2:00 in the afternoon the next day. You are sure you could not attend because of an earlier appointment that is equally important. What would you do?

A. Send a proxy to the meeting instead
B. Call up before the meeting starts and tell her you will not be able to attend
C. Answer "yes" as if you are sure you will attend
D. Tell her honestly that you wanted to but you have committed yourself to other appointment

7. Happiness is different from pleasure in being an abiding consequence of result which is not destroyed even by the presence of pain. The best illustration of this principle is:

A. A student topping the board exam
B. A mother giving birth
C. An engaged couple getting married
D. A jackpot winner collecting his prize

8. Which of the following is considered as the fifth pillar of Education by UNESCO?

A. Learning to be Free
B. Learning to See the Future
C. Learning to Transform Oneself and Society
D. Learning to be prepared

9. As a parent and at the same time a teacher, which of the following will you do to show your cooperation to a PTA project in your school to be financed with the proceeds of the sales from the school canteen where food prices are a little bit higher?

A. Buy all your food in the school canteen but request for a discount
B. Bring baon for you and your children but always make it a point to buy something from the school canteen
C. Bring baon enough for you and your children even if you really do not like to do it
D. Buy all your food from the school canteen even if you cannot afford to do so everyday

10. A utilitarianist is one who focuses on:

A. Pleasure
B. Greater good
C. Self-interest
D. Agapeic love

11. Since you are looked up to as a leader in the community, what would you do if the barangay captain seeks your advice on some important matters?

A. Inform the barangay captain that you have to get permission from your principal
B. Recommend a co-teacher to take your place
C. Discuss with the barangay captain how you can be of best help to him
D. Impress upon the barangay captain that you really know what to do for all his problems

12. Which of the following is another illustration of happiness?

A. A family dining at a 5 star hotel
B. A family admiring their newly bought car
C. A family looking at their crops ready for harvest
D. A family on their way for a Hong Kong holiday

13. Which of the following situations will manage conflicting situations to bring out values enhancing nationhood?

A. Kidnapped victims' refusal to report cases to authorities and paying ransom money instead.
B. The coddling of squatters before election time and evicting them after election
C. Aling Tacing and her son patiently pick out worms and insects in their vegetable plots rather than use insecticides made from foreign chemicals
D. Hostage-taking incidents leading to the granting of the hostage taker's demands in exchange for the release of the hostages

14. Which pillar of learning focuses on learning as source of knowledge, understanding and reasoning:

A. Learning to Be
B. Learning to Do
C. Learning to Know
D. Learning to Live Together

15. You teach in a "privileged" school where each classroom is air-conditioned. Aware of the present economic problems of the country, how do you think your school can contribute to the solution in this problem of the country?

A. Students cannot be made to sacrifice and recite in warm classrooms especially that they do not directly cause the country's economic problem
B. Air-conditioning of classrooms could be cut off on certain days especially if they are not in use
C. Savings on cutting down air-conditioning could be spent on other worthwhile activities for the students
D. Air conditioning is such a small-matter that savings on it could hardly affect the economy

16. Which of the following is morally good?

A. Assisting in performing abortion
B. Allowing students to cheat for them to pass
C. Allow students to take the examination even if they are late in paying their dues
D. Passing a non-deserving student in exchange of concessions

17. You were asked by your head to buy gifts for the family of their foreign friend. You were told to decide. Which of these gifts will you buy?

A. Embroidered Philippine products
B. Chinaware dining set
C. A set of towels and imported bed sheets with pillow cases
D. A pair of very expensive elephants for good luck

18. The chairman in the election precinct wants you to change the entries in the election returns in exchange for special favors. It would be best for you to:

A. Say no and be firm in your decision
B. Say yes but do not do it
C. Change some as discretely as you can
D. Tell him to make the changes himself

19. When a Filipina teenager learns to act the way her ancestors did, this is known as:

A. Assimilation
B. Socialization
C. Acculturation
D. Enculturation

20. Which of the following is the best situation wherein you can balance responsibility and accountability?

A. A fireman responds to a fire call because all the other firemen are doing so
B. A fireman responds to a fire call to save life and property
C. A fireman responds to a fire call because he is paid to do so
D. A fireman responds to a fire call because his fire chief reprimands him if he does not

1. Who introduce Gestalt psychology which influenced the importance of understanding in the teaching-learning process?

   A. Robert Gagne
   B. David Ausubel
   C. Max Wertheimer
   D. Albert Bandura

2. During Hispanic days in the Philippines, friars taught the Cartilla and discipline by the use of the rod, on erring young "Indio" students. What type of conditioning was applied for his practice?

   A. Onward conditioning
   B. Operant conditioning
   C. Overt conditioning
   D. Outright conditioning

3. Of the following questions, which relate to meta-cognition?

   A. How is this done?
   B. Am I learning well enough?
   C. What facts did I know?
   D. When did this event occur?

4. Which of the following theories have influenced contemporary concepts about the nature of the individual development:

   A. Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development
   B. Freud Psychoanalytic Theory
   C. Erickson's Psychosocial Development Theory
   D. All of the above

5. The major laws of learning are identified by?

   A. Bandura
   B. Thorndike
   C. Kohler
   D. Pavlov

6. Skinner is remembered for what theory of learning?

   A. Connectionism
   B. Classical conditioning
   C. Respondent Conditioning
   D. Instrumental Conditioning Theory

7. "Tabula Rasa" a concept of education attributed to:

   A. Locke
   B. Thorndike
   C. Comenius
   D. Herbart

8. The "Great Didactic" an educational classic was written by:

A. Rousseau
B. Comenius
C. Froebel
D. Locke

9. The view that cognitive growth is not an additive process but rather a continuous reconstruction of existing cognitive structure is attributed to:

A. Kohlberg
B. Freud
C. Rousseau
D. Piaget

10. Students enact different roles in a teaching-learning situation to derive conclusions, principles or concepts:

A. Simulation games
B. Micro-teaching
C. Role-playing/modeling
D. Group work/discussion

11. The father of kindergarten was:

A. Froebel
B. Locke
C. Freud
D. Piaget

12. An attitude of determination is the foundation for motivated behavior:

A. Whiting and Child Behavior Theory
B. Self- Efficacy Theory
C. Solomon's Opponent process Theory
D. Self-determination Theory

13. The following are specific strategies for memory enhancement. Which one is not?

A. Use mnemonic devices
B. Overlearn the material
C. Sleep before studying
D. Distribute, study, and practice new materials

14. Researches established that complete coordination of motor activities is attained at:

A. Prenatal stage
B. Childhood stage
C. Adolescence stage
D. Infancy

15. Parents and teachers are considered as authorities and models by children at the early childhood stage. What does this statement imply?

A. Parents should enforce strict discipline at home and teachers in school
B. Teachers and parents should serve as role models at all times
C. Teacher should demand complete obedience from the learners in school
D. Parent-teacher conference should always be an activity in school

16. This is the stage when the learner becomes confused and starts to experience identity crisis. Which of these stages is it?

A. Early childhood
B. Early adulthood
C. Late childhood
D. Adolescent

17. Social adjustment means the ability to behave in accordance with

A. Social expectations
B. Stereotyped behavior
C. Social unrest
D. Universal norms

18. Which of these theories hold that human activity is based on the interaction of stimuli and responses?

A. Association
B. Vector
C. Cognitive-field
D. Social-learning

19. The tendency to imitate elders is very strong in the early childhood stage. Teachers should therefore be very good:

A. Role models
B. Counselors
C. Facilitators of learning
D. Disciplinarians

20. Psychologically, there is unity in all learning; however, there are distinct types of learning that are recognized. One is affective learning that involves:

A. Understanding of the external world through the use of senses
B. Formation of concepts and ideas
C. Acquisition of attitudes, ideals, judgment and values
D. Acquisition of facts and information

1. All of the following statements are true descriptions of bottom-up theory or model of reading EXCEPT:

   A. The reader rather than the text is at the heart of the reading process.
   B. The meaning exists in the printed page and is interpreted by the reader.
   C. The meaning of the text is expected to come naturally as the code is broken based on the reader's prior knowledge of words.
   D. The learner matches letters with sounds in a defined sequence.

2. What model or theory of reading is closely related to top-down processing?

   A. Bottom-up reading theory
   B. Interactive reading theory
   C. Schema theory
   D. Transactional reading theory

3. Schema activation is important to make sense of new information in light of what students already know, and to make the necessary connection between the two. The following are good activities for schema activation EXCEPT _____.

   A. Constructing graphic organizer
   B. Previewing a passage
   C. Brainstorming ideas
   D. Evaluating or assessing ideas

4. The following are concerns of teaching reading EXCEPT _____.

   A. Vocabulary development
   B. Comprehension development
   C. Output development
   D. Application

5. The following are principles for designing effective and interesting reading lessons EXCEPT _____.

   A. For reading lessons to be interesting and motivating they must focus on simple themes.
   B. Instructional activities have a teaching rather than a testing focus.
   C. Lessons should be divided into pre-reading, during reading, and post-reading.
   D. The major activity of the reading lesson is students reading texts.

6. Content-Based Instruction (CBI) is based on the common underlying principle that successful language learning occurs when students are presented with target language material in a meaningful, contextualized form, with the primary focus on _____.

A. Understanding the lessons
B. Acquiring information and knowledge
C. Making connections between what they learn at school and what they learn outside the school
D. Making meaning from what they learn

7. It is a vocabulary strategy which involves the process of breaking up of a word into its meaningful components: the root words, affixes, and suffixes.

A. Contextual clues
B. Structural analysis
C. Summarizing
D. Groupings

8. Which of the following questions is best for activating students' prior knowledge to feel that they somehow connected to the topic "snakes" being studied?

A. What do you know about snakes? What snakes are common in your area?
B. What according to the selection are the types of snakes?
C. What did the writer suggest to the person who was bitten by snakes to do?
D. What is the importance of animals such as snakes in ecosystem?

9. If the students think about the knowledge of their own thoughts and the factors that influence their thinking, they are engaged in the process of _____.

A. Artistic thinking
B. Metacognition
C. Higher-order thinking
D. Critical thinking

10. Mrs. Torres wants to find out her students' schema about storm surge. On the board she writes the words "storm surge" and encircles them. She, then, asks her students what they know about storm surge, and helps them cluster the information. What technique does Mrs. Torres use?

A. Demonstration
B. Vocabulary building
C. Semantic mapping
D. Deductive reasoning

11. Each person's vocabulary is a continuum. On the one end of the continuum are words the person knows very well and for which he has a full rich understanding of their various meanings. On the other end of the continuum are _____.

A. Words he enjoys using regularly
B. New words that he has learned both the spelling and meaning
C. Words he doesn't recognize
D. Words he can recognize and figure out the meaning of based on context

12. A third-grade teacher wishes to do an appropriate pre-reading activity that will encourage the students to want to read the story. Which of the following pre-reading activities would be most likely to accomplish that?

A. Telling the students about the author and the period in which the story was written.
B. Giving the students a list of literary devices they will find employed in the story.
C. Telling the children that there is a surprise ending and that they will be required to draw a picture showing that ending.
D. Telling the children the main plot of the story.

13. Which of the following is an example of Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)?

A. A child knows the short vowel sounds, so he is able to learn the long vowel sounds.
B. A class "reads" the words under a picture as the teacher guides them while she points and says the word.
C. Children read in groups based on their abilities.
D. A teacher pairs students with other students of unlike ability and has them do their worksheets together.

14. Which of the following is NOT an example of a dichotomy?

A. A person's ideas about a subject involve two polarizing aspects.
B. One group of teachers believes phonics is the best method of teaching; another group believes whole language is the better method.
C. A word has two different meanings, with each representing a nuance.
D. Some children in a teacher's classroom become good readers and others continue to be nonreaders.

15. Which of the following is the best description of traditional phonics instruction?

A. Students study lists of high-frequency words in order to increase reading speed and comprehension.
B. Students are taught individual letter sounds and the rules of combining the sounds together to make words
C. Students are immersed in written language, and is encouraged to decode entire words using context clues.
D. Students analyze patterns of organization and syntax as a way of learning to recognize common structures.

16. If a teacher uses only basal readers for teaching her students to read, she most likely believes in _____.

A. Primarily a whole language approach
B. Primarily a phonics approach
C. A mixture of a whole language and phonics
D. Individualized reading instruction

17. Which of the following activities will best help a teacher collect data that will inform instruction to meet the individual needs of students?

A. Concentric circles
B. K-W-L chart
C. Book pass
D. Reciprocal teaching

18. All of the following activities are best to conclude a reading lesson EXCEPT:

A. Constructing graphic organizer
B. Valuing
C. Appreciating
D. Relating lessons to own life

Questions 19-20

A fourth-grade teacher has her students get into a reading circle three times a day to read short stories, or sections of stories, for 15 minutes each. While in the reading circle, the students take turns reading two paragraphs each. When difficult words are encountered, the more capable students help the other students with them. In one story, a student has trouble with the word "glistened." When the story is completed, the teacher asks the group to describe how the dew on the leaves looked.

19. By asking the question at the end, the teacher is helping her students to use the word-attack strategy of:

A. Phonic clues
B. Morphemic clues
C. Context clues
D. Sight-word clues

20. What is a limitation of the word-attack strategy the teacher is using?

A. This strategy is only useful when reading narratives or stories, not other literature forms.
B. The strategy can only be used when a text is written below the student's reading level.
C. The text may not contain the necessary information to supply the definition being sought.
D. There are irregular pronunciations of consonant blends.

1. Among categories of thinking skills, which is the ability to break down complex information into parts for understanding?

   A. Focusing
   B. Narrowing
   C. Sharpening
   D. Analysis

2. Under the domains of learning, to what domain do comprehension, analysis, and evaluation belong?

   A. Reflective
   B. Cognitive
   C. Affective
   D. Psychomotor

3. In the taxonomy of learning objectives or outcomes, which relates to judging in terms of internal evidence or logical consistency, or external evidence consistent with fact?

   A. Evaluation
   B. Receiving
   C. Valuing
   D. Application

4. Of the following classroom activities, which best relate to child visual learning and development?

   A. Drawing and coloring
   B. Singing and acting
   C. Textbook reading
   D. Games and sports

5. Of the following, which is a form of direct learning experience?

   A. Internet research
   B. Role playing
   C. Village interview
   D. Preparation of learning materials

6. What provides the most direct type of learning, but is difficult to supply in the traditional classroom?

   A. Real-life experience
   B. Computer-assisted learning
   C. Verbal symbolism
   D. Multisensory instructional aids

7. In his History class, teacher Naomi uses a current events IQ contest to determine champions in identifying people, places, and events. What learning objective/ outcome does she aim to achieve?

A. Application
B. Knowledge or recall
C. Responding
D. Perpetual abilities

8. Among cognitive objectives, what is also known as an understanding and is a step higher than more knowledge of facts?

A. Comprehension
B. Analysis
C. Synthesis
D. Application

9. Of the types of validity tests, what is concerned with the relation of test scores to performance at some future time, e.g. Freshmen college test can show success in college?

A. Curriculum validity
B. Criterion validity
C. Content validity
D. Predictive validity

10. Among standardized tests, which reveals strengths and weaknesses for purposes of placement and formulating an appropriate instructional program?

A. Personality tests
B. Achievement tests
C. Diagnostic tests
D. Competency tests

11. To what process of evaluation does determining the extent objectives are met, belong to?

A. Authentic
B. Formative
C. Criterion-referenced
D. Norm-referenced

12. Which form of the foundation of all cognitive objects without which the next level of higher thinking skills cannot be attained?

A. Knowledge
B. Synthesis
C. Application
D. Analysis

13. On what is normative marking based?

A. High marks of few students
B. Failure of some students
C. Normal curve of standard distribution
D. Student achievement relative to other students

14. Which of the following indicates a strong negative correlation?

A. -75 B. -15 C. -10 D. -25

15. Assessment is said to be authentic when the teacher _____.

A. Considers students' suggestions in testing
B. Gives valid and reliable paper-pencil test
C. Includes parents in the determination of assessment procedures
D. Gives students real-life tasks to accomplish

16. A quiz is classified as a

A. Diagnostic test
B. Formative test
C. Summative test
D. Placement test

17. In group norming, the percentile rank of the examinee is

A. Dependent on his batch of examinees
B. Independent on his batch of examinees
C. Unaffected by skewed distribution
D. Affected by skewed distribution

18. Other than finding out how well the course competencies were met, Teacher K also wants to know his students' performance when compared with other students in the country. What is Teacher K interested to do?

A. Authentic evaluation
B. Norm-referenced evaluation
C. Formative evaluation
D. Criterion-referenced evaluation

19. "If all the passers of 2006 Licensure Examination for Teachers will turn out to be the most effective in the Philippine school system, it can be said that this LET possesses _____ validity.

A. Construct
B. Content
C. Predictive
D. Concurrent

20. A class is composed of academically poor students. The distribution would be most likely to be _____.

A. Skewed to the right
B. Leptokurtic
C. A bell curve
D. Skewed to the left

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
ANSWER KEYS

THE TEACHING PROFESSION			
1	A	11	B
2	C	12	C
3	C	13	D
4	D	14	D
5	D	15	B
6	C	16	C
7	C	17	B
8	A	18	B
9	C	19	B
10	A	20	A

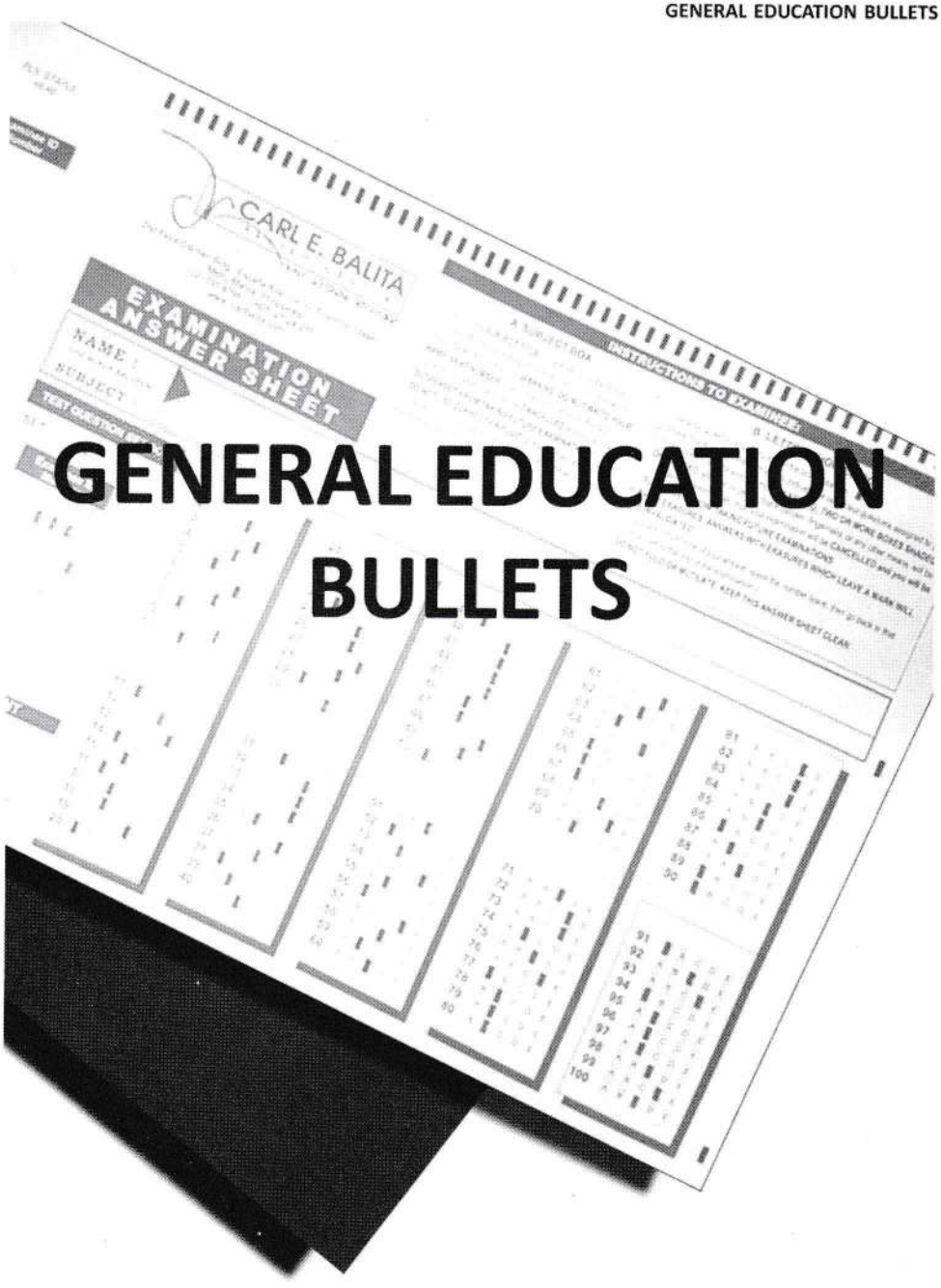
CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT & FACILITATING LEARNING			
1	C	11	A
2	B	12	D
3	B	13	B
4	D	14	B
5	B	15	B
6	D	16	D
7	A	17	A
8	B	18	A
9	A	19	A
10	C	20	C

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TEACHING			
1	D	11	A
2	C	12	D
3	A	13	B
4	D	14	C
5	C	15	B
6	C	16	B
7	A	17	D
8	A	18	B
9	A	19	C
10	D	20	A

DEVELOPMENTAL READING			
1	A	11	D
2	C	12	C
3	D	13	B
4	C	14	C
5	A	15	B
6	B	16	B
7	B	17	B
8	A	18	A
9	B	19	C
10	C	20	C

SOCIAL DIMENSIONS IN EDUCATION			
1	A	11	C
2	D	12	C
3	C	13	C
4	D	14	C
5	B	15	B
6	D	16	C
7	B	17	A
8	C	18	A
9	B	19	D
10	B	20	B

ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING			
1	D	11	C
2	B	12	A
3	A	13	D
4	A	14	A
5	C	15	D
6	A	16	B
7	B	17	A
8	A	18	B
9	D	19	C
10	C	20	A



GENERAL EDUCATION BULLETS

GENERAL EDUCATION
ENGLISH

- You can see people **swarm** every time malls have their products on sale
- "Oh Rizal! Is this the youth you said would be the hope of the motherland?" is an example of an **apostrophe**
- George Orwell said, "In a time of universal deceit, telling the truth is a revolutionary act" and this speaks of his idea of **honesty.**
- "It is better to die upon your feet that to live upon your knees." means that **It is better to work and suffer than to beg and depend on others.**
- I was walking to the bank teller when suddenly someone **interrupted.**
- He would marry her, if she **were** a queen.
- A parking lot is a place **where** you park your car.
- Maria's comments are generally not nebulous, but clear. Nebulous means **ambiguous.**
- Many military rescue operatives wear dark colors in order to be as **stealthy** as possible.
- If I had done my exercises, I **would have passed** the test.
- The National Heroes' Day celebration in August reminds us about heroes worth **emulating.**
- The students protested the ban **on the use** of cellular phones in the canteen.
- **Syntactic** is used in capitalization and punctuation rules.
- **Manuel L. Quezon** said "My loyalty to my party ends when my loyalty to my country begins."
- You make a mountain out of a molehill when you **make things worse.**
- She isn't joining the game, **is she?**
- **You're** not making the most of **your** situation.
- A new LCD projector was selected because **its brand was recommended by the salesperson.**
- Archimedes, after discovering the principle of density, shouted "Eureka!" which means **discovery.**
- Moths stream towards lights like litter in the wind is a **simile.**
- Both Eric and **I** plan to leave.
- **They're** supposed to leave early so that **they** will get there on time.
- Ralph Waldo Emerson said that a little knowledge is a dangerous **thing.**
- Banks provide **convenient** service to customers 24 hours a day via ATMs.
- In "A Thousand and One Nights", Alibaba shouted "Open Sesame!" to open a cave of riches. Since then the world took this to mean **a password.**
- Cases of robberies have tremendously decreased because of sophisticated security schemes installed in almost all banks in the country. Sophisticated means **high-tech.**
- "Speak when you are angry and you will make the best speech you will ever regret." This is a good advice for those who are **ill-tempered and impulsive.**
- In the Road Not Taken, Robert Frost used the line "and my little horse must think it queer..." He used **personification.**

- **Jose Rizal** said, "I die just when the dawn breaks to herald the day."
- I should have returned the books to the library last Monday. They are now three days **overdue.**
- "I value a man for the size of his heart" means that Man's kindness is most important.
- If she **were** President, she would live in Malacanang.
- **Destiny** is the theme in "Nothing happens in this world ever happens by chance; it is all part of a grand design."
- **"For democracy will die"** is a phrase associated with President Ramon Magsaysay.
- She described her classmate's statement as too sophomoric which means **immature.**
- Since steel does not break easily, we say that it is not **brittle.**
- Tricia **passed** her project on time.
- She carries **much luggage** during travels.
- There should be a cessation of inequality in the world. Cessation means **stop.**
- The principal claims that she was kept in the dark in the situation the school is facing. This statement means **she doesn't know the situation.**
- "I am used to the same tales." means that **there is nothing new in the story.**
- The teacher gave a **classical** literature from the Renaissance period.
- Before the competition, the coach told his team to bring home the bacon. This means **the team has to win in the competition.**
- What you said does not hold water with me means that it is **unimportant.**
- It was an overrated show, sighed Jen. This means that **the show was not good.**
- **In case** you need the papers, call Helen and she'll assist you.
- I don't like a sonorous sounds; I prefer music that is pleasing to the ears. Sonorous means **loud.**
- **Edgar Allan Poe** is the father of horror stories.
- **Mark Twain** or Samuel Clemens wrote The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.
- **William Shakespeare** is known as the "bard of Avon".

GENERAL EDUCATION
MATHEMATICS and ICT

- There are **25** prime numbers between 1-100.
- 15 is **20%** of 75.
- **3** should be subtracted to both the numerator and denominator of the fraction 11/23 to give a fraction whose value is 2/5.
- **Perimeter** is the sum of the sides of a polygon.
- If a die is rolled, the probability of getting a number divisible by 2 is **½.**
- There are **120** ways that 5 girls can be seated in a row of 5 seats.
- The probability of getting a blue ball from drawing a ball at random from a box containing 6 red balls, 4 white balls, and 5 blue balls is **1/3.**
- The difference between 3^8 and 8^3 is **6049.**
- 30% of 70% of 400 is **84.**

- Given x/3 + 4 = 49, the value of x is **135.**
- If 40% of y is 32, 25% of y is **20.**
- **Mode** will be used if you want to determine the most frequently used shirt by teenagers.
- In a small standard deviation, **scores are clustered.**
- In a class composed of 18 boys and 12 girls, the average scores of the boys is 85 while the girls' was 88. The average score of the entire class is **86.2**
- **35** students took the exam if there were 28 students who passed while 20% failed in a departmental exam.
- In the number 12345.6788, **7** is in the hundredths place.
- If only 780 passed in a recent national examination out of 3000 examinees, the percentage of passing is **26%.**
- A piece of chalk is **10 cm** long.
- **3/25** has a different value compared to 0.18, 9/50, and 18%.
- There will be **120** dosages can be given per ¾ milliliter dosage for a bottle of cough syrup that contains 90 milliliters.
- The **keyboard** is the computer input device that accepts letters, numbers, various characters and commands from the user.
- **Yahoo!** is search engine.
- **Mozilla Firefox** is an example of a web browser.
- **Alt + V** is used to paste a document.
- **Wi-Fi** means Wireless Fidelity.
- **Hardware** is the physical components of a computer.
- **Uploading** refers to the process of sending a file from your computer to another computer in a network.
- http://gmanews.tv is an example of a **URL.**
- A **search engine** is a computer program that returns a list of documents in the internet related to specified keywords supplied by the user.
- The TV sets and PCs have the **monitor** in common.

GENERAL EDUCATION
SCIENCE

- The **law of inertia** explains why passengers are pushed forward when a vehicle stops suddenly.
- **Manufacturing starch in leaves** is not a physical change.
- **Salt water** is an example of a suspension.
- Calcium Carbonate is a **base.**
- Meteorology cannot give us information regarding **collision of meteors.**
- Of the states of matter, solid has the strongest intermolecular force of attraction.
- Organisms that cannot manufacture their own food are called **heterotrophs.**
- The depletion of the ozone layer is caused by the CFCs that are released into the atmosphere from **Styrofoam and Freon.**
- "A group of student researchers believe that high blood pressure is due to too much salt in the diet." This is best classified as **a hypothesis.**

- **Liver** is best for iron-deficient children.
- The flowers will when grease is applied on their leaves because **the stomata in the leaves were covered.**
- A **hemodializer** is a machine which serves as artificial kidney for patients suffering from kidney malfunction.
- Heavy flood in Metro Manila are traced to the overflow of water in nearby rivers. Authorities account this overflowing to **wastes dumped in river banks.**
- Boiling water is poured in 2 identical cups, one colored white, while the other colored black. The water **in white cup** will cool slower.
- Simple goiter described as the enlargement in the throat is believed to be caused by the deficiency in the secretion of the hormone **thyroxin.**
- Getting burned by steam is more damaging than getting burned by boiling water. This is because stem **has more energy per kilogram than boiling water.**
- **Technology** is the application of scientific concepts and principles.
- **Climate** is the atmospheric condition that occurs over a long period of time.
- **Environmental certificate of compliance (ECC)** must be secured from the DENR before one is able to build a factory.
- The **troposphere** is the location of the harmful form of ozone.
- **Ecosystem** is the interaction of a colony of an ant to the nonliving and living things and its habitat.
- Someone who is not convinced about the findings of a study or investigation would ask for verification through **critical analysis.**
- Planes scatter salt on clouds **to produce rain over dry patches of land.**
- The **mangrove areas** are the part of the aquatic ecosystem in the Philippines that destruction is most pronounced.
- **Aphelion** is the point in Earth's orbit where it is farthest from the Sun.
- **Veterinarians** are professionals who handle animals and animal diseases.
- The law exhibited by a rocket being propelled upward is **interaction.**
- **Type AB** is referred to as universal recipient.
- Night blindness in children and adults is attributed to the deficiency in **Vitamin A** in the diet.
- A step-up transformer of primary coil that has 100 turns runs at 20 V. The voltage of the secondary coil that has 200 turns is **40 V.**
- **Retina eye transplant** was the operation done in Russia to transplant human organs.
- Phuket, Thailand was hit by a tsunami and as a consequence this incident resulted to **severe flooding.**
- **Positive geotropism** is a type of response exhibited by the roots of plants.
- **Convex mirror** is used in grocery stores to provide a wider area and a smaller image of the whole store for security purposes.
- **Oxygen** is need by living organisms to be alive for the longest possible time.
- **Hinge** joints are found in our fingers and knees.
- **Red** color has the least frequency but the longest wavelength.
- Aspirin has been known to retard the blood-clotting process allowing us to use aspirin to **reduce the possibility of stroke.**
- Farmers are advised by agriculturists to plant **root crops** during El Nino.

- Seasons occur because **the Earth's axis is tilted.**
- One way of dealing with cancer is by subjecting the patient to a drug treatment in a process called **chemotherapy.**
- **Brain function** is the body function affected by mad cow disease.
- **Boyle's** law states that at constant temperature, the volume of a gas is inversely proportional to the pressure.
- **Adding iodine to the diet of the person** could help a person suffering from an enlarged goiter.
- A chemical change is observed in **acid rain formation.**
- **Glucose** is the 6-carbon simple sugar.
- **Optic fibers** enabled communication to become faster.
- **Proper collection of water in tanks** prevents the spread of dengue.
- The best first aid for a person bitten by a snake is **washing the wound with soap and water.**
- In times of war, **Biological war** is most feared by countries.
- **Soil analysis** is best done before applying any fertilizer.
- Heroin cannot be **chewed.**
- An object having kinetic energy must also have the **momentum.**
- **Calcium** should be included in a mother's diet to prevent her from losing her teeth.
- **Right after fertilization,** the baby's sex can already be determined.
- **Estrogen** is the hormone that promotes the development of female secondary sexual characteristics.
- **Seismograph** is an instrument that can detect the magnitude of an earthquake.
- **Muro-ami fishing** is a destructive fishing method where fish are driven out of the coral reef by pounding the coral reef with heavy rocks or stones.
- **Whipped cream** is not a homogeneous matter and is considered a colloid categorized as a heterogeneous matter.
- Animals have no chloroplast which means **animals must obtain food from outside sources.**

GENERAL EDUCATION
SOCIAL SCIENCE

- The issue regarding the Spratly Islands can likely be solved by a panel made up of representatives of the **United Nations General Assembly.**
- **Umalohokan** is the public announcer of the barangay tasked to announce the promulgation of the new rules and regulations.
- **Dole** is a big pineapple canning factory located in South Cotabato province in Mindanao.
- **Epistemology** is the branch of philosophy that is closely related to education because it is concerned with human knowledge in general and the criteria of truth.
- Violating the human rights of a person is tantamount to violating his **dignity.**
- **Particularism** is a Filipino trait illustrated by our tendency to limit our love and concern to our families and to people we know.

- **Privatization** refers to the sale of state assets and controlling interests to the private sector.
- Marx saw conflict between **classes** as the primary source of social change.
- **Karl Marx** pioneered that conflict perspective assumes that social behavior is best understood in terms of tension between competing groups.
- The most important element of the state is **people.**
- **Bahasa Malaysia** is the Asian language nearest to Filipino.
- Declining political participation like low voter turnout refers to **political apathy.**
- Social inequality is more pronounced in **industrial nations.**
- **Learning to live together** is important in the light of conflicts between Christians and Muslims in Mindanao.
- The deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic group is called **genocide.**
- Marriage, as an institution, is primarily concerned with the **mutual production and security of man and woman.**
- **Poverty** is the main reason why Filipinos leave the country to work abroad.
- If I rent out my vacant lot to Jesus is Lord Movement for P20, 000.00, which they will use for purely religious purposes, I will enjoy exemption from payment of **property tax.**
- **Prime commodities** are the economic elements readily available to households.
- **Senilicide** is the killing of aged persons in society because they are considered as burden among the younger population.
- The father of Genetics is **Gregor Mendel.**
- **Definite organizational core values** indicate the presence of an "institutional culture."
- **Learning to live together** is the pillar of education that is most related to peace.
- Diplomacy is an activity that governments engaged in when they welcome representatives from other countries in order to promote international cooperation.
- A pragmatic person will **look for opportunities to sacrifice so that he could improve his life** in facing a problem.
- Demand is the desire or need of a human being to consume goods or avail of a service while **supply** is the alternative quantity offered for sale at different prices.
- The 1987 Constitution was framed by **a Constitutional Commission.**
- **Bicameral committee** is the committee that settles differences between the legislation of both houses of Congress before it is passed.
- The **religious** sector cannot participate under the party-list system of representation.
- Before the Spanish came, Filipino showed the value of honesty in their trade with the Chinese when **they left goods for barter and required no receipts.**
- The unborn has the **right to life.**

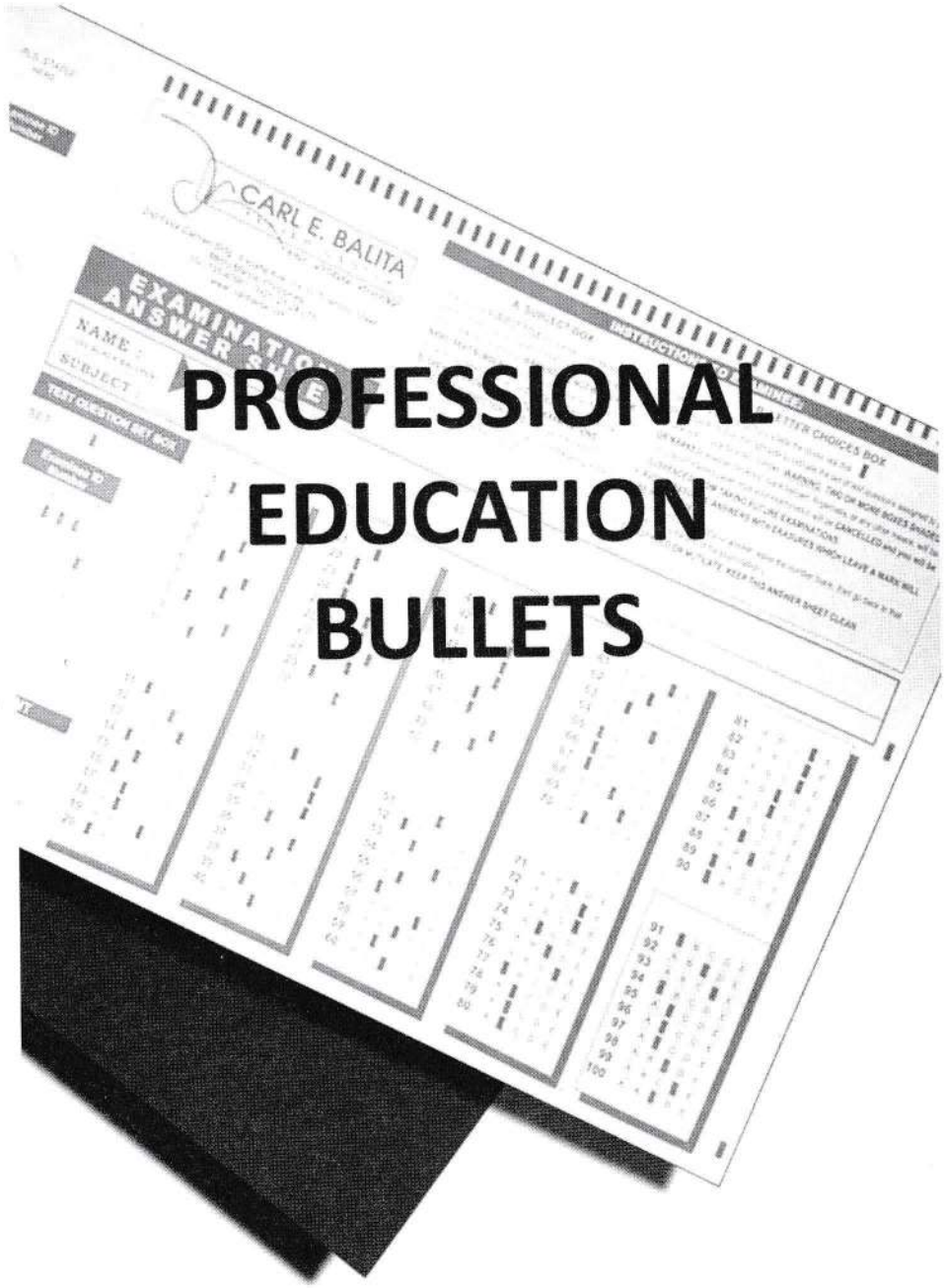
- The saying "every right has a corresponding duty" means that rights and duties are **reciprocal.**
- In **legal-rational** authority, rules are obeyed because their commands are within the impersonal, formally defined scope of their office.
- OFWs are referred to as "mga bagong bayani" because **they have helped stabilize the country's economy.**
- What's ambivalent about the Filipino trait of "pakikisama" is that **it can be used for or against a person who values it.**
- The reason for creating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was **for collective security.**
- **Right to name and identity** is involved when a child insists of knowing his real father.
- The government taxes a person's gains from his labor by collecting the **income tax.**
- **Nepotism** is an act committed of a government official if he caused the appointment of his child from another woman, as a clerk in a municipal office.
- Every child has a right to name really means **right to his identity.**
- **A commutation of years** is enjoyed of a man who was freed after serving 8 years of his 20-year sentence for good behavior.
- A radio announcer was apprehended by the police after he broadcast some alleged anomalies in the city government. The station accused the police of **suppression of the freedom of speech.**
- **Aurora Recina** is the first commissioner of the Commission on Human Rights.
- The Bill of Rights guaranteed that no private property shall be taken for public use without **just compensation.**
- You can find family members being obligated to help the dying relinquish ties to this world and prepare for the next world in the **Hindi** culture.
- When adolescents tend to exaggerate the differences between his values and those of his parents' value, at the same time, parents see these differences as trivial, we see what is referred to as **generation gap.**
- A writ of amparo is legal means designed to protect the constitutional right to life, liberty, and security.
- Arabian dignitaries use **embrace** as a way of greeting his friend.
- **Fidel V. Ramos** is the president known for his "Philippines 2000" program which was meant to transform the Philippines into an economically developed country.
- The practice of "pamamanhikan" in the rural areas is classified as **mores.**
- **Carlos P. Garcia** was the Philippine president known for his "Filipino First Policy.
- The main goal of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation or APEC is **improving free trade.**
- **Sikatuna** was the chieftain of Bohol with whom Miguel Lopez de Legazpi had blood compact with in 1565.
- **Republic Act No. 7277** was passed in 1995 which provides for the total integration of persons with disabilities into the mainstream of society.

- **Presidential** government is a form of government that has separation of power as identifying feature.
- The goal of the Taft Commission was **to establish civil government.**
- The expanded value added tax (E-vat) is a form of **an indirect tax.**
- **Deregulation** is the removal of power from the government over the control of an industry.
- Positivism is based on **observable and measurable things.**
- **Epicurus** propounded that "Ethics according to which the goal of life is freedom from pain."

GENERAL EDUCATION
FILIPINO

- Ang "Daig ng maaga and masipag." ay isang uri ng **salawikain.**
- Ang Iloilo ay kilala sa **dinagyang.**
- Ang lahat ng wika na iyong ginagamit maliban sa iyong unang wika ay tinatawag na **pangalawang wika.**
- Ang magdadapit-hapon ay kasingkahulugan ng **papalubog na ang araw.**
- Kapag ang kausap mo ay nakita mong may dumi sa mukha, ngunit upang hindi sya mapahiya ay sinabi mo sa kanya ang ganito: "Iba yata ang ginamit mong make-up ngayon?", tinawatawag itong **eupimismo.**
- **Nang** sumakay ako ng bus, nakita kong kinakausap siya **ng** konduktor.
- Isang uri ng **tambalang** pangungusap ang "Kumukuha ako ng medisina at si Ate naman ay kumukuha ng eduaksyon."
- Ang pinararatangan ng "nagmumurang kamyas" ay isang taong **nagkikilos bata.**
- Kapag nabigo sa pangarap ang isang tao, siya'y maituturing na **sawi.**
- Ang salitang ugat ng nangangalisag ay **kalisag.**
- Ang **MhdP** ay hindi sagisag-panulat ni Marcelo H. del Pilar.
- Ang buhay at pagpapakasakit ni Hesukristo ay mababasa sa **pasyon.**
- Kapag ang isang tao ay maraming alam na wika, siya'y matatawag na **polyglot.**
- Si **Andres Bonifacio** ay hindi propagandista.
- Ang **konseptong papel** ay hindi nilalaman ng isang pahayagan.
- Kung **may** isang taong hindi ko malilimutan dahil **mayroon** siyang paninindigan, siya ay ang aking ama.
- Maraming kaugaliang **makikita** sa iba't-ibang lipunan.
- Ang hangin ay waring **bumubulong** sa aking tenga.
- Ang Patuloy na pagpapahalaga at paggamit ng isang tiyak na kaugalian ang **nagiging** dahilan kung bakit nagkakaiba-iba ang mga lipunan.
- Si Andres Bonifacio ang **namuno** sa Himagsikang Filipino.
- **Ito** ang panahon ng modernisasyon at globalisayon.
- Naaabot ng **komunikasyon** maging ang pinakamalayong mga nayon.
- Usung-uso lalo na sa mga lungsod at malalaking bayan ang **paggamit** ng cellphone at mga kompyuter.
- Siya ang Pilipinong nagtiis ng gutom at hirap **upang** lumaban sa mga dayuhang mananakop.

- Parang **nauupos** na kandila si Claudine nang mabalitaan ang pagkamatay ni Rico.
- "Ako ay isang ibon na nakakaigayang pakinggan." Ito ay **pagwawangis.**
- "Ako'y isang ahas na sa kasukalan gumagapang." Ito ay **metaphor** o pagwawangis.
- Ang **Malay Polenesyo** ang angkanag pinagmulan ng wika sa Pilipinas.
- Ang pinakamaangkop na salin sa Ingles ng "Pakihinaan naman ang inyong tinig." ay **Tone down your voices, please.**
- **Tinitingala** nya ang langit.
- Ang **Manwal** ay ang aklat na ginagamit ng guro na nakaayos sa masistemang paraan ang mag paksang-aralin ng binuo ng isang partikular na kaalaman para sa isang tiyak na aralin at antas.
- Ang **Epiko** ay nagpapahayag sa paraang organisado at artistiko maging tuluyan o sa berso na nagmula sa imahinasyon.
- "Mahilig siyang maglubid ng buhangin." Ito ay nangangahulugang **mahilig syang magsinungaling.**
- **Tagalog** ang wika na ginagamit na batayan ng wikang pambansa.
- Ang dapat iwagayway ay ang simbolo ng kalayaan sapagkat ito'y **sagisag** ng bayan.
- "Ang laki sa layaw, karaniwang hubad.", ayon kay Balagtas kaya **ang mga bata ay di sumusunod sa kanilang mga magulang.**
- Ang pagtuturo ng Filipino bilang pangalawang wika ay higit na magiging mabisa kung gagamit ng pagkukwento.
- "Para ng halamang lumaki sa tubig, daho'y nalalanta munting di madilig." Ito ay isang uri ng **pagtutulad.**
- Ang **Editoryal** ay isang bahagi ng pahayagan na nagbibigay ng opinion ukol sa napapanahong isyu.
- **Atin Cu Pung Singsing** ay awiting bayan ng mga taga-Pampanga.
- "Ang taong nagigipit, sa patalim kumakapit." Ito ay isang uri ng **salawikain.**
- Sumakabilang-buhay na ang lider ng union. Ang ibig sabihin nito ay **namatay** na ang lider ng union.
- Dahil sa kahirapan, karamihan sa aman ng tahanan ay nagbibilang ng poste. Ito ay nangangahulugan na sila ay **naghahanapa ng trabaho.**
- Sa pangungusap na "Si Mark Terry ay ulirang anak.", ang salitang "si" ay tinatawag na **pananda.**
- **Kundiman** ang tawag sa awit ng pag-ibig.
- Ang salitang tena ay pinaikling salitang **tayo na.**
- Ang pangungusap na "Bababa ba?" ay isang **patanong** na uri ng pangungusap.
- Narito ka pala. Ang "pala" ay isang **ingklitik.**
- **"**Lumuluha ang langit." Ito ay isang **personipikasyon.**
- Ang **Oyayi** ay isang awiting-bayan na inaawit para makatulog ang sanggol.



PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION BULLETS

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
FACILITATING LEARNING

- The three components of the educative process include the **learner,** the **teacher** and the **school.**
- **Learning** is a mental activity by means of which **knowledge, skills, habits, attitudes** and **ideals** are acquired and utilized, resulting in the progressive adaptation and modification of conduct and behavior.
- **Behavioral Learning Theory** operates on the principle of **Stimulus-Response**. Conclusions are based on observations of **external manifestations** of learning.
- **Stimulus-Response (S-R) or Association Theory** states that for every stimulus there is a corresponding response.
- **Connectionism** which was formulated by **Edward Lee Thorndike** assumes that human activities are based on the association or connection between stimulus and response.
- The **three fundamental laws of learning** includes: **Readiness, Exercise** and **Effect.**
- **Law of Readiness** states that when an individual is prepared to respond or act, allowing him to do so is satisfying, whereas preventing him would be annoying.
- **Law of Exercise** states that **constant repetition** of a response **strengthens** its connection with the stimulus, while **disuse** of a response **weakens** it.
- **Law of Effect** states that learning is strengthened if it results in **satisfaction**, but it is weakened if it leads to vexation or annoyance.
- **Theory of Conditioning** states that the process of learning consists of the acquisition of new ways of reacting to stimuli developed through attaching new stimuli to established modes of behavior.
- **Classical Conditioning** is based on the experiment on the reaction of the **dog** conducted by **Ivan Pavlov**.
- **Principles** under **Classical Conditioning** includes: **Adhesive Principle, Excitation, Extinction, Stimulus Generalization** and **Spontaneous Recovery.**
- According to the **Adhesive Principle**, a response is **attached** to every stimulus. For every **stimulus**, there is always a corresponding **response**.
- **Excitation** is also known as the **law of acquisition**. It occurs when a previously neutral stimulus gains the ability of eliciting the response.
- **Extinction** is also known as **unlearning** and occurs when the conditioned response is no longer elicited by the conditioned stimulus because the conditioned stimulus is frequently presented without the paired stimulus.
- **Stimulus Generalization** happens when the conditional response is also elicited by other stimuli similar to the conditioned stimulus.
- **Spontaneous recovery** happens when a conditioned response which does not appear for sometime but reoccurs without the need for further conditioning.
- **Operant Conditioning** is a theory based on the experiment conducted by **Burrhus Frederick Skinner** on a hungry **rat**.
- **BF Skinner** claimed that one can train an organism by presenting him a **reward or punishment** as a consequence of his actions.
- **Feedback Principle** states that an organism's responses maybe reinforced by presentation or removal.

- **Social Learning Theory** is based on the studies of **Richard Wallace** and **Albert Bandura.** They claimed that children's learning process involves **observation** and **imitation.**
- **Cognitive Field Theory** otherwise known as **Field Theory** describes how a person gains understanding of himself and his world in a situation where his self and his environment compose of totality of mutually interdependent, coexisting events.
- **Insight Learning Theory** is based on the experiment conducted by **Wolfgang Kohler** on the **chimpanzee.** He postulated that the more intelligent the organism and the more experiences he has the more capable he is of gaining higher insight.
- **Gestalt Learning** claims that the **whole is more than the sum of its parts** and the whole gets its meaning from its parts.
- **Gestalt** view learning as a change in knowledge, skills, attitudes, values or beliefs and may or may not have anything to do with the change in overt behavior.
- **Instrumental conceptualism** is the term applied to the theory of learning as advocated by **Jerome Bruner** who believed that the acquisition of whatever form of knowledge is always a **dynamic** and **interactive process** because the learner purposively participates in the process of knowledge acquisition who selects, structures, retains and transforms information.
- **David Ausubel's theory** is concerned with how individuals learn large amounts of **meaningful material** from verbal/textual presentations in a school setting.
- According to **Ausubel**, learning is based upon the kinds of superordinate, representational and combinatorial processes that occur during the reception of information.
- A major instructional mechanism proposed by **Ausubel** is the use of **advance organizers.** These **organizers** are introduced in advance of learning itself, and are also presented at a higher level of abstraction, generality and inclusiveness.
- Based on the **Gagne Assumption**, different types of learning exist, and that different instructional conditions are most likely to bring about these different types of learning.
- **Gagne** identifies five major categories of learning: **verbal information, intellectual skills, cognitive strategies, motor skills and attitudes.**
- **Motivation** is the stimulation of action toward a particular objective where previously there was little or no attraction toward that goal.
- Motivation is either **intrinsic** or **extrinsic.**
- **Intrinsic motivation** refers to the inherent or **internal stimulus** of the individual to learn. It is based on the **natural desire** of the individual to satisfy his drives and motives without the need for reward and punishment.
- **Extrinsic motivation** is based on **incentives** which are artificial devices employed to evoke attitude conducive to learning. Rewards and praises like **medals, good grades, prizes, scholarships** and the like as well as punishments are good examples of this form of motivation.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

- Organic **growth** consists of **three elements**: (1) increase in size (2) differentiation of structure and (3) alteration of form.
- **Childhood** is the time for a boy or girl from birth until he or she is an adult
- **Adolescence** is the period of transition from the childhood to adulthood.
- **Adolescence** is a **period of change**, **problem age**, a time to **search for identity** and a time of **unrealism**.
- The brain's ability to change from experience is known as **Plasticity.**
- **Jean Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development** concerns the emergence and acquisition of **schemata** – schemes of how one perceives the world.
- **Theory of Cognitive Development** incudes **(1) Sensorimotor (2) Pre-operational (3) Concrete operational** and **(4) Formal Operational**
- **Symbolic functioning** is characterized by the use of mental symbols, words or pictures which the child uses to represent something which is not physically present.
- **Centration** is characterized by a child focusing or attending to only one aspect of a stimulus or situation.
- **Intuitive thought** occurs when the child is able to believe in something without knowing why he or she believes it.
- **Egocentrism** denotes the tendency of a child to only think from her or his own point of view.
- **Inability to Conserve** is the lack of perception of conservation of mass, volume and number after the original form has changed.
- **Animism** is when the child believes that inanimate objects have "lifelike" qualities and are capable of action.
- **Seriation** is the ability to arrange objects in an order according to size, shape or any other characteristic.
- **Classification** is the ability to name and identify sets of objects according to appearance, size or other characteristic, including the idea that one set of objects can include another.
- **Decentering** is when the child takes into account multiple aspects of a problem to solve it.
- **Reversibility** is when the child understands that numbers or objects can be changed then returned to their original state.
- **Conservation** is the understanding that quantity, length or number of items is unrelated to the arrangement or appearance of the object or items.
- **Elimination of egocentrism** is the ability to view things from another's perspective.
- Each of **Erikson's stages of Psychosocial development** are marked by a **conflict**, for which successful resolution will result in a favorable outcome.
- **Forgetting** is the inability to access information when needed.
- There are two main ways in which forgetting likely occurs: **decay** and **interference.**
- **Decay** is when information is not attended to, and eventually fades away.

- **Interference** is when new or old information blocks access to the information in question.
- **Aphasia** is a loss of the ability to produce and/or comprehend language, due to injury to brain areas specialized for these functions.
- **Dyslexia** is a specific learning disability that manifests primarily as a difficulty with written language, particularly with reading and spelling.
- **Mental retardation** is a term for a pattern of persistently slow learning of basic motor and language skills during childhood and a significantly below-normal global intellectual capacity as an adult.
- **Autism** is a brain development disorder characterized by impairments in social interaction and communication, and restricted and repetitive behavior, all exhibited **before a child is three years old.**
- **Asperger's Syndrome** is characterized by difficulties in social interaction and by restricted and stereotyped interests and activities.
- **Down Syndrome** or **Trisomy 21** is a genetic disorder caused by the presence of all or part of an extra 21st chromosome. Individuals with Down Syndrome can have a lower than average cognitive ability, often ranging from mild to moderate learning disabilities.
- **Media, parenting, role models and peer groups** are some major factors affecting the social and emotional development of children and adolescents.
- **Emotional intelligence** describes an ability, capacity or skill to perceive, assess and manage the emotions of one's self, of others and of groups.
- **Self awareness** is the ability to read one's emotions and recognize their impact while using gut feelings to guide decisions.
- **Self management** involves controlling one's emotions and impulses and adapting to changing circumstances.
- **Social awareness** is the ability to sense, understand and react to other's emotions while comprehending social networks.
- **Relationship management** is the ability to inspire, influence and develop others while managing conflict.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

- **Curriculum** is viewed as a **listing of subjects** to be taught in the school.
- **Curriculum** also refers to the **total learning** experience of individuals not only in schools, but in society as well.
- **Subject-centered curriculum** is organized on the basis of separate and **distinct subjects**, each of which embodies a body of knowledge and skills. The learner is expected to acquire these knowledge and skills.
- **Child-centered curriculum** is when the **child is considered the center** of the educative process.
- **Problem-centered curriculum** is when the child is **guided** toward maturity within the context of the social group. It helps the child to **solve his problems.**

- **Franklin Bobbit** presented curriculum as a science that emphasizes the **student's needs.**
- According to **Werett Charters**, the listing of **objectives** and matching of these with **corresponding activities** ensures that the content or subject matter is related to the objectives.
- **William Kilpatrick** claimed that the purpose of the curriculum is **child development.**
- To **Harold Rugg**, the curriculum should **develop the whole child.** Rugg emphasized social studies, and that teachers plan the curriculum in advance.
- **Hollis Caswell** saw curriculum as organized around social function or themes, organized knowledge and learner's interest. Caswell believes that curriculum is a **set of experiences.**
- **Ralph Tyler** believes that curriculum is a **science** and an **extension of the school's philosophy**. It is based on the student's needs and interest. The curriculum aims to educate **generalists** and not specialists.
- **Recommended curriculum** is proposed by scholars and professional organizations. The curriculum may come from a national agency like DepEd or CHED.
- **Written curriculum** appears in school, district, division or country documents. An example is the Basic Education Curriculum.
- **Taught curriculum** is what teachers implement or deliver in the classrooms or schools.
- **Supported curriculum** are resources like textbooks, computers, audio-visual materials which support and help in the implementation of the curriculum.
- **Assessed curriculum** is that which is tested and evaluated. At the end of the teaching episodes, series of evaluations is done by the teachers to determine the extent of learning or to tell if the students are progressing.
- **Learned curriculum** is what the students actually learn and what is measured. This refers to the learning outcomes achieved by the students.
- **Hidden curriculum** is the unintended curriculum. This is not deliberately planned but may modify behavior or influence learning outcomes.
- The **elements or components of the curriculum** include: **(1) aims, goals and objectives, (2) subject matter/content, (3) learning experiences, (4) evaluation approaches**
- **Self-sufficiency, significance, validity, interest, utility, learnability and feasibility** are the criteria to be considered in the selection of subject matter content or knowledge for the curriculum.
- According to **Scheffler**, the prime guiding principle for content selection is helping the learners to attain **maximum self-sufficiency** in learning, but in the **most economical manner**.
- **Economy** means less teaching effort and educational resources, less learner's effort but more results and effective learning outcomes.
- When the content or subject matter will contribute to basic ideas, concepts, principles and generalization to achieve the overall aims of the curriculum, then it is **significant**.
- Subject matter is **significant** if it will develop the cognitive, affective and psychomotor skills of the learners.

- The **authenticity** of the subject matter selected is it **validity.**
- For a learner-centered curriculum, **interest** is the key criterion. A learner will **value** the content if it is **meaningful** to him or her.
- **Utility** is the usefulness of the content or subject matter.
- **Learnability** entails that subject matter in the curriculum should be within the range of the experiences of the learners.
- **Feasibility** is when the subject matter or content learned within the time allowed, available resources, expertise of the teacher and the nature of the learners.
- The **overall goal** of the **K to 12 Curriculum** is the **holistic development** of every Filipino learner, with **21st century skills**, to be adequately prepared for work, entrepreneurship, middle-level skills development and higher education.
- **Outcomes-Based Education** is an approach to education in which decisions about the curriculum are driven by the exit learning outcomes that the students should display at the end of the course.
- **NCBTS** define **good teaching** through the following: **(1) Domains (2) Strands (3) Indicators**
- **Domains** are distinctive spheres of the learning process, and are also a well-defined area for demonstrating positive teacher practices.
- **Strands** are specific dimensions of positive teacher practices under the broad conceptual domain.
- **Indicators** are **concrete**, **observable** and **measurable** teacher behaviors, actions, habits, routines and practices known to create, facilitate and support enhanced student learning.
- The **7 Domains** of the **NCBTS Framework:** (1) Social Regard for Learning (2) The Learning Environment (3) Diversity of Learners (4) Curriculum (5) Planning, Assessing and Reporting (6) Community Linkages (7) Personal Growth and Professional Development.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING

- **Assessment** refers to the process of gathering, describing or quantifying information about student performance.
- **Measurement** refers to the **quantitative aspect of evaluation**. It involves outcomes that can be quantified statistically.
- **Evaluation** is the **qualitative aspect** of determining the outcomes of learning. It involves **value judgement.**
- **Test** consists of questions or exercises or other devices for measuring the outcomes of learning.
- **Objective tests** are tests which have definite answers and therefore are not subject to personal bias.
- **Teacher-made tests** or **educational tests** are constructed by the teachers based on the contents of different subject taught.
- **Diagnostic tests** are used to measure a student's strengths and weaknesses, usually to identify deficiencies in skills or performance.

- **Formative testing** is done to **monitor** student's attainment of the instructional objectives.
- **Summative testing** is done at the **conclusion** of instruction and measures the extent to which students have attained the desired outcomes.
- **Standardized tests** are already **valid, reliable** and **objective.** Standardized tests are tests for which contents have been selected and for which norms or standards have been established.
- **Norm-Referenced Test** is designed to measure the performance of a student **compared with other students.**
- The purpose of norm-referenced test is to **rank** each student with respect to the achievement of others in broad areas of knowledge and to **discriminate** high and low achievers.
- **Criterion-Referenced Test** is a test designed to measure the performance of students with respect to some particular **criterion or standard**.
- The purpose of criterion-referenced test is to determine whether each student has achieved **specific skills or concepts** and to find out **how much students know before instruction begins and after I has finished.**
- **Validity** is the degree to which the test measures what it intends to measure.
- A **valid** test is always **reliable.**
- **Reliability** refers to the consistency of scores obtained by the same person when retested using the same instrument or one that is parallel to it.
- **Administrability** requires that the test should be administered uniformly to all students so that the scores obtained will not vary due to factors other than differences of the student's knowledge and skills.
- **Scorability** states that the test should be easy to score. Directions for scoring should be clear.
- **Appropriateness** mandates that the test items that the teacher construct must assess the exact performances called for in the learning objectives.
- **Adequacy** states that the test should contain a wide sampling of items to determine the educational outcomes or abilities so that the resulting scores are representative of the total performance in the areas measured.
- **Fairness** mandates that the test should not be biased to the examinees.
- **Objectivity** represents the agreement of two or more raters or a test administrator concerning the score of a student.
- **Nominal scales** classify objects or events by assigning numbers to them.
- **Ordinal scales** classify and assign rank order.
- **Interval scales** contains the nominal and ordinal properties and is also characterized by equal units between score points.
- In **ratio scales,** the zero point is arbitrary.
- The **table of specifications** is a device describing test items of the content and the process dimensions, which is, what a student is expected to know and what he or she is expected to do with that knowledge.
- **Item analysis** refers to the process of examining the student's response to each item in the test.
- **Difficulty index (DF)** refers to the proportion of the number of students in the upper and lower groups who answered an item correctly.

- **Discrimination index** is the difference between the proportion of high-performing students who got the item right and the proportion of low-performing students who got an item right.
- A **frequency distribution** is merely a listing of the possible score values and the number of persons who achieved each score.
- **Measures of Central Tendency** are useful for summarizing average performance.
- The **mean** of a set of scores is the arithmetic average.
- The **median** is the point that divides the distribution in half; that is, half of the scores fall above the median and half of the scores fall below the median.
- The **mode** is the most frequently occurring score in the distribution.
- The **Measures of Variability** indicate how **spread out** the scores tend to be.
- The **range** indicates the difference between the highest and lowest scores in the distribution.
- The **variance** measures how widely the scores in the distribution are spread about the mean
- The **standard deviation** indicates how spread out the scores are, but it is expressed in the same units as the original scores.
- The **percentile rank** of a score is the percentage of the scores in the frequency distribution which are lower.
- **Normal curve** is a symmetrical **bell-shaped curve**, whose end tails are continuous and asymptotic.
- **Positively skewed** when the curve is skewed to the **right.** Most of the scores of the students are **very low**.
- **Negatively skewed** when a distribution is skewed to the **left.** Most of the students got a **very high score**.
- **Rubrics** is a scoring scale and instructional tool to assess the performance of student using a task-specific set of criteria.
- **Portfolio assessment** is the systematic, longitudinal collection of student work created in response to specific, known as instructional objectives and evaluated in relation to the same criteria.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF TEACHING

- The **strategy of teaching** refers to the science of developing a plan to attain goal and to guard against undesirable results.
- **Method of Teaching** refers to the series of related and progressive acts performed by a teacher and the students to attain the specific objectives of the lesson.
- **Technique of Teaching** refers to the personalized style of carrying out a particular step of a given method.
- The **roles of teacher** include: model, classroom manager, facilitator of learning, motivator, evaluator of student's performance, parent surrogate, counselor and a friend.
- **Classroom management** is the administration or direction of activities with special reference to problems involving discipline, democratic techniques, use of supplies and other materials, the physical features of the classroom, general housekeeping and the social relationships of the pupils and teachers.
- **Questioning** is the starting point of learning.

- **Lesson Plan** is the termed applied to the statement of objectives to be realized and the methods to be used in the attainment of such objectives within the specified time.
- A **learning objective** is a statement of what students will be able to do when they have completed instruction.
- A **learning objective** is a statement describing a **competency** or **performance capability** to be acquired by the learner.
- The **three essential characteristics** in ensuring clear statements of objectives are: **behavior, criterion** and **conditions.**
- A **goal** is a statement of the intended general outcome of an instructional unit or program.
- **Cognitive learning domain** is concerned primarily with higher education.
- The **psychomotor domain** refers to the use of basic motor skills, coordination and physical movement.
- **Affective domain** is concerned with learning of beliefs, attitude and values.
- **Low-inquiry questions** focus on previously learned knowledge in order to answer questions posed by the teacher, who requires the students to perform eliciting meaning of a term, supplying an example of something and providing a specific, predictable answer to a question.
- **High-inquiry questions** focus on previously learned knowledge in order to answer questions posed by the teacher, who requires the students to perform an abstract operation, rating some entity to its value, dependability, importance or sufficiency with a defense of the rating, finding similarities or difference and making inferences to account for the occurrence of something.
- **Brainstorming** is used to generate ideas. Quantity is more important than quality.
- A **supervised study** is a common technique used in problem solving instruction. This is appropriate for discovery or inquiry learning, laboratory activities and if there is a good access to reference materials.
- **Pygmalion (Rosenthal) Effect** refers to situations in which students performed better than other students simply because they were expected to do so.
- **Technology** can refer to material objects of use to humanity, such as machines or hardware, but it can also encompass broader themes, including systems, methods of organization, and techniques.
- **Educational technology** is the study and ethical practice of facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using and managing appropriate technological processes and resources.
- A **device** is any means other than the subject matter itself that is employed by the teacher in presenting the subject matter to the learner.
- The **multimedia** is an audiovisual package that includes more than one instructional media, such as text, graphics, audio animation and video clip.
- **Hypermedia** is multimedia packaged as an education computer software, where information is presented and student activities are integrated in a virtual learning environment.
- **Podcasting** is a relatively new invention that allows anybody to publish files to the internet where individuals can subscribe and receive new files from people by subscription.

- An **affinity diagram** is used to cluster complex, apparently unrelated data into natural and meaningful groups.
- **Tree Diagram** is used to chart out, in increasing detail, the various tasks that must be accomplished to complete a project or achieve a specific objective.
- A **fishbone diagram** shows the relationship of possible causes and sub-causes directly related to and identifies its effect/problem.
- **Circle** or **Pie graph** is recommended for showing parts of whole.
- A **bar graph** is used in comparing the magnitude of similar items at different entities or seeing relative sizes of the parts of a whole.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
THE TEACHING PROFESSION

- **Formal education** refers to the hierarchically structured and chronologically graded learning organized and provided by the **formal school system** and for which **certification is required** in order for the learner to progress through the grades or move to higher levels.
- **Non-formal education** refers to any school-based educational activities undertaken by the DECS and other agencies aimed at attaining **specific learning objectives** for a particular clientele, especially the **illiterates** and the **out-of-school youths and adults**, distinct from and outside the regular offerings of the formal school system.
- **Informal education** is a type of education which can be acquired **anytime and anywhere**.
- **Naturalism** is an educational philosophy which adheres to the belief that education should be in accordance with the **nature of the child.**
- **Idealism** focuses on the conscious reasoning of the mind in order to attain truth. This includes the activities pertinent to the human mind such as **introspection** and **intuition** and the use of logic.
- **Realism** is concerned with the **actualities of life, what is real**. Ultimate reality is the world of physical objects. Reality is independent of the human mind.
- In **existentialism**, learning is based on the willingness of the student to **choose** and give meaning to the subject.
- **Essentialism** refers to the **traditional** or back to the basic approach in education.
- **Pragmatism** stresses on the **application** of what have learned rather than the transfer of the organized body of knowledge.
- In **perennialism** truth is **universal** and does not depend on circumstances of place, time and person. Curriculum must be based on recurrent themes of human life for it views education as a recurring process based on **eternal truths.**
- According to **humanism**, education is a process and should not be taken abruptly. The unfolding of human character proceeds with the unfolding of nature.
- **Progressivism** focuses on the child **as a whole rather than of the content or the teacher.** Curriculum content comes from the questions and interests of the students.

- **Nationalism** emphasizes on the development of loyalty, patriotism, national feeling and responsible citizenship.
- **Constructivism** is a philosophy of learning which asserts that reality does not exist outside of human conceptions. It is the individual that construct reality by reflecting on his own experience and gives meaning to it.
- The **primary goal** of **Reconstructivism** is to achieve the elusive **social change.**
- In **utilitarianism**, actions are geared toward the greatest total amount of happiness that one can achieve.
- In **rationalism,** the source of knowledge is the mind, independent of the senses.
- **Experimentalism** is a form of empiricism and asserts that the only reliable form of knowledge is gained through scientific experiments.
- According to **Hedonism,** pleasure is the only good thing to a person.
- **Epicurianism** is considered as a form of ancient hedonism, it identifies pleasure with tranquility and reduction of desire.
- UNESCO defies **global education** as a goal to become aware of the educational conditions or lack of it, and aim to educate all people to certain world standards.
- The **1987 Constitution** states that the state shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all.
- **RA 7722** is otherwise known as the **Higher Education Act of 1994** which states that the state shall ensure and protect academic freedom.
- **CHED** is tasked by the state to identify **centers of excellence** in program areas needed for the development of world class scholarship, nation building and development.
- **RA 7796** is known as the **Technical Education Skills Development (TESDA) Act of 1994.** This law provided for the creation of the TESDA.
- **Batas Pambansa 232** or **Education Act of 1982** states that students have the right to receive primarily through competent instruction, relevant quality education in line with national goals and conductive to their full development as person with the human dignity.
- **Education For All (EFA) 2015** institutionalize early childhood care and development and provide universal quality primary education.
- Characteristics of a **Child Friendly School System (CFSS)** include: gender sensitive and not discriminating, child-centered, promotes good health, has the best interest of child in mind and works closely with children's families.
- **RA 7836** is known as the **Philippine Teachers Professionalization Act of 1994.** This law provided for the creation of the **Board of Professional Teachers** composed of **five (5) Commissioners** appointed by the President of the Philippines upon the recommendations of the recognized and accredited association of teachers, institution of the **Licensure Examination for Teachers (LET)** which shall replace the Professional Board Exam for Teachers (PBET) and the transferring of authority of administering the LET from the Civil Service Commission and DECS to the Board for Professional Teachers in the Professional Regulation Commission.

- **RA 4670** is the **Magna Carta for Public School Teachers** which ensures stability of employment. Teachers shall enjoy academic freedom, particularly with regard to teaching and classroom methods. Teachers salary at the very least will keep pace with the rise in the cost of living by payment of cost of living index.
- The **three basic skills** a professional teacher must possess are **functional skills, adaptive skills** and **professional skills.**
- **Functional skills** involve the skills of a teacher in planning, organizing, controlling, communicating, motivating, developing and managing.
- **Adaptive skills** are the skills like creativity, dependability, resourcefulness, persuasiveness, discipline, memory, perceptiveness and other personal skills related to self-management.
- **Professional skills** refer akin to work content. It includes the teacher's knowledge of the subject matter to be taught, as well as his understanding of the philosophical, psychological, legal, social, historical dimensions of education.
- The **NCBTS** is a unified framework for teacher development. It is an integrated theoretical framework that defines the different dimensions of effective teaching.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION

- The **Four Pillars of Education** all started with the report entitled **Learning the Treasure Within** of the International Commission of Education for the Twenty-first Century, chaired by **Jacques Delors** in 1996.
- **Learning to Know** implies how to learn by developing one's concentration, memory skills and ability to think; acquiring the instrument of understanding.
- **Learning to Do** represents the skillful, creative and discerning application of knowledge.
- To perform a job or work, the **learning to do** must be fulfilled. This entails the acquisition of **competence** that enables people to deal with a variety of situations, and to work in teams.
- **Learning to Live Together** is vital in building a genuine and lasting **culture of peace** in the world.
- A wide range of skills is necessary for **learning to live together**: self-control, handling emotions, communications, interpretation of behaviors, critical thinking, relationship building and cooperation, negotiation, mediation and refusal, problem solving and decision making.
- **Learning to Be** refers to the role of education in developing all the dimensions of the complete person: to achieve the physical, intellectual, emotional and ethical integration of the individual into a complete man.
- **Gender and Development or GAD** is an approach on socially constructed basis of the difference between men and women and emphasized the need to challenge the existing gender roles and relations.
- **Gender socialization** is a process by which norms, roles and expectations in relation to gender are learned by men and women.

- **Gender stereotype** is a form of prejudgement, bias or limitation given to roles and expectations of males and females.
- The primary **goal** of **Multicultural education** is to transform the school so that male and female students, exceptional students, and students from diverse cultural, social class, racial and ethnic groups experience an equal opportunity to learn.
- **Induction** is reasoning that is done through the process of inferring a general law or principle from the observation of particular instances to a general conclusion.
- **Deduction** is reasoning through a process which is the reverse of induction that is from a general principle to particulars included within the scope of that principle.
- **Dialectic** is a means of discovering the truth by proceeding from an assertion or thesis to a denial or antithesis and finally reconciling the two into synthesis.
- **Human Act** proceeds from the deliberate free will of man.
- **Acts of Man** are acts that do not proceed from the deliberate free will of man. These are sometimes instinctive.