

**FIRST PERIODIC TEST
GRADE 9 ENGLISH
SY 2025 – 2026**

I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (1-5)

Directions: Answer the following questions after listening from the text which will be read by your teacher/proctor. Write only the letter of the correct answers.

1. What kind of article was read?
 - A. Book Analysis
 - B. Book Bashing
 - C. Book Raves
 - D. Book Review
2. What is the title of the article about the book “Rich Dad, Poor Dad”?
 - A. What the Rich Teach Their Kids About Money That the Poor and Middle Class Do Not
 - B. What the Rich Teach Their Kids About Money That the Poor Dads Don’t
 - C. Why I want to punch someone in the face when they rave about this book
 - D. How the Rich Teach Their Kids About Money and how to spend it
3. According to the book, what is the problem of most people who have money problem?
 - A. Absence of checkbook balance
 - B. Cheating during tests
 - C. Lack of financial education
 - D. Making blind decisions
4. Why does the author want to punch someone who raves about the book?
 - A. They always have money problems.
 - B. They have not actually read the book.
 - C. They have not done much to get there.
 - D. They work only for those who have money.
5. What does the author mean when he said he has “***grudging respect***” for the book?
 - A. He hates but loves the book at the same time.
 - B. He wants to complain about the book.
 - C. He has no respect for the book.
 - D. He resents the author.

II. ORAL LANGUAGE AND FLUENCY (6-10)

6. If you were to deliver these lines from “Beowulf: The Battle With Grendel,” in which line should the first **gesture** be seen?
 - A. Waiting to see his swift hard claws.
 - B. Grendel snatched at the first Geat
 - C. He came to rip him apart, cut
 - D. His body to bits with powerful jaws,
7. “***The sixth age shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloons.***” What sound device was used in the given line?
 - A. alliteration
 - B. assonance
 - C. consonance
 - D. onomatopoeia
8. In what part of this line of a poem should a reader’s **pause** be most observable?
Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,
 - A. after the word ‘gave’
 - B. after the word ‘to’
 - C. between ‘things’ and ‘you’
 - D. between ‘watch’ and ‘the’

9. In a poem, the stress depends on the sound device used. Where will the stress appear in a poem that makes use of **assonance**?
 - A. In words with repeated consonant sounds at the beginning
 - B. In words with repeated consonant sounds at the ending
 - C. In words with repeated consonant sounds within
 - D. In words with repeated consonant sounds within and at the end
10. What correct critical consonant sound of /s/ is used in the underlined word from this line of a poem? “And then the justice, in fair round belly with good caper lined,”
 - A. /s/
 - B. /sh/
 - C. /z/
 - D. /zh/

III. VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT (11-17)

11. *Then heard they people cry in the field. “Now go thou, Sir Lucan,” said the King, “and let me know what betokens that noise in the field.”* The underlined word means...
 - A. filled with tokens
 - B. made of tokens
 - C. to signify; to indicate
 - D. to think of; to expect
12. *Grendel lost to Beowulf; traces of his battle-sweat were found in his trail as he escaped back to the marsh where he lived.* The underlined word-pair is an example of a **kenning** which means...
 - A. ash
 - B. blood
 - C. bone
 - D. claw
13. Fill each blank with a single letter to form an **antonym** pair: _EEBLE - _ELICATE
 - A. B and R
 - B. F and D
 - C. H and P
 - D. W and S
14. “Time is fleeting,” and, according to Paulo Coelho, “it flies and waits on no man.” What is the **synonym** of fleeting?
 - A. dreaming
 - B. escaping
 - C. passing
 - D. wandering
15. *In the war of independence, it was repeatedly subjected to pillage and slaughter by both parties in the strife, and did not recover its losses for many years.* The opposite meaning of the highlighted word is...
 - A. conflict
 - B. harmony
 - C. rivalry
 - D. trouble
16. *If you can make one heap of all your winnings // And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss.* The underlined words mean...
 - A. bundle – accomplishments
 - B. stack – lotteries
 - C. trash – victories
 - D. waste – achievements
17. *Tell me not in mournful numbers, // Life is but an empty dream!* What is the antonym of the underlined word?
 - A. cheerful
 - B. desolate
 - C. doleful
 - D. miserable

IV. GRAMMAR AWARENESS (18-27)

18. Correct the error in the use of contraction and possessive pronoun in this sentence –
Who'seit's author?
A. Who's it's author?
B. Who's its author?
C. Whos'e its' author?
D. Whose it's author?
19. *I will not give up until my dreams are realized.* What is the correct contraction of the underlined words?
A. 'll not
B. willn't
C. won't
D. wouldn't
20. Which sentence makes use of **single quotations** correctly?
A. Jason told Mark, "I saw Cynthia the other day, 'and she said I'm really looking forward to Mark's graduation! ' "
B. Jason told Mark, "I saw Cynthia the other day, and she said 'I'm really looking forward to Mark's graduation! ' "
C. Jason told Mark "I saw Cynthia the other day, and 'she said I'm really looking forward to Mark's graduation!"
D. Jason told Mark, "I saw Cynthia the other day 'and she said I'm really looking forward to Mark's graduation!"
21. *I am under the impression that she has no instructions at all and doesn't need any.* Where should the **dash** (—) be placed in this sentence?
A. after the word "impression"
B. after the word "under"
C. between "all" and "and"
D. between "has" and "no"
22. What is the correct way of **hyphenating** this phrase: "*pre and post adolescent trauma*"?
A. pre-and-post-adolescent-trauma
B. pre- and post-adolescent trauma
C. pre and post-adolescent trauma
D. pre and post-adolescent-trauma
23. How should quotation marks be used in the following passage?
The city's mayor explained that the recent tornado levelled entire neighborhoods but miraculously took no lives in its wake.
A. The city's mayor explained that "the recent tornado levelled entire neighborhoods but miraculously took no lives in its wake."
B. The city's mayor explained that the recent tornado "levelled entire neighborhoods but miraculously took no lives in its wake."
C. The city's mayor explained that the recent tornado "levelled entire neighborhoods" but miraculously took no lives in its wake.
D. The city's mayor explained that "the recent tornado levelled entire neighborhoods but miraculously took no lives" in its wake.
24. Which word in the following lines must be capitalized?
*Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. then a soldier
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,*
A. eyebrow
B. pard
C. then
D. woeful
25. "Whodunnit" is a contraction of what complete sentence?
A. Who do not like it?
B. Whose dun is it?
C. Who has done it?
D. Who dude Annie is it?
26. What expression of disagreement is found in the following sentence?: *Todd doesn't like spaghetti. Neither does Louise.*
A. Does
B. Doesn't
C. Like

D. Neither

27. Choose the best place to insert ellipsis points in this passage: *The intellect, seeker of absolute truth, or the heart, lover of absolute good, we awake* –Ralph Waldo Emerson
- A. The intellect, seeker of absolute truth, or the heart, lover of absolute good...we awake...
 - B. The intellect, seeker of absolute truth...or the heart, lover of absolute good...we awake
 - C. The intellect, seeker of absolute truth, or the heart, lover of... absolute good, we awake...
 - D. The intellect...seeker of absolute truth, or the heart...lover of absolute good, we awake

V. READING COMPREHENSION (28-37)

28. The following article is an example of what type of text?

A Short History of Punctuation

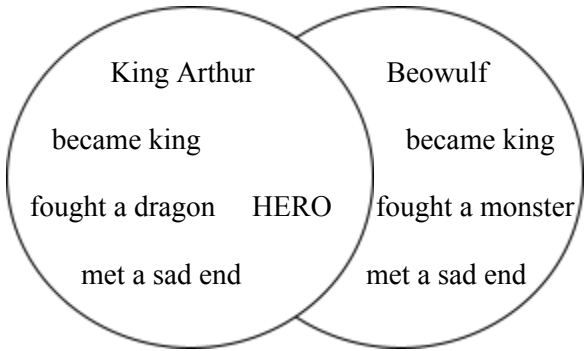
Early Greeks had hardly any punctuation and even changed the direction of their writing at the end of each line. Later, they changed to a way of writing that favored right-handed people and showed where a new paragraph began by underlining the first line of it. Later, the Greek playwright Aristophanes invented marks to show where the readers should take breath.

The Romans made writing much easier to read by putting dots between words and by moving the first letter of a paragraph into the left margin. They adapted some of the Greek marks such as the colon mark to indicate phrase endings.

In the early Middle Ages, this system of punctuation broke down because very few people could read and write, but writers kept a space at the end of a sentence and continued to mark paragraphs. Eventually, words were separated again and new sentences began with a larger letter.

- A. Informative
- B. Journalistic
- C. Literary
- D. Technical

Study the following Diagram



29. What kind of relationship is shown in the above diagram?
- A. cause
 - B. difference
 - C. effect
 - D. similarity
30. *The educational reforms of Charlemagne led to the invention of lowercase letters which could be written and read much faster.* This text belongs to the...
- A. informative type
 - B. journalistic type
 - C. literary type
 - D. technical type

31. About what information is articulated in the following article?

If you like tender, juicy potatoes, home-grown are definitely the best. Although the plant of the potato is visible above the ground, the end product is found below the soil. The process from preparing to eating can take as long as 3-4 months, but the results will be worth the wait. Gardening experts agree that the best time for potato planting is about a month before the last spring frost. This time period will allow the potato to emerge from the soil after freezing conditions but be harvested before the extreme heat of summer. Although this vegetable can be purchased rather cheaply in the supermarket, the quality of home-grown potatoes far exceeds those bagged on grocery shelves.

The production of potatoes can be divided into these steps: (1) preparing the soil, (2) preparing the potatoes, (3) planting the potatoes, (4) maintaining the plants, and (5) harvesting the potatoes.

- A. Eating potatoes purchased in the supermarket
- B. Growing potatoes at home
- C. Planting potato before spring frost
- D. Preparing tender, juicy potatoes for cooking

32. What significant human experience is expressed in the following paragraph?

When I was growing up, one of the places I enjoyed most was the cherry tree in the back yard. Every summer when the cherries began to ripen, I used to spend hours high in the tree, picking and eating the sweet, sun-warmed cherries. My mother always worried about my falling out of the tree, but I never did. But I had some competition for the cherries — flocks of birds that enjoyed them as much as I did and would perch all over the tree, devouring the fruit whenever I wasn't there. I used to wonder why the grown-ups never ate any of the cherries; but actually when the birds and I had finished, there weren't many left.

- A. Competing with birds
- B. Enjoying summer
- C. Falling from the cherry tree
- D. Picking and eating cherries

33. What conclusion can be derived from the following paragraph?

Work and school are very much alike in at least three ways. First, both require an early start. Going to work requires getting up early to avoid the traffic rush, and going to school requires getting up early to be assured of a parking space. Second, promptness is important in both places. Being at work on time pleases the employer; being in class on time pleases the instructor. Third, both involve quotas. A job imposes various quotas on a worker to ensure maximum production--for example, a certain amount of boxes must be filled on an assembly line, or a designated number of calls must be made by a telephone solicitor. Likewise, school imposes quotas on a student to ensure maximum effort--for instance, a certain number of essays must be written in an English composition class or a specific number of books must be read in an American Novel course.

Work and school share similarities since...

- A. A student and a worker have to exert efforts.
- B. Both give benefit to students and workers in their places.
- C. Both are governed by time.
- D. School prepares a student for the job of his choice.

34. Shakespeare's "*The Seven Ages of Man*" was taken from the play "*As You Like It*." What does the first title suggest?

- A. One man can have seven different ages.
- B. One man will encounter seven aged people.
- C. Seven ages will take seven men to encounter.
- D. Seven life stages will be experienced by one man.

For items 35-36: Read the ff. paragraph then answer the questions that follow.

By the end of the seventeenth century, our punctuation system was in place for the most part, though sometimes details varied. Just think, though: after only a few lessons in school – and with lots of practice reading and writing – you can boast that you’ve mastered a system that took westerners many centuries to develop.

35. What is the best summary for the paragraph above?
- A. It takes practice in reading and writing to master the punctuation system.
 - B. It was at the end of the 17th century that a punctuation system was in place.
 - C. The punctuation system was in place for the most part in varying details.
 - D. You can master a system that took centuries to develop in just one day.
36. What conclusion can be drawn from it?
- A. It takes only a few lessons to practice reading and writing.
 - B. It takes only days to master something developed for centuries.
 - C. Practice makes perfect.
 - D. The development of the punctuation varies for the most part.
37. Identify the type of text used in the following passage:

Those that have tenacity will not quit when confronted by obstacles or when failing. In a game or in life, tenacity wants to win, and tenacity lives by the credo, “Failure is not an option.”

- A. informative
- B. journalistic
- C. literary
- D. technical

VI. LITERATURE (38-45)

38. What is meant by the author in the following lines of a poem?
- Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;
—A Psalm of Life*
- A. Become great by emulating great men.
 - B. Leave footprints on the sands.
 - C. Make our lives inspiring.
 - D. Remember the lives of great men.
39. What is the main message of this stanza, from Rudyard Kipling’s “If?”
- If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose, and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss:
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"*
- A. Always do what is right and just.
 - B. Be true to oneself.
 - C. Don’t give up.
 - D. Know the value of self-worth.
40. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of the “sixth-aged man?”
- A. Big manly voice turning again toward childish treble
 - B. Lean and slippered pantaloons
 - C. Satchel and shining morning face
 - D. Spectacles on nose and pouch on side

41. What is the **tone** of the Mother as she spoke to her Son? (from “Mother To Son” by Langston Hughes)

*Well, son, I'll tell you:
Life for me ain't been no crystal stair:
It's had tacks in it,
And splinters,
And boards torn up,
And places with no carpet on the floor—
Bare.*

- A. angry
B. inspiring
C. mysterious
D. triumphant
42. What is the real characteristic of Beowulf that Grendel discovered based on these lines from the poem?

*Then he (Grendel) stepped to another
Still body, clutched at Beowulf with his claws,
Grasped at a strong-hearted wakeful sleeper
—And was instantly seized himself, claws
Bent back as Beowulf leaned up on one arm.
That shepherd of evil, guardian of crime,
Knew at once that nowhere on earth
Had he met a man whose hands were harder;
His mind was flooded with fear—but nothing
Could take his talons and himself from that tight
Hard grip.*

- A. Guardian of crime
B. Hard-handed
C. Of great strength
D. Shepherd of evil
43. Imagery paints words that appeal to our senses of sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch. The underlined words in the following passage appeal to what sense?

Right so came an adder out of a little heath bush, and it stung a knight in the foot.
And so when the knight felt him so stung, he looked down and saw the adder. And anon he drew his sword to slay the adder, and thought none other harm. And when the host on both parties saw that sword drawn, then they blew beams, horns, and shouted grimly.

- A. sight
B. smell
C. sound
D. touch
44. **Poetic contractions** are used in a poem to suggest a different culture, language use, etc. In which line/s of the poem below is poetic contraction most evident?
- A. But all the time
I've been a-climbin' on,
B. And reachin' landin's,
And turnin' corners,
C. And sometimes goin' in the dark

45. Where there ain't been no light.
To what sense does the following image appeal?

“When the others went swimming my son said he was going in, too. He pulled his dripping trunks from the line where they had hung all through the shower and wrung them out. Languidly, and with no thought of going in, I watched him, his hard little body, skinny and bare, saw him wince slightly as he pulled up around his vitals the small, soggy, icy garment. As he buckled the swollen belt, suddenly my groin felt the chill of death.”—from *E.B. White's, 'One More To The Lake.'*

- A. sight
- B. smell
- C. sound
- D. touch

VII. WRITING AND COMPOSITION (46-50)

For Items 46-48: Punctuation Marks.

In which word/s should a comma appear in each of the numbered sentences in the paragraph below?

(46) Around A.D. 1500 the indented paragraph appeared as did the comma and period as we know them. Printers of the Renaissance invented new marks like the exclamation points and quotation marks. (47) By that time people were commonly reading silently and punctuation came to depend more on grammatical groups. (Parentheses and dashes appeared with the advent of printing). (48) By the end of the seventeenth century our punctuation system was in place for the most part though sometimes details varied.

- 46. A. after paragraph
B. before (the first) as
C. between comma and and
D. between period and as
- 47. A. after people
B. after time
C. before commonly
D. between came and to
- 48. A. after system
B. before place
C. before though
D. between century and our

For Items 49-50: Paraphrase the following lines from a song.

49. ***Just give me a reason***

Just a little bit's enough

Just a second we're not broken just bent

And we can learn to love again

- [Just Give Me A Reason, Pink featuring Nate Ruess]

- A. Let us learn to love again
- B. Give me a second to mend our broken hearts
- C. Explain, fix this mistake, and let our love continue
- D. We can love again if you just give me a little bit of a reason

50. ***I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath***

Scared to rock the boat and make a mess

So I sat quietly, agree politely

- [Roar, Katy Perry]

- A. I'm scared of rocking the boat, it might turn into a mess
- B. I bite my tongue and hold my breath when I ride a boat
- C. I kept quiet, then, afraid I might mess things up
- D. I sit quietly so I won't rock the boat