



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Region _____
DIVISION OF _____
_____ ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

2ND PERIODICAL TEST IN ENGLISH 8

Name: _____

Score: _____

Part I – Multiple Choice

Directions: Read each question carefully. Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. The new city ordinance banning single-use plastic will save the environment. Which statement shows a claim of value?
 - A. Plastic takes hundreds of years to decompose.
 - B. The ordinance was approved by the city mayor.
 - C. The ordinance is a good step toward a cleaner community.
 - D. Stores will stop giving plastic bags next month.
2. A commercial says, “Nine out of ten doctors recommend this toothpaste.” Which persuasive technique is used?
 - A. Bandwagon
 - B. Ethos (appeal to authority)
 - C. Pathos (appeal to emotion)
 - D. Glittering generalities
3. If you were to revise a paragraph to strengthen its argument, what should you add?
 - A. Unrelated personal stories
 - B. Logical evidence that supports the thesis
 - C. Extra adjectives for style
 - D. Quotations without sources
4. A student group campaigns about reducing food waste in the school canteen. Which statement best defines their purpose?
 - A. To explain different cuisines
 - B. To persuade classmates to practice responsible consumption
 - C. To compare recipes from other schools
 - D. To describe daily canteen routines
5. When revising a position paper, which question ensures coherence?
 - A. Did I include all my favorite opinions?
 - B. Is my paper long enough?
 - C. Do all my ideas connect clearly to my thesis statement?
 - D. Did I use fancy vocabulary?
6. Which situation shows pathos in persuasion?
 - A. Quoting experts on healthy living
 - B. Showing a crying child to urge donations
 - C. Explaining data about hunger
 - D. Listing laws about food aid

7. A youth organization must design a poster about anti-bullying. Which slogan best applies ethos, pathos, and logos together?
- A. Don't bully or else!
 - B. Bullying hurts, stop it!
 - C. Respect builds peace—experts prove kindness strengthens teamwork.
 - D. Stop bullying now because I said so!
8. Which is the best definition of bandwagon?
- A. Convincing people to join because others are doing it
 - B. Using facts and statistics
 - C. Appealing to ethics and credibility
 - D. Focusing on emotional stories
9. After reading a campaign flyer, a student wants to analyze if statements are factual or opinionated. Which step should the student do first?
- A. Count the number of sentences
 - B. Check if the statement can be proven or verified
 - C. Ask friends for their thoughts
 - D. Highlight all adjectives used
10. Which transition marker best shows contrast in a persuasive essay?
- A. Moreover
 - B. However
 - C. In addition
 - D. Furthermore
11. A student notices that an article uses strong, emotional words to reach young readers. What does this reveal about the writer's style and audience?
- A. The writer wants to confuse the readers.
 - B. The writer adjusts tone and diction to appeal to teenagers.
 - C. The writer avoids using transitions.
 - D. The writer uses technical language for experts.
12. Which sentence shows the appropriate use of transition for adding an idea?
- A. However, I still agree with the statement.
 - B. Furthermore, students must recycle regularly.
 - C. In contrast, pollution levels decreased.
 - D. Nevertheless, we must protect nature.
13. What part of a persuasive text usually presents the counterargument?
- A. Introduction
 - B. Body
 - C. Conclusion
 - D. Title
14. A student plans to improve his essay's coherence. Which revision applies correct sentence structure?
- A. Changing every sentence to questions
 - B. Combining short related sentences into one clear idea
 - C. Using only compound sentences
 - D. Removing all transition words
15. When developing the conclusion of a persuasive essay, the writer should:
- A. Add new arguments never mentioned before
 - B. Restate the main claim and emphasize its importance
 - C. List all citations again
 - D. Begin with a counterclaim

16. Which best defines a sociocultural issue?
- A. A problem affecting both society and culture, such as discrimination
 - B. A story about family traditions
 - C. An advertisement for new gadgets
 - D. A personal diary entry
17. What does it mean to identify a text's target audience?
- A. Determining the group of people the text aims to persuade
 - B. Counting how many readers viewed the text
 - C. Finding the author's nationality
 - D. Listing the words used most often
18. Which statement shows understanding of a persuasive text's purpose?
- A. The essay uses rhymes and songs.
 - B. The text aims to convince readers to support recycling.
 - C. The story focuses on family relationships.
 - D. The author uses many adjectives.
19. A campaign video promotes gender equality in classrooms. How does it apply persuasion effectively?
- A. By showing a long list of facts only
 - B. By presenting real stories of students treated fairly
 - C. By ignoring male opinions
 - D. By repeating slogans without proof
20. Which statement expresses a clear thesis?
- A. I like reading books and watching movies.
 - B. School uniforms promote equality among students.
 - C. Many students feel sleepy during class.
 - D. The weather affects my study habits.
21. Which question helps test the clarity of a thesis statement?
- A. Is my thesis too short?
 - B. Can readers easily tell my stand on the issue?
 - C. Did I use descriptive adjectives?
 - D. Do I have three paragraphs?
22. Which example best applies the C-E-R framework?
- A. Claim: Reading is fun; Evidence: I like books.
 - B. Claim: Exercise improves focus; Evidence: Studies show active students concentrate better; Reasoning: Physical activity boosts brain function.
 - C. Claim: Students are tired; Evidence: Classes start early.
 - D. Claim: Eating is necessary; Evidence: People need food.
23. Which statement shows an application of revision?
- A. I will print my paper without checking.
 - B. I replaced unclear examples with stronger evidence.
 - C. I changed the topic completely.
 - D. I made the introduction longer.
24. Which of the following is a multimodal element?

A. A text-only essay

B. A campaign combining visuals, sounds, and text

C. A handwritten note

D. A plain paragraph

25. A student prepares to post an advocacy video about climate action. Which step best applies persuasive communication?

A. Focus on personal selfies

B. Use real footage and captions to inspire action

C. Upload without checking accuracy

D. Ignore the target viewers

Part II – Matching Type

Directions: Match the statements in Column A with the correct answer in Column B. Write only the letter of your answer.

Column A

26. A survey report shows that learners who sleep 8 hours perform better in class.

27. A social-media post invites everyone to join the 'Clean as You Go' challenge because 'all schools are doing it.'

28. The article opens with, 'Dear classmates, let's make our voices heard.'

29. This paragraph in an editorial explains the opposing viewpoint before giving a rebuttal.

30. A barangay program calls for youth volunteers to teach literacy in the community.

31. 'Every student should complete at least one tree-planting project each year,' serves as this element in an essay.

32. During proofreading, the writer checks if each reason clearly supports the main claim.

33. A short video blends narration, captions, and background music to promote waste segregation.

34. The statement 'Serving others makes life meaningful' expresses this kind of claim.

35. A nutrition campaign uses a respected dietitian to endorse healthy-eating habits.

Column B

A. Claim of Fact

B. Claim of Value

C. Claim of Policy

D. Ethos (appeal to authority)

E. Bandwagon Technique

F. Informal Diction for Students

G. Counterargument Section

H. Civic Advocacy Purpose

I. Logical Coherence Check

J. Multimodal Environmental Campaign

Part III – True or False

Directions: Read each statement carefully. Write T if the statement is correct and F if it is incorrect.

36. A persuasive essay that mixes facts and opinions without clear evidence shows strong reasoning.

37. A post that uses sad music and emotional images to encourage donations appeals to pathos. _____

38. If evidence does not directly support the claim, the reasoning in the argument becomes weak.

39. When revising a position paper, adding unrelated stories makes the paper more coherent. _____

40. Using subtitles and narration together helps the audience understand a video's message better. _____
41. Formal diction is suitable when addressing community officials or experts. _____
42. Short, disconnected sentences make persuasive writing clearer and more convincing. _____
43. Strong evidence and logical reasoning strengthen the writer's credibility. _____
44. A good position paper presents only the author's side and ignores counterarguments. _____
45. Adding visuals that match the spoken message increases the effectiveness of an advocacy campaign. _____

Part IV – Identification

Directions: Choose your answer from the Word Box. Write only the correct word or phrase on the blank.

Word Box:

claim of policy, persuasion, cohesion, thesis statement, propaganda, modality, coherence, multimodal text, diction, audience analysis

46. _____ – A recommendation that tells what action should be taken or what policy should be followed.
47. _____ – The process of studying the readers or viewers to choose the best approach for writing or speaking.
48. _____ – The sentence that declares the writer's main stand or controlling idea in an essay.
49. _____ – Unity and smooth flow of ideas between sentences and paragraphs.
50. _____ – A presentation that combines text, sound, and visuals to strengthen persuasion.

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Key to Correction

1. C	18. B	35. D
2. B	19. B	36. F
3. B	20. B	37. T
4. B	21. B	38. T
5. C	22. B	39. F
6. B	23. B	40. T
7. C	24. B	41. T
8. A	25. B	42. F
9. B	26. A	43. T
10. B	27. E	44. F
11. B	28. F	45. T
12. B	29. G	46. claim of policy
13. B	30. H	47. audience analysis
14. B	31. C	48. thesis statement
15. B	32. I	49. coherence
16. A	33. J	50. multimodal text
17. A	34. B	



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TABLE OF SPECIFICATION
S.Y. 2025 - 2026

Topic	Competencies	Time/ Frequency	Weight %	Number of Items	Remembering 30 %	Understanding 20 %	Applying 20 %	Analyzing 10 %	Evaluating 10 %	Creating 10 %
Evaluate persuasive texts: Facts vs. Opinions; Types of Claims	Differentiate facts from opinions; identify examples of fact and opinion; identify main idea and supporting details; differentiate claim of fact, value, and policy; identify common types of claims and types of evidence (self-evidence, anecdotal, argument from authority, empirical).	Week 1 (Aug 26–29, 2025)	12%	6	ID Q46	MT Q26, MT Q34	MC Q9	TF Q36		MC Q1
Propaganda Techniques & Persuasive Techniques (Ethos, Pathos, Logos)	Differentiate propaganda techniques (bandwagon, glittering generalities, transfer, half-truths) and examine how persuasive techniques or rhetorical appeals (ethos, pathos, logos) support a claim.	Week 2 (Sept 1–5, 2025)	14%	7	MT Q27, MT Q35, MC Q8	MC Q6	MC Q7	TF Q37		MC Q2
Diction & Style; Target Audience; Transition Markers	Identify the diction and style used to organize persuasive texts; infer author's purpose and meaning; identify target audience (hypothetical vs. real; experts vs. laypeople; managerial vs. rank-and-file); identify and use common transition devices.	Week 3 (Sept 8–12, 2025)	12%	6	ID Q47, MT Q28	MC Q10	MC Q11, MC Q12		TF Q41	
Sentence Structure & Parts of a Persuasive Text	Examine sentence structure and function in persuasive texts; identify and examine the parts of a persuasive text	Week 4 (Sept 15–19, 2025)	12%	6	MT Q29	MC Q13	MC Q14, MC Q15		TF Q42	MC Q3

	(introduction, body, conclusion; topic sentences; evidence; explanations; counterarguments).	9, 2025)								
Purpose & Target Audience; Sociocultural Issues	Identify a sociocultural issue; determine purpose and target audience of a persuasive text; brainstorm solutions and ideas aligned with stakeholders.	Week 5 (Sept 22–26, 2025)	12%	6	MT Q30, MC Q16, MC Q17	MC Q18	MC Q19			MC Q4
Thesis Statement; Claim–Evidence–Reasoning (C-E-R); Organizing Information	Identify the topic/claim; determine a clear thesis statement; gather evidence to support the claim; apply claim–evidence–reasoning to outline arguments.	Week 6 (Sept 29–Oct 3, 2025)	14%	7	ID Q48, MT Q31	MC Q20, MC Q21	MC Q22	TF Q38	TF Q43	
Position Paper: Researching, Drafting, and Revising for Coherence	Discuss steps in writing a position paper (issue selection, defining the issue, audience analysis, arguments and counterarguments, working thesis); research and document sources; draft and revise for coherence.	Week 7 (Oct 6–10, 2025)	12%	6	ID Q49	MT Q32	MC Q23	TF Q39	TF Q44	MC Q5
Publishing a Multimodal Persuasive Text (Advocacy Campaign Video)	Apply multimodal elements appropriate to chosen delivery; publish an advocacy campaign video for a defined purpose and target audience.	Week 8 (Oct 13–17, 2025)	12%	6	ID Q50, MT Q33	MC Q24	MC Q25	TF Q40	TF Q45	
TOTAL			100%	50						

LEGEND: MC- Multiple Choice MT-Matching Type TF-True or False ID-Identification