



Second Periodical Test in English VI  
SY 2017-2018  
Table of Specification

Contents/ Objectives	No. of Days Taught	No. of Items	%	Item Placement
1. Distinguish various types of informational/factual text (EN6LC-II-a-c-3.2)	5	6	10	1-6
2. Note down relevant information from text heard (EN6LC-II-d-e 2.2)	5	6	10	7-12
3. Infer meaning of borrowed words and context specific terms using -context clues -affixes and roots -other strategies (EN6V-II-a-f-12.3.3, 12.4.1.3, 12. 4.2.3)	6	7	12	13-19
4. Infer the target audience (EN6VC-II-c-3.7)	4	5	7	20-25
5. Gather relevant information from various sources: - glossary -indices- -Dictionary -Almanac -Encyclopedia -Online references (EN6SS-II-a-d-1.3, 1.4, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3).	7	8	15	25-32
6. Organize information from primary sources in preparation for writing, reporting, and similar academic tasks in collaboration with others (EN6SS-II-e-f-3.4)	4	5	7	33-37
7. Compose clear and coherent sentences using appropriate grammatical structures; -order and degrees of regular adjectives -order and degrees of irregular adjectives -adverbs of intensity -adverbs of frequency -adverbs of manner -adverbs of place and time -prepositions and prepositional phrases -subordinate and coordinate conjunctions (EN6G-IIa-j-5.5, 5.2, 5.5.1, 5.2.1, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8, 6.5, 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 8.3, 8.4)	15	18	30	38-55
8. Revise clarity –correct spelling- appropriate punctuation marks- transition/signal words (EN6wC-II-e-1.8.2, 1.8.1,1.8.3)	4	5	8	55-60
<b>Total</b>	50	60	100	60



**SECOND PERIODICAL TEST IN ENGLISH VI**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **GRADE & SECTION:** \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Directions:** Listen carefully to the selections, then identify what type of informational text they are. Write Literary Nonfiction, Procedural texts, Expository texts, or Persuasive texts on the space provided.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

Teenagers are forever being told that they need a good education so that they can have the career they want, but many do not listen. However, it is important to remember that your schooling, no matter how long it may feel, lasts for just a few short years compared to the rest of your life ahead of you. Therefore, it is better to sacrifice a little bit of fun now so that you can find happiness in later life, as you will be happier if you can do a job that you enjoy and afford to do the things you want.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Just like visible light, infrared light, and radio waves, ultraviolet light is electromagnetic radiation. On the spectrum, ultraviolet light lies between violet light and x rays, with wavelengths ranging from four to 400 nanometers. Although it is undetectable to the naked eye, anyone who has been exposed to too much sunlight has probably noted the effects of ultraviolet light, for it is this radiation that causes tanning, sunburn, and can lead to skin cancer.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

A sundial compass is a combination of these two instruments, consisting of a portable sundial which is attached over a compass via a hinge. There are some adjustable legs that need to be used to level the instrument if not on level ground. The gnome is hinged and needs to be put in the up position where it locks into place. There should be what looks like a protractor that is to the right of the gnome that is on a hinge, and this needs to be flipped up as well. The protractor is used to set the sundial to the correct latitude angle, while the compass is used to find true north based on the area's magnetic north declination. Once your sundial compass has been leveled, set to the correct latitude, and to true north, a shadow will be cast onto the sundial's face by the gnome. For use in the southern hemisphere, the same procedure is followed with the exception that true South must be found instead of true North.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal was born in the town of Calamba, Laguna on 19th June 1861. The second son and the seventh among the eleven children of Francisco Mercado and Teodora Alonso.

With his mother as his first teacher, he began his early education at home and continued in Binan, Laguna. He entered a Jesuit-run Ateneo Municipal de Manila in 1872 and obtained a bachelor's degree with highest honors in 1876. He studied medicine at the University of Santo Tomas but had to stop because he felt that the Filipino students were being discriminated by their Dominican tutors. He went to Madrid at Universidad Central de Madrid and in 1885 at the age of 24, he finished his course in Philosophy and Letters with a grade of "Excellent."

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Like fellow Philippine revolutionaries Jose Rizal and Andres Bonifacio, lawyer Apolinario Mabini, the first prime minister of the Philippines, did not live to see his 40th birthday but became known as the brains and conscience of the revolution that would permanently alter the Philippine's government.

During his short life, Mabini suffered from paraplegia – paralysis of the legs – but had a powerful intellect and was known for his political savvy and eloquence.

Before his untimely death in 1903, Mabini’s revolution and thoughts on the government shaped the Philippine’s fight for independence over the next century

**6. \_\_\_\_\_ Exercise Your Brain**

Nearly seven out of every 10 adults report some type of forgetfulness, according to the Dana Foundation, a New York City organization with a special interest in brain research. More pronounced memory slips can begin as early as your 30s and become all too apparent in your 40s, explains Michael F. Roizen, M.D., dean of the College of Medicine at the State University of New York (SUNY) Upstate Medical University in Syracuse, and author of *Real Age*. While the brain naturally slows down with age, the good news is that you can offset this process and minimize memory lapses by constantly challenging your mind. In fact, memory boosting classes are springing up across the United States. “We now know that the brain is quite plastic, like a muscle, that it can be changed and strengthened,” says Robert Goldman, M.D., co author of *Brain Fitness*.

Following are ways to cross-train your brain...and save your memory.

1. Stretch your mind.
2. Try something brand-new.
3. Become a multi-tasker.
4. Exercise your brain.

**II.A. Directions: Listen carefully then answer the questions that follow. Choose the letter of the correct answer.**

**The Mountain and The Squirrel by Ralph Waldo Emerson**

The mountain and the squirrel had a quarrel, And the former called the latter "Little prig.

Bun replied, "You are doubtless very big; But all sorts of things and weather Must be taken in together. To make up a year and a sphere. And I think it no disgrace to occupy my place.

If I'm not so large as you, You are not so small as I, And not half so spry: I'll not deny you make A very pretty squirrel track. Talents differ; all is well and wisely put; If I cannot carry forests on my back, Neither can you crack a nut."

7. What was the cause of the quarrel between the mountain and the squirrel?
  - a. The mountain belittled the squirrel.
  - b. The squirrel said the mountain is wise.
  - c. The quarrel started when the mountain called the squirrel a little prig.
  - d. The quarrel started because the squirrel wanted to become big as the mountain.
8. What does the squirrel mean by saying “all sorts of things and weather must be taken in together to make up a year and a sphere”?
  - a. That the mountain must show respect to others.
  - b. That we must consider the weather each day.
  - c. That the squirrel is mightier than the mountain.
  - d. The squirrel may be small but it can do many things the huge mountain can't do.
9. What does the squirrel mean by saying, “If I’m not so large as you, you are not so small as I.”
  - a. It means that some of our limitations are good for us.
  - b. It means that the mountain can never be.

- c. It means that the mountain cannot be like the small squirrel.
- d. It means that the squirrel cannot grow as big as the mountain.

10. What advantages that the squirrel has over the mountain?

- a. The mountain is quicker than the squirrel
- b. The squirrel can walk faster than the mountain.
- c. Squirrel is spry but the mountain cannot even move.
- d. The squirrel can make a pretty track, but mountains can't.

**B. Directions: Read the selection then answer the questions that follow.**

### **Why Does a Cow Chewing When She isn't Eating?**

A cow has a special stomach with four parts. When she eats grass, she chews it just enough to make it wet. Then it goes into the first part of its stomach, where it becomes softer. From there it goes into the second part, where it is made into little balls called "cuds". Later, while the cow is resting, she brings up each cud one at a time and chews it well. When she swallows it, the food goes into the third part of her stomach. There the water squeezed out of it. Finally, the food goes to the fourth part of the cow's stomach and is broken down into very tiny pieces. Then the cow's body can take what it needs from the food to live and grow.

11. What happens to the grass when it goes to the first part?

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. The grass becomes harder. | C. The grass becomes softer.       |
| B. The grass liquify.        | D. The grass goes to the intestine |

12. In what part is the water squeezed out?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| A. first  | C. second |
| B. fourth | D. third  |

**III. Directions: Choose the letter of the correct answer.**

13. **Wetlands** are synonymous to\_\_\_\_\_.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| A. rivers | C. ponds |
| B. swamps | D. seas  |

14. What is the root word of the word **rarity**?

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| A. rar  | C. rarity |
| b. rare | D. -ity   |

15. Which of these does not belong to land vegetation?

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A. farms   | C. orchards |
| B. gardens | D. reefs    |

16. She did not get the correct answer. So her answer is \_\_\_\_\_.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A. correct | C. incorrect |
| B. right   | D. excellent |

17. He always say, "You are bad Grandma!" The boy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. impolite  | C. unpolite  |
| B. mispolite | D. dispolite |

18. My mother bought a cheap pair of shoes in the market. She bought me\_\_\_\_\_ pair of shoes.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. unexpensive | C. misexpensive |
| B. inexpensive | D. disexpensive |

19. Although I was unable to understand all of the details of the presentation, I did get the **gist** of it.

- A. humor
- C. main point
- B. notes
- D. joke

IV. Directions: Complete the table below. Underline the product/service indorsed and the target audience.

COMMERCIAL	PRODUCT	TARGET AUDIENCE
20. 	Eskinol, Olay, Bello	Teenage boys, kids, teenage girls
21. 	Huggies, EQ, Pampers	cook, mothers, teachers
22. 	Head and Shoulder, Creamsilk, Palmolive	Men, Women, Babies
23. 	Anlene Gold, Bear Brand, Nido	Old Women, Old Men, Teenagers
24. 	Fit n Right, Revicon, Cobra	Working Men, Working Women, Children

V. Directions: What reference materials will you refer to get information on the following? Write Al for Almanac, En for Encyclopedia, Cc for Card Catalog and At for Atlas.

25. Mr. United nations in 1980. \_\_\_\_\_
26. The first dog in space. \_\_\_\_\_
27. The total land area of the Philippines. \_\_\_\_\_
28. Information about Alburquerque, New Mixeco. \_\_\_\_\_
29. The illustrations in Black Beauty. \_\_\_\_\_
30. The history of music. \_\_\_\_\_
31. A book entitled “The Swimming Lesson”. \_\_\_\_\_
32. Who is Queen Elizabeth? \_\_\_\_\_

VI. Directions: Determine if the source would be a Primary Source or Secondary Source.

33. A painting by Leonardo Da Vinci.
34. A letter from John Smith about his meeting with the Powhatan Indians.
35. A text book describing the “The Great War”.
36. A college professor describing how the pilgrims lived.
37. A reporter describing his time in Iraq.

VII. A. Supply the blank with the correct degree of adjectives in each sentence.

38. Mathematics for me is the (hard) \_\_\_\_\_ subject.
39. Mall of Asia is (gigantic) \_\_\_\_\_ than Festival Mall.
40. Which do you think is (pretty) \_\_\_\_\_ , a velvet gown or a satin gown?
41. Pagudpud is the (far) \_\_\_\_\_ place I’ve ever been.

42. Watching TV is the (less) \_\_\_\_\_ of my priority right now.

**B. Rearrange the sentences by placing the adjectives in correct order.**

43. My mother bought me a **black, long beautiful, silk** gown.

44. I live in a **brick, lovely, ancient, gigantic** house.

45. We love our **English, young, intelligent,** teacher.

**C. Underline the adverb of intensity used in each sentence.**

46. Our driveway is completely flooded.

47. Daryl's cheese cake is absolutely delicious.

48. Ms. Tess is terribly grumpy today.

**D. Rewrite each sentence using the given adverb of frequency in its correct position.**

49. Kyla listen to classical music.(often)

50. Ludy complains about her homework.(never)

**E. Underline the preposition/s in each sentence.**

51. I have to place my bag under the table to avoid mess-up of my things.

52. I have to finish my research paper before dinner time.

**F. Identify the type of conjunction used in each sentence.**

53. She has to go to school but she's not feeling well.

54. Although Liza is willing to take care of her, she couldn't.

55. Both her father and mother are at work.

**VIII.**

**A. Write the correct spelling of the underlined word.**

56. This milk tastes suor.

57. She was prood of her good grades.

58. She wore a red blose with yellow flowers.

**B. Add the correct punctuation marks to the following sentences.**

59. When I was at the movie I saw Tyson and Clyde

60. We won the game they screamed

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**Key to Correction**  
**Second Periodical Test in English VI**

1. Argument/ Persuasive text	21. Pampers, mothers	41. farthest
2. Expository text	22. Creamsilk, women	42. least
3. Procedural text	23. Anlene, old women	43. beautiful, long, black
4. Literary non fiction	24. Cobra, working men	44. lovely, gigantic, ancient, brick
5. Literary non fiction	25. Al	45. intelligent, young, English
6. Procedural text	26. En	46. completely
7. C	27. At	47. absolutely
8. D	28. At	48. terribly
9. A	29. Cc	49. Kyla often listens to classical music.
10. D	30. Al	50. Ludy never complains about her homework.
11. C	31. Cc	51. under
12. D	32. al	52. before
13. B	33. Primary source	53. coordinating
14. B	34. Primary source	54. subordinating
15. D	35. Secondary source	55. correlative
16. C	36. Secondary source	56. sour
17. A	37. Primary source	57. proud
18. B	38. hardest	58. blouse
19. C	39. more gigantic	59. When I was at the movie, I saw Tyson and Clyde.
20. Eskinol, teenage girls	40. prettier	60. "We won the game!" they screamed.

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