

SECTION 4: READING PROFICIENCY

Time -- 70 minutes

90 Questions (206 - 295)

NAME: _____

SCHOOL: _____

SIMULATED EXAM - SET A

Directions: The reading passage is accompanied by a set of questions based on the passage and any introductory material that is given. Answer the questions according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

PASSAGE 1:



- kasagutan nang dahil sa teknolohiya.
- B. Mahirap kung walang dalang handang pera.
- C. Ang paglayo sa tungkulin ay magagawan ng paraan.
- D. Maayos ang buhay kung may pagbibigayan.
207. Ano ang maaring layon ng nagdibuho at isang hayop ang ginamit bilang isa sa mga tauhan?
- A. upang magsalaysay
- B. upang mag-akit
- C. upang mang-aliw
- D. upang maglarawan
208. Ang tema ng dayalogo ay may kinalaman sa _____.
- A. Pagsusuri sa masamang dulot ng teknolohiya
- B. mabilis at makabagong dulot ng teknolohiya
- C. pagiging kuripot ng mga ninong at ninang tuwing Pasko
- D. kaibahan ng noon at ngayon
209. Lahat ng nabanggit ay may kaugnayan sa naidudulot ng teknolohiya ngayon sa buhay ng nakararami maliban sa isa, ano ito?
- A. Sa isang iglap, ang ilang bagay ay maaaring mabago.

- B. Ang ilan ay nagiging tamad.
- C. Ang mga gawain ay maaaring mapadali at mapagaan.
- D. Nakukuha nang mabilisan ang mga gawaing dati'y dumadaan sa mahabang proseso.

PASSAGE 2:

Love is necessary to righting the state of woman in this world. Otherwise nature itself seems to be in conspiracy against her dignity and welfare; for the cultivated, highly-thought of, beauty-loving, saintly woman finds herself unconsciously desired for her sex, and even enhancing the appetite of her savage pursuers by these fine ornaments she has piously laid on herself. She finds the indignation that she is herself a snare, and was made such. I do not wonder at her occasional protest, violent protest, against nature, in fleeing to nunneries, and taking black veils. Love lights all this deep wrong.

210. The author's attitude toward women can best be described as one of
- A. admiration.
- B. suspicion.
- C. incredulity.
- D. condescension.
211. Sans love, what does the author purport to be the state of woman in this world?
- A. in a piteous state with few alternatives but to be sought for her pleasures
- B. held in lofty esteem adorned much by nature with a raw beauty
- C. a conduit of pleasure greatly sought particularly as a result of her own adornment
- D. a soul without indignation and a snare of such prowess as to catch any suitor
212. According to the passage, plausible remedies to ward off being sought only for pleasure include
- A. aligning herself with the cultivated, dignified, and intellect man.
- B. removing herself to a place where men are unwelcome.
- C. adorning herself with ornaments piously laid on herself.
- D. making a pact with nature to lessen the adornments and ornaments given by her.
213. The phrase, "savage pursuers" refers to
- A. men who provide love and stability.
- B. jealous women who desire to be more beautiful.

- C. potential suitors who would provide wealth and happiness.
- D. men who would not provide love and instead strip her of dignity.

PASSAGE 3:**Ang Sasabitan ng Ating Bandera**

Ni Roberto Anonuevo

Mahal na Senador na kagalang-galang,
kung ang salitaan nati'y pataasan,
kung itong medida ay sa patangkaran,
. puede ka pong tagdan
. sais talampatakan,
isasasabit namin sa tenga mong mahal,
ang aming bandilang karangal-rangalan,
at ikaw ang siyang puno ng kawayan.
Kung ang taas naman nitong isip natin,
ang pagtatangkaan na iyong sukatin,
mga malaking kahoy, nguni't walang lilim,
. dapat mong basahin
. iyang good manner,
maliit mang bayan, ang amin ay amin,
at imbesilidad na iyong nasain,
ang di ninyo lupa'y piliting sakupin.
At naiinis ka tuwing makikita
dalawang bandera ay nagkakasama
ang sa pilipino't sa amerikana?
. alisin ang isa
. isa ang itira. . .

Lupang hindi iyo'y huwag kang manguha,
tanggalin sa amin ang p'ranha't estrelya,
bayaang ang aming bandila'y mag-isa.
Ang bandila namin kahi't na nga ganyan,
iyan ay dakila, iyan ay marangal,
dito kailan man ay hindi sumilang,
. iyang mangangamkam,
. iyang salanggapang,
at kung mayro'n dapat alisi't ilagay,
ilagay sa amin ang sa aming bayan,
at alisin dito ang mga militar.

- 214. Ang ipinahihiwatig ng pamagat ay ukol sa
 - A. uri ng material para sa tagdan.
 - B. kadakilaan ng tagdan ng bandila ng Pilipinas.

- C. pananakop ng bansang Amerika.
- D. paghingi ng kalayaan para sa bansa.

- 215. Ano ang tinutukoy ng may-akda sa mga salitang "tanggalin sa amin ang p'ranha't estrelya"?
 - A. Pagkokondena sa banyagang pamamahala
 - B. pagpapakita ng pagsuporta sa mga banyaga
 - C. pagbibigay pag-asa sa mga mananakop
 - D. pagpapakita ng poot sa mga Pilipinong sumasang-ayon sa banyaga
- 216. Sino sa mga sumusunod ang nalalapit sa tinutukoy na kinamumuhian sa ula?
 - A. Pilipinong walang kredibilidad
 - B. mga negosyanteng dayuhan
 - C. mapagbalatkayong pinuno ng pamahalaan
 - D. mga Amerikanong pilit na nanghihimasok sa buhay ng mga Pilipino
- 217. Ano ang ibig sabihin ng may-akda sa mga salitang "*Ang bandila namin kahi't na nga ganyan, iyan ay dakila, iyan ay marangal, dito kailan man ay hindi sumilang, iyang mangangamkam, iyang salanggapang*"?
 - A. Ang bandila ng Pilipinas ay perpekto.
 - B. Ang bandila ng Pilipinas ay masining.
 - C. Ang bandila ng Pilipinas ay walang bahid ng pagkakamali.
 - D. Ang bandila ng Pilipinas ay makasaysayan at makatarungan.
- 218. Alin sa mga sumusunod na damdamin ang hindi ipinahihiwatig sa tula?
 - A. galit
 - B. pagkasuklam
 - C. pighati
 - D. pagkamuhi

PASSAGE 4:

Tulad ng pista, ang dyipni ay bahagi na ng buhay Pilipino. Katunayan ang Ford, Toyota, Volkswagen at Chrysler ay mga kumpanyang multinasyonal na sumakay sa popularidad ng dyipni at lumikha ng ganitong sasakyan. Ilang beses nang ninais pahintuin ang dyipni, ngunit hindi nagtagumpay dahil bahagi ang dyipni ng suliraning sosyolohikal. Kung talagang kailangang ipagpatuloy ang pag-aalis sa dyipni sa mga pangunahing daan

hanggang tuluyang alisin ito sa buong Metro Manila, ituloy natin. Kapakanang pambansa ang dapat mangibabaw. Gayunman, sa pagsasabatas at pagpapatupad ng plano, isaalang-alang lamang na na ang dyipni ay behikulong may sakay na kasaysayan, sining, at kultura.

219. Ang sanaysay ay naglalahad ng isang _____.
- katwiran
 - katotohanan
 - opinyon
 - pagkatakot
220. Sa pangungusap na “Ang dyipni ay behikulong may sakay na kasaysayan, sining, at kultura”, aling salita ang nagpapakilala ng mensahe nito?
- pagpapahalaga
 - pagsisisi
 - panghihinayang
 - pagkatakot
221. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang nagpapakita ng opinyon ng may-akda?
- Dapat nang alisin ang mga dyipni sa lansangan.
 - Dapat bigyan ng kabuhayan ang mga drayber na maaapektuhan.
 - Dapat pag-isipang mabuti ang pag-aalis ng dyipni sa bansa
 - Dapat na bigyan ng ibang dadaanan ang mga dyipni upang hindi makasagabal.
222. Sa pahayag na, “_____ sa pagsasabatas at pagpapatupad ng plano, isaalang-alang lamang na na ang dyipni ay behikulong may sakay na kasaysayan, sining, at kultura”, ano ang wastong salita na dapat ipuno na nagpapahiwatig ng opinyon ng may-akda?
- sana
 - bagama’t
 - sapagkat
 - datapwat
223. Alin sa mga sumusunod na pangungusap ang naglalahad ng implikasyon sa tekstong binasa?
- Ang kahalagahan ng respeto sa mga bagay na sumisimbolo sa bayan
 - Ang kapabayaang ng mga Pilipino.
 - Ang pagsasawalang bahala ng mga Pilipino.
 - Ang pagmamahal sa sining at kultura

PASSAGE 5:

On the other side, heat and vivacity in age is an excellent composition for business. Young men are fitter to invent than to judge, fitter for execution than for counsel, and fitter for new projects than for settled business. For the experiences of age, in things that fall within the compass of it, directeth them, but in new things abuseth them. The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men amount but to this, that more might have been done, or sooner. Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold; stir more than they can quiet; fly to the end, without consideration of the means and degrees; pursue some few principles which they have chanced upon absurdly; care not to innovate, which draws inconveniences; use extreme remedies at first; and, that which doublet all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an unready horse that will neither stop nor turn.

224. What does the author mean in lines 2-3 when he writes, “*Young men are fitter to invent than to judge, fitter for execution than for counsel, and fitter for new projects than for settled business*”?
- Young men are better thinkers, doers, and projects innovators than older men.
 - Older men are better suited to assess, counsel, and determine new ventures.
 - Young men are better thinkers and doers but older men are more effective project innovators.
 - The young are better suited for those areas demanding less wisdom, less negotiation, and more physical exertion.
225. What does the author mean in lines 5-6 when he writes, “*For the experiences of age, in things that fall within the compass of it, directeth them, but in new things abuseth them*”?
- Experience learned over time may be insightful when dealing with new areas as historical knowledge may be applied to these new areas.
 - New experiences may be an actual detriment when it comes to items involving new areas.
 - New experiences can refresh business direction rather than past lessons learned.
 - Experience learned over time may be usefully applied usefully in areas where the experience was learned but becomes a hindrance when new areas are encountered.
226. As established in the passage, which comparative would best describe the

assessment of young to older men in business?

- A. Methodical versus hardened
- B. Brash versus seasoned
- C. Stately versus unruly
- D. Diplomatic versus harried

227. What does the author mean with the phrase, *“like an unready horse that will neither stop nor turn,”* in line 18?

- A. He is comparing a young man to a horse that is either too young or inadequately trained and therefore will not yield or follow instruction.
- B. He is praising the tenacity of the young man who does not stop even though he may be tired.
- C. He is likening the young man to a horse that is not yet ready to ride or work because he has not been prepared by the seasoned older man yet, but once started, he will not let his trainer down.
- D. He is saying that the young man is not yet ready for instruction and should be assigned new projects where he can use his youth and vitality exclusively.

228. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Retention of older men preserves the business to older clients.
- B. There is a certain business savvy than can be accomplished only over time.
- C. New strategies and ventures are best implemented with the younger men in control.
- D. There is more opportunity for business success when young men control.

PASSAGE 6:

Pugad Baboy



- B. paggamit ng mga social networking sites
- C. kaalwanan ng gawain gamit ang internet
- D. pamimili online

230. Ang mga karakter sa komiks ay mahihinuhang

- A. nagsusuri ukol sa tulong ng internet sa tao
- B. namamangha sa gamit ng internet
- C. nanghihinayang sa pisikal na interaksyon sa tao
- D. naiinis sa naibibigay ng internet sa lipunan

231. Masasabing ang pangyayari ay naganap sa

- A. pamilihan.
- B. isang bahay
- C. paaralan
- D. gitna ng kalsada.

232. Ayo sa komiks, ang lahat ng gawain ay

- A. napapahirap at nagiging komplikado
- B. naiiba at nawawalan ng katapatan
- C. nagpapalayo ng damdamin ng mga tao
- D. napapadali ngunit wala nang pisikal na interaksyon

233. Ang mga karakter sa komiks ay

- A. nagsasagutan.
- B. nanlilibak.
- C. nagtatalakayan.
- D. nagtatanungan.

PASSAGE 7:

Once Upon A Time
By Gabriel Okara

Once upon a time, son,
They used to laugh with their hearts
And laugh with their eyes:
But now they only laugh with their teeth,
While their ice-block-cold eyes
Search behind my shadow.

There was a time indeed
They used to shake hands with their hearts:
But that's gone, son.
Now they shake hands without hearts:
While their left hands search my empty pockets.

'Feel at home!' 'Come again':
They say, and when I come
Again and feel
At home, once, twice,

There will be no thrice –
For then I find doors shut on me.

So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces
Like dresses – home face,
Office face, street face, host face,
Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
Like a fixed portrait smile.

And I have learned too
To laugh with only my teeth
And shake hands without my heart.
I have also learned to say, ‘Goodbye’,
When I mean ‘Good-riddance’;
To say ‘Glad to meet you’,
Without being glad; and to say ‘It’s been
nice talking to you’, after being bored.

But believe me, son.
I want to be what I used to be
When I was like you. I want
To unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
Shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!
So show me, son,
How to laugh; show me how
I used to laugh and smile
Once upon a time when I was like you.

234. To whom is the poem addressed?
A. People nowadays
B. The author’s son
C. Disrespectful suitors
D. Noble men of yesterday
235. Okara contrasts the past with the present.
What does this signify?
A. People before laughed with their hearts.
Now, their laughter lacks warmth and spirit.
B. Once, showing hospitality to guests was a
common thing. But these days, no one
wants visitors.
C. Hypocrisy and pretensions are the salient
features of human behavior today.
D. The concept of friendship is not what it
used to be.
236. Is this poem a criticism of modern life?
A. No, because people are still the same as
they were.
B. No, because people still act accordingly
on the situations they are faced with.
C. Yes, because people’s morals and
manners have declined over time.
D. Yes, because people’s behaviors are just
superficial.

237. The poet addresses the poem to his son
because of the following EXCEPT
A. he sees his own past in him.
B. to show that once upon a time, morals
and values dominated the world of human
beings.
C. he wants him to maintain simplicity,
openness of the heart and innocence.
D. to show that people change.

PASSAGE 8:

Baliwayway

- Anak ko, ngayong maliit ka pa
Inihahambing kita sa isang bulaklak na
humahalimuyak
Ngunit paglaki mo,
Marahil magiging sutil ka.
Kahit ganoon ang aking palagay, titiisin ko ang
lahat
Sapagkat paglaki mo, at kung magiging mahaba
ang iyong buhay,
Aalagaan mo ako sa aking katandaan.
Kaya ngayon, pinatutulong na kita
At nang makapunta na ako sa bukid
Upang magtanim, upang magkaroon tayo ng
aanihin, upang magakaroon tayo ng ikabubuhay;
Upang madali kang lumaki.
At paglaki mo, aking anak,
Ikaw ang papalit sa akin sa bukid
Ikaw na ang aakyat sa mga matatayog na
punungkahoy,
Ikaw na ang puputol sa mga sanga at puno
Upang magkaroon tayo ng taniman ng palay,
Upang magkaroon tayo ng ikabubuhay habang tayo
ay nabubuhay pa.
238. Ano ang dadaming ipinahihiwatig sa kuwento?
A. pagsusumikap
B. paggalang
C. pagmamahal
D. kasiyahan
239. Kaugnay ng sinalungguhitang salita sa bahagi
ng pahayag na ito, ano ang nahihinahunang
kahulugan ng, “Ngunit paglaki mo, Marahil
magiging sutil ka.”?
A. takot
B. pagdaramdam
C. pag-aalala
D. pagtitiis
240. Alin sa mga suusunod ang mahihinuhang
nagsasalita sa tula?
A. Isang magulang na pabaya
B. Isang magulang na abala
C. Isang magulang na mapagtiis
D. Isang magulang na maalalahanin
241. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang ibig sabihin ng
pamagat na “Baliwayway”?
A. pagsubok
B. paglaki

- C. pagbabago
- D. oyayi

242. Alin sa mga sumusunod na kaisipan ang hindi mahihinuha sa loob ng tula?
- A. Ang mga magulang ay mapagtiis.
 - B. May mga anak na minsan ay suwail.
 - C. Ang mga magulang ay handing magpakasakit para sa mga anak.
 - D. Maaaring magpabaya ang mga magulang sa mga anak.

PASSAGE 9:

During the mid-1840s, from 1845-1848, the potato crop in Ireland failed, creating a famine that ravaged the population. This event, the Great Famine, was one of the most significant events in the 8,000-year history of this island nation, and the effects of it continue to haunt the Irish, both those who still live in Ireland and those who live in the United States. The most immediate effect of the famine was the dramatic decline in the Irish population – either through death from starvation and disease or through emigration to other countries.

In Ireland, the potato had historically been the mainstay of the diet of a large proportion of the rural population. Highly nutritional, the potato was easy to plant and easy to harvest. If a family of six had one acre of land, it could grow a potato crop that would feed them for almost a year. However, dependence on one crop had its downside as well. Potatoes could not be stored for long, and farmers who had grown so accustomed to dealing with this one crop neglected to plant other crops as a hedge against possible failures.

Rapid population increases in the years preceding the Great Famine had created a country whose expanding population was often poverty-stricken. Expanding population, coupled with landowners' lack of responsibility toward tenant-farmers, led to a system where tenant-farmers frequently subdivided their land so that they could gain a bit of rent themselves. Consequently, the rural areas were dotted with small plots of land, most of which were used for potato farming. Prior to the famine, urban areas in Ireland were also experiencing economic distress because of a decline in Irish industry that resulted in unemployment and poverty in cities such as Dublin.

In 1845, the year the famine began, a good potato crop was expected, so it came as a great surprise when nearly half of the crop of the country failed because of a blight that had come from North America. This particular blight was unusual inasmuch as when the potato was dug from the ground, it appeared to be healthy; it was only after a day or two that the potato began to rot.

Despite the fact that only half the crop failed in 1845, starvation and disease plagued the entire country because many starving people, some of whom were infected with contagious diseases, roamed the countryside looking for food and spreading disease. Then, in 1846, the crop failed completely. In 1847, there was another partial failure, but because people had eaten their seed potatoes in 1846, the crop was much smaller in 1847. Then again in 1848, the crop failed completely.

As if the crop failures were not enough, other factors affected the seriousness of the situation. Various contagious diseases such as typhus, dysentery, and several different types of fever spread rapidly. Landlords evicted tenant-farmers, and the government did very little to provide relief. Nor did it help that the winter of 1846-1847 was one of the coldest on record.

When the famine was over in 1849, a cholera epidemic struck Ireland, so that by 1850 the country found its population reduced from 8.5 million to 6.5 million. One million people had died from disease and starvation, and one million had left Ireland for Britain, Europe, or North America.

The results of the Great Famine were profound. Farming in Ireland changed from a one-crop economy to an agricultural economy that included livestock and other crops, such as grains. The seeds of animosity toward Great Britain, which had not helped the Irish in their time of need, were sown. And a pattern of emigration was established that lasts until today.

243. The word *ravaged* in line 3 means
- A. pillaged
 - B. devastated
 - C. wasted
 - D. sacked
244. According to the passage, the potato became a staple of the Irish diet for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A. It was filled with nutrients.
 - B. It was easy to plant.
 - C. The soil was good for potatoes.
 - D. One acre could support a whole family.
245. The passage implies that
- A. Dependence on one crop was sensible.
 - B. The potato was not the only crop in Ireland.
 - C. The dependence on one crop had no downside.
 - D. Dependence on one crop was dangerous.
246. According to this passage, rural life in the years before the Great Famine can best be described as

- A. prosperous.
 B. declining in population.
 C. harsh.
 D. decreasing in tenant-farmers.
247. Irish farmers tended to subdivide their farms repeatedly because
 A. the farms were getting too large.
 B. they had big families.
 C. it was easier to farm a smaller plot.
 D. they needed rent payments.
248. The word *blight* in line 50 means
 A. curse
 B. disease
 C. phenomenon
 D. omen
249. Diseases plagued the Irish during the famine because
 A. the potato was diseased.
 B. immigrants brought disease.
 C. starving Irish carried disease from place to place.
 D. living conditions were not sanitary.
250. All of the following were results of the famine EXCEPT that the Irish
 A. emigrated to new lands.
 B. began to raise livestock.
 C. were no longer dependent on one crop.
 D. became independent from Great Britain.
251. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 A. describe the contents of bags.
 B. suggest that people are not predisposed to prejudice.
 C. recommend that all people share wealth with others.
 D. identify that even with age, memories are valued.
252. What statement best describes the author's meaning of the phrase "*a nail bent under the weight of things too heavy for any nail*"?
 A. Life presents hardships that will test the mettle of any individual.
 B. There are times in life when a curved object is a better tool than a straight one.
 C. Planning will help the individual have the correct equipment for the job at hand.
 D. People tend to keep items that are no longer useful.
253. "Great Stuffer of Bags" is an example of what literary device?
 A. onomatopoeia
 B. personification
 C. allusion
 D. alliteration
254. The entire passage qualifies as which of the following devices?
 A. allegory
 B. extended metaphor
 C. epic
 D. hyperbole

PASSAGE 10:

But in the main, I feel like a brown bag of miscellany propped against a wall. Against a wall in company with other bags, white, red, and yellow. Pour out the contents, and there is discovered a jumble of small things: priceless lengths of string, a key to a door long since crumbled away, a rusty knife-blade, old shoes saved for a road that never was and never will be, a nail bent under the weight of things too heavy for any nail, a dried flower or two still a little fragrant. In your hand is a brown bag. On the ground before you is the jumble it held – so much like the jumble in the bags, could they be emptied, that all might be dumped in a single heap and the bags refilled without altering the content of any greatly. A bit of colored glass more or less would not matter. Perhaps that is how the Great Stuffer of Bags filled them in the first place – who knows?

- *An excerpt from "How It Feels to be Colored Me" by Zora Neale Hurston*

PASSAGE 11:

SULPICIO LINES, INC.			
Cebu-Manila	Princess of the Stars	Linggo	10 n.u.
	Princess of the South	Lunes	8 n.g.
	Princess of the Universe	Martes	2 n.g.
	Princess of the Stars	Miyerkules	8 n.g.
	Filipina Princess	Biyernes	10 n.u.
Manila-Cebu	Filipina Princess	Linggo	10 n.u.
	Princess of the Stars	Martes	10 n.u.

	Princess of the South	Miyerkules	10 n.u.
	Princess of the Universe	Huwebes	2 n.g.
	Princess of the Stars	Biyernes	8 n.g.
Cebu-Tacloban	Cebu Princess	Huwebes	6 n.g.
Tacloban-Cebu	Cebu Princess	Miyerkules	4 n.g.
Cebu-Cagayan de Oro	Princess of the Ocean	Lunes, Martes, Miyerkules	7 n.g.
	Princess of the South	Huwebes	10 n.u.
Cagayan de Oro-Cebu	Princess of the Ocean	Linggo, Huwebes, Biyernes	7 n.g.
	Princess of the South	Lunes	10 n.u.
Cebu-Butuan	Princess of the Earth	Lunes, Miyerkules, Sabado	8 n.g.
	Princess of the South	Huwebes	10 n.g.
Butuan-Cebu	Princess of the Earth	Linggo, Martes, Biyernes	8 n.g.
Cebu-Davao	Filipina Princess	Lunes	12 n.g.
	Princess of the Universe	Biyernes	6 n.g.
Davao-Cebu	Filipina Princess	Miyerkules	7 n.g.
	Princess of the Universe	Linggo	2 n.g.
**Schedule subject to change without prior notice. Don Sulpicio Go Bldg., Sulpicio Go Street, Reclamation Area, Cebu City Tel. Nos: 232-5361 to 79			

255. Anong mga araw may byahe ng gabi ang Princess of the Ocean patungong Cagayan de Oro?
- Martes, Miyerkules, Biyernes
 - Linggo, Lunes, Martes
 - Miyerkules, Biyernes, Sabado
 - Lunes, Martes, Miyerkules
256. Ilang barko ng Sulpicio Lines ang bumabyahe tuwing Linggo?
- 2
 - 5
 - 6
 - 8
257. Anong barko ng Sulpicio Lines ang bumabyahe ng Huwebes 10 n.g.?
- Filipina Princess
 - Princess of the Stars

- Cebu Princess
- Princess of the South

258. Saang lugar may pinakamaraming byahe ang Sulpicio Lines?
- Cebu
 - Tacloban
 - Davao
 - Butuan
259. Anong barko ang may higit sa dalawang ruta?
- Princess of the Universe
 - Princess of the Earth
 - Filipina Princess
 - Princess of the South

PASSAGE 12:

Ang tao ay nagtataglay ng tatlong katangian kaya siya ang pinakadakila sa nilalang ng Diyos. Nilikha ng Diyos ang mga halaman at ang mga ito ay may kaluluwang panghalaman, na maaring mabuhay, lumaki, yumabong at magpakarami. Nilalang din ng Diyos ang mga hayop at ang mga ito ay nagtataglay rin ng kaluluwang "vegetalia" datapat nakadarama. Ang hayop ay maari ring mabuhay, lumaki at magpakarami, bilang karagdagan, pinagkalooban siya ng kaluluwang nakararamdam. Nadarama ng hayop ang lahat ng bagay na natambad sa kanyang sintido o sangkap na pandama.

Ang tao ay nilikha na may kaluluwang panghalaman at may kaluluwang pandamdang, datapat bilang karagdagan sa dalawang katangiang ito, siya ay pinagkalooban ng kaluluwang ispiritual. Sa pamamagitan nito, bukod pa siya ay maaring mabuhay, lumaki at magpakarami, pinagkalooban pa rin siya ng katalinuhan, at kalayaan na piliin ang bawat ibig ayon sa itinatadhana ng kanyang kalooban.

Sa kalayaang nasabi, maari siyang gumawa ng mabuti at masama. Sa katotohanang iyan, ang katangiang nagpadakila sa kanya, na maging malaya ay kakambal naman ang isang kapanagutan sa kanyang mga gawain. Dito naiaakma at mailalapat ang katarungan, na sapagkat siya ay nakagawa naman ng kabuktutan at lihis sa mabuting asal, karampatang nalalaan naman sa kanya ang kaparusahan.

260. Ayon sa sanaysay, ang tao ay
 A. nilikha para sa lahat
 B. ang pinakadakila sa lahat
 C. hindi mabubuhay kung wala ang lahat
 D. kakaiba sa lahat
261. Sa pangungusap na “Dito naiiakma at mailalapat ang katarungan, na sapagkat siya ay nakagawa naman ng kabuktutan at lihis sa mabuting asal, karampatang nalalaan naman sa kanya ang kaparusahan.”, ang salitang sinalungguhan ay nangangahulugang
 A. kalaliman
 B. kabalisahan
 C. katuturan
 D. kasamaan
262. Anong uri ng teksto ang binasa?
 A. ekspositori
 B. naratibo
 C. argumentatibo
 D. deskriptibo
263. Ano ang kaisipang nangingibabaw sa ikatlong talata ng tekstong binasa?
 A. Ang tao ay indibidwal na bukod na pinagpala ng Diyos sa lahat ng nilikha.
 B. Ang tao ang siyang pag-asa ng lahat ng nilikha ng Diyos.
 C. Ang tao ay may biniyayaan ng kalayaan upang gawin ang alam niyang naaayon at ang bawat gawain ay may kaakibat na kapalit.
 D. Ang tao ay nagkakamali rin at may karampatang parusa ang bawat kasalanan.

PASSAGE 13:

Talaan 1: Populasyon ng Pilipinas sa Taong 2000 at 2010

Rehiyon	Populasyon (sa milyon)		Porsiyento ng Pagbabago
	2000	2010	
Pilipinas	76.31	92.10	20.7
NCR	9.88	11.80	19.4
CAR	1.36	1.61	18.5
Rehiyon I	4.20	4.74	13.0
Rehiyon II	2.81	3.23	14.8
Rehiyon III	8.19	10.12	23.5
Rehiyon IVA	9.30	12.58	35.3
Rehiyon IVB	2.29	2.73	19.1
Rehiyon V	4.68	5.41	15.6
Rehiyon VI	6.20	7.09	14.3
Rehiyon VII	5.69	6.78	19.2
Rehiyon VIII	3.60	4.09	13.5
Rehiyon IX	2.83	3.40	20.3
Rehiyon X	3.50	4.28	22.4
Rehiyon XI	3.67	4.45	21.3
Rehiyon XII	3.22	4.10	27.6
Caraga	2.09	2.42	15.9
ARMM	2.80	3.25	16.0

264. Anong rehiyon ang may pinakamaliit na porsiyento ng pagbabago sa bilang ng populasyon?
 A. Rehiyon I
 B. Rehiyon VI
 C. Rehiyon VIII
 D. Caraga
265. Anong rehiyon ang may pinakamaliit na bilang ng populasyon noong 2010?
 A. CAR
 B. Rehiyon IVB
 C. Rehiyon VIII
 D. Caraga
266. Anong rehiyon sa Mindanao ang may pinakamaliit na bilang ng populasyon noong 2010?
 A. CAR
 B. ARMM
 C. Caraga
 D. Rehiyon X
267. Sa kabuuan, ilang porsiyento ang naging pagbabago sa bilang ng populasyon ng Pilipinas simula 2000 hanggang 2010?
 A. 27.6 %
 B. 30.2 %
 C. 24.5 %
 D. 20.7 %
268. Anong rehiyon ang may pinakamalaking bilang ng populasyon noong 2010?
 A. Rehiyon IVA

- B. Rehiyon IVB
- C. Rehiyon XII
- D. NCR

269. Anong rehiyon ang may pinakamalaking porsyento ng pagbabago sa bilang ng populasyon?
- A. Rehiyon IVA
 - B. Rehiyon IVB
 - C. Rehiyon XII
 - D. NCR

PASSAGE 14:

Hamlet (Act III Scene 1)
By William Shakespeare

To be, or not to be: that is the question: ⁵⁸
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer ⁵⁹
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune ⁶⁰
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles, ⁶¹
And by opposing end them?—To die,—to sleep,— ⁶²
No more; and by a sleep to say we end ⁶³
The heartache, and the thousand natural shocks ⁶⁴
That flesh is heir to,—'tis a consummation ⁶⁵
Devoutly to be wish'd. To die,—to sleep;— ⁶⁶
To sleep: perchance to dream:—ay, there's the rub; ⁶⁷
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come, ⁶⁸
When we have shuffled off this mortal coil, ⁶⁹
Must give us pause: there's the respect ⁷⁰
That makes calamity of so long life; ⁷¹
For who would bear the whips and scorns of time, ⁷²
The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, ⁷³
The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay, ⁷⁴
The insolence of office, and the spurns ⁷⁵
That patient merit of the unworthy takes, ⁷⁶
When he himself might his quietus make ⁷⁷
With a bare bodkin? who would these fardels bear, ⁷⁸
To grunt and sweat under a weary life, ⁷⁹
But that the dread of something after death,— ⁸⁰
The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn ⁸¹
No traveller returns,—puzzles the will, ⁸²
And makes us rather bear those ills we have ⁸³
Than fly to others that we know not of? ⁸⁴
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; ⁸⁵
And thus the native hue of resolution ⁸⁶
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought; ⁸⁷
And enterprises of great pith and moment, ⁸⁸
With this regard, their currents turn awry, ⁸⁹
And lose the name of action. ⁹⁰

270. This soliloquy is the most famous speech in the English language. The speech talks about
- A. life and death.
 - B. problems of the English royalty.
 - C. the mysteries of life.
 - D. the freedom of death.

271. Lovesickness, hard work, and political oppression mentioned by Hamlet in this speech are examples of
- A. troubles of a prince.
 - B. miseries of human experience.
 - C. experiences of an Englishman of the times.
 - D. the glory of life.

272. In general, the speech comes out as a/an
- A. intellectual exercise.
 - B. philosophical rationalization.
 - C. wandering discourse.
 - D. pointless rambling.

273. "To be, or not to be" is another way of saying
- A. to ascend the throne or not.
 - B. to let the mind suffer or not.
 - C. to yield or not to yield.
 - D. to live or not to live.

274. The uncertainty of the afterlife is best described in
- A. lines 58-64.
 - B. lines 65-71.
 - C. lines 72-79.
 - D. lines 80-90.

PASSAGE 15:

An academic team coach must select five players to compete in an upcoming match. To maximize her team's chances of winning, she must include two strong math players, a strong humanities player, and a strong social science player. Her roster includes Ann, Beth, and Carlos, who are strong math players; Damien and Elaine, who are strong humanities players; Fahid, Gail, and Haroon, who are strong social science players; and James.

The coach's selections must conform to the following conditions:

If she selects Carlos, she must select Fahid.

If she selects James, she may not select Fahid.

Elaine is chosen for the team.

The team may not include two or more social science players.

275. Which of the following is an acceptable group of five players?
- A. Ann, Beth, Elaine, Gail, Haroon
 - B. Ann, Carlos, Damien, Elaine, Haroon
 - C. Ann, Carlos, Damien, Elaine, Fahid
 - D. Ann, Damien, Elaine, Haroon, James

276. If the coach selects James, the team must also include
- Damien.
 - Beth.
 - Gail.
 - Carlos.
277. If Damien is chosen and Gail is not, how many different teams are possible?
- one
 - two
 - three
 - four
278. Which of the following is not possible?
- Carlos and James are both chosen.
 - Damien and Gail are both chosen.
 - Carlos is chosen, and Haroon is not chosen.
 - Three math players are chosen.
279. James will be selected if which of the following is/are rejected?
- Ann
 - Damien and Gail
 - Gail and Haroon
 - Carlos and Fahid

PASSAGE 16:

Jonathan had always wanted to visit the Grand Canyon. He had flown over it once in a plane, marvelling at the way the canyon sliced through the desert landscape. Now he was on his way to the Grand Canyon Skywalk, a glass-floored bridge that jutted past the rim of the deep canyon. Jonathan's uncle, a Hualapai Indian from the reservation where the Skywalk was located, was one of the people who had helped build the bridge.

Jonathan bounced for 15 miles over an unpaved road in his uncle's car. Finally they arrived at the Skywalk, where they received cloth booties to wear over their shoes. "We don't want anything to scratch the glass," Jonathan's uncle explained. "You can't bring keys or a camera on the Skywalk either, in case you drop them."

Jonathan and his uncle stepped onto the curved glass walkway. They were 4,000 feet above the bottom of the canyon and 70 feet out from the canyon's rim, seemingly suspended in the air.

"It's safe!" Jonathan's uncle assured him. "This walkway can hold 71 million pounds and withstand winds of up to 100 miles an hour. The walkway is supported by a frame that goes 46 feet deep into the rock of the canyon wall." Jonathan knew that it had taken amazing engineering skills to build the walkway. But to him, the truly amazing part was the view. He looked around with astonishment at the

scenery – above, across the canyon, and far, far below. It was magnificent!

280. What is the passage mostly about?
- the history of the Grand Canyon
 - the building of the Grand Canyon Skywalk
 - how Jonathan's uncle feels about the Grand Canyon Skywalk
 - Jonathan's visit to the Grand Canyon Skywalk
281. How far above the canyon floor is the Skywalk?
- 70 feet
 - 15 miles
 - 4,000 feet
 - 46 feet
282. Which detail best supports the idea that the Skywalk is safe?
- It can hold 71 million pounds.
 - It is made of glass.
 - It juts out 70 feet from the canyon rim.
 - It provides an amazing view.
283. What is the most important idea in paragraph 4?
- The Grand Canyon Skywalk lets people enjoy the scenery in all directions.
 - Engineers built the Skywalk to hold a lot of weight and withstand strong winds.
 - The Grand Canyon Skywalk is amazing because of its engineering and its view.
 - Jonathan is impressed with the Skywalk.

PASSAGE 17:

Isang Agila ang kasalukuyang lumilipad sa kalawakan, buong yabang niyang iniladlad at ibinuka ang kanyang malalapad na pakpak. Habang patuloy siya sa kanyang paglipad ay nakasalubong niya ang isang maliit na ibong Maya at hinamon niya ito.

"Hoy Maya, baka gusto mong subukan kung sino sa ating dalawa ang mabilis lumipad?" buong kayabangan ni Agila, kaya naipasya niyang tanggapin ang hamon nito para maturuan niya ng leksyon.

"Sige! Tinatanggap ko ang hamon mo. Kailan mo gustong magsimula tayo?"

Natuwa ang Agila, hindi niya akalain na tatanggapin nito ang hamon niya.

"Aba, nasa sa iyon 'yan. Kung kailan mo gusto," buong kayabangang sagot ni Agila.

Napatingin ang Maya sa kalawakan. Nakita niyang nagdihilim ang kalangitan, natitiyak niyang ang kasunod niyon ay malakas na pag-ulan.

"Sige Agila, gusto kong umpisahan na natin ang karera ngayon na. Pero, para lalong maging masaya ang paligsahan natin ay kailangang bawat isa sa atin ay magdadala ng kahit anong bagay. Halimbawa ang dadalhin ko ay asukal ikaw naman ay bulak."

Tumawa ang Agila sa narinig na sinabi ni Maya. Tuwang-tuwa talaga siya, bakit nga naman hindi, mas hamak na magaan ang bulak na dadalhin niya kumpara sa mabigat na asukal na dadalhin naman nito.

"O ano, Agila, payag ka ba?" untag ni Maya.

"Aba oo, payag na payag ako."

"Sige doon tayo mag-uumpisa sa ilog na 'yon at doon tayo hihinto sa tuktok ng mataas na bundok na iyon," wika pa ni Maya.

Gusto nang matawa ni Agila sa katuwaan dahil tiyak na ang panalo niya, subalit hindi siya nagpahalata.

At sisimulan nga nila ang paligsahan.

Habang nasa kalagitnaan na sila ng kalawakan ay siya namang pagbuhos ng malakas na ulan. Nabasa ang bulak na dala-dala ni Agila kaya bumigat ito nang husto. Nahirapan si Agila, kaya bumagal ang lipad niya.

Samantalang ang mabigat sa asukal na dala-dala naman ni Maya ay nabasa din ng ulan kaya natunaw ito. Napabilis ang lipad ni Maya.

Dahil sa pangyayari, unang nakarating si Maya sa tuktok ng mataas na bundok at tinalo niya ang mayabang na Agila.

284. Hinamon ng agila ang maya

- A. dahil ito ay nababagot
- B. dahil gusto niyang ipakita na mas mabilis siyang lumipad
- C. dahil nais niyang may makasamang lumipad
- D. dahil nais niyang patunayan na siya ay malaki

285. Ang maya ay masasabing

- A. matino
- B. mabikas
- C. lubos na mapagtiwala
- D. matalino

286. Samantala, masasabing ang agila ay

- A. mapagmataas
- B. mapagbalatkayo
- C. malikahain
- D. matalas mag-isip

287. Ang basahing ito ay isang uri ng

- A. nobela.
- B. tula.
- C. pabula.
- D. maikling kwento.

288. Ang aral na makukuha sa kwento ay

- A. ang lahat ng binhi, gaano man kaliit, magbubunga din.

B. daig ng matulin ang masipag.

C. huwag tahakin ang bagong daan ng walang sapat na kagamitan.

D. huwag maging mayabang at huwag ding maliitin ang kakayahan ng ating kapwa.

PASSAGE 18:

You see this gentle stream, that glides,
Shoved on, by quick-succeeding tides:
Try if this sober stream you can
Follow to th' wilder ocean,
And see, if there it keeps unspent
In that congesting element.
Next, from that world of waters, then
By pores and caverns back again
Induct that inadultrate same
Stream to the spring from whence it came.
This with a wonder when ye do,
An easy, and else easier too:
Then may ye collect the grains
Of my particular remains,
After a thousand lusters hurled,
By ruffling winds, above the world.

—Robert Herrick (1591-1674)

Proof to No Purpose

289. The theme of this poem addresses the subject of

- A. water cycles.
- B. life cycles.
- C. seasons and weather of the world.
- D. the instabilities of life.

290. As seen in lines 3 and 5, the speaker's attitude toward the silent auditor seems to be somewhat

- A. mocking.
- B. challenging.
- C. loving.
- D. deferential.

291. Within the context of the poem, the speaker's "remains" in line 14 can be seen as his

- I. work left to be done.
 - II. remnant of material possessions.
 - III. dead body.
 - IV. surviving writings.
- A. I only
 - B. II, III, and IV only
 - C. II and III only

- D. III and IV only
292. As the word is used in line 14, “particular” describes the speaker’s “remains” as all the following EXCEPT
- A. apart from others.
 - B. personal.
 - C. special rather than general.
 - D. precise.
293. Figuratively, the stream represents
- A. part of the water cycle.
 - B. the source for the ocean.
 - C. people in a state of innocence.
 - D. literary works.
294. Which literary device is used in line 3?
- A. Parody
 - B. Allusion
 - C. Personification
 - D. Assonance
295. In the title, “to No Purpose” means
- A. irrelevant.
 - B. unresolved.
 - C. untalented.
 - D. misdirected.