

REVIEWER FOR GRADE 10 (S.Y. 2019-2020)

CREATED BY ELMER JR. G. FELISILDA

NOT 100% RELIABLE!

Reminders:

1. This reviewer is based on what I have learned, on what our teachers taught us during class, and based on my notes during discussions. It's not 100% accurate and reliable, there might be some mistakes or wrong answers. It is still much better if you rely on books.
2. This was made during the school year 2019-2020. The lessons may have changed by then.
3. The numberings at the side is very confusing because the counting is not continuous. Just ignore it. If I remove it, the entire document would get messy.
4. If you have any complaints, reactions, or corrections please message me. Thanks!
5. Please do not distribute this without seeking my permission.

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Mathematics

#	Question	Answer																								
	A. Polynomials																									
	For numbers 1-5, refer to the picture below																									
	$2x + x^3 - 6x^2 - x - 7$																									
1	What do you call $-x^3$?	Term																								
2	In $-6x^2$, what do you call x ?	Variable																								
3	In $2x$, what do you call 2?	Numerical coefficient																								
4	In -7 , what do you call -7 ?	Constant																								
5	What would be the correct arrangement of the terms?	$x^3 - 6x^2 - x - 7$																								
	B. Terminologies																									
6	This is the exponent of a variable.	Degree of a term																								
7	This is any letter optionally put beside a number. It may contain an exponent.	Variable																								
8	Other term for variable.	Literal coefficient																								
9	The number beside the variable of a term with a variable.	Numerical coefficient																								
10	This is any number, either with a variable or not, that is separated by + or – sign.	Term																								
11	A term that does not have a variable.	Constant																								
12	The term with the highest degree.	Leading term																								
13	The numerical coefficient in the leading term.	Leading coefficient																								
14 to 21	<table><tr><th>Polynomial</th><th>Degree</th><th>Leading term</th><th>Leading coefficient</th><th>Constant term</th></tr><tr><td>$(-5)^{17}x - 1 + 2x^{10}$</td><td>14.</td><td>15.</td><td>16.</td><td>17.</td></tr><tr><td>$-x^8 + 3x + x$</td><td>18.</td><td>19.</td><td>20.</td><td>21.</td></tr></table>	Polynomial	Degree	Leading term	Leading coefficient	Constant term	$(-5)^{17}x - 1 + 2x^{10}$	14.	15.	16.	17.	$-x^8 + 3x + x$	18.	19.	20.	21.	14. 10 15. $2x^{10}$ 16. 2 17. -10 18. 8 19. $-x^8$ 20. -1 21. 3									
Polynomial	Degree	Leading term	Leading coefficient	Constant term																						
$(-5)^{17}x - 1 + 2x^{10}$	14.	15.	16.	17.																						
$-x^8 + 3x + x$	18.	19.	20.	21.																						
22	What do you call the exponent of the term with the highest degree?	Degree of polynomial																								
	C. Types of polynomial																									
23	A polynomial with three terms.	Trinomial																								
24	A polynomial with one term.	Monomial																								
25	A polynomial with two terms.	Binomial																								
26	A polynomial with more than three terms.	Multinomial																								
27 to 38	<table><tr><th>Polynomial</th><th>P / N</th><th>Type</th><th>Degree</th></tr><tr><td>$-3x^5$</td><td>27.</td><td>28.</td><td>29.</td></tr><tr><td>$6x^{-4} + x^{-2} - x$</td><td>30.</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>$1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3$</td><td>31.</td><td>32.</td><td>33.</td></tr><tr><td>$3\sqrt{2}x^4 - 5x + 2$</td><td>34.</td><td>35.</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>$-5x^0$</td><td>36.</td><td>37.</td><td>38.</td></tr></table>	Polynomial	P / N	Type	Degree	$-3x^5$	27.	28.	29.	$6x^{-4} + x^{-2} - x$	30.	-	-	$1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3$	31.	32.	33.	$3\sqrt{2}x^4 - 5x + 2$	34.	35.	4	$-5x^0$	36.	37.	38.	27. P 28. Monomial 29. 5 30. N 31. P 32. Multinomial 33. 3 34. P 35. Trinomial 36. P 37. Monomial 38. 0
Polynomial	P / N	Type	Degree																							
$-3x^5$	27.	28.	29.																							
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$-5x^0$	36.	37.	38.																							
	D. Names of polynomials																									
39	Name: When the polynomial has a degree of 1.	Linear																								
40	Name: When the polynomial has a degree of 2.	Quadratic																								
41	Name: When the polynomial has a degree of 3.	Cubic																								

42	Name: When the polynomial has a degree of 4.	Quartic												
43	Name: When the polynomial has a degree of 5.	Quintic												
44	Name: When the polynomial has a degree of more than 5.	Polynomial of degree												
45 to 50	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Polynomial</th><th>Degree</th><th>Name</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$2x^6 - 5x$</td><td>45.</td><td>46.</td></tr> <tr> <td>$-x^8 + 3x + 3$</td><td>47.</td><td>48.</td></tr> <tr> <td>$1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3$</td><td>49.</td><td>50.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Polynomial	Degree	Name	$2x^6 - 5x$	45.	46.	$-x^8 + 3x + 3$	47.	48.	$1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3$	49.	50.	45. 6 46. Polynomial of degree 6 47. 8 48. Polynomial of degree 8 49. 3 50. Cubic
Polynomial	Degree	Name												
$2x^6 - 5x$	45.	46.												
$-x^8 + 3x + 3$	47.	48.												
$1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3$	49.	50.												
E. Fundamental operations of polynomials														
Ea. Addition														
<p>Addition 101</p> <p>$5x + 7x^4$ Nope, must be the same degree</p> <p>$(4z^2 - 9z + 8) + (3z^2 + 3z - 4)$</p> <p>$= 4z^2 + 3z - 9z + 3z^2 + 8 - 4$ Combine like terms</p> <p>$4z^2 + 3z^2 = 7z^2$</p> <p>$3z - 9z = -6z$ Arrange according to degree</p> <p>$8 - 4 = 4$ $7z^2 - 6z + 4$ << Answer</p> <p>$5x + 8x = 13x$ Numerical Coefficient changes, variable and degree doesn't</p> <p>$12x^2 + 2x$ This cannot be added because they don't have the same degree</p> <p><small>Illustration by Elmer F.</small></p>														
51	$7x^2 + 94x^2$	$101x^2$												
52	$23z^2 + 14z$	$23z^2 + 14z$												
53	$(4z - 7) + (2x + 4)$	$6x - 3$												
Eb. Subtraction														
<p>Subtraction 101</p> <p>$5x - 7x$ Nope, must be the same degree</p> <p>$(5a - 3) - (3a - 10)$ 3a will become -3a and -10 will be 10 because $-(+3) = -3$ and $-(-10) = 10$</p> <p>$= 5a - 3 - 3a + 10$</p> <p>$= 5a - 3a - 3 + 10$ Combine like terms</p> <p>$= 2a + 7$ << Answer</p> <p>$32x - 3x = 29x$ Same rules from addition applies in subtraction. The only difference is that instead of adding, you're subtracting.</p> <p><small>Illustration by Elmer F.</small></p>														
54	$(8x - 3) - (4x + 7)$	$4x - 10$												
55	$(15s^2 - 3s + 4) - (7s^2 + 5s - 3)$	$8s^2 - 8s + 7$												
Ec. Multiplication														

	<p>Multiplication 101</p> <p>Distributive property</p> <p>$3x(x^2+4)$</p> <p>$3x(x^2+4)$</p> <p>Given $(3x)(x^2), (3x)(4)$</p> <p>If like terms are multiplied, numerical coefficient gets multiplied, variable doesn't change, degree gets added. If a term with variable gets multiplied with a constant, the numbers will be multiplied and the variable with the degree will be included.</p> <p>$3x^2 + 12x$</p> <p><< Answer</p> <p>Illustration by Elmer F.</p>	<p>Multiplication 101</p> <p>FOIL Method</p> <p>$(6x+5)(x-3)$</p> <p>Given F: $(6x)(x) = 6x^2$ O: $(6x)(-3) = -18x$ I: $(5)(x) = 5x$ L: $(5)(-3) = -15$</p> <p>$6x^2 - 18x + 5x - 15$ Combine like terms $6x^2 - 13x - 15$ << Answer</p> <p>Illustration by Elmer F.</p>
	<p>Multiplication 101</p> <p>Lattice Method Part 1 $(4x^2 + 5)(5x^2 + 2x + 10)$</p> <p>All polynomials must have a complete terms with degrees down to 0 ($4x^2 + 0x + 5$), add 0x to the power of the missing degree if necessary</p> <p>$(4x^2 + 0x + 5)(5x^2 + 2x + 10)$</p> <p>Do it like a multiplication table $(4)(5) = 20$ Put the answer into the box where 4 and 5 intersect. Put it on the other half. Continue until you have completed the grid.</p> <p>Illustration by Elmer F.</p>	<p>Multiplication 101</p> <p>Lattice Method Part 2 $(4x^2 + 5)(5x^2 + 2x + 10)$</p> <p>Now simply add the numbers that are aligned in the diagonal lines.</p> <p>Now you have formed a set of numbers: 20, 8, 65, 10, 50, 0. Ignore the 0 at the end. Now you have 20, 8, 65, 10, 50. The last number will always be a constant. In this case 50. 10 will be 10x, 65 will be 65x², 8 will be 8x³, and 20 will be 20x⁴.</p> <p>The final answer will be $20x^4 + 8x^3 + 65x^2 + 10x + 50$.</p> <p>Illustration by Elmer F.</p>
	<p>Multiplication 101</p> <p>Square of a binomial $(x-4)^2$</p> <p>It is simply multiplying the binomial to itself. You could use the FOIL method or the short method. We'll be using the short method.</p> <p>$(x-4)^2 = (x)^2 + (2)(x)(-4) + (-4)^2$</p> <p>$(2)(x) = 2x$ $(2x)(-4) = -8x$ $(-4)(-4) = 16$</p> <p>$x^2 - 8x + 16$ << Answer</p> <p>Illustration by Elmer F.</p>	<p>Multiplication 101</p> <p>Product of sum and difference of a binomial</p> <p>You could use this method:</p> <p>$(x-4)(x+4)$</p> <p>$(x)(x) = x^2$ $(-4)(4) = -16$</p> <p>$x^2 - 16$ << Answer</p> <p>Illustration by Elmer F.</p>
56	FOIL: $(2x - 3)(3x + 1)$	$6x^2 - 7x - 3$
57	Sum & Difference: $(5d - 11e)(5d + 11e)$	$25d^2 - 121e^2$
58	Lattice: $(5x^2 - 4)(10x^3 - 12x^2 + 5)$	$50x^5 - 60x^4 - 40x^3 + 73x^2 - 20$
	Ed. Division	
	<p>Division 101</p> <p>Division of polynomial by a monomial</p> <p>$(-49x^3 + 42x^5 - 84x^7) / 7x^2$</p> <p>You could use this method:</p> <p>$\frac{-49x^3 + 42x^5 - 84x^7}{7x^2} = \frac{-49x^3}{7x^2} + \frac{42x^5}{7x^2} - \frac{84x^7}{7x^2}$</p> <p>$-12x^5 + 6x^3 - 7x$ << Answer</p> <p>Illustration by Elmer F.</p>	<p>Division 101</p> <p>Division of a polynomial by a binomial long method</p> <p>$(3x^2 - 2x - 4) / (x-3)$</p> <p>$3x + 7$</p> <p>$3x^2 - 2x - 4$ $3x - 9x$ $7x - 4$ $7x - 21$ 17</p> <p>$3x / x = 3x$ $(3x)(x) = 3x^2$ $(3x)(-3) = 9x$ Bring down -4 $7x / x = 7$ $(7)(x) = 7x$ $(7)(-3) = -21$ Remainder: 17 $3x + 7 + \frac{17}{x-3}$ << Answer</p> <p>Illustration by Elmer F.</p>
59-60	Learn the synthetic method of division.	lto oh nasa baba
	F. Long and synthetic division	
	Fa. Long division	

Division 101

Division of polynomial by a monomial

$$(-49x^3 + 42x^5 - 84x^7) / 7x^2$$

You could use this method:

$$\frac{-49x^3 + 42x^5 - 84x^7}{7x^2} = \frac{-49x^3}{7x^2} + \frac{42x^5}{7x^2} - \frac{84x^7}{7x^2}$$
$$-12x^5 + 6x^3 - 7x \quad \ll \text{ Answer}$$

Illustration by Elmer F.

Division 101

Division of a polynomial by a binomial long method

$(3x^2 - 2x - 4) / (x - 3)$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 7 \\ x-3 \overline{) 3x^2 - 2x - 4} \\ \underline{3x \quad - 9x} \\ 7x - 4 \\ \underline{7x - 21} \\ 17 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3x / x &= 3x \\ (3x)(x) &= 3x \\ (3x)(-3) &= 9x \\ \text{Bring down } -4 & \\ 7x / x &= 7 \\ (7)(x) &= 7x \\ (7)(-3) &= -21 \\ \text{Remainder: } 17 & \\ 3x + 7 + \frac{17}{x-3} & \ll \text{ Answer} \end{aligned}$$

Illustration by Elmer F.

Fb. Synthetic division

SYNTHETIC DIVISION

GIVEN: $(x^4 - 2x^2 - 3x + 4) \div (x - 1)$

Step 1: Get the value of x from the divisor (x-1) $x - 1 = 0$
 $x = 1$

Step 2: Get the numerical coefficients of all the terms in the given polynomial
 $x^4 - 2x^2 - 3x + 4$
 $1 + 0 - 2 - 3 + 4 \ll 0$ were added to compensate with the missing x^3 .

Step 3: Put them on the table

BRING DOWN 1						1
	1	0	-2	-3	4	
+						
	1					

Procedures/answer may not be completely accurate

SYNTHETIC DIVISION

GIVEN: $(x^4 - 2x^2 - 3x + 4) \div (x - 1)$

1 x 1 = 1, put below 0 then 0+1=1						1
	1	0	-2	-3	4	
+		1	1	-1	2	
	1	1	-1	2	6	
		x^3	x^2	$-x$	6	Remainder

Final answer: $x^3 + x^2 - x + 2 + \frac{6}{x-1}$

If remainder is not = 0, put it in the final answer but its denominator is the divisor

Procedures/answer may not be completely accurate

G. Remainder and factor theorem

REMAINDER THEOREM

Find the remainder of $3x^3 - 10x^2 + 2x + 3$ when divided to $x - 2$

Step 1: Get the value ni ex from the divisor $x - 2 = 0$
 $x = 2$

Step 2: Substitute 2 to the variable xs in the given polynomial

$$\begin{aligned} p(2) &= 3(2)^3 - 10(2)^2 + 2(2) + 3 \\ p(2) &= 24 - 40 + 8 + 3 \\ p(2) &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

The final answer is -5, and that is the remainder.

Procedures/answer may not be completely accurate

FACTOR THEOREM

See if $x - 2$ is a factor of $3x^3 - 10x^2 + 2x + 3$

Step 1: Get the value ni ex from the divisor $x - 2 = 0$
 $x = 2$

Step 2: Substitute 2 to the variable xs in the given polynomial

$$\begin{aligned} p(2) &= 3(2)^3 - 10(2)^2 + 2(2) + 3 \\ p(2) &= 24 - 40 + 8 + 3 \\ p(2) &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

Since -5 is $\neq 0$, $x - 2$ is not factor of $3x^3 - 10x^2 + 2x + 3$

Procedures/answer may not be completely accurate

H. Rational Root Theorem

RATIONAL ROOT THEOREM

GIVEN: $x^3 - 10x^2 + 32x - 32$

Step 1: Find the factors of the constant -32:

$\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8, \pm 16, \pm 32$

Step 2: Find the factors of the leading term x^3 : ± 1

Step 3: Divide each factor of -32 to the factor of x^3 .

Possible rational roots: $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 8, \pm 16, \pm 32$

Step 4: Using the process of factor theorem, substitute each roots into the xs of the given polynomial. If it does not result to zero, proceed to the next one until a result of zero shows up.

$$f(2) = 2^3 - 10(2)^2 + 32(2) - 32$$

$$f(2) = (2)^3 - 10(2)^2 + 32(2) - 32$$

$$f(2) = 0$$

$$f(2) = 8 - 40 + 64 - 32$$

Procedures/answer may not be completely accurate

RATIONAL ROOT THEOREM

GIVEN: $x^3 - 10x^2 + 32x - 32$

Step 8: To simplify, think of a number that when multiplied will result into the constant 16, and when added results to the second term -8x. In this case -4 and -4.

$(x - 4)(x - 4)$ Equate both to 0 to find the value of x.

$$x - 4 = 0; x - 4 = 0$$

$$x = 4; x = 4$$

Therefore, the roots $x^3 - 10x^2 + 32x - 32$ is 2, 4, and 4.

Procedures/answer may not be completely accurate

RATIONAL ROOT THEOREM

GIVEN: $x^3 - 10x^2 + 32x - 32$

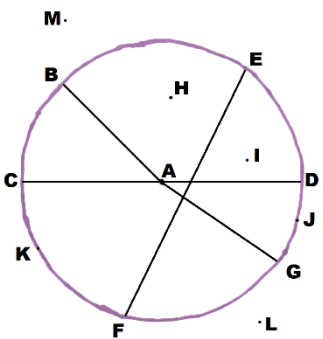
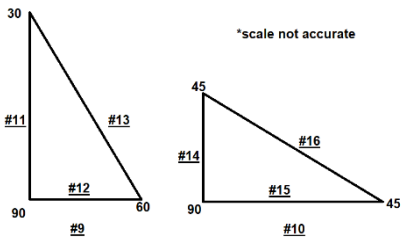
Step 5: Once you get a rational root that leads to zero, use that number as the divisor to do synthetic division. Use the numerical coefficient of the given polynomials

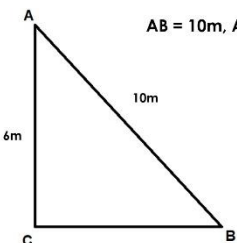
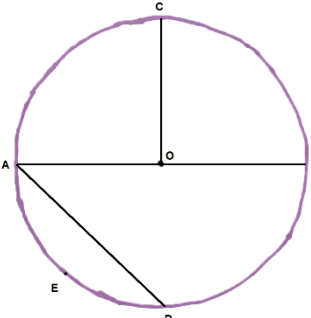
Get the final answer				
1	-10	32	-32	2
+				
1	-8	16	0	
x^2	$-8x$	16	0	

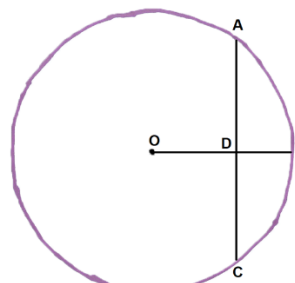
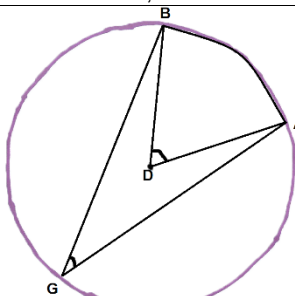
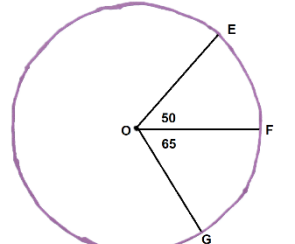
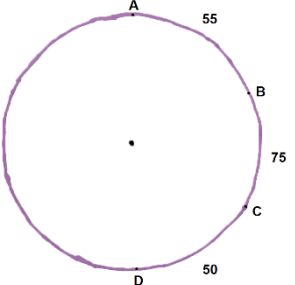
Step 6: Once you get the final answer from synthetic division, the final answer will be the first depressed equation: $x^2 - 8x + 16$

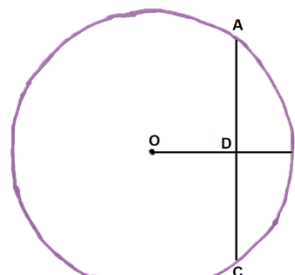
Step 7: This is a quadratic equation. Simplify it.

Procedures/answer may not be completely accurate

	I. Problem solving	
	"The length of a rectangle is 3 meters less than twice the width. If the area is 27 m ² , find its length and width"	Width: 4.5 m Length: 6m
	J. Parts of circles	
1 to 7	 <p>Identify the parts: (in terms of segments) 1. Radius 2. Diameter 3. Chord (in terms of points) 4. Center 5. Exterior points 6. Interior points 7. Points on the circle</p>	1. $\overline{BA}, \overline{AD}, \overline{AG}, \overline{CA}$ 2. \overline{CD} 3. \overline{EF} 4. $\cdot A$ 5. $\cdot M, \cdot L$ 6. $\cdot H, \cdot I$ 7. $\cdot B, \cdot E, \cdot D, \cdot J, \cdot G, \cdot F, \cdot K, \cdot C$
8	What is the difference between similarity, equality, and congruence?	Similarity – same shape Equality – same size Congruence – same shape and size
	K. Special Triangles	
9 to 16		9. 30-60-90 right triangle 10. Isosceles right triangle 11. $\sqrt{3}a$ 12. a 13. $2a$ 14. a 15. a 16. $\sqrt{2}a$
17	Pythagorean theorem	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$

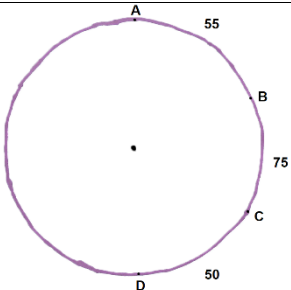
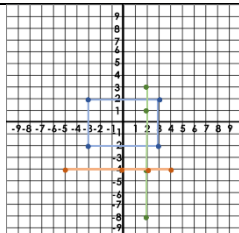
18 to 20	<div><p>$AB = 10m, AC = 6m, BC = ?$</p><p>$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ $(AB)^2 = (BC)^2 + (AC)^2$ $10^2 = BC^2 + 6^2$ $100 = BC^2 + 36$ $100 - 36 = BC^2$ $64 = BC^2$ $\sqrt{64} = \sqrt{BC^2}$ $8 = BC$</p></div>	18. $AB = 5m, AC = 3m, BC = ?$ 19. $AC = 15m, BC = 17m, AB = ?$ 20. $AB = 20m, BC = 17m, AC = ?$	
21	What is the difference between a postulate and theorem?	Postulate: a statement that is accepted as true without proof Theorem: a statement that must be proven before it can be accepted	
22	Triangle congruence postulates.	SSS, SAS, ASA, SAA (Theorem)	
L. Symbols in geometry			
23 to 35	<div><div><div>23.) \angle</div><div>24.) $\angle ABC$</div><div>25.) $m\widehat{AB}$</div><div>26.) \overleftrightarrow{AB}</div></div><div><div>27.) \overrightarrow{AB}</div><div>28.) \overline{AB}</div><div>29.) AB</div></div><div><div>30.) \cong</div><div>31.) $^\circ$</div><div>32.) \parallel</div><div>33.) \perp</div><div>34.) \sim</div><div>35.) \triangle</div></div></div>		
<div><div>23. Angle</div><div>24. Angle ABC</div><div>25. Measure of arc AB</div><div>26. Line AB</div><div>27. Ray AB</div><div>28. Line segment AB</div><div>29. Length of line segment AB</div></div>		<div><div>30. Congruent</div><div>31. Degree</div><div>32. Parallel</div><div>33. Perpendicular</div><div>34. Similar</div><div>35. Triangle</div></div>	
M. Basic concepts			
	<div></div>	36. A chord is a segment joining any two points <u>outside</u> the circle. 37. A chord passing through the center is a <u>diameter</u> . 38. All diameters are chords, <u>as all chords are diameters</u> . 39. Circles are congruent if they have congruent <u>radii</u> . 40. Concentric circles are <u>colinear</u> circles having the same center.	36. False; on 37. True 38. False; but not all chords are diameters 39. True 40. False; coplanar
N. Theorems			
41	Theorem 1: If a radius is perpendicular to a chord, then it bisects the chord.	True	
42	Theorem 2: If a radius bisects the chord then it is perpendicular to the chord.	True	
43	The perpendicular bisector of a chord passes through the center of the circle.	True	
44	Theorem 3: If chords of a circle or of congruent circles are equidistant from the center(s), then the chords are congruent.	True	
45	Theorem 4: If chords of a circle or of congruent circles are congruent then they are equidistant from the center of the circle.	True	

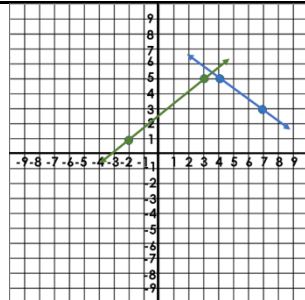
	<div></div> <div><p>Given $\overline{OB} \perp \overline{AC}$, $AD = \frac{3}{4}x + 6$ and $CD = \frac{1}{2}x + 8$ Find AD, CD, AC.</p><table><tr><td>$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$</td><td>$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$</td></tr><tr><td>$AD = CD$</td><td>$CD = 12$</td></tr><tr><td>$\frac{3}{4}x + 6 = \frac{1}{2}x + 8$</td><td>$AC = AB + CD$</td></tr><tr><td>$\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}x = 8 - 6$</td><td>$AC = 24$</td></tr><tr><td>$4(\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}x) = (8 - 6)4$</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>$3x - 2x = 2(4)$</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>$x = 8$</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>$AD = \frac{3}{4}x + 6$</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>$AD = \frac{3}{4}(8) + 6$</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>$AD = 6 + 6$</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>$AD = 12$</td><td></td></tr></table></div>	$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$	$\overline{AD} \cong \overline{CD}$	$AD = CD$	$CD = 12$	$\frac{3}{4}x + 6 = \frac{1}{2}x + 8$	$AC = AB + CD$	$\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}x = 8 - 6$	$AC = 24$	$4(\frac{3}{4}x - \frac{1}{2}x) = (8 - 6)4$		$3x - 2x = 2(4)$		$x = 8$		$AD = \frac{3}{4}x + 6$		$AD = \frac{3}{4}(8) + 6$		$AD = 6 + 6$		$AD = 12$		
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	O. Relationship of radii, diameters, and chords																							
46	Any part of a circle between 2 points on it is called an arc.	True																						
47	A diameter divides a circle into 3 semicircles.	False; 2																						
48	An arc less than that of a semicircle is called a minor arc whilst an arc greater than a semicircle is called a major arc.	True																						
49	A central angle of a circle is an angle whose vertex is at any point in the circle.	False; at the center of the circle																						
50	An inscribed angle is an angle whose vertex is on the circle and whose sides contain the end points of an arc.	True																						
51	The measure of an arc is equal to the measure of the central angle it subtends.	True																						
52	2 arcs in the same or equal circles are equal if they have the same measure in degrees.	True																						
53	Arc addition postulate: If B is a point on a circle between two other points A and C on the circle, then arc AB + arc BC = arc AC.	True																						
54 to 56	<div></div> <div>54. What do you call $\angle BDA$? 55. What do you call $\angle BGA$? 56. What do you call arc BA?</div>	54. Central Angle 55. Inscribed Angle 56. Intercepted Arc																						
57 to 58	<div></div> <div>57 to 58. $\angle EOF = 50$, $\angle FOG = 65$, what is arc EFG and arc FEG?</div>	Arc EFG = 115 Arc FEG = 295																						
59 to 61	<div></div> <div>Given Circle O, 59. Find arc ABC 60. Find arc BCD 61. Find arc BOD</div>	Arc ABC = 130 Arc BCD = 125 Arc BOD = 125																						

	<p>NOTE TO READER: Answer may be inaccurate.</p>	<div></div>																						
	<p>P. Basic Concepts</p>																							
13	A <u>chord</u> is a segment joining any two points on a circle.	True																						
14	Pythagorean theorem	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$																						
15	A chord passing through the center is a <u>radius</u> .	False; Diameter																						
16	All diameters are chords, but <u>not</u> all chords are diameters.	True																						
17	Circles are congruent if they have congruent <u>diameters</u> .	False; radii																						
18	Concentric circles are <u>coplanar</u> circles having the same center.	True																						
19	Any part of a circle between two points in it is called an <u>angle</u> .	False; Arc																						
20	A diameter divides a circle into <u>2</u> semicircles.	True																						
21	An arc less than that of a circle is called a <u>major</u> arc.	False; minor																						
22	An arc greater than a semicircle is called a <u>minor</u> arc.	False; major																						
23	A central angle of a circle is an angle with its vertex at the <u>side</u> of the circle.	False; center																						
24	An inscribed circle is an angle whose vertex is <u>on</u> the circle and whose sides contain the end points of an arc.	True																						
25	The measure of an arc is <u>equal</u> to the measure of the central angle it subtends.	True																						
26	The measure of an inscribed angle is <u>half</u> of the arc it intercepts.	True																						
	<p>Q. Theorems involving segments of a circle</p>																							
27	Theorem 1: If a radius is perpendicular to a chord, then it bisects the chord.	True																						
28	Theorem 2: If a radius bisects the chord then it is perpendicular to the chord.	True																						
29	The perpendicular bisector of a chord passes through the center of the circle.	True																						
30	Theorem 3: If chords of a circle or of congruent circles are equidistant from the center(s), then the chords are congruent.	True																						
31	Theorem 4: If chords of a circle or of congruent circles are congruent then they are equidistant from the center of the circle.	True																						
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31 to 35	<p>If $FA = AD = 2$, $BC = 6$, $HG = ?$ $DC = ?$ Radius of circle A = ?</p>	<p>BC is congruent to HG, $HG = 6$ DC is equal the half of BC, $DC = 3$ Using Pythagorean theorem, formed a triangle on AD and DC, c being AC. $AC = \sqrt{13}$</p>												
36	If 2 arcs of a circle are equal, they subtend equal central angles and equal chords.	True												
37	Corollary: In equal circles, equal arcs subtend equal central angles and equal chords.	True												
38	In a circle, equal central angles or equal chords, intercept equal arcs.	True												
39	Inscribed angle theorem: The measure of an inscribed angle is half the measure of the intercepted arc.	True												
40	Corollary (angle in a semicircle theorem): An angle inscribed in a semicircle is a right angle.	True												
41	Corollary: Inscribed angles subtend by the same arc are equal.	True												
42	Opposite angles of an inscribed quadrilateral in a circle are supplementary.	True												
43 to 45	<p>If arc BC = 80, find: - Angle BAC - Angle C - Angle D</p>	<p>Inscribed angle theorem: the measure of angle BAC is half the arc it intercepts (arc BC), half of 80 is 40, angle BAC is equal to 40. Angle A is congruent to angle C, angle C is equal to 40. Angle D, C, and A form a triangle, add the measure of angle A and C and subtract the sum to 180. Angle D is equal to 100.</p>												
46	A line external to a circle, passing through one point on the circle.	Tangent line												
47	A line passing through two points on a circle.	Secant line												
48 to 52	<table> <thead> <tr> <th>Image</th><th>Formula</th><th>Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td><td> $m\angle AEC = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AC} + m\widehat{DB})$ <p>48. arc AC = 82, arc DB = 80, angle AEC = ?</p> </td><td>If 2 secants intersect inside a circle, then the measure of the angle formed is equal to one-half the sum of the measures of the intercepted arcs</td></tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> $m\angle BPC = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{BC} - m\widehat{AD})$ <p>49. arc AD = 40, arc BC = 100, angle BPC = ?</p> </td><td>If 2 secants intersect outside the circle, then the measure of the angle formed is one-half the positive difference of measures of the intercepted arcs.</td></tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> $m\angle ATB = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AT})$ <p>50. arc AT = 140, angle ATB = ?, arc ANT = ?</p> </td><td>The measure of an angle formed by a secant and a tangent intersecting at a point on the circle is one-half the measure of the intercepted arc.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Image	Formula	Description		$m\angle AEC = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AC} + m\widehat{DB})$ <p>48. arc AC = 82, arc DB = 80, angle AEC = ?</p>	If 2 secants intersect inside a circle, then the measure of the angle formed is equal to one-half the sum of the measures of the intercepted arcs		$m\angle BPC = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{BC} - m\widehat{AD})$ <p>49. arc AD = 40, arc BC = 100, angle BPC = ?</p>	If 2 secants intersect outside the circle, then the measure of the angle formed is one-half the positive difference of measures of the intercepted arcs.		$m\angle ATB = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AT})$ <p>50. arc AT = 140, angle ATB = ?, arc ANT = ?</p>	The measure of an angle formed by a secant and a tangent intersecting at a point on the circle is one-half the measure of the intercepted arc.	
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		$m\angle APC = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AC} - m\widehat{BC})$ 51. arc AC = 164, arc BC = 50, angle APC = ?, arc BCA = ?	The measure of an angle formed by a secant and a tangent intersecting outside the circle is one-half the positive difference of the measures of the intercepted arcs.
		$m\angle ABC = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AMC} - m\widehat{AC})$ 52. arc AC = 120, arc AMC = 240, angle ABC = ?	The measure of an angle formed by two secants intersecting outside a circle is one-half the positive difference of the measures of the intercepted arcs.
	48. angle AEC = 81	49. angle BPC = 30	50. angle ATB = 70, arc ANT = 220
	51. angle APC = 57, arc BCA = 214		
51 to 53		51. VT = 5 cm, ST = ? 52. ST = 12 cm, QR = ? 53. VT = 3 cm, OV = 4cm, radius of circle O = ?	51. 10 cm 52. 24 cm 53. 5 cm
54 to 55		54. arc LM = 130, arc NO = 30, angle LKM = ? 55. angle LKM = 71, arc NO = 27, arc LM = ?	54. 50 55. 169
56 to 58		56. What do you call $\angle BDA$? 57. What do you call $\angle BGA$? 58. What do you call arc BA?	56. Central Angle 57. Inscribed Angle 58. Intercepted Arc
59 to 60		59 to 60. $\angle EOF = 50$, $\angle FOG = 65$, what is arc EFG and arc FEG?	Arc EFG = 115 Arc FEG = 295

61 to 63		Given Circle O, 61. Find arc ABC 62. Find arc BCD 63. Find arc BOD	Arc ABC = 130 Arc BCD = 125 Arc BOD = 125												
R. Terminologies in Coordinate Geometry															
1	It consists of two coplanar perpendicular number lines that intersect at a point.		Cartesian Coordinate System												
2	Four regions formed in a Cartesian Coordinate System.		Quadrants												
3	Point where two axes intersect.		Origin												
4	It is the x-coordinate of a point in a Cartesian plane.		Abscissa												
5	It is the y-coordinate of a point in a Cartesian plane.		Ordinate												
6	French mathematician and philosopher who linked geometry and algebra mostly by developing a new method called Coordinate geometry.		Rene Descartes												
7	Refers to the steepness of a line.		Slope												
8 to 11	<table><tr><td>If slope is...</td><td>Then the line is...</td><td>If slope is...</td><td>Then the line is...</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>Pointing upward to the right</td><td>10.</td><td>Horizontal</td></tr><tr><td>9.</td><td>Pointing downward to the right</td><td>11.</td><td>Vertical</td></tr></table>	If slope is...	Then the line is...	If slope is...	Then the line is...	8.	Pointing upward to the right	10.	Horizontal	9.	Pointing downward to the right	11.	Vertical	8. Positive 9. Negative 10. Zero 11. Undefined	
If slope is...	Then the line is...	If slope is...	Then the line is...												
8.	Pointing upward to the right	10.	Horizontal												
9.	Pointing downward to the right	11.	Vertical												
12	Formula for the slope.		$m = \frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2}$ or $m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$												
13	From the given slope, how will you locate the next point?		$\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$												
S. Plotting the points															
14 to 16	<table><tr><td>(3,2), (-3, 2), (-3, -2), (3, -2)</td><td>(2,3), (2,1), (2,-4), (2,-8)</td></tr><tr><td>(2,-4), (4,-4), (0, -4), (-5, -4)</td><td></td></tr></table>	(3,2), (-3, 2), (-3, -2), (3, -2)	(2,3), (2,1), (2,-4), (2,-8)	(2,-4), (4,-4), (0, -4), (-5, -4)		Answer									
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(2,-4), (4,-4), (0, -4), (-5, -4)															
T. Getting the slope of a line															
17	(4, 2) and (-1, -3)		1												
18	(2, -2) and (-4, 2)		$-\frac{2}{3}$												
19	(-9,7) and (4,7)		0												
20	(-2,1) and (-2, 7)		Undefined												
U. Plotting using the rise and run															
21 to 22	<table><tr><td>21. Draw the graph of a line that passes through (-2, 1) with a slope of $\frac{4}{5}$.</td><td>22. Draw the graph of a line that passes through (7, 3) with a slope of $-\frac{2}{3}$.</td></tr></table>		21. Draw the graph of a line that passes through (-2, 1) with a slope of $\frac{4}{5}$.	22. Draw the graph of a line that passes through (7, 3) with a slope of $-\frac{2}{3}$.											
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V. Forms of linear equation															
23 to 28	<table><tr><td>Standard form</td><td>23.</td></tr><tr><td>General form</td><td>24.</td></tr><tr><td>Slope-intercept form</td><td>25.</td></tr><tr><td>Two-point form</td><td>26.</td></tr><tr><td>Point slope form</td><td>27.</td></tr><tr><td>Intercept form</td><td>28.</td></tr></table>	Standard form	23.	General form	24.	Slope-intercept form	25.	Two-point form	26.	Point slope form	27.	Intercept form	28.		23. $Ax + Bc = C$ 24. $Ax + By + C = 0$ 25. $y = mx + b$ 26. $y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$ 27. $y - y_1 = m(x - x_1)$ 28. $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$
Standard form	23.														
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29	Write the equation of the line with $m = -4$ and $b = 8$. Express in standard form.	$M = -4, b = 8 \leftarrow (0, 8), y\text{-intercept}$ $y = mx + b \leftarrow$ Substitute values $y = (-4)x + 8 \leftarrow$ Combine -4 and x to become -4x $y = -4x + 8 \leftarrow$ <u>Slope-intercept form</u> $4x + y = 8 \leftarrow$ <u>Standard form</u> ; transpose 4x to complete the equation													
30	Find the equation of the line containing $(-2, 3)$ and $(1, 9)$. Express your answer in slope-standard form.	<table><tr><td>$(-2$</td><td>$3)$</td><td>$(1$</td><td>$9)$</td></tr><tr><td>X_1</td><td>Y_1</td><td>X_2</td><td>Y_2</td></tr></table> $y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1) \leftarrow$ Substitute values $y - 3 = \frac{9 - 3}{1 - (-2)}[x - (-2)] \leftarrow$ Compute $y - 3 = \frac{6}{3}(x + 2) \leftarrow$ Simplify the fraction to lowest terms if possible $y - 3 = 2(x + 2) \leftarrow$ Distribute/multiply 2 with x and 2 with 2 (Distributive property) $y - 3 = 2x + 4 \leftarrow$ Transpose 2x to the other side, -3 as well, to create a standard form formula. $-2x + y = 4 + 3 \leftarrow$ x must never be in negative, to remove this, multiply both sides by -1. $-1[-2x + y = 7] - 1 \leftarrow$ Invert integer signs $2x - y = -7 \leftarrow$ <u>Standard form</u>		$(-2$	$3)$	$(1$	$9)$	X_1	Y_1	X_2	Y_2				
$(-2$	$3)$	$(1$	$9)$												
X_1	Y_1	X_2	Y_2												
31	Find the equation of the line that passes through $(2, 5)$ with a slope of 4. Express your answer in standard form.	$y - y_1 = m(x - x_1) \leftarrow$ Since the slope and a point is given, the point-slope formula will be used. $X_1 = 2; Y_1 = 5; m = 4 \leftarrow$ Given $y - 5 = 4(x - 2) \leftarrow$ Substitute values $y - 5 = 4(x - 2) \leftarrow$ Distributive property for $4(x - 2)$ $y - 5 = 4x - 8 \leftarrow$ Transpose 4x to the other side, as well as -5. $-1[-4x + y = -3] - 1 \leftarrow$ Multiply both side by -1 $4x - y = 3 \leftarrow$ <u>Standard form</u>													
32	Find the equation of the line with an x-intercept of 5 and a y-intercept of 4. Express your answer in standard form.	$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \leftarrow$ Since an x and y intercept is given, the intercept formula will be used. $A = 5 \leftarrow$ A is always the x-intercept. It is the same as $(5, 0)$. $B = 4 \leftarrow$ B is always the y-intercept. It is the same as $(0, 4)$.													

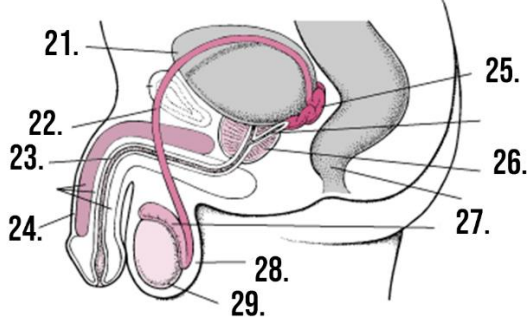
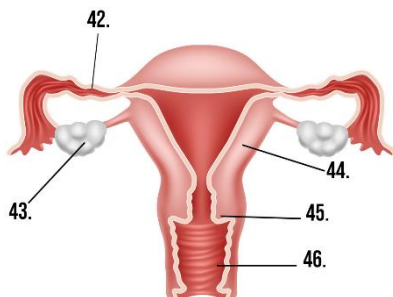
		$\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{4} = 1 \leftarrow$ Substitute values $20 \left[\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{4} = 1 \right] 20 \leftarrow$ Look for the LCD and multiply it on both sides. $4x + 5y = 20 \leftarrow$ <i>Standard form</i> ($20 * x = 20x/5 = 4x$)	
33	Write the equation of the line with $m = \frac{2}{3}$ and $b = 8$. Express in standard form.	$M = \frac{2}{3}, b = 8 \leftarrow (0,8), y\text{-intercept}$ $y = mx + b \leftarrow$ Substitute values $3[y = \frac{2}{3}x + 8] 3 \leftarrow$ Cancel the denominator by multiplying both sides by 3 (denominator) $3y = 2x + 24 \leftarrow 3*2 = 6/3 = 2x$ $-2x + 3y = 24 \leftarrow$ Transpose 2x to complete the equation $-1[-2x + 3y = 24] -1 \leftarrow$ Multiply by -1 to invert integer signs $2x - 3y = -24 \leftarrow$ <i>Standard form</i>	
W. Distance Formula			
34	Distance formula	P_1P_2 $= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$	
35	Determine the distance between point A (2,5), and point B (6,2)	$AB = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \leftarrow$ Distance formula $AB = \sqrt{(6 - 2)^2 + (2 - 5)^2} \leftarrow$ Substitute values $AB = \sqrt{(4)^2 + (-3)^2} \leftarrow$ Subtract values on the inner parentheses $AB = \sqrt{16 + 9} \leftarrow$ Multiply by itself $AB = \sqrt{25} \leftarrow$ Get the square root of the sum $AB = 5 \leftarrow$ <i>Distance</i> ; there should be no negatives	

Science

#	Question	Answer
A. Layers of the Earth		
1	The outermost part layer that is made up of solid materials and minerals. In this layer, mountains and volcanoes are formed.	Crust
2	This layer consists of semiliquid rock. The combination of high pressure and heat causes this layer to be in a viscous state.	Mantle
3	Extremely hot and dense due to high pressure. This layer has two sub-layers.	Core
4	This core is solid.	Inner core
5	This core is believed to be liquid or has liquid properties.	Outer core
6	This is the boundary between the mantle and crust.	Mohorovicic Discontinuity
7	Who discovered the Mohorovicic Discontinuity?	Croatia Andrija
8	When did he discovered this boundary?	December 8, 1899
B. Volcanoes		
9	A type of landform that has a conical structure that has a rupture on the top where magma is emitted.	Volcano
10	Most volcanoes can be found near the boundaries of the _____.	Tectonic Plates
11	Two volcanic belts.	Alpine-Himalayan & Circum-Pacific Belt
12	This volcanic belt reveals the collision of the African plate and the Indo-Australian plate.	Alpine-Himalayan Belt
13	This volcanic belt consists of many active volcanoes including those that are in New Zealand, New Guinea, Philippines, and Japan.	Circum-Pacific Belt
14	What material is molten rocks mostly made of?	Silicon

15	What are the three types of volcanic eruption?			Phreatomagmatic, Pilinian, Hawaiian
16	Active volcanoes are associated with seismic activity.			True
17	It is also associated with the presence of hot water springs.			True
18 to 27	Name of volcano	Location	Latest eruption	18. Sorsogon 19. March 2, 2017 20. Taal 21. October 3, 1997 22. Pinatubo 23. Zambales 24. Bicol 25. January 24, 2018 26. Kanlaon 27. December 9, 2017
	Bulusan	18.	19.	
	20.	Batangas	21.	
	22.	23.	August 16, 1992	
	Mayon	24.	25.	
	26.	Negros Occidental	27.	
28	What is the meaning of PHIVOLCS?			Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
29	What are the types of volcanoes?			Active, inactive
	C. Mountain Ranges			
30	Type of landform that stretches above the surrounding.			Mountain
31	A chain of mountains.			Mountain Ranges
32	What is the biggest mountain range in the Philippines?			Sierra Madre
	D. Earthquakes			
33	A series of shockwaves travelling through Earth resulting from a sudden release of energy.			Earthquake
34	It may be triggered by the forces of _____ rising from a volcano during its caption.			Magma
35	The point of which the earthquake rupture originated.			Focus
36	The point in the surface directly above the focus.			Epicenter
37	Body waves which may move in all directions from the center of Earth's interior.			Seismic Waves
38	Three factors of having a strong earthquake.			Deeprock formation, Topography, Climate Change
39	What is the meaning of USGS?			United States Geological Survey
40	A series of waves in a water body caused by the displacement of a large volume of water.			Tsunami
	E. Precautionary measures before, during, and after earthquake			
41	Make sure you have a fire extinguisher, first aid kit, battery powered radio, a flashlight and extra batteries.			Before
42	Turn on the radio, don't use the phone unless it is an emergency.			After
43	Do not use elevators when escaping.			During
44	Stay calm; when inside, stay inside; when outside, stay outside.			During
45	If in car, stop driving and stay inside until the earthquake stops.			During
46	When an earthquake happens, go outside and dance the default dance from fortnite.			False
47	Be careful of broken glass and debris that might cut your feet.			True
48	Do not expect aftershocks as it will certainly not happen.			False
49	If at school/work, follow the emergency plans in the building you are in.			True
50	It is okay to leave the water, electricity, and gas lines open when going outside during an earthquake.			False
	F. Plate Tectonics			
38	The movement of the lithosphere that produced the landforms on Earth's surface.			Theory of plate tectonics
39 to 45	What are the seven largest plates in the world?			Eurasian, Pacific, African, South American, Indo-

		Australian, Antarctic, Philippines									
46	Theory made by Alfred Wegener where he hypothesized that the continents were moving or drifting away slowly.	Continental Drift Theory									
47	Without tectonic plates, there will be a lot more earthquakes.	False, less									
48	Without tectonic plates, weather will not be patterned.	True									
49	Without tectonic plates, landscapes will not be renewed.	True									
50	What are his proofs on the theory?	Idea of paleomagnetism, convection current, sea floor spreading									
51	Earth once had one giant landmass that split to form the continents. What is this giant landmass?	Pangaea (meaning all land)									
52	A large system of underwater mountains.	Mid Ocean Ridge									
53	Movement of continental plates causing the continents on top to move as well.	Rift valley									
54	One plate containing oceanic lithosphere descends beneath the adjacent plate.	Subduction									
55	Layer of partially molten rock where the plates lie on top of.	Asthenosphere									
56	Three types of plate boundaries.	Convergent, divergent, divergent									
57	Plate boundary where two plates drift away from each other.	Divergent									
58	Plate boundary where two plates collide with each other.	Convergent									
59	Plate boundary where two plates slide past each other.	Transform									
60	What is the density of an oceanic crust vs. continental?	Oceanic: 3.0 g/cm ³ Continental: 2.7 g/cm ³									
61 to 63	What are three types of convergent boundaries?	Oceanic – continental, continental – continental, oceanic – oceanic									
64	What convergent boundary produces volcanic arcs?	Oceanic – continental									
65	What convergent boundary produces island arcs?	Oceanic - oceanic									
66	What convergent boundary produces mountain ranges and high plateaus?	Continental – continental									
67	A deep crack or break in the Earth's crust.	Fault									
68	As the plates slide past each other, it creates what?	Fault valley or undersea canyon									
69	Is there magma formed in a transform boundary?	No									
70	What are the evidences of plate movement?	Fossil, rocks, glacial deposits, climatic change, paleomagnetism									
G. Introduction											
1	The body system that includes the primary sex organs.	Reproductive System									
2	Another term for primary sex organs.	Gonads									
3	Gonads produces gametes (sex cells).	True									
4 to 7	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Gonads</th><th>Gametes</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td><td>4.</td><td>6.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Female</td><td>5.</td><td>7.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Gonads	Gametes	Male	4.	6.	Female	5.	7.	4. Testes 5. Ovaries 6. Sperm cells 7. Egg cells
	Gonads	Gametes									
Male	4.	6.									
Female	5.	7.									
H. Male reproductive system											
8	Has both exocrine and endocrine function. It hangs in a body or pouch called the scrotum.	Testes/testicles									
9	The actual "sperm-forming factories".	Seminiferous tubules									
10	The temporary storage of the sperm cells.	Epididymis									
11	Its main function is to propel live sperm to the urethra.	Vas deferens									

12	Produces about 60% of the fluid volume of semen.	Seminal vesicle
13	Secretes milky fluid that activates sperm to swim vigorously.	Prostate gland
14	A milky white sticky mixture of sperm and seminal fluid.	Semen
15	Secrete fluid that neutralizes acidic urine that may still be present in the urethra.	Cowper's gland/bulbourethral gland
16	A mass of erectile tissue designed to deliver sperm to the female reproductive tract.	Penis
17	The loose skin ends in a fold that is surgically removed by a procedure called circumcision.	Prepuce
18	Sperm production that begins during puberty.	Spermatogenesis
19	Average length of the penis when not erect.	3 to 3.5 inches
20	Average length of the penis when erect.	5.2 to 6.4 inches
21 to 29	 <p>21. Bladder 22. Vas Deferens 23. Urethra 24. Penis 25. Seminal Vesicle 26. Prostate Gland 27. Epididymis 28. Scrotum 29. Testes</p>	
I. Female reproductive system		
30	Primary reproductive organ of the females; it contains the oocytes (immature egg cells).	Ovaries
31	Usual site of fertilization.	Fallopian tube
32	The fallopian tube carries the oocyte towards the uterus by a combination of _____ and _____.	Peristalsis, rhythmic beating of cilia
33	Hollow organ that function to receive, retain, and nourish a fertilized egg.	Uterus
34	During pregnancy, the uterus will expand up to _____ times its normal size.	500
35	Pregnancy when the fertilized egg did not reach the uterus.	Ectopic pregnancy
36	The inner layer wall of the uterus.	Endometrium
37	Small end of the uterus; its function is to allow flow of menstrual blood from the uterus into the vagina and direct the sperms into the uterus during intercourse.	Cervix
38	Birth canal. It provides a passage way for the delivery of the infant.	Vagina
39	Average depth of the vagina.	3 to 6 inches
40	Parts of the vagina.	Vulva, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris
41	Formation of egg cells.	Oogenesis
42 to 46	 <p>42. Fallopian Tube 43. Ovary 44. Uterus 45. Cervix 46. Vagina</p>	
J. Sexually Transmitted Diseases		
47	Type of disease that affects the reproductive system. It is spread by bodily fluids such as blood, cervical mucus, sperm, and saliva.	Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

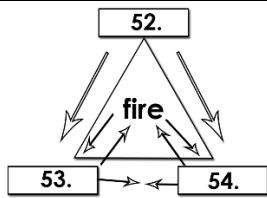
48 to 54	Disease	Description	48. Gonorrhea 49. Trichomoniasis 50. Chlamydia 51. Genital herpes 52. HIV / AIDS 53. Genital warts 54. Syphilis	
	48.	An infection of the genital tract caused by the bacteria <i>Neisseria Gonorrhoeae</i> .		
	49.	An infection caused by a protozoan parasite called <i>Trichomonas Vaginalis</i> . It is spread through sexual intercourse. It usually infects the urinary tract of women and rarely causes symptoms to men.		
	50.	It is an infection of the genital tract and may be difficult to detect because early-stage infections often cause few or no signs and symptoms.		
	51.	A highly contagious disease caused by a type of the herpes simplex virus (HSV). It enters the body through small breaks in the skin or mucous membranes.		
	52.	It interferes with the body's ability to effectively fight infections caused by viruses, bacteria, or fungi and may lead to AIDS. It is acquired through unprotected intercourse, infected needles, and exchange of body fluids such as semen.		
	53.	A common type of STD caused by certain types of human papillomavirus (HPV).		
	54.	It is caused by the bacterium <i>Treponema Pallidum</i> that infects the genital area, lips, mouth, or anus of both men and women. It is usually acquired from sexual contact with someone who already has it. It can be passed from the mother unto the baby during pregnancy.		
55	Trace the path of how you existed.		Seminiferous tubules > epididymis > vas deferens > seminal vesicle > prostate gland > bulbourethral gland > urethra > vagina MEANWHILE... Ovary > fallopian tube > sperm swims through the cervix > then the uterus > then enters the fallopian tube > then finds egg cell > the sperm enters the egg cell and the chromosomes join together > egg gets fertilized > other failed sperms die miserably > egg becomes a zygote > the egg cell goes into the uterus > egg cell multiplies > you get formed throughout your 9 months stay > you get born > tada! You existed! :D	
K. Endocrine System				
56 to 65	Endocrine Gland	Location	Hormones	56. Testosterone 57. Female reproductive system 58. Hypothalamus 59. Base of the brain beneath the hypothalamus 60. T3 (Tri-iodothyronine), T4 (Thyroxine) 61. Thymus 62. Melatonin 63. Insulin, glucagon 64. Adrenal Gland 65. Behind thyroid
	Testes	Male reproductive system	56.	
	Ovaries	57.	Estrogen	
	58.	Lower central part of the brain	Oxytocin, Prolactin	
	Pituitary Gland	59.	Growth hormone, follicle, luteinizing hormone, endorphins	
	Thyroid Gland	Throat	60.	
	61.	Chest area		
	Pineal Gland	Brain	62.	

	Pancreas	Near the stomach/intestine	63.	
	64.	Near the kidneys	Epinephrine (adrenaline), norepinephrine (noradrenaline)	
	Parathyroid Gland	65.	Parathyroid hormones	
66 to 78	Hormone	Purpose		66. Development of secondary male characteristics 67. Estrogen 68. Oxytocin 69. Stimulate breastmilk production 70. Growth hormone 71. Ensures normal functioning of the ovaries and testes 72. Endorphins 73. T3 & T4 74. Helps maintain circadian rhythm 75. Reduces blood sugar 76. Glucagon 77. Prepares the body for fight or flight response 78. Parathyroid hormones
	Testosterone	66.		
	67.	Development of secondary female characteristics		
	68.	Ability to trust, stimulating breastmilk production		
	Prolactin	69.		
	70.	Aids healthy bone and muscle mass and affects fat distribution		
	Luteinizing hormone	71.		
	72.	Reduce feelings of pain		
	73.	Regulates body's metabolic rate		
	Melatonin	74.		
	Insulin	75.		
	76.	Increases blood sugar		
	Epinephrine	77.		
	Norepinephrine	Same		
	78.	Regulate calcium levels in the body		
	L. Nervous system			
79	Controls the activities of the different organ systems			Nervous system
80	Basic unit of the nervous system			Neuron / nerve cell
81	Signals sent by nerve cells that helps them coordinate with one another with other neurons and other parts of the body			Nerve impulse
82	Electrochemical signal that is activated by a stimulus and is transmitted from one neuron to another until it reaches a tissue or organ that will elicit an appropriate response to the stimulus.			Nerve impulse
83 to 85	Type of neuron	Purpose		83. Sensory neuron 84. From sensory neuron to motor neuron 85. Motor neuron
	83.	Transmits nerve impulses from a receptor		
	Interneuron	84.		
	85.	From the brain to the effectors		
86	A bundle of nerve fibers or axons that transmits nerve impulses.			Nerve cell
87	It can be medullated (w/ myelin sheath) or unmedullated (w/o myelin sheath)			True
88	Adipose or fatty covering of a nerve			Myelin sheath
	M. DNA			
89	Meaning of DNA			Deoxyribonucleic acid
90	Organic molecule that is the building block of DNA and RNA			Nucleotides
91	Four nitrogenous bases of DNA			Adenine – Thymine, Cytosine – Guanine
92	Important biological macromolecule; functions to convert the genetic info encoded by DNA into proteins.			RNA
93	Meaning of RNA			Ribonucleic acid
	Four nitrogenous bases of RNA			Adenine – Uracil, Cytosine – Guanine
94	Three types of RNA			Messenger (mRNA), transfer (tRNA), ribosomal (rRNA)

95	Takes place inside the nucleus; uses a strand of DNA as a template to build a molecule called mRNA										Transcription
96	The instruction from mRNA is brought to the cytoplasm; information from the mRNA is used to make polypeptide.										Translation
97	Chain of amino acid.										Polypeptide
98	DNA	C	G	A	T	A	G	C	G	A	G C U A U C G C U
	mRNA										
99	DNA	A	C	T	A	G	C	C	G	T	U G A U C G G C A
	mRNA										
100	Discoverers of DNA										James Watson & Francis Crick - 1953

N. Schematic Diagram

1 to 23	<pre>graph TD Matter --> PureSubstance[Pure Substance] Matter --> Mixture PureSubstance --> Element PureSubstance --> Compound Element --> Metal Element --> NonMetal[Non-metal] Element --> Metalloid Compound --> Organic Compound --> Inorganic Organic --> Carbohydrates Organic --> Lipids Organic --> NucleicAcid[Nucleic Acid] Organic --> Protein Inorganic --> Acid Inorganic --> Base Inorganic --> Salt Mixture --> Homogeneous Mixture --> Heterogeneous Heterogeneous --> Colloid Heterogeneous --> Suspension Suspension --> Solvent Suspension --> Solute</pre>	
24	Five states of matter.	Solid, liquid, gas, plasma, Bose-Einstein condensate
25	Properties of metals.	Silvery gold, good conductor, metallic luster (shine), malleable (gold), ductile (copper)
26	Top three metals that are good conductors.	Silver, Gold, Copper
27	Properties of non-metals.	Solid, liquid, gas, comes in all colors, poor conductors (insulators), non-metallic luster, pungent odor
28	Properties of metalloids.	Has both properties of metals and nonmetals.
29	Eight metalloids.	<u>B</u> oron, <u>S</u> ilicon, <u>G</u> ermanium, <u>A</u> rgon, <u>A</u> ntimony, <u>T</u> ellurium,

			Polonium, Astatine
30	Paper to test the acidity or basicity.		Litmus paper
31	Undergoes Tyndal effect – glue like mixture.		Colloid
32 to 35	32.	Main source of energy; building blocks: glucose	32. Carbohydrates 33. Lipids 34. Nucleic Acid 35. Protein
	33.	Storage of energy; building blocks: fats & glycerol	
	34.	DNA & RNA; building blocks: nucleotides	
	35.	Growth and repair of cell tissues: b.b.: amino acid	
O. Chemical Formula			
36	Combination of two or more elements (compound).		Chemical formula
37	Positively charged electrons/elements.		Cations (+)
38	Negatively charged electrons/elements.		Anions (-)
39	Single or group of atoms that can act as a single radical.		Radicals
40	Step 1: Write the valence number/oxidation number of each element on the upper right hand of each symbol.		True
41	Step 2: Interchange their values.		True
42	Step 3: In case where the valences of the combining elements are the same, symbols are written as they without a subscript.		True
43	Step 4: If the subscripts of the combining atoms are multiple to each other, the common factor must be removed.		True
44	Radicals/polyatomic ions are enclosed in a parenthesis before writing the new subscript.		True
45	$H^{+1} O^{-2}$		H_2O
46	$Pb^{+2} O^{-2} = Pb_2O_2 = ?$		PbO
47	$Pb_2O_4 = ?$		PbO_2
48	$Mg^{+2} + PO_4^{-3} = Mg_3(PO_4)_2$		True
49	$K^{+2} + Cr_2O_7^{-2} = KCr_2O_7$		True
P. Chemical Equation			
50	The production of fire undergoes the theory of ____?		Oxidation
51	Chemical bonding – happens between two elements : ____ - happens between chemical reaction		Redox reaction
52 to 54			52. Energy 53. Fuel 54. Oxygen
55 to 56	55.	56.	55. Reactant 56. Product
	Substance undergoing change/transformation	Substance found as a result of reaction	
57	Diatomic elements. (Have No Fear in Ice Cold Beer)		Hydrogen gas, nitrogen gas, fluorine gas, iodine gas, chlorine gas, oxygen gas, bromine gas
58	These diatomic elements always have a subscript of ____.		2
59 to 64	Symbol	Meaning	59. + 60. → 61. (s), (l), (g), (aq)
	59.	Combination of reactants/products. Combine, and	

	60.	To produce, form, to yield	62. Reversible reaction 63. Undergoes heat 64. Catalyst
	61.	States of matter	
	\leftarrow	62.	
	$\xrightarrow{\Delta}$	63.	
	\xrightarrow{pt}	64.	
65	Magnesium combines with oxygen gas (O_2) to produce magnesium oxide.		$Mg + O_2 \rightarrow MgO$
	Q. Types of chemical reaction		
66	Reaction when 2 or more reactants combine to form a single product. (Ex. $H_2 + O_2 \rightarrow H_2O$)		Combination reaction
67	A single reactant breaks down into simpler ones. (Ex. $CaCO_3 \rightarrow CaO + CO_2$)		Decomposition reaction
68	One element replaces another element from a compound. The more active element takes the place of the less active compound. (Ex. $H_2 + LiO_2 \rightarrow H_2O + Li$)		Single replacement
69	Positive ions (cations) and negative ions (anions) of different compounds switch places, forming a different compound. (Ex. $BaCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + NaCl_2$)		Double replacement
70	When oxygen combines with a hydrocarbon (compound – hydrogen & carbon) to form water and carbon dioxide. (Ex. $C_4H_{10} + O_2 \xrightarrow{\Delta} CO_2 + H_2O$)		Combustion reaction
71	Takes place when an acid and base react with each other. The reaction produces salt ($NaCl$) and water (H_2O). (Ex. $HCl + NaOH \rightarrow NaCl + H_2O$)		Acid-base reaction
	R. Balancing chemical equations		
72	Total mass of the reactant is always equal to the total mass of the product.		Law of Conservation of Mass
73 to 74	73. $\rightarrow 4Cl_2 \leftarrow 74.$		73. Coefficient 74. Subscript
75	The subscript of a compound are fixed, they cannot be changed to balance an equation.		True
76	The coefficients used should be the smallest whole number.		True
77	The coefficient multiplies every number in the formula.		True
78	$Fe_4 + O_2 \rightarrow Fe_2O_3$		$4Fe_4 + 3O_2 \rightarrow 2Fe_2O_3$
79	$BaCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + NaCl$		$BaCl_2 + Na_2SO_4 \rightarrow BaSO_4 + 2NaCl$
80	$Fe(OH)_3 \rightarrow Fe_2O_3 + H_2O$		$2Fe(OH)_3 \rightarrow Fe_2O_3 + 3H_2O$

English

#	Question	Answer
	A. The Nibelungenlied	
1	The earliest literary form to appear	Epic
2	The epic "Nibelungenlied" came from what country?	Germany
3	Who is the hero of the epic?	Siegfried
4	Who is the heroine of the epic and Siegfried's wife?	Kriemhild
5	Who is the brother of Kriemhild?	Gunther
6	Gunther is the king of _____.	Burgundy
7	Who is the queen of Isenland?	Brunhild
8	Who is the faithful vassal of Gunther?	Hagen
9	What is the English translation of The Nibelungenlied?	The Song of the Nibelungs
10	The group of royal brother led by King Gunther.	Nibelungs
	Aa. Kriemhild's Dream, Siegfried, Siegfried's Legend	
11	Kriemhild dreamt of a falcon that was killed by _____.	Two eagles

12	Her mother interpreted the dream, her mother's interpretation is that _____.	Her husband will die a brutal death
13	What decision did she make after hearing this interpretation?	Chosen to be unmarried
14	Siegfried is the prince of _____.	Xanten
15	When Hagen saw Siegfried, he warned _____ about Siegfried's dangerous adventures.	Gunther
16	Siegfried killed _____ and was able to acquire large amounts of treasures from them.	Two rich brothers
17 to 19	He was also able to kill a 17. _____ and bathe in its 18. _____ which made him 19. _____	17. dragon 18. blood 19. immortal
Ab. Siegfried's weakness, arrival of the Saxons, the deal		
20	While bathing on the blood of the dead dragon, what fell on Siegfried's right shoulder?	Leaf from a tree
21	That patch on his right shoulder did not come in contact with the blood. What is the consequence of this mistake?	The spot became his weak spot
22	Who welcomed Siegfried?	Burgundians
23	Did the Burgundians let Siegfried see Kriemhild?	No
24	While Siegfried is waiting, who attacked Burgundy?	The Saxons
25	Did Siegfried helped the Burgundians defeat the Saxons?	Yes
26	After the victory, who permitted Siegfried to woo Kriemhild in one condition?	King Gunther
27	What was the condition?	Siegfried must help Gunther in wooing Brunhild
Ac. Voyage to Isenland, 3 contests, Siegfried's invisibility cloak, the wedding		
28	Where did Siegfried, Gunther, and a group of Burgundians went for their mission?	Isenland
29	What did Siegfried agreed into to avoid attention?	Pretend as Gunther's servant
30	What did Gunther do upon arrival to Isenland?	Asked Brunhild to marry him
31	What was the agreement between Brunhild and Siegfried for marriage?	Gunther must defeat her in her 3 contests
32	What are these contests?	Throwing a javelin, tossing a boulder, a leap
33	What would happen to Gunther and his companions if he fails?	They will be executed
34	What was the power given by the invisibility cloak to Siegfried?	Strength of 20 men and invisibility
35	Did Gunther (with the aid of Siegfried) won all the challenges?	Yes
36	Did Brunhild agreed to marry Gunther?	Heck yes
37	Gunther and Siegfried returned to Burgundy where a _____ awaited them.	Grand reception
38	Who were married in that day?	Brunhild to Gunther, Kriemhild to Siegfried
Ad. Brunhild's strength, Brunhild's weakness, the feast		
39	Gunther tried to sleep with Brunhild but _____.	She didn't want to
40	Brunhild tied Gunther using a _____ and hanged him on a _____.	Girdle, nail
41	What help did Gunther asked from Siegfried?	Find out Brunhild's weakness
42	What did Siegfried do?	Stole the belt and the ring from Brunhild and gave it to Kriemhild
43	What was held years later?	Feast in Burgundy
44	What arose during the feast?	Ranks of their husband

45	What did Kriemhild reveal because of anger?				Her strength was from the belt and ring
	Ae. The rivalry, Siegfried's death, Ending				
46	What did Hagen do to seek revenge for his king?				Asked Kriemhild about Siegfried's weakness so that they can protect it
47	Where did Hagen brought Siegfried?				Forest
48	How did Siegfried die?				His weak spot pierced by a spear by Hagen when bowing into the lake to drink water
49	What did Kriemhild feel when the news got to her?				Angry and sad
50	What was the ending?				Kriemhild vowing to seek revenge to Brunhild and Gunther
	B. Modals				
51	Helping verbs used to express possibility, ability, permission, or obligation.				Modals
52 to 61	Possibility	Permission	Ability	Obligation	52. Might 53. May 54. Will 55. Shall 56. May 57. Would 58. Can 59. Could 60. Must 61. Should
	52.	55.	58.	60.	
	53.	56.	59.	61.	
	54.	57.			
62	Modal that indicate an ability in the present.				Can
63	Modal used to ask permission.				May
64	Habits in the past.				Would
65	A recommendation or a desirable goal.				Should
66	Modal used to state preferences.				Would
67	Used when something is likely to happen				May
68	Modal used when something is certain to happen but not likely.				Might
69	Modal used to indicate an ability in the past.				Could
70	Modal used when something is very certain to happen; modal used in an unavoidable requirement.				Will, must
	C. Propaganda Techniques				
1	Messages that have been carefully designed to influence our own opinions, emotions, attitude and behavior.				Propaganda Techniques
2	Convince us that someone/thing is effective because it is popular.				Bandwagon
3	Trying to show that a person or product is good for "ordinary" people, because a person is "just like you" and "understands you".				Plain folks
4	Suggesting that a person/product will protect you from something unpleasant/dangerous.				Hidden fears
5	Words or praises for a product or person; nice words like goodness and patriotism.				Glittering generalities
6	Suggesting that association with a person or product can make you special.				Snob appeal
7	Using famous persons to try to make you buy or support something/one.				Testimonial
8	Using statistics or information that sounds "scientific".				Facts and figures
9	Saying negative things to an opponent to destroy his reputation to other people.				Name-calling
10	According to studies made by Pameh, SafeGuardo kills 99.999999% of germs in the skin.				Facts and figures
11	IFone 8.5, the latest phone, and the cheapest too. For only \$995 you'll have something that other people dare not to buy. IFone 8.5.				Snob appeal
12	Do you really want a tablet so expensive, and only lasts a week? Introducing the IAndroid Tablet. The cheapest, and strongest too.				Name-calling

13	Rayza Soberanow: I've been using a Sofa-licious sofa and all I can say is that it had changed my life forever.	Testimonial
14	Like all of the other phones, here at DangDung, we have innovated and designed the most optimal notch for our newest phones. Not that we just copied them from IFone 9, we <i>improved</i> them, with the newest camera technology, and a less not so edge to edge screen.	Bandwagon
15	Just like you, us here at Foogle had our experiences with bad, slow, internet connection. That's why we have designed the next breakthrough in internet technology. Introducing the new 8-G internet.	Plain folks
16	You might have already known that your phone has a front camera? Are you sure that no one else in the internet is secretly watching you? Enter DangDung Daang 3 now with front cameras that shut close when not in use.	Hidden fears
17	Brand X, Y, Z, A, and B have failed our durability test. This means that not only these products are expensive, they are also weak and have low durability. Try Brand C, the best product that is stronger than other competing brands.	Name-calling
18	Use PowKaPowder in your skin and guaranteed after 4 years, your skin will look whiter than your house lights. Look better than others with PowKaPowder.	Snob appeal
19	IPhone	Snob appeal
20	Solmux	Hidden fears
D. Logical Fallacies		
21	It is a flaw in reasoning; makes an argument invalid; and it twists the truth because it is deceptive in nature.	Logical fallacies
22	A reason or set of reasons given with the aim of persuading others that an action or idea is right or wrong.	Argument
23	Humiliating someone to escape an argument.	Ad hominem
24	Appealing to the popularity of a certain idea to make it valid.	Appeal to bandwagon
25	When one makes it appear as if there are only two possible choices when in reality there are many.	False Dilemma
26	Manipulating an emotional response in place of a valid and compelling argument.	Appeal to emotion
27	Asserting that when we allow for A to happen, then Z will happen, therefore A should not happen.	Slippery slope
28	A belief that a proposition that leads to unfavorable results does not mean it is already false, or in another way, if a proposition leads to a favorable result does not mean it is already good.	Appeal to consequence
29	A belief that a statement coming from someone knowledgeable is always correct even though it is coming from irrelevant authority.	Appeal to irrelevant authority
30	If you don't do your homework, you'll fail, if you fail, you won't be able to find a job, if you don't have a job, you get no money, when you have no money, you won't be able to provide for your needs, if you don't provide for your needs, you'll die.	Slippery slope
31	Well Morena said I can be a surgeon so what I did is do my first surgery on a grape.	Appeal to irrelevant authority
32	I just stole the wallet because I need to provide for my family. I don't want to steal something but the situation my family is currently in makes it difficult not to steal the wallet.	Appeal to emotion
33	Mr. Grenda, if you would choose between your mother and your girlfriend, who would you save in the time of disaster?	False dilemma
34	Grenda: You stole my cap! Fir: No I didn't! Grenda: Yes you did! Fir: Well you're ugly! Grenda: You're uglier! Fir: You're the ugliest person I've seen today!	Ad hominem
35	You have a boat. Who would you save from drowning? Your girlfriend? Or your daughter?	False dilemma
E. Poetry		
1	It is the oldest of the arts.	Poetry
2	Earliest literature of ancient people such as the Egyptians and Sumerians.	Poetry

3	Poetry includes: Epics celebrating the defeat and inevitable death of unsuspecting heroes.	False; Epics celebrating the adventures of heroes
4	Poetry includes: Ballads recounting the history of the race in the dim past.	True
5	Poetry includes: Songs expressing the joys, sorrows, and flaws of the people who spoke through the singer.	False; who spoke through the poet
6	Poets express for us emotions we dimly feel but cannot express.	True
7	Fundamentally a thought or a feeling expressed in rhythmic and colorful language.	Poem
8	Sense creates the poem.	True
9	Poetry is loose language.	False; compact
10	The rise and fall in the stress of syllables.	Rhythm
11	Music has _____.	Melody
12	Refers to the similarity of the sound of words.	Rhyme
13	Two kinds of rhyme.	End rhyme and internal rhyme
14	Observed in traditional verses. It is the stressed and unstressed syllabic pattern in a verse, or within the lines of a poem.	Meter
15	It is important in poetry.	Figurative language
16	Figures of speech most often used.	Simile, metaphor, personification
17	Repetition of the consonant sound.	Alliteration (ex. <u>D</u> aisy <u>D</u> ucking <u>D</u> uck)
18	Repetition of vowel sounds.	Assonance (ex. <u>H</u> ear the <u>m</u> ellow <u>w</u> edding <u>b</u> ells)
19	Sound devices.	Alliteration and assonance
	F. Elements of a short story	
20	A brief fictional prose narrative that is shorter than a novel and usually deals with a few characters only; conveyed in only one or a few significant episodes	Short story
21	A person in a fictional story.	Character
22	The clear center of the story; all events are important to this character.	Protagonist
23	Opposition or the "enemy" of the main character.	Antagonist
24	Time and location that a story takes place on.	Setting
25	How the author arranges events to develop the basic idea; it is the sequence of events in a story or play.	Plot
26	The part of the story where the author unfolds the character, setting, and background.	Exposition
27	The part of the story where incidents become complicated and where the conflict is revealed.	Rising action
28	An incident that interferes with the plan of the protagonist.	Conflict
29	Three types of conflict.	Character vs. self, character vs. character, character vs. nature
30	Turning point of the story; the most exciting part of the story.	Climax
31	Events and complication start to fall into place.	Falling action
32	Final outcome of events in the story.	Denouement
33	General truth; message of the story.	Theme
34	The way the story is narrated.	Point of view
35	Different points of view.	First person (I), limited third person (he/she), omniscient third person (all)
	G. Changing direct speech into indirect speech	
36	When a person reports something using the exact words of the speaker.	Direct speech
37	When we report something in our own words.	Indirect speech
38	The tense depends on the principal verb.	True
39	Indirect speech changes if the words within the quotation marks talks of a universal truth or habitual truth.	False
40	Changing direct questions into indirect = noun+verb+wh question.	True

41	Changing direct questions into indirect = answerable by yes/no, use if.	True
42	Changing direct questions into indirect = giving you options, use whether.	True
43	Joe asked, "Would you like coffee or tea?"	Joe asked whether I like coffee or tea.
44	"Do you have a problem?", my friend asked.	My friend asked if I have a problem.
45	"Where do you live?" the policeman asked.	The policeman asked where do I live.
46	John said, "I am busy."	John said that he was very busy.
47	He says, "I am unwell."	He says that he is unwell.
H. The Diamond Necklace		
48	Who are the characters of the story?	Mathilde Loisel, Monsieur Loisel, Madame Forestier
49	What did Monsieur Loisel receive?	Invitation to a party hosted by the Ministry of Education
50	How much was the dress?	400 francs
51	At what time at the party did Mathilde started to look for his husband?	4 AM
52	After scraping every money, they could get to replace the lost necklace, how much did they pay for it?	36,000
53	How long did they endure crippling poverty before paying all their financial debts?	Ten years
54	What did Madame Forestier revealed when Mathilde confessed that she lost the original necklace?	That necklace was just costume jewelry
55	What was the theme?	Be content on what you have or something
I. About Work		
1	An _____ from the book written in the style of Book of Psalms.	Excerpt
2	This is the book of which the poem "About Work" came from.	The Prophet
3	The author of "The Prophet", the book written in the style of the Book of Psalms. He is a Lebanese author.	Kahlil Gibran
4	Year of publishing of the book "The Prophet".	1923
5	Number of languages of which the book was translated into.	20
6	26 Poetic essays in the book "The Prophet".	Love, marriage, children, giving, eating & drinking, work, joy & sorrow, houses, clothes, buying & selling, crime & punishment, laws, freedom, reason and passion, pain, self-knowledge, teaching, friendship, talking, time, good & evil, prayer, pleasure, beauty, religion, and death
7	Lived in a foreign city for 12 years.	Prophet Almustafa
8	What is the name of this foreign city?	Orphalese
9	He was about to board a ship which will carry him home when...	He was stopped by a group of people
10	What did he discuss with the people?	Copious issues on life and human condition
<p style="text-align: center;"> <i>"You work that you may keep pace with the earth and the soul of the earth. For to be idle is to become a stranger unto the seasons, And to step out of life's procession, That marches in majesty and proud submission towards the infinite." "When you work you are a flute through whose heart the whispering of the hours turns to music. Which of you would be a reed, dumb and silent, when all else sings together in unison?"</i> </p>		

11	"The earth and the soul of the earth"	Self-sustaining world that we live in; the world doesn't need us in order to survive but we need the world to survive
12	"Proud submission towards the infinite"	Never-ending progress and development
13	"To step out of life's procession"	Being unemployed is stepping out for opportunities
14	"Idle"	Unemployed
15	"When you work you are a flute through whose heart the whispering of the hours turns to music."	Loving your work
16	"Which of you would be a reed, dumb and silent, when all else sings together in unison?"	Unity and accord; one cannot achieve a goal without the help of his co-workers
<p><i>"Always you have been told that work is a curse and labour a misfortune. But I say to you that when you work you fulfill part of earth's furthest dream, assigned to you when that dream was born, And in keeping yourself with labour you are in truth loving life, and to love life through labour is to be intimate with life's inmost secret. But if you in your pain call birth an affliction and the support of the flesh a curse written upon your brow, Then I answer that naught but the sweat of your brow shall wash away that which is written."</i></p>		
17	"Always you have been told that work is a curse and labour a misfortune."	Common misconception of labour is that it is always associated with hardship and physical stress
18	"When you work you fulfill a part of earth's furthest dream."	Fulfilling one's purpose of existence
19	"The sweat of your brow shall wash away that which is written."	Work is an effort to accomplish a task, not a state of burden. When one bears a fruit of his own labour one shall acquire his own alleviation.
<p><i>"You have been told also that life is darkness, and in your weariness, you echo what was said by the weary. And I say that life is indeed darkness saved when there is urge, and all urge is blind save when there is knowledge, And all knowledge is vain save when there is work, and all work is empty save when there is love, And when you work with love you bind yourself to yourself, and to one another, and to God." "And what is it to work with love? It is to weave the cloth with threads drawn from your heart, even as if your beloved were to dwell in that house. It is to sow seeds with tenderness and reap the harvest with joy, even as if your beloved were to eat the fruit. It is to charge all things you fashion with a breath of your own spirit, and to know that all the blessed dead are standing about you and watching."</i></p>		
20	"Darkness"	Stress
21	"Weariness"	Exhaustion
22	Life → love	Life → darkness → urge → knowledge → work → love
23	"And when you work with love you bind yourself to yourself, and to one another, and to God."	When you love your work, you are loving yourself, you are giving service to others (also love), and to that service you are also loving God.
24	"Vain"	Hopeless
25	"And what is it to work with love? It is to weave the cloth with threads drawn from your heart, even as if your beloved were to dwell in that house. It is to sow seeds with tenderness and reap the harvest with joy, even as if your beloved were to eat the fruit."	One must put all his commitment and dedication on his work as if the outcome

		of his physical labour will all be for his beloved
	<p><i>"Often have I heard you say, as if speaking in sleep, 'He who works in marble, and finds the shape of his own soul in the stone,</i></p> <p><i>Is nobler than he who ploughs the soil. And he who seizes the rainbow to lay it on a cloth in the likeness of man, Is more than he who makes the sandals for our feet.' But I say, not in sleep but in the over-wakefulness of noontide, That the wind speaks not more sweetly to the giant oaks than to the least of all the blades of grass, And he alone is great who turns the voice of the wind into a song made sweeter by his own loving."</i></p>	
26	"He who works in marble, and finds the shape of his own soul in the stone, is nobler than he who ploughs the soil."	Equivalence of men in all labour; a realization only exists in sleep or in a whimsical state of human thoughts, a misconception.
27	"And he alone is great who turns the voice of the wind into a song made sweeter by his own loving."	When a writer creates a masterpiece to his work to help others to understand earns as much success as when an inventor produces a machine that alleviates the welfare of people. Work will be defined by the greatness of its worker not by its own greatness.
	<p><i>"Work is love made visible. And if you cannot work with love but only in distaste, it is better that you should leave your work and sit at the gate of the temple and take alms of those who work with joy. For if you bake bread with indifference, you bake a bitter bread that feeds but half man's hunger. And if you grudge the crushing of the grapes, your grudge distils a poison in the wine. And if you sing though as angels, and love not the singing, you muffle man's ears to the voices of the day and the voices of the night."</i></p>	
28	"Work is love made visible."	The only way to produce a good result of work is when one puts his heart into it. When you work, you bring your service to others, which is also love.
29	"And if you grudge the crushing of the grapes, your grudge distils a poison in the wine."	If you have anger on your work, you do not give service to others.
	J. Kinds of Essay	
30	English philosopher and statement. He developed the formal essay.	Sir Francis Bacon
31	Personal essay was first attributed to him. He is a French writer in the 1500s.	Michel de Montaigne
32	Formal essays must be <u>long and personal</u> .	False; short and impersonal
33	Formal essays usually talks about <u>death, fear, truth, and wealth</u> .	True
34	Means trials and attempts.	Essais
35	What does personal essays discuss?	Idleness, judgement, and topics
	K. APA In-Text Citation	
36	What does APA mean?	American Psychological Association
37	What is the current edition of the In-Text Citation format?	Seventh
38	In-text citation – books with one author – In-text citation	
	Element	Content
	Author's name	Crisostomo Ibarra
	Year of publication	2019
	Page number	321
	Ibarra (2019) states that "Many methods can be done, but the best method is to show off like you're dead, but you're not" (p. 321).	

	Article Title	<i>How to return after 13 years</i>		"Many methods can be done, but the best method is to show off like you're dead, but you're not." (Ibarra, 2019, p. 321).
	Text	"Many methods can be done, but the best method is to show off like you're dead, but you're not."		
39	In-text citation – books with two authors – In-text citation			Johnson & Lava (1789) states that "Your brain works by using the brain components embedded in your brain that makes your entire brain work" (p. 2). "Your brain works by using the brain components embedded in your brain that makes your entire brain work" (Johnson & Lava, 1789, p. 2).
	Element	Content		
	Authors' name	Billy Johnson, Antoine Lava		
	Year of publication	1789		
	Page number	2		
	Article Title	<i>Think and how it makes your brain work</i>		
	Text	"Your brain works by using the brain components embedded in your brain that makes your entire brain work."		
40	In-text citation – books with three and more authors – In-text citation			According to Drew et al., (2020), "To dodge internet trolls, NEVER look at the comments section. Make sure your post reactions all have haha reactions in them to ensure that your meme had worked" (p. 34). "To dodge internet trolls, NEVER look at the comments section. Make sure your post reactions all have haha reactions in them to ensure that your meme had worked" (Drew et al., 2020, p. 34).
	Element	Content		
	Authors' name	Joey Drew, Christopher Poppet, K-pop Lover4554		
	Year of publication	2020		
	Page number	34		
	Article Title	<i>How to dodge internet trolls</i>		
	Text	"To dodge internet trolls, NEVER look at the comments section. Make sure your post reactions all have haha reactions in them to ensure that your meme had worked."		
41	In-text citation – Internet sources			BimbyFanBlogs (n.d.) states that "The statistics show that Bimby hace gained a pound this weekend".
	Element	Content		
	Website	BimbyFanBlogs		
	Year of publication	Unknown		
	Address	https://www.notscam.com/Bimby142_LoverBlog/blogs/213.html		
	Text	"The statistics show that Bimby hace gained a pound this weekend."		

Filipino

***Kung may salitang naging Ingles, ito ay dahil pinapalitan ng Microsoft Word ang mga salitang ito sa Ingles sa pagaakalang ito ay isang salitang Ingles na namali lamang ng pagkakaispell.**

#	Tanong	Sagot
	A. Mitolohiya	
1	Saan nagmula ang salitang mito?	Griyego: mythos
2	Ano ang unang kahulugan nito?	Talumpati
3	Ngunit nang tumagal ano na ang naging kahulugan nito?	Pabula o alamat
4	Mga sinaunang kuwentong may kaugnayan sa paniniwala o pananampalataya at nagtataglay ng tauhang karaniwang diyos o diyosa na may kapangyarihang hindi taglay ng pangkaraniwang mortal.	Mitolohiya
5	Kapag binabanggit ang salitang mitolohiya ay agad na pumapasok sa isipan ng tao ay ang _____ dahil sa pagiging tanyag nito sa buong mundo.	Mitolohiyang Griyego
6	Mayroon nga bang mitolohiya ang ating bansa?	Oo
7	Magbigay ng isang diyos o diyosa sa mitolohiya ng Pilipinas.	Nasa libro yung sagot
8	Ang pinakamagandang dahilan ng pagbabasa sa mga mitolohiya ay upang magbigay aral sa mambabasa.	Tama
	B. Macbeth	
9	Sino ang tanyag na sumulat ng dulang <i>Macbeth</i> ?	William Shakespeare
10	Kailan nya nabuo ang dulang ito?	Pagitan ng 1603 hanggang 1607
11	Ano ang mga pamahiing iniuugnay sa dula?	<i>Curse of Macbeth</i>
12	Ano ang ginagawa ng mga tauhan upang makaiwas sa malas umano na dulot ng dula?	Hindi pagtatawag sa dula na <i>Macbeth</i> maliban sa totoong pagtatanghal sa halip ay <i>That Scottish Play</i> o <i>That Play</i> ang tawag nila dito.
13	Ano ang trabaho nina Macbeth at ang kaibigang si Banquo?	Heneral ng kaharian ng Scotlang
14	Sino ang hari ng bansang ito?	Haring Duncan
15	Kailan nila nakita ang tatlong manghuhulang may nakakatakot na itsura?	Nang papauwi na mula sa pakikidigma sa dalawang hukbong magkahiwalay na sumalakay sa kanilang kaharian
16	Ano ang dalawang bati ng mga manghuhula kay Macbeth?	Thane ng Glamis at Thane ng Cawdor
17	Saan sa dalawang nabanggit ng manghuhula ang tunay na titulo ni Macbeth?	Thane ng Glamis
18	Ano pa ang sinabi ng mga manghuhula kay Macbeth?	Na magiging hari sya balang araw
19	Ano naman ang sinabi ng mga manghuhula kay Banquo?	Na sa lahi nila magmumula ang magiging tagapagmana ng korona
20	Pagdating nila kay Haring Duncan, ano ang sinabi nya kay Macbeth?	Na sya na ang magiging Thane ng Cawdor
21	Bakit sya ang papalit?	Dahil ang dating Thane ng Cawdor ay tinraydor ang kaharian at pinarusan ng kamatayan

22	Dahil dito ay namangha si Macbeth dahil nagkatotoo ang unang hula. Nang tinanong nya si Banquo kung sya ba ay umaasa na sa kanilang lahi magmumula ang tagapagmana ng korona, ano ang sagot ni Banquo?	Hindi
23	Sino ang magiging tagapagmana ng trono ayon kay Haring Duncan?	Ang anak nyang si Malcolm
24	Sino ang pinagdalhan ni Macbeth ng sulat?	Asawa nyang si Lady Macbeth
25	Ano ang nilalaman ng sulat?	Mga pangyayaring tungkol sa mga hula ng mga manghuhula
26	Inasam ni Lady Macbeth na mapupunta sa kanyang asawa ang trono, ngunit ang tanging paraan lang upang mangyari ito ay sa pamamagitan ng _____.	Pagpatay sa hari ni Macbeth
27	Bakit hindi mapataypatay ni Macbeth si Haring Duncan	Dahil mabait itong hari
28	Ano ang reaksiyon ni Lady Macbeth sa sinabi ni Macbeth na di nya mapatay ang hari?	Kinuwestyon ang kanyang pagkalalaki at sinabihang duwag
29	Nakumbinsi b ani Lady Macbeth si Macbeth sa huli?	Oo, dahil may plano si Lady Macbeth upang hindi sya ang sisihin
30	Ano ang plano ni Lady Macbeth?	Painumin ng alak ang dalawang tagabantay ng hari at patayin ang natutulog na hari at saka ipahid ang dugo sa mga nagbabantay
31	Sino ang nakatuklas ng bangkay ni Duncan?	Macduff, isa pang pinagkakatiwalaan ni Duncan
32	Bakit pinatay ni Macduff ang dalawang guwardiya?	Dahil sa galit
33	Nahirang na hari si Macbeth. Sino ang tumakas dahil sa kanilang kaligtasan?	Ang anak ni Duncan na si Malcolm at Donalbain
34	Saan nagtungo ang magkapatid?	Malcolm – England Donalbain - Ireland
35	Ano ang plano ni Macbeth upang masiguradong hindi mangyayari ang hula kay Banquo?	Imbitahin sina Banquo at ang anak nasi Fleance, kumausap ng dalawang mamamatay tao upang patayin ang mag-ama
36	Nagpadala pa ng ikatlong mamamatay tao si Macbeth. Napatay ba ng tatlo ang mag-ama?	Si Banquo lang ang napatay, si Fleance ay nakatakas
37	Sino ang nagpakita sa pagtitipong inihanda ni Macbeth?	Multo ni Banquo
38	Nilapitan ni Macbeth ang tatlong manghuhula. Ano ang bagong hula nito?	Mag-ingat kay Macduff; hindi sya mapapatay ng sinumang iniluwal ng isang babae, at magiging ligtas sya hangga't hindi nya nakikita ang gubat ng Birnam Wood na papalapit sa kastilyo ng Dunsinane
39	Sumanib na si Macduff kay Malcolm. Nang malaman ito ni Macbeth, ano ang kanyang ginawa?	Pinapatay si Lady Macduff at ang kanyang mga anak
40	Ilang sundalo ang kasama nina Macduff pagkabalik Scotland?	Sampung libo

41	Sino ang nagpahiram ng mga sundalo?	Haring Edward
42	Bakit nagpakamatay so Lady Macbeth?	Nakonsiyensa sya at napraning
43	Bakit napatay ni Macduff si Macbeth sa huli?	Dahil hindi sya niluwa ng ina nya, sya ay ipinanganak sa pamamagitan ng cesarean section o pagtanggap sa kanya upang mailabas
44	Dahil patay na si Macbeth, sino na ang naging hari ng Scotland?	Malcolm
45	Nagkatotoo ba ang lahat ng hula ng mga manghuhula?	Oo
	C. Dula	
46	Ayon kay _____, ang dula ay isang sining ng panggagaya o pagiimita sa kalikasan ng buhay.	Aristotle
47	Uri: Katawa-tawa, laging nagtatagumpay ang ang mga tauhan	Komedyang
48	Uri: May mga tauhang katawa-tawa ngunit nagiging malungkot dahil sa kasawian o kabiguan ng mahahalagang tauhan.	Tragikomedyang
49	Uri: Sadyang namimiga ng luha, ang tauhan ay laging may problema.	Melodrama
50	Uri: Mabigat o nakakasama ng loob, nakakaiyak, malungkot ang wakas.	Trahedyang
51	Uri: Dulang panlibangan ng mga huling taon ng pananakop ng mga Espanyol sa Pilipinas.	Saynete
52	Uri: Panggagaya bilang isang anyo ng komentaryo.	Parodya
53	Uri: Dulang puro tawanan at halos walang saysay ang kuwento.	Parse
54	Uri: Isang dulang may pamagat na hango sa mga bukambibig na salawikain.	Proberbyo
55	Ang tatlong bahagi ng dulang pangtanghai.	Simula, gitna, katapusan
56	Bahagi: Matatagpuan ditto ang dalawang mahalagang sangkap o elemento. Dito ipinapakilala ang tauhan at ang tagpuan ng kuwento.	Simula
57	Bahagi: Makikita ang banghay.	Gitna
58	Bahagi: Matatagpuan dito ang kakalasan at wakas ng dula.	Wakas
59	Tatlong uri ng tunggalian.	Tao laban sa tao, Tao laban sa kalikasan, Tao laban sa sarili
60	Dalawa pang element ng dula.	Yugto, aspektong teknikal
	D. Pokus ng pandiwa	
	>> Para sa 61-64, ito ay aalaman ang pandiwa, ang paksa o simuno, at ang pokus ng pandiwa. Ang bawat sagot sa gilid ay nasa pagkakasunod sunod na "pandiwa, paksa/simuno, pokus".	
61	Ang magkapatid ay nag-away nang matindi.	Nag-away, magkapatid, aktor
62	Ang itlog ay ipinagkatiwala ng magulang kay Kimeneneng.	Ipinagkatiwala, ang itlog, layon
63	Iginawa ng plano ng mabuting babae ang kanyang asawa.	Iginawa, asawa, pinaglalaanan
64	Ipinamhampas ni Neneng kay Derek ang kaldero.	Ipinamhampas, kaldero, kagamitan
65	Pokus kung saan ang paksa ay ang ginamit upang gawin ang kilos ng pandiwa.	Kagamitan
66	Pokus kung saan ang paksa ay ang tumatanggap ng kilos ng pandiwa.	Pinaglalaanan
67	Pokus kung saan ang paksa ay ang gumagawa ng kilos ng pandiwa.	Tagaganap/actor
68	Ang pokus ng pandiwa kung ang layon ay siyang paksa o binibigyang-diin sa pangungusap.	Layon/gol
69	Relasyong pangsemantika ng pandiwa o salitang kilos sa simuno o paksa ng pangungusap.	Pokus
70	Salitang nagsasaad ng kilos.	Pandiwa

	E. Elemento ng Tula				
1	Ang pare-pareho or halos magkakasintunog na dulum-pantig ng bawat taludtod ng tula.				Tugma
2	Ito ang bilang ng pantig sa bawat taludtod.				Sukat
3	Ano ang madalas na ginagamit na sukat sa mga tula?				12, 16, 18
4	Ano ang tawag sa saglit na tigil sa kalagitnaan ng taludtod?				Sesura
5	Ito ang bilang ng mga taludtod.				Saknong
6	Mga salitang binabanggit sa tula na nag-iiwan ng malinaw at tiyak na larawan sa isipan ng mambabasa.				
7	Ito ang mga simbolo o mga bagay na ginamit sa tulang may kinakatawang mensahe o kahulugan at nagpapalalim sa diwa o esensiyang taglay ng tula.				Simbolismo
8	Matatawag pa ring tula ang isang tula kahit wala itong sukat at/o tugma na sinusunod ngunit pilimpili ang mga salita, kataga, parirala, imahen o larawang-diwa, tayutay o talinghagam at mensaheng taglay na siyang lalong nagpapatingkad sa katangian nito bilang tula at pumupukaw sa mayamang imahenasyon ng mambabasa.				
9	Sino ang nagsabi nito?				
	Ea. Tugma				
10	Mga salitang nagtatapos sa iisang patinig na may pare-pareho ring bigkas.				Tugmang patinig
11	Ang uri ng tugmang patinig na mabilis na may impit.				Maragsa
12	Ang uri ng tugmang patinig na mabagal ang pagbigkas.				Malumay
13	Ang uri ng tugmang patinig na mabagal na may impit.				Malumi
14	Ang uri ng tugmang patinig na mabilis ang pagbigkas.				Mabilis
15	SinTA				Mabilis
16	Ligaya				Malumay
17	LuHA				Malumi
18	TuLA				Maragsa
19	Mga salitang nagtatapos sa mga katinig. Ito ay may dalawang uri.				Tugmang katinig
20	Uri ng tugmang katinig na ginagamitan ng pare-parehong patinig (a, e, i, o, u) at nagtatapos sa mga katinig na b, k, d, g, p, s, at t.				Tugmang malakas
21	Uri ng tugmang katinig na ginagamitan din ng patinig (a, e, i, o, u) at nagtatapos naman sa l, m, n, ng, r, w, at y.				Tugmang mahina
22	Alab-balak				Malakas
23	Halal-kasal				Mahina
24	Lakas-payag				Malakas
25	Larawan-banal				Mahina
	Eb. Saknong				
26 to 31	Taludtod	Saknong	Taludtod	Saknong	26. Quatrain 27. 6 28. 7 29. Tercet 30. 5 31. Octave
	2	Couplet	3	29.	
	4	26.	30.	Quintet	
	27.	Sestet	8	31.	
	28.	Septet			
	F. Matatalinhagang pananalita				
32	Paghahambing na ginagamitan ng mga pariralang katulad ng, gaya ng, atbp.				Pagtutulad (simile)
33	Pangungutya sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng mga salitang kapuri-puri ngunit kabaligtaran naman ang kahulugan.				Pag-uyam (irony)
34	Lubhang ginagawang eksaherado/labis ang tunay na kalagayan ng tao, bagay, o pangyayari.				Pagmamalabis (hyperbole)
35	Paghahambing na tiyakan at walang pariralang ginagamit (gaya ng, katulad ng)				Pagwawangis (metaphor)
36	Pagbibigay katangian ng isang tao sa isang bagay na walang buhay.				Pagbibigay-katauhan (personification)
37	Tila pakikipagusap sa karaniwang bagay na malayo o wala naman.				Pagtawag (apostrophe)
38	Pagbanggit ng isang bahagi bilang pagtukoy sa kabuuan.				Pagpapalit-saklaw (synecdoche)
39	Ang hininga nya'y sing amoy ng aming basurahan sa bahay.				Pagtutulad

40	Ang digmaan ay maitim na usok ng kamatayan.	Pagwawangis
41	Sumayaw ang mga puno sa lakas ng hangin.	Pagbibigay-katauhan
42	O tukso, layuan mo ako!	Pagtawag
43	Mas maganda ka kapag isang metro ang layo nating dalawa.	Pag-uyam
44	Abot langit ang ngiti nya nang malaman ang balita.	Pagmamalabis
45	Ayokong makita ang pagmumukha mo.	Pagpapalit-saklaw
46	Mga pahayag na karaniwang hango mula sa karanasan ng tao, mga pangyayari sa buhay at sa paligid subalit nababalutan ng higit na malalim na kahulugan.	Idyoma
47	Alog na ang baba	Matanda na
48	Nakalutang sa ulap	Masaya
49	Buto't balat	Payat na payat
50	Balat sibuyas	Maramdamin
	G. Pokus ng pandiwa	
51	Relasyong pansementika ng pandiwa o salitang kilos sa simuno o paksa ng pangungusap.	Pokus
52	Ang pokus ng pandiwa kung ang paksa o simuno ng pangungusap ang sanhi sa kilos na isinasaad ng pandiwa.	Sanhi
53	Pokus ng pandiwa kung ang paksa o simuno ay ang direksiyon o tutunguhin ng kilos ng pandiwa.	Direksiyonal
54	Pokus ng pandiwa kung ang paksa o simuno ay lugar na tinunguhan ng kilos ng pandiwa.	Lokatib
55	Ikinagalit ng guro ang iyong kawalang galang sa pagsagot sa kanyang tanong.	Sanhi
56	Pinuntahan ng magkapatid ang parke.	Direksiyonal
57	Kami ay pumunta sa parke kung saan makikita ang maingay na insekto.	Lokatib
	H. Pagpapalawak ng pangungusap	
58	Ito ay idinaragdag sa paksa o panaguri ng pangungusap upang mailahad nang higit ma malinaw ang kaisipan o mensahend taglay nito.	Ingklitik bilang pampalawak
59	Ito ay maaaring maging pang-uri, pang-abay, o pang-uri at pang-abay.	Panuring bilang pampalawak
60	Pangngalan o pariralang tumutukoy o nagsasabi ng ibang katawagan para sa isa pang pangngalan.	Pamuno sa pangngalan bilang pampalawak
61	Naantala <i>man</i> ng 28 taon ay natuloy <i>pa rin</i> ang mga pangarap nina Amelie at Ludwik.	Ingklitik/paningit
62	Batayang pangungusap: Ang Berlin Wall ay simbolo ng paniniil Pinalawak: Ang Berlin Wall ay <i>makasaysayang</i> simbolo ng paniniil	Panuri – pang-uri
63	Batayang pangungusap: Ang mga mamamayan ay nagbunyi sa pagbagsak ng Berlin Wall. Pinalawak: Ang mga mamamayan ay <i>masigabong</i> nagbunyi sa pagbagsak ng Berlin Wall.	Panuri – pang-abay
64	Ang mga mamamayan ay <i>masigabong</i> nagbunyi sa pagbagsak ng <i>makasaysayang</i> Berlin Wall.	Panuri – pang-uri at pang-abay
65	Si Eugenio, <i>ang pinuno ng grupo</i> , ay nakipagpulong sa mga pinuno ng mga grupong taga-ibang nayon.	Pamuno sa pangngalan
	I. Pagdulog o pananaw sa pagsusuri ng panitikan	
66	Sa pananaw na ito sinusuri ang panitikan batay sa pagpapahalagang taglay nito.	Moralistiko
67	Sa pananaw na ito makikita nag takbo o galaw ng isipan ng manunulat. Sa kanyang akda makikita ang antas ng kanyang pamumuhay, paninindigan, pagpapahalaga, at paniniwala.	Sikolohikal
68	Sa pananaw na ito mahihinuha ang kalagayan ng lipunan nang panahong isinulat ang akda.	Sosyolohikal
69	Sa pamamagitan ng pananaw na ito, binibigyang pansin ng manunuri ang kaisahan ng mga bahagi at ang kabuoan ng akda nang malayo sa pinagmulang kapaligiran, era, or panahon at maging sa pagkatao o katangian ng may-akda.	Formalismo
70	Ang paggamit ng pananaw na ito ay umusbong noong 1900s. Layon nitong magpahayag nang malinaw gamit ang mga tiyak na larawang biswal.	Imahismo
71	Binibigyang-pansin ng pananaw na ito ang kakayahan o katangian ng tao sa maraming bagay. Ang pananaw na ito ay nagpapahalaga higit sa tao kaysa anumang bagay.	Humanismo

72	Nagbibigay halaga sa tunggalian sa pagitan ng mahihirap at mayayaman, may kapangyarihan sa naaapi.	Marxismo
73	Gumagamit ng huwaran/modelo upang masuri ang element ng akda.	Arketipo
74	Layon nitong labanan ang diskriminasyon, eksploytasyon, opresyon at ang tradisyonal na pananaw sa kababaihan.	Femenismo
75	Ipinakikita sa pananaw na ito na ang tao ay malayang magpasiya para sa kanyang sarili upang mapalutang ang pagiging indibidwal nito at nang sa gayon ay kindi maikahon sa lipunan.	Eksistensiyalismo
76	Ano ang tatlong malalaking kilusang pansining at pampanitikan?	Klasisismo, Romantisismo, Realismo
77	Pinahahalagahan nito ang katwiran at pagsusuri; layunin nitong mailahad ang katotohanan, kabutihan, at kagandahan; malinaw, marangal, payak, matimpi, obhetibo, magkakasunod-sunod, at may hangganan.	Klasisismo
78	Nagbibigay halaga sa indibidwalismo kaysa kolektibismo, rebolusyon kaysa konserbatismo, imahinasyon kaysa katwiran, likas kaysa pagpigil; lumutang ang damdamin kaysa kaisipan.	Romantisismo
79	Ipinapakita nito ang k a t o t o h a n a n. Ipinalalasap nito ang katotohanan maging ito man ay hindi maganda.	Realismo
80	Bonus na 'to wala na akong maisip na tanong eh	Yey
	J. Nyaminyami	
1	Pang-ilan sa pinakamalalaking ilog sa Africa ang Ilog ng Zambezi?	Pang-apat
2	Gaano kalaki ang Kariba Dam?	Taas: 128 metro Haba: 579 metro
3	Anong tribo ang nakatira sa magkabilang pampang ng ilog Zambezi?	Tonga/Ba Tonga
4	Ilang bagyo/baha ang dumating habang ipinapatayo ang dam?	Tatlo
5	Ano ang pangalan ng pinuno ng tribo na nakakita di umano kay Nyaminyami?	Pinunong Sampakaruma
6	Ayon sa mga nakakita, ano ang itsura ni Nyaminyami?	May ulo ng isang isda at katawan ng isang ahas
7	Ayon sa mga mamamayan ng Tonga, si Nyaminyami di umano ang naging Mabuti sa kanila, ibinigay nya ang bahagi ng kanyang katawan na iniwan nya para sa mga mangingisda.	Tama
8	Noong 1940s, ano ang nangyari?	Nagdesisyon ang pamahalaang ipatayo ang dam ng Kariba.
9	Ikinatakot ng mga tao doon ang balita, dahil ipapatayo ang dam sa mismong tabi ng tahanan ni Nyaminyami. Ano ang tahananang ito?	Malaking bato
10	Ano ang mangyayari sa mangahas na lumapit doon?	Hihigupin ng alimpuyo (whirlpool)
11	Ano ang tawag sa higanteng batong iyon at ano ang kahulugan nito?	Kariva o karinga na nangangahulugang "ang bitag"
12	Ano ano ang mga inhinyero?	Mga puti
13	Binalaan na ng mga mamamayan ng tribo ang mga puting papel este inhinyero. Itinuloy pa rin ang pagpapatayo ng dam. Ano ang nangyari?	Dumating ang isang malakas na bagyo noong Pebrero 15, 1950
14	Ang ilog ay umapas nang halos ilang metro?	Pito
15	Matapos ang baha, dumating ang rescue team matapos ang tatlong araw. Anong nangyari sa kanila?	Namatay dahil naguhuan ng lupa
16	Hindi nagpatinag ang mga inhinyero at tinuloy ang konstruksyon ng dam. Ano ang nangyari?	Dumating ang pinakamalaking baha noong 1957
17	Nangyayari lang ito minsan sa...?	Isanlibong taon
18	Maraming namatay. Anong ang nakakapagtaka?	Lumutang ang katawan ng mga itim ngunit ang katawan ng mga puti ay di makita
19	Ano ang ritwal ang ginawa ng mga Tonga peeps upang maibalik ang nawawalang katawan ng mga puting mangagawa?	Nag-alay sila ng itim na baka at ipinalutang ito sa ilog Zambezi
20	Ano ang nangyari kinabukasan?	Lumutang ang mga katawan at Nawala ang baka.

21	Napagusapan ng mga eksperto na ang bahang ganun kalala ay nangyayari lamang minsan sa...?		Isanlibong taon
22	Itinuloy ang dam. Ano daw ang nangyari sa tahanan ni Nyaminyami?		Lumubog sa halos tatlung metro at ayon sa kanila ay naiwan daw ang asawa nito sa kabilang bahagi ng dam
23	Di nakinig sa mga babala ang mga manggagawa. Ano ang nangyari?		Dumating ang malakas nab aha na nakasira din sa Coffer dam
24	Kailan lang nangyayari ang ganitong baha?		Minsan sa sampung libong taon
25	Kailan sa wakas natapos ang dam?		1960
	K. Debate		
26	Ano ang dalawang panig sa isang debate?		Proposisyon (sang-ayon) at oposisyon (sumasalungat)
27	Ang namamagitan upang matiyak na magiging maayos ang daloy ng debate at walang magsasabunutan.		Moderator
28	Sila ang dapat walang kinikilingan kaya magkakalayo sa isa't isa upang di maimpluwensyahan ang kanikanilang mga hatol.		Mga hurado
29	Sa isang pormal na debate, binibigyan ng pantay na oras o pagkakataon upang makapaglahad ng kani-kanilang mga patotoo gayundin ng pagpapabulaan/rebuttal.		Tama
30	Sino ang nagtitiyak na susundin ng mga debater and oras na nakalaan sa kanila?		Timekeeper
31 to 33	Nilalaman	31.	31. May kaalaman sa panig na kanyang ipinagtanggol. 32. Estilo 33. Husay ng debater sa pagsalo at pagsagot sa mga argumento
		32.	
	Estratehiya	33.	
34	Ano ang dalawang karaniwang format ng debate?		Oxford at Cambridge
35	Sa format na ito, ang bawat kalahok ay magsasalita lamang nang minsan, maliban na lang sa unang tagapagsalita na wala pang sasalaging mosyon kaya't mabibigyan ng isa pang pagkakataong magbigay ng kanyang pagpapabulaan sa huli.		Debateng Oxford
36	Ang bawat kalahok ay dalawang beses titindig upang magsalita.		Debateng Cambridge
	L. Pagsasaling-wika		
37	"When the last tree is cut, and the last fish killed, the last river poisoned, then you will see that you can't eat money."		*maaaring mali* "Kapag ang huling puno ay pinutol, at ang huling isda ay namatay, ang huling ilog ay nalason, saka mo makikitang di mo makakain ang pera."
38	Sleep tight		Matulog ka nang mahimbing
39	Fall in line		Pumila ka
40	Take a bath		Maligo ka na
	M. Nelson Mandela		
41	Kailan ang Mandela Day?		Hulyo 18
42	Kailan sya ginawaran ng Nobel Peace Prize?		1993
43	Kailan sya nahalal na pangulo ng South Africa?		1994
44	Ano ang kanyang ginawa?		Ibinagsak ang sistemang apartheid sa Africa
45	Isang tanyag na Bureau Chief ng London Independent sa South Africa mula 1989 hanggang 1995.		John Carlin
46	Personal Assistant ni Mandela mula 1990 hanggang 1994.		Deputy Secretary-General Jessie Duarte
47	World Affairs Editor ng BBC News.		John Simpson
48	Isang kilalang artista sa Amerika.		Matt Damon

49	Nagsulat ng talambuhay ni Mandela na nagngangalang "Long Walk to Freedom"		Rick Stengel
	Ayon kay	Anekdota	50. Jessie Duarte 51. John Simpson 52. Matt Damon 53. Rick Stengel 54. John Carlin
	50.	Niligpit ni Mandela ang kanyang pinagtulugan kahit ayon sa kultura ng China ay nakakainsulto sa kanila kung ang bisita ang magaayos ng kanyang tinulugan.	
	51.	Matapos bumaba sa pwesto, nagpatawa at nagbiro si Mandela sa mga nakikinig (sya ang tagapagsalita nung araw na iyon sa Cambridge). Malakas naman ang mga halakhak ng mga tao.	
	52.	Dinala nya ang kanyang mga anak upang makilala nila at "mag-hello" kay Mandela. May taglay na halina si Mandela kaya't maging mga anak nya ay batid na hindi pangkaraniwang tao ang nasa harap nila.	
	53.	Noong nangangampanya si Mandela nung 1994, sumakay sila sa maliit na eroplano papuntang Natal. Nang 20 minuta nalang bago lumapag ang eroplano ay nagka-aberya ang engine nito. Lahat ng kasama ni Mandela sa eroplano ay nagpanic maliban sa kanya, na nagbabasa ng diyaryo. Pagbaba ng eroplano, sinabi ni Mandela sa kanya na natakot daw sya sa itaas kanina.	
	54.	Habang naguusap sila ay may pumasok na putting babaeng dala ang tsaa nila. Kinamusta ni Mandela ang babae at ipinakilala si John Carlin. Napahanga sya kay Mandela dahil alam nyang dati itong empleyado ng pangulong nagmaltrato sa kanilang mga itim ay ginalang nya ito.	
	N. Anekdota		
55	Isang maikling pagsasalaysay ng isang makatawag-pansin o nakatutuwang pangyayari sa buhay ng isang tao na kadalasa'y kilala o tanyag.		Anekdota
56	Alamin mo ang layunin o paksang paggagamitan mo ng personal na anekdota. Mula rito'y piliin mo ang isang pangyayari sa iyong buhay na angkop na angkop para sa iyong layunin o paksa.		Tama
57	Wag na wag isipin ang mga maliit na detalye dahil di naman ito kailangan. Panatilihin plain ang paglalarawan.		Mali; dapat isipin ang mga detalye, mainit ba noon, saan ka nun, ano yung mga reaksiyon ng mga tao
58	Wag agad sabihin ang kasukdulan ng anekdota. Kung maaari ay bitinin ang mga mambabasa upang mapanatili ang interes nito.		Tama
59	Gumamit ng mga mabibigat na salita upang magsaliksik pa ang mga mambabasa.		Mali; huwag gumamit ng mga mabibigat na salita
60	Bilang pagtatapos ay bigyang diin ang dahilan kung bakit mo inilahad ang anekdotang iyong isinalaysay.		Tama
	O. Komponent ng kasanayang komunikatibo		
61	Komponent na nagbibigay-kakayahan sa nagsasalita upang epektibong makipagtalastasan gamit ang angkop na mga tuntuning panggramatika.		Gramatikal
62	Komponent na nagbibigay-kakayahan sa nagsasalita upang magamit ang salitang naaangkop sa sitwasyon at sa kontekstong sosyal ng lugar kung saan ginagamit ang wika.		Sosyo-lingguwistik
63	Komponent na nagbibigay-kakayahang magamit ang wikang binibigkas at wikang ginagamit sa pagsulat sa makabuluhang paraan upang maipabatid ang mensahe at maunawaan din ang tinatanggap na mensahe.		Diskorsal
64	Komponent na nagbibigay-kakayahang magamit ang berbal at hindi berbal na mga hudyat upang mas maihatid nang mas malinaw ang mensahe at maiwasan		Strategic

	o maisaayos ang mga hindi pagkakaunawaan o mga puwang (gaps) sa komunikasyon.				
65	Kausap ko yung bagong estudyanteng galing Visayas kanina. Di ko alam nagbibisaya pala sya kaya nakipag-usap din ako ng Bisaya.				Gramatikal
66	Anak: Ma? Nasan yung tv natin? Nanay: Andun sa may sala anak. Anak: *hinanap yung tv* Ma, saan po sa sala? Nanay: Bulag ka ba andyan sa sala, 48 inches na nga yung tv natin di mo pa makita. Anak: *hinanap ulit yung tv* Ma di ko talaga Makita, Nanay: *tinuro yung dingding kung saan nakadikit yung tv* Ayun!				Strategic
	P. Ang Ibong Nakahawla				
67	Sino ang may-akda ng tula?				Marguerite Annie Johnson / Maya Angelou
68	Kailan sya ipinanganak?				Abril 4, 1928 – St. Louis, Missouri
69	Kailan sya yumao?				Mayo 28, 2014
70	Tungkol saan ang tula?				Diskriminasyon
	Q. Uri ng tula				
71 to 80	Liriko	Pasalaysay	Dula	Patnigan	71. AWIT (Dalitsuyo) 72. Oda (Dalitpuri) 73. Epiko (Tulabunyi) 74. Metrical Romance (Tulasinta) 75. Rhymed or Metrical Tale (Tulakanta) 76. Tulang Dulang Mag-Isang Salaysay (Dramatic Monologue) 77. Tulang Dulang Katatawanan (Dramatic Comedy) 78. Tulang Dulang Katawa-tawang-kalunos-lunos (Dramatic Tragic-comedy in Poetry) 79. Duplo 80. Batutian
	71.	73.	76.	Karagatan	
	Pastoral	74.	Liriko-Dramatiko	79.	
	72.	75.	77.	Balagtasán	
	Dalit	Ballad	Kalunos-lunos	80.	
	Soneto		Madamdamin		
	Elehiya		78.		
			Parsa		
	R. Paraan ng pagpapahayag ng emosyon at damdamin				
1	Ito ay mga pangungusap na nagpapahayag na matinding damdamin o emosyon. Ginagamitan ito ng tandang padamdám (!).				Padamdám
2	Ito ay mga sambitlang iisahin o dadalawahing pantig na nagpapahayag ng matinding damdamin.				Maiikling sambitla
3	Ito'y mga pangungusap na pasalaysay kaya't hindi nagsasaad ng matinding damdamin, ngunit nagpapakita naman ng tiyak na damdamin o emosyon.				Mga pangungusap na nagsasaad ng tiyak na damdamin o emosyon ng isang tao
4	Ito ay mga pangungusap na gumagamit ng matatalinhagang salita sa halip na tuwirang paraan.				Mga pangungusap na nagpapahiwatig ng damdamin sa hindi tuwirang paraan
5	Nakupo, ngayon ko lang nalaman na may exam pa pala bukas!				Padamdám
6	Aray! A-araaayyy! Mamatay kana! Mamatay kana!				Maiikling sambitla
7	Hindi ko lubos maisip kung bakit mo kailangang kumopya saken, ngayong may utak ka naman.				Tiyak na damdamin – pagtataka
8	WOW! Buti mas maaga ka nag-send ngayon!				Maiikling sambitla
9	Kumukulo and dugo ko tuwing nakikita ko kayong magkasama. Parang inuudyok ako ng sarili kong itulak kayo sa swimming pool.				Hindi tuwirang paraan
10	Masakit isiping kung sino pa yung pinagkakatiwalaan mo, sya pa ang unang tatraydor sayo.				Tiyak na damdamin – pagkalungkot
	S. Tuwiran at di tuwirang pahayag				

11	Eksaktong sinabi ng nagbigay ng pahayag, walang labis, walang kulang. Ginagamitan ito ng panipi.	Tuwirang pahayag
12	Isinasalaysay lamang ang sinabi ng nagbigay ng pahayag. Walang paniping ginagamit.	Di tuwirang pahayag
13	Mariing sinabi ng Pangulo, "Ipapatupad ng aking administrasyon ang isang makataong tugon sa pagbabago at pamamahala."	Tuwirang pahayag
14	Tinitiyak niya sa bawat isang nakikinig na wala sa sistema nya ang pagiging mapaghiganti.	Di tuwirang pahayag
15	Sa SONA ay inilalahad ng pangulo ang kanyang programa sa pagpuksa ng illegal na droga.	Di tuwirang pahayag
16	Ayon sa pahayag ni Dasu, wala syang planong gumawa ng hiwalay na channel para sa kanyang mga sheet posts.	Di tuwirang pahayag
17	"Ganyan dati, hanggang ngayon, talagang nakakalungkot." Dagdag pa niya.	Tuwirang pahayag
18	"Magiging masaya ako kung lahat kayo gagawa." Ang sabi ng lider ng grupo.	Ayon sa lider ng grupo, magiging masaya sya kung lahat sila'y gagawa.
19	"Ang gusto ko lang ay patas na pagtrato at proteksiyon para sa ating mga kababayan," mariing sinabi ng pangulo.	Mariing sinabi ng pangulo na ang gusto nya lang ay patas na pagtrato at proteksiyon para sa ating mga kababayan.
20	"Tinitiyak ko na habang nakaupo ako sa pwesto, itatama ko ang lugar na ito." Sabi ng alcalde.	Ayon sa alcalde, tinitiyak nya na habang nakaupo sya sa pwesto, itatama nya ang lugar na ito.
T. Elemento ng Epiko		
21	Tumutukoy ang sukat sa magkakatulad na bilang ng pantig sa bawat tiyak na hati ng taludtod o mga taludturan.	Sukat at Indayog
22	Madalas na sukat sa bawat taludtod.	Wawaluhin (8), lalabindalawahin (12), o lalabingwaluhin (16)
23	Ang epiko ay gumagamit ng magkakahawig na tunog sa dulpantig ng mga taludtod.	Tugma
24	Ang pagpapangkat-pangkat ng mga taludtod ng isang tula.	Taludturan
25	Karaniwang bilang ng taludtod sa bawat saknong.	Apat
26	Mga salitang may kahulugang tahlay na naiiba sa karaniwan.	Matatalinhagang salita
27	Ang epiko bilang tulang pasalaysay ay kakikitaan din ng pagkakaugnay-ugnay ng pangyayari.	Banghay
28	Ang mga gumaganap sa epiko. Madalas ay may taglay silang supernatural o di pangkaraniwang kapangyarihan.	Tauhan
29	Ipinahahayag nang pasalita, patula, o paawit.	Epiko
30	Ang epiko ay binubuo ng gaano karaming mga linya?	1,000 hanggang 55,000.
U. Sanaysay at ang uri nito		
31	Isang uri ng panitikang nasusulat sa anyong tuluyan na karaniwang pumapaksa sa mga kaisipan at mga bagay-bagay na sadyang kapupulutan ng aral at aliw ng mga mambabasa.	Sanaysay
32	Katangian: Maaaring panrelihiyon, panlipunan, pangkaugalian, pangkabuhayan, pang-edukasyon, at iba pang paksa.	Makabuluhan ang paksa
33	Katangian: Nauukol lamang sa isang paksa ang dapat talakayin at sunod-sunod ang paghahanay ng kaisipan.	May kaisahan
34	Tama ang salitang ginagamit ayon sa paksang inilalahad.	Tamang pananalita
35	Inilalahad sa paraang masining ang simula, gitna, at wakas.	Makatawag-pansin ang pamamaraan
36	Uri: Nagtataglay ng makatotohanang impormasyon, piling mga salita, at pahayag na maingat na tinalakay kaya't masasabing mabisa.	Pormal o maanyong sanaysay
37	Uri: Mapang-aliw, mapagbiro, at nagbibigay-lugod sa pamamagitan ng pagtalakay sa mga karaniwan, pang-araw-araw, at personal na paksa.	Pamilyar, di pormal, o palagayang sanaysay

38	Ang pormal na sanaysay ay may maayos na balangkas na nakakatulong sa paglalahad ng kaisipan.	Tama	
39	Ang di pormal na sanaysay ay nagbibigay diin sa karanasan at mga isyung bukod sa kababakasan ng personalidad ng may-akda na maaaring naranasan din ng mga mambabasa.	Tama	
40	Ano ang pinagkaiba ng pormal na sanaysay sa di pormal na sanaysay?	Pormal – nagbibigay impormasyon, nagpapaisip ng malalim sa mga mambabasa; di pormal – nagbibigay aliw, mangganyak	
V. Debate			
41	Ano ang dalawang panig sa isang debate?	Proposisyon (sang-ayon) at oposisyon (sumasalungat)	
42	Ang namamagitan upang matiyak na magiging maayos ang daloy ng debate at walang magsasabunutan.	Moderator	
43	Sila ang dapat walang kinikilingan kaya magkakalayo sa isa't isa upang di maimpluwensyahan ang kanikanilang mga hatol.	Mga hurado	
44	Sa isang pormal na debate, binibigyan ng pantay na oras o pagkakataon upang makapaglahad ng kani-kanilang mga patotoo gayundin ng pagpapabulaan/rebuttal.	Tama	
45	Sino ang nagtitiyak na susundin ng mga debater and oras na nakalaan sa kanila?	Timekeeper	
46	Nilalaman	46.	46. May kaalaman sa panig na kanyang ipinagtatanggol. 47. Estilo 48. Husay ng debater sa pagsalo at pagsagot sa mga argumento
	47.	Husay ng debater na magsalita at pagbuo ng pangungusap na kanyang babanggitin sa debate	
	Estratehiya	48.	
49	Sa format na ito, ang bawat kalahok ay magsasalita lamang nang minsan, maliban na lang sa unang tagapagsalita na wala pang sasalaging mosyon kaya't mabibigyan ng isa pang pagkakataong magbigay ng kanyang pagpapabulaan sa huli.	Debateng Oxford	
50	Ang bawat kalahok ay dalawang beses titindig upang magsalita.	Debateng Cambridge	
W. Si Rustam at si Sohrab			
51	Ano ang hula kay Rustam noong nasa sinapupunan pa sya?	Sya'y magiging paksa ng alamat, magiging magiting na bayani sa kanyang paglaki.	
52	Sino ang kanyang ina?	Rudabeh	
53	Paano nailabas si Rustam?	Sa tulong ng mapaghimalang ibong kumupkop sa kanyang amang si Zal noong ito'y ipinatapon ng kanyang ama sa paananb ng bundok.	
54	Gaano kalaki si Rustam nang siya'y isinilang?	Sinlaki ng sanggol ng leon	
55	Nang nasa tamang edad na si Rustam, pwede na syang magsanay bilang isang mandirigmang magtatanggol sa kanilang bansang / R A N, ngunit napagtanto ni Zal na may kailangan pa sya. Ano iyon?	Espesyal na kabayong makakasabay ni Rustam sa paglalakbay at pagdidigma.	
56	Saan galing ang mga kabayong ipinarada sa harapan ni Rustam?	Zabulistan at Kabulistan	
57	Nakapili na ng kabayo si Rustam? Ano ang ipinangalan nya dito?	Rakhsh	
58	Natulog si Rustam matapos ang buong araw na pangangaso ng mababangis na hayop habang ang kanyang kabayo'y nanginginain ng damo. Ano ang nangyari?	Hinuli ng pangkat na mga sundalong Turanian ang kabayo.	
59	Pagkagising ni Rustam, wala na si Rakhsh. Saan sya pumunta upang humingi ng tulong?	Samangan	
60	Nangako ang hari ng Samangan na hahanapin nila ang kabayo, pinagpahinga nila si Rustam sa kaharian para sa gabi. Ano ang pangalan ng prinsesa na anak ng hari?	Prinsesa Tahmina	

61	Nahulog ang loob nina Rustam at Tahmina sa isa't isa. Kinakabukasan ay nakita na nila ang kabayo. Ano ang sunod na nangyari?	Umalis at nagpaalam na si Rustam kay Tahmina
62	Maraming buwan ang dumating pero di bumalik si Rustam. Nagkaanak si Tahmina. Ano ang pangalan ng bata?	Sohrab
63	Hindi alam ni Rustam na may anak pala sya. Isang araw ay nagkaroon ng isang digmaan. Nagkita sina Sohrab at si Rustam ngunit di nila kilala ang isa't isa. Ano ang nangyari?	Nanalo si Rustam, napatay nya si Sohrab.
64	Habang nagaagaw buhay si Sohrab, biglang nalaman ni Rustam na anak nya pala ito. Paano nya ito nalaman?	Pulseras na suot ni Sohrab ay ang parehong pulseras na ibinigay nya kay Tahmina noong sila'y nagkita.
65	Paano nagtapos ang kuwento?	Patay na si Sohrab, hindi ninais ni Rustam na mapatay ang anak nya, ngunit huli na ang lahat.
X. Kaligirang Pangkasaysayan sa El Filibusterismo		
1	Taong kritiko, taksil, lumaban o tumuligsa sa mga prayle at Simbahang Katolika, at sa mga pamamalakad ng Pamahalaan. Tinawag ding ganito ng mga prayle ang mga Indiong may malayang kaisipan. Ito din ay mga taong hindi yumuyuko sa mga kaapihan mula sa naghaharing uri.	Pilibustero
2	Taong gulang ni Rizal nang marinig nya ang salitang Pilibustero.	Labing-isa / 11
3	Petsa ng matagumpay na paglabas ng Noli Me Tangere sa publiko.	Marso 1887
4	Umuwi si Rizal sa Pilipinas noong...	Agosto 1887
5	Hinimok nya si Rizal na umalis ng bansa upang makaiwas sya at pamilya sa kapamahamakan.	Gobernador-Heneral Emilio Terrero
6	Dahil sa kanyang payo, umalis muli ng Pilipinas si Rizal sa anong panahon?	Pebrero 1888
7	Sinimulang isulat ni Rizal ang El Fili noong 1890 sa anong bansa?	London
8	Ayon kay Maria Odulio de Guzman, binalangkas ni Rizal ang pagkatha sa El Fili noong isinusulat nya pa ang Noli.	Tama
9	Habang isinusulat ni Rizal ang El Fili, naaliw sya sa ganda ng Paris kaya't naisipan nyang lumipat muna sa?	Brussels, Belgium
10	Sino ang kasama nyang naninirahan doon?	Jose Alejandrino
11	Ano-ano ang mga suliraning naranasan nya habang isinusulat ang nobela?	Kulang sa pondo kaya kailangang magtipid, si Leonor Rivera ay ipinakasal ng magulang kay Juanito, inuusig ng pamahalaang Espanyol ang kanyang pamilya sa Calamba, Laguna dahil sa maling paratang sa lupa, lumayo ang mga kasama nya sa La Solidaridad.
12	Kailan natapos ang El Filibusterismo?	Marso 29, 1891
13	Kanino nya ipinadala ang orihinal na manuskrito nang makakita ito ng murang palimbagan sa Ghent, Belgium?	Jose Alejandrino
14	Hindi natapos ang pagpapalimbag nito dahil kulang ang salaping pambayad ditto. Sinong gumastos upang maituloy ang pagpapalimbag nito?	Valentin Ventura
15	Saang bansa ipinadala ni Rizal ang mga aklat?	Hong Kong
16	Kanino nya ibinigay ang ibang kopya na napunta sa Pilipinas?	Juan Luna, Marcelo H. Del Pilar, Graciano Lopez Jaena, at Dr. Ferdinand Blumentritt.
17	Nasamsam ang mga ipinadalang kopya sa Hong Kong maging sa Pinas.	Tama
18	Kanino inialay ni Rizal ang nobela?	GomBurZa na binitay noong Pebrero 1872
19	Ilang pahina ang tinanggal, nilagyan ng ekis, binura, at binago?	Apatnapu't pito (47)
20	Kailan ipinagbili ng pamahalaan ang orihinal na kopya ng nobela mula kay Valentin Ventura?	1925

	Y. Mga tauhan	
	Lahat ng may asterisk sa tabi ng bilang ay ang mga tauhang lumabas sa Kabanata 1-10.	
21*	Mayamang mag-aalahas at matalik na kaibigan ng Kapitan Heneral; nais nyang udyukan ang damdamin ng mga makabayang Pilipino sa palihim at tahimik nyang paghahasik ng rebolusyon.	Simoun
22*	Hinirang ng Espanya na pinakamataas na pinuno ng pamahalaan. Nais nyang magpakita ng kasipagan at pagpapahalaga sa oras kaya ginagawa nya ang importanteng pagpapasiya habang naglilibang at sa pagmamadali. Lagi syang salungat sa mga pasya ng mataas na kawani.	Kapitan Heneral
23	Kastila na mataas na kawani ng pamahalaan na kagalang-galang, tumutupad sa tungkulin, may paninindigan, at may kapanagutan. May mabuting kalooban para sa kapakanan ng mga makabagong mag-aaral na nagsusulong ng pagtuturo ng wikang Kastila. Mapanuri at makatarungan.	Mataas na kawani
24*	Mabuti at kagalang-galang na paring Pilipino. Sya ang <u>kumupkop</u> sa pamangkin si Isagani nang maulila sa magulang.	Padre Florentino
25*	Paring Pransiskano na pinakikingan ng iba pa nyang kapwa prayle. Umibig sya kay Maria Clara at kompesor ng dalagang ito ni Kapitan Tiago.	Padre Bernardo Salvi
26*	Matikas at matalinong paring Dominiko. Vice-Rector ng Unibersidad ng Santo Tomas. Salungat sya sa pagpapa-aral ng wikang Kastila sa mga mag-aaral.	Padre Hernando Sibyla
27*	Paring <u>Kanonigo</u> na minamaliit ni Padre Camorra. Nilapitan sya ng mga mag-aaral upang mamagitan at maipasa ang panukalang magkaroon ng akademya sa pagtuturo ng wikang Kastila ang mga estudyante.	Padre Irene
28*	Paring <u>Dominiko</u> na bukas ang isip sa pagbabago lalo na sa edukasyon ng mga mag-aaral. Sang-ayon sya sa adhikain ng mga makabagong estudyante sa pag-aaral ng wikang Kastila. Hindi sya nalulugod sa tiwaling Gawain ng mga pinuno at kawani ng pamahalaan at ng kapwa nyang prayle.	Padre Fernandez
29*	Batang paring Pransiskano na mahilig makipagtungyaw kay Ben Zayb sa kung ano-anong bagay na maibigan. Kura sya ng Tiani. Wala syang galang sa mga kababaihan.	Padre Camorra
30	Paring na propesor ng kemika at pisika. Makikita sa kanya ang maling Sistema ng edukasyon sa bansa noon.	Padre Millon
31*	Kilala din bilang Kabesang Tales, napakasipag na magsasaka na dating kasama ng mayamang may lupain. Umunlad sya dahil sa mahusay na paggamit ng pera.	Telesforo Juan de Dios
32*	Pinakamagandang dalaga sa Tiani na anak ni Kabesang Tales. Larawan sya ng Pilipinang madasalin, masunurin, matiisin, at madiskarte sa buhay para makatulong sa pamilya. Tapat at marunong din syang maghintay sa katipang si Basilio.	Juliana / Juli
33*	Kumalinga sa batang si Basilio sa gubat nang tumakas sa guwardiya sibil sa Noli. Tatay ni Kabesang Tales. Lolo nina Juli at Tano.	Tata Selo
34*	Anak ni Kabesang Tales. Sumunod sa kagustuhan ng tatay na magsundalo.	Tano / Carolino
35*	Nalampasan nya ang hilahil ng buhay dahil nagpaalipin sya kay Kap. Tiago. Nakapanggapot agad kahit hindi pa natanggap ang diploma ng pagtatapos.	Basilio
36*	Malalim na makata o manunugma. Pamangkin sya ni Padre Florentino.	Isagani
37	Mag-aaral ng abogasya na nangunguna sa pagbubukas ng akademya sa pagtuturo ng Kastila. Masipag sya mag-aral. Mayaman at bukas-palad sa kapwa.	Makaraig
38	Mahinahon at mapagtimpi ang kahulugan ng kanyang pangalan. Kapag sya ay napuno, parang bulkan syang sumasabog at walang kinakatakutan.	Placido Penitente
39	Mapanuring mag-aaral. Hindi sya agad naniniwala sa mga bali-balita lamang kaya tila lumalabas sa iba na sya ay mapangambahin at lagging nag-aalala.	Pecson

40	Mayamang mag-aaral na tamad at lakwatsero. Abusado kay Placido. Manliligaw sya ni Paulita Gomez na pinaboran ng tiyahin ng dalagang si Donya Victorina.	Juanito Pelaez
41	Tunay na Espanyol na kaisa sa adhikain ng mga estudyanteng Pilipino. Mahilig makipagdebate. Nais nyang mailabas ang katotohanan sa isang usapin.	Sandoval
42	Lubhang tamad at nagsasakit-sakitan tuwing makakikita ng propesor. Hangad nyang lagging walang pasok sa paaralan upang makapaglakwatsa.	Tadeo
43*	Isang masayahin at ang napakagandang dalagang hinahangaan ng maraming lalaki. Pamangkin sya ni Donyaa Victorina at kasintahan ni Isagani. Larawan sya ng dalagang lagging maayos at maalaga sa sarili.	Paulita Gomez
44*	Larawan sya ng isang Pilipinang walang pagpapahalaga sa kanyang lahi. Inaalimura, tinutuligsa, at itinatakwil ang mga Indiong kanyang kalipi.	Donya Victorina de Espadaña
45	Espanyol na asawa ni Donya Victorina. Nagtago at hindi na magpakita sa asawa dahil sa kapritso nito. Larawan ng mga lalaking walang buto, sunod-sunuran, at takot sa asawa.	Don Tiburcio de Espadaña
46*	Dating kaibigan ng mga prayle ngunit sumama ang loob sa mga ito. Nawalan ng kahulugan ang buhay nang pumasok si Maria Clara sa monasteryo. Sya ang naging kasangkapan sa pagbabagong buhay ni Basilio.	Don Santiago "Kapitan Tiago" delos Santos
47	Tanging babaeng inibig ni Simoun sa kanyang buhay. Isa sya sa mga dahilan ng pagbabalik ni Ibarra sa katauhan ni Simoun sa Pilipinas. Nais syang itakas ni Simoun sa monasteryo.*pero namatay sya wawa si Simoun	Maria Clara delos Santos
48*	Mayamang mamamayan na taga-San Diego. Ama ni Sinang at asawa ni Kapitana Tika.	Kapitan Basilio
49*	Nakapag-asawa ng maganda't mayamang mestiza. Naging opisyal na tagapayo ng Kap. Heneral dahil sa angking talion. Alam nya ang kanyang mga tungkulin ngunit kakatwa ang kanyang mga panukala at pasya sa mga ito.	Don Custodio de Salazar y Sanchez de Monteredondo
50*	Mamahayag na Malaya raw mag-isip. Minsan ay kakatwa ang paksang nais nyang isulat magkaroon lamang ng ilalathala. Mababa ang tingin kay Padre Camorra.	Ben Zayb
51	Alila sya ng mga prayle habang nag-aaral bago sya naging pinakatanyag na abogadong Pilipino. Dating kaklase ni Padre Florentino. Mapanuri at namimili ng kausap.	Ginoong Pasta
52	Isang kaakit-akit na mananayaw. Maputi at kaiba ang kulay sa karaniwang Pilipina. Mahilig humingi ng pabor sa "kaibigang" si Don Custodio na nahihibang sa kanyang alindog. Kaibigan nya si Juanito Pelaez.	Pepay
53*	Batikang panggingera. Nangunguna sa pagbibigay-payo sa mga may suliranin sa baryo. Nagpayo kay Juli na magpaalipin nang kapusin sa pananalapi ang amang si Tales. Nagbalita kay Juli tungkol sa pagkakulong ni Basilio.	Hermana Bali
54	Masimbahing manang. Naging panginoon ni Juli. Mapanghusga sa mga sawimpalad. Takot sa mga prayle kaya ayaw tumulong sa inaakala nyang kalaban ng mga ito.	Hermana Penchang
55	Asawa ni Kap. Basilio.	Hermana Tika
56	Matalik na kaibigan ni Maria Clara. Mabirot at masayahin. Anak ni Kap. Basilio at Kap. Tika. Mahilig sa antigo, mamahalin, at magagandang alahas.	Sinang
57	Ina ni Placido. Matiyagang pinag-aral ang anak. Larawan ng ulirang magulang dahil sinisiguro nyang matutugunan ang mga pangangailangan ng anak.	Kabesang Andeng
58*	Beteranong marinerong kapitan ng barko.	Kapitan ng Barkoobvious ba
59*	Kutserong dalawang ulit na nahuli ng guwardiya sibil bago mag-noche Buena dahil walang sedula at ilawan ang kalesa. Sumapi sya sa lihim na kilusan ni Simoun nang maging kutsero sya nito.	Sinong

	Z. Kabanata 1-10	
60	Ano ang ibig sabihin ng pagkakahati ng bapor sa mataas at mababang bahagi?	Paghihiwalay ng mga mahihirap sa mga mayayaman
61	Ilang taon ang pagitan ng mga pangyayari ng Noli sa El Fili?	13 taon
62	Tanungan at tagapayo ng mga taong pamahalaan.	Don Custodio
63	Isang mamahayag.	Ben Zayb
64	Paghahambing ni Rizal sa Bapor Tabo at ang Pamahalaan.	Pagkakaroon ng dalawang uri ng tao: mga Indio at mestizo, at mga mayayamang mga Kastila; mabagal ngunit mapagmalaking pamamalakad: mabagal na takbo ng pamahalaan; pakulapol na putting pintura: nagpapanggap na malinis at marangal ngunit makikita ang mga katiwalian at iba pa sa pamahalaan at simbahan; bilog na anyo ng bapor: walang malinaw na anyo, walang plano ng pagiging unahan, hulihan, tagiliran na tulad ng pamahalaan noon na walang yaring plano ng pagpapalakad.
65	Bakit inis na inis si Donya Victorina?	Iniiwasan sya ng mga lalaki sa kubyerta.
66	Ikabubuti ng malalim na kanal sa lawa ng Laguna hanggang look ng Maynila ayon kay Simoun?	Tipid sa lupa, maikli na paglalakbay, maiiwasan ang putik at burak, maginhawang paglalakbay
67	Ano ang tugon ni Don Custodio dito?	Malaking gastusin, may mga bayang sisirain, walang pambayad sa manggagawa
68	Ano ang palagay kay Simoun ng mga tao sa ibabaw ng kubyerta?	Mulatong/mestisong Amerikano, Mestisong taga-India at Ingles naman daw
69	Bakit nangingilang ang mga prayle at si Don Custodio kay Simoun?	Dahil malapit sya kay Kap. Heneral mula pa dun sa Habana, Kuba.
70	Bakit sinasabi ni Simoun ang mga masasamang mga words sa mga Pilipino?	Gusto nyang malaman ang mga Makabayan at hindi
71	Pangalan ng ikalawang kabanata.	Sa Ilalim ng Kubyerta
72	Ilarawan ang ilalim ng kubyerta.	Maiinit, maingay
73	Sino ang kumakausap kay Kap. Basilio ukol sa <i>Kastila Academy</i> ?	Isagani at Basilio
74	Ano ang mga tanong ni Kap. Basilio ukol ditto?	Tila sumasalungat at puro nakikita ay mga kabiguan sa plano
75	Ano naman ang batid nina Basilio?	Naihanda na nila ang lahat, mula sa pondo, hanggang sa magtuturo.
76	Ano ang mga itinanong ni Simoun kay Isagani?	Totoo bang ang mga tao sa kanilang lalawigan ay di makabili ng alahas dahil sa kahirapan
77	Bakit ngumiti si Simoun nang malaman nya ang tugon ng binata?	Kaya nyang magsinungaling para lang ipagtaggol ang bayan
78	Palatandaang mahirap o mayaman ang isang lugar?	Mayaman – Kastila ang pari, mahirap – Pilipino ang pari
79	Prayleng nagsabing tamad ang mga di umiinom ng serbesa.	Padre Camorra
80	Pangalan ng ikatlong kabanata.	Mga Alamat
81	Ano ang tatlong alamat?	Donya Geronima, Tsino, San Nicolas
82	Bakit tila na-guilty si Padre Salvi nang tanungin sya ni Simoun ukol kay Donya Geronima?	Dahil kapareho nito ang nangyari kay Maria Clara

83	Sino ang pinag-usapang <i>namatay</i> nang pagkapasok ng bapor sa lawa?	Crisostomo Ibarra
84	<u>Pangalan ng ika-apat na kabanata.</u>	<u>Kabesang Tales</u>
85	Ano ang ikinamatay ng asawa at anak ni Tales na si Lucia?	Lagnat
86	Ano ang trabaho ng Kabesa?	Tax collector
87	Tinanggihan ba ng mga hukom ang kaso ni Tales?	Ou
88	Pagkagising, magkano ang hinihingi ng mga tulisang dumakip kay Tales?	500
89	Magkano ang nalikom ni Juli sa pagsasanla ng alahas?	250
90	Kanino sya nanghiram ng pera kapalit ng pagiging utusan?	Hermana Penchang
91	Ano ang gustong ipakita ni Rizal sa kabanata na di magandang katangian ng mga Pilipino?	Pagsasa-bahala nalang sa milagro (Juli)
92	<u>Pangalan ng ika-limang kabanata.</u>	<u>Noche Buena ng Isang Kutsero</u>
93	Bakit inaresto si Sinong, kutsero ng kalesa ni Basilio?	Walang cedula, walang ilawan
94	Kanino ikinumpara ni Sinong ang sarili?	Matusalem
95	Hari ng mga mangmang na Pilipino.	Bernardo Carpio
96	<u>Pangalan ng ika-anim na kabanata.</u>	<u>Si Basilio</u>
97	Saan pumunta si Basilio nang gabing iyon?	Puno ng balete na libingan ng Ina.
98	Sino ang nagpa-aral kay Basilio?	Kap. Tiago
99	Unang paaralang pinasukan ni Basilio?	San Juan De Letran
100	Ikalawang paaralang pinasukan ni Basilio?	Ateneo
101	Anong nais na trabaho ni Tiago para kay Basilio?	Abogasya
102	Ano ang pinili ni Basilio?	Medisina
103	Ilang buwan nalang bago sya makapagtapos ng medisina?	Dalawa
104	<u>Pangalan ng ika-pitong kabanata.</u>	<u>Si Simoun</u>
105	Nang paalis na ng gubat si Basilio, sino ang nakita nyang naghuhukay?	Simoun
106	Dalawang katotohanang natuklasan ni Basilio ukol kay Simoun.	Buhay si Ibarra, si Simoun at Ibarra ay iisa
107	Tatlong dahilan ng pagbabalik ni Ibarra.	Don Rafael, Maria Clara, Elias
108	Hinimok ni Simoun si Basilio na sumali sa himagsikan nito. Ano ang kanyang tugon?	Hindi
109	Ano ang hinuhukay ni Simoun?	Kayamanan
110	13 years ago, ano ang ibinilin ni Elias kay Basilio?	Na kunin ang kayamanang nakalibing doon; nakalimutan nya ito
111	Pano nalaman ni Basilio na hindi si Ibarra ang nabaril sa lawa?	Alam nyang mestizo ang anak ni Don Rafael, kayumanggi ang kulay ng namatay sa lawa.
112	<u>Pangalan ng ika-walong kabanata.</u>	<u>Masayang pasko</u>
113	May nangyari nga bang himala pagkagising ni Juli?	Wala syempre
114	Ano nga ulet yung hinihingi nya na manggagaling sa isang milagro?	250
115	Bakit makakapagsalita daw si Juli ng Kastila ng libre?	Dahil marunong magkastila si Penchang
116	Pagkalabas, naiyak si Juli. Ano ang nakalimutan nyang sabihin sa lolo?	Maligayang Pasko
117	Pagkadating ng mga kamag-anak ni Tata Selo upang mamasko, anong nangyari sa kanya nang magsasalita na ito?	Walang lumabas ni isang salita; nagging pipi si Tata Selo
118	<u>Pangalan ng ika-siyam na kabanata.</u>	<u>Si Pilato</u>
119	Bakit nag-hugas kamay ang mga taong may kinalaman sa pagkadakip kay Tales?	Dahil "wala naman silang ginagawa" at ginagawa lang nila ang tungkulin
120	Ano ang sinabi ni Hermana Penchang tungkol kay Juli?	Di marunong magdasal; kasalanan nila 'yan kaya nararanasan nila ang mga kasawian
121	Ano ang pinabasa ni Penchang kay Huli?	Tandang Basyo Makunat
122	Ano ang laman ng polyetong ito?	Wag pag-aralin ang mga lalaki dahil ang lalaking nawawalay sa kalabaw ay sinasaniban ni satanas; pilit

		nginungudngod sa mga Pilipino na manatiling mangmang.
123	Lumuwas si Basilio dala ang perang pantubos kay Juli.	Tama
124	Nakalaya ba si Kabesang Tales?	Oo
125	Pangalan ng ika-sampung kabanata.	Kayamanan at Kagustuhan
126	Siya ang tinutukoy ni Simoun na isa sa mga namimili ng alahas na nagpapanggap lamang na may kaalamang pangkalinangan.	Kap. Basilio
127	Tinanong ni Simoun si Tales kung may ipagbebenta ito sa kanya. Ano ang tugon nya?	Mayroon, ang agnos ni Juli
128	Tinignan ni Simoun ang agnos na iyon. Ito nga ba ang agnos ni Juli?	Oo
129	Ano ang sinabi ni Tales?	Hihingi muna ng permiso kay Juli na ibenta ito
130	Habang papunta kay Juli, sino ang nakita nyang pinagtatawanan ang bahay nya?	Praykeng tagapangasiwa, lalakeng may-ari ng kanyang lupain, at ang asawa nito.
131	Ano ang kanyang ginawa?	Kinuha ang rebolber ni Simoun
132	Kinakabukasan, gumising si Simoun. Ano ang kanyang nakita?	Nawala ang rebolber nya, ngunit may sulat mula kay Tales na nagsasabing sa kanya na ang agnos bilang kapalit sa rebolber na kinuha nya.
133	Bakit nanuluyan si Simoun kina Kabesang Tales?	Dahil gusto nyang usisain / obserbahin ito kung sya ba'y nararapat makasama sa kanyang mga plano
134	Ano ang layunin ng mga namimili ng alahas doon?	Maging prestihyoso
135	Ano ang nais iparating ni Rizal sa kabanatang ito?	Maraming alam ang mga Pilipino sa mga bagay na pang-ibang bansa, ngunit pagdating sa sariling kultura ay walang alam.

Araling Panlipunan (AP)

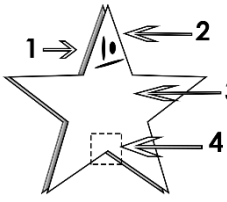
#	Tanong	Sagot
	A. Unemployment	
1	Maraming nagtatapos ng kolehiyo na hindi tugma ang skills sa kung ano ang in-demand sa merkado.	Job at skills mismatch
2	Kulang sa guro, kagamitan, at pasilidad at ang mabagal na pagbabago sa curriculum ang ilan sa mga problema ng ating edukasyon.	Hindi updated ang school curriculum
3	Kahit maraming nagtatapos ng pag-aaral, kaunti pa rin ang pumapasa sa licensure exams ng professional regulation commission.	Kakulangan sa quality graduates
4	May mga trabaho na nangangailangan ng karanasan, kaya hindi ito makukuha ng mga new graduates. Sa negosyo, ang kakulangan sa financial literacy entrepreneurship skills ay ilan sa dahilan kung bakit hirap magsimula ng negosyo ang ibang Pilipino.	Kulang sa skills at karanasan
5	May mga naghahanap ng trabaho na hindi marunong magsagot ng forms, gumamit ng e-mails, at maghanap ng address ng recruitment agency.	Kulang sa kaalaman sa pagaapply
6	Imbis na magbigay pokus sa skills at karanasan bilang job requirement, ang hinahanap pa rin sa ilang job vacancies ang height, edad, o itsura.	Unreasonable job requirements
7	Ang kahirapan ng pamilya ay nagpapahirap sa pagaaral at pagunlad ng isang bata, kaya hirap silang makahanap ng trabaho. At kapag ang bata ay tumanda na at nagkaroon na rin ng pamilya, maaaring magpatuloy ang siklo ng kahirapan.	Kahirapan
8	Limang uri ng unemployment.	Frictional, structural, cyclical, voluntary, classical
9	Ayon sa classical economics, ang merkado ay may paraan para labanan ang kawalan ng trabaho.	Tama

10	Ayon kay John Maynard Keynes paulit-ulit ang siklo ng employment kaya kailangang gumawa ng paraan ang pamahalaan para malabanan ito, lalo na kapag humihina ang ekonomiya ng isang bansa.	Mali
11	Ang financial stimuli ay ang motibasyon para gumastos.	Tama
12	Ayon sa monetarism para magkaroon ng trabaho ang mga tao, dapat may putol-putol na suplay ng puhunan at investment sa pamamagitan ng fiscal policy, monetary trade policy, at trade policy.	Mali
13	"Ang ugat ng unemployment ay ang kagustuhan ng mga investors na magkaroon ng maraming pera kaysa gumawa ng produkto."	Tama
14	Nangyayari ang ganitong uri ng unemployment kapag walang demand sa partikular na trabaho.	Structural unemployment
15	Kung gaano kahirap maghanap ng trabaho.	Occupational immobility
16	Kung gaano kahirap magtrabaho dahil sa lugar.	Geographical immobility
17	Nangyayari kapag ang isang tao ay lumipat ng trabaho at lugar.	Frictional unemployment
18	Ano ang cyclical unemployment?	Nangyayari ayon sa paggalaw ng GDP
19	Sitwasyon kung saan mas pinili ng tao na hindi magtrabaho.	Voluntary Unemployment
20	Sitwasyon kung saan maraming trabahador pero walang trabaho dahil sa sobrang taas ng suweldo.	Classical Unemployment
21	Solusyon: Kung mababa ang interest rates sa bangko, mas madaling makakakuha ng pera ang mga business owner para sa puhunan nila. Mas madali rin sa mga tao na humiram ng pera para makagastos, na nagpapataas ng demand.	Babaan ang interest rates
22	Solusyon: Kapag mas mababa ang buwis mas maraming pera ang mga tao at tataas ang demand sa ekonomiya. Ang problema lang sa pagbaba ng buwis – kapag tumaas ang demand sa ekonomiya, tataas din ang utang ng bansa.	Babaan ang buwis
23	Solusyon: Ang paggastos ng pamahalaan ay nagbibigay ng trabaho sa mga mamamayan. Pwede mag-hire ang pamahalaan ng mga tao sa government offices and services, o kaya mangontrata ang pamahalaan sa mga kumpanya para gumawa ng proyekto na gagawa ng trabaho.	Government spending
24	Ano ang tatlong proyekto ng pamahalaan na gumagawa ng maraming trabaho?	Mass transit, unemployment benefits, education
25	Solusyon: Ito ang pagbaba sa kaltas sa suweldo tulad ng social security, PhilHealth, at iba pa. Kung mababa ang kaltas ng suweldo, mas maraming pera ang mga trabahador at ang kumpanya mismo.	Payroll tax cuts
26	Solusyon: Ang unemployment sa agrikultura ay halimbawa ng seasonal unemployment.	Paglaban sa agricultural unemployment
27	Sa bansa tulad ng India, ilan sa suhestiyon para labanan ito ay ang mga sumusunod:	Multiple cropping, promotion at pagpapaunlad sa dairying, animal husbandry, at paggawa ng plantation, pagpapaunlad sa cottage industries
28	Solusyon: Kung mas mababa ang edad ng retirement, mas madali para sa kabataan na magkaroon ng trabaho dahil mas maaga ang retirement ng mga matatandang empleyado.	Pagbaba sa edad ng retirement
29	Sa Pilipinas, balak na ibaba ang edad ng retirement mula 60 hanggang ____.	56
30	Solusyon: May mga kumpanya na hindi na ginagawang requirement and pagtatapos ng kolehiyo, kaya dapat ang basic education ay dapat makasabay dito.	Mas magandang Sistema ng edukasyon
31	Solusyon: Dapat maobserbahan ang paglaki ng populasyon. Ang pagpapatibay ng family planning programs ay malaking bagay para makontrol ang growth rate ng ating populasyon.	Pagkontrol ng paglaki ng populasyon

	B. Globalisasyon	
32	Proseso kung saan ang tao, produkto at ideya ay nakakarating sa iba't ibang bansa na nagsisimula ng bagong kultura at pamumuhay.	Globalisasyon
33	Ano ang limang aspeto ng globalisasyon?	Politics, economy, travelling, pop culture, communications
34	Marvel Cinematic Universe.	Pop culture
35	Mas madali na ang maglakbay sa iba't ibang bansa.	Travelling
36	Ang pagiimport ng mga produkto mula sa ibang bansa.	Economy
37	M E M E S	Pop culture
38	THE INTERNET	Communications
39	Mas maraming OFW ang nakakaalis ng bansa dahil sa mas "pinadaling" proseso nito.	Travelling
40	United Nations	Politics
	C. Sustainable Development	
41	Ang pag-unlad kung saan natutugunan ang pangangailangan ngayon pero hindi mahihirapan ang susunod na henerasyon.	Sustainable Development
42	Ang isang solusyon ay sustainable kung ito ay: _____	Pangmatagalan, environment friendly, benefits everyone, at nauulit
43	Ang mga ito ay dapat maabot ng mga bansang kasapi sa UN ng 2030.	UN Sustainable Development Goals
44 to 60	Ibigay ang labing pitong sustainable development goals ng UN. *Wala na akong maisip na tanong	No poverty, no hunger, good health, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, renewable energy, good jobs and economic growth, innovation and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities, reduced inequalities, responsible consumption, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace and justice, partnerships for the goals
	D. Migrasyon	
1	Paglipat ng tao mula sa isang pook patungo sa ibang pook upang doon manirahan nang pangmatagalan.	Migrasyon
2	Ano ang dalawang uri ng migrasyon?	Panloob at panlabas na migrasyon
3	Migrasyon kung saan ang tao ay lumipat ng ibang lugar sa loob ng bansa.	Panloob na migrasyon
4	Migrasyon kung saan ang tao ay lumipat ng ibang bansa.	Panlabas na migrasyon
5	Ano ang tawag sa mga lumilipat nang pangsamantala lamang?	Migrant
6	Ano ang tawag sa mga lumilipat nang permanente sa ibang lugar?	Immigrant
7	Dahilan: Hanapbuhay na makakapagbigay ng malaking kita na inaasahang maghahatid ng masaganang pamumuhay.	Tama
8	Dahilan: Lumilipat ang tao sa ibang lugar dahil doon malakas ang signal ng data para makapag-ml.	Mali; Lumilipat ng lugar upang makahanap ng ligtas na tahanan
9	Dahilan: Panghihikayat ng mga kapamilya, kapatid, kapuso, o kamag-anak na matagal nang naninirahan sa ibang bansa.	Tama
10	Dahilan: Pag-aaralo pagkuha ng mga teknial na kaalaman partikular sa mga bansang industriyalisado.	Tama

11	Epekto: Ayon sa BSP, Malaki ang naitutulong ng mga remittances ng OFWs sa paglago ng ekonomiya ng bansa.		Tama									
12	Epekto: Pagiging easy ng mga OFW sa ibang bansa.		Mali; pagsasakripisyo ng mga OFW									
13	Epekto: Pag-aalaga ng mga illegal recruitment agencies.		Mali; pag-aabuso ng mga recruitment agencies									
14	Epekto: Maaaring maging biktima ng international syndicate o organized crime syndicate.		Tama									
15	Epekto: Lumiit ang demand sa mga skilled workers at propesyunal.		Mali; malaking									
16	Epekto: Maraming kabataan ang naghihikayat na kumuha ng kurso tulad ng engineering, marine, transportation, atbp. dahil malaki ang demand.		Tama									
E. Graft and corruption												
17	Paggamit ng pera ng publiko para sa personal na interes.		Graft									
18	Pag-aabuso ng kapangyarihan para sa personal na interes.		Corruption									
19 to 33	<div>19.) Paggamit ng <u>regalo o pera</u> para hindi ka mahuli at matuloy ang isang hindi kanais-nais na gawain.</div> <div>21.) Pagdedemanda ng kooperasyon gamit ang <u>pananakot</u> at pagaabuso ng kapangyarihan.</div> <div>23.) <u>Hindi makatotohanan ang pagpapakilos ng pera</u> o produkto para sa personal na benepisyo.</div> <div>25.) <u>Patagong samahan</u> ng mga kumpanya para mandaya at kumite ng pera.</div> <div>27.) <u>Hindi pantay na relasyon ng malakas na patron at mahinang kliyente.</u></div> <div>29.) Panloloko para makakuha ng advantage (<u>scamming</u>)</div> <div>31.) <u>Pagtatago at di pagsasabi ng pinanggalingan ng pera</u> para magmukhang syang legal.</div> <div>33.) <u>Paglipat ng pera sa illegal na paraan</u>, madalas cross border.</div>	<div>20.) Pagaabuso ng kapangyarihan sa pamamagitan ng <u>pagbibigay pabor/trabaho sa isang kamag-anak/pamilya</u> kahit hindi ito "qualified"</div> <div>22.) <u>Favoritism</u> kung saan binibigyan ng trabaho o pabor ang isang tao dahil sa koneksyon at impluwensya at hindi dahil sa qualifications.</div> <div>24.) <u>Araw-araw na pangaabuso ng kapangyarihan</u> ng mga opisyal sa pakikisalamuha sa mga tao, lalo na sa mga nanghihingi ng serbisyo.</div> <div>26.) <u>Pandaraya sa polisiya at batas</u> para mapanatili ang kanilang kapangyarihan at yaman.</div> <div>28.) Isang kumpanya na walang pisikal na preya at <u>walang trabahador</u> na hinahawa sa mga lugar na magaan o walang tax para bumaba ang tax na babayaran ng isang business owner.</div> <div>30.) <u>Hindi pagbayad ng buwis</u>; paggamit ng loophole sa batas para hindi magbayad ng tax</div> <div>32.) <u>Pandaraya sa presyo ng produkto</u> ng mga business companies para makaiwas o makabawas sa tax na babayaran.</div>	<div>19. Bribery</div> <div>20. Nepotism</div> <div>21. Extorsion</div> <div>22. Patronage</div> <div>23. Embezzlement</div> <div>24. Petty Corruption</div> <div>25. Collusion (sabwatan)</div> <div>26. Political corruption</div> <div>27. Clientalism</div> <div>28. Shell company</div> <div>29. Cheating/fraud</div> <div>30. Tax evasion/avoidance</div> <div>31. Money laundering</div> <div>32. Transfer mispricing</div> <div>33. Illicit financial flows</div>									
34	Isang NGO na nagreresearch tungkol sa corruption ng mga bansa.		Transparency international									
35	Listahan ng 180 na bansa at ranking nito pagdating sa corruption.		Global Corruption Index									
36 to 40	<div>10 Least Corrupt Countries</div> <table><tr><td>1. Denmark</td><td>6. (39)</td></tr><tr><td>2. (36)</td><td>7. Norway</td></tr><tr><td>3. (37)</td><td>8. Netherlands</td></tr><tr><td>4. Singapore</td><td>9. Canada</td></tr><tr><td>5. (38)</td><td>10. (40)</td></tr></table>	1. Denmark	6. (39)	2. (36)	7. Norway	3. (37)	8. Netherlands	4. Singapore	9. Canada	5. (38)	10. (40)	<div>36. New Zealand</div> <div>37. Finland</div> <div>38. Sweden</div> <div>39. Switzerland</div> <div>40. Luxembourg</div>
1. Denmark	6. (39)											
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4. Singapore	9. Canada											
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41 to 45	<div>10 Most Corrupt Countries</div> <table><tr><td>180. (41)</td><td>175. Afghanistan</td></tr></table>	180. (41)	175. Afghanistan	<div>41. Somalia</div> <div>42. North Korea</div> <div>43. Equitorial Guinea</div>								
180. (41)	175. Afghanistan											

	179. South Sudan	174. (43)	44. Guinea – Bissau 45. Sudan			
	178. Syria	173. (44)				
	177. (42)	172. (45)				
	176. Yemen	171. Burundi				
47	Sa demokrasya <u>di</u> lahat ng tao may karapatang sumali sa politika.					Mali
		Ferdinand Marcos Sr.	Ferdinand Marcos Jr.	Michael Marcos Keon	Benjamin Trinidad Romualdez	Imee Marcos
	Deskripsyon	Ika-10 Pangulo	Anak	Pamangkin	Kapatid ni Imelda	Anak
	Pinakahuling pag-upo sa pwesto	Pangulo, 1965 - 1986	Senador, 2010 - now	Gobernador (Ilocos Norte), 1971-1983	Gobernador (Leyte), 1967-1986	Gobernador (Ilocos Norte), 2010 - now
		Joseph Ejercito Estrada	Loi Estrada	Jinggoy Estrada	JV Ejercito	
	Deskripsyon	Pangulo	Asawa	Anak	Anak	
	Huling termino	Pangulo, 1998 - 2001	Senador, 2001 - 2007	Senador, 2004 - kasalukuyan	Senador, 2013 - now	
		Benigno Aquino Jr.	Corazon C. Aquino	Benigno Aquino III		
	Deskripsyon	Senador	Asawa	Anak		
	Huling termino	Senador, 1967 - 1972	Pangulo, 1986 - 1992	Pangulo, 2010 - 2016		
		Jejomar Binay	Dr. Elenita Binay	Junjun Binay	Nancy Binay	
	Deskripsyon	Bise-Presidente	Kabiyak	Anak	Anak	
	Huling termino	Bise-Presidente, 2010 - 2016	Alkalde (Makati), 1998 - 2001	Alkalde (Makati), 2010 - 2015	Senador, 2013 - now	
		Nene Pimentel Jr.	Koko Pimentel III			
	Deskripsyon	Senador	Anak			
	Huling termino	Senador, 1998 - 2010	Senador, 2011 - now			
		Jose Rubin Zubiri Jr.	Juan Miguel Zubiri	Jose Maria Zubiri III		
	Deskripsyon	Gobernador	Anak	Kamag-anak		
	Huling termino	Gobernador (Bukidnon), 2007 - 2010	Senador, 2007 - 2011	Kongresista, 2007 - now		
		Manny Villar	Cynthia Villar			
	Deskripsyon	Senador	Asawa			
	Huling termino	Senador, 2001 - 2013	Senador, 2013 - now			
		Renato Cayetano	Alan Peter Cayetano	Pia Cayetano		
	Deskripsyon	Senador	Anak	Anak		
	Huling termino	Senador, 1998 - 2003	Senador, 2007 - now	Senador, 2004 - now		
48	Sino ang nagpakahulugan sa terminong political dynasty bilang “phenomenon that concentrates political power and public resources within the control of a few families whose members alternately hold elective offices, deftly skirting term limits.”				Supreme Court Justice Antonio Carpio	
49	“Dapat siguruhin ng Estado ang pantay nap ag-uukol ng mga pagkakataon para sa lingkurang pambayan, at ipagbawal ang mga “political dynasties” ayon sa maaaring ipagkahulugan ng batas.”				Artikulo II, Seksiyon 26 ng 1987 Saligang Batas	
50	Ano ang ipinasa ni Sen. Miriam Santiago sa Kongreso?				Senate Bill No. 2649; Anti-Political Dynasty Act	
	F. Gender Issues					
51	Kasarian ayon sa biology o katawan.				Sex	
52	Kulturang natutunan hinggil sa seksuwalidad.				Gender	

53 to 56		53. Pagkilos, pananalita, atbp. 54. Pagkakakilanlan ng kasarinlan ayon sa sarili 55. Romantic or sexual attraction 56. Kasarian ayon sa pangangatawan	53. Expression 54. Identity 55. Attraction 56. Sex																							
57 to 65	<table><tr><td>L</td><td>57.</td><td>Female to female</td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>Gay</td><td>58.</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>59.</td><td>Both male and female</td></tr><tr><td>T</td><td>60.</td><td>Sex = male, but identity is female, v.v.</td></tr><tr><td>Q</td><td>61.</td><td>?</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>62.</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>Asexual</td><td>63.</td></tr><tr><td>P</td><td>64.</td><td>65.</td></tr></table>	L	57.	Female to female	G	Gay	58.	B	59.	Both male and female	T	60.	Sex = male, but identity is female, v.v.	Q	61.	?	I	62.		A	Asexual	63.	P	64.	65.	57. Lesbian 58. Male to male 59. Bisexual 60. Transgender 61. Queer/Questioning 62. Intersex 63. No sexual attraction 64. Pansexual 65. Sexually attracted to all
L	57.	Female to female																								
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P	64.	65.																								
G. Gender Discrimination																										
5	Kahit anong kilos na hindi nagbibigay ng oportunidad, pribilehiyo, o tulong sa isang tao or grupo ng tao dahil sa kanyang kasarian.		Gender discrimination																							
6	Tatlong uri ng gender discrimination.		Sexism, sexual harassment, sexual assault																							
7	Paniniwala na mas angat ang isang kasarian kaysa sa ibang kasarian. Naipapakita ito sa pamamagitan ng "socialization ng gender norms".		Sexism																							
8	Paniniwala tungkol sa kasarian.		Gender norms																							
9	Hatred of men.		Misandry																							
10	Hatred of women.		Misogyny																							
11	Kahit anong verbal, pisikal, o pag-uugali na may seksuwal na kalikasan na offensive sa mga tao.		Sexual harassment																							
12	Sexual c o n t a c t na nangyayari ng walang consent mula sa isang tao.		Sexual assault																							
13	Sex without content.		Rape																							
14	Sex with a minor below the age of consent.		Statutory rape																							
15	It is NEVER the victim's fault.		Tama																							
16	Three categories of sexual assault.		Penetration, contact with sexual organs, exposure of sexual organs																							
17	Body to body / object to body.		Penetration																							
18	Contact a person's sexual organs with a person's body.		Contact with sexual organs																							
19	The sexual organs get exposed.		Exposure of sexual organs.																							
H. Karapatan ng mga homoseksuwal sa bansa																										
20	Mga gawaing homosexual (maliban sa mga Muslim sa Marawi)		Nakamit na																							
21	Pag-aampon ng magkarelasyong pareho ang kasarian (step adoption lamang).		Nakamit na																							
22	Same sex marriage.		Di pa nakakamit																							
23	Pagpapabago ng pisikal na katangian o pagpaparetoke.		Di pa nakakamit																							
24	Pagsali sa hukbong militar.		Nakamit na																							
25	Proteksiyon ng batas laban sa diskriminasyon sa trabaho (hindi sa buong bansa).		Nakamit na																							
26	Pagkilala na homoseksuwal ang magulang ng anak/ampon.		Di pa nakakamit																							
27	Proteksiyon ng batas laban sa diskriminasyon sa ibang larangan (hate speech atbp.).		Nakamit na																							
28	Karapatang mapalitan ang legal na kasarian (legal gender) sa mga legal na dokumento.		Di pa nakakamit																							
I. Gender equality and equity																										

29	Opportunities, rights, and safety to all genders.			Equality
30	Fairness to all genders.			Equity
	J. Gender groups and gender war			
31	Mga lalaking naniniwala sa tradisyunal na gender roles ng mga lalaki.			Traditionalists – Men / blue bill
32	Mga lalaking hindi naniniwala sa traditional gender roles ng mga lalaki – ang mga non-comitted ay mga lalaki na ayaw ng committed relationship.			Non-traditionalists- Men/non-comitted/red pill
33	Isang online group ng mga lalaki na Malaki ang galit sa mga babae dahil sa constant rejection sa kanila.			Incels (Involuntary celibates)
34	Mga babaeng naniniwala sa traditional gender roles ng mga babae.			Traditionalists – Women
35	Mga babae na naniniwala sa pagkakapantay-pantay ng mga lalaki at babae.			Non-traditionalists – women/feminists
36	Online group ng mga babae na Malaki ang galit sa mga lalaki dahil sa “infidelity” sa kanila.			Femsels (Female Involuntary Celibates)
	K. Human rights – Children			
	What is a child	Protection from kidnapping	Right to adoption	Rest, play, culture, arts
	No discrimination	Respect for children’s views	Right to refugee children	Protection from harmful work
	Right to best interests	Freedom of expression	Right to children with disabilities	Protection from harmful drugs
	Acknowledgement of rights	Freedom of religion	Health, food, environment	Protection from sexual abuse
	Family guidance	Setting and joining groups	Review of child’s status and placement	Prevention of sale and trafficking
	Life survival and development	Protection of privacy	Social and economic help	Protection from exploitation
	Name and nationality	Access to information	Food, clothing, and home	Children in detention
	Right to identity	Responsibility of parents	Access to education	Protection from war
	Keeping families together	Protection from violence	Aims for education	Recovery and reintegration
	Contact parents across countries	Children without families	Minority culture, language, and religion	Right to children who break the law
		Best law for children applies	Everyone must know children’s rights	

Christian Living Education (CLE)

#	Question	Answer
	A. Authentic Worship (pg. 62-64)	
1	The fundamental sense of _____ comes natural to us Filipinos.	Worship
2	Authentic worship necessarily includes both an 2. _____ of reverence and homage before the 3. _____, and an outward expression in signs of words, actions, songs,	2. inner attitude 3. Divine Majesty
4	dances, usually 4. _____ in public ritual.	4. enacted
5	In the Mass, what do we sing our heartfelt gratitude and homage to God?	Gloria

6 To 7	"God is a 6. _____ and they who worship Him must worship Him in 7. _____ and in truth."	6. Spirit 7. spirit
8	By these ^words^, Jesus, first, is condemning what?	Empty ritualism
9	He wants that when we worship God, what comes from within us?	Words and actions
10	He is challenging us to make our religious rituals what?	Authentic expressions of our worship of God
11	We must purify them from all from _____?	Superstitious practices
12	What is developed from worship?	God-like and Christ-like character
13	Worship, therefore, is not defined by when and where we hold worship.	True
14	It matters that we must wear elegant and fancy clothes when worshipping God.	False
	B. Liturgy (pg. 73-75)	
15	The prayer of the Church gathered in assembly, an ecclesial activity, celebrated by the whole Church, head, and members.	Liturgy
16	What is the center of the Church's liturgy?	Eucharist
17	Through this Mystery, the power of God's salvific love is offered to all.	Paschal Mystery of our Lord Jesus Christ
18	The original meaning of the word "Liturgy".	Public work or service in the name of/on behalf of the people
19	Liturgy does not only include the worship of God; it also includes the proclamation of the Gospel and an _____.	Active charity
20	The Second Plenary Council of the Philippines (PCP II) stresses that this must be done before any Sacraments are received by a person.	Pre-Sacramental Catechesis
21	PCP II emphasizes that both priests and lay people must be educated in such a way that the sacrament is seen as real encounter with a merciful God who reconciles us with himself.	Renewal of the Sacrament of Penance
22	PCP II emphasizes that the Eucharist must be seen and appreciated as the summit and source of all Christian life.	The Sunday Celebration of the Eucharist
23	The celebration of the liturgy requires our _____.	Full, conscious, and active participation
24	These are the dual dimensions of the Christian liturgy. (CCC 1083)	Liturgy as a response of faith and love to the spiritual blessings of creation and salvation
25	God's creation is a _____.	Blessing
	C. St. Clare of Assisi (pg. 65)	
26	What life did she had before she decided to become a nun?	A comfortable life
27	Whose preaching moved her to live a life of poverty?	St. Francis
28	Where did she ran into?	Chapel of Assisi
29	What did St. Francis give her?	Rough brown habit
30	Who joined her into her way of life?	Her sister Agnes
31	Soon, many women joined St. Clare. What is the name of their community?	Poor Clares
	D. St. Gregory the Great (pg. 76)	
32	Who is the father of Gregory?	Gordianus
33	Gordianus became one of the _____.	Seven deacons of Rome
34	Who appointed Gregory to be the Chief Magistrate of Rome?	Emperor Justin
35	What was Gregory's age when he was appointed?	34 years old
36	After the death of his father, how many monasteries did he built in Sicily?	Six
37	Where did he founded the seventh monastery?	In his own house in Rome

38	This seventh monastery became the?	Benedictine Monastery of St. Andrew
39	What is his age when he assumed the monastic habit?	35 years old
40	Who did he replace as Pope?	Pope Pelagius
41	He was known above all for his magnificent contribution to the Liturgy of the _____ & _____.	Liturgy, Office
42	He is one of the four great _____.	Great Doctors of the Latin Church
43	When did he die?	March 12, 604
44	He is the patron of _____.	Teachers
E. I Live Jesus' Message (pg. 67, 78-79)		
45	The two disciples on the way to Emmaus did not immediately recognized that it was Jesus who was walking with them.	True
46	It matters a lot what our attitude is to our brothers and sisters.	True
47	The gifts that we receive from the Holy Spirit is for the good of ourselves.	False
48	The words and symbols used in the Liturgy point to our longing to deepen our faith.	True
49	The summit and source of all Christian life.	Liturgy
50	Provides an opportunity for us to have a real encounter with our merciful Father who forgives us.	Sacrament of Penance
F. Definition of terms		
1	The Second Plenary Council of the Philippines stresses that before the sacraments are received, especially Baptism, Confirmation, and Matrimony, the recipients must be properly instructed on the meaning and significance of the sacraments in the life of the faithful.	Pre-Sacramental Catechesis
2	True or false: The word "Liturgy" originally meant "public support".	False
3	PCP II emphasizes that the Eucharist must be seen and appreciated as the summit and source of all Christian life.	The Sunday Celebration of the Eucharist
4	True or false: The word "Liturgy" means the participation of the People of God in the "work of God".	True
5	PCP II emphasizes that both priests and lay people must be educated in such a way that the sacrament is seen as real encounter with a merciful God who reconciles us with himself.	The Renewal of the Sacrament of Penance
6 to 9	Worship, if it is to be 6. _____, must indeed come from 7. _____, from a 8. _____, and must be expressed 9. _____.	6. Authentic 7. within us 8. grateful heart 9. externally
10 to 11	"God is a 10. _____ and they who worship Him must worship Him in 11. _____ and in truth."	10. Spirit 11. Spirit
12	What is God's First Commandment?	"You shall not have other gods beside Me."
13	He wants that when we worship God, what comes from within us?	Words and actions
14	He is challenging us to make our religious rituals what?	Authentic expressions of our worship of God
15	We must purify them from all from _____?	Superstitious practices
16	Aims to make the celebration and reception of the sacraments a real experience of faith.	Liturgical renewal
17 to 20	Lord, God, 17. _____, almighty God and 18. _____; 19. _____, we give You thanks, We praise You for Your 20. _____.	17. heavenly King 18. Father 19. We worship You 20. great glory
21	What life did she had before she decided to become a nun?	A comfortable life
22	Whose preaching moved her to live a life of poverty?	St. Francis
23	Where did she ran into?	Chapel of Assisi
24	What did St. Francis give her?	Rough brown habit

25	Who joined her into her way of life?	Her sister Agnes
26	Soon, many women joined St. Clare. What is the name of their community?	Poor Clares
G. Essential qualities of Liturgy		
27	Our praise and thanksgiving in the Liturgy is directed to the Trinity.	Trinitarian and Paschal
28	Liturgy is essentially linked to our relationship with our neighbor.	Ethically oriented
29	The symbols, gestures, movements, and verbal formula used in the Liturgy.	Sacramental
30	Liturgy is the prayer of the whole church gathered together in assembly.	Ecclesial
31	Liturgy gives us a foretaste of God's Kingdom.	Eschatological
H. CCC 1162		
32 to 40	"In the 32. _____ of sacred icons, united with 33. _____ on the Word of God and the singing of 34. _____ hymns, enters into the 35. _____ of the signs of celebration so that the mystery celebrated is 36. _____ in the 37. _____ memory and is then 38. _____ in the new 39. _____ of the 40. _____ faithful.	32. contemplation 33. meditation 34. Liturgical 35. harmony 36. imprinted 37. heart's 38. expressed 39. life 40. faithful
I. CFC 1496-1497		
41 to 50	The fundamental sense of 41. _____ comes 42. _____ to us Filipinos. It flows from our inborn 43. _____ for the gift of life. We spontaneously 44. _____ God, our Father-Creator; Jesus Christ, His Son and our Savior; and the Holy Spirit who 45. _____ us by His presence within us. 46. _____ necessarily includes both an 47. _____ of reverence and homage before the 48. _____, and an outward 49. _____ in signs of words, actions, songs, dances, usually enacted in 50. _____.	41. worship 42. natural 43. gratitude 44. adore 45. sanctifies 46. Authentic worship 47. inner attitude 48. Divine Majesty 49. expression 50. public ritual
J. CFC 1515		
51 to 60	Active participation in the 51. _____ can only come about when ordinary 52. _____ grasp personally how their personal lives, especially their 53. _____, and the 54. _____ are mutually entwined and mutually 55. _____. Ordinary Filipinos have to see and experience the 56. _____ and worth for them of 57. _____, worship, 58. _____, 59. _____. Such realization of course, one of the very effects of 60. _____ in the liturgy.	51. liturgy 52. Filipino Catholics 53. prayer lives 54. Church's liturgy 55. inseparable 56. value 57. prayer 58. ritual 59. liturgy 60. active participation
K. I Live Jesus' Message		
61	The two disciples on the way to Emmaus did not immediately recognized that it was Jesus who was walking with them.	True
62	It matters a lot what our attitude is to our brothers and sisters.	True
63	The gifts that we receive from the Holy Spirit is for the good of ourselves.	False
64	The words and symbols used in the Liturgy point to our longing to deepen our faith.	True
65	The summit and source of all Christian life.	Liturgy
66	Provides an opportunity for us to have a real encounter with our merciful Father who forgives us.	Sacrament of Penance
67 to 71	The Spirit of the 67. _____ is upon me, because He has 68. _____ me to bring glad tidings to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim 69. _____ to the captives and recovery of sight to the blind, to let the 70. _____ go free and to proclaim a 71. _____ acceptable to the Lord.	67. Lord 68. anointed 69. liberty 70. oppressed 71. year

L. Liturgical Year Calendar					
Order*	Season	Meaning	Start	End	Color
4	Lent	Recalls the 40 days Jesus spent in the desert, and 40 years the Israelites wandered in the desert.	<u>72.</u>	Black Saturday	<u>73.</u>
<u>74.</u>	<u>75.</u>	Focuses on the early life and childhood of Christ	Feast of Sto. Niño	<u>76.</u>	Green
1	Advent	This season is the time of waiting and preparing for the coming of Jesus.	<u>77.</u>	<u>78.</u>	Purple/Rose
5	Easter	<u>79.</u>	Easter Vigil	<u>80.</u>	White
2	81.	A time of rejoicing in the Incarnation	<u>82.</u>	<u>83.</u>	White
6	Ordinary Time Long	Focuses on Christ's reign as King of Kings	<u>84.</u>	<u>85.</u>	Green
72. Ash Wednesday 73. Purple 74. 3 75. Ordinary Time Short 76. Shrove Tuesday 77. First Sunday of Advent 78. Christmas Eve 79. It celebrates Christ's Resurrection and the Pentecost			80. Pentecost 81. Christmas 82. Christmas Day 83. Baptism of the Lord 84. Holy Trinity Sunday 85. Christ the King *Refers to the order of seasons in the calendar		
	M. The call to sanctify our daily life				
	Ma. Sacramentals				
1	What is the meaning of the Cross?			Sign of God's Greatest Love to us and the salvation of mankind	
2	What is the difference between the Cross and the Crucifix?			The Cross is simply the t-shaped instrument that was used for crucifixion which now, bears more of a symbol of triumph of Christians. The Crucifix is any image of that same Cross with Jesus' body depicted on it.	
3	What is another term for Jesus' Body?			Corpus	
4	A Christian symbol of Greek word that simply means "fish". It consists of the first letters of the Greek alphabet.			Ichthus	
5	English translation of Iesous Christos Theou Yios Soter?			Jesus Christ, God's Son and Savior	
6	A symbol consisting of the intersection of the capital Greek letters Chi (X) and Rho (P) which are the first two letters of "Christ".			Chi Rho	
7	Latin title that Pontius Pilate had written over the head of Jesus on the Cross.			Inri	
8	What does Inri mean?			Iesus Nazarens Rex Iudaeorum	
9	What is the English translation of it?			Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews	
10	The symbol of the Holy Name.			IHS	
	Mb. The Man Born Blind (Jn 9:1-7)				
11	As Jesus passed by, what did He saw?			A man who had been blind from birth	
12	What did His Disciples ask him?			"Rabbi, who sinned, this man or his parents, that he should have been born blind?"	
13	What did Jesus do to heal the man?			He spat on the ground, made a paste with the saliva, and smeared clay over the man's eyes. and said	

						to him "Go, wash in the Pool of Siloam".
14	What did the man do?					He went and washed.
15	Did the man able to see again after doing this?					Yes
	Mc. Sacramentals and Sacraments					
16	Beside the seven ritual sacraments, the People of God, the Church, over the centuries has instituted "sacramentals".					True
17	These are objects, actions, practices, places, and the like, that help us become aware of Christ's grace-filled presence around us or liberate us from the presence of the evil one.					Sacramentals
18	What is the difference between Sacraments and Sacramentals?					Sacraments – Instituted by Jesus Sacramentals – Instituted by the Church
	Md. Examples of Sacramentals					
19 to 34	Objects	Actions	Words	Blessings	Places	19-22. Rosary, Crucifix, Scapular, Statues 23-25. Making the Sign of the Cross, bowing, kneeling 26-28. Grace before and after meals, pious invocations, litanies 29-31. House, cars, offices 32-34. Churches, chapels, shrines
	19.	23.	26.	29.	32.	
	20.	24.	27.	30.	33.	
	21.	25.	28.	31.	34.	
	22.					
	N. The call to renewal of popular piety					
	Na. Filipino Festivals					
35 to 42	Festival	Ati-Atihan	37.	39.	41.	35. Kalibo, Aklan 36. Sto. Niño 37. Higantes 38. St. Clement 39. Pahiyas 40. Lucban, Quezon 41. Pandanguhan 42. St. Marta
	Place	35.	Angono, Rizal	40.	Pateros	
	Honors	36.	38.	St. Isidore	42.	
	Nb. PCP II					
43	We must ensure that the Catholic religion does not become saint or Mary-centered, but that it always remain Christ-centered.					True
44	Popular religions should lead to the liturgy and are vitally related to Filipino life by serving the cause of full human development, justice, peace, and the integrity of creation.					True
	Nc. Tralse					
45	Idolatry is divinizing what is not God.					True
46	Popular devotions should not be discouraged because it does not pull us away from Jesus.					True
47	St. Bernadette is a model of humility.					True
48	We can skip participating in the Holy Mass if we have attended a novena to Our Mother of Perpetual Help.					False
49	Our faith should be saint-centered.					False
50	We must take care that our popular devotions do not fall into the trap of fanaticism.					True
	Nd. Fill in the blanks					
51 to 60	Jesus told the 51.) _____, "When you pray, do not 52.) _____ like the 53.) _____, who love to stand and pray in the 54.) _____ and on street corners so that others may 55.) _____ them. Amen, I say to you, they have received their reward. But when you 56.) _____, go to your inner room, close the door and 57.) _____ to your 58.) _____ in 59.) _____. And your Father who sees will 60.) _____ you.					51. crowd 52. babble 53. hypocrites 54. synagogues 55. see 56. pray

		57. pray 58. Father 59. secret 60. reward																																	
	Ne. Enumeration																																		
	Forms of popular piety.	Liturgical year, devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, Veneration of the Saints, Sacred Relics & Images, Processions, Novenas, Popular devotions and private revelation																																	
	O. The call to be devoted to Mary																																		
	Oa. Pueblo Amante De Maria: A People in Love with Mary																																		
61	A three-day celebration from January 31 to February 2 held in honor of Nuestra Señora De Candelaria likewise known as the Candlemas Virgin.	Candelaria																																	
62	A month-long festival in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Young children and girls dressed in white offer flowers to the Virgin Mary in their parish.	Flores de Mayo																																	
63	Celebrated every 2 nd Sunday of October at Sto. Domingo Church. This is a festival of paying homage to the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary of La Naval, carved in 1593.	La Naval																																	
64	Attracts over a million devotees, pilgrims, and tourists every September during the nine day festivities in honor of Ina. The whole month of September is an extravaganza of events, highlighting in the Translacion, fluvial procession.	Penafrancia																																	
65	Annually celebrated on the 2 nd of July in Tuguegarao, Cagayan's Patroness. The highlight of the event is the procession featuring the image of the Virgin Mary, more popularly known in the province as Our Lady of Piat.	Our Lady of Piat																																	
66	Piat came from the Latin word "Fiat" which means...	Yes																																	
67	What are the four Marian Dogmas?	Mary Mother of God, Mary Ever Virgin, Immaculate Conception, The Assumption																																	
68	What are the four realities about Mary?	Mother of God, Conceived without sin, Spiritual Mother, Un Pueblo Amante De Maria																																	
	Ob. Feast days																																		
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	Identify whether it is Mary on Scriptures, or Mary in Church teachings. (Small font ahead)																																		
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	am the handmaid of the Lord. May it be done to me according to Your Word."				87. Teachings (Behold Your Mother, 177)
	82.) "As Mother of Christ, Mary becomes the spiritual Mother of all the disciples of Christ, she fulfills her role in God's plan of universal salvation."	83.) "Woman, behold your Son."			
	84.) "That the Mother of my Lord should come to me."	85.) "Do whatever He tells you."			
	86.) "Mary is Model of the Church because she shines forth to the whole community as the elect of the Model of Virtues."	87.) "Mary as the Mother of the Church is a reflection and extension of her being the Mother of god and the associate in Christ's saving work."			
	P. Mysteries of the Most Holy Rosary				
38 to 50	Joyful Mysteries	Luminous Mysteries			
	The Annunciation of the Birth of Jesus	The Baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist in the River Jordan			38. The Visit of Mary to her cousin Elizabeth
	38.	40.			39. The Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple
	The Birth of Jesus	41.			40. Jesus' first miracle at the wedding at Cana
	The Presentation of the Child Jesus in the Temple	42.			41. Jesus' proclamation of the Kingdom of God
	39.	43.			42. The Transfiguration of Jesus on Mt. Tabor
	Sorrowful Mysteries	Glorious Mysteries			43. The Institution of the Eucharist at the Last Supper
	44.	The Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ			44. The Agony in the Garden of Gethsemani
	The Scourging at the Pillar	47.			45. The Crowning with Thorns
	45.	48.			46. The Crucifixion and Death of Jesus
	The Carrying of the Cross	49.			47. The Ascension of our Lord Jesus Christ
	46.	50.			48. The Descent of the Holy Spirit Upon the Apostles
					49. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
					50. The Crowning of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Queen of Heaven and Earth
	Q. Advent Candles				
51 to 60	Candle	Virtue	Also known as	Remembers	
	1 st Purple	51.	56.	Prophets	51. Hope
	2 nd Purple	52.	57.	Mary and Joseph's Journey to Bethlehem	52. Faith
	3 rd Pink	53.	58.	Joy of the faithful at the midpoint of Advent	53. Joy
					54. Peace
					55. Purity
					56. Prophecy Candle
					57. Bethlehem Candle
					58. Shepperd's Candle
					59. Angel's Candle
					60. Christ Candle

	4 th Purple	54.	59.	Reminds us of the message of the candles	
	5 th White	55.	60.	Christ is sinless, our Savior	
	R. Gifts offered by the Magi				
61 to 66	Gifts	Religion	3-Fold Mission of Jesus		61. Islam 62. Doctrine 63. Myrrh 64. Prophet 65. Confucianism 66. Priestly
	Gold	61.	King	62.	
	63.	Buddhism	64.	Mission	
	Frankincense	65.	66.	Worship	
	S. The Annunciation and The Visitation				
67 to 70	In the 67. _____ month, the angel Gabriel was sent from God to a town of Galilee called 68. _____, to a virgin betrothed to a man named 69. _____, of the house of David, and the virgin's name was Mary. And coming to her, he said, "Hail, 70. _____ one! The Lord is with you."				67. Sixth 68. Nazareth 69. Joseph 70. favored
71 to 75	When Elizabeth heard 71. _____ greeting, the infant 72. _____ in her womb, and Elizabeth, filled with the Holy Spirit, cried out in a loud voice and said, "Most 73. _____ are you among women, and blessed is the 74. _____ of your 75. _____."				71. Mary's 72. leaped 73. blessed 74. fruit 75. womb
	T. Sunday: The Day of the Lord				
1	What are the five activities most Filipinos do on a Sunday?				Going to Mass, no-work day, rest and sleep, goes to the market, bonds with members of the family
2	When the sabbath was over, who bought spices so that they might go and anoint Jesus?				Mary Magdalene, Mary mother of James, and Salome
3	When they came to the tomb at the first day of the week, what were they saying to each other?				Who will roll back the stone from the entrance to the tomb
4	What did they see when they looked up?				The stone was rolled back
5	When they entered the tomb, who did they see?				A young man sitting on the right side & clothed in a white robe.
6	Mary Magdalene with two other women went to the tomb of Jesus early in what day of the week?				First day
7	The young man told the women, "Jesus is not here, He has been _____."				Raised
8	What did the young man tell to the women?				"Tell the disciples and Peter, He is going to see you in Galilee."
9	The day of the Resurrection recalls what?				The First Creation
10	For Christians, Sunday is?				The Lord's Day
11	Sunday is?				A Holy Day of Obligation
12	By _____, we keep Sunday holy.				Participating in the Eucharist
13	We also keep Sunday holy by doing acts of _____?				Charity
14	In the account of Creation, at what day did God rested?				Seventh day

15	Sunday is also the day of Jesus' _____.		Resurrection						
	U. Advent Season								
16	When Jesus heard that John had been arrested, where did He settled?		Galilee						
17	The coming of God's Son to earth is an event of _____ that God willed to prepare for it over _____.		Such immensity; centuries						
18	The Lord's immediate precursor or forerunner sent to prepare His way.		St. John the Baptist						
19	By celebrating the precursor's birth and martyrdom, the Church unites herself to his desire: "He must increase but _____."		I must decrease						
20	Advent is also called _____ because it included a period of increased prayer, fasting, and good works.		Little Lent						
21	The word Advent comes from the Latin word _____.		Adventus – coming						
22 to 24	<table><tr><td rowspan="3">The Coming</td><td>22.</td></tr><tr><td>23.</td></tr><tr><td>24.</td></tr></table>	The Coming	22.	23.	24.	<table><tr><td>22. Celebration of Christ's birth at Christmas</td></tr><tr><td>23. Coming of Christ in our lives through the Eucharist</td></tr><tr><td>24. Second coming at the end of time</td></tr></table>	22. Celebration of Christ's birth at Christmas	23. Coming of Christ in our lives through the Eucharist	24. Second coming at the end of time
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25	Patron Saint of Ecology.		St. Francis						
26	Where town did St. Francis visited to celebrate Christmas?		Mountainous town of Greccio, Italy						
27	Because the Franciscan Church cannot accommodate all the people, he created the belen.		True						
28	He sought permission from the Pope before he created the belen.		True						
29	The season of great hope and expectation.		Advent						
30	This prophet prophesized "The people who sit in darkness has seen a great light".		Isaiah						
31	The expression which means, "Come, Lord Jesus!"		Maranatha						
32	The "light" who will dispel the gloom of darkness caused by sin.		Jesus						
33	Jesus said the people must repent because this is at hand.		Kingdom of Heaven						
	V. Christmas Season								
34	Everyone set out for their own city, as the emperor issued a decree for a census of the whole empire to be taken. Where did Joseph set out for, as he belonged to the family of David?		Nazareth of Galilee						
35	He went to Judea to David's town of _____ to be registered with _____, who was with their child.		Bethlehem; Mary						
36	In what place did Jesus was born?		Manger, for there was no place for them at the inn						
37	To whom did an Angel of the Lord appeared to, with the Glory of God shining around them?		Shepherds						
38	Most widely celebrated season in the world and the most extravagant.		Christmas						
39	To be a child of God, first means to accept our _____ before God.		Humble state						
40	Two characteristics of Jesus' birth.		a. Mary wrapped baby Jesus in swaddling clothes and laid Him in the manger; b. the Angels announced Jesus' birth to humble shepherds.						
41	We must develop these virtues that Jesus teaches both in words and deeds.		Simplicity, humility, and child-like innocence						
42	Christmas is celebrated throughout the _____, the _____ days from December 25 through January 1.		Christmas Octave; eight						

43 to 48	1	43.	43. Christmas day 44. Devoted to St. Stephen, the First Martyr 45. Apostle and evangelist St. John the Baptist 46. Memory of the Holy Infants of Bethlehem 47. Feast of the Holy Family 48. Joy of the Holy Virgin
	2	44.	
	3	45.	
	4	46.	
	Dec. 30	47.	
	Jan. 1	48.	
	W. Confiteor Prayer		
46	I confess to 46. _____, and to you, 47. _____, that I have greatly sinned, in my 48. _____ and in my 49. _____, in what I have done and what I 50. _____. 51. _____, 52. _____, through my most 53. _____ fault. Therefore, I ask 54. _____, all the Angels and Saints, and 55. _____, to pray for me to the Lord our God Amen.		46. Almighty Father 47. my brothers and sisters 48. thoughts 49. words 50. failed to do 51. Through my fault 52. Through my fault 53. grievous 54. blessed Mary, ever-Virgin 55. you, my brothers and sisters

Music, Arts, Physical Education, Health (MAPEH)

#	Question	Answer
	A. Republic Acts	
	I ASK YOU	
1	What republic act talks about the reproductive health and responsible parenthood?	RA 10354
2	These are the methods for a female to not have a child.	Birth control
3	What is the other term for RA 10354?	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012
4	The Philippines is considered as the ____ most densely populated country according to the CIA World Factbook.	39 th
5	In the 2015 census, what is the population of our country?	100,981,437
6	What is the other term for RA 9211?	Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003
7	How much tobacco must only be contained in a cigarette?	0.005 grams
8	What places are smokers definitely NOT allowed to smoke?	Centers of youth, elevators, stairwells, hospitals, public facilities, shopping malls

9	What is the title of RA 9165?	Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2012
10	Another term for s h a b u.	Methamphetamine/Methamphetamine
11	Another term for cannabis oil.	Marijuana
12	These illegal drugs are also called "happy pills".	Ecstasy
13	The one who picks up the drugs to be sold.	Drug dealers
	The one that gives the drugs to the buyers.	Drug pushers
14	The one who buys the drugs.	Drug addicts
15	How long will a drug dealer be in the prison if they get caught?	50 yrs. – recusion perpetua
16	How many years does an addict have to be imprisoned if they get imprisoned?	15 – 25 yrs. Under probation
17	How long will a drug pusher stay in prison if they get arrested?	30 yrs. 1 d – recusion perpetua
18	What do you mean by "recusion perpetua"?	Lifetime in prison
19	What Republic Act is about the consumers?	Consumer Act (RA 7394)
20	What department takes care of the quality and safety of products?	DTI
21	What department takes care of informing consumers?	DepEd
22	What is the job of DOH?	Food, drugs, cosmetics, devices, and hazardous substances
23	What is the job of SEC?	Facilitates product outlets / store
24	What is the job of DA?	Agricultural products; quality and labelling
25	What is the meaning of BSP?	Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas
26	What is the title of RA 9512?	National Environmental Awareness and Education Act of 2008
27	When was the law passed?	October 8, 2008 (Senate, House of Representatives)
28	What Republic Act is the Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act of 1997?	RA 8423
29	What was created by this law?	Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care
30	Who shall implement RA 9512 (apart from you)?	
	TRUE OR FALSE WITH ANSWER	
31	A smoker can smoke inside the school premises.	False, cannot
32	The person who accidentally inhales the smoke but does not smoke is called a forty-fifth hand smoker.	False, second hand
33	The one who smokes have lower metabolism.	True
34	Cigarettes contain sugar inside that causes addiction.	False, nicotine
35	Any imprisonment due to illegal drugs is bailable.	False, not bailable
36	S h a b u affects the sensational part of the brain called hypothermos	False, hypothalamus
37	Ecstasy can look like a piece of colorful unknown innocent candy.	True
38	Traditional and alternative health care refer to knowledge, skills, and practice on health care that are not included in the regular practice of many doctors, but are also used to prevent and treat physical illnesses.	True
39	Illegal drugs are drugs that are not checked and verified by the government and must be destroyed.	True

40	Cigarettes are not allowed for persons 18 years old and below.				True
21 to 32	RA	Title	Author	Year Passed	1. Rep. Edcel Lagman 2. 2012
	10354	Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Act of 2012	1.	2.	3. Tobacco Regulation Act of 2003 4. Sen. Vicente Sotto III 5. Rep. Maximo B. Rodriguez Jr. 6. Loren Legarda
	9211	3.	Sen. Pia A. Cayetano	2003	7. Sen. Juan Flavier
	9165	Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002	4.	2002	8. 1997 9. Philippine AIDS Prevention and Control Act of 1998
	7394	5.	Rep. Maximo B. Rodriguez Jr.	1992	10. Rep. Kaka Bagao etc. 11. 1998
	9512	National Environmental Awareness and Education Act of 2008	6.	2008	12. National Blood Services Act of 1998 13. 12 th / 13 th Congress 14. 1998
	8423	Traditional and Alternative Medicine Act of 1997	7.	8.	15. Seat belts use Act of 1999 16. 11 th Congress 17. 1999
	8504	9.	10.	11.	18. Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012
	7719	12.	13.	14.	19. Anti-Child Pornography Act of 2009
	8750	15.	16.	17.	20. 14 th Congress
	10175	18.	15 th Congress	2012	
	9775	19.	20.	2009	
Note to reader: This is based on what I'VE found. It could be different.					
33 to 39	Acronym	Meaning	Job	21. Dep. Of Trade and Industry 22. Quality, safety 23. Dep. Of Agriculture 24. Quality/labelling 25. Dep. Of Education 26. Consumer information 27. Dep. Of Health 28. Medicines/cosmetics 29. Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas 30. Quantity/pricing 31. Security and Exchange Commission 32. Facilitates product outlets/stores	
	DTI	21.	22.		
	DA	23.	24.		
	DepEd	25.	26.		
	DOH	27.	28.		
	BSP	29.	30.		
	SEC	31.	32.		
33	What are the six cybercrime offenses?				Illegal access, illegal interception, data interference, system interference, misuse of devices, cybersquatting
34	Computer related offenses				Computer related forgery, fraud, identity theft
35	Content related offenses				Cybersex, child pornography, unsolicited commercial communications, libel
36	A smoker can smoke inside the school premises.				False, cannot
37	The person who accidentally inhales the smoke but does not smoke is called a forty-fifth hand smoker.				False, second hand
38	The one who smokes have lower metabolism.				True
39	Cigarettes contain sugar inside that causes addiction.				False, nicotine
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63	How long will a drug pusher stay in prison if they get arrested?	30 yrs. 1 d – recursion perpetua
64	What do you mean by "recursion perpetua"?	Lifetime in prison
65	Meaning of CHED	Commission on Higher Education
66	Meaning of TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
67	Meaning of DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
68	Meaning of DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
69	Meaning of DOST	Department of Science and Technology
70	Meaning of AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
B. Latin American Music		
1 to 8	Instrument	Description
	1.	Dual-headed drum made from a deep tree trunk with patches made up of calf or goat skin. It is played using two sticks.
	2.	It is a rattle made up of dried hooves from sheep, llama, or goat and is worn with a wrist cloth bracelet.
	3.	Rectangular box made of wood; it is played and used as a drum. It is used by tapping its front part while the musician sit on it.
	4.	It is a panpipe-type of reed made up of bamboo that are tied together.
spelling might be wrong 1. Bombo 2. Chajchas 3. Cajon 4. Zampoñas 5. Charango 6. Quena 7. Maracas 8. Clares		

	5.	Instrument made from the shell of an armadillo. This is a 10-string guitar instrument.	
	6.	A flute made of bones or bamboo that has a vertical notched reed.	
	7.	Instruments made of gourd-like coconut shells with beans, seeds, or small pebbles inside; they are played by shaking.	
	8.	Pair of hardwood sticks played by striking them together.	
9	Latin American dances.		Cumbia, reggae, tango, rumba, chacha, foxtrot, bossanova, pasodoble
	C.Crash Course – History of Film		
10	A thin, flexible material coated in light-sensitive emulsion that retains an image after it's exposed to light.		Film
11	Film started out as a collection of still images viewed one after another in rapid succession, which creates the illusion of motion.		True
12	Who is the 19 th century British scholar who was to first to describe "Persistence of Vision"?		Peter Mark
13	The phenomenon that keeps you from seeing the black spaces between the frames of a projected film.		Persistence of vision
14	One of the still images that make up a movie.		Frame
15	The amount of frames shown in a second.		Frame rate / frames per second
16	Who defined the Phi Phenomenon?		Czech-born psychologist Max Wertheimer in 1912.
17	An optical illusion that lets you see a series of images in rapid succession as continuous motion.		Phi Phenomenon
18	One of the various pre-film animation tools, a deep bowl or cylinder with sequential images painted inside and small slits or windows cut into the images.		Zoetrope
19	Before the photograph was invented, people were isolating images of the world around them with devices like the _____.		Camera obscura
20	Essentially a box, tent, or room with a lens or pinhole in one end, and a reflective surface like a mirror at the other.		
21	A French inventor who took the first known camera photograph in the 1800s.		Joseph Nicéphore
22	He called it _____.		View from the Window at Le Gras
23	An American entrepreneur and the founder of Eastman Kodak.		George Eastman
24	What did Thomas Edison and W.K.L. Dickson call the first motion picture film camera?		Kinetograph
25	The peep-show style device that let people watch movies.		Kinetoscope
26	After some experimentation, Dickson found that celluloid filmstrips that were coated in light-sensitive emulsion retains an image.		True
27	Eastman began making lots of celluloid film in 50 feet rolls that gave Dickson the material he needed.		True
28	What happens when you ran a roll of film straight through a camera or a kinetoscope?		It will produce an indecipherable blur
29	To prevent this, what did Dickson do?		Took the long rolls of celluloid film and cut holes along the edges
30	What are these called?		Sprocket holes
31	This device is kind of like a wheel with tiny teeth that grabbed the perforated film strip by the holes and pulled it forward.		Sprocket gears
32	Where did Edison first introduced his prototype of the kinetoscope?		National Federation of Women's Clubs in New York City, 1881
33	A device used to view the film developed from the kinetograph.		Kinetoscope
34	The movies introduced in the kinetograph were how long?		16 seconds long
35	Did Edison and Dickson figured out how to synchronize the images from a kinetoscope and the audio from the phonograph?		No

36	Who opened the first kinetoscope parlor in 1894 in New York?		Canadian entrepreneur Andrew Holland
37	Where did Edison and Dickson built the first film production studio in the world?		West Orange, New Jersey
38	The mass entertainment of the 1800s to the 1930s.		Vaudeville Circuit
39	The kinetograph was movable.		False
40	It requires electricity to run.		True
41	It needed lots of light, so it could only capture images well in daylight.		True
42	The kinetoscope peep-hole viewing system meant that only one person at a time could watch a movie.		True
43	There is editing in this time.		False; it is shot in one uninterrupted shot
44	Who created the cinematographe?		Auguste and Louis Lumiere
45	A camera mechanism that can film, then project it using a bright light.		Cinematographe
46	It was operated using a hand crank and did not rely on an electric power source.		True
47	What does the word cinematographe mean?		Writing with movement
48	Where did they screen their first movies?		Salon Indien in the basement of the Grand Café on December 28 th , 1895
49	One of the films that the Lumiere brothers screened.		The Train Arrives at La Ciotat Station
50	Edison - Dickson	Lumiere Brothers	Mini-documentaries called actualites
	Silent	Silent	
	Black and white	Black and white	
	Uninterrupted shots	Uninterrupted shots	
	Less than one minutes	Less than one minutes	
	Stage performers	50.	
51	Longer rolls of film were used. However, they keep tearing. What was the solution?		The Latham Loop by Woodville Latham
52	Assembling of shots to achieve coherence.		Editing
53	Who accidentally discovered/created movie editing?		George Melies
54	What was the happy accident?		While he was filming by handcranking, the hand crank jammed, when he fixed it, the film resumed, during playback, he found out that the film was cut
55	Editing where running the film negative through the camera twice.		Double exposure
56	Editing where the half of the camera is covered then the two images appeared side by side in real time.		Split screen
57	Editing where he'd paint black shapes on a glass plate attached to the lens of the camera, those black shapes kept light from exposing those portions of the film as he shot a scene. Both exposures would combine.		Matting
58	Effects done inside the camera rather than doing it after filming.		In-camera effects
59	A worldwide success film made by Melies which used in-camera effects.		A Trip to the Moon, 1902
60	What is the name of the production company he founded?		Star Film
61	How were the films colored back then?		Individual frames were hand-tinted and painted
62	He worked as a sign painter, telegraph operator, and minor inventor, before becoming a touring projectionist.		Edwin S. Porter
63	We call silent films silent films because people would watch them in absolute silence.		False; because the technology to record synchronous sound hadn't really been invented yet
64	Editing technique where a film can cut back and forth between two or more events that are happening simultaneously within the world of a film.		Parallel action / cross-cutting

65	The first film that utilized parallel action.	Life of an American Fireman, 1902, Edwin S. Porter
66	What was Porter's most successful film?	The Great Train Robbery, 1903
67	Before The Great Train Robbery, most films consisted of static shots.	True
68	Camera movement where it is turned left or right on a horizontal axis from a fixed point like a top of a tripod.	Pan
69	Camera movement where the camera is moved up or down on a vertical axis from a fixed point.	Tilt
70	These camera movements restrict us from seeing the entire narrative information of a shot, which keeps us on our toes, instead of one static shot where all information is there.	True
71	When an entertaining company grows big enough to have its own production facilities, from offices, sound stages, props, costumes, and editing rooms, we call it a studio.	True
72	Where the films are made by the production company.	Studio
73	Its job is to market the movie to its audience, book the films unto screens, and then deliver them to the theaters.	Distributor
74	The company that actually provides the film to the audience.	Exhibitor
75	Length of one reel of film?	10 to 16 minutes
76	What was the names of these films?	One-reelers
77	Edison claimed that he held the patents on several elements in almost all motion picture cameras and projectors.	True
78	After he left Edison, Dickson started his own production company called?	Biograph
79	After suing everyone, Edison proposed a truce, and partnered with Dickson's Biograph, eight other major film studios, country's leading film distributor, and George Eastman, the biggest supplier of film stock.	True
80	What did these partnerships create?	The Motion Picture Patents Company, also known as "the Trust"
81	Where did the independent film makers go to be as far as possible from Edison's New Jersey headquarters?	Hollywood, California
82	When did the United States Supreme Court broke up the MPPC?	1918
83	A movie with a running time long enough to be considered the principal film in a program. Usually, it clocks in at between 70 to 130 minutes.	Feature film
84	Italian film from 1911 that was four reels long.	The Crusaders
85	Another four-reeler, a French film.	The Loves of Queen Elizabeth
86	A 1913 Italian film that ran nine reels in length.	Quo Vadis
87	Invented the close-up.	D.W. Griffith
88	Close-ups of objects or character's hands that draw attention to symbolic props or key narrative moments.	Insert shots
89	Griffith's biggest achievement; a film that paved the way for feature-length films to become the gold standard; a deeply racist film.	Birth of a Nation
90	A film that features the story of a mixed-race school teacher who encounters violence and prejudice as she tries to make a better life for herself.	Within Our Gates, 1920, Oscar Micheaux
91	Birth of a Nation marked the end of the silent shorts era, and challenged film studios to allow filmmakers to make longer, more complex films that told grand stories with unique characters and powerful emotions.	True
D. Exercise		
92	Ability of the body to exert maximum effort to perform a specific task.	
93	Ability of the body to sustain maximum effort without the feeling of fatigue.	
94 to 96	F	Frequency
	I	94.
	T	95.
	T	96.

97	A good exercise plan should have your own main and mini goal.		True
98	A good exercise plan must come with diet.		True
99	You should have a schedule for your exercise every week.		True
100	It is much easier to exercise with a partner.		True
	E. Drama		
	Ea. Greek Drama		
10	The Greeks worship this god of wine and pleasure in 6 th Century BCE.		Dionysus
11	He had two sides to him.		Good and bad
12	A group of chanters; they danced around an altar to commemorate his death.		Chorus
13	The song they sang. This is also known as a goat-song.		Tragos
14	Tragos is the Greek for...		Tragedy
15	These performances evolved into dramatic contests. It lasted for 5 to 6 days (4 for the contest, 2 for the winner's celebration).		True
16	They performed 3 _____ and a comedy _____.		Tragedies, satyr
17	The first actor; won the first competition by stepping out from the chorus and engaging in dialogue.		Thespis
18	Name given to actors ever since.		Thespian
19	Greek theaters are held in open on hillsides surrounding a circular area called the _____.		Orchestra
20	Roles of the chorus.		Explain the situation, bring the audience up-to-date, make a commentary on the action, engage in dialogue with the actors
21 to 24	Authors of Greek drama	Description	21. Aeschylus 22. Sophocles 23. Euripides 24. Aristophanes
	21.	Expanded number of actors, reduced the number of chorus; "The Oresteia"	
	22.	Ranked with Shakespeare as one of the best playwrights of all time; refined plot structured to create unified works; "Oedipus and Antigone"	
	23.	Emphasized human relationships; master of pathos-human sorrow and compassion; "The Trojan Women", "Medea"	
	24.	Author of Greek comedy; skilled satirist and observer of humanity; "The Frogs", "The Clouds", "Lysistrata"	
	Eb. Roman Drama		
25	Most were just copies of Greek drama.		True
26	First "Roman" playwright; an author from a Greek colony.		Andronicus
27	First Roman tragedy was a translation from a Greek play.		True
28	Large circular arenas surrounded by tiers of seats.		Ampitheaters
	Ec. Medieval Drama		
29	Battle between Christian religions and Pagan religions; trying to "reform" the world; any play that was not approved by the Church is considered blasphemous.		True
30 to 34	Type	Description	30. Liturgical drama 31. Saint plays 32. Mystery plays 33. Passion plays 34. Morality plays
	30.	Performed by monks on Easter.	
	31.	Based on legends of Saints.	
	32.	Based on Biblical history.	
	33.	Address the last week of Christ's life.	
	34.	Taught the difference between right and wrong.	

35	Stages on wheels.	Pageant wagons												
	Ed. Folk Drama													
36	It is discouraged by the Church.	True												
37	Took place around these times.	Planting and harvest												
38	Most pagan religions give thanks to an earth goddess, hence celebration around planting and harvest.	True												
	Ee. Renaissance - Italy													
39	"Comedy of the profession"; professional improvised comedy; plot outlines posted before the performance; no scripts	Commedia Dell' Arte												
40	Most popular stock character.	Harlequin												
41	Classified as one of the vecchi (old men) in commedia dell' arte. Miserly and often lustful. Portrayed as a Venetian and often speaks in Venetian dialect.	Pantalone												
	Ef. Renaissance – England													
42	Climax came at this time.	Elizabethan age												
43	Queen Elizabeth supported the arts more than any other ruler of the time.	True												
44	Threats of closing the theatre due to the plague were often stopped because of her.	True												
45 to 50	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Author</th><th>Description</th><th>Authored</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>45</td><td>Introduced important use of blank verse; Shakespeare's main competition</td><td>48.</td></tr> <tr> <td>46.</td><td>Master of English comedy</td><td>49.</td></tr> <tr> <td>47.</td><td>Greatest dramatist of all time; iambic pentameter/blank verse (adlib); wrote 154 sonnets</td><td>50.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Author	Description	Authored	45	Introduced important use of blank verse; Shakespeare's main competition	48.	46.	Master of English comedy	49.	47.	Greatest dramatist of all time; iambic pentameter/blank verse (adlib); wrote 154 sonnets	50.	45. Christopher Marlowe 46. Ben Johnson 47. William Shakespeare 48. Doctor Faustus 49. Volpone, The Alchemist, Every man in his humour 50. Romeo and Juliet, A Midsummer night's dream and 35 others
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Programming (Specialization)

I don't have the notes for other specializations, so you could skip this if you're not interested.

#	Question	Answer
	A. Handling Conditions	
1	Tests whether a relational or logical expression is true before it starts the execution of a program.	One-way selection statement
2	If the condition is true, then the execution will be directed to one control flow path, otherwise, it will be directed into an alternative path.	Two-way selection
3	Offers more than just two alternative control flow paths.	Multi-way selection
4	An example of a one-way selection.	If statement
5	An example of a multi-way selection.	If-elseif statement; switch case statement
6	An example of a two-way selection.	If-else statement

7 to 10	<pre>public class If_Else{ public void testIf_Else(){ int x = 4; int y = 12; if(x==4){ System.out.println("YES"); } else{ System.out.println("NO"); } System.out.println(""); if(y>4 && x==45){ System.out.println("Suprise"); } else{ System.out.println("Lawlz"); } } }</pre> <p>What is the output of the following?</p>	NO Lawlz																																																																																																				
	B. Loops																																																																																																					
11	What are the four types of loops?	For, while, do while, nested																																																																																																				
12	A set of instructions repeated until a condition is met.	Loops																																																																																																				
13 to 15	<pre>public class For_Loop{ public static void main(String[] args){ for(int x=0; x<=10; x++){ System.out.println("Current number: "+x); } } }</pre>	Current number: 0 Current number: 1 Current number: 2 Current number: 3 Current number: 4 Current number: 5 Current number: 6 Current number: 7 Current number: 8 Current number: 9 Current number: 10																																																																																																				
16 to 20	<pre>public class While_Loop{ public static void main(String[] args){ int x=0; while(x<=5){ System.out.println(x); x++; } } }</pre>	0 1 2 3 4 5																																																																																																				
21 to 25	<pre>public class DoWhile_Loop{ public static void main(String[] args){ int x=0; do{ System.out.println(x); x++; } while(x<=5); } }</pre>	0 1 2 3 4 5																																																																																																				
26 to 35	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>18</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td>12</td><td>15</td><td>18</td><td>21</td><td>24</td><td>27</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>12</td><td>16</td><td>20</td><td>24</td><td>28</td><td>32</td><td>36</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>30</td><td>35</td><td>40</td><td>45</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>12</td><td>18</td><td>24</td><td>30</td><td>36</td><td>42</td><td>48</td><td>54</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>14</td><td>21</td><td>28</td><td>35</td><td>42</td><td>49</td><td>56</td><td>63</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>16</td><td>24</td><td>32</td><td>40</td><td>48</td><td>56</td><td>64</td><td>72</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>18</td><td>27</td><td>36</td><td>45</td><td>54</td><td>63</td><td>72</td><td>81</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>40</td><td>50</td><td>60</td><td>70</td><td>80</td><td>90</td><td>100</td></tr></table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	<pre>public class NestedFor_Loop{ public static void main(String[] args){ for(int Row=1; Row<=10; Row++){ for (int Column=1;Column<=10;Column++){ System.out.print(Row*Column+"\t"); } System.out.println(""); } } }</pre>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																																																																																													
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20																																																																																													
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10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100																																																																																													
	C. Classes and objects																																																																																																					
36	Keyword on creating a new object.	New																																																																																																				
37	Code to create an object named "Aptly" from class "JSAB"	JSAB Aptly = new JSAB();																																																																																																				
38	Multiple objects can be created from the same class provided that it has different names.	True																																																																																																				

	<pre> public class NewObject{ int x=5; public static void main(String[] args){ NewObject theObject = new NewObject(); System.out.println("Printed from NewObject class: "+theObject.x); } } public class OtherObjectifier{ public static void main(String[] args){ NewObject theObject = new NewObject(); System.out.println("Printed from OtherObjectifier class: "+theObject.x); } } </pre>	
39	Create an object named "Dust" from class "Biter"	Biter Dust = new Biter(); *Set public class as "Biter"
40	Create an object named "Dust" from class "Biter" but is in class "The"	Biter Dust = new Biter(); *Just change the public class to "The"
	Is like an object constructor; a blueprint for creating projects	Class
	Tells the computer to merge source code from one file with the source code in another file.	#include directive
	Errors in programs	Bugs
	A message in a program; also called internal documentation	Comment
	Refers to the process of locating and removing any errors (bugs) in a program	Debugging
	The file that contains all of the machine code needed to run a C++ Program	Executable files
	Two greater-than signs (>>); used to get information from the input stream	Extraction operator
	A block of code that performs a task	Function
	The code contained between a function's opening and closing braces	Function body
	The first line in a function; marks the beginning of a function	Function header
	An acronym for "Integrated Development Environment", a system that contains both an editor and a compiler in one integrated environment	IDE
	The process of assigning an initial value to an item	Initializing
	Two less than signs (<<); used to send information to the output system	Insertion operator
	The program that combines the object file with other machine code necessary for a C++ program to run.	Linker
	An error created when you enter an instruction that does not give you the expected results.	Logic error (Error 404)
	Built-in function in C++ programming.	Library function
	Groups code to perform a specific task and that group of code is given a name (identifier). When the function is invoked from any part of program, it all executes the codes defined in the body of function.	User-defined function
	Similar to exit, I will return an exit code indicating abnormal program exit to the operating system and quit the program	Abort()
	Returns the absolute value of a number (makes it positive) as an integer	Abs()
	This function returns the number of clock ticks (the CPU time taken) the program has taken. To convert the number of seconds, divided by CLOCKS_PER_SEC, which is defined in time	Clock()
	This function reads in a character. I return the character as the ASCII value of that character. this function will wait for a key to be pressed before continuing with the program	Getchar()
	Use when you need to store a whole number without decimals.	INT / Integer
	A floating point number can also be a scientific number with an "e" to indicate the power of 10	Float / Scientific number
	Used to store single characters.	CHAR / Character
	Used to store a sequence of characters (text). This is not a built-in type, but it behaves like one in its most basic usage. String values must be surrounded by double quotes. To use strings, you must include an additional header file in the source code, the <string> library	String

Code for	Code
Creating a class	<pre>public class MyClass { int x = 5; }</pre>
Creating an object	<pre>public class MyClass { int x = 5; public static void main(String[] args) { MyClass myObj = new MyClass(); System.out.println(myObj.x); } }</pre>
Creating multiple objects	<pre>public class MyClass { int x = 5; public static void main(String[] args) { MyClass myObj1 = new MyClass(); MyClass myObj2 = new MyClass(); System.out.println(myObj1.x); System.out.println(myObj2.x); } }</pre>
Using multiple classes	<pre>class OtherClass { public static void main (String[] args) { MyClass myObj = new MyClass(); System.out.println(myObj.x); } }</pre>
Library function	<pre>#include <iostream> #include <cmath> using namespace std; int main() { double number, squareRoot; cout << "Enter a number: "; cin >> number; squareRoot = sqrt(number); cout << "Square root of " << number << " = " << squareRoot; return 0; }</pre>
User-defined function	<pre>1.#include <iostream> 2.using namespace std; 3.// Function prototype (declaration) 4.int add(int, int); 5.int main() 6.{ 7.int num1, num2, sum; 8.cout << "Enter two numbers to add: "; 9.cin >> num1 >> num2; 10.// Function call 11.sum = add(num1, num2); 12.cout << "Sum = " << sum; 13.return 0; 14.} 15.// Function definition 16.int add(int a, int b) 17.{ 18.int add; 19.add = a + b; 20.return add; 21.}</pre>
Integer	<pre>#include <iostream> using namespace std; int main () { int myNum = 1000; cout << myNum; return 0; }</pre>
Float	<pre>#include <iostream> using namespace std; int main () { float f1 = 35e3; double d1 = 12E4; cout << f1 << "\n"; cout << d1; return 0; }</pre>

Character	<pre>#include <iostream> using namespace std; int main () { char myGrade = 'B'; cout << myGrade; return 0; }</pre>
String	<pre>#include <iostream> #include <string> using namespace std; int main() { string greeting = "Hello"; cout << greeting; return 0; }</pre>

Data Type	Size	Description
int	4 bytes	Stores whole numbers, without decimals
float	4 bytes	Stores fractional numbers, containing one or more decimals. Sufficient for storing 7 decimal digits
double	8 bytes	Stores fractional numbers, containing one or more decimals. Sufficient for storing 15 decimal digits
boolean	1 byte	Stores true or false values
char	1 byte	Stores a single character/letter/number, or ASCII values

Use `int` when you need to store a whole number without decimals, like 35 or 1000, and `float` or `double` when you need a floating point number (with decimals), like 9.99 or 3.14515.

Computer

#	Question	Answer
	A. Loops and exceptions	
1	What are the four types of loops?	For, while, do-while, nested
2	<pre>public class For_Loop{ public static void main(String[] args){ for(int x=0; x<=10; x++){ System.out.println(x); } } }</pre>	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
3	Classes that help handle errors in Java are called error classes.	False
4	It is possible to have several catch blocks following a try block.	True
5	A try block does not need to have a matching catch block.	False
6	Several catch statements following a single try statement should handle different exceptions.	True
7	The finally statement is required after using try and catch statements.	False
8	The IOException class handles errors that occur during input and output.	True
9	The exception class can handle all types of exceptions.	True
10 to 15	<pre>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 8 16 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 80 9 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81 90 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100</pre>	<pre>public class NestedFor_Loop{ public static void main(String[] args){ for(int Row=1; Row<=10; Row++){ for (int Column=1; Column<=10; Column++){ System.out.print(Row*Column+"\t"); } System.out.println(""); } } }</pre>

	For 16 to 20, refer to the image below.	
	<pre> import java.io.*; public class Exception1{ public static void main(String[] args){ BufferedReader dataIn=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in)); int x=0; String Str_1; System.out.println("Type an integer"); try{ Str_1=dataIn.readLine(); x=Integer.parseInt(Str_1); } catch(Exception e){ System.out.println("errore"); } x=(int)x/2; System.out.println("x= "+x); } } </pre>	
16	What does <code>BufferedReader dataIn=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));</code> do?	Creates an object named "dataIn" from <code>BufferedReader</code> class which is a preset class by Java.
17	What does <code>import java.io.*;</code> do?	Imports a preset class by Java.
18	What does <code>Str_1=dataIn.readLine();</code> do?	Activates the method <code>readLine()</code> from <code>BufferedReader</code> class and stores the value returned by it to the variable <code>Str_1</code> .
19	What does the try code do?	Whenever the code inside it creates an error, it reports to the catch block that will solve the problem.
20	What does the catch code do?	The codes inside it will activate whenever the catch block reports an error.
21	A try statement should be paired by at least one catch statement	True
22	A try statement can have several catch statements after it but these catch statements must have the same exception to handle.	False; must have different exceptions
23	A finally block, put after the last catch block, is optional, and will run regardless of whether an error is encountered or not.	True
	B. Creating Classes	
24	What is an object?	An instance of a class
	For 25-30, refer to the image below.	
	<pre> import java.io.*; public class Reading_Material{ private String Title, Publisher; private int date_published, current_page; public int get_page(){ return current_page; } public void turn_page_forward(){ current_page++; } public void turn_page_backward(){ current_page--; } public String get_Publisher(){ return Publisher; } public int get_date_published(){ return date_published; } public String get_Title(){ return Title; } } import java.io.*; public class Controller1{ public static void main(String[] args){ int flag=0, x=0; String Str_1; BufferedReader dataIn=new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in)); Reading_Material book=new Reading_Material(); System.out.println("You are on page "+book.get_page()); System.out.println("Turning the page."); book.turn_page_forward(); System.out.println("Another one. "); book.turn_page_forward(); System.out.println("Another one."); book.turn_page_forward(); do{ System.out.println("What page?"); try{ Str_1=dataIn.readLine(); x=Integer.parseInt(Str_1); flag=1; } catch(Exception e){ System.out.println("Errore"); } }while(flag==0); if(book.get_page()==x){ System.out.println("Good"); }else{ System.out.println("Na-uh"); } } } </pre>	
25	What is the code for creating the object "book" from the class "Reading_Material"?	<code>Reading_Material book=new Reading_Material();</code>
26	What will happen if <code>book.get_Publisher</code> executes?	The method <code>get_publisher()</code> on the class <code>Reading_Material</code> will execute.
27	What will be the output of the value of variable <code>current_page</code> is 5, then on class <code>Controller1</code> , the code <code>book.turn_page_forward();</code> executes?	The value of <code>current_page</code> will change into 6.

28	What does return current_page; do?	When the method the code is inside in is called, it will return the value of the variable current_page.																									
29	Why does public void turn_page_forward(){} have a void instead of an int?	Because it doesn't return any value, instead, it executes the codes inside it.																									
30	What if the int at public int get_page(){} be changed into a void, what will happen and why?	It will create an error since it returns the value of current_page which is declared as an int.																									
31	What is a constructor?	A method that is named after the class it pertains to that runs automatically when a new object under that class is created.																									
C. Arrays																											
32	Code for creating an array named "EYY" with 6 elements.	Int [] EYY= new int[6];																									
33	Code for assigning "OYY" with the values 5,2,1,3.	int [] OYY={5,2,1,3};																									
34	Code for assigning 2 on the 2 nd element of the array "CLOSE"	CLOSE[1]=2;																									
35	Why was it that [1] is 1 when 2 must be assigned as 2 nd ?	Indexing starts from 0; the 1 st element is 0, the 2 nd is 1, the 3 rd is 2, and so on.																									
36	In the array "TO" with the values 4,1,5,2,6,2,1, what will be the index of 6?	4																									
37	Code to print the 5 th element of array "TO" in the screen.	System.out.println(TO[4]);																									
D. Databases																											
38	An organized collection of logically related data.	Database																									
39	What are databases composed of?	Tables																									
40	What are tables composed of?	Records																									
41	What are records composed of?	Field																									
For 42-46, refer to the image below																											
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">SCHOOL DATABASE → STUDENT PERSONAL INFO</div> <table><tr><th>First name</th><th>Surname</th><th>Street</th><th>Phone number</th><th>Email</th></tr><tr><td>Joanna</td><td>Dimagmaliw</td><td>42123 Kariktan Street</td><td>092646385501</td><td>walangkayo@gmail.com</td></tr><tr><td>Andrew</td><td>Versosa</td><td>212 Barretato Street</td><td>083215343135</td><td>adiksaemel@yahoo.com</td></tr><tr><td>Kyle</td><td>Jenner</td><td>555555 Sardine Street</td><td>012527273236</td><td>GGSS@gmail.com</td></tr><tr><td>Emma</td><td>Dimaglaban</td><td>Daang Kahoy</td><td>0932413647444</td><td>yieee@gmail.com</td></tr></table>			First name	Surname	Street	Phone number	Email	Joanna	Dimagmaliw	42123 Kariktan Street	092646385501	walangkayo@gmail.com	Andrew	Versosa	212 Barretato Street	083215343135	adiksaemel@yahoo.com	Kyle	Jenner	555555 Sardine Street	012527273236	GGSS@gmail.com	Emma	Dimaglaban	Daang Kahoy	0932413647444	yieee@gmail.com
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Emma	Dimaglaban	Daang Kahoy	0932413647444	yieee@gmail.com																							
42	What is the name of the database?	School Database																									
43	What is the name of the table?	Student personal info																									
44	What is the record of Joanna?	Joanna, Dimagmaliw, 42123 Kariktan Street, 092646385501, walangkayo@gmail.com																									
45	What are the values of the field Surname?	Dimagmaliw, Versosa, Jenner, Dimaglaban																									
46	What is the field value of the 3 rd record of the first name field?	Kyle																									
47	It is a row in a table.	Record																									
48	Column name in a table.	Field																									
49	Why use a database?	So as to organize data and keep it safe.																									
50	A software program that can manage data in electronic format.	DBMS – DataBase Management System																									
1	This tab allows you to create backups of your database. (Import, export, drop, browse)	Export																									

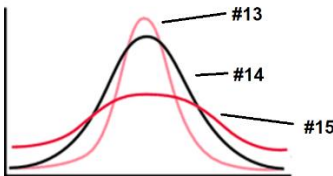
2	You can export your database on the following formats except? (SQL, Word file, Image, Excel file)		Image
3	This tab allows you to restore backups of your database. (Import, export, drop, browse)		Import
4	This operation allows you to search records on your database. (Browse, insert, query, structure)		Query
5	It involves erasing not only the data but the structure of the database as well. (Delete, disown, forget, drop)		Drop
6	This tab displays all of the records of your database. (Import, export, drop, browse)		Browse
7	This tab allows you to add records on your database. (Browse, structure, insert, search)		Insert
8	To create a record, one must create a _____ first. (Database, file, row, column)		Database
9	To edit a record, click the browse tab then click the _____ button. (Delete, edit, copy, export)		Edit
10	This executable is required to run to perform a proper shutdown of the MariaDB database. (xampp_stop, MariaDB_stop, lindol_stop, Alt+F4)		xampp_stop
11	A flexible language that you can use to communicate with a relational database management such as MariaDB.		SQL
12	Includes SQL commands that are used to create, modify, and destroy databases.		Data Definition Language
13	Includes SQL commands that are used to manage the contents of the database.		Data Manipulation Language
14	Includes SQL commands that are used to protect your database from being corrupted.		Data Control Language
15	Command that lets you create a database.		CREATE DATABASE
16	Command that removes an existing record.		DELETE
17	Command that modifies an existing record.		UPDATE
18	Official JDBC for MariaDB.		MariaDB Connector/J 2.2.3
19	Command on inserting new records.		INSERT
20	Command that permits database access.		GRANT
21	Auto-increment lets MariaDB manage the numbering.		True
22	Display all records of your database by clicking the Structure tab.		False
23	All primary keys are represented with a lock icon.		False
24	Add records by clicking the import tab.		False
25	Delete a record by clicking the delete button.		True
26	You shouldn't modify the database mySQL.		True
27	Dropping a database means erasing the data and structure of the database.		True
28	The url for accessing phpMyAdmin is https://localhosts.		False
29	The best backup format for databases is .docx.		False
30	A wildcard is used to replace any number or characters.		True
31 to 40	Field	Datatype	31. VARCHAR
	E-mail	31.	32. DATE
	Date	32.	33. VARCHAR
	Password	33.	34. CHAR
	Middle Initial	34.	35. INT
	Monthly salary	35.	36. INT
	Last entered equation	36.	37. VARCHAR
	First name	37.	38. VARCHAR
	Cellphone number	38.	39. DATE
	Birthday	39.	40. VARCHAR
	Landline	40.	
	41	MariaDB Connector/J 2.2.3	A INSERT
			41. E

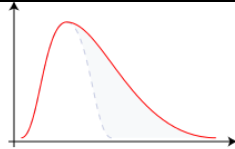
42	Data manipulation language	B	GRANT	42. A
43	Structured Query Language	C	CREATE DATABASE	43. G
44	Button to click when you want to delete both data and structure	D	Java Software that you can use to connect to a database	44. H
45	Executable to click to start MariaDB	E	Official JDBC driver for MariaDB	45. F
46	Data Control Language	F	xampp_start	46. B
47	Java Database Connectivity	G	SQL	47. D
48	Example of a datatype	H	Drop	48. I
49	Data definition language	I	VARCHAR	49. C
50	Show all contents/record of database profile	J	Select * from profile	50. J

Statistics

#	Question	Answer
A. The questionnaire		
1	What must be included in the short letter the respondents must receive before answering the questionnaire?	The purpose of the study, assurance of confidentiality, name of researcher and/or writer of the questionnaire
2	It should have a vague and unclear title/name.	False; descriptive
3	It must be designed to achieve the objectives (statement of the problems) of the research. Irrelevant questions must be discarded.	True
4	The directions should not be written as looking at the questionnaire alone should tell the reader what to do.	False; it must be stated clearly
5	It is okay that the questionnaire is cluttered as you don't have to tabulate them anyway.	False; it must be designed for easy tabulation
6	It avoids double negatives (<i>Don't</i> you think it is <i>not</i> proper to enforce dress codes in the school?).	True
7	It also must avoid double-barreled questions (online enlistment is <i>practical</i> and <i>beneficial</i> for the students).	True
8	It phrases questions well for all respondents.	True
9	This type of question can have unlimited responses (e.g. comments, etc.).	Open
10	This type of question has a limited scope of responses (e.g. multiple choices, etc.).	Closed
11	A combination of open and closed type of questionnaire.	Combination
B. Frequency Distribution Table		
12	Meaning of f ?	Frequency
13	Meaning of rf ?	Relative Frequency
14	Meaning of x ?	Class mark
15	Meaning of $<cf$	Less than cumulative frequency
16	Meaning of $>cf$	Greater than cumulative frequency
17	Formula for relative frequency.	$\frac{f}{n}$
18	Formula for class mark.	$\frac{Lc + Uc}{2}$
19	Formula for class boundary.	Lower class – 0.5 Upper class + 0.5

20	Formula for getting the mean.							$\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$	
TABLE 1: The grouped frequency distribution for the test scores of 50 students in Statistics									
43	35	40	9	25	30	18	17	50	12
35	46	10	36	33	37	41	21	20	31
42	27	28	31	28	19	18	13	28	16
26	13	4	48	40	48	40	39	32	32
34	29	30	20	26	15	14	10	38	35
C.I.	f	rf	x	<cf	>cf	Class boundary		fx	
4-9									
10-15									
16-21									
22-27									
28-33									
34-39									
40-45									
46-51									
	N=	$\sum rf =$		$\bar{x} =$				$\sum fx =$	
C.I.	f	rf	x	<cf	>cf	Class boundary		fx	
4-9	2	4%	6.5	2	50	3.5 – 9.5		13	
10-15	7	14%	12.5	9	48	9.5 – 15.5		87.5	
16-21	8	16%	18.5	17	41	15.5 – 21.5		148	
22-27	4	8%	24.5	21	33	21.5 – 27.5		98	
28-33	11	22%	30.5	32	29	27.5 – 33.5		335.5	
34-39	8	16%	36.5	40	18	33.5 – 39.5		292	
40-45	6	12%	42.5	46	10	39.5 – 45.5		25.5	
46-51	4	8%	48.5	50	4	45.5 – 51.5		194	
	N= 50	$\sum rf$ = 100%		\bar{x} = 45.73 /45.74				$\sum fx$ = 1193.5 or 1194	
40	The formula for variance.							$o^2 = \frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{N}$ $s^2 = \frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{N - 1}$	
41	The formula for standard deviation.							$o = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{N}}$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{N - 1}}$	
42	The higher the variance is, the higher difference there is on scores.							True	
43	The lesser the variance is, the higher difference there is on standard deviation							False; the lesser the variance is, the more consistent the score is.	
44 to 45	Differentiate the mean from the median from the mode.							Mean – average, median – middle of the class, mode – frequently used/repeated number	

46	It is a distribution with a bell-shaped appearance.		Normal distribution					
47	It is when mean=median=mode.		Normal distribution					
48	Refers to the degree of asymmetry in a distribution, in relation to the normal curve.		Skewness (SK)					
49	Often reflects extreme values or outliers in a distribution.		Asymmetry					
50	Formula for skewness		$SK = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{(N - 1)s^3}$					
51	Condition	Statement	51. The distribution is normal relative to the center 52. SK is almost 0 (0.0xxx) 53. The distribution is skewed to the left 54. SK > 0					
	SK = 0	51.)						
	52.)	The distribution is almost normal						
	SK < 0	53.)						
	54.)	The distribution is skewed to the right						
52	A measure of whether the data are peaked or flat relative to the normal distribution.		Kurtosis (KU)					
53 to 55			53 (#13). Leptokurtic 54 (#14). Mesokurtic 55 (#15). Platykurtic					
56	Formula for Kurtosis		$KU = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^4}{(N - 1)s^4}$					
57 to 60	Condition	Statement	57. KU = 0 58. Distribution is almost normal 59. KU < 0 / negative 60. Distribution is leptokurtic/taller than normal					
	57.)	Distribution is mesokurtic/normal in relation to height.						
	KU is almost 0 (0.0xxx)	58.)						
	59.)	Distribution is platykurtic/shorter than normal.						
	KU > 0 / positive	60.)						
61	Formula for getting the mean.		$\frac{\sum fx}{\sum f}$					
62	Formula for standard deviation.		$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x - \bar{x})^2}{N - 1}}$					
63 to 80	Scores of Female Students in Statistics Test							
	Given: 88, 84, 85, 88, 87, 89							
	x	f	\bar{x}	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$	$f(x - \bar{x})^2$	$(x - \bar{x})^3$	$(x - \bar{x})^4$
				S =	SK =	KU =		
	Normal/Negative/Positive?			Lepto/Meso/Platykurtic?		Graph		
	Scores of Female Students in Statistics Test							
	Given: 88, 84, 85, 88, 87, 89							
	x	f	\bar{x}	$x - \bar{x}$	$(x - \bar{x})^2$	$f(x - \bar{x})^2$	$(x - \bar{x})^3$	$(x - \bar{x})^4$
	84	1	87	-3	9	9	-27	81
	85	1	87	-2	4	4	-8	16
	87	1	87	0	0	0	0	0
	88	2	87	1	1	2	1	1

	89	1	87	2	4	4	8	16
	521	6			18	19	-26	114
				S = 1.95	SK = -0.70	KU = -1.42		
	Negative				Platykurtic			
	NOTE TO READER: The answers may not be accurate or overall incorrect. Double-check.							
	C. Test of hypothesis							
41	Finding out which is reality and which is just a coincidence						Inferential statistics	
42	The methods of inference used to support or reject claims based on sample data						Test of significance	
43	Very probably true, but not necessarily mean it is highly important						Highly significant	
44	An educated guess about the population parameter; an assumption about the population parameter.						Hypothesis	
45	Process of making an inference or generalization on population parameters based on the results of the study on samples.						Hypothesis testing	
46	An important assumption of the researcher about the population which may or may not be true.						Statistical hypotheses	
47	Null hypothesis – Ho, Alternative hypothesis - Ha						True	
48	Is a statement saying that there is no significant difference between the population parameter and the value that is being claimed; it is always hoped to be rejected. “=” It is the hypothesis to be tested.						Null hypothesis	
49	Statement that there is significant difference between population parameter and the value that is being claimed; represents the idea that the researcher wants to prove.						Alternative hypothesis	
	For items 50 to 52, refer to the sample statement below.							
	Title I: Evaluation of the effectiveness of online learning. Problem: The researcher wants to know if <u>online learning has significantly increased the average GPA of students in ABC college from the known GPA which is 80.</u> The GPA of 200 of randomly tested students was found to be 83.							
50	What is the null hypothesis?						Ho: M = 80; Online learning has not significantly increased the average GPA of students in ABC college from the known GPA of 80.	
51	What is the alternative hypothesis?						Ha: M > 80; Online learning has significantly increased the average GPA of students in ABC college from the known GPA which is 80.	
52	Test of mean, ?						One tail directional	
	Step 1				Ho: _____, Ha: _____			
	Step 2				Level of significance α = _____ Critical value cri-value = _____ Test of hypothesis 1-T/2-T			
	Step 3				Decision rule: Reject Ho if comp-value > cri-value			
	Step 4				Decision: Reject/do not reject Ho because...			
	Step 5				Conclusion			
Critical Values (A)					Z-computed 1 (C)			
Z		4		5		$Z = \frac{(\bar{x} - \mu)\sqrt{n}}{\sigma}$		
1.5		0.4382		0.4394				
1.6		0.4495		0.4505				

Critical Values Z-table (B)			Z-computed 2 (D)
Type \ α	0.01	0.05	$Z = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{\sigma_2^2}{n_2}}}$
One-T	± 2.33	± 1.65	
Two-T	± 2.58	± 1.96	

Example 1: The average score in the final examination in College Algebra of XYZ College is known to be 80 with a $\sigma = 10$. A random sample of 40 students was taken from this year's batch and it was found to have a mean score of 84. Is this an indication that this year's batch performed better in College Algebra than previous batches? Test at $\alpha = 0.05$			
Step 1		Answer	
Ho; $\mu = ?$;?	Ho; $\mu = 80$; This year's batch is as good as the previous batch in College Algebra.	
Ha; $\mu ___ ?$;?	Ha; $\mu > 80$; This year's batch performed better than previous batches in College Algebra.	
Step 2			
$\alpha = ?$; 1-T/2-T		$\alpha = 0.05$; 1-T	
Z-comp. =?	Z-cri =?	Z-comp. (use formula C above) = 2.53; Z-cri (use Table B above) = 1.65	
Step 3: Decision rule			
Reject Ho if: $ Z\text{-comp} (2.53) \geq Z\text{-cri} (1.65) $ that is if $2.53 > 1.65$		\geq is always constant	
Step 4: Decision			
Reject Ho because Z-comp > Z-cri that is $2.53 > 1.65$			
Step 5: Conclusion			
This year's batch performed better than previous batch in College Algebra.			
Example 2: The policy of Banco Metro is that its ATM must be stocked with enough cash to satisfy customers making withdrawals over an entire weekend. An analysis of all withdrawals from 2 branches is shown on the table below:			
Branch	μ	σ	N
A	6,880.00	1,200	2,500
B	6,790.00	1,400	2,00
Test at $\alpha = 0.01$ if there is a significant difference between the average withdrawals from the two branches.			
Step 1: Ho; $\mu = ?$; Ha; $\mu ___ ?$;		Ho; $\mu_a = \mu_b$; There is no significant difference between the average withdrawals from the two branches. Ha; $\mu_a \neq \mu_b$; There is significant difference between the average withdrawals from the two branches.	
Step 2: $\alpha = ?$; 1-T/2-T Z-comp. =?; Z-cri =?		$\alpha = 0.01$; 2-T \leftarrow Because comparison in Ha is \neq Z-comp. = 2.28 ; Z-cri 2.58?	
Step 3: Decision rule Reject Ho if: $ Z\text{-comp} (?) \geq Z\text{-cri} (?) $ that is if $? > ?$		Reject Ho if: $ Z\text{-comp} (2.28) \geq Z\text{-cri} (2.58) $ that is if $2.28 > 2.58$	
Step 4: Decision		Do not reject Ho because Z-comp is < Z-cri that is $2.28 < 2.58$	
Step 5: Conclusion		There is no significant difference between the average withdrawals from the two branches	

It seems you have reached the end of the document.