

MIDTERM EXAM IN BARTENDING AND BAR MANAGEMENT

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the instructions carefully before answering.
2. **ENCIRCLE** your best choice of answer in the given **CHOICES**.
3. **CHEATING** is **STRICTLY PROHIBITED!**
4. If you have clarification and confusions, **ASK** your proctor, not your classmates.

TEST I – MULTIPLE CHOICE

INSTRUCTION: Choose the correct letter of your answer.

1. The word *history* was derived from the Greek word *historia*, which means:
 - a) Record of past kings
 - b) Stories of the past
 - c) Knowledge acquired through inquiry or investigation
 - d) Memorization of past events
2. The traditional view of historians that states "*no document, no history*" implies that:
 - a) Only oral traditions are valid sources
 - b) **Written documents are the only basis of history**
 - c) All events must be remembered by people
 - d) History is mostly about legends and myths
3. In classical Latin during the early 20th century, *historia* was known as:
 - a) Scientific study of people
 - b) **Account of the past of individuals or groups through documents**
 - c) Fictional writing about the past
 - d) A myth about civilization
4. Which of the following is NOT a valid historical source?
 - a) Oral traditions and songs
 - b) Personal letters and chronicles
 - c) Written government records
 - d) **Imaginary tales without evidence**
5. History is often misunderstood as merely:
 - a) **Memorizing dates, names, and events**
 - b) Critical analysis of evidence
 - c) Studying causes and effects of events
 - d) Connecting past to present
6. The study of how history is written, including the perspectives and methods used, is called:
 - a) Archaeology
 - b) **Historiography**
 - c) Anthropology
 - d) Sociology
7. The philosophy of "positivism" in the 18th and 19th centuries means:
 - a) **History must be based only on written documents**
 - b) History can be imagined without evidence
 - c) History can be narrated by anyone
 - d) Oral accounts are superior to documents
8. Filipino ilustrados like Jose Rizal and Isabelo de los Reyes wrote history to:
 - a) Entertain Spaniards
 - b) **Show Filipinos were a people of intellect and culture**
 - c) Justify American colonization
 - d) Promote myths and legends
9. Post-colonialism in history emphasizes:
 - a) Glorifying colonizers
 - b) **Creating national identity free from colonial influence**
 - c) Erasing all past events
 - d) Making history entirely fictional
10. The claim that *history is written by victors* means:
 - a) History is always objective
 - b) **The dominant powers often control historical narratives**
 - c) History ignores written sources
 - d) The weak always write history
11. Why is it impossible to get an exact and accurate account of the past?
 - a) Because people forget
 - b) **Because we cannot go back to the past**
 - c) Because history is fictional

- d) Because all documents are lost
12. A historian's interpretation of facts is influenced by:
a) His/her environment, ideology, and education
b) Only the availability of documents
c) Random imagination
d) Superstitions and myths
13. Which of the following statements is TRUE about history?
a) It is purely objective
b) It is always subjective and requires methodology
c) It does not require evidence
d) It can be invented freely
14. A historian using oral accounts as data must:
a) Immediately accept them
b) Ignore written documents
c) Validate them by comparing with other sources
d) Reject them entirely
15. The Annales School in France shifted the focus of history towards:
a) Only kings and monarchs
b) States and wars
c) Ordinary people and classes not reflected in traditional history
d) Myths and legends
16. Sources produced at the same time as the event being studied are:
a) Secondary sources
b) Primary sources
c) Oral traditions only
d) Fictional accounts
17. Which of the following is a primary source?
a) Minutes of the 1935 Constitutional Convention
b) Teodoro Agoncillo's *Revolt of the Masses*
c) A textbook published in 2000
d) A movie adaptation about Bonifacio
18. Teodoro Agoncillo's *Revolt of the Masses* is an example of:
a) Primary source
b) Secondary source
c) Oral tradition
d) Propaganda
19. External criticism in historical research refers to:
a) Examining truthfulness of content
- b) Checking physical authenticity consistency of sources
c) Identifying author's intentions
d) Validating propaganda materials
20. Which is the focus of internal criticism?
a) Verifying ink, paper, and materials used
b) Examining the author, purpose, and truthfulness of the content
c) Looking at the physical characteristics only
d) None of the above
21. Pre-colonial Philippine history was preserved through:
a) Government records
b) Oral epics and communal songs
c) Spanish chronicles only
d) American textbooks
22. The concept of *Pantayong Pananaw* introduced by Zeus Salazar emphasizes:
a) Writing history for colonizers
b) Writing history for Filipinos, by Filipinos, in Filipino language
c) Writing myths instead of facts
d) Rejecting all foreign influence in writing
23. The historian's ultimate task is to:
a) Entertain readers with stories
b) Manipulate facts for propaganda
c) Select meaningful sources, organize the past, and offer lessons for present and future
d) Focus only on wars and revolutions
24. Magellan's expedition encountered the "Islands of Thieves" before reaching the Philippines. If you were a leader of the expedition, how would you balance caution and diplomacy in dealing with unknown islanders?
A. Attack immediately to avoid threats
B. Negotiate peacefully while ensuring security
C. Avoid contact and move to another island
D. Take supplies without asking permission
25. The gift-giving between Magellan and the natives symbolizes cultural exchange. What deeper implication did this act have in shaping first encounters?
A. It promoted equality between both groups
B. It established Spain's superiority
C. It showed distrust among both parties
D. It created misunderstanding of intentions
26. Pigafetta's chronicles remain a vital source of Philippine history. What makes his account more reliable than secondary

- writings?
- A. He was an eyewitness and participant
 - B. He wrote with no biases
 - C. He included perspectives of both natives and Spaniards
 - D. He summarized only key events
27. If the Mass at Limasawa had not taken place, what possible historical or cultural impact might have occurred in the spread of Christianity in the Philippines?
- A. It would still spread quickly without resistance
 - B. Conversion might have been delayed or altered
 - C. Christianity would not exist in the country
 - D. The natives would have forced Spaniards to leave
28. Raia Calambu's wealth and golden dagger symbolized what about pre-colonial Philippine society?
- A. Natives were primitive and poor
 - B. They already had social hierarchy and craftsmanship
 - C. They were isolated from global trade
 - D. They lacked political structure
29. If you were in Magellan's position, would it be wise to personally lead the attack in Mactan against Lapulapu?
- A. Yes, to show bravery and gain respect
 - B. Yes, because he had superior weapons
 - C. No, because the risks outweighed the benefits
 - D. No, because the natives would submit peacefully
30. What lesson can modern Filipino leaders learn from Magellan's failure at the Battle of Mactan?
- A. Avoid fighting in the morning
 - B. Know the terrain and respect local resistance
 - C. Depend solely on weapons for victory
 - D. Always overestimate the enemy
31. Why was Cebu a strategic choice for Magellan in establishing alliances?
- A. It was the smallest island and easy to control
 - B. It was the richest and largest trading hub
 - C. It was uninhabited and peaceful
 - D. It had no political leaders
32. Magellan introduced Christianity to the Cebuano ruler. From a historical perspective, what was the long-term effect of this conversion?
- A. Strengthening indigenous beliefs
 - B. Beginning of large-scale Christianization in the Philippines
 - C. Weakening of colonial influence
33. If Magellan had survived the Battle of Mactan, how might Philippine history have changed?
- A. Spaniards might have abandoned colonization
 - B. Colonization and Christianization could have accelerated
 - C. Lapulapu would have joined the Spaniards
 - D. The Philippines would remain fully independent
34. Why did Pigafetta emphasize describing native customs, food, and attire in his writings?
- A. To entertain European readers
 - B. To provide an ethnographic record of local culture
 - C. To criticize native practices
 - D. To promote Spanish superiority
35. If Magellan had not shown weapons and maps to Raia Siagu, how would their alliance be different?
- A. The natives would not trust Magellan
 - B. The natives might still respect him due to gifts
 - C. The natives would attack immediately
 - D. The alliance would collapse instantly
36. What does the willingness of natives to trade gold and food suggest about their society?
- A. They valued relationships and reciprocity
 - B. They lacked understanding of trade
 - C. They were easily fooled by foreigners
 - D. They were desperate to survive
37. The cross erected after the first mass was both a religious and political symbol. What message did it send to future Spanish voyagers?
- A. Natives had already converted to Islam
 - B. Spaniards claimed presence and influence in the area
 - C. The island was uninhabited
 - D. Natives requested permanent Spanish settlement
38. Why is Lapulapu regarded as a national hero in modern Philippines?
- A. He welcomed Magellan's arrival peacefully
 - B. He resisted foreign domination and defended sovereignty
 - C. He converted to Christianity earlier than Cebu
 - D. He led the first Filipino voyage
39. Pigafetta mentioned "cochos" (coconut). Why is this detail historically valuable?

- A. It shows early trade of coconuts to Spain
B. It indicates the natural resources that sustained natives
C. It proves natives were not advanced in farming
D. It exaggerates local wealth
40. Which of the following best explains why Magellan underestimated Lapulapu's forces?
A. Overconfidence in weapons and strategy
B. Poor communication with locals
C. Lack of supplies and reinforcements
D. Miscalculation of tides
41. What does Magellan's death symbolize in Philippine history?
A. The beginning of Philippine independence struggles
B. The end of Spanish interest in colonization
C. The weakness of European exploration
D. The loyalty of natives to Spain
42. Why was Pigafetta's chronicle crucial for understanding Philippine pre-colonial culture?
A. It documented oral literature
B. It described social hierarchy, religion, and trade practices
C. It explained geography in detail
D. It praised Spanish weapons
43. If the king of Cebu had refused baptism, what alternative scenario might have occurred?
A. Spaniards would respect his choice
B. Spaniards might have forced conversion through violence
C. Christianity would still spread peacefully
D. Natives would abandon their traditions voluntarily
44. What modern leadership lesson can be learned from Lapulapu's defense in Mactan?
A. Unity and knowledge of terrain can outweigh technological superiority
B. Avoid contact with foreigners at all cost
C. Always seek alliances to gain weapons
D. Resist modernization to preserve culture
45. Magellan's circumnavigation ultimately proved what global truth?
A. The world is flat but divided into oceans
B. The world is round and interconnected by seas
C. Exploration always leads to colonization
D. Only Spain had the right to trade
46. In evaluating the First Voyage, which theme best represents its historical legacy in the Philippines?
A. The failure of European conquest
B. The resilience of native resistance alongside the spread of new religion
C. The destruction of pre-colonial traditions
D. The rejection of global trade
47. According to Geoffrey Barracough, what is the essence of studying history?
A. Memorizing dates and events
B. Discovering significant things about the past through evidence
C. Creating fictional stories about heroes
D. Following national myths without question
48. The *Code of Kalantiaw* was proven to be a hoax in 1986. What does this example teach about history?
A. Myths can replace history
B. Historical "truths" may change when new evidence arises
C. All ancient documents are unreliable
D. Filipinos should not question old beliefs
49. Why is the poem "Sa Aking Mga Kababata" considered misattributed to Rizal?
A. It was written in Spanish, not Tagalog
B. Rizal never mentioned writing it in his works
C. It was found in his original diary
D. He admitted authorship before his death
50. The wrongful attribution of Rizal's poem demonstrates what concept in history?
A. Multiperspectivity
B. Historical interpretation and criticism
C. Cultural relativism
D. Oral tradition
51. What is multiperspectivity in historical interpretation?
A. Accepting only one version of history
B. Looking at events from multiple valid viewpoints
C. Ignoring conflicting evidence
D. Preferring foreign accounts over local sources
52. Why is multiperspectivity important in studying history?
A. It allows historians to create their own facts
B. It helps reveal a richer and more complete understanding of the past
C. It eliminates discrepancies in sources
D. It proves that all sources are biased and useless
53. In the debate over the site of the First Mass, what crucial geographical detail weakened the Butuan claim?
A. Its distance from Cebu
B. The absence of a river in Pigafetta's account

- C. The lack of evidence of Spanish presence
D. Its location was not mentioned in Albo's log
54. Francisco Albo's logbook and Antonio Pigafetta's chronicle both point to Limasawa. What does this agreement signify?
A. Primary sources are always free from error
B. Corroboration strengthens historical interpretation
C. Butuan was still the original site
D. Only European sources are valid
55. In the case of Cavite Mutiny, why was Governor Izquierdo's report considered biased?
A. It blamed the clergy without sufficient evidence
B. It praised Filipino workers too much
C. It ignored the Spanish clergy's involvement
D. It denied the existence of mutiny
56. What was the true reason behind the Cavite Mutiny according to some interpretations?
A. The desire of Filipinos to support Lapulapu
B. Abolition of privileges for arsenal workers
C. Direct order from GOMBURZA priests
D. Lack of Spanish military strength
57. Why is the execution of GOMBURZA significant in Philippine history?
A. It ended the Revolution immediately
B. It awakened Filipino nationalism against Spanish abuses
C. It erased the power of the Spanish clergy
D. It proved Filipinos were not united
58. What lesson can historians draw from the differing accounts of the Cavite Mutiny?
A. History should rely on myths, not facts
B. Different perspectives can shape contrasting interpretations
C. Spanish historians were always correct
D. Filipino historians cannot write objectively
59. Why is it dangerous to accept a single version of history without question?
A. It may glorify one side while silencing others
B. It makes history easier to memorize
C. It creates a united national story
D. It eliminates the need for sources
60. How does multi perspectivity affect modern understanding of the First Catholic Mass debate?
A. It proves that Butuan is the only true site
B. It shows that evidence must be

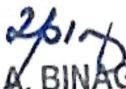
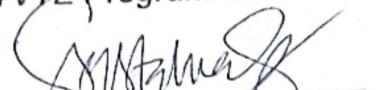
- weighed from different accounts
C. It invalidates all primary sources
D. It discourages historians from debating
61. Why is Pigafetta's account more detailed than Albo's log?
A. He was a survivor and eyewitness with descriptive writing
B. He exaggerated events to glorify Spain
C. He only relied on second-hand stories
D. He was instructed to erase details
62. What is the role of historians in interpreting the past?
A. To accept myths as truths
B. To make sense of fragmentary evidence and guide understanding
C. To prioritize political narratives
D. To ignore contradictory evidence
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64. The Cavite Mutiny was "easily crushed" because:
A. The mutineers lacked weapons and strategy
B. Expected reinforcements from Manila did not arrive
C. The GOMBURZA priests betrayed the workers
D. Filipinos supported Spain instead
65. Which best describes the relationship between facts and interpretation in history?
A. Facts are useless without interpretation
B. Interpretation gives meaning to facts and changes over time
C. Facts never change, only opinions matter
D. Interpretation can replace facts entirely

GOOD LUCK!!

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