LAWS IN EDUCATION

PRC BR 435 – Code of Ethics for Professional Teachers

PD 1006 – Decree Professionalizing Teachers

RA NO. 1425 – inclusion of the works of Jose Rizal

RA NO. 4670 – “Magna Carta for Public School Teacher”

RA 7722 – CHED

RA 7796 – “TESDA Act of 1994”

RA 7836 – Phil. Teachers Professionalization Act of 1994

RA 9155 – BEGA (Basic Educ.) or DepEd Law

RA 9293 – Teachers Professionalization Act

RA 10533 – K-12 Law

ACT NO. 2706 – “Private School Law”

COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 578 – “persons in authority”

KAUTUSANG PANGKAGAWARAN BLG 7 - PILIPINO NatlLng

PROKLAMA BLG 12 - Linggo ng Wika (Balagtas,Mr29-Ap4)

PROKLAMA BLG. 186 – Linggo ng Wika (Quezon,Ag13-19)

PROKLAMA BLG. 1041 – Buwan ng Wika (Ramos)

PHIL. CONSTITUTION ACT 14 – ESTACS

RA 1079 – no limit of Civil Service eligibility

RA 6655 – “Free Public Secondary Educ. Act of 1988”

RA 6728 – “Act Providing Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education

RA 7277 – Magna Carta for PWD

RA 7610 – Anti-Child Abuse Law (Amendment: RA 9231)

RA 7743 – establishment of public libraries

RA 7877 – “Anti Sexual Harassment Act of 1995”

RA 7880 – “Fair and Equitable Access to Education Act”

RA 8049 – Anti-Hazing Law

RA 8187 – Paternity Act

RA 10627 – Anti-Bullying

SB 1987 ART. 14 SEK. 6-9 – FILIPINO (National Language)

- LET September

1.The teacher begins to use technology tools to deliver curriculum content to the system.
a. Transformation
b. Adoption
c. Active
d. Entry ""
2.The student uses technology tools to collaborate with other rather than working individually at all times.
a. Collaborative""
b. Authentic
c. Goal directed
d. Infusion
3.Students use technology tools to set goals, plan activities, monitor progress, and evaluation result rather than simply completing assignments without reflection.
a. Goal directed""
b. Constructive
c. Adoption
d. Entry
4.The teacher direct students in conventional and procedural use of technology tool.
a. Infusion
b. Constructive
c. Entry
d. Adoption""
5.The teacher encourage the innovative use of technology tools.
a. Active""
b. Transformation
c. Adaptation
d. Adoption
6.Technology tools are used to facilitate higher order learning activities that may not have been possible without the use of technology.
a. Adaptation
b. Adoption
c. Active
d. Transformation""
7.The teacher provides the learning context and the student choose the technology tools to achieve outcomes.
a. Adoption
b. Adaptation
c. Infusion""
d. Entry
8.The teacher facilitates students independently using technology tools.
a. Entry
b. Infusion
c. Adaptation""
d. Adoption
9.Students are actively engaged in using technology as a tool rather than passively receiving information from the technology.
a. Goal directed
b. Authentic
c. Active""
d. Collaborative
10.Students use technology tools to link learning activities to the world beyond the instructional setting rather than working on discontextualized assignments.

a. Entry
b. Infusion
c. Authentic""
d. Goal directed
11.Students use technology tools to connect new information to their prior knowledge rather than to passively receive information.
a. Collaborative
b. Constructive""
c. Goal directed
d. Active
12.Teach allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable.
a. Substitution
b, Redefinition""
c. Augmentation
d. Modification
13.Teach acts as a direct tools substitute with functional improvement.
a. Substitution
b, Redefinition
c. Augmentation""
d. Modification
14.Teach allows for significant task redesign.
a. Substitution
b, Redefinition
c. Augmentation
d. Modification""
15.Teach acts as a direct tools substitute with functional change.
a. Substitution
b, Redefinition
c. Augmentation
d. Modification""
You forwarded a message
16.Is a model designed to help educators infusion technology into teaching and learning.
a. Infusion
b. SMAR""
c. UNESCO
d. NCBTS
17.The Teacher used inferences about student progress to information their teaching.
a. Assessment OF learning
b. Assessment AS learning""
c. Assessment FOR learning
d. Summative assessment
18.Is Commonly known as Formative and Diagnostic Assessment.
a. Assessment FOR learning""
b. Assessment AS learning
c. Assessment OF learning
d. Summative assessment
19.The teachers are now afforded the chance to adjust classroom instruction based upon the needs of the students.
a. Assessment AS learning
b. Summative assessment
c. Assessment OF learning
d. Assessment FOR learning""

- ❖ PREVIOUS SEPTEMBER 2019 LET EXAM

1. First President from Mindanao?

❤ President Duterte

2. What is the molecule that allows plants to capture energy from sunlight?

❤ Chlorophyll

3. Uri ng sanaysay na di pangkaraniwan ang paksa na tinatalakay nang ayon sa sariling istilo ng manunulat ay?

❤ Malaya

4. Through the Galleon trade (1565-1815), the Philippines had extended contacts with

❤ Mexico

5. Which of the following environmental conditions has been blamed for the usual occurence of fish kills?

❤ Acid rain

6. The student's request to reset the test _ reasonable.

❤ Is

7. Uri ng pagbabagong morponemiko na gumagamit ng pagpapalit ng posisyong ponema sa salita.

❤metatesis

8. Mga salitang ginagamit bilang impormal

❤Kolokyal

9. Graciano Lopez Jeana editor of

❤ La Solidaridad

10. The stage actress who brought fame to her country through her international awards for her stage performenace was:

❤Lea Salonga

11. Which of the following is an artistic tradition that seeks to revive past glory in various forms?

❤Classical

12. One instance of taking away the life of another person without due process is?

❤ Salvaging

13. Keyboards,Mouse,etc.

❤Hardware

14. A receipt calls for two eggs for every 7 cups of flour. If a head chef uses 28 cups of flour, how many eggs will he need?

❤8 eggs

15. The fraction halfway between 3/7 & 4/7

❤1/2

16. Filipino writer in english used hispanic- filipino cultures and traditions in his fiction works

❤ Nick Joaquin

17. What is considered to be the earliest form of writing in the Philippines?

❤ Alibata

18. "To be or not to be"

❤ Hamlet

19. Tinkle... Tinkle... Tinkle...

❤ Onomatopoeia

20. Naghihiwalay sa mga salita

❤ Kuwit

21. First Religious missionary in the phil.

❤ Augustinians

22. Black sheep in the Family

❤ Metaphor

23. Love on Sonnet

❤ Ophelia Dimalanta

24. Sala Theater

❤ Naty Crame Rogers

25. Writ of Amparo

❤ Right to life, liberty and security

26. Writ of Habeas Corpus

❤ Demand presence of the accused

27. Hinduism is the oldest religion in

❤ Asia

28. Hierarchy of needs

❤ Maslow

29. Death of individual

❤ Elegy

30. Ika-

❤Tambilang

31. She is like a sunshine

❤ Simile

32. "My head is bloody, but unbowed" is an example of which figure of speech?

❤Hyperbole

33. 1990

❤Mt. Pinatubo

34. Perfect Cone

❤ Mt. Mayon

35. Lathala

❤Pananaliksik

37. Katangian ng isang debate maliban sa.

❤ Pagyayabang

38. Paghihiwalay ng mga salita.

❤ Kuwit

39. LCM 2, 3 & 4

❤ 12

40. When the North Pole is tilted towards the sun, it is summer and when the sun shines all the time both day and night, what is this called??

❤ Midnight Sun

41. Example of fungus

❤ Yeast

42. Protein shell of a virus

❤ Capsid

43. Which of the following is an organism that feeds on necrotic and decaying matter?

❤Yeast

44. A species of fish live in a lake. When a dam was constructed in the areas a group of fish was separated and populated a new pond. Then they developed differing characteristic and become a distinct species. Which of the following concepts explains this speciation?

❤Geographical Isolation

45. Bat

❤A creature that can emit sound waves even it is far from distance.

46. It shows complex food relationship of organism in a given area and the cycle flow of food through organism.

❤ Food web

47. Surface tension

❤ Surface of water

48. Social networking service available through computer

❤ Facebook

49. Brain of Computer

❤ CPU

50. Tax required to be paid annually by all adult Citizens of the Philippines is the

❤ Community Tax

51. Writ of habeas data

❤Right to information privacy

52. Naglalarawan ng kilos o galaw

❤Pang-abay

53. Amoeboid movement and changes in cell shape

❤ Microfilaments

54. Bamboo asexual reproduction

❤ Runner

55. Father of the local government code

❤ Aquilino Pimentel

56. Origin of species

❤ Darwin

57. Mollusk

❤ Red Tide

58. The explosion was caused by __ connection.

❤ loose

59. Several factors must be assessed to arive at a sound

❤ Decision

60. Penchant

❤ Fondness

61. Cognitive skills are not easily observable because they are

❤ mental

62. Famous sculptor of landmark structures

❤ Castrillo

63. I can't find _ calculators; may i use _, Prince?

❤ My, Yours

64. Kumakain sa producer

❤ consumer

65. Application of the principle theories of human behavior in teaching and learning

❤ Educational Psychology

66. Mary ann evans pen name

❤ George Eliot

67. Carbon Dioxide enters plant through holes in the leaves

❤Stomata

68. Energy source in the philippines which is still not fully developed

❤ Sunlight?

69. Philippines

❤ring of fire

70. Study of human behavior

❤Psychology

71. The courage of the child who saved his brother from a raging fire is worth _.

❤Emulating

72. Mother financial problem

❤ Limited

73. Man made

❤ Rice Terraces

74. Eastern Religion

❤ Optimism

75. Composure

❤ calmness

76. Real estate tax

❤Land and structure

77. Han dynasty

❤China

78. Make Mountain of a mole

❤ Bale wala

79. Exception

❤ Kapag

80. patulang pagtatalo ng mga makata

❤ Balagtasan

81. The first man-made satellite launched by the Philippine

❤ Diwata I

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SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR "ISMS"
PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION
(SOCIAL DIMENSIONS)

1. The Philippine Elementary School Curriculum gives greater emphasis on the development of basic skills like reading, writing, and arithmetic. What is the philosophical basis for this?
A. Pragmatism C. **Essentialism**
B. Perennialism D. Existentialism

RATIONALIZATION: C. Essentialism. Essentialism - is an educational theory rooted in classical realism and idealism which advocates curricular reform stressing the essentials of the basics like the 3R's.

Pragmatism- is regarded as an American philosophy whose various forms advocate experimentalism,
instrumentalism, functionalism, and practicalism and their curricular offerings imply a wide range of subject areas.
Pereninialism- is a traditional educational theory that puts premium on eternal truth as contained in the "Great Books".
Existentialism - personalizes knowledge to the individual. The person chooses the knowledge that he deems is relevant to his process of becoming to realize his essence.

2. Teacher H asks one of her students, "What do you want to become when you grow up?" This question is an indication of what kind of philosophy?
A. Progressivism C. Existentialism
B. Naturalism D. **Idealism**

RATIONALIZATION: D - Idealism. Idealism is the answer because it stresses the existence of ideas independent from the material world. Ideas that which exist in the mind are the only reality.

3. Teacher X has not only explained the concept of Philosophy of Education but also imparted this to her students. This demonstrates what kind of philosophy?
A. Naturalism C. **Realism**
B. Idealism D. Perennialism

RATIONALIZATION: C - Realism. Realism concerns with what is real, actual. For ideas to be realized, they must be transferred or demonstrated.

4. In his class, Teacher M always presents principles and values so as to encourage his students to examine them and decide for themselves whether to accept them or not. What kind of philosophy does he practice?
A. Idealism C. Humanism
B. Essentialism D. **Existentialism**

RATIONALIZATION: D - Existentialism. Existentialism is a philosophy that emphasizes subjectivity, freedom and responsibility.

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5. When a teacher emphasizes that man's sense should be trusted because they are the only way to acquire knowledge, the teacher can be regarded as____.
A. Naturalist C. **Empiricist**
B. Realist D. Pragmatist

RATIONALIZATION: C -Empiricism. Empiricism upholds that the only source of knowledge is the senses and sense-based experience.

6. Teacher K views her pupils as unique, free choosing, and responsible individuals. She plans activities where the pupil can develop his unique personality. What theory underlies this nature of the pupil?
A. Realism C. **Existentialism**
B. Essentialism D. Progressivism

RATIONALIZATION: C. Existentialism. Existentialism is the philosophy of subjectivity of self hood whose fundamental doctrine proclaims man's freedom in the accomplishment of his destiny. In this case, emphasis is given on the students rather than on the curriculum content.

7. "Learning is the process of retrieving prior learning", this is a statement from ____.
A. **Constructivist** C. Progressivist
B. Reconstructivist D. Empiricist

RATIONALIZATION: A. Constructivist. As defined, Constructivism is a philosophy of learning which asserts that reality does not exist outside of the human conceptions. It is the individual that construct reality by reflecting on his own experience and gives meaning to it. It is founded on the premise that by reflecting on our own experiences, we construct our own understanding of the world we live in. Therefore, learning is simply the process of adjusting our mental modes to accommodate new experiences.

8. Teacher U teaches to his pupils that pleasure is not the highest good. Teacher's teaching is against what philosophy?
A. Realism C. **Epicureanism**
B. Hedonism D. Empiricism

RATIONALIZATION: B. Hedonism. Epicureanism is just a form of Hedonism. Hedonism is the general, Epicureanism is the specific. Always select the general answer.

9. After listening to the homily of the Priest about fidelity, Catherine has a moment of reflection. Her understanding of the value of fidelity has become deeper as she related this to her past experience. This typifies what kind of philosophy?
A. **Constructivism** C. Humanism
B. Reconstructivism D. Existentialism

RATIONALIZATION: A. Constructivism. Constructivism is a philosophy of learning which asserts that reality does not exist outside the human conceptions. It is the individual who construct reality by reflecting on his own experience and gives meaning to it.

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10. After studying the Principle of Identity, Teacher W asks her students to determine which among the given set of problems conforms to the said identity. This shows that Teacher W upholds what kind of Philosophy?

A. Perennialism
B. **Progressivism**
C. Essentialism
D. Naturalism

RATIONALIZATION: B. Progressivism. Progressivism is a philosophy of learning by doing things.

11. Thea listened to the advice given by her sister to end the relationship that she has with Gilbert. However, her sister learned that the advice she has given was not followed and Thea decided to continue the relationship. This action of Thea is a manifestation of what kind of philosophy?

A. Essentialism
B. **Existentialism**
C. Perennialism
D. Humanism

RATIONALIZATION: B. Existentialism. Existentialism is the philosophy of subjectivity of selfhood and proclaims man's freedom in the accomplishment of his destiny.

12. After finishing the degree in Education, Teacher M learns that learning never stops. In fact, she accumulates more knowledge after leaving the portal of her alma mater. This typifies what kind of philosophy?

A. Constructivism
B. Perennialism
C. **Progressivism**
D. Humanism

RATIONALIZATION: C. Progressivism. Progressivism connotes change, growth and development. It is an active form of philosophy for it continues to evolve.

13. Matilda is an advocate of the principle "making the most of your life". She is indeed an advocate of what kind of philosophy?

A. **Humanism**
B. Perennialism
C. Realism
D. Existentialism

RATIONALIZATION: A. Humanism. Humanism is a philosophy that stresses to "live life to the fullest".

14. Teacher X is a very dedicated teacher in the nursery. Her foremost concern is for students to learn how to adapt themselves in the environment. This shows that Teacher X upholds what kind of philosophy?

A. **Naturalism**
B. Pragmatism
C. Progressivism
D. Rationalism

RATIONALIZATION: A. Naturalism. Naturalism aims to unfold the child's potential, not to prepare him for a definite vocation or social position but to prepare him to adapt to the changing times and needs.

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15. Teacher J serves as an inspiration to his students because of his efficiency and effectiveness as a teacher. The mind set of his students towards him/her is an instance of what kind of philosophy?

A. Realism
B. **Idealism**
C. Nationalism
D. Constructivism

RATIONALIZATION: B. Idealism. Idealism is a philosophy which asserts that what's in the mind is the only reality. In this situation, the teacher inspires his/her students through the values that he/she possessed. Values are absolute are told to belong in realm of ideas. Hence, these are considered as ideas that exist only in the mind.

16. John learns well through active interplay with others. His learning increases when engaged in activities that has meaning in him. Which philosophy can describe this?

A. **Progressivism**
B. Idealism
C. Realism
D. Empiricism

RATIONALIZATION: A. Progressivism. Progressivism is a philosophy of hands of learning or experiential learning. "Learning by doing". Learning is based from the questions of one's experience of the world. Hence, it is the learner himself who thinks, solves, and gives meaning through his individual experiences.

17. Your teacher is of the opinion that the world and everything in it are ever changing and so teaches you the skill to cope with the changes. Which in his governing philosophy?

A. **Experimentalism**
B. Existentialism
C. Idealism
D. Realism

RATIONALIZATION: A. Experimentalism. Experimentalism believes that things are constantly changing. It is based on the view that reality is what works right now and that goodness comes from group decisions. As a result, schools exist to discover and expand the society we live in. Students study social experiences and solve problems.

18. Principal C shares this thought with his teachers: "Subject matter should help students understand and appreciate themselves as unique individuals who accept complete responsibility for their thoughts, feelings, and actions." From which philosophy is this thought based? / Teacher V teaches her students to appreciate themselves as unique individuals and are to accept the responsibility to their feelings, actions and thoughts. She upholds the philosophy of _____.

A. Perennialism
B. Essentialism
C. **Existentialism**
D. Progressivism

RATIONALIZATION: C. Existentialism. Existentialism is the philosophy of subjectivity of selfhood and proclaims man's freedom in the accomplishment of his destiny.

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19. Teacher H class is engage in problem solving activity which in a way is a reflection of the personal and social experiences. The purpose of this activity is for the students to acquire the skills that can help them in solving their own real-life problems. What philosophy can best describe this?

A. Realism
B. Idealism
C. **Progressivism**
D. Existentialism

RATIONALIZATION: C. Progressivism. Progressivism connotes growth and development. In this manner learning comes best when things are being experienced, that is learning by doing things. It involves participation of the students and allows them to exercise freedom.

20. In the Social Science class of Teacher G, students identify the various social and economic problems that require urgent solutions. They not only discuss the ways to address it but also agreed to participate in solving them. What kind of philosophy does this class uphold?

A. Naturalism
B. Constructivism
C. Progressivism
D. **Reconstructivism**

RATIONALIZATION: D. Reconstructivism. Reconstructivism covers the underlying factors that constitute reality or society. In this regard, students are encourage to become involved in the problems whether political, social, or economical that confront the society and be able to arrive at solutions in order to reconstruct society.

21. A curriculum should only include those that have survived the test of time and combine the symbols of literature, history, and mathematics. Thus, curriculum like this contains values that are constant and universal. What philosophy describes this kind of curriculum?

A. Idealism
B. **Perennialism**
C. Humanism
D. Essentialism

RATIONALIZATION: B. Perennialism. Perennialism maintains that education involves confronting the problems and questions that have challenged people over the centuries. Thus there is a need to study classical tradition of great books.

22. Who among the following puts more emphasis on core requirements, longer school day, longer academic year and more challenging textbooks?

A. Perennialist
B. **Essentialist**
C. Progressivist
D. Existentialist

RATIONALIZATION: B. Essentialist. Essentialism is an educational theory rooted in classical realism and idealism which advocates curricular reform stressing the essentials of the basics like the 3R's.

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23. "Education is a continuous process of experiencing and of visiting or reorganizing experiences "according to a Progressivist. What does it mean?
A. Education begins and ends in school.
B. Education takes place anytime and anywhere.
C. Education happens formally and informally.
D. **Education goes on throughout life.**

RATIONALIZATION: D. Education goes on throughout life. Progressivism connotes growth and development. It is an active form of philosophy for it continues to evolve.

24. Mr. Cruz exemplifies an ideal teacher and son. He is competent in his field based on the various recognitions that he received from his school. As a dutiful son, he assumes all the responsibilities of raising his family (this includes his parents, siblings, and their own families) – giving all their needs and wants. The fulfilment of these is the neglect of the responsibilities to himself. This attitude of Mr. Cruz is against what kind of philosophy?
A. Existentialism
B. Constructivism
C. Pragmatism
D. **Humanism**

RATIONALIZATION: D. Humanism. Humanism stresses personal culture, individual freedom, and development (the best way towards full and rich lives).

25. Teacher R ensures to put a certain amount of his monthly earnings in the bank. At the end of the school year, he used all his savings in visiting places rich of cultural heritages rather than of buying expensive clothes, jewellery, and latest gadgets. Favoring the former action over the latter exhibits that Teacher R follows what kind of philosophy?
A. **Existentialism**
B. Essentialism
C. Behaviorism
D. Progressivism

RATIONALIZATION: A. Existentialism. Existentialism is a philosophy that gives a person the freedom to choose. It is a philosophy of subjectivity.

26. Teacher R ensures to put a certain amount of his monthly earnings in the bank. At the end of the school year, he used all his savings in visiting places rich of cultural heritages rather than of buying expensive clothes, jewellery, and latest gadgets. This shows that Teacher R is an advocate of what kind of philosophy?
A. Pragmatism
B. **Perennialism**
C. Naturalism
D. Essentialism

RATIONALIZATION: B. Perennialism. Perennialism views education as a recurring process based on eternal truths. Good education involves a search for and understanding of truth which can all be found in the great works of civilization.

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27. Teacher X rates the art work of her students not just on the merit of its appeal to the senses but also considers its uniqueness and the responsibility that every student has given in accomplishing the task. This practice shows how Teacher X upholds this kind of philosophy:
A. Realism C. Idealism
B. Reconstructivism D. **Existentialism**

RATIONALIZATION: D. Existentialism. Conceives philosophy as something that is felt by an individual because it's concrete in itself or based on what is concrete. There is also personal involvement in this kind of philosophy.

28. In line with the philosophy of Reconstructivism, which of the following should be given emphasis in teaching?
A. To seek a better position in the society
B. To compare oneself with the less fortunate
C. **To become economically self-reliant**
D. To designate one's superiority over the others

RATIONALIZATION: C. To become economically self-reliant. Reconstructivism aims to achieve social changes. This is a philosophy that entails the identification of social problems, finding solutions for this and be a part of the solution.

29. Joining organizations or clubs in school is requisite to granting of academic distinction under DECS Order No. 65, s. 1998. This shows school community connection reflected in activities geared towards society's needs. What philosophy is related to this? / Activities planned by school clubs or organizations show school-community connection geared towards society's needs. What philosophy is related to this?
A. Realism C. Existentialism
B. Progressivism D. **Reconstructivism**

RATIONALIZATION: D. Reconstructivism. Reconstructivism aims to achieve social changes. This is a philosophy that entails the identification of social problems, finding solutions for this and be a part of the solution.

30. Increase of time allotment in English, Math and Science in the Elementary level under the New Elementary School Curriculum (NESC) as provided in DECS Order No. 1, s. 1993 contributes in the culturation of basic literacy by providing the needed essential skills. The related philosophy is _____.
A. Realism C. Idealism
B. **Essentialism** D. Perennialism

RATIONALIZATION: B. Essentialism. Essentialism is an educational theory rooted in classical realism and idealism which advocates curricular reform stressing the essentials of the basics like the 3R's.

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31. Teacher A believes that the learner is the product of his environment. Sometimes he has no choice. He/she is determined by his environment.
A. Rationalist C. Existentialist
B. **Behaviorist** D. Progressivist

RATIONALIZATION: B. Behaviorist. A behaviourist believes that human behaviour can be best explained in terms of responses to external stimuli. Also, education can be best achieved by modifying or changing student behaviours in a socially acceptable manner through the arrangement of the conditions for learning. The control is obtained not by manipulating the individual, but the environment.

32. The curriculum is viewed as a means of developing desirable habits. It is recommended that

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36. This philosophy believes that ideas are inherent in the invidual. This explains the nature of the Socratic dialogue in teaching, where the teacher asks questions to wring out the ideas innate in the learner. Which school of thought has advocated this belief?
A. Naturalism C. Realism
B. **Idealism** D. Pragmatism

37. Teacher B believes that the learner can choose what he can become despite his environment.
A. Rationalist C. **Existentialist**
B. Behaviorist D. Progressivist

38. Teacher F is convinced that whenever a student performs a desired behavior, provided reinforcement and soon the student will learn to perform the behavior on his own. On which principle is Teacher F's conviction based?
A. Cognitivism C. **Behaviorism**
B. Environmentalism D. Constructivism

39. Changes in the T.H.E takes care of the cognitive needs of students. It also emphasizes the use of project method as implied in DECS Order No. 91, s. 1998. The related philosophy is _____.
A. Realism C. **Progressivism**
B. Existentialism D. Reconstructivism

40. DECS Order No. 13 s. 1998 entitled "Revised rules and regulations on the teaching of religion" is emphasizing the development of one's spirituality and moral. What philosophy is related to it?
A. Realism C. Essentialism
B. **Idealism** D. Progressivism

41. DECS Order No. 57 s. 1998 entitled "Clarification on the changes in the Social Studies programs" offers Economics in 3rd year instead of 4th year. The change hopefully will provide the needed social reform in alleviating the condition of poverty. What philosophy addresses this concern?
A. Realism C. Essentialism
B. Existentialism D. **Reconstructivism**

42. DECS Order No. 54, s. 1995 entitled "War on Waste" helps students realize their role in the conservation of nation's resources. This also helps instil discipline among them.
What philosophy is related to this?
A. Realism C. Perennialism
B. Essentialism D. **Reconstructivism**

43. Which philosophy has the educational objective to indoctrinate Filipinos to accept the teachings of the Catholic church which is to foster faith in God?
A. Realism C. **Idealism**
B. Pragmatism D. Existentialism

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44. Virtue as one component in the teaching of Rizal as a course focuses on the teaching of good and beauty consistent with the good and beauty in God. What philosophy supports this?
A. Existentialism
B. **Idealism**
C. Progressivism
D. Reconstructivism

45. Scouting and Citizens Army Training (CAT) give training in character building, citizenship training, etc. which leads to the creation of new social order and a new society eventually. What philosophy supports this?
A. Existentialism
B. Perennialism
C. Progressivism
D. **Reconstructivism**

46. Teacher V demonstrated the technique on how to group students according to their needs and interests and how to use self-paced instructional materials. Which philosophy is manifested in this activity?
A. Essentialism
B. **Progressivism**
C. Realism
D. Reconstructivism

47. Teacher G, a Christian Living teacher, puts so much significance on values development and discipline, what could be her educational philosophy?
A. **Idealism**
B. Pragmatism
C. Progressivism
D. Realism

48. What philosophy is related to the practice of schools acting as laboratory for teaching reforms and experimentation?
A. Essentialism
B. Existentialism
C. **Progressivism**
D. Reconstructivism

49. What philosophy of education advocates that the curriculum should only include universal and unchanging truths?
A. Essentialism
B. Idealism
C. **Perennialism**
D. Pragmatism

50. Which philosophy of education influence the singing of the National anthem in schools?
A. **Nationalism**
B. Naturalism
C. Pragmatism
D. Socialism

51. Who among the following believes that learning requires disciplined attention, regular homework, and respect for legitimate authority?
A. **Essentialist**
B. Progressivist
C. Realist
D. Reconstructivist

52. Teacher G says: "If it is billiard that brings students out of the classroom, let us bring it into the classroom. Perhaps, I can use it to teach Math." To which philosophy does Teacher G adhere?
A. Essentialism
B. Idealism
C. **Progressivism**
D. Reconstructivism

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53. Which philosophy influenced the cultivation of reflective and meditative skills in teaching?
A. Confucianism C. Taoism
B. Existentialism D. **Zen Buddhism**

54. "Specialization is knowing more and more about less and less". It is better to be a generalist claims Teacher R. What philosophy does she uphold?
A. **Essentialism** C. Progressivism
B. Existentialism D. Pragmatism

55. "Everything changes" explains the teacher. This entails readiness to accept challenges in life and be ready to address it. What kind of philosophy can this be attributed?
A. **Realism** C. Behaviorism
B. Materialism D. Rationalism

56. "Life is what you make it", exemplifies best what _____ is :
A. **Existentialist** C. Idealist
B. Humanist D. Realist

57. If Teacher V believes that learning also takes place in having interaction with the environment, this teacher can be regarded as:
A. Pragmatist C. **Realist**
B. Empricist D. Herbalist

58. Teacher Q is concerned more on conceptual matters since reality is mental. She upholds this kind of philosophy:
A. Empiricism C. **Idealism**
B. Realism D. Progressivism

59. Teacher W is known in giving great importance on humanistic education. Which of the following will depict this trait?
A. Developing students into thinking individuals
B. **Making students civilized, distinctly educated and refined**
C. Giving the students the freedom to choose and decide for themselves
D. Teaching the students the different works of civilization

60. To come closer to the truth we need to "go back to the things themselves." This is the advice of the _____.
A. Behaviorists C. Idealists
B. **Phenomenologists** D. Pragmatists

61. Which group of philosophers maintain that "truth exists in an objective order that is independent of the knower"? / Teacher D believes that "truth exists in an objective order and independent of the knower".
She is considered _____.
A. Idealists C. Existentialists
B. Pragmatists D. **Realists**

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62. Edukasyong Kagandahang Asal at Wastong Pag-uugali (EKAWP) is integrated in the New Elementary School Curriculum. Which philosophy supports the teaching of EKAWP in the elementary school?
A. Taoism C. Hinduism
B. Buddhism D. **Confucianism**

63. Who is most likely to advise you to modify your classroom environment in such a way that your pupils will be motivated to learn?
A. Humanist C. Cognitivist
B. **Behaviorist** D. Existentialist

64. You arrive at knowledge by re-thinking of latent ideas. From whom does this thought come?
A. Experimentalist C. **Idealist**
B. Realist D. Existentialist

65. If a student believes in this passage "One cannot see perfection but i long for it" then, the student can be regarded as _____ / Student B claims: "I cannot see perfection but I long for it. So it must be real." Under which group can he be classified?
A. **Idealist** D. Pragmatist E. Humanist
B. Empiricist C. Realist

66. If a teacher would say that honesty is still an important value even if no one values it, the teacher can be regarded as _____.
A. Realist C. **Idealist**
B. Empiricist D. Positivist

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Cognitive Development Theory
Basic Cognitive Concepts:
1. Schema - the cognitive structure by which individuals intellectually adapt to and organize their environment.
2. Assimilation - the process of fitting new experience into an existing created schema.
3. Accommodation - the process of creating a new schema
4. Equilibrium - achieving proper balance between assimilation and accommodation.
Stages of Cognitive Development:
1. Sensorimotor (birth to 2 years)
Object permanence – ability attained in this stage where he knows that an object still exists even when out of sight
2. Preoperational Stage (2 to 7 years)
Symbolic Function – the ability to represent objects and events.
Egocentrism – the tendency of a child to only see his point of view and assume that everyone else also has his same point of view.
Centration – the tendency of the child to only focus on one thing or event and exclude other aspects.
Lack of Conservation – the inability to realize that some things remain unchanged despite looking different.
Irreversibility – Pre-operational children still have the inability to reverse their thinking.
Animism – the tendency of the child to attribute human like traits to inanimate objects.
Realism - – believing that psychological events, such as dreams, are real
Transductive reasoning – reasoning that is neither inductive nor deductive, reasoning that appears to be from particular to particular.
3. Concrete Operational Stage (7 to 11 years).
Decentering – the ability of the child to perceive the different features of objects and situations.
Reversibility – the ability of the child to follow that certain operations can be done in reverse.
Conservation – the ability to know that certain properties of objects like number, mass, volume or area do not change even if there is a change in appearance.
Seriation – the ability to arrange things in a series based on one dimension such as weight, volume, size, etc.
4. Formal Operational Stage (11 years and beyond)
Hypothetical Reasoning – ability to come up with different hypothesis about a problem and weigh data to make judgement.
Analogical Reasoning – ability to perceive the relationship in one instance and use that relationship to narrow down possible answers in similar problems.
Deductive Reasoning – ability to think logically by applying a general rule to a particular situation.

1. Black ship - Idiom

2. Phantom of Delight – Metaphor

3. Tinkle 3x – Onomatopoeia

4. Tatlong tuldok na suno sunod - Ellipses

5. Naghihiwalay sa mga salita - Kuwit

6. Pangatnig na nagbubukod – Panukol

7. Largest desert – Antartica pagwala Sahara

8. Ang paksa ay ibinigay bago magsimula ang talumpati - Impromptu

9. Term of Marcelo H. Del Pilar to friars – Frailocracia

10. Arena Theater – Severino Montano

11. Released by plants at night – Carbon dioxide

12. Sala Theater – Roger Nate Crane or Naty Crane Rogers

13. Shape of a brick – Rectangle

14. Hair - like structure – Cilia

15. Finger - like structure – Villi

16. Flap – like structure – Epiglottis

17. Whip – like structure – Flagella

18. Novels in letters – Epistolary

19. Birthplace of Rizal – Calamba, Laguna

20. Penicillin discoverer - Alexander Fleming

21. Author of Doctrina Christiana – Fray Juan de Plasencia

22. Light travels fastest – Air

23. Law of Bicameralism – Jones Law

24. Pagbabagong anyo ng bayan – Reduccion

25. Permutation 9 P9 – 362, 880

26. Absolute mean – 14.35 or 14.5

27. Agreement between Legazpi and Datu Sikatuna – Blood Compact (Sandugo)

28. Oldest religion in Asia – Hinduism

29. Ikinamatay ni Donya Pia – Matinding Hirap sa pagkabinat / Matinding lagnat

30. Love feelings – is more qualitative

31. Panimula, kaligiran ng pag-aaral at konseptwal framework ay nasa **Kabanata I**

32. Gulf – is a sea partly enclosed by land

33. Zone – is the surface between tropic of cancer and arctic cancer

34. Combine chitins and glycols – is a feature of fungi

35. Sergio Osmeña – is the speaker of the Philippines Assembly

36. Aquilino Pimentel – is the father

of Local Government Code

37. Erroneous Data – is not related to ethics in research

38. City States – is a single political unit

39. Salubong ang kilay ay **galit**

40. Talumpati – ay binibigkas sa harap ng madla

41. Leeches – facilitate anticoagulation

42. Pedro Pelaez – led the native secular clergy

43. Opposite sides are equal in a **rectangle**

44. Government of England is a **Constitutional Monarchy**

45. Douglas McArthur – is the Field Marshall of the Philippines Army

46. Veto Power – is the power to set aside a certain grant

47. Philippines lies at the **Pacific Ring of Fire**

48. Storm in Atlantic region is called **Hurricane**

49. Thin structure in cell is called **Microfilament**

50. Metalloids – display properties of both metals and non-metals

51. Bright green – in a flame test indicate the presence of boron

52. Phylogenetics describes the **Evolutionary sequence** of organisms

53. Microbial culture – allows microorganisms to multiply in medium

54. The Philippines is much hotter than Canada because the Philippines **Receives sun rays closer to vertical position**

55. I enjoy **painting** but I would not like **doing** it all my life

56. an ABASE means: **Denoted**

57. an AMORPITOUS means: **Shapeless**

58. Persiflage – is to praise glowingly

59. A basketball player has DEXTERITY: **Manual Skill**

60. Task oriented software that lets the user create, edit, format, store, and print the graphics in one document: **Word Processing**

61. Income Tax – is the principal kind of tax that directly affects the Filipino workers

62. Jones prefers fries and sundaes – shows that culture is learned in a foreign context

63. Jones says Po and Ho to elders – shows that cultured is learned in a Filipino context

64. Bagoong smells because molecules from bagoong **spread in the air**

65. Leaves with green color look green in the sunlight because **they reflect green light**

66. Illustrations / maps are called **graphics**

67. Example of unicellular organisms is **bacteria**

68. Crops / foods – agriculture

69. Two word lack correlation: **Prodigy – offspring**

70. Dr Jose Rizal's execution was the greatest blunder committed by Spanish authorities because it made him a **martyr** of freedom

71. Basal o di – kongkreto –

Katalinuhan

72. Home / Computers used at write letters, filed records and picture, assignment, send social messages, play games, etc

73. What elements of the economy need to be balanced so that government can pay foreign and domestic debts? **GNP**

74. The father of the family was not **despotic**

75. Folkdance from Mexico except **polka**

76. Because native surnames proved to be confusing and **crude** to Spanish

77. Everything seems to be **all right**

78. In the 19th century the new **middle class** spring. The leaders of the propaganda which sowed seeds to the Philippines

79. Survival – reproduction is necessary

80. Christianity – greatest

81. Smallest particle: **Atom**

82. Spanish educational degree of 1863 provides **high school / secondary education**

83. Volume – is the softness or loudness of sounds

84. Pitch – is the highness or lowness of sounds

85. All the necessary **material and equipment** were delivered this morning

86. Socratic method is **question and answer**

87. Iron is **ferromagnetic**

88. Christianity – is the Spanish greatest legacy

89. Gamot – **payak**

90. Residence Certificate – cedula during Spanish occupation

91. Budabil – is a play NOT from the Spanish Era

92. The Philippines National Anthem is composed by **Juan Felipe**

Spanish – Philippines National Anthem similarity

93. The real activity of science is the **interpretation** of observations and data

94. PAGSULONG

Kasingkahulugan: Pag-unlad

Kasalungat: **Pagbagsak**

95. Acta de Tejeros – rejected Aguinaldo as president

96. To show phonological awareness skill in **segmenting** student say the word and they say the syllable or sound

97. Hindi tugma ang: **Bulaklak – Napagmasdan**

98. Francisco Dagohoy – is the leader of the longest revolt

99. Vibrio Cholera is **comma – slapped** bacteria

100. Folklore – is the philosophy of our folks during the Pre-Hispanic days

101. Because the production of fossil fuels, petroleum and coal will run out I the near future, is called **non – renewable resources**

102. Two words lack correlation: **formally – conventionally**

103. Check and Balance – is the principle behind the power given the legislature to impeach the president for the loss of public trust

104. To show phonological awareness skill in **blending** student say the sounds individually then say them fast while the teacher combine blocks and letters.

105. Gestures – culturally de fires

Habit – people communicate

106. Two words lack correlation : **Formerly – Here to fore**

107. Paglustay – ang katiwaliang ginagawa ng opisyal ng gobyerno na paggamit ng pera ng bayan para sa pansariling kapakanan

108. Sodium chloride in water is an example of **solid – liquid** solution

109. Nakatiwangwang – lupa **– inaano - basura**

1. Skype- is a face to face communication
2. First-up President: **Rafael Palma**
3. First Filipino Poetess: **Leora Florentino**
4. First Filipino Canon Maker: **Panday Pina**
5. Peacemaker of the Revolution: **Pedro Paterno**
6. Founder of Philippine Socialism: **Isabelo delos Reyes**
7. The man of many talents: **Espifanio delos Santos**
8. The Great Plebian: **Andres Bonifacio**
9. Outstanding diplomat of the first Philippine Republic: **Felipe Agoncillo**
10. Memoria Fotografica: **Jose Ma. Panganiban**
11. Real Property Tax (RPT)- owners of real property need to pay
12. First and longest running komiks: **Kenkoy**

13. Lowest Land point: **Dead Sea**
14. Driest place on earth: **Mc Murdo Dry Valleys**
15. Deepest area ever discovered: **Marianas Trench**
16. Hottest place on earth: **Death Valley of California**
17. Christopher Marlowe- Father of English Tragedy
18. Washington Irving- Father of American Literature
19. Father of Indian Independence: **Mahatma Gandhi-** Great Soul
20. Beowulf- First great work of English Literature
21. Insulin: secreted by the pancreas
22. Block Stool: **10m x 15m side**
23. Bukanegan: Ilocano Balagtasan
24. Dekalogo: **Andres Bonifacio**
25. Kartilya: **Emilio Jacinto**
26. Pilosopong Tasyo: **Paciano Rizal**
27. Lupang Tinubuan- best story during Japanese occupation
28. Monkey and the Turtle: **Jose Rizal**
29. Online/ Blended Learning: actual classroom and **online** instructions
30. Queen Elizabeth I: "Virgin Queen"
31. Nagpalabas at naglagda si **Pangulong Corazon Aquino** ng paglikha ng komisyong pangwika
32. Mirage- asphaly seal
33. Kyoto Protocol- sets mandatory limits on greenhouse gas emissions
34. Brundtland Commission- sustainable development
35. Francisco Pizarro Gonzales- conquered the **Inca Empire**
36. Powerpoint- clear and organized presentation for lecture and / or instruction.

FINAL COACHING BULLETS

Stimulus bounded- distracted by outside stimuli easily.

Horizontal mobility- a teacher in brgy. School transferred in town.

Vertical mobility- teacher being promoted as supervisor

Nuclear family- father, mother and their children

Extended family- parents and other relatives

Solitary play- children play toys by themselves

Onlooker play- children watch others play but not involved

Parallel play- children watch alongside not with each other.

Associative play- parehas ang kanilang nilalaro

Baduy- awkward looking

Transmuted- changed

Carnal- bold

Aplomb- composure

Loquacious- verbose

Profanity- obscenities

Rizal was born- calamba, laguna

Penchant- fondness

Eureka- discovery

Metaphor- "the lord is my sheperd"

Hyperbole- " he is the blacksheep in the family"

Geoffrey Chaucer- morning star of English lit.

Shakespear- "Bard of avon"

Nature- heredity, IQ, character traits

Nurture- environment

Phelogenetic- development follows orderly sequence

Ontogenetic- rate of dev. Is unique

Cepalocaudal- dev. From head to foot

Proximodistal- central access

Iconic- by seeing ex. Pictures

Symbolic- by symbols ex. Words and numbers

Inactive- learning by doing physical action

Socrates- " know thyself"

Plato- " wrote the republic"

Aristotle- "father of modern sciences"

Albert bandura- social learning theory/ modelling

Kohlberg- moral dev. Theory

Pavlov- classical conditioning

Skinner- operant conditioning

John amos comenius- " orbis pictus"

NCBTS -national Competency-based teacher standards

tanaga 7777

tanka 57577

Tree releases carbon dioxide during? ~ evening

tatlong tuldok na sunod-sunod = elipsis

town criers~~~umalohokan

Meaning of TOS ~~~table of Specifications

Sage on stage ~~dispenser of knowledge

Negative effect of extended family~ FAVORITISM.

Bicameralism~~ Jones Law

Ang _____ay ang bantas na ginagamit sa pagitan ng panlaping IKA at Tambilang~~~GITLING

She is a lovely rose" is an example of~~metaphor

Had I studied very well, I _____ rewarded with vacation in the US~~would have been

She is a lovely rose" is an example of~~metaphor

Had I studied very well, I _____ rewarded with vacation in the US~~would have been

_____ is an example of a non pathogenic microorganism~~ Probiotics as bifidobacterium

First labor union in the Philippines~~~Union Obrera Demokratika

The only remnant after world war II~~Philippine Independent Church

Sa mga Soc Sci major mag focus po kayo sa Economics

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
SUBCATEGORIES OF TEACHER MOVEMENT/MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT
1. THRUST – proceeding without assessing
2. DANGLING – hanging activity by giving another
3. TRUNCATION – leaves activity
4. FLIP-FLOP – returns to a left activity while currently doing an activity
5. STIMULUS-BOUND – distracted
6. OVERDWELLING – overtime in one topic
7. OVERLAPPING – multitasking results negatively
ISM's IN EDUCATION
BEHAVIORISM – change ESSENTIALISM – basic
EXISTENTIALISM – choice HUMANISM – build
IDEALISM – enough in mind PERRENIALISM – constant
PRAGMATISM - practice (T&E) PROGRESSIVISM – improve
REALISM – enough to see UTILITARIANISM - best
SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTIVISM – benefit of all
AIMS OF ERAS
PRE-SPANISH – survival and conformity
SPANISH – Christianity
AMERICAN – democratic ideals and way of life
COMMONWEALTH – moral character, efficiency
JAPANESE – progress
PROF. ED PROPONENTS
B.F. SKINNER – Operant Conditioning
BANDURA – Modeling
BANDURA & WALLACE – Social Learning
CARL JUNG – Psychological
CARL JUNG – Psychological
CONFICIUS – Education for all, Golden Rule
EDWARD THORNDIKE – Connectionism
ERICK ERIKSON – Psychosocial
IVAN PAVLOV – Classical Conditioning
JEAN PIAGET – Cognitive FROEBEL - Father of Kndrgrtn
PEZTALLOZI – realia, Froebel's protégé
JEROME BRUNER – Instrumental Conceptualism
JOHN DEWEY – learning by doing
JOHN LOCKE – Tabula Rasa (blank sheet)
KOHLERS – Insight Learning
LAURENCE KOHLBERG – Moral Development
LEV VGOTSKY – Social Cognitivist, Scaffolding
SIGMUND FREUD – Psychosexual
WILLIAM SHELDON – Physiological
PRINCIPLES
HEDONISM – pleasure principle

DOUBLE EFFECT – sacrifice for the good or bad

FORMAL COOPERATION – cooperation with will

LESSER EVIL – choice of the less one from two bad things

MATERIAL COOPERATION – cooperation without will

FREUD'S PSYCHOSEXUAL/PSYCHOANALYTICAL THEORY

1. ORAL (0-1 yrs. old) – Infant

2. ANAL (1-3 yrs. old) – Toddler

3. PHALLIC – Preschool

4. LATENCY – School Age

5. GENITAL – Adolescense

OEDIPUS – son to mom ELECTRA – daughter to dad

BRUNER'S THREE MODES OF REPRESENTATION

1. ENACTIVE (0-1 yrs. old) – action-based information

2. ICONIC (1-6 yrs. old) – image-based information

3. SYMBOLIC (7+) – code/symbols such as language

TAXONOMY OF OBJECTIVES

COGNITIVE:

BLOOM (LOTS) ANDERSON (HOTS)

o Knowledge

o Comprehension

o Application

o Analysis

o Synthesis

o Evaluation o Remembering

o Understanding

o Applying

o Analyzing

o Evaluating

o Creating

AFFECTIVE:

o Receiving

o Responding

o Valuing

o Organizing

o Characterization

PSYCHOMOTOR:

SIMPSON HARROW

o Perception

o Set

o Guided Response

o Mechanism

o Complex Overt Response

o Adaptation

o Origination o Reflex movement

o Fundamental Movement

o Physical Movement

o Perceptual Abilities

o Skilled Movements

o Non-discursive communication

DALES CONE OF EXPERIENCE

Read

Hear

Picture

Video

Exhibit

Demonstration

Collaborative Work

Simulation

Real thing

ERIKSON'S PSYCHOSOCIAL TASKS

1. TRUST VS. MISTRUST (0-12 months)

2. AUTONOMY VS. SHAME/DOUBT (1-3 years old)

3. INITIATIVE VS. GUILT (3-6 years old)

4. INDUSTRY VS. INFERIORITY (6-12 years old)

5. INDENTITY VS. ROLE CONFUSION (12-18 years old)

6. INTIMACY VS. ISOLATION (early 20s-early 40s

7. GENERATIVITY VS. STAGNATION (40s-mid 60s)

8. INTEGRITY VS. DESPAIR (mid 60s-death)

PIAGET’S COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT THEORY

1. SENSORY – senses

2. PRE-OPERATIONAL - imagination

3. CONCRETE 4. FORMAL

GENERATIONS OF COMPUTER

1. VACUUM TUBES (1940-1956)

2. TRANSISTORS (1956-1963)

3. INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (1964-1971)

4. MICROPROCESSORS (1971-present)

5. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (present-future)

MISTAKEN GOALS

1. ATTENTION SEEKER – “teacher, notice me”

2. REVENGE – “teacher, I am hurt”

3. POWER-SEEKING – “teacher, may I help?”

4. INAD.

✔NATURALISM -- only nature exist, nature is better than civilization (NATURALESA ng isang BAGAY)

✔IDEALISM -- spiritual, values, moral, socratic method

✔REALISM -- natural world, values arenatural and absolute, reality exist undercieved

✔PRAGMATISM/¬¬¬¬¬EXPERIMENTALISM -- practical, problem solving research, knowledge is what works, values are related, truth is warranted assertion.

✔ESSENTIALISM -- 3r's (4r's ngayon), achievement test, certain knowledge&skills are essential for rational being.

✔PROGRESSIVISM -- process of development, higher level of kn

Acronyms

PPST-Philippine Professional Standard for Teachers

NCBTS-National Competency Based Teacher Standard

PQF-Philippine Qualifications Framework

PD-Presidential Decree

RA-Republic Act

NESC-New Elementary School Curriculum

NSEC-New Secondary Education Curriculum

BESRA-Basic Education Sector Reform Agenda

RBEC-Revised Basic Education Curriculum

K-12-Kinder to Grade 12

NSAT-National Secondary Assessment Test

NAT-National Achievement Test

SMART-Specific Measurable Achievable Relevant Time-Bound

HOTS-Higher Order Thinking Skills

LOTS-Lower Order Thinking Skills

CHED-Commission on Higher Education

TESDA-Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

DepEd-Department of Education

PAGASA-Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical Astronomical Services Administration

PRC-Philippine Regulatory Commission

MTB-MLE- Mother Tongue Based Multi Lingual Education

OBE-Outcome Based Education

ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING

■ TRADITIONAL ASSESSMENT – ito ay tumutukoy sa paggamit ng pen and paper sa isang objective test.
■ ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT – bukod sa paper-and-pen objective test ay kabilang din sa method na ito ang performance tests, projects, portfolios, journals, at iba pa.
■ AUTHENTIC ASSESSMENT – ito ay tumutukoy sa paggamit ng isang assessment method na may kaugnayan sa totoong sitwasyon ng buhay.

● PURPOSES OF CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

■ ASSESSMENT FOR LEARNING – isinasagawa before and during instruction.
∞ Placement Assessment – isinagawa bago ang pagtuturo
= pag-assess sa needs ng mga estudyante
= upang ilagay ang isang mag-aaral kung aling grupo siya nabibilang na ayon sa kanyang learning style.
∞ Formative Assessment – isinasagawa habang nagtuturo
= patuloy na sinusubaybayan ng guro ang antas ng kakayahan ng mga stuyante sa mga learning objectives.
= upang malaman ang lakas at kahinaan ng mga bata sa pag-aaral.
∞ Diagnostic Assessment – isinasagawa during instruction.
= ginagamit ito upang matukoy kung saan bang area ng aralin sila nahihirapan.

■ ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING – isinasagawa pagkatapos ng instruction. Ito’y karaniwang tinutukoy bilang SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT.
= ginagamit upang patunayan kung anu ang alam at magagawa ng mga estudyante.

■ ASSESSMENT AS LEARNING – ginagawa ito para sa mga guro na maunawaan at maayos ang kanilang papel na ginagampanan sa pag-assess ng learning.

● PRINCIPLES OF HIGH QUALITY CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT

■ CLARITY AND APPROPRIATENESS OF LEARNING TARGET – ang learning target ay na dapat na malinaw na nakasaad, tiyak, at sentro sa kung ano ang tunay na mahalaga.
■ APPROPRIATENESS OF METHODS – ang learning target ay sinusukat sa pamamagitan ng naaangkop na assessment methods. (Mode Assessment: Traditional, Performance, and Portfolio).
■ BALANCE – nagtatakda ng mga target sa lahat ng domain of learning; gumagamit ng pareho ng traditional at alternative assessments.
■ VALIDITY – sinusukat kung ano ang ninanais na sukatin; Ay tumutukoy sa pagiging kapaki-pakinabang ng instrument para sa isang naibigay na layunin.
■ RELIABILITY – tumutukoy sa pagkakapare-pareho ng mga marka na nakuha ng parehong tao kapag nag-retest gamit ang pareho o katumbas na instrumento.
■ FAIRNESS – ay nagbibigay sa lahat ng mga mag-aaral ng isang oportunidad upang ipakita ang kanilang mga achievements.
■ PRACTICALITY AND EFFECIENCY – ang impormasyon na nakuha ay dapat na nagkakahalaga ng mga mapagkukunan at oras na kinakailangan upang makuha ito.
■ CONTINUITY – ang assessment ay magaganap sa lahat ng mga yugto ng pagtuturo. Maaaring gawin ito bago, habang at pagkatapos ng pagtuturo.
■ AUTHENTICITY – makabuluhang Gawain sa pagganap; Malinaw na pamantayan; Mga dekalidad na produkto at pagganap; Positibong pakikipag-ugnayan sa pagitan ng assessee at assessor; Pagbibigay diin sa metacognition at self-evaluation; Pagbabahagi ng kaalaman.
■ COMMUNICATION – ang assessment targets at standards ay dapat na ipaalam; Ang resulta ay dapat na ipaalam sa mga mag-aaral sa pamamagitan ng direktang pakikipag-ugnayan o regular na pagbibigay ng feedback sa kanilang progress.

■ POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES

= Positive consequences to student: nag-uudyok sa kanila na matuto.
= Positive consequences to teacher: nakakatulong sa pagpapabuti ng pagiging epektibo ng kanilang pagtuturo.
■ ETHICS – ang mga guro ay dapat na palayain ang mga mag-aaral mula sa kahihiyan at paglabag sa karapatan ng mga estudyante o iba pang nakakapinsalang kahihinatnan; Ang mga guro ay dapat na magabayan ng mga batas at patakaran na nakakaapekto sa kanilang pagtatasa (assessment) sa silid aralan;

● PERFORMANCE BASED ASSESSMENT – ay isang proseso ng pagtitipon ng impormasyon tungkol sa pag-aaral ng mag-aaral sa pamamagitan ng aktwal na pagpapakita ng mga mahahalaga at kapansin-pansin na mga kasanayan at paglikha ng mga produkto na pinagbabatayan sa mga realidad na konteksto sa mundo.

● PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT – ito ay purposeful, ongoing, dynamic, at collaborative na proseso ng pagtitipon ng maraming mga indicators ng growth at development ng mga estudyante.
= Working Portfolio – mga koleksyon sa araw-araw na Gawain ng mga estudyante.
= Show-case Portfolio – koleksyon ng mga pinakamagandang mga gawa o projects ng mga mag-aaral.
= Documentary Portfolio – kombinasyon ng working at show-case portfolio.

● RUBRIC – ay isang measuring instrument na ginagamit sa pag-rate ng isang performance-based task.

= Checklist – nagtatanghal at sinusunod ang mga katangian ng isang kanais-nais na pagganap o produkto.

= Rating scale – sinusukat ang antas ng kalidad ng gawa o pagganap.

∞ TYPES OF RUBRICS
■ Holistic Rubric – inilalarawan nito ang pangkalahatang kalidad ng pagganap o produkto.
■ Analytic Rubric – inilalarawan nito ang detalyadong katangian o kalidad ng isang pangganap o produkto
You forwarded a message
]

🔎Philosophy in Education🔍

1. Essentialism - Teach Basic
2. Existentialism - Learning is learners choice
3. Perrenialism - Unchanging curriculum.
4. Progressivism - Change or progress
5. Pragmatism - Learning by doing.
6. Idealism - Ideal and value focus
7. Realism - Realistic

Theories in Education
1. Classical Conditioning - Ivan Pavlov (Dog, Food, Bell) Automatic Response.
2. Operant Conditioning - B.F Skinner (Rat) Reinforcement increases response and Punishment limits actions.
3. Social Learning Theory - Albert Bandura (Bobo doll) Children learn through modeling.
* Observation
*Imitation
*.? (I forgot to see in comment box later) or
* Attention
* Retention
* Reproduction/Recreation
* Motivation
4. Connectionism - Edward Thorndike
*Law of Exercise (Drills)
*Law of Readiness
*Law of Effect

5. Constructivism - Lev Vygotsky (Schema or Prior knowledge)
Teacher as the most knowledgable other that helps in guiding learning using scaffolding to acquire ZONE OF PROXIMAL DEVELOPMENT.

Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs - Humanistic approach
1. Physiological Needs (food, water)
2. Safety and Security
3. Love and Belongingness.
4. Self Esteem
5. Self Actualization

Ecological System of the Learning - (I forgot the proponent please see at the comment box)
1. Microsystem - Direct
2. Mesosystem
3. Exosystem
4. Macrosystem
5. Chronological System

Utilitarianism - Good for all
Hedonism - Pleasure

Type of Parents
1. Uninvolved/Neglecting - No rule no care
2. Permissive - no rule with care
3. Authoritarian - With rule no care.
4. Authoritative - With rule and care

PHILIPPINE QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROFESSIONALS
1. NC1
2. NC2
3. NC3
4. NC4
5. Diploma
6. Bachelor
7. Masteral
8. Post - Doctoral

Domain of PSST
1. Content Knowledge and Pedagogies
2. (I forgot)
3. Diversity of Learners
4. Curriculum and planning
5. Assessment and Reporting
6. Community linkages and (I forgot)
7. Personal Growth and Professional Development.

*Board of Professional Teachers - Must be a natural-born Filipino, A licensed teacher, with master or not. A member of APO must be 35 years old and above with a continuous 10 years of service.

*Qualification for LET - Natural born of Naturalized citizens of Philippines, must be a bachelor's in education. Other bachelors are allowed but must take 18 units of teaching content. Diploma and associates are not allowed to take the board exam.

* Special Permit for Teaching - given to the skilled or expert person. He is internationally recognized.

Assessment of learning - after Learning
Assessment for Learning - before learning
Assessment as Learning - Self-assessment

Type of test
1. Diagnostic (Strenght and Weaknesses)
2. Formative
3. Periodical
4. Summative

*Validity - Measures what it tends to measure and always reliable.
*Reliability - The consistency of the test but not always valid.

Measure of Central Tendency
1. Mean
2. Median
3. Mode
*unimodal
*Bimodal
*Multimodal
*Nomode

Measure of Variability
1. Range
2. Standard Deviation
3. Variance

* Positive Skewed - Skewed to the right Low scores
* Negative Skewed - Skewed to the left High Score

Difficulty Index
1 - Very Easy - Reject
0.80 - Easy - Revise
0.60 - Moderate - Retain
0.40 - Hard - Revise

0.20 - Very Hard - Reject

Discrimination Index
Upper High - Lower Low = Positive
Lower High - Upper low = Negative = Reject

rofessional Education:

1. What is known as learning a new word by studying its roots and affixes? MORPHOLOGY
2. According to Nagel's Acronym PPPF, what is important to follow Up in the proper use of Instructional materials? LESSON OBJECTIVE
3. In Grace Goddell's Reading Skill ladder, which step should come last, and only when needed, USING THE DICTIONARY
4. What is aroused among viewing learners by dramatic educational films in what is known as "cliff hangers", EXPECTANCY
5. In the 5'S Formula to create a conducive learning environment, which S stands for Cleanliness of work place? SHINE OR SHINING
6. In a problem-based learning Group, who take notes, join discussion and review materials? TEAM MEMBERS
7. What correlation is determined when there are three raters of an essay test? INTER-RATER
8. Which of the following are alternatives assessments? PORTFOLIO,EXHIBITS,JOURNAL
9. What is the active learning strategy useful in sharing ideas about controversial topics (divorce, abortion, etc.) FISHBOWL

10. What kind of plan can be developed by keeping track of assessment results from one periodic rating to the next? SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

General Education:

1. Filipino migrant writer, whose fiction stories reflect the Filipino concept of American culture: Bienvenido Santos
2. This Filipino writer in English used Hispanic- Filipino culture and traditions in his works: Nick Joaquin
3. A story is made out of an exchange of letters: Epistolary
4. One famous Japanese poem, it is consists of 3 lines totaling 17 syllables with nature as topic: Haiku
5. It is a dramatic presentation that originated from the traditional armed encounter between the Christians and Muslim Filipinos: Moro - moro
6. Speech progress which was concerned with amplifying and enriching the voice using human amplifiers such as the nose, windpipe, and chest: Resonation
7. He was called "Morning star of English Literature: Geoffrey Chaucer
8. "To be or not to be" is the beginning of the soliloquy of: Hamlet
9. The Rubaiyat has a theme of: grasping pleasure while you can
10. He was the foremost French short story writer: Guy de Maupassant
11. The pen name of Samuel Clemens is: Mark Twain
12. She was the reason of Trojan War. "the face that launched a thousand ship": Helen of Troy
13. Where did the ancient civilization of China exist: Yellow River
14. Indian sacred hymns are enshrined in this compendium: Rig Veda
15. The longest epic of India: Mahabharata
16. A Greek poet, author of the Iliad and the Odyssey: Homer
17. Egyptian literature is identified as: Mediterranean
18. The Philippines lies in the _, an area where volcanoes are active: Ring of fire
19. Migrant crossed the seas from the southern Philippines there were already aboriginal settlers in the islands: Negritos
20. Who first introduced the Islamic religion to the Philippines: Mukdum
21. The late president Ferdinand Marcos placed the Philippines under Martial law through what laws: Proclamation 1081
22. This person served as the brains behind the "arena theater": Severino Montano
23. She wrote the first Filipino modern English language short story “Dead Star”: Paz Marquez Benitez
24. The famous ballerina who brought ballet to children of various economic levels: Liza Macuja
25. Angono, Rizal boasts a famous composer who became a National Artist: Luis San Pedro
26. Known as Quijano de Manila in the Philippine literature: Nick Joaquin
27. Known as "huseng sisiw": Jose dela Cruz
28. The following were among the five ships involved in Ferdinand Magellan's voyage, except: Cartagena
29. What was the name of forced labor imposed during the Spanish regime: Polo
30. Through the Galleon Trade, the Philippines half extended contacts with___: Mexico
31. What economic policy in 16th century Europe influenced Spain's expansion is policy to discover new lands: Mercantilism
32. 1565, Legaspi concluded a blood compact with the chief of Bohol: Sikatuna
33. Which religious missionaries first arrived in the Philippines: Augustinians
34. The Spanish mestizo priest was the pioneering leader of the native secular clergy in the Secularization Movement of 186: Pedro Pelaez
35. Governor-General Narciso Claveria was responsible for the: Spanish surnames
36. Which Spanish Policy provided the resettlement of Filipino communities to form town centers of cabeceras: Reduccion
37. The last Spanish Governor-General of the Philippines: Diedo delos Rios

38. He became the leader of the Magdalo faction: Baldomero Aguinaldo
39. Robert Frost wrote the poem Acquainted with the Night from which the stanza is taken: isolation loneliness
40. The wounded soldiers were visited by the president who honored them with _ for their_: Medals – valor
41. Marcelo H. del Pilar condemned the hidden control and domination by Spanish religious priests over the colonial government using this term: Frailoracia
42. He was the founder and editor of the newspaper "La Independencia”: Antonio Luna

Let Actual question
Gen ed (Confidential copy)dont spread out

1. Who used the pseudonym Samuel Clemens?
A. Mark Twains ✓ 🤍
B. Edgar alln Poe

2. Insulin is secreted by the_____?
A. Pancreas ✓ 🤍
B. Liver

3. The red tide phenomenon cause what particular marine organism to be poisonous for human consumption?
A. Algae
B. Mollusks ✓ 🤍

4. The President during Japanese period
A. Manuel L. Quezon
B. Jose P. Laurel ✓ 🤍

5. Neither the teacher nor the students_____present in the affaairs.
A. were ✓ 🤍
B. was

6. The information highway is called?
A. Internet ✓ 🤍
B. Google

7. Kailan nagkakaroon ng modernisasyon ng wikang pambansa?
A. 1935
B. 1987 ✓ 🤍

8. Which Spanish policy provided the resettlement of filipino communities to form town centers or cabeceras?
A. Reduccion ✓ 🤍
B. Enconmienda System

9. One instance of taking away the life of another person without due process is?
A. Salvaging ✓ 🤍
B. Suicide

10. Who is known as the "Father of Local Government Code?
A. Joseph Estrada
B. Aquilino Pimentel ✓ 🤍

11. Renaissance is a french word meanin_____?
A. Rebirth ✓ 🤍
B. Birth

12. Which of the following is a waste product of photosynthesis?
A. Oxygen ✓ 🤍
B. Carbon dioxide

13. Ano ang bantas na ginagamit sa pagitan ng panlaping ika at tambilang?
A. Gitling ✓ 🤍
B. Kuwit

14. The Philippines which made up of thousands of islands is called
A. Archipelago ✓ 🤍
B. Peninsula

15. The phrase "Survival of the fittes" was first used by
A. Spencer ✓ 🤍
B. Mendel

16. How many days are needed after which an enrolled bill becomes a law?
A. 30 days ✓ 🤍
B. 60 days

17. The president of the class seems to be tireless in his job
A. Versatile

B. Indefatigable ✓ 🤍

18. The three branches of Philippine Government to ensure check and balance
A. Executive,Legislative,
Judiciary ✓ 🤍
B. President,Judiciary.
Congress

19. Which organism is classified under Kingdom Fungi?
A. Diatoms
B. Microsporidia ✓ 🤍

20. The filipino pianist recieved standing avation at a concert in Mexico?
A. Cecile Licad ✓ 🤍
B. Jose Mari Chan

21. Which play by William Shakespeare features to illstarred lovers who come from warring families?
A. Romeo and Juliet ✓ 🤍
B. Florante and Laura

22. A paper clip can float on the surface of water due to
A. Surface tension ✓ 🤍
B. Gravity

23. Which best described the division of legislature in to the Senate and the house of Representative?
A. Bicameralism ✓ 🤍
B. Executive

24. The Rubaiyat a loosely series of 280 stanzas,has this general theme. Which one?
A. Always look forward to a new day
B. Grasp pleasure while you can ✓ 🤍

25. If the average or arithmetic mean of x and -5 is 10, then what must be the value of x?
A. 25 ✓ 🤍
B. 15

26. One of the pledges of the President of the Philippines is to defend its
A. Citizens
B. Constitution ✓ 🤍

27. Which of the following process best explains the evolution of life forms of gradual transformation of species?
A. Isolation
B. Natural selection ✓ 🤍

29. "To be or not to be" is the beginning of the soliloguy of_____
A. Macbeth
C. Hamlet ✓ 🤍

30. Overwhelming, ambition for power is the cause of downfall of men

A. Macbeth ✓ 🤍
B. Hamlet

31. Hispanic Filipino writer
A. Jose Garcia villa
B. Nick Joaquin ✓ 🤍

32. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang nararapat sa komunikasyon mg pagsusulat?
A. Lakas ng boses
B. Maayos na pagpapalugit ✓ 🤍

33. The pen name of Mary an Evens
A. George Eliot ✓ 🤍
B. Rujard kupling

34. Ano ang pinakapayal ma anyo mh salita na walang halong panlapi?
A. Ponema
B. Salitang - ugat ✓ 🤍

35. What is the term for the slowing down response by the frog's cerculatory during the cold season?
A. Hebermation ✓ 🤍
B. Estimation

36. The President of Ilocos Region
A. Ferdinand Marcos ✓ 🤍
B. Diosdado Macapagal

37. Iron is the type of magnetic material?
A. Non- magnetic
B. Ferromagnetic ✓ 🤍

38. Of the following, which is an example of natural altered state of awareness?
A. Sadation
B. Sleep ✓ 🤍

39. What happen to the plant in hypotonic solution?
A. A plant will swell ✓ 🤍
B. A plant willl shrink

40.The world largest dessert
A. Sahara ✓ 🤍
B. Gabi

41. The appendix, though a part of the large intestine has no digestive function. It is called_____
A. A heterogenous organ
B. A vestigial organ ✓ 🤍

42. "She is the balcksheep of the family'. What figure of speech given in the sentence ?
A. Metaphor ✓ 🤍
B. Hyperbole

43. The writ of amparo
A. Life ,liberty and security ✓ 🤍
B. Qou warranto

44. The oldest religion in Asia.
A. Hinduism ✓ 🤍
B. Budhism

45. Damage to DNA that is not repaired and then replicated can result in genetic disorders
A. Mutation ✓ 🤍
B. Speciation

46. Who was the founder and editor of news paper "La Independencia"?
A. Antonio Luna ✓ 🤍
B. Graciano Lopez Jaena

47. Famous for Arena theater?
A. Montano ✓ 🤍
B. Abueva

48. Which is the method that uses organisms to clean up toxic waste?
A. Deforestation
B. Bioremediation ✓ 🤍

49. Who is the foremost French short story writer?
A. Balzac
B. De Maupassant ✓ 🤍

50. The brain of the computer
A. CPU ✓ 🤍
B. Hardware
You forwarded a message
51. Nationality of Magellan
A. Portuguese ✓ 🤍
B. Spanish

52. Reasoning must be used in understanding the existence of God
A. St thomas Aquinas ✓ 🤍
B. St. John

53. Plant cell in hypertonic solution
A. Swell
B. Shrink or shrivel ✓ 🤍

54. Allan go to the sea and _____the fish
A. Bail ✓ 🤍
B. Bitten

55. Kumain ng mangga si Arnel.
Anong panalapi mayroon ang salitang kumain?
A. Unlapi

B. Gitlapi ✓ 🤍

56. Spanish surname
A. Narciso claveria ✓ 🤍
B. Benbeinido Santos

57. Light travel fastest in
A. Solid
B. Vaccum ✓ 🤍

58. 50 + 52 =
A. 102 ✓ 🤍
B. 112

59. 3 lines 17 syllables
A. Tangka
B. Haiku ✓ 🤍

60. Agreement between ligazpi and sikatuna
A. Blood compact ✓ 🤍
B. Revolutionary

61. The boy general
A. Juan Luna
B. Gregorio Del Pilar ✓ 🤍

62. Si Ana ay maganda. Anong bahagi ng pananalita ang maganda?
A. Pang uri ✓ 🤍
B. Pandiwa

63. Difficulty in numbers
A. Dyscalcua ✓ 🤍
B. Dyslexia

64. Presentation of the body
A. Habeas corpus ✓ 🤍
B. Habeas data

65. Penchant
A. Pondness ✓ 🤍
B. Precius

66. Anong taon nagkakaroon ng modernisasyon ng wika sa pilipinas?
A. 1935
B. 1987 ✓ 🤍

67. Insulin secreted by
A. Liver
B. Pancreas ✓ 🤍

68. Avocado planted in manggo tree

A. Compitetion ✓ 🤍
B. Marcoating

69. Oldest religion
A. Hinduism ✓ 🤍
B. Buddhism

70. Famous for arena theatre
A. Jose Garcia Villa
B. Montano ✓ 🤍

71. Waste product
A. Oxygen ✓ 🤍
B. Carbon

72.Plant release at night
A. Nitrogen
B. Carbon doxide ✓ 🤍

73. Town center called cabecerras
A. Reduccion ✓ 🤍
B. City states

74. Exchange of letter
A. Epistolary ✓ 🤍
B. Charter change

75. Mary an evans pen name
A. Samuel clemens
B. George Eliot ✓ 🤍

76. Tropical storm form in indian ocean
A. Cyclone ✓ 🤍
B. Typhoon - pacific
C. Hurricane - atlantic

77. Participation in governance including right to vote and seek public office
A. Political rights ✓ 🤍
B. Suffrage

78. The liquid portionbof blood
A. WBC
B. Plasma ✓

79. LCD of 12,24 and 36
A. 6 ✓ 🤍
B. 8

80. Pen name of Rizal
A. Dimasalang ,Laon laan ✓ 🤍
B. Dimas ilaw

91. The law making body
A. Legislative ✓ 🤍
B. Executive

92. What is 20% of 80
A. 14
B. 16 ✓ 🤍

93. This is the surface of the earth between the tropic cancer
A. Zone ✓ 🤍
B. Cone

94. Ama ng katipunan
A. Andres Bonifacio ✓ 🤍
B. Emilio Jacinto

95. Bahagi ng pananalita na nagpapahayag ng kilos o galaw
A. Pandiwa ✓ 🤍
B. Pang-abay

96. Bahagi ng pananalita na naglalarawan ng kilos o galaw
A. Pandiwa
B. Pang-abay ✓ 🤍

97. 5x - 3 (5x+ 2y)
A. - 10x - 6y ✓ 🤍
B. 10x + 6y

98. Ama ng maikling kwento sa pilipinas
A. Jesus Balmori
B. Diogracias Rosario ✓ 🤍

99. Sinbad and alladin(keyword only)
A. Magic carpet
B. Arabian nights ✓ 🤍

100. The Great Dissenter
A. Claro M. Recto ✓ 🤍
B. Manuel Roxas

⏭SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY ⏮

- PHILO – love
- SOPHOS – wise
- SOPHIA – wisdom
- PHILOSOPHY – truth based on logical reasoning

BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY:
*METAPHYSICS by Aristotle – with the things of nature
COSMOLOGY – universe
TELEOLOGY – purpose in the universe
ONTOLOGY – meaning of existence
*EPISTEMOLOGY – study of knowledge
AGNOSTICISM – ultimate reality is an outright impossibility
SKEPTICISM – true knowledge is impossible and everything is doubt
COGITO ERGO SUM by Pyrrho and Rene Descartes – philosophy based on doubt
A POSTERIORI – from behind hand – knowledge comes from experience
A PRIORI – from before hand – knowledge comes before experience
*AXIOLOGY – problems of values
ETHICS – characteristic ways of acting; morality of human acts
MORALITY – distinction between right and wrong
AESTHETHICS – beauty and standards of values
*LOGIC – art of correct thinking and reasoning
HUMAN ACT – deliberate free will of man
ACTS OF MAN – acts proper to man as man
CLASSIFICATION OF HUMAN ACTS:
ELICITED ACT – finds cause in the will alone – completed will
WISH – simple love of anything
INTENTION – purposive tendency of the will
ELECTION – selection of the will
USE – employment of the will

FRUITION – enjoyment of the will
COMMANDED ACT – through coordination of body and mind
All human acts are INTERNAL
All external acts are MIXED
MODIFIERS OF HUMAN ACTS:
IGNORANCE – absence of intellectual knowledge
CONCUPISCENCE – appetites or tendencies: love, hatred, joy
FEAR – shrinking back of the mind from danger
VIOLENCE – external force
HABIT – repeated acts
LAW – lex by St. Thomas Aquinas – SUMMA THEOLOGIAE – ordinance of reason
CONSCIENCE – practical judgment
VALUES – valere – worthy; development of human personality
MORAL IDEOLOGIES:
HEDONISM – morality is determined by pleasure; by Jeremy Bentham
UTILITARIANISM –act is good if it has good result; by Herbert Spencer
MORAL RATIONALISM – human reason is the source of all moral laws; by Immanuel Kant
MORAL EVOLUTIONISM – morality is not absolute but changing; by Friedrich Nietzche – basis of Hitler's Ideal
MORAL POSITIVISM – state laws are bases of all moral laws; by Thomas Hobbes
MORAL SENSISM – man has moral sense to distinguish good or evil
COMMUNISM – economic theory based on UTOPIA by Sir Thomas More and MANIFESTO by Karl Marx
MODERN PHILOSOPHIES OF EDUCATION:
HUMANISM – rejected supernaturalism
REALISM – actualities of life; concrete duties
DISCIPLINISM – formal discipline; mind is made up of faculties by Aristotle; tabula rasa by John Locke
RATIONALISM – human reason was the source of knowledge
NATURALISM – opposed formalism; nature of the child – natural development; EMILE by Jean Jacques Rosseau – man, by nature is good
IDEALISM – mental idea, intrinsic or spiritual value
PRAGMATISM – learning by doing by John Dewey
PROGRESSIVISM – learning is a dynamic and active process
EXISTENTIALISM – classroom should be a market of free ideas
ESSENTIALISM – ultimate reality
ORIENTAL PHILOSOPHY:
HINDUISM – India
TRIMURTI – chief gods
BHRAMA – supreme spirit
VISHNU – preserver
SHIVA – destroyer and recreator
BRAHMINS/BRAHMANS – priests
KSHATRIYAS – nobles and warriors
VAISYAS – traders, peasants
SUDRAS – servants
UNTOUCAHBLES – outcasts
KARMA – series of birth and rebirth
NIRVANA – place of unending happiness and bliss
VEDA – most sacred scripture
RIG VEDA – hymns and praises
YAJUR VEDA – prayers and sacrificial formulas
SAMA VEDA – tunes and chants
ATHARVA VEDA – magical formulas

BUDDHISM – Siddhartha Gautama
BUDDHA – The Enlightened One
4 Noble Truth:
OF SUFFERING
ON THE ORIGIN OF SUFFERING
ON THE CESSATION OF DESIRE
TO THE WAY OF CESSATION OF DESIRE
Eightfold Path
1. RIGHT VIEW
2. RIGHT RESOLVE
3. RIGHT SPEECH
4. RIGHT ACTION
5. RIGHT LIVELIHOOD
6. RIGHT EFFORT
7. RIGHT CONCENTRATION
8. RIGHT CONTEMPLATION or ECSTASY
CONFUCIANISM – Confucius or Kung fu-tzu
ANALECTS – collection of discussions and sayings
6 Chinese Classics:
SHU CHING – book of history
SHI CHING – book of poetry
I CHING – book of changes
LI CHI – book of rites
YUEH CHING – book of music
CH'UN CHU – spring and autumn annals
TAOISM
TAO – path/way
TAO TE CHING – The Way and its Power; most influential book by Lao Tzu
WATERCOURSE WAY – to follow Tao is to follow the way of nature
TE – virtue/power
CHUANG TZU – formal treatise
SHINTOISM – shen – gods
ZOROASTRIANISM by Zoroaster – dead were exposed to vultures
OZMUZD – good god AHRIMAN – evil god
JUDAISM – religion of Jewish people
PENTATEUCH – first five books in the Bible aka TORAH (Law)
MOSAIC LAWS – Books of the Law
CHRISTIANITY
OLD TESTAMENT – 39 books
NEW TESTAMENT – 27 books
ISLAM – submission to God
5 Pillars of Islam:
SHAHADA – confession of faith
SALAT – prayer
ZAKAT – almsgiving
RAMADAN – fasting
HAJJ – pilgrimage
*HADITH – tradition

PHILIPPINE HISTORY

Philippines – Pearl of the Orient, comprised of 7,641 islands.

1898 – The Spanish-American War ended.

Martial Law – imposed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Pearl Harbor- the Japanese surprise attack in America

Clark field in Pampanga- bombing mission of Japanese in the Philippines.

Hiroshima & Nagasaki – City in Japan wherein the American Air Force drops a Nuclear Bomb.

People Power Movement – 4 day protest in Manila, in EDSA

Ferdinand Magellan – 1st recorded European contact with the Philippine Island.

Cebu – Island of ZUGBO, Humabon in waging a battle against a rival chieftain, Lapu-Lapu of Mactan. The Capital of the new Spanish colony.

1565 – 1st Spanish settlement in the Philippines was established on cebu by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi.

Rajah Soliman – controlled an area of Luzon. The NEW Capital of the Spanish colony.

KKK – kataastaasan kagalang galang na katipunan ng mga anak ng bayan,

KATIPUNAN, organized by Andres Bonifacio.
Biac-na-bato – a place that in negotiated truce.

Treaty of Paris – Peace negotiation between spain and the United States.

William Howard Taft – President of United States appointed General MacArthur to rule and govern the Philippines.

Deep-water harbor – at subic bay, major anchorage for the US naval fleet.

Jones Act – instituted an elected Philippine senate and compromised eventual independence.

Franklin D. Roosevelt – New President of US who supports the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 stipulated that the Philippines would become an independent republic on July 4, 1946.

HUKBALAHAPS- hukbo ng bayan laban sa hapon

1944 – Osmenia succeeded Quezon, who died in the US.

April 1946- Roxas became the 1st president of the new republic.

April 1948 – Roxas died and was succeeded by Vice President Quirino, who won presidency in 1949.

Luis Taruc – HUKS Leader.

1953- Magsaysay was the clear winner in the presidential election.

March 1957 – Magsaysay died in plane crash and was succeeded by his vice president Carlos Garcia, and was elected president in his own right in November 1957.

1961 - Diosdado Macapagal win the presidency.

1965 – election gave to presidency to Ferdinand E. Marcos. The 1st president who win a second term.

September 21, 1972 – President Ferdinand E. Marcos Proclaimed Martial Law by virtue of Proclamation No. 1081.

EDSA – Epifanio de los Santos Avenue
Mendiola Massacre – government security forces opened fire on the protester and killed 20 people.

Lumabas last march 27, 2022 let (third batch) sa general education
1. Saprophytes- feed on dead organism matter
2. Syntax- pag-aaral o pag-uugnay-ugnay ng mga salita
3. Greenhouse gases
4. Saprotrophs
5. Mendel- genetics/heredity
6. Negritos
7. Mutation
8. Jose rizal- laong laan/dimasalang
9. Kolokyal
10. Pagyayabang- di-mahalagang salik sa pagtatalumpati
11. Carbon dioxide- evening
12. Homer- iliad and odyssey
13. Haiku
14. Hinduism
15. Blood compact
16. Gregorio del pilar- boy general
17. Light- travels fastest in air
18. Pancreas- insulin
19. Narciso claveria- spanish surnames
20. Epistolary
21. Bienvenido santos- scent of apples
22. El verdadero decalogo
23. Mark twain- samuel clemens
24. Union obrera democratica
25. Sahara
26. Queen elizabeth i
27. A la juventud filipina - faith in filipino youth as hope of the fatherland
28. Moral and ethical standards
29. 7x2x2x2- prime factors of 56
30. Gilopez kabayao- played violin in public places/masses
31. Lathalain
32. Industrialized countries' toxic disposed to poorer countries
33. Ortograpiya
34. Kabanata i
35. 1987 philippine constitution
36. Ecosystem
37. Reduccion- cabeceras
38. Skype
39. Hypertonic solution

40. Pang-uri
41. Magellan- discovered in 1521 by a portuguese explorer
42. Leeches
43. Themselves
44. Fondness
45. In vitro- test tube
46. BY LINE- name of the writer of the article
47. BAIT
48. METATESIS
49. PANDIWA
50. COMMA-SHAPED-

TAKE NOTE: Philippine History

1. Who led the longest revolt in the Philippines during the Spanish times?
Your Answer: Francisco Dagohoy

It lasted for 85 years (1744-1829). Francisco Dagohoy rose in rebellion because a Jesuit priest refused to give his brother, Sagarino, a Christian burial as he had died in a duel.

2. Who was the Spanish governor-general who ordered the deportation of Jose Rizal to Dapitan?

Your Answer: Gov. Gen. Eulogio Despujol

Jose Rizal was deported days after he founded the La Liga Filipina on July 6, 1892. La Liga Filipina, ostensibly a civic association composed of Filipinos that had as its motto 'Unus Instar Omnium' ('One Like All'), was considered by the Spanish authorities as "dangerous".

3. What was the name of the Filipino soldier who led the Cavite Mutiny of 1872?

Your Answer: Sergeant Lamadrid

Ferdinand La Madrid was a mestizo sergeant who led the mutiny after Spanish authorities subjected his co-soldiers at the Engineering and Artillery Corps to personal taxes from which they had previously been exempted. The taxes obliged them to pay a monetary sum and to do the "polo y servicio" or forced labor! (Source: Wikipedia article on the Cavite Munity).

4. Who wrote the "Kartilla", considered the 'bible' of the Katipunan movement?

Your Answer: Emilio Jacinto

Jacinto was the adviser on fiscal matters and secretary to Andrés Bonifacio, the leader of the Katipunan movement. The primer he wrote consisted of 13 teachings which the members of the (Katipunan) were expected to follow. "A life that is not dedicated to a noble cause is like a tree without a shade or a poisonous weed" was one of the 13 teachings. Jacinto was also the editor of the Katipunan newspaper called "Kalayaan", which translates to "Freedom".

5. Who created the designs for the Philippine national flag?

Your Answer: Emilio Aguinaldo

General Emilio Aguinaldo, while in exile in Hong Kong in 1897, conceived the design for the flag, drawing inspiration from the flags used by the Katipunan and the Cuban revolutionaries. The flag had blue and red horizontal bands with a white triangle at the flag's left side. Inside the triangle

was a yellow sun with eight rays, representing the first eight provinces which had revolted against the Spaniards. At each corner of the triangle were the three stars for the three main islands of the Philippines (Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao). The flag was sewn by Agoncillo with her daughter Lorenza, and Doña Delfina Herbosa de Natividad, Jose Rizal's niece.

6. Who was the last general of the Filipino-American revolution to surrender to the Americans?

Your Answer: Simeon Ola

He surrendered through Colonel Bandholtz in Guinobatan, Albay Province on September 25, 1903 and then took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

7. Which of the following former presidents died in a plane crash?

Your Answer: Ramon Magsaysay

On March 16, 1957, he, together with some friends and newspapermen went to Cebu on a speaking engagement. At a little past midnight, March 17, he boarded on the plane 'Mt. Pinatubo' for Manila. The plane unfortunately crashed into a mountain in Cebu. He and his companions were killed, except for Néstor Mata, a newspaperman.

8. Who named the country 'Islas de San Lazaro'?

Your Answer: Ferdinand Magellan

It was Easter Sunday then, March 31, 1521, the feast day of St. Lazarus.

9. What was the first name of Diego Silang's wife who continued the revolt against the Spaniards in the Ilocos region after Diego's death?

Your Answer: Gabriela

She was the first Filipino woman to lead a revolt against the Spaniards. She led the group for four months after her husband's death before she was captured and executed in Vigan, Ilocos Sur on September 20, 1763.

10. Who was the hero of the Battle at Tirad Pass?

Your Answer: Gregorio del Pilar

The Battle of Tirad Pass, sometimes referred to as the "Philippine Thermopylae", was a battle in the Philippine-American War fought on December 2, 1899 in Tirad Pass,a narrow trail leading to Cervantes, a town in Ilocos Sur. The 60-man Filipino contingent was commanded by Brigadier General Gregorio del Pilar but they were later defeated by the American soldiers under Major Peyton C. March. Del Pilar was "one of the youngest generals in the Philippine Revolutionary Forces during the Philippine Revolution and the Philippine-American War." Of the 60 Filipinos, 52, including Del Pilar, were either killed or wounded.

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The Philippines under Spanish Rule

1. The Hispanic Period had started in the Philippines in 1500s. Who was the first Governor of the Philippines?

Your Answer: Miguel Lopez de Legazpi

In 1572, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi became the first Governor of the Philippines and established a government together with Augustinian and Dominican friars.

2. For how many years did Spanish rule last in the Philippines?

Your Answer: 333

The Spaniards occupied the Philippines from 1565 to 1898, exactly 333 years. Spanish rule ended after the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1898, which withdrew Spain from the Philippines, Guam, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

3. Raja Lakandula and Raja Sulayman revolted against Governor Guido de Lavezaris, because of the abuses by the Spaniards. What is the revolt called?

Your Answer: Manila Revolt

The successor to Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, Governor-General Guido Lavezaris, had sequestered all the properties of the Rajahs. The revolt failed because of the loyalty of the Spanish and Filipino troops to the Governor-General.

4. Which one of these Philippine revolts during the Hispanic period lasted longest?

Your Answer: Dagohoy Revolt

The Dagohoy Revolt of 1744-1829 was the longest in the history of the Philippines. Francisco Dagohoy was mourning for his dead brother, when a Spanish priest refused to give the latter a Christian burial. He called his supporters all over Bohol to fight against the injustice. Twenty Governor-Generals tried to stop the Boholanos (resident of Bohol) from rebelling but they failed. Unfortunately, Dagohoy died in 1827 (cause of death unknown) and the revolt had ended as Dagohoy's supporters making their last stand. Victory went to the Spaniards, under Governor General Mariano Ricafort.

Other details (by revolt and years): Palaris Revolt - 3 years, Parang and Upay revolt - 13 years, Camerino revolt - 4 years.

5. In 1762-1763 the most popular revolt took place in Ilocos. Diego and Gabriela Silang had defended Ilocos from the Spanish authorities. Identify the relationship of the Silangs.

Your Answer: husband and wife

The Silang revolt took place during the British invasion of the Philippines. In 1763, the revolutionary leader Diego Silang was killed by his friend, Miguel Vicos; and his wife Gabriela Silang (the "Joan of Arc" of Ilocos) continued the revolt for her husband's death. The Ilocanos were defeated and Gabriela was executed by the Spaniards, ending the Silang Revolt.

6. The Religious Revolt of Hermano Pule had took seventeen months to quell. The root of this revolt came from this kind of order The one, this author described was a _____.

Your Answer: Religious Order

Apolinario "Hermano Pule" de la Cruz had started his own religious order named "Confradia de San José" (Spanish for "Confraternity of Saint Joseph") which was banned by the Spanish authorities. In June 1840, Hermano Pule and his supporters fought against the Spaniards, but they still failed. The Pule Revolt ended with the execution of de la Cruz in 4th of November, 1841.

Updated 26th June, 2009: miss april changed the FITB to MC, to avoid further confusion to each quiz players. To the one who PM'd me, thanks for the correction (I forgot your name, sorry being busy for almost everyday - no time to get into the FunTrivia!)

7. Which of these priests was executed by Governor-General Rafael de Izuquierdo in 1872?

Your Answer: all of them were executed

Governor General Rafael de Izquierdo had the three priests, Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora (also known as "Gomburza") garotted at Cavite in February 17, 1872.

Additional info: Jose Rizal's "El Filibusterismo" ("The Reign of Greed") was dedicated to these priests in 1891, almost two decades after the execution.

8. Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal is Philippines' national hero because of his large contribution to independence during the 19th century. What was his main weapon against the Spaniards?

Your Answer: Pen

The proverb "the pen is mightier than the sword" was used with reference to novelists like him. His many literary works include the novels "Noli Me Tangere" ("Touch Me Not"), "El Filibusterismo" ("The Reign of Greed"), and the poem "Mi Ultimo Adios" ("Farewell, Beloved Country").

9. Jose Rizal and other Illustrados (Spanish for Filipino intellectuals) had established this group of propaganda writers. The name of this progressive society newspaper against Spain was _____.

Your Answer: la solidaridad

La Solidaridad ("The Solidarity") was created in Barcelona, Spain on 13th December, 1888. These Illustrados used the pen to express their freedom of speech against the corrupt Spanish rulers.

Some of the Propaganda writers were Dr. Jose Rizal, Marcelo Del Pilar, Antonio Luna, Jose Ma. Panganiban, among others.

Udated 14th of December: I have added the word newspaper in the question. Credits to merliebrainy for the corrections.

10. July 1892: La Liga Filipina (Spanish for "The Philippine League") was established by Dr. Jose Rizal in Tondo, Manila.

Your Answer: True

La Liga Filipina (The Philippine League) was created to establish a civil organization for peace and unity. It became inactive four days after Rizal was secretly arrested and exiled to Dapitan. Later, the organization was divided into two: The Katipunans ("Freedom", a group of revolutionary men) and the Cuerpo de Compromisarios ("Body of Delegates", a group that supported La Solidaridad/The Solidarity).

11. Andres Bonifacio talked personally to Rizal during the later's exile in Dapitan.

Your Answer: n

Ex-La Liga Filipina (Spanish for "The Philippine League") member and Katipunan ("Freedom" in FIlipino) founder, Andres Bonifacio, and his chancellors had decided to persuade Dr. Rizal to join the Katipunans. The Katipunan group sent Pio Valenzuela, Dr. Rizal's friend, for the group's appeal but Rizal refused to engage in violence.

12. Filipinos remembered Dr. Jose Rizal as the patriot of the masses. He was executed by the Spanish authorities in Luneta (Bagumbayan by then), Manila in December 30, 1896. Which of these capital punishments was used to execute him?

Your Answer: Shooting

During the Spanish period, the garotte and shooting were the most common methods of execution in the Philippines. In Dr. Rizal's case, he was shot by the firing squad on the morning of 30th December, 1896 for treason (against Spain).

13. The massive raid in the printing press of "Diario de Manila" (Spanish for "The Newspaper of Manila") had alarmed the Katipunan members due to the arrest of their several comrades. After the second general meeting, these men decided to tear up this important document. Which of these was it?

Your Answer: residence certificates

The cause of "Cry of Pugadlawin" (The word "cry" here means a rallying call or signal and "Pugadlawin" means hawk's nest in Filipino): The Katipunan existence was revealed by Teodoro Patiño to his sister and later told to a priest about the organization. The Spanish authorities had arrested and executed several Katipunan members after the raid on the printing press.

As the sign of commitment to the Katipunans, Bonifacio and the large group of Katipuneros tore up a "cedula" (Spanish for residence certificate) in Pugadlawin, Balintawak. The Katipunans dominated the first battle in Calookan with the small victory but they retreated in Mandaluyong, then in Balara after the Spanish reinforcements had defeated the forces of the revolutionaries.

14. The Tejeros Convention happened in which Philippine province?

Your Answer: Cavite

Bonifacio was in negotiations aimed at uniting the Katipuan factions in Tejeros, Cavite. He was invited by Magdalo to settle the governorship of the country, but Magdalo settled for revolutionary government and Magdiwang ("Celebrate" in Filipino) agreed to retain Katipunan.

15. The Spanish-American War brought an end to Spanish rule. In May 1898, the Americans, under Commodore George Dewey won "The Battle of ____ ____".

Your Answer: Manila Bay

"The Battle of Manila Bay" had lasted only few hours during 1st of May 1898. The USS Olympia and the fleet of ships under U.S. Navy's Asiatic Squadron Commander, Commodore George Dewey had dominated the Manila Bay. The battle lasted only a few hours till the Spanish fleet under Admiral Patricio Montojo was defeated.

The Americans also helped the Filipinos to free the rest of the country. Emilio Aguinaldo came back from exile in Hong Kong and declared independence in Cavite on 12th June 1898.
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1. REIN- horse rein
2. PHOTOSYNTHESIS- process
3. LOUIS PASTEUR- vax for rabies
4. PINATUBO- 1990

5. MI PRIMERA INSPIRACION- 1st poem dedicated to his mother.
6. ELIZABETH BARRET BROWNING- sonnet for her husband
7. CONFERENCING- skype, zoom, microsoft
8. TEODORA ALONSO- Rizal's mother
9. FIRING SQUAD- Rizal's Execution
10. SAN PEDRO- from Angono
11. PLASMA- hot gasses from nuclei
12. LA LIGA FILIPINA- organization created by Rizal
13. DIWATA- 1st PH satellite
14. BIENVENIDO SANTOS- fil-am
15. SILAS MARNER- Gorge Eliot
16. MICROBIAL CULTURE
17. BANGLADESH- with dispute in south china sea (EXCEPT)
18. IMPROMTU
19. SUN- PRIMARY PRODUCER- PRIMARY CONSUMER- DECOMPOSER
20. HERBIVORE- eat plants and alge
21. ATENEO- primary education of Rizal
22. MI ULTIMO ADIOS- poem written by Rizal before execution
23. SUN STROKE- Electrolytes
24. IMPERTINENT- irrelevant
25. CALAMBA- Rizal's birth place
26. ANDRES BONIFACIO- armed struggle
27. SKYPE- communication
28. SALIKSIK- sinaliksik
29. NARCISO CLAVERIA- spanish surnames
30. AETAS- found in Zambales, Tarlac, Pampanga
31. HAIKU- Except with figure of speech
32. ARTHROPODA- dengue
33. HEREDITY- Mendel
34. LAGUHAN- pagsumigawan
35. WALANG PANLAPI- payak na salitang ugat
36. 7x2x2x2 = 56
37. PANITIKAN- Kwento
38. PABULA- hayop/ may aral
39. LATHALAIN
40.BICAMERALISM - legislative
41. LAO TZU- taoism
42. CONFUCIOUS- Han dynasty
43. 12.5% -
44. ARMED STRUGGLE- Andres Bonifacio
45. HARRY POTTER- J.K Rowling
46. COMMUNITY TAX- tax paid by an0o adult
47. HOMER- 1st mythical geographer(vivid description)
48 NINOY AQUINO- Worth dying for
49 LOOSE- dress/gown
50. MERITOCRACY- talent

🤰 🏻♂LET's Review❤

1. DOCTRINA CRISTIANA - the first book written in the Philippines.

2. PEDRO BUKANEG - the Father of Ilocano Literature.

3. FRANCISCO BALTAZAR - the Father of Tagalog Poetry.

4. LOLA BASYANG is the pen name of Severino Reyes.

5. KENKOY - the first and longest-running komiks series in the Philippines.

6. JUAN CRISOSTOMO SOTO - the Father of Pampango Literature.

7. MANILA BULLETIN - the oldest existing newspaper in the Philippines since 1900

8. ALEJANDRO ABADILLA - the Father of Modern Tagalog Poetry.

9. He wrote the popular fable The Monkey and the Turtle - JOSE RIZAL

10. This is known as Andres Bonifacio's Ten Commandments of the Katipunan - THE DECALOGUE.

11. Rizal's model for Pilosopong Tasyo was PACIANO RIZAL.

12. Rizal's pen name - DIMASALANG, LAONG-LAAN

13. Taga-ilog - JUAN LUNA's Pen name.

14. The first filipino alphabet was called ALIBATA/BAYBAYIN

15. the first filipino alphabet consisted of 15 LETTERS

16. He was known for his Memoria Fotografica - JOSE MA. PANGANIBAN

17. AMADO HERNANDEZ - He is known as the poet of the workers or laborers

18. Ilocano balagtasan is called BUKANEGAN

19. MARAGTAS - Visayan epic about good manners and right conduct

20. PASCUAL POBLETE - the father of Filipino newspaper

21. PANDEREGLA - first Filipino bread

22. The Great Plebian: Andres Bonifacio

23. WILHELM WUNDT-father of psychology

24. SIGMUND FREUD-father of psychoanalysis, and psychosexual theory/Father of Modern Psychology

25. JOHANN HEINRICH-father of education and pedagogy

26. IVAN PAVLOV-classical conditioning

27. BURRHUS F. SKINNER-operant conditioning.

28. DAVID AUSUBEL-meaningful learning

29. JEROME BRUNER-discovery learning, spiral curriculum

30. ALBERT BANDURA-social cognitive learning theory.
31. EDWARD LEE THORNDIKE-law of readiness and exercises
32. KURT LEVIN-life space content.
33. KOHLER-problem solving by insight, insightful learning
34. URIE BROFENBRENNER-ecological theory
35. SANDRA BEM-gender schema theory
36. HOWARD GARDNER-theory of multiple intelligence
37. ELLIOT TURRIEL-Social domain theory
38. LAWRENCE KOHLBERG-moral development theory
39. ROBERT STERNBERG-triathlon theory intelligence
40. ERIK ERIKSON-psychosocial development theory
41. MA. MONTESSORI-transfer of learning, kindergarten preparation of children.
42. EDWARD PAUL TORRANCE-creative problem solving
43. CHOMSKY-linguistic acquisition theory
44. JEAN PIAGET-cognitive learning theory
45. JOHN WATSON-behavioral theory
46. EDWARD TOLMAN-purpose behaviorism
47. BERNARD WEINER-attribution theory
48. DANIEL GOLEMAN-emotional intelligence.
49. TITCHENER- structuralism psychology
50. ROBERT GAGNE -the sequence of instruction
51. ABRAHAM MASLOW - hierarchy of needs, motivation theory
52. BENJAMIN BLOOM - bloom's cognitive taxonomy
53. DAVID KRATHWOHL - affective domain
54. LEV VYGOTSKY - socio-cultural theory of cognitive devt , linguistic theory, Scaffolding
55. JOHN LOCKE - tabularasa , empiricism
56. CHARLES COOLEY - looking glass self-theory

57. JOHN FLAVEL - metacognition

58. ARNOLD GESELL - maturation theory

59. JOHN DEWEY - Learning by doing

60. DAVID FROEBEL - Father of kindergarten

61. AUGUSTE COMTE - Father of Sociology.

62. JOHN AMOS COMENIUS - Fr. of modern education. Elements of Morality
You forwarded a message
Important Notes in GenEd
CILIA - hair like structure
DYSLEXIA - reading disorder
HOMER - first mythical geographer
SKYPE - face to face communication
ARTHROPODS - dengue
BENIGNO AQUINO - worth dying for
PLASMA - hot gas of nuclei
URBANA at FELISA - siblings secret exchanged letter
WALRUS - arctic environment
BIENVENIDO SANTOS - filipino migrant writer/fil-am
J. K. ROWLING - Harry Potter
CALAMBA - Rizal's birth place
MERITOCRACY - people of talent
NARCISO CLAVERIA - spanish surnames
RA 10533 - Enhance Basic Education
RA 7836 - Philippine Teachers Professionalization Act
RA 9293 - Teacher applicants, registration, special permit, para-teacher...
PHOTOSYNTHESIS - process used by plants
ALIBATA - earliest form of writing
ANALOGOUS ORGAN - bat's wings
SALITANG UGAT - walang kahalong panlapi
DIWATA - 1 - first microsatellite
AESOP'S FABLE - teach moral lesson
CARBOHYDRATES - monosaccharides, polysaccharides
GEORGE ELIOT - Silas Marner/Mary Ann Evans
ABRAHAM MASLOW - hierarchy of needs
A LA JUVENTUD FILIPINA - sinulat ni Rizal UST .., faith in Filipino youth as hope of the fatherland
MI PRIMERA INSPIRACION - poem of Rizal for his mother
MI ULTIMO ADIOS - the last poem written by Rizal
FOOD WEB - flow of food
LOUIS PASTEUR - vaccine for rabies
LAO TZU - Toism
IMPERTINENT - irrelevant
TEODORA ALONSO - ina ni Rizal

- 70 - 74.8 - para-teacher
- FIRING SQUAD - execution of Rizal
- HAIKU - Japanese poem three lines with 17 syllables
- Augustinians - first missionaries in the Philippines
- CONSUMMATUM EST - last words of Rizal
- Arbitraryo - ang wika ay napagkasunduan
- SALIKSIK - salitang ugat
- SURFACE TENSION - toothpick
- COMMUNITY TAX - paid annually by all adult citizens
- HERBIVORES - eat plants only
- SAPROPHYTES - feed on dead organism matter
- SYNTAX - pag-aaral o pag-uugnay-ugnay ng mga salita
- GREENHOUSE GASES-
Global Warming
- GREGOR MENDEL - father of genetics/heredity
- NEGRITOS - first aboriginal settlers lived in the Philippines
- MUTATION - damage to DNA that is not repaired and then replicated can result genetic disorder
- JOSE RIZAL - Dimasalang, Laong Laan, Agno
- PAGYAYABANG - di-mahalagang salik sa pagtatalumpati
- CARBON DIOXIDE - release during evening
- HOMER - Iliad and Odyssey
- HINDUISM - oldest region in Asia
- BLOOD COMPACT - seal of friendship or sanduguan
- GREGORIO DEL PILAR - Boy general
- LIGHT - travels fastest in air
- PANCREAS - secrets insulin
- EPISTOLARY-novels in letters
- BIENVENIDO SANTOS - Scent of Apples
- EL VERDADERO DECALOLOGO - Andres Bonifacio
- MARK TWIAN - Samuel Clemens
- UNION OBRERA DEMOCRATICA - First Labor Union
- SAHARA - the largest desert
- QUEEN ELIZABETH - England queen
- MORAL and ETHICAL STANDARDS - Professional
Code of Conduct
- GILOPEZ KABAYAO - played violin in public places/masses
- LATHALAIN - paraang kawili wili
- INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES - toxic disposed to poorer countries
- ORTOGRAPIYA-paarang inaayos ang mga salita sa pangungusap
- 1987 Philippine Constitution - present constitution
- ECOSYSTEM - Living Things
- REDUCCION - resettlement
- CABECERAS - town center
- HYPERTONIC SOLUTI On-it will swell
- MAGELLAN -Portuguese explorer who discovered the Philippines [March 16, 1521]

🌿 LEECHES-anticoalgulation
🌿 FONDNESS-penchant
🌿IN VITRO - test tube
🌿By LINE - name of the writer of the article
🌿BAIT-fisherman
🌿METATESIS - uri ng pagbabagong morponemiko na ginagamit ng pagpapalit posisyon ng ponema sa salita
🌿PANDIWA-"lubhang"
🌿COMMA-SHAPED - vibrio cholera
🌿 LARYNC - voice box
🌿 APOLINARIO MABINI - utak ng himagsikan
🌿 KOLOKYAL - salitang pinaikli at pinahaba at itinuturing na imporma
🌿 SIKATUNA and LEGASPI Blood Compact - Happened in Bohol
🌿KONOTASYON-"buwaya"
🌿 EMINENT DOMAIN or POWER EXPROPRIATION - the power of the state to take possession of private property for public purpose and after payment of just compensation

Happy Reviewing!
GEN. ED. 150 with CA 🧢❤️✓
1. If I _____known her before, I would have hired her as my personal adviser.
A. Had✓
B. Have
C. Could
D. Will
2. What particular skill a student exemplifies if he/she used the word "dad" instead of using "father" ?
A. Phonology
B. Semantics ✓

C. Morphology
D. Syntax
3. Only 70% of the total number of students ____able to pass the comprehensive exam last year.
A. Are
B. Was
C. Were ✓
D. Is
4. A number of endangered species living underwater ____now extinct because of illegal hunting and dynamite fishing.
A. We're
B. Is
C. Was
D. Are ✓
5. Your sister isn't supporting you, __?
A. Is she ✓
B. Isn't she
C. Is he
D. Isn't he
6. What pitch level must be used to end a sentence ?
A. 1 ✓
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
7. This refers to the different emphasis on words.
A. Stress ✓
B. Juncture
C. Pitch
D. Intonation
8. "He was like a snake in the night", what figure of speech is present ?
A. Personification
B. Simile ✓
C. Metaphor
D. Apostrophe
9. "One thousand hands made the pyramids of Egypt." What figure of speech was used in the given statement ?
A. Metonymy
B. Synecdoche ✓
C. Onomatopoeia
D. Metaphor
10. "The wind kisses my cheeks." What figure of speech is used in this statement ?
A. Metaphor
B. Personification ✓
C. Simile
D. Hyperbole
11. Who is the author of this poem " The Road not Taken " ?
A. Rudyard Kipling
B. Oscar Wilde
C. Robert Frost ✓
D. Walt Whitman
12. In Nick Joaquin's short story "May Day Eve", what is the technique used by the author in developing the plot ?
A. Flashback

B. Stream of Consciousness
C. Telescoping ✓
D. Foreshadowing
13. This period is considered as the Golden Age of the Filipino Language.
A. American Regime
B. Spanish Regime
C. Japanese Regime ✓
D. Greek Regime
14. The Philippines is considered as an ____nation.
A. ESL ✓
B. English Speaking
C. EFL
D. Foreign Sounding
15. Which does not belong ?
A. Assumption ✓
B. Summary
C. Synthesis
D. Generalization
16. The laborers are so happy that ___now reaping the fruit of ___ efforts.
A. They're - their ✓
B. They're -there
C. There-their
D. Their-their
17. She is riding ___a plane.
A. At
B. In
C. Into
D. On ✓
18. This tense connotes actions that are happening at present time, meaning right now.
A. Past tense
B. Present tense
C. Present perfect
D. Progressive Tense ✓
19. In developmental reading, this pertains to the familiarity of the students toward the sound of the language .
A. Semantics
B. Syntax
C. Phonology
D. Phonemic awareness ✓
20. English Sonnet : Shakespeare
Italian Sonnet : ???????????
A. Petrarch ✓
B. Dante
C. Boccacio
D. Alighieri
21. In reading, IRI means :
A. Informal Reading Intervention
B. Informal Reading Inventory ✓
C. Informal Reading Innovation
D. Informal Reading Integration
22. The suspect was spared because all he said were all WHITE LIES. The capitalized phrase means :

A. Lies recited are illogical
B. Lies that bare harmless ✓
C. Lies are type written
D. The lies are made in public
23. 12.5% of 30 is what number ?
A. 3.5
B. 3.57
C. 3.75 ✓
D. 4.5
24. A salesman gets 12% commission for the first P15,000 and 10% for the amount over P15,000 of his total sales. How much does he get for a total sales of P30,600?
A. P3,400
B. P3,340
C. P3,360 ✓
D. P3, 460
25. Joy buys 3apples for P50. How much does she pay for a dozen of these apples ?
A. P140
B. P160
C. P180
D. P200 ✓
26. Kate borrowed P10,000 from the bank at the rate of 13% per year. How much will he owe the bank after a year ?
A. P11,000
B. P11,100
C. P11,200
D. P11,300 ✓
27. The price of one seat in a theatre is P40 and an average of 400 persons enter everyday. If the price was increased to P50, how many persons would yield the same amount to the theatre ?
A. 320 ✓
B. 300
C. 350
D. 380
28. A rectangular sheet of paper is folded in half. Then it is folded again in half, and again in half. If the filings in half is done 5times, the edges are creased each time, how many small rectangles will you see when you unfold the original sheet of paper ?
A. 32 ✓
B. 28
C.16
D. 8
29. P12,500 is what percent of P50,000 ?
A. 15%
B. 25% ✓
C. 35%
D. 45%
30. P15,800 decreased by 12.5% is how much ?
A. P13,800
B. P13, 825 ✓
C. P13,835
D. P13,852
31. Anong teorya Sa Wika ang tinutukoy ?
Ang tao'y nakalilikha ng tunog kapag siya'y nag-eeksert ng pwersa.
A. Teoryang pooh-pooh

B. Teoryang bow-wow
C. Teoryang yo-he-ho ✓
D. Teoryang ta-RA-RA-boom-de-ay
32. Ayon Sa Bagong Saligang Batas (1987), ang Wikang Pambansa ng Pilipinas ay tatawaging ?
A. Pilifino
B. Filifino
C. Filipino ✓
D. Pilipino
33. Ang Wikang Pambansa ay Wikang pinatibay ng Batas na gagamitin ng pamahalaan Sa pakikipagtalastasan Sa kanyang mga mamayang nasasakupan Sa larangan ng edukasyon, pamamahala at pangngalakal. Alin ang nagtakda sa paglinang ng isang Wikang Pambansa ?
A. Batas Komonwelt Blg. 184
B. Batas Komonwelt Blg. 263
C. Artikulo IV, pangkat 3 ng Saligang Batas 1935 ✓
D. Kautusang Tagapagganap Blg. 570
34. Ano ang pangkalahatang layunin ng Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino upang mapaunlad, mapalaganap at mapanatili

Very Important Terms in Philippine History

- The first immigrants in the Philippines- Indones
- The first missionaries in the Philippines- Augustinians
- The first charitable institution in the Phils- Obras Pias
- The first sultanate of Sulu- Abu Bakr
- The first sanduguan in the Philippines- Kolambo and Magellan
- The first tagalog novel published in the Phils- Barlaan at Josaphath by de Borja
- The first Gov. Gen in the Philippines- Legazpi
- The first Gov. Gen in Military Gov't in the American Period- Meritt
- The last Gov. Gen in the Phils- Delos Rios
- The last general to surrender- Sakay
- The first to circumnavigate the Earth- Magellan
- The first book published in the Philippines was Doctrina Cristiana.
- The Father of Ilocano Literature is Pedro Bukaneg.
- The Father of Tagalog Poetry is Francisco Baltazar.
- Lola Basyang is the pen name of Severino Reyes.
- The first and longest running komiks series in the Philippines is Kenkoy (Liwayway Magasin,1929)
- The Father of Pampango Literature who wrote "There is no God" is Juan Crisostomo Soto.
- The oldest existing newspaper in the Philippines since the 1900 is Manila Bulletin.
- The Father of Modern Tagalog Poetry is Alejandro Abadilla.
- The work of Bonifacio which tells the history of the Philippines Ang Dapat Mabatid ng mga Tagalog.
- He wrote the popular fable The Monkey and the Turtle - Jose Rizal
- This is known as Andres Bonifacio's Ten Commandments of the Katipunan - The Decalogue.
- Rizal's model for Pilosopong Tasyo was Paciano Rizal.
- The following characters created by Rizal reflect his own personality except Simoun (El Filibusterismo)

• The line "whoever knows not how to love his native tongue is worse than any beast or even smelly fish" To My Fellow Childred
• Rizal's pen name - Dimasalang, Laong-Laan
• Taga-ilog is Juan Luna's Pen name.
• The first filipino alphabet was called Alibata
• Baybayin - The first filipino alphabet consisted of 15 Letters
• This is a song about love - Talindaw
• Awit ng mga taong hindi naimbetahan sa kainan - Colado
• He was known for his `Memoria Fotografica` - Jose Ma. Panganiban
• He is known as the `poet of the workers or laborers` - Amado Hernandez
• Ilocano balagtasan is called Bukanegan
• Visayan epic about good manners and right conduct - Maragtas
• The father of Filipino newspaper is Pascual Poblete
• Lupang Tinubuan is considered to be the best story written during Japanese Period. The author is Narciso Reyes
• The original title of Ibong Adarna was Corido at Buhay na Pinagdaanan ng Tatlong Prinsipeng Anac ng Haring Fernando at Reyna Valeriana sa Caharian Berbania
• Pan de Regla - First filipino bread
• The great dissenter – Claro M. Recto
• The Great Plebian - Andres Bonifacio
• Quijano de Manila- Nick Juaquin (Hispanic)
• The Father of the Katipunan - Andres Bonifacio
• Hero of the Tirad Pass Battle - Gregorio Del Pilar
• President of the First Philippine Republic - General Emilio Aguinaldo
• Brains of the Philippine Revolution - Apolinario Mabini
• Martyred Priests in 1872 - GOMBURZA
• Brains of the Katipunan - Emilio Jacinto
• Co-founder of La Independencia - General Antonio Luna
• Mother of Balintawak - Melchora Aquino
• Greatest Filipino Orator of the Propaganda Movement - Graciano Lopez- Jaena
• First Filipino Cannon-maker - Pandar Pira

Credits to the SOURCE: KAMALAYANG PANLIPUNAN, Virzon Sarao., et al

- Managing Editor of La Solidaridad - Mariano Ponce
- Lakambini of Katipunan - Gregoria de Jesus
- Poet of the Revolution - Fernando Ma. Guerrero
- Outstanding Diplomat of the First Philippine Republic - Felipe Agoncillo
- First University of the Philippines President - Rafael Palma
- Greatest Filipino Painter - Juan Luna
- Greatest Journalist of the Propaganda Movement - Marcelo H. del Pilar
- First Filipino Poetess - Leona Florentino
- Peace of the Revolution - Pedro Paterno
- Founder of Philippine Socialism - Isabelo Delos Reyes
- El Viborra - Artemio Ricarte
- Author of the Spanish lyrics of the Philippine National Anthem - Jose Palma
- Composer of the Philippine National Anthem - Julian Felipe
- Chief of Tondo - Lakandola
- The Last Rajah of Manila - Rajah Soliman
- Fiancée of Jose Rizal and his greatest love- Leonor Rivera
- Maker of the First Filipino Flag - Marcela Agoncillo
- Co-founder of Katipunan - Galicano Apacible
- Leader of the Ilocano Revolt - Diego Silang
- First Filipino Hero: Lapu-Lapu
- Leader of the Longest Revolt in Bohol - Francisco Dagohoy
- The Man of Many Talents - Epifanio Delos Santos EDSA G. Solon is his pen name)
- EDSA was former Highway 54
- Brought violen to the masses- Kabayao
- Prince of Tagalog Poets - Francisco Baltazar
- Visayan Joan of Arc - Teresa Magbanua
- Mother of Biak-na-Bato - Trinidad Tecson
- Wife of Artemio Ricarte - Agueda EstebanLeader of the Tarlac Revolt
- The first book published in the Philippines was Doctrina Cristiana.
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3 / 6

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• He wrote the popular fable The Monkey and the Turtle - Jose Rizal
• The women of Malolos- Jose Rizal
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• Taga-ilog is Juan Luna's Pen name.
• The first filipino alphabet was called Alibata
• Baybayin - The first filipino alphabet consisted of 15 Letters
• This is a song about love – Kundiman/ balitaw
• Song for riding a boat- Talindaw
• This a song about war- Kumintang
• This is a song about wedding- Diona
• Atin Cu Pong Sing sing is from Pampanga
• Awit ng mga taong hindi naimbetahan sa kainan - Colado
• He was known for his `Memoria Fotografica` - Jose Ma. Panganiban

Credits to the SOURCE: KAMALAYANG PANLIPUNAN, Virzon Sarao., et al

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- First Filipina Poetess - Leona Florentino
- Peace of the Revolution - Pedro Paterno

Credits to the SOURCE: KAMALAYANG PANLIPUNAN, Virzon Sarao., et al

- Brain of the Revolution- Mabini
- Founder of Philippine Socialism - Isabelo Delos Reyes
- Viborra - Artemio Ricarte
- Author of the Spanish lyrics of the Philippine National Anthem - Jose Palma
- Composer of the Philippine National Anthem - Julian Felipe
- Chief of Tondo - Lakandola
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- Prince of Tagalog Poets - Francisco Baltazar Balagtas
- Visayan Joan of Arc - Teresa Magbanua
- Mother of Biak-na-Bato - Trinidad Tecson
- Wife of Artemio Ricarte - Agueda EstebanLeader of the Tarlac Revolt: Gen. Francisco Makabulos
- Spaniards born in the Philippines - Insulares
- Leader of Magdalo - Baldomero Aguinaldo
- Leader of Magdiwang - Mariano Alvarez
- Founder of La Liga Filipina - Jose Rizal
- Spaniards born in the Philippines - Insulares
- Leader of Magdalo - Baldomero Aguinaldo
- Leader of Magdiwang - Mariano Alvarez
- Founder of La Liga Filipina - Jose Rizal

JOSE RIZAL (Rizal Works)

1. The gifted physician-novelist of the propaganda?

Ans: JOSE RIZAL

2. The number of languages which rizal could speak?

Ans: MORE OR LESS 22

First written novel of rizal

Ans: NOLI ME TANGERE (Touch me Not)

Place where the novel Noli Me Tangere was published

Ans: BERLIN (1887)

City where the novel the El Filibusterismo was published

Ans: GHENT (1891)

The spanish priest who denounced Dr. Rizal's novels as enemies of the catholic region?

Ans: FR. JOSE RODRIGUEZ

A supporter of the propaganda movement and rizal's best friend

Ans: DR. FERDINAND BLUMENTRITT

The first poem written by rizal

Ans: SA AKING MGA KABATA

The best poem ever written by Dr. Jose Rizal

Ans: MI ULTIMO ADIOS (ang huling paalam)

the most cultured of the reformist

Ans: DR. JOSE RIZAL

Know as "Dimasalang" and " Laon Laan"

Ans: Dr. Jose Rizal

the book written by Rizal in defence of alleged laziness of the Filipinos

Ans: LA INDOLENCIA DE LOS FILIPINOS (the indolence of filipinos)

Pen name used by Rizal in his writings in La Solidaridad

Ans: LAON LAAN/LAONG LAAN

Spanish governor who SIGNED the death sentence of Dr. Rizal

Ans: GEN. CAMILIO G. DE POLAVIEJA

A translation of Rizal's farewell poem written by Andres Bonifacio in tagalog

Ans: PAHIMAKAS

Date of founding of the fortnightly newpaper "La Solidaridad”

Ans: FEB 15, 1889

Date of last issue of La Solidaridad

Ans: NOV. 15, 1895

The first spanish friar to attack"Noli" and "Fili"

Ans: FRAY JOSE RODRIGUEZ

Place where Dr. Rizal conceived the idea of establishing Liga Filipina, a civic association composed of filipinos

Ans: HONGKONG

helped Rd. Rizal in preparing the constitution of La liga Filipina

Ans: JOSE MARIA BASA

Date when rizal was exiled to Dapitan

Ans: JULY 14, 1892

Dr. Rizal dedicated his famous poem “A LA JUVENTUD FILIPINA” (to the filipino youth)

Ans: THE LIBERAL MINDED STUDENTS AT THE UST

PART I- CONTENT UPDATE

NATURE OF GEOGRAPHY

Geography (je og ra fe) came from two Greek words “geo” (earth) and “graphos” (description.) It is a science dealing with the earth’s surface and such elements such as climate, time, space, landscape, resources, population and issues.

Geographers study the location (nominal, relative and absolute), spatial relations (relations between places, earth features and groups of peoples), regional characteristics (socio-cultural, political economic, environmental, etc.) and forces that change the earth (volcanism, diastrophism, waves, earthquakes, land subsidence, etc.)

There are four classifications of geography namely:

1. Physical geography (geomorphology, climatology, biogeography, oceanography, medical geography, environmental geography, etc.)
2. Human geography (cultural geography, population geography, social geography, political geography, urban geography, historical geography, etc.)
3. Economic geography (trade and commerce, transportation and communication, and agriculture),
4. and Instruments and Equipments (cartography, fieldwork, geographical survey, etc.)

The Egyptians, Mesopotamians, Hindus and Chinese laid much of the groundwork, but it as the Greeks who made so much contribution to the development of Geography as a discipline. Works such as ‘Odyssey’ which describes the many recognizable places that Ulysses reached during his long voyage home from Troy, and ‘Histories’ by Herodutus which describes so many places in Egypt, Persia, Mesopotamia, and other places in Africa and Asia Minor, are some of the earliest geographic works. Anaximander, drew the first scaled world map, while “Erathosthenes” was the first to use the word ‘geography’ (geografika) and measured accurately the circumference of the earth.

Strabo was the first to dive the world into frigid, temperate, and tropic zones.

There are many theoretical and philosophical perspectives in the study of geography such as: a) environmental determinism which postulates that the environment will determine the culture of people in a place; b) regionalism wherein through map comparison, creates/shows that certain distributions of phenomena overlapped, creating areas of earth’s surface-regions – with particular combination of characteristics; c) positivism wherein aspects of geographical work involves data collection, measurement, and statistical testing of hypothesis; d) humanist approaches (idealism, phenomenology, hermeneutics, etc.) wherein knowledge is obtained subjectively in a world of meanings created by individuals by whose ontology is that what exists is that which people perceive to exist; e) structural approach wherein world appearances do not necessarily reveal the world of mechanics of the acquisition of geographical intelligence is a process of structural formation; f) Marxist geography which accepts the fundamental importance of the organization of production in the creation and structuring of all social processes, or it specializes in the dialectical relationship between social process on the one hand and the natural environment and spatial relations on the other; g) critical approach which seeks to give solutions to geographic phenomenon; h) feminist geography which refers to the gendered use and knowledge of the environment; and i) possibilism which theorizes that the environment sets certain constrains or limitations, but culture is otherwise determined by man’s actions.

THE PHILIPPINES

The Philippines is an archipelago which lies 966 km off the Southern Coast of Asia. It is located between 4˚-23˚N latitude and 116˚-127˚ E longitude. The country 1,150 miles (1, 850km) long and 680 miles 91,060km)

wide. The archipelago composed of 7,107 islands and has a total land area of 300.000 sq. km. Of this island, only 2,773 are named, while more than 4, 000 have not been officially named. The major islands groups are Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Negros, Palawan, Mindoro, Leyte, Cebu, Bohol, and Masbate. As of 2009, the Philippines has 17 regions, 80 provinces, 2 autonomous regions, 135 cities, 1,498 municipalities, and 41,993 barangays.

The country's topography is diverse. It is generally mountaineers with many single peaks and ranges. The four major plains are Central Plain and Cagayan Valley in Luzon and Agusan Valley and Cotabato Valley in Mindanao. Around 50 colcanoes dot the islands, 13 of which are recorded to be active. The most famous is Mt. Mayon in Albay while Taal volcano in Batangas is the world's smallest. Other active volcanoes are Mt. Bulusan in Sorsogon, Didicas Volcano, Mt. Kanlaon, Hibok-Hibok, AND Mt. Pinatubo. Among the mountains, Mt. Apo in Mindanao, being the highest peak has an elevation of 2, 954 meters above sea level. It is followed by Mt. Pulog in Luzon (2, 928 meters above sea level).

The Philippines' coastline is 34, 600 km., twice longer than the U.S. There are 61 natural harbors, 31 of them developed and extensively used, and 20 landlocked straits. Important rivers include the Cagayan river (longest), Pampanga river, Agno river in Luzon, Agusan and Pulangi in Mindanao, The Pasig river is the outlet of Laguna de Bay. There are about 59 lakes. The 6 largest lakes are: Laguna de Bat, Lake Lanao, Lake Mainit, Lake Naujan, and Lake Bulusan.

Due to differences in elevation, latitude, exposure to the monsoons, proximity to the sea and storm tracks, the country has many climate variations. The Philippines has 2 distinct seasons: dry and wet. March to June is the official summer season, July to October rainy or wet season. May is the warmest month and January, the coldest. According to Samuel Fernandez (1988), climatic classification in the country is based on the type of rainfall, maximum rain period and the presence or absence of a dry season.

ASIA

The largest of all continents, Asia covers nearly 1/3 of the earth's land surface. The total land area of Asia is 17, 336, 000 sq. miles (44, 900, 000 sq. km.) with it's coastline measuring about 80, 200 miles (129, 000 km.) Mount Everest, the earth's highest point is found in Asia, soars 29, 028 feet (Dickenson). Asia extends from the Mediterranean Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, and from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Indian Ocean in the South (Sagmit and Soriano). In terms of population, it is home to the world almost half of population with distinctive culture. The Shore of Dead Sea form's Asia's lowest point which is 1, 312 ft. below sea level ocean in the South.

Asian civilization gave the world writing, the wheel, astronomy, mechanical printing and Arabic numerals. Asia also gave birth to the entire world's major religious such as Hinduism, Buddhism, from India, Judaism, Christianity and Islam from the Middle East.

Asia is known for its diverse group people, varied climate, rich natural resources, and different forms of government, diverse cultures, ethnic groups and languages. For a lot of geographers, they divide Asian into 95 geographic regions: Southeast Asia, The Far East, South Asian, North and Central Asia, and West Asia or Middle East.

- What is the name of the country in your mind?
- How do you reach your country?
- What is the first impression you have when you arrive there?

- If you turn to the right, what do you see? How about the left?
- How is the traffic condition there?
- If you like the food there how does it taste?
- What are the colors you see?
- Do you like the weather there?
- Are there many people there? What are they doing?
- What objects, plants, animals are there?
- How do you feel about living in this country?

These are just some many questions we can ask during this exercise. The exercise can also be adapted for descriptions of weather, climate, language spoken, location, population and so on. Teacher asks the questions. The students respond in writing. Their responses form the basis for that has more energy and more vivid detail.

Lesson 3: Draw

Geography serves as a setting where dialogue around the text can be built in order to facilitate the spoken English/Filipino conversation between teacher and students and between student and student. On the part of the teacher, there will be a textbook, but its function has a minor role. There is much reading aloud, much discussion and resources are in preparation for papers to be read to the class. On the part of the students, a map of Philippines/other countries is made by each group, but there are no activities that are extraneous to the work immediately in hand. The teacher shows the class his/her expectations using Philippines as a model.

Lesson 4: Label

The teacher transcribes the key elements to be discussed later on in the class with cues on different sheets of paper, so that students can associate the key elements with their background knowledge or information they already have in mind. For example:

- What is the area of the Philippines?
- What is the population of the Philippines?
- What is the capital city of the Philippines?
- What is/are the language/languages spoken in the Philippines?
- Is the population density of Philippines high or low?
- What is Philippines famous for?
- What is the birth/death rate in the Philippines?

Lesson 5: Caption

In this class, the information retrieval matrix is developed. The matrix is the fundamental instructional template that helps students set purpose, locate information, and transform and interpret information. Students are asked to fill in the blanks of the grid. The teacher is supposed to wait five seconds before giving help. A model grid is written on the chalkboard. The key point here is that the students has to know the answer to their question and locate the answer in their resource.

Figure 1: The in information retrieval matrix with focus questions about

Country	Area (km^2, thousands)	Population (thousands)	Capital City	Language		

2. Cartographica ONLINE
   International Journal of Geographic Information and Geovisualization
3. Visual Learning
   Model and simulate real – world problems to engage students

4. Free Virtual Classroom
   Teach students live on the Internet Free
5. On – Line Home Education
5. Concept Formation
   Steps:
   1. Identify a concept that you plan to teach (e.g. civic responsibility)
   2. Create 4 examples of the concept using a plus sign (+) or a smiley face to indicate that it is and example of the concept.
   3. Create 3 non – examples of the concept using negative sign (-) or a frowning face to indicate that it is a non – example.
   4. Present examples and non – examples one at a time in alternating progression.
   5. Have the students guess what the concept is as each example or non – example sis shown.
   6. Do not reveal the concept until all examples and non – examples have been presented.
   7. Use the positive examples to flesh out the qualities or definition of the concept.
      Example: what is the concept?

(+) obeying the law
(-) free speech
(-) remain silent

(+) military services

(-) obtain a driver's license
(+) serving on a jury

The concept is CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

7. Case Study – Case Studies
   - It provides a way to systematically analyze problems and issues for a variety of purposes including testing hypothesis; determining causes, effects, and solutions ; and guiding future courses of action and lines of investigation.

   - Case studies vary in types from those that examine unique events, problems or issues to those that examine common ones
   - Case studies are particularly useful in that they offer teachers a way to take a large amount of information or a pressing problem and have students learn about it through the lens of a single, generalizable case.
   - Cases developed for study can be real, fictional, or hypothetical.

Steps: 1. Select or write a case story involving an event, episode, or court case that embodies the concept or understandings that you want students to acquire (e.g. eminent domain). Scenarios that server as the foundation may be extreme, critical, or prototypical (i.e. highlight common characteristics of an issue or phenomenon).

The following are characteristics of good cases: they are short; tell a compelling story; trigger differences of opinion; demand a decision; evoke empathy toward one or more characters, and are relevant to our lives.

2. Develop the Case: include

- A description of the facts
- An overview of the problem or issue
- Court cases may include a decision or be left open – ended for students to decide.

3. Identify and analyze the facts. Which ones are most important and why?

4. Frame the issue. What is the problem, issue, matter to be resolved, or decision to be made (e.g. is the use of the takings clause constitutionally justified in this case)?

5. Identify the alternatives. What is the various position or courses of action that one might take?

6. Analyze the alternatives (may involve research). Which positions or courses of action seem most and least reasonable?

7. Debate the issue.

8. Reach a decision or formula a hypothesis, conclusion, or interpretation.

9. Debrief: Ask students…

- Why is this case significant?
- How might this case impact what happens in the future?
- In what way(s) might this case be relevant to our lives?
- Is this an isolated case or one that is generalizable? Explain

8. Cooperative Learning Strategies
1. Teams – Games – Tournaments
2. Think Pair Shares
3. Jigsaw

9. Dueling Documents:
   1. Select a topic
   2. Gather two documents that offer competing descriptions of a(n) person, event, institution, society etc. For example
      - Document A = a former slave describes the experience of slavery as one of unrelenting horror in which slaves are viewed as passive objects.

- Document B = a former slave describes his or her life as a subject who exhibited agency and crafted moments of joy despite the evil that existed.

3. Jigsaw: Split the class into halves. Divide the students in both halves into small and distribute Document A to some groups and Document B to other groups.
3. Have students read and analyze their document and discuss the following in their small groups: What does this document suggest about the topic (e.g.)

5. Take the students who analyzed Document A and pair them off with students who analyzed Document B. Ask each student in the paired group to describe the conclusions they drew from their photograph. If the photographs are well selected, students should arrive at competing conclusions.

6. Tell the students that they are now going to play a game of *Dueling Documents*. Explain that they have two documents that are competing to tell the story of the past (e.g. what slave life was like). Their task is to decide which document should win the duel. Ask them to discuss the following questions as they decide which document wins the duel:

    - Which source is "best?" Why"
    - Which conclusion about the past is "best?" Why?

7. Ask each group to explain which document won the duel and why?
7. Debrief: *Ask why might historians arrive at different conclusions* about the past? Explain that history is filled with different interpretations. One reason for the different interpretations is that historians often relies different pieces of evidence (e.g. photographs) to construct their accounts. However, your experiences with the documents suggest that there may be more than one story about the parst.
7. Fishbowl

    Steps:

    1. Select a topic, problem, assertion, or question to be discussed, solved, deliberated, or debated.
    2. Select or create learning supports (e.g. text, readings, fact sheets, pro & con arguments, lecture) that will support substantive discussion. Present the supports to the students. Alternative – provides students with sufficient time to conduct research on the topic, problems, assertion, or question.
    3. Arrange desk or chairs so that there is small circle (5-7 chairs) for the "fish" who will actively discuss and a larger outer circle for the "observers"
    4. Teachers or students select members of the inner circle . members of the inner circle take their seats.
    5. Teacher begins discussion by posing the topic to the inner circle. Write the topic, problems, assertion, or question on the board to maintain focus.
    6. Begin the discussion, deliberation, debate, or search solution.
    7. Allow 30-60 seconds for each member of the inner circle to offer final thoughts.

8. Debrief with the entire class (affording special attention to members of the outer circle):
    - Which were the most persuasive points made?
    - What are some counterpoints that did not surface?

- Did any inaccuracies or misconceptions surface?
- Which conclusions or solution merit supports?
- What were some of the most effective techniques employed by the inner circle?

9. Options & Extensions:
    - Leave one empty chair in the inner circle for an observer from the outer circle to fill should he or she wish to enter the discussion. Establish time limits for observer participation so that other observer may enter.
    - Allow for tagging whereby outer circle observers may enter the fishbowl by "tagging" a member of the inner circle. The person who is tagged moves to the outer circle.
    - Teacher can assume responsibilities for moderating the discussion or assign that task to a permanent member of the inner circle.
    - Outer circle task: record strong or weak points made in the discussions or evaluate the performances of those in the inner circle.
    - Jigsaw prior to discussion. Break the class into small groups and have them develop positions that reflect a range of perspectives or solutions. Let each group elect a representative to serve as the group's voice in the inner circle.
    - Have students write a summative position or reflective paper
    - Which were the most persuasive points made?
    - What are some counterpoints that did not surface?

10. Inquiry
    1.Introduce or expose students to a problematic situation or area of uncertainty
    2. Invite students to…..
        a. formulate question (s) to guide the investigation
        b. Propose preliminary explanations or hypotheses
        c. Plan and conduct an investigation (research or experiment)
        d. Gather evidences through research, observation, or experiment
        e. Explain the conclusion, interpretation or theory based on evidence
        f. Consider other explanations
        g. Formulate a final conclusion

11.Fishbowl

Steps:

1. Select a topic, problem, assertion or question to be discussed, solved, deliberated, or debated
2. Select or create learning supports (text, readings, pro & con arguments, lecture) that will support substantive discussion. Present the support to the students
3. Arrange desks or chairs so that there is a small inner circle (5-7) chairs for the "fish" who will actively discuss and a larger outer circle for the "observers"
4. Teachers or students select members of the inner circle. Members of the inner circle take their seats.
5. Teacher begins discussion by posing the topic to the inner circle. Write the topic, problem, assertion or question on the board to maintain focus
6. Begin the discussion, deliberation, debate, or search for solution.
7. Allow 30-60 seconds for each member of the inner circle to offer final thoughts.

8. Debrief with the entire class
    - Which were the most persuasive points made?
    - What are some counterpoints that did not surface?
    - Did any inaccuracies or misconceptions surface?
    - Which conclusions or solutions merit support?
    - What were some of the most effective techniques employed by the inner circle?

13. Gallery Walk

Steps: 1. Teacher develops an assignment that requires students to create a product that will appear on poster paper.
2. Students create the product on poster paper (e.g. graph, map, cartoon, campaign ad, and drawing).

3. Products are posted around the room, hallways, gym, or cafeteria.

4. Teacher develops a task for students to complete as they view the products (e.g. evaluate using a rubric, respond to questions).

5. Students are placed in small groups, directed toward one product, view it much like they would in an art gallery, and then complete their tasks. Students then rotate to the next product until they had the chance to view them all or complete the assignment given by the teacher.

6. Teacher debriefs in a whole group setting.

14. Synectics – Understanding Together

Model United Nations

1. Selecting topics: select a topic or topics of international concern that you want your students to discuss, or an international problem for which you want your students to develop proposed solutions (e.g. terrorism, trade with Cuba, Palestinians homeland etc.)
2. Optional – depending on how realistic your simulation to be, you can choose to have the students simulate the work of one of a variety of United Nations "organs" (e.g. General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council etc.).
3. Identification of Countries: Identify countries ("states") that have stakes in the problem. The selection of countries should be based on their representing divergent views on the topics you have selected for the simulation. Select one country for every 2 – 3 students.

Step 4. Assignment of Roles

Assign 2 – 3 students to the role of a delegate from each of the countries. They will become the "delegations" for the simulation. Have students research the positions of their assigned countries on the topics that will be discussed during the simulation. Alternatively, you can develop role – playing cards that describe the countries' positions for the students (if you take this approach, pass out the role cards).

5. Developing Resolutions
   A "resolution" is a proposed policy, statement, or course of action that is recommended for adoption by the United Nations.
   Approach A – have students write their own resolution
   Approach B (time saving approach) – write

6. Create an Agenda

Collect and number all of the resolutions that will bee considered. Have students vote on which resolution will be discussed.

7. Create a Speaker's List
   A speaker's list is a lift of countries that will be permitted to speak in a topic. To get in speaker's list, a delegate simply has a volunteer. Time limits are usually imposed on speeches. Speakers also have the right to "yield" any remaining time to other delegations. Invite delegations to join the speaker's list and proceed the list until there is a motion to end debates.
8. Discuss (debate) and Vote

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Direction: encircle the letter of the best answer.

1. This is the largest of all the continents. It covers nearly 1/3 of the world's land surface. This continent gave the world its earliest civilizations and major religions.

a. Europe c. Africa
b. Asia d. North America

2. This country is known as the 'world's melting pot' and 'land of refugees' for having history of successive migration.

a. Canada c. United States
b. Australia d. Great Britain

3. This is often called as the 'eternal city' for having been the seat of power during ancient and modern period.

a. Paris c. Brussels
b. Milan d. Rome

4. Melanesia refers to the 'black islands ' who's inhabitants are generally short with dark skin and frizzy hair. Which of the following does NOT belong to the Melanesia group of islands?

a. Papua New Guinea c. Vanuatu
b. Solomon Islands d. Tuvalu

5. This is a doctrine in geography which states that nature is passive and man is active who is free to change his environment.

a. Marxist c. Feminist Geography
b. Possibilism d. Critical Geography

6. This is often called as 'land of emeralds' because it has 90% of the world's supply of emeralds. This country is the only nation with coastlines washed by both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

a. Colombia c. Ecuador
b. Brazil d. Bolivia

7. This is the least developed and poorest country in Central America. This country's name originated from Spanish word for 'depths. This is also known as the 'Banana Republic'.

a. Honduras c. Nicaragua
b. Guatemala d. El Salvador

8. Why is Africa often called 'Dark Continent' until the 19th century?

a. It is a land of mystery and paradox
b. Its peoples are all black and dark
c. Its forest are impenetrable
d. Its notorious for diseases

9. This is the third largest continent. It is home of megacities like Mexico City, New York and Los Angeles. Its highest point is Mt. McKinley and lowest point is the Death Valley.
a. South America
b. North America
c. Caribbean
d. Oceania
10. This is the second largest continent, home of the largest desert and was also believed to be the birthplace of humanity.
a. Australia
b. Europe
c. South America
d. Asia
11. This is the best manifestation of the cultural landscape of Islam.
a. Pagodas
b. Mosques
c. Stupas
d. Bazaar
12. This is the largest city in Africa which is also often called 'city of victory'.
a. Cairo
b. Pretoria
c. Addis Ababa
d. Mogadishu
13. This is popularly called as 'Empty Quarter'. This is one of the largest true deserts in the world which has no settlement and no vegetation at all.
a. Rub Al Khali
b. Sahara
c. Nubian
d. Libyan
14. This is the heart of the Mayan civilization. It is most populous country in Central America and half of the populations are Mayan Indians.
a. Honduras
b. Costa Rica
c. Guatemala
d. Mexico
15. This is the 6th largest country in the world in terms of land area. In fact, it is the only nation that is a continent, but it has the highest rate of skin cancer in the world.
a. India
b. Australia
c. USA
d. Canada
16. This is how we call the location is based on the use of longitudes and latitudes.
a. Nominal
b. Relative
c. Astronomical
d. Absolute
17. This literary means 'land without people'. This country became independent in 1990 and has one of the highest sand dunes in the world.
a. Angola
b. Ghana
c. Namibia
d. Senegal
18. The name of 'Far East' is a misnomer being coined by western geographers and European mariners. This region refers to
a. India, Pakistan
b. Russia, Kazakhstan
c. Saudi Arabia, Jordan
d. China, Korea, Japan
19. Paradise Lost, that's the story of this country which was rocked by 66 nuclear blast by the United States from 1946-1958.
a. Nauru
b. Vanuatu
c. Marshall Is
d. Tonga
20. The April 1986 Chernobyl explosion is the world's worst nuclear disaster wherein 3 people were killed in the initial explosion. Chernobyl is located in
a. Ukraine
b. Russia
c. Latvia
d. Lithuania
21. The Prime Meridian passes through
a. London
b. Rome`
c. Samoa
d. Warsaw
22. This country assumed full sovereignty over a strategic canal from the United States on December 31, 1999.
a. Solomon Island
b. Panama
c. Egypt
d. Colombia

23. ‘Rainbow Warrior’, the flagship of the Greenpeace Organization was bombed and sunk in Auckland by French secret agents due to the former’s nuclear testing. Where is Auckland?

a. Australia c. Guam
b. New Zealand d. Japan

24. This often called a ‘heaven of peace’ in Central America. This country had led the way in forest conservation and demilitarization.

a. Nicaragua c. El Salvador
b. Costa Rica d. Honduras

25. This is the second most populated country in the world. This nation still practices caste determination, child bride, dowry system and girl-child infanticide especially in the rural areas.

a. China c. Canada
b. India d. Pakistan

26. During the Vietnam war, wide areas of forest and mangroves were sprayed with this herbicide which contains dioxin, a high toxic compound. This dioxin later was responsible for fetal deformities. What do you call this dioxin?

a. Agent Orange c. Formalin
b. Uranium d. all of the above

27. This is one of the world’s leading oil producers. The country has the highest per capital income in Latin America, though its national wealth is very unevenly distributed. This country helped in the founding of OPEC.

a. Mexico c. Venezuela
b. Brazil d. Ecuador

28. This is the only Portuguese – speaking country in a Hispanic-Latin region.

a. Mexico c. Nicaragua
b. Aruba d. Brazil

29. This literally means “Opposite the Arctic”. This is the 5th largest landmass and the least

a. Africa c. South Pacific
b. North Pole d. Antarctica

30. In 1989, it became the very first country to sanction homosexual marriage and to give homosexuals most of the legal rights accorded to heterosexuals.

a. Germany c. Netherland
b. Finland d. Denmark

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. –
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. A

21. A
22. B
23. B
24. B
25. B
26. A
27. C
28. D
29. D
30. D

1. Which of the following in NOT a major feature of Southeast Asian geography?
a. Southeast Asia has an extremely long coastline
b. Mountains and seas help to unite Southeast Asia
c. Southeast Asia is a region of islands and Peninsulas
d. Several important cities are located near the river deltas

2. Which of the following would have the greatest effect on the lives of the Chinese people?
a. The mountains c. The north wind
b. The monsoons d. The Desert

3. In which production does India lead world?
a. Wheat C. Spices
b. Tea d. Jute

4. Which best describes most of Russia's coastline?
a. It is very good for trade because it is straight.
b. It is very good because it is the longest in the world
c. It is not very useful because there are not too many good ports
d. It is not very useful for trade because it stays frozen part of the year.

5. Why do much of the world's trade passes through the Middle East
a. Because the people of the Middle East are among the best traders.
b. Because the best harbors are found in the Middle East
c. Because the Middle East connects three continents
d. All of the above
6. The geographic position of Southeast Asia has influenced its development in what way?
    a. It is set apart from the rest of the world.
    b. It is a natural area for the development of industry

c. It has forced Southeast Asian countries to conquer neighboring lands
d. It has made it an important trade center between the Indian and Pacific Oceans

6. Which of the following statement is true about Chinese geography?
   a. The mountains of China are along the east coast.
   b. Geography has in part isolated China from the world.
   c. The Rivers of China are navigable for only a short distance.
   d. Geography has had little to do with China's unique development.
6. Which of the following statements about India's geography is NOT true?
   a. Southern India is a land of mountains, forest and jungles
   b. The Deccan was isolated China from most of India by geography.
   c. Mountain pass through the Himalayas have helped migrations into India.
   d. The rivers of India play only a small role in the lives of the people.
6. What climate is most of Russia known for?
   a. Tropical c. Temperate
   b. Continental d. Humid
6. What does the Suez Canal connect?
   a. Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean
   b. Atlantic Ocean with the Black Sea
   c. Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea
   d. Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea
6. If you went from Hanoi to Saigon, you would probably travel in which direction?

a. North c. East
b. South d. West

12. As a person travels west in China what will he most likely to find?

a. Mountains and desert country
b. Densely populated cities
c. Large agricultural areas
d. Dry loess plains

13. The earliest civilization of India was located in the valley what river?

a. Ganges River c. Brahmaputra river
b. Indus river d. Godavari River

14. Where are the great forests of Russia found?

a. Tundra c. Steppe
b. Taiga d. Desert

15. Most of the land of the Middle East is

a. Jungle c. Desert
b. Steppe d. Savanna

16. Saigon is located to the east of what country?

a. Hanoi c. Manila
b. Rangoon d. Djakarta

17. The most densely populated areas of China are found in what area?

a. Near industrial areas c. in the western mountains
b. In the river valleys d. on the southern plateau

18. Which of the following does NOT affect the climate?

a. Cold winds from central Asia
b. The wide range of latitude
c. The monsoon winds from the south
d. The warm ocean currents along the coast

19. Why were the Mongols able to invade Russia easily?

a. The Russian had an excellent army
b. Many Russians welcomed the Mongols

c. The Mongols had the help of other nations
d. There were no barriers in the steppe to stop them

20. Only 15% of the land of the Middle East is suitable for farming. 85% is unsuitable for what reason?
a. It is too dry
b. It is too hilly
c. There are too many factories
d. None of these

21. What activities can make significant improvements in students' communicative effectiveness and using the world atlas and geography culture, in those students can build up written fluency?
a. Case study method
b. Concept formation activities
c. Print-based activities
d. on-line activities

22. What teaching strategy is best to use when you like to facilitate the use of matrix headings as a model to guide the transformation of information?
a. The teacher must first distribute to the class a summary report or descriptive report.
b. The teacher may provide a visual aid when possible to explain abstract concepts.
c. The teacher may use a concept development strategy.
d. The teacher may identify a concept for the observers.

23. What teaching technique is used when you select or create learning supports or an alternative of providing time to conduct research on the topic, problem, assertion, or question? This technique requires you to arrange the chairs so that there is a small circle for the student who will actively discuss and a large outer circle for the observers.
a. Case study
b. Fishbowl
c. dueling documents
d. on line

24. What strategy will you use to examine unique events, issues or a pressing problem that can be real, fictional or hypothetical? This strategy can also be used to describe the drivers group of people, cultures, ethnic groups and languages?
a. Gallery walk
b. Synaptic
c. Case studies
d. Concept formation

25. What game to play when the Social Science teacher explains the two documents that are competing to tell the story of the past and the task is to decide which documents should win the game?
a. Dueling documents
b. Debriefing
c. gallery walk
d. KWL

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. B

12. A
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. D
20. A
21. C
22. A
23. B
24. C
25. A

Lumabas kanina sa gen Ed...

*Freedom
*The rich nations toxic wastes disposal to poor country
*Balbal
*Potential
*In vitro (tatlong beses lumabas paulit)
*Vacuum
*Air
*Skype
*Laguhan
*Coal
*Illustrados(2x iba iba Ang way of construction sa question)
*Habeaus curpos
*Bait
*Hinduism
*Blood compact
*Mendel
*Extended family
*Conditioning
*Individual difference
*Food web
*Procedural
*Biodiversity
*stomata
*R.A.7836(2x)
*Myself
* Yung Arabian Ang sagot nakalimutan ko Ang complete answer 😂😂
*90
*Sa math mga percent Yung total amount in a year and x and y mostly %
*Yung evil mother daw ni rival sa Noli...sino yun..perlita or sisa?

ANSWER KEY

GENERAL EDUCATION

1. The surprised teacher asked, “What was all the HUBHUB about? HUBHUB means ____. *
a. hush
b. serenity
c. commotion
d. stillness
2. In poverty, there is no time for FRIVOLITIES. The synonym for the capitalized word is: *
a. Regrets
b. Celebrations
c. Festivities
d. Useless
3. The Philippine economy _____a sizzling pace in the second quarter of this year. *
A. grew in
B. grew with
C. grew at
D. grew on
4. “Mario, my older brother, FATHERS three good looking and smart children.” The underlined word functions as ___. *
A. a noun
B. a verb
C. an adjective
D. a possessive
5. “When we arrived, they gave us badges.” Which of the following questions should be asked to find the direct object? *
A. What did we do?
B. When did we arrive?
C. What did they give us?
D. Who gave us badges?
6. Which of the following sounds are produced by bringing the articulators near each other such that the flow of air is impeded but not completely blocked. The air flow through the narrow opening creates friction. *
A. p,b,t,d,k,g
B. f,v,ɵ,ð,s,z,š,ž,h
C. m,n,ŋ
D. l,r
7. Cupcakes are less expensive than pies. Pretzels are less expensive than cupcakes. Therefore, pies are less expensive than pretzels. *
a. Definitely false
b. More likely to be false
c. Certainly true
d. Most likely to be true
8. When you teach students to use words instead of those with distasteful or offensive effect like the “grim-reaper” for death or “ crossing over” for dying, you are teaching a lesson on _____. *
A. Existentialism
B. euphemism
C. Localization
D. contextualization
9. “The woods are lovely, dark and deep, But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep And miles to go before I sleep”In what poem can the given lines be found? *
A. The road Not Taken
b. Fire and Ice
c. Stopping by the woods in a Snowy Evening
D. Mending Wall
10. The following are the element of Haiku, EXCEPT_____. *
A. 5-7-5 syllabic structure
C. Kigo or seasonal theme
B. Kireji or the cutting word

D. iambic pentameter
11. Who among the following is the Commander of the American and Filipino forces in Bataan? *
a. Gen. Douglas MacArthur
b. Gen. Jonathan Wainright
c. Gen. Edward P. King
d. Gen. Arthur MacArthur
12. The principal legal forms of business organizations are the following: *
a. Partnership, Charter, Single proprietorship
b. Corporation, Charter, Stock company
c. Single proprietorship, Partnership, Corporation
d. Open shop, Union shop, Closed ship
13. Which of the following sector cannot participate under the party list system of representation? *
a. Handicapped
b. Overseas workers
c. Elderly organizations
d. Religious groups
14. Which form of government has separation of power as identifying feature? *
a. Monarchy
b. Parliamentary
c. Aristocracy
d. Presidential
15. Which of the following do the CARP and cooperatives make possible? *
a. People empowerment
b. Alleviation of poverty
c. Elimination of poverty
d. Stopping corruption
16. On top of mount San Cristobal, Macario Sacay established a republic based on the ideology of Bonifacio, Jacinto and the Katipunan. This republic is known as: *
a. Republika ng mga Filipino
b. Republika ng Katipunan
c. Republika ng San Cristobal
d. Republika ng Katagalugan
17. Which of the following is the gothic architecture well known for? *
a. Round domes
b. Decorated ceilings
c. Height
d. Pointed arches
18. During the American Civil war, where did the Battle of Gettysburg tool place in which of the following? *
a. Hawaii
b. Virginia
c. Pennsylvania
d. Georgia
19. Through the process of socialization, the individual is able to: *
a. Satisfy his personal needs and drives
b. Become an adult member of the society
c. Learn to dialogue with peers and adults
d. Function as a contributing member of the group
20. A society that adopts the democratic view of education places great emphasis on _____. *
a. Compulsory schooling for its citizen
b. The essential dignity of all individuals
c. Choice of leaders in charge of education
d. The selection of textbook to be used in school
21. What could happen to a hemophiliac should he get wounded? *
a. Bleed to death
b. Blood clots will form immediately

c. His blood will become infected
d. He will have unlimited supply of blood
22. Acidic solutions contain high concentrations of: *
a. Water
b. OH- ions
c. H+ ions
d. Oxygen
23. A solution that contains less solute than it can hold at a given temperature is said to be: *
a. Dissociated
b. Supersaturated
c. Saturated
d. Unsaturated
24. The following are correct statements about atomic structure, except: *
a. Atoms are mostly empty space
b. All atoms of the same atomic numbers are atoms of the same element
c. An atom can gain or lose electrons without changing its charge
d. Most of the mass of the atom is concentrated in its nucleus
25. What causes camote leaves sold in markets to wilt? *
A. Decreased turgor pressure
B. Increased cell destruction
C. Increased diffusion pressure
D. Decreased diffusion
26. The force acts in the direction opposite to the force of gravity, so it makes an object feel lighter. *
a. buoyant
b. balanced
c. opposite
d. gravitational
27. Which of the following metabolic compounds is composed of only Carbon, Oxygen and Hydrogen? *
a. Glycogen
b. Peptides
c. RNA
d. Phospholipids
28. What is the work done when a force of 13 N is applied over a distance of 14 meters? *
a. 27 J
b. 0.93 J
c. 182 J
d. 195 J
29. According to this theory, the earth's crust tends to distribute itself over the mantle to maintain a state of balance: *
a. Isostasy
b. Sea floor Spreading Theory
c. Plate Equilibrium Theory
d. Continental Drift Theory
30. The type of digestion that occurs in the mouth: *
A. Both mechanical and chemical
B. chemical digestion alone
C. mechanical digestion alone
D. Neither mechanical nor chemical digestion
31. Simplify: ¼ (112-24) + (112-24) – ¼ (112-24) *
a. 4, 378
b. 9, 658
c. 10, 252
d. 88
32. Find the values of x and y for which the equations (x + 2y) + (2x - y)i = 5 + 5i is true. *
a. x = 3, y = 1
b. x = -3, y = 1

c. x = -3, y = -1
d. x = 3, y = -1
33. What is the amount at the end of 4 years if Php 90,000 in invented at 12% simple interest? *
a. Php152,500
b. Php125,300
c. Php154,000
d. Php133,200
34. A class is composed of 18 boys and 12 girls. In a quiz, the average score of the boys was 85 while the girl was 88. Find the average score for the entire class. *
A. 86.2
B. 85.4
C. 87.8
D. 88.2
35. Express z as a function of x and y if z is directly proportional to the difference of x and y. *
A. z = c (x – y)
B. z = c / (x – y)
C. z = 1/ (x + y)
D. z= c / (x – y)
36. Half of the people in the room left. One fourth of the remaining started to dance, there were then 12 people who were not dancing. Find the original number of people in the room. *
a. 8
b. 32
c. 16
d. 12
37. The present age of the father is double of the age of his son. If the age of the son after 10 years is equal to the age of the father before 15 years, how old is the son? *
a. 10 years old
b. 50 years old
c. 25 years old
d. 15 years old
38. The following statements are true, except: *
a. In trigonometry an angle has an initial ray and a terminal ray.
b. The measure of an angle in trigonometry is not unique.
c. The measure of an angle in trigonometry can be zero.
d. The term “angle” is defined in the same way in geometry as it is in trigonometry.
39. Ejay used a compass and a ruler to construct two parallel lines and a transversal. Which of the following statements is a conjecture that Ejay can make about the angles formed by the parallel lines and the transversal? *
a. Pairs of corresponding angles are supplementary
b. Pairs of same side interior angles are supplementary
c. Pairs of alternate exterior angles are supplementary
d. Pairs of alternate interior angles are supplementary
40. A tank that can hold 1, 000 liters of water can be filled by one pipe in 24 minutes and emptied by another in 120 minutes. How long would it take to fill the tank if both pipes are open? *
a. 48 minutes
b. 20 minutes
c. 24 minutes
d. 30 minutes
41. Barado ang ilang mga estero sa lungsod ng Maynila at iyon ay dulot _____ walang pakundangang pagtatapon ng basura. *
a. nila
b. ng
c. natin
d. rin
42. Si Eadji ay maroong salungkawit na gawa ng panday na si Luder. Ang salitang salungkawit ay kasing-kahulugan ng salitang: *

a. Kutsilyo
b. Sungkit
c. Basket
d. Itak
43. Anong pagbabagong morpoponemiko ang naganap sa mga salitang “aptan” at “tamnan”? *
A. Paglilipat-diin
B. Pagpapalit ng ponema
C. Metatesis
D. Asimilasyon
44. Anong bantas ang ginagamit upang ipakita ang buong sinabi ng isang nagsasalita? *
A. Gitling
B. Tutuldok
C. Panipi
D. Panaklong
45. “Napakalambing ni Annie.” Ang pang-uri sa pangungusap ay nasa antas na _____. *
A. Pahambing
B. Pasukdol
C. Lantay
D. Tambalan
46. Alin sa mga sumusunod ang ambag ni Severino Reyes na may hangaring reporma sosyal at patriotismo? *
a. Ang Kalupi
b. Walang Sugat
c. R.I.P
d. Puso ng Isang Pilipino
47. Anong pahayag ang pinakamataas sa pagpapahalaga ng Pilipina bilang Hiyas ng Lipunan? *
a. mahinhin sa kilos at gawa
b. kayumanggi ang balat
c. mabuting kasambahay
d. marikit at mahalagang kalahi
48. Sino ang tinawag ni Carmen Guerrero Nakpil na madamdaming mananayaw? *
a. Abadilla, Alejandro
b. Baylen, Teo S.
c. Agoncillo, Teodoro A.
d. Almario, Virgilio S.
49. Kung sa pakikinig ang mga layuning malibang ay mauuri bilang apresyatib, mauuri naman sa pagbasa bilang _____. *
a. Mapanuri
b. scanning
c. intensibo
d. ekstensibo
50. Ang pagkautal ay matatawag na _____ na sagabal sa pagsasalita. *
a. Pisikal
b. saykolohikal
c. pisyolohikal
d. semantic

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

1. Which of the following are the rationales behind using technology in the classrooms? I. Motivational II. Unique instructional capabilities III. Increasing teachers' productivity *
A. I only
B. I and II only
C. II and III only
D. I, II, and III
2. Erik often wears a headphone while working with his school projects in school campus. When asked why, he said he just wants to stay focused with I work. What kind of learner is Erik? *
A. Global and intrapersonal
B. Analytical and intrapersonal
C. Global and interpersonal
D. Analytical and interpersonal
3. Research says that children learn words better in responsive and interactive contexts than in passive contexts. What is an implication of this finding in teaching-learning process? I. Let them talk as they experience turn-taking opportunities. II. Ask them to socialize with adults. III. Give them scaffolding necessary for optimal word learning. *
A. I, II and III
B. II and III
C. I and II
D. I and III
4. The Learning Resource / Audio-visual / Educational Technology Center regularly provides the Teachers a list of websites, apps and instructional materials available in the city which are relevant to the different subjects they teach. This fulfills which function? *
A. A link to other community resources
B. Recreational reading center
C. Center of resources
D. Laboratory of learning
5. What is an advantage of a 4-point scale rubric? *
A. There is no column for undecided and so everyone has to make a choice.
B. It is easier to choose because there are only four alternatives to choose from.
C. The student is assessed four times.
D. It is better than 5 options.
6. Here is a True-False test: Based on research findings, girls usually develop earlier than boys. What is faulty with the test item? I. It makes use of a specific determiner, "usually". II. The word "usually" gives clue to the answer. III. It is a sweeping statement. IV. It is an opinionated statement. *
A. I and IV
B. Ill and IV
C. I and II
D. I and III
7. What axiom emphasizes that curriculum design should be based on a careful plan, intended outcomes clearly established, etc.? *
A. Curriculum is a product of its time.
B. Curriculum development is more effective when it follows a systematic process
C. Curriculum change is inevitable, necessary and desirable.
D. Curriculum development is more effective if it is a comprehensive process, rather than "piecemeal".
8. The class was taught how to conduct an action research and was required an end-of-the-term written research report. The class was taught how to do the research report and was shown as an

Analytic Scoring Rubric for them to know how they will graded. The class took the Scoring Rubric as guide in the making of their research report. They were all motivated to pass an excellent research report and as a group checked now and then if they were true to the qualities of an excellent research report as seen in the scoring rubric. What form of assessment is described? *
A. Assessment AS Learning
B. Assessment FOR Learning
C. Assessment OF Learning
D. Assessment FOR and AS Learning
9. The mother tongue of the learner shall be the primary medium of instruction for teaching and learning in the kindergarten level EXCEPT when _____. I. the pupils in the kindergarten classroom have different mother tongues or when some of them speak another mother tongue II. the teacher does not speak the mother tongue of the learners resources, III. materials in line with the use of the mother tongue, are not yet available IV. teachers are not yet trained how to use the MTB-MLE program *
A. I and II
B. I, II and III
C. II and III
D. I, II, III and IV
10. After 2002, is there another way of obtaining a professional teacher's license other than passing the LET? *
A. None.
B. Yes, if one has three years of teaching and with a Master's degree
C. Yes, by applying for the conversion of one's Professional Board Examination for Teachers (PBET) passing rating to a license.
D. Yes, if one has five years of teaching with very satisfactory teaching performance.
11. The reconstructionist philosophy influences classroom instruction today. Teachers act as social engineers and students learn within the classroom as a social laboratory. In line with this, teachers prepare the youth for leadership and life skills. However, mandatory volunteerism often results from this preparation due to the____. *
A. desire to get more funding from civic oriented organizations
B. increased pressure from administrative and governmental entities
C. emphasis on crediting and integration of civic education with existing curriculum
D. perceived sense of responsibility in the family and community
12. At the end of the school year, which is/are TRUE of grades? I. The General Average is computed by dividing the sum of all final grades by the total number of learning II. Each learning area has equal weight in computing for the General Average. III. The Final Grade per learning area and the General Average are reported as whole numbers. *
A. I and II
B. I and III
C. II and III
D. I, II and III
13. How is the final grade per subject for Grades 11 and 12 obtained? *
A. Get the average of the grades of all subjects for the 4 semesters.
B. Get the average of the grades of all subjects for the 2 semesters.
C. Get the average of the grades for the 2 Quarters.
D. Get the average of the grades for the 4 quarters.
14. Which is/are TRUE of MAPEH when it comes to grade computation? I. The quarterly grade is the average of the quarterly grades in the four areas – Music, Arts, Physical Education and Health (MAPEH) II. Individual grades are given to each area (MAPEH) III. There is one grade for Music and Arts, PE and Health because they are related. *
A. I only
B. II only
C. I and II
D. I and III

15. A teacher may submit to the proper authority any justifiable activities against an associate preferably in writing without violating any right of the individual concerned. Which section of the Code of Ethics is referred to in the given situation? *
A. Article III - Teachers and the Community
B. Article IV - Teachers and the Profession
C. Article V - Teacher and the Teaching Community
D. Article VI - Teacher and Higher Authorities
16. Of the following, which is most effective for influencing human emotion for retention and discovery of learning? *
A. Drills to augment retention
B. Use of inspirational tool (book, film, art, etc.)
C. Telling of jokes in teaching
D. Emotional delivery of lessons
17. Which idea does the pragmatic teacher reject? *
A. What works best is true.
B. The world is in constant change.
C. Knowledge is produced by a "transaction between man and his environment".
D. Values are objective.
18. The following are elements of cooperative learning: Positive interdependence, individual and group accountability, interpersonal and small group skills and face-to-face promotive interaction. Which is a missing element of cooperative learning? *
A. Assessment
B. Group processing
C. Group presentation
D. Group goal sharing
19. Which can be done to ensure positive interdependence? I. The group has only one pencil, paper, book, or other resource. II. One paper is written by the group. III. A task is divided into jobs and cannot be finished unless everyone help. IV. Pass one paper around the group on which each member must write a section. V. Each person learns a topic and then teaches it to the group. *
A. I, II, III, IV and V
B. I, II, III and V
C. I, II and III
D. II, III, IV, and V
20. Mr. Oliver is evaluating a website for his Literature class. He is making sure that factual pieces of information found on the site are well documented and pictures and diagrams are properly labelled. He is also checking that there are neither misspelled words nor grammar errors. Which criterion is focusing on? *
A. Clarity
B. Appropriateness
C. Accuracy
D. Motivation
21. Which of the following teacher actions exemplifies the generative approach of instruction? The teacher _____. *
A. provides explicit directions and explanations on how to do a task
B. provides opportunities to students to make own linkages to prior knowledge
C. assumes responsibility for linking information with students' prior knowledge
D. presents information in an ordered sequence in which component sub-skills are taught directly
22. Biology, the science that deals with the study of life, is an important subject. This sentence illustrates the use of which CLUE in order for the reader to get the meaning of the word biology? *
A. Experience
B. Appositive
C. Explanation
D. Comparison and contrast
23. If the school acts as an agent of change, what is it expected to do? *
A. Implements a curriculum that will perpetuate the entire culture of the community
B. Supplants the community culture with a new one perceived to be superior to the community culture

C. Enhances curriculum by localizing and indigenizing it with the help of community
D. Lets teachers indigenize curriculum on their own
24. Which question/s does the learner ask at the metacognitive level processing? I. What has this lesson to do with me? II. Why did I not learn this at first? III. How should I do this to be sure of results? IV. What is the best way to arrive at the solution? *
A. II, III and IV
B. I, III, IV
C. I, II, III
D. I only
25. When one wants children to develop positive attitude toward life, which approach in curriculum planning is most appropriate? *
A. Problem-centered approach
B. Humanistic approach
C. Systems approach
D. Child-centered approach
26. While letting her pupils read on the blackboard, Mrs. Pacis, a Grade I teacher, uses a piece of illustration board to cover the succeeding lines of a passage that the children focus only on the line being read and then uncovers the next line they are through reading the first line. Which accurate eye movement does the teacher try to develop? *
A. Fixation
B. Return sweep
C. Regression
D. Interfixation
27. Which part of the screen of a computer has a strong influence among learners? *
A. Left half of the screen
B. Center of the screen
C. Right half of the screen
D. Corners of the screen
28. Learning outcome: Use the correct tense of verb in sentences. Which test item is aligned? *
A. I (am going, go) to school everyday.
B. Conjugate the verb "lie".
C. Is the verb used in this sentence correct? The criminal alluded the police.
D. Birds are (fly, flies).
29. Learning outcome: Draw implications of research findings on lifestyle disease. Which test is aligned? *
A. What does research say about lifestyle diseases? Do you agree? Why or why not?
B. What may be inferred from the research findings presented?
C. Are the research findings conclusive? Why or why not?
D. What are lifestyle diseases? Do they affect people at a young age
30. Gerry lacks originality and imagination in his speech. The words he uses and hi speech patterns reveal a dull, unquestioning mind. How may Gerry's speech described? *
A. Inarticulate
B. Banal
C. Haggard
D. Pessimistic
31. Which of the following is/are examples of "thinking stems," or sentence starter that can prompt reflective thinking? I. "I'm thinking..." II. "I'm wondering..." III. "From this chapter, I learned ..." IV. "From what I read, I realize ..." *
A. I, II and IV
B. II, III and IV
C. I, II and III
D. I, III and IV
32. A student once said: "I don't like to recite because my barkada who is not academically performing sarcastically laughs at me". What does this point to? *
A. Group influence can impact on a student's orientation toward learning.
B. Cognitive factors influence a student's attitude toward class participation.
C. The impact of group influence on a student's thinking is the student's choice.

D. A student has the tendency to put blame on a factor outside himself for non-performance.
33. Bing, a preschooler, insists on getting noodles for himself from the serving disi each time his family attends a gathering, even though he usually drops pasta oc the floor. When his mother tries to assist him, he brushes his mother off insists on doing it himself. In the context of Erikson's psychosocial developme theory, what stage of psychosocial development best describes Bing's behavior? *
A. Trust vs. Mistrust
B. Initiative vs. Guilt
C. Industry vs. Inferiority
D. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
34. Which of the following is NOT TRUE of behaviorists? *
A. Free will plays a role in a person's development.
B. Learning is shaped by stimuli in the environment.
C. Rewards reinforce goof behavior.
D. Learners are passive participants
35. According to Ausubel's subsumption theory, meaningful learning takes place when new material or relationships can be taken from the existing structure. Information can be linked to other concepts or information to create new interpretations or meaning. Which process is explained? *
A. Correlative subsumption
B. Advanced subsumption
C. Derivative subsumption
D. Delayed subsumption
36. When teachers lead other teachers to agree on standards, follow the adopted curriculum, use common pacing charts, and develop shared assessments, which role do they play? *
A. Curriculum specialist
B. Curriculum designer
C. Instruction specialist
D. Curriculum evaluator
37. Which of the following types of portfolio is intended for you to realize your learning outcomes? *
A. Evaluation portfolio
B. Showcase portfolio
C. Development portfolio
D. Assessment portfolio
38. What did Teacher Ana used when she enhanced her students' inner motivation when she asked her volunteer students to complete the puzzle on the board? *
A. Contest and game
B. Personal experience
C. Preparatory activities
D. Challenging statement
39. What is the element in extrinsic motivation used in giving big prizes to teachers during annual Christmas party? *
A. Value of rewards
B. Praise
C. High expectations
D. Frequent rewards
40. In a class of 50 students, Romeo obtained a score of 30 which is the first quartile. What does his score imply? *
A. below the 3rd decile
B. above the 25th percentile
C. above the first quartile
D. above the third quartile
41. Which of the following types of portfolio is intended for you to realize your learning outcomes? *
A. Evaluation portfolio
B. Showcase portfolio

C. Development portfolio
D. Assessment portfolio
42. What did Teacher Ana used when she enhanced her students' inner motivation when she asked her volunteer students to complete the puzzle on the board? *
A. Contest and game
B. Personal experience
C. Preparatory activities
D. Challenging statement
43. What is TRUE of Alternative Delivery Modes (ADMs)? I. Address the learning needs of the marginalized pupils and those learners at risk of dropping out II. Help learners overcome social and economic constraints in their schooling III. Simplify curriculum for students at risk of dropping out *
A. I only
B. II and III
C. II only
D. I and II
44. Which schools are subject to supervision, regulation and control by the state? *
A. Public schools
B. Secretarian and non-secretarian schools
C. Private schools
D. Public, private secretarian and non-secretarian schools
45. Which one holds true of anecdotal records? *
A. Combining facts with interpretation
B. Writing objective, descriptive behavior with case
C. Describing behavior in natural setting
D. Describing behavior in a laboratory setting
46. Young children develop in their executive and sustained attention. What are indicators of executive functioning? I. Inhibiting a strong tendency that is incorrect II. Shifting attention to another topic/item III. Waiting longer to get a more attractive reward *
A. I, II and III
B. I and III
C. I and II
D. II and III
47. Teacher Carl taught the parts of a microscope, demonstrated how to focus it under the low power objective, then asked 3 students to try to focus the microscope correctly. He also asked the class if the 3 students were able to focus the microscope correctly and ended his lesson citing the "don'ts" and explaining the "why's" behind the "don'ts" in focusing the microscope. Before he did all these, he asked the class if it is not important for them to learn how to focus the microscope. Based on Kendall's and Marzano's new taxonomy, in what domains was Teacher Carl's lesson? I. Information (Declarative knowledge) II. Mental procedure (procedural knowledge) III. Psychomotor procedures (Physical skills) *
A. II and III
B. II only
C. I and II
D. I, II and III
48. Who gave the most authentic assessment task for the instructional objective "Solve word problems involving operations with fractions". *
A. Mrs. Domingo who required her students to solve a set of problems on operations with fractions.
B. Mr. Pastor who asked his students to construct a word problem given a number sentence involving operations on fractions and then solve the problem they have constructed.
C. Mr. Ildefonso who asked students to construct any word problem on operations with fractions then formed pairs, exchanged problems and helped each other solve the problems.
D. Mrs. Padaong who required her students to construct any word problem involving operations on fractions and then show how to solve them.
49. Every time you meet your students, put your first impressions about each of them within brackets and allow them to disclose themselves as they are, is a wise thing to do", is an advice from a /an _____. *

A. Existential phenomenologist
B. Rationalist
C. Progressivist
D. Pragmatist

50. Miss Gasat is planning technology integration in her science lesson on states of matter. She is applying her pedagogical knowledge when she _____. *

A. Studies how to attach a video to her audio-visual presentation
B. Looks into the characteristics and interests of the learners in order to choose activities that would match them
C. Learn how to scan picture to include in her presentation
D. Researches further on plasma as another state of matter

JOSE RIZAL and His
Boring Life

1. the gifted physician-novelist of the propaganda?
ans: JOSE RIZAL
2. the number of languages which rizal could speak?
ans: MORE OR LESS 22
3. first written novel of rizal
ans: NOLI ME TANGERE (Touch me Not)
4. place where the novel Noli Me Tangere was published
ans: BERLIN (1887)
5. city where the novel the El Filibusterismo was published
ans: GHENT (1891)
6. the spanish priest who denounced Dr. Rizal's novels as enemies of the catholic region?
ans: FR. JOSE RODRIGUEZ
7. a supporter of the propaganda movement and rizal's best friend
ans: DR. FERDINAND BLUMENTRITT
8. the first poem written by rizal
ans: SA AKING MGA KABATA
9. the best poem ever written by Dr. Jose Rizal
ans: MI ULTIMO ADIOS (ang huling paalam)
10. the most cultured of the reformist
ans: DR. JOSE RIZAL
11. know as "Dimasalang" and " Laon Laan"
ans: Dr. Jose Rizal
12. the book written by Rizal in defence of alleged laziness of the Filipinos
ans: LA INDOLENCIA DE LOS FILIPINOS (the indolence of filipinos)
13. Pen name used by Rizal in his writings in La Solidaridad
ans: LAON LAAN/ LAONG LAAN
14. spanish governor who SIGNED the death sentence of Dr. Rizal
ans: GEN. CAMILIO G. DE POLAVIEJA

15. a translation of Rizal's farewell poem written by Andres Bonifacio in tagalog
ans: PAHIMAKAS
16. date of founding of the fortnightly newpaper "La Solidaridad"
ans: FEB 15, 1889

17. date of last issue of La Solidaridad
ans: NOV. 15, 1895
18. the first spanish friar to attack " Noli" and " Fili"
ans: FRAY JOSE RODRIGUEZ
19. Place where Dr. Rizal conceived the idea of establishing Liga Filipina, a civic association composed of filipinos
ans: HONGKONG
20. helped Rd. Rizal in preparing the constitution of La liga Filipina
ans: JOSE MARIA BASA
21. date when rizal was exiled to Dapitan
ans: JULY 14, 1892
22. Dr. Rizal dedicated his famous poem " A LA JUVENTUD FILIPINA" (to the filipino youth)
ans: THE LIBERAL MINDED STUDENTS AT THE UST
23. to whom dr. Rizal send his letter with this line: "I AM INNOCENT OF THE CRIME OF REBELLION. I AM GOING TO DIE WITH A TRANQUIL CONSCIENCE"
ans: FERDINAND BLUMENTRITT
24. The priest who baptized Rizal
ans. FR. RUFINO COLLANTES
25. Philippine president who made December 30 as Day of National Mourning in Rizal honor
ans: EMILIO AGUINALDO
26. The Rizal family had this many siblings
ans: 11
27. In 1868, Don Kiko brought Rizal to this pilgrimage
ans: PENAFRANCIA
28.) Left an impression to Rizal about the sacrifice on one's life
ans: GOMBURZA
29. Rizal started his formal schooling in
ans: BINAN

30. Our national hero was born on ____
ans: JUNE 19, 1861
31. The complete name of our national hero.
ans: JOSE PROTACIO RIZAL MERCADO Y ALONSO REALONDA
32. The law which provides that "courses on the life, works and writings of Jose Rizal, particularly his novels Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo, shall be included in the curricula of all schools, colleges and universities, public or private."
ans: RA 1425 / RIZAL LAW
33. Jose Rizal was fondly called ____by his family and friends.
ans: PEPE
34. What does filibustero mean?
ans: ONE WHO IS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
35. In what school did Jose Rizal finish his medical course?
ans: UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE MADRID
36. Jose Rizal's true love who personified Maria Clara in his novel Noli Me Tangere.
ans: LEONOR RIVERA
37. Jose Rizal died at the age of ____
ans: 35

38. The mother of Jose Rizal was imprisoned for how many years due to allegedly poisoning her cousin-in-law?
ans: 2 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS
39. The godfather of Jose Rizal.
ans: REV. PEDRO CASANAS
40. The ninth child of Francisco and Teodora who was an epileptic and died a spinster.
ans: JOSEFA
41. Jose Rizal's first teacher.
ans: TEODORA ALONZO REALONDA
42. The title "El Filibusterismo" means
ans: SUBVERSIVE
43. The main character of Noli Me Tangere is
ans: CRISOSTOMO IBARRA
44. The main character of El Filibusterismo is
ans: ISAGANI

45. The novel, Noli Me Tangere is about
ans: RELIGION, LOVE, SOCIETY
46. The novel, El Filibusterismo is about
ans: POLITICS & REVOLUTION
47. The novel, Noli Me Tangere is dedicated to
ans: MARIA CLARA
48. Noli Me Tangere was inspired by
ans: UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
49. Simoun is a wealthy jeweller who came back to the Philippines after how many years?
ans: 13
50. Crisostomo Ibarra was a student abroad who had his homecoming after how many years?
ans: 7
51. Pilosopo Tasyo is a character in Noli Me Tangere personified by whom in reality?
ans: PACIANO
52. The heaven-sent financer of Noli Me Tangere.
ans: MAXIMO VIOLA
53. The novel, El Filibusterismo came off the press with the financial assistance of
ans: VALENTIN VENTURA
54. The girlfriend of Isagani who dumped him for another man, believing that she has no future if she marries him.
ans: PAULITA GOMEZ
55. The famous Rizal monument in Luneta was not the work of a Filipino but a Swiss sculptor. What was the sculptor's name?
ans: RICHARD KISSLING
56. Rizal discovered 3 species
ans: DRACO RIZALI (Wandolleck), a specie of flying dragon,
RACHPHOROUS RIZALI(Boetger), a hitherto unknown specie of toad
APOGONIA RIZALI (Heller), a small beetle, which were later named after him.
57. At what age could Jose Rizal read and write?
ans: 2
58. The surname Mercado when translated to english means?
ans: MERCHANT

59. Rizal's dog name is
ans: UZMAN
60. name of Dr. Jose Rizal's son
ans: FRANCISCO (he name his son after his father Francisco Mercado)
KAYO NAMAN PO SUMAGOT ☺
SCORE NLNG ANG ICOMMENT ☺
LONGQUIZ#3 (1-60)
1) On his last night in Manila, Rizal rode about the city and its suburbs. He was accompanied by _____.
A. Uncle Antonio Rivera
B. Paciano
C. Soledad
D. Both Uncle Antonio Rivera and Paciano
2) When did Rizal left for Spain to complete his university studies and improved his knowledge of arts & sciences and his God-given talents?
A. May 3, 1880
B. May 3, 1881
C. May 3, 1882
D. May 3, 1883
3) Rizal's departure for Spain was kept secret to avoid detection by the colonial officers and friars, but the following below knew that Jose was leaving EXCEPT
A. His parents
B. His sisters
C. Uncle Antonio Rivera
D. Paciano
4) In Singapore, Rizal boarded this French steamer named _____, which was sailing to Europe.
A. Belvic
B. Salvadora
C. Hayfong
D. Djemnah
5) In the steamer bound to Europe, Jose tried to speak French with some passengers but to his surprise the bookish French which he learned from Ateneo couldn't be understood. Jose tried to do the following EXCEPT
A. Speak it with Latin and Spanish words
B. Aid it with much gesticulation
C. Aid it with frequent sketching on paper
D. Speak it with German and Greek
6) Where did Rizal Rizal hear mass at the sunrise of his embarkation date to Madrid, Spain?
A. Sto. Domingo Church
B. San Agustin church

C. Manila Cathedral
D. San Francisco Church
7) On June 2, 1882, Rizal arrived at the city of _____ (Red Sea terminal of the Suez Canal), whose beautiful moonlight of this picturesque city reminded him of his family and Calamba.
A. Colombo

B. Singapore
C. Aden
D. Suez
 Rizal landed this place to see the interesting spots of _____, the Mediterranean terminal of Suez Canal, where he heard the multi-racial residents speaking a babel of tongues - Arabic, French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Egyptian, etc.
A. Point de Galle
B. Port Said
C. Colombo
D. Aden
9) In his two-day sojourn in the English colony of Singapore, what did Rizal particularly admire?
A. Their languages and culture they spoke
B. Their customs and traditions that were somewhat alike to the Filipinos
C. The confidence which natives of Singapore seemed to have in their government
D. Their discipline and strict compliance of imposed laws
10) The editor of Diariong Tagalog who congratulated Rizal for the article and requested him for some articles
A. Marcelo H. del Pilar
B. Juan Luna
C. Francisco Calvo
D. Antonio Luna
11) The article that Rizal wrote in Diariong Tagalog urging his compatriots to love their fatherland just like his prize-winning A La Juventud Filipina
A. Los Viajes
B. Felicitacion
C. Amor Patrio
D. Revista de Madrid
12) The article that Rizal wrote in Madrid on November 29, 1882 which was returned to him because the Diariong Tagalog ceased publication.
A. Los Viajes
B. Felicitacion
C. Amor Patrio
D. Revista de Madrid
13) Rizal visited _____ (in Marseilles) where Dantes (hero of the Count of Monte Cristo) was imprisoned.
A. Tower of babel

B. Chateau d' If
C. Hanging Garden of Babylon
D. Point de Galle
14) Naples: Italy; Marseilles: France; Port-Bou:_____
A. Spain
B. Germany
C. Japan
D. Singapore
15) Filipinos in Barcelona, some of whom were Rizal's school mate in Ateneo gave him party at their favorite cafe in _____.
A. Hotel de Paz
B. Plaza de Cataluna

C. Las Ramblas
D. Port-Bou
16) While sojourning in Barcelona, Rizal received a sad news about the _____ that was ravaging Manila and provinces causing Calamba folks to have afternoon novenas to San Roque and nocturnal processions and prayers to stop dreadful epidemic, which Spanish authorities were impotent to check. What was the disease?
A. Dengue
B. Malaria
C. Typhoid fever
D. Cholera
17) On November 3, 1882, Rizal enrolled in Universidad Central de Madrid (Central University of Madrid) in two courses aside from his studies in painting and sculpture in Academy of San Carlos, lessons in French, German and and English under a private instructor, and practice in fencing and shooting in the Hall of Arms of Sanz y Carbonell. What was the 2 courses that he matriculated in Universidad Central de Madrid?
A. Philosophy and Letters & Medicine
B. Philosophy and Latin & Medicine
C. Philosophy and Latin & Diploma in Surveying
D. Ophthalmology and Philosophy
18) Rizal invested his three pesetas (peseta is the currency of Spain between 1869 and 2002) on _____
A. A lottery ticket
B. Wine
C. Food
D. Books
19) The historic waterway Suez Canal, which was traversed by Rizal for 5 days, was constructed by the famous Frenchman named _____.
A. Ferdinand Magellan
B. Ferdinand de Lesseps
C. Miguel Lopez de Legazpi
D. Juan de Salcedo

20) A liberal-minded Spaniard and Civil Governor of Manila (during General Carlos Ma. de la Torre's administration) whom Rizal used to visit the home of every Saturday evening because the hero was far away and lonely in Madrid. He and other Filipino students played parlor games with his 2 daughters.
A. Guillermo Puatu
B. Francisco Calvo Muñoz
C. Ramon Blanco
D. Don Pablo Ortega y Rey
21) On August 22, 1883, Rizal wrote a lovely poem entitled A la Senorita C.O. y R. Who was he dedicating the poem to?
A. Leonor Rivera
B. Pilar
C. Consuelo
D. Concepcion
E. None of the above
22) Shortly after Rizal's arrival in Madrid, he joined the Society of Spaniards and Filipinos, in which the members of the society requested him so he wrote a poem entitled Me Piden Versos(They Asked Me for Verses). What's the name of the

organization?
A. Circulo Hispano-Filipino
B. El Consuejo de los Dioses
C. Liceo Artistico-Literario
D. Marian Congregation
23) Rizal as lover of books was able to build up a fair-sized private library. His collection of books, to name a few, were The Bible, Hebrew Grammar, Lives of Presidents of the United States from Washington to Johnson, History of the French Revolution, Ancient Poetry, The Byzantine Empire, The Characters of La Bruyere, The Renaissance, Uncle Tom's Cabby Harriet Beecher Stowe, Works of Alexander Dumas, and so on. Whos is the owner of the second-hand book store where Rizal purchased books from?
A. Señor Roses
B. Francisco Calvo Muñoz
C. Juan de Salcedo
D. Jose M. Cecicilio
24) In 1883, Rizal joined the Masonic Lodge Acacia and his Masonic name is Dimasalang. His reasons why he became a Mason: (1) the abusive bad friars in the Philippines and he needed the help of the Masons as shield to use in his fight against evil forces of tyranny. On November 15, 1890, he became a Master Mason in _____.
A. La Liga Filipina
B. Lodge Solidaridad
C. Circulo Hispano-Filipino
D. Propaganda Movement
25) At the National Exposition of Fine Arts in Madrid in 1884, joined by many painters in Europe in that art competition, Luna won first prize (gold medal) for his _____.
A. Christian Virgins Exposed to the Populace

B. Spolarium
C. Felicitacion
D. Uncle Tom's Cabin
26) Rizal graduated a degree of Licentiate in Medicine in June 1884 at Universidad Central de Madrid as well as a degree of Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters in such school with the rating of _____.
A. Aprobado (passing grade)
B. Bueno (good)
C. Notable (very good)
D. Sobrasaliente (excellent)
27) After Rizal completed his studies in Madrid, Rizal went to Paris and Germany in order to specialize in _____.
A. Optometry
B. Philosophy and Letters
C. Ophthalmology
D. Philosophy and Latin
28) After completing his studies at Universidad Central de Madrid, on his way to Paris for further study in Ophthalmology, he stopped at Barcelona to visit his friend named _____, a medical student and a member of a rich family of San Miguel, Bulacan.
A. Don Miguel Morayta
B. Señor Eusebio Corominas
C. Paz Pardo de Tavera

D. Maximo Viola
29) During his week-stay in Paris, Rizal befriended _____ the editor of La Publicidad.
A. Don Miguel Morayta
B. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera
C. Paz Pardo de Tavera
D. Señor Eusebio Corominas
30) Owner of La Publicidad and statesman whom Rizal made a crayon sketch when Rizal went to Paris visiting Maximo Viola.
A. Don Miguel Morayta
B. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera
C. Dr. Louis de Weckert
D. Señor Eusebio Corominas
31) In October 1885, Rizal living in Paris, where he sojourned for about 4 months, worked as an assistant to ___, leading French ophthalmogist.
A. Felix Pardo de Tavera
B. Dr. Javier Galezowsky
C. Dr. Louis de Weckert
D. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera

32) Rizal discussed with Luna, the great master of brush, by posing as model in several painting. In Luna's canvas "The Death of Cleopatra posing as a/an _____.. Rizal discussed with Luna, the great master of brush, by posing as model in several painting. In Luna's canvas "The Death of Cleopatra" posing as a/an _____.
A. Ferdinand Magellan
B. Lapu-Lapu
C. Dagohoy
D. Egyptian priest
33) In another Luna's great painting "The Blood Compact" Rizal posed as _____ while Dr. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera posed as Legazpi
A. Spanish priest
B. Lapu-Lapu
C. Dagohoy
D. Sikatuna
E. Egyptian priest
34) In Heidelberg, Rizal worked in the clinic of _____, famous Polish ophthalmologist
A. Felix Pardo de Tavera
B. Dr. Javier Galezowsky
C. Dr. Louis de Weckert
D. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera
35) The Austrian professor, Director of Ateneo of Leitmeritz, whom Rizal had had long and frequent correspondence as their beautiful friendship lasted all their lives.
A. Dr. Javier Galezowsky
B. Dr. Louis de Weckert
C. Jose Alejandrino
D. Professor Ferdinand Blumentritt
36) Rizal sent two books entitled "Arithmetica" written in Spanish and Tagalog by University of Santo Tomas Press in 1868. The author was _____, a native of Santa Cruz, Laguna.

A. Felix Pardo de Tavera
B. Rufino Baltazar Hernandez
C. Jose Alejandrino
D. Marcelo H. del Pilar
37) Rizal stayed in Leipzig from August 14, 1886-October 29, 1886, he translated Schiller's _____ from German to Tagalog so that Filipinos might know the story of Swiss independence.
A. Fairy Tales
B. Travels in the Philippines
C. William Tell
D. The Count of Monte Cristo
38) In Berlin Rizal was enchanted because of the scientifice atmosphere and the absence of racial prejudice. And he came in contact with the German scientist-traveler

named _____, who was the author of Travelers in the Philippines which Rizal read and admired for such author foretell the downfall of the Spanish rule and the coming of Americans to the Phillippine shore.
A. Dr. Feodor Jagor
B. Alexander Dumas
C. Hans Andersen
D. Beecher Stowe
39) Rizal lived in Berlin not just as mere student or a curious tourist, but for the following reasons EXCEPT
i.) to gain further knowledge of opthalmology and sciences & languages
ii.) to observe the conditions of the German nation and associate with the German scientists and scholars
iii) to finish his novel El Filibusterismo
A. I only
B. Ii only
C. Iii only
D. I and ii
40) The winter of 1886 was his darkest winter in Berlin for the following reasons EXCEPT:
i.) He ate only one meal a day consisted of bread and water or some cheap vegetable soup
ii.) The diamond ring from Saturnina got lost
iii.) He had no money arrived from Calamba and could not pay for his landlord
A. I only
B. Ii only
C. Iii only
D. I and ii
41) How much did Rizal owed to Maximo Viola so that the novel Noli Me Tangere could be printed?
A. P100.00
B. P150.00
C. P200.00
D. P300.00
42) In Rizal's Europe tour, he (together with Viola) visited such because of the following reasons:
i) to further study opthalmology and sciences & anguages

ii) Rizal was interested in botany to study numerous varieties of extraordinary beauty and size
iii) to visit Dr. Adolph B. Meyer
A. i only
B. ii only
C. iii only
D. ii and iii
43) In Leitmeritz, when Rizal and Viola was visiting Professor Ferdinand Blumentritt who

was amazed by Rizal's fluency in German language that Rizal was asked how long did he study German. Then Rizal answered eleven months.
A. Alcalde mayor
B. Governor general
C. Gobernadorcillo
D. Burgomaster
44) In Prague, as part of Europe tour, Viola and Rizal visited the famous cave where the Catholic saint was imprisoned. Who was that saint?
A. San Antonio Padua
B. Saint Francisco de Assisi
C. Saint Pascual Bailon
D. San Juan Nepomuceno
45) One of the greatest novelists in Europe (Austrian novelist) whom Rizal and Viola visited in Vienna and armed with letter of recommendation from Blumentritt, years later He spoke highly of Rizal, "whose genius HE so much admired."
A. Alexander Dumas
B. Eugene Sue
C. Beecher Stowe
D. Norfenfals
46) After the publication of Noli Me Tangere, Rizal was warned not to return home by the following people EXCEPT:
i.) Silvestre Ubaldo
ii) Josephine Bracken
iii) Paciano and Jose M. Cecilio
A. i only
B. ii only
C. iii only
D. i and ii
47) Rizal, deciding to return home, left Rome by train for Marseilles, a French port. And on July 3, 1887 he boarded WHAT STEAMER?
A. Tabo
B. Djemnah
C. Hayfong
D. Salvadora
48) In Saigon, on July 30, 1887, he transferred to ANOTHER STEAMER, which was Manila-bound. What was the steamer he was riding?
A. Tabo
B. Djemnah
C. Hayfong
D. Salvadora
49) In his hometown (Calamba), patients from Manila and provinces flocked to such

town, which Rizal came to be called ___ because he came from Germany, busy attending his lucrative medical practice.
A. Doctor Laon
B. Doctor Dimasalang
C. Doctor Uliman
D. Doctor Soliman
50) While the storm over the Noli was raging in fury, Rizal was not molested in Calamba because of this Governor-General that assigned a bodyguard for Rizal. Who was that Governor-General?
A. Terrero
B. Blanco
C. Miguel Lopez de Legazpi
D. Juan Salcedo
51) The lieutenant who defended Rizal in the court whom the later chose because the former's name was familiar to him, for the former was the brother of Rizal's bodyguard in 1887
A. Juan Salcedo
B. Blanco
C. Pio Valenzuela
D. Luis Taviel de Andrade
52) The lottery prize that Rizal won.
A. P10,000
B. P20,000
C. P30,000
D. P40,000
53) In his aspiration to reconcile Rizal with the church, Fr. Pastells sent one or the following:
i. Father Obach
ii. Father Jose Vilaclara
iii. Father Paula de Sanchez
A. I only
B. Ii only
C. I and ii
D. All of the above
54) When Rizal was exiled in Dapitan, the different perspectives of Rizal's "many-splendored genius" were enhanced such as the following EXCEPT:
A. Rizal as Educator
B. Rizal as a Traveler*
C. Rizal as a Farmer
D. Rizal as Inventor and a Scientist
55) What is Jose Rizal's height?
A. 4' 9"
B. 4' 10"
C. 4' 11"
D. 5' 0"

56) When was Rizal arrested and deported to Dapitan (without benefit of trial)?
A. June 21, 1892
B. June 26, 1892
C. July 3, 1892

D. July 7, 1892
57) Rizal was accused of this/these crime or crimes.
i. rebellion
ii. sedition
iii. illegal association
A. I only
B. I and ii
C. I and iii
D. All of the above
58) On July 31, 1896, Rizal's four year exile in Dapitan came to an end. At midnight of that date he left, together with Josephine, Narcisa, Angelica (Narcisa's daughter), his three nephews, and 6 of his loyal pupils, on the steamer named ___.
A. España
B. Castilla
C. Isla de Luzon
D. Isla de Panay
59) one of the priests who visited Rizal before the latter was executed whom Rizal made an image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus during the latter's Ateneo days
A. Fr. Antonio Rosell
B. Father Luis Viza
C. Fr. Federico Faura
D. Father Jose Vilaclara
60) The exact time Rizal died when he was shot at Bagumbayan Field by firing squad
A. 6:00 am
B. 6:15 am
C. 6:30 am
D. 7:03 am

1-5 CCADD
ADBCC
CDBAB
DAABD
CAABB
DCDDA
CDDBD
BCACB
DDDDD
BBCCA
DBBBC
DDABD

FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

John Locke ☞ was an English philosopher and physician "Father of Liberalism" ; to form character (mental, physical, and moral) ; Education as Training of the mind/Formal discipline ; Notable ideas - "Tabula rasa"

Francis Bacon ☞ was an English philosopher, statesman, scientist, jurist, orator and author. "Father of scientific method" "Father of empiricism"

Jean Jacques Rousseau ☞ was a Francophone Genevan philosopher, writer and composer of the 18th century."Hollistic education"(physical,moral, intellectual)

Notable ideas - moral simplicity of humanity; child centered learning; Famous novel: "Emile" or On Education; Human Development

Edgar Dale ☞ was an American educator who developed the "Cone of Experience"
aka "Father of Modern Media in Education"

Erik Erikson ☞ was a German-born American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst known for his theory on "psychosocial development" of human beings.

Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi☞ was a swiss pedagogue and educational reformer who exemplified Romanticism in his approach. "Social regeneration of humanity" Notable ideas: "Four-sphere concept of life" his motto was " Learning by head, hand and heart"

Friedrich Frobel ☞ was a German pedagogue a student of Pestalozzi who laid the "foundation of modern education" based on the recognition that children have unique needs and capabilities. "Father of kindergarten"

Johann Herbart ☞ was a German philosopher, psychologist and founder of pedagogy as an academic discipline. ;

Edward Lee Thorndike ☞ was an American psychologist ; " Father of Modern educational psychology; connectionism; law of effect. ; "Realize the fullest satisfaction of human wants"

PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

IDEALISM☞ Plato (own ideas) nothing exist except in the mind of a man/ what we want the world to be

REALISM☞Aristotle;Herbart; Comenius; Pestalozzi; Montessori; Hobbes; Bacon; Locke▶(experience) fully mastery of knowledge

BEHAVIORISM☞ always guided by standards/by procedure; purpose is to modify the behaviour

EXISTENTIALISM☞ Kierkegaard; Sartre; "Man shapes his being as he lives"
▶Focuses on self/individual

PRAGMATISM/EXPERIMENTALISM ☞William James; John Dewey - learn from experiences through interaction to the environment
▶Emphasizes the needs and interests of the children

PERENNIALISM☞ Robert Hutchins
▶focuses on unchanging/universal truths

ESSENTIALISM☞ William Bagley - teaching the basic/essential knowledge
▶Focuses on basic skills and knowledge

PROGRESSIVISM☞ Dewey/Pestalozzi (process of development)
▶focuses on the whole child and the cultivation of individuality

CONSTRUCTIVISM☞Jean Piaget
▶Focused on how humans make meaning in relation to the interaction b/w their experiences and their ideas. Nature of knowledge w/c represents an epistemological stance.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTIONISM☞ George Counts - recognized that education was the means of preparing people for creating his new social order
▶highlights social reform as the aim of education

➡ACCULTURATION - learning other culture; the passing of customs, beliefs and tradition through interaction and reading.

➡ENCULTURATION - the passing of group's custom, beliefs and traditions from one generation to the next generation

➡Convergent questions - are those that typically have one correct answer.

➡Divergent questions - also called open-ended questions are used to encourage many answers and generate greater participation of students. Higher order thinking skills; to think more creatively.

➡90 days - enrolled bills becomes a law

➡30 days - "lapse"

PRINCIPLES & THEORIES OF LEARNING & MOTIVATION

Psychosexual Theory/Psychoanalysis - Sigmund Freud
Psychosocial Theory - Erik Erikson's Theory of Personality

Ecological Theory - Eric Brofenbrenner's Theory of Development
Sociohistoric Cognitive Linguistic Theory - Lev SemanovichVygotsky
Cognitive Development - Jean Piaget; John Dewey; Jerome Brunner
Phenomenology - Abraham Maslow; Carl Rogers; Louis Raths
Behaviorism - Edward Thorndike; Ivan Pavlov; Burrhus Frederick Skinner
Moral Development - Lawrence Kohlberg
Ivan Pavlov - classical conditioning
Edward Thorndike – connectionism
B.F. Skinner - operant conditioning & reinforcement
Albert Bandura - "bobo doll" experiment; modelling; self efficacy
David Ausubel - Meaningful Reception Theory
Jerome Bruner - Discovery Learning Theory/Inquiry method
Wolfgang Kohler's - Insight Learning Problem
Richard Atkinson & Richard Shiffrin's - Information Processing Theory

Robert Gagne's - Cumulative Learning Theory
Howard Gardner - Multiple Intelligence
Kurt Lewin's - Field Theory/ his concept of life space
Brofenbrenner's - Ecological System Theory
Lev Vygotsky - Social Constructivism; Zond of Proximal Development (ZPD) * gap b/w actual and potential development
Hilda Taba - Grassroots Approach
Max Wertheimer - Gestalt Psychology
Wilhelm Wundt - "Father of Modern Psychology"
William James - wrote the "Principles of psychology"/ consciousness
hypothalamus - brain's stress center
Abraham Maslow - physiological needs; "Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs" ; safety&security; love & belongingness; self-esteem; self-actualization
John B. Watson - (behaviorist approach) an American psychologist who established the psychological school of behaviorism.

FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

Metaphor - is a comparison made b/w things w/c are essentially not alike.
Ex: "Nobody invites Edward to parties because He is a wet blanket"

Simile - is like a metaphor and often uses the words "like" or "as"
Ex: "Jamie runs as fast as the wind"

Personification - when something that is not human is given human-like qualities, this is known as personification.
Ex: " The leaves danced in the wind on the cold October afternoon"

Hyperbole - exaggerating, often in a humorous way to make a particular point is known as hyperbole.
Ex: "My eyes widened at the sight of the mile-high ice cream cones we we're having for dessert"

Onomatopoeia - when you name an action by imitating the sound associated with it.
Ex: "The bees buzz angrily when their hive is disturbed"

Idiom - an idiom is an expression used by a particular group of people with a meaning that is only known through common use.
Ex: "I'm just waiting for him to kick the bucket."

Synecdoche - a synecdoche is a figure of speech using a word/words that are a part to represent a whole.
Ex: referring to credit cards as "plastic" is a synecdoche

Assonance - when you repeat a vowel sound in a phrase, it is an assonance.
Ex: "It's true, I do like Sue."

Metonymy - a metonymy is a figure of speech where one thing is replaced w/a word that is closely associated with it such as using "Washington" to refer to the United States

VOCABULARY

Emulate ~ imitate
Vouchsafe ~ grant
Abeyance ~ suspended
Denigrate ~ malign
Furtive ~ sneaky
Remonstrate~protest
Corroborate ~confirm
Gullible~easily deceived
Germane~relevant
Plebeian~common
Vulpine~cunning
Spendthrift~spender
Impolitic~unwise
Terse~concise
Parsimonious~stingy
Stupefy~make numb
Pariah~outcast
Wizened~shrivelled
Dubious~doubtful
Incriminates~accuse
Frivolous~worthless
Susceptible~inclined
Impertinent~irrelevant
Ostracized ~excluded
Conglomeration~diffusion
Cacophonous~loud&unpleasant

Carnal〰worldly
Aplomb〰composure
Candor〰honesty
Contemptuous 〰 scornful
Feeble 〰 weak
Inevitable 〰 certain

REPUBLIC ACTS

RA #❑7836 - Philippine Teacher Professionalization Act of 1994

RA #❑7796 - TESDA Act of 1994

Article XIV 1987 Philippine Constitution (Educ.Sci&Tech,Arts,Culture& Sports)☞this is the very fundamental legal basis of education in thephilippines.

Education Act of 1982 (Batas Pambansa 232, Sept 11,1982)☞an Act providing for the Establishment & Maintenance of an Integrated System of Education

RA #❑4670 - Magna Carta for Public School Teachers (June 18,1966)

RA #❑6713 - Code of Conduct & Ethical Standards For Public Officials and Employees

RA #❑7877 - Anti-sexual Harrassment Act of 1995

RA #❑9155 - Decentralization; Legal basis of Shared Governance in Basic Education

RA #❑7784 - Establishment of Center of Excellence

K-12 Curriculum - Enhanced Basic Education Curriculum

RA #❑90210 - "An Act to Integrate Information Teachnology into the Public Elementary & Secondary Curricula & Appropriating funds

RA #❑10121 - DRMM approval headed by OCO office of Civil defense May 2010

LITERATURE

Folklore - traditionally derived and orally transmitted literature

Folktales - reflect the people's beliefs handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth

Epilogue - conclusion or final part of non-dramatic literary work

Genre - distinctive type of literary composition such as epic, tragedy, comedy & novel

"Quo Vadis" - means "where are you going"

hieroglyphics - oldest forn of egyptian writing

Allegory - narrative whose meaning is beneath the surface

Elegy - a meditated poem of grief

Sonnet - verse w/14 iambic pentameter lines

Epic - long poem w/c depicts the adventure of a great hero who reveals his country's aspirations; narrates heroic deeds and supernatural happenings w/local actor in w/c people sing/chant

Soliloquy - speech made by a person who reveals his thoughts

Manuel Arcilla - "How my brother Leon brought home a wife"

Washington Irving - "The Legend of a Sleepy Hollow"

Fall of the house of usher - hypochondriac living in morbid fear

Cyrano de Bergerac - poet & soldier noted for his Peculiar nose

"The Illiad of Homer" - great epic poem whose plot centers around the anger & wrath of Achilles against agamemnon

"The Bells" - "If eyes are made for seeing, then beauty is its own excuse for being"

Cacophony - literary term w/c means harsh & discordant sounds introduced for poetic effect

George Bernard Shaw - know for his excellence of characterization, swiftness of narrative & clarity of style.

Edgar Allan Poe - greatest American writer of horror and detective stories

Rabindranath Tagore - best known for his collection of poems called Gitanjali/song offerings

Robert Frost - ranked as one of the best modern American poets.

Geoffrey Chaucer - Morning Star of English Literature

Mark Twain - "Samuel Clemens"

Harriet Stowe - "Uncle Tom's Cabin"

Charles Darwin - Origin of species

Lazlo Biro - invented the ball point pen

Harry Potter - epic kind of story

FILIPINO

Angpanubong - handogsadalagang may kaarawan (koronangbulaklak)

Florante at Laura - (awit) "katiwalianngmgakastila"

Jose dela Cruz - tungkodngtulangtagalog

Noli Me Tangere - (Rizal) suliraningpanlipunanngbayan

"DoktrinaKristiyana" - Fr. Domingo de Nieva☞unangaklatnanalimbagsapilipinas

Severino Reyes - Amangdulaangtagalog

Juan Luna - La Spolarium

"Alim" - pinakamatandangepikongpilipinas

Jose Palma - naglikhang "HimnoNacional Filipino"

Liwayway - nabigyanngpagpapahalagaangsarilingwika

Lope K.Santos - "Amangbalarilangpilipino"

Andres Bonifacio - "anakbayan"

Pupdok/Kintingkulirat - hindikailanmanginamitni Marcelo del Pilar

TeodoroAgoncillo - isangkilalangmanunulatngkasaysayan

Manuel Quezon - AmangWikangPambansa

Constancio de Guzman - lumikhangawitna "Ang Bayan Ko"

PascualPoblete - Amangpahayagangtagalog

Politics an
Governance with
the Philippine
Constitution

Competencies:
1. Familiarize with the various forms of
government from the barangay to the
present system.
2. Explain the nature and provision of the
present .constitution to advantages
and disadvantages over the other in
the past in its function as fundamental.
law of the state..
Prepared by:
Dr. Benjam in M. D om ingciL Jr.

—%PNU LET Reviewer

General Education

PART J-A - CONTENT UPDATE

I. WHAT IS POLITICAL SCIENCE?
Political Science is the study of the phenomena of the state and government; it is derived from two Greek words “polis" or “city" which today would mean a sovereign state and “scire" meaning “science”
Rodee (1980). defined political science “As a branch of social science, it deals with the theory, organization^govemment, and practice of the state;

Political Science also deals with those relations among men and groups, which are subject to control by state, with relations of state to other states. Montesquieu (1689-1775) expounded the concept. He posited that all the functions of the government could be encompassed within the categories of legislation, execution, and the adjudication of law. He assumed that liberty could be best assured by the distribution of these functions, referring to legislation, execution adjudication, by their distribution among separate branches of the government namefy the legislative, the executive department, and the judiciary of the courts of law.

Aristotle (324-332 B.C.) a Greek philosopher was credited with the observation that, ‘man is by nature a political animal." By this statement, Aristotle meant that the basic underlying substance of human existence is politics, that is, that man is predisposed to be involved.in politics. He added that the only way to optimize the potentials and capabilities of an individual and to achieve the highest form of social existence was through interaction with others in a state (cited in Rodee, etal, 1983).

.)i. ik ’ninm in M . fr.

II. W H AT IS P O L IT IC S ?

Black's Law Dictionary (1990) defined politics as the-science of government and the art on practice of administering public affairs.

----- Accordingly, politics is the process of making government policies. By nature, _ _ politics everywhere involves conflict-that is, some from struggle among people trying to achieve different goals and satisfy opposing interest. A conflict arises from the very nature of human life itself. j

In its broadest sense, politics includes the decision enforcing processes in any group that makes and enforces rules on its members. Politics' is unavoidable. Man is involved or will be involved in some kind of politics (Dahl, 1991). Every Filipino comes upon face to face with politics in almost every aspect of his life. He encounters politics in the governance of his country and the political unit he resides in -the barangay or municipality. A citizen encounters politics in school, in the church, in the business establishments he works, the employees’ union in which he is a member, or in sxio-civic organization he joins, and in a host of other organizations and a myriad of situations. He may choose to ignore politics, but definitely can never escape from its influence. *"

POLITICAL SCIENCE DEFINED

Political science is the systematic study of the State and Government. The word political is derived from the Greek word 'polis' meaning a city or what today is equivalent to a sovereign state; the word 'science' comes from the Latin word 'scire' meaning to know. .

CORRELATES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Political Science shares common interest with other social disciplines namely:

Dr. Benjam in M. Dommgcil, Jr.

Social Science - ?»iitics an<i Governance witi. the PiiiSiopine ' ’onitiii'tion

1. History - It is a written record of the past including the present. It desQfbes social events in time and place. It records the events Chronologically. Or the other hand, the function of political science is to analyze political institutions, to describe their workings and organization and to some extent to forecast tieir

development; while that of history is to trace the origin and development olthe state and its political institution._____
2. Economics - is the scientific study of man's activity in providing for such human to earn a living, with man’s activities in connection with the consumpbn, production, distribution and exchange processes of wealth including taxation. It is the science of wealth getting~and wealthTTsing activifies^of rnan.
3. Sociology - The study of sociology provides a way of understanding hunan behavior. It is the social science that deals with the study of man in his social interaction with other human beings in groups. It is also to obtain facUal information about our society and different aspects of social life.
4. Law - It is defined as an ordinance of reason promulgated by a competnt authority for the common good. It includes any edict, decree, prescript, Oder, ordinance, statute, resolution, rule, judicial, decision, usage, etc. which is mde or recognized and enforced by the controlling authority. Political Science, onhe other hand, is a studytif the state with all institutions, of which law forms clos ly linked together.
5. Psychology - This science deals mainly—with- the- individual without ny particular reference to his social life. It studies its soul and faculties - fee will and understanding and the individual conduct which is the outcome ofsur mental activity and human habits.
6. Philosophy and Ethics - while the relation of political science to philosony is somewhat remote, the two studies touch up on each other in some pats, especially in the realm of political theory and political philosophy.
7. Geography and Statistics - the study of geography to a certain extent is related to that of political science. The distinctive functions of geography isto describe and explain the relations between man and his natural environmat;
PMU 1ST Reviewer B S -

Sue:::! icte n ct - Poi.'tic. auc ^javiriuince wirn rn> >}nilippine Constitution to examine and interpret the adjustments which groups of people have made to the combinations • of natural environment conditions which exist in the regions where they live.
CONCEPT OF A STATE
A state is a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion'of the territory, independent from outside or external control and possessing a government wherein a great body of inhabitants render habitual
ORIGIN OF THE STATE v . .
1. Divine Theory - it holds that the state of divine creation and the ruler is obtained by 60D to govern the people. Reference has been made by advocates of this theory to the laws which Moses received at Mt. Sinai.
2. Necessity or Force Theory.- it maintains that states must have been created through force by some great warriors who imposed their will upon the week.
3. Paternalistic Theory - it attributes the origin of states to the enlargement of the family, which remained under the authority of the father or the mother. By natural stages, the family grew into a clan , then developed into a tribe which broadened into a nation that becomes a state.
4. Social Contract Theory - it asserts that the early states must have been formed bv deliberate and voluntary compact among the people to form a society and organize government for their common good. This theory justifies the right of
" the people to revolt against a Dad ruieT

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE
i Cdhstituent - those which constitute the bond of society and are, therefore compulsory in nature.

General Education
2. Ministrant — those undertaken only by way of society and are, therefore, options of such as public works, publication, public charity, health and safety regulations and regulation of trade and commerce.
CONCEPT OF NATION
A nation is a group of persons occupying a portion of the territory sharing the same language, culture, tradition, and history.
STATE DISTINGUISHED FROM NATION _____ __
A state is more oj,a judicial or legal concept, while a nation is more of a racial or ethnic concept. A nation may or may not be independent of external control A state may consist of one or more nations while a nation may consist of one or more states.
INHERENT POWERS OF THE STATE
1. Police Power - it is the power of the state to regulate individual's rights and property for the general welfare.
2. Eminent .Domain or Power of Expropriation - it is the power of the state to take possession of private property for public purpose and after payment of just compensation. ^ ,
3. Power of Taxation - the power of the state to enforce proportionate contributions from the people for support of all government programs and services.
ELEMENTS OF THE STATE ..... ' ---- ----------
The state has four essential elements, namely:
1. People.
2. Territory
3. Government . ■*
4. Sovereignty * _ • •

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MODES OF ACQUIRING TERRITORY
1._____ Discovery - a discovery of a particular portion of the earth’s surface coupled with occupation. A discovery without occupation will not make the discover the _____ owner thereof.------ -------
; 2. Prescription-the continued and interrupted occupation of a territory fora long period of time by one state.
3. Accretion - it is the process where the land ar^a of a state caused by the pperatjpn_qf either the forces of nature, or artificially through human labor, is increased.
4. Cessation - is a bilateral agreement whereby one state transfers to another state a definite portion of its territory.
5. Conquest - the acquisition of territory by means of force.
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT
1. Democracy - comes from the Latin terms 'demos’ and ‘kratos’. It is a form of government wherein the power or sovereignty is exercised and or resides in the people. It may be classified as pure or representative democracy.
2. Aristocracy - a form of government wherein the power is exercised by a limited

ZIZ Tew orthe so-called elite. It is always regarded as the privileged class.
3. Monarchy - a form of government wherein the power or sovereignty is exercised by one person only, usually a king or a queen. It could either be absolute or limited monarchy.
4. Parliamentary - a form of government wherein the President serves as nominal or titular head. It is-the Prime Minister that runs the affairs of the State. He is directly accountable to the people. Under this system the ministry is legally responsible to legislature and consequently to the electorate.
5. Presidential - a form of government wherein the President is the chief executive of the state and independent of the legislature with respect to his tenure acts, and policies..

6. Federal - a form of government where the power of the state is divided into ' two namely: national for national affairs and local for local affairs. Each organ is ' independent in its own sphere.
7. Military - a form of government established and controlled by military authorities over a beleaguered state:---------- -
8. Revolutiona'ry-aformofgovernmentwheretattieStat&isobtaiaedbyffl'eansoffBroe....
9. DeJure-aformofgovernmentthatisfoundedonexistinglegalorconstitutionalbqsis
10. De Facto - a form of government that is not founded on constitutional law. !t exists in fact but not in law. ■ — ----------
11. CivH - a form of government that is run by elected civilian officials

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

The Philippines as nation has passed through several stages and has been under different colonial rule in the course of its history. Discussed hereunder is the evolution of the Philippines together with the different forms of government that had been implemented by the different colonizers.

THE PRE-SPANISH GOVERNMENT

Before the Spaniards came to Philippines, there were settlementsTomposedof villages called Barangay consisting of 100 families. Every barangay was virtual/ a State for it possessed the fourth basic elements of the state. Each barangay was ruled by a Datu. He is the chief executives, law - giver, chief judge and military head. Hewas assisted by the Council of Elders called Maginoos which serve as advisers. In (am. the government irra barangay is monarchia! in nature with the datu as the monarch. Social classes in the barangay are divided into four: the nobiiity or the maharla; the-freeman or the timawa; the serfs or the aliping namamahay; and the slaves or the aliping sa guiguilid.

The early laws were both written ant* unwritten. The written were promulgated by' the datus. The two known written laws are the Maragtas Code written by Datu Sumankwel in 1250 AD and the Code of Kalantiaw written by Datu Kalantiaw in 1433 AD both in Panay. The unwritten laws can be seen in the Filipino culture.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT

Spain’s title Philippines was based on the discovery of the Philippines by Ferdinand Magellan in March-1521 and consummated by the conquest of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi forty - five years later. Spain kept the Philippines for almost four centuries -until-l 898 when the Philippines was ceded by Spain to the United States by virtue of the Ireaty ofParis.

The Philippics was governed by the King" of Spain through Mexico from 15(?5 to

1821. When Mexico gained independence, the Philippines were ruled directly by Spain through the Council of Indies from 1821 to 1837. In 1837, legislation for the Philippines was temporarily performed by the Council of Ministers. From 1863, the Ministry of Ultramar exercised general powers of supervision over Philippines affairs. The Spanish government in the Philippines was centralized in structure and national in scope. The barangays were consolidated into pueblos (towns) and headed by a Governador who represents the Governor - general in the province. Cities governed under special Charters were created. Each of the cities had an Ayuntamiento or Cabildo (city council). Cebu was the first city to be established in 1565 in the Philippines. The second was manila in 1571.
Ihe_powers-oLthe-government was exercised by the Government - General and ably assisted by the Board of Authorities and the Council of Administration. The first Spanish governor - general was Miguel Lopez de Legaspi and the last was Gen. 'Diego delos Rios.

G enera! Education
To strengthen the judicial system, Spain established the Royal Audiencia in'1583 in Cebu and in Vigan, which exercised appellate jurisdiction over criminal cases coming from the surrounding areas. In 1886, the Courts of First Instance were established in each province and the Justice of the Peace Courts wre established in the town level. Special courts were also organized.
.THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT
During the Spanish Period, several forms of de facto government were established. ' Among them were: .... ~ •
The Katipunan - the Katipunan was a secret society that participated the Philippine revolution against the Spanish in August 26,1896. The Katipunan was organized ” by Andres Bonifacio. The Central government of the Katipunan was vested in the Supreme Council (Kataas - taasang Sanggunian). A provincial Council was established in each province. A popular council was establishing in the town level. The judicial power was exercised by a Judicial Council or the Sangguniang Hukuman. When Bonifacio died, another government was established by Gen. Emilio F. Aguinaldo who acted as the first president of the Philippines of the Philippines republic by virtue of the election in the Tejeros Convention on March 22,1897.
The Biak'- na - bato Republic - on NovemberTr1897, witlra republic’was establish by Gen Emil# Aguinaldo in Biak - na - bato (now San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan). It had a Constitution which was to take tor years only. The republic declared the separation of the Philippines from Spain, i he republic lasted up to December t 5 ,1897, with the conclusion-of the pact-of-Biak— na— Bate----------
The Dictatorial Government - the following outbreak of the Spainsh r American War ojn April 25, 1898, Gen. Aguinaldo established the Dictatorial Government on May 24,1898. The most important achievements of the government were the

proclamation of the Philippines Independence at Kawit Cavite on June 12,1398 • an'd the reorganization of the local go\fernments.
The revolutionary Government - On June 23,1898, Gen. Aguinaldo established the Revolutionary Government replacing the dictatorial government. The aim of the rrew-govemmeril was lu sliuyyle'for the independence of the Philippines, until all natinnsJneli idinq .Spain will pyprg«ly rarcogniiis-it-ann to prepare the country for the establishment of a real republic. -

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The First Philippine Republic - On September 15,1898, a revolutionary congress of Filipino representatives met in Malolos, Bulacan and Framed the so called Malolos Constitution. The Constitution established a free and independent Philippine Republic which was inaugurated on January 23, 1899 with Gen. Aguinaldo as President. .The Republic was not recognized by the family of nations. It was nevertheless an organized government because it actually existed from January 23, 1901. In February, 1899 the United States annexed the Philippines as a result of the Spanish-American War and in April, 1901, Gen. Aguinaldo was captured.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

There were three-kinds of government implemented by the Americans .during their period:

The Military Government- The American military rule in the Philippines started on April 14,1898, the day after the capture of Manila. The existence of war gave the President of the United States the power to establish a Military government. His authority was delegated to the military governor who exercised, as long as the war lasted, all powers of government executive, legislative and judicial. The three American Military Governors were: Gen. Wesley Meritt, Gen. Elwell Otis and the last was Gen. Arthur McArthur. .

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The Civil Government- the Spooner Amendment ended the military regime in the Philippines. On July 4, 1901 a civil government was inaugurated headed by a Civil Governor, in February 6; 1905, the title was changed to Governor-General, who exercised legislative powers. He remained as President of the Philippine

Commission, the sole lawmaking body of the government from 1901.to -'H)H5rthe-Philippine Commission acted as the upper house of the legislative branch with the,

Philippine Assembly serving as a lower house. With the passage of the Jones Law in 1916, these two bodies gave way to the Philippine legislature. The Philippines was represented in the United States by two President Commissioners who were elected by the Philippine Legislature. These Commissioners had seats in the United States House of Representatives, receiving the same emoluments and other privileges as the American members of the body, but without the right to vote.

The first Civil Governor was Judge William H. Taft (1901 -1903). He was succeeded by Luke F. Wright (1904-1906) who was the first American to enjoy the title of Governor-General of the Philippines. The last Governor-General was Frank Murphy (1933 - 1935) who was also the first High Commissioner of the Philippinesupon the inauguration of the Commonwealth government of the Philippines. A

The Commonwealth Government - the next stage in the political development of the Filipinos was the establishment of the Commonwealth government of the Philippines pursuant to an act of the United States Congress on March 24,1934-, commonly known as the Tydings -McDuffie law. The law provided for a transSo n period of ten years during the Philippine Commonwealth would operate anti I July 4,1946, wherein the independence of the Philippines would be proclaned and established. The new government of the-Philippines was the inaugurated o n November 15,1935, following the first national election under 1935 constitutor!

held on September 12, 1935 with Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmefiaas President andVice - President respectively. The commonwealth government ofthe Philippines, was-republican in form under the presidential type. The legislative po»er was vested in a unicameral Congress composed of the Senate and the House oftie

Representatives. The Judicial power was vested in the Supreme Court and inferior courts provided by law. The government of the Commonwealth was autonomous ii nature. The Filipinos had almost complete control over the domestic affairs, the United States retaining control only over matters involving foreign affairs.
During World War II, the Commonwealth government functioned in exile in Washington from May 13,1942 to October 3,1944. It was reestablished iri Manila n February 27, 1945 when gen. Douglas MacArthur turned over to President Osmena.this full powers and responsibilities of the Commonwealth government under the 1935 Constitution.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Hie Japanese Military Administrator was established in Manila on January 3,1942, one day after its occupation. The Japanese High Command immediately terminated tie sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines.
Acivil government known as the Philippine Executive Commission was established with Jorge B. Vargas as its chairman. The Commission exercised both the executive and the legislative powers. However, laws enacted were subjected to the approval of the Commander - in - Chief of the Japanese forces. The Judiciary continued in the same manner as it was independence which it had traditionally enjoyed."
On October 14,1943, the so - called Japanese sponsored Republic of the Philippines was inaugurated with Jose P. Laurel as President. Like the Commission, the Ultimate source of its authority was the Japanese military authority and government. On August 17,1945, President Laurel dissolved the republic. . •

THE THIRD PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

When the Philippines was finally liberated from the hands of the Japanese, the Third Philippine Republic was inaugurated on July 4,1946 with Manuel A. Roxas as president and Elpidio Qurino as Vice President. Roxas died on April 1,1948, paving the way. for the Qurino presidency which lasted until 1953. Qurino was followed by Ramon Magsaysay, who was not able to finish his term when he died in a plane crash on March 17,1957. Carlos Garcia succeeded Magsaysay.

Garcia was followed by Diosdado Macapagal who served the country for only one-term. Macapagal was defeated by Ferdinand-Marcos in the presidential election

of 1965. ;
The Marcos Years. Marcos took his oath of office on December 30,1965. He was reelected in 1969, due to his outstanding performance as chief executive. However, before the end of his second term (1969-1973), Marcos made serious efforts to amend the 1935 Constitution which was in effect at that time. A Constitutional

Convention was created which drafted the 1973 Constitution. But even before the framing of this charter was finished, Marcos issued Proclamation No. 1081 which placed the entire archipelago under Martial Law. By virtue of this declaration, the Congress was abolished, the opposition leaders and those who were critical of the Marcos administration were either imprisoned or they disappeared. Marcos assumed executive; legislative and even-judicial powers of the government. He virtually controlled all tSe aspects of Philippine politics through his Presidential Decrees and through the Batasang Pambansa.
election, which marked by rampant cheating presumably on both the administration candidates led by Marcos for President and Arturo Tolentino for Vice President and the opposition candidates led by Corazon Aquino, (the wife of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr.) for Bresident and Salvador Laurel for Vice President.
Dr. Beniam in M . D oniinjjcii. jr.

G ener:;i Education
This event led to the so-called EDSA People- Power Revolution from February 22-25, 1986, that paved the way for the downfall, of the 20 years of Marcos Presidency.
President of the Philippines on February 25,1986-in Club Filipino, San Juan. Metro Manila. Aquino issued' Proclamation No. 3 on March 25, 1.986 promulgating the Freedom Constitution. Thereafter, on June 2 ,198§, she appointed a Constitutional Commission composed pf fifty members whichjrafted theJ98Z.Constitution.
On February 2,1987, the Filipino people voted to ratify the charter, thereby legalizing the restoration of democratic government and institutions in the country. This was followed by the election of the members of the bicameral legislative body in May 1987 and the election of local executives.
On May 11,1992 the first Marcos presidential election was held and Fidel Ramos, the former Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and the anointed successor of Corazon Aquino was elected president.
The Fidel Ramos Presidency. Ramos was the former military officer to become the president of the Philippinesrtfe usedJiisJ<nowieage or tne Kmiippine Military to reestablish a tradition of civilian control over the armed forces. He also built on the process of restoring democracy to the Philippines by addressing the nation's most difficult economic reform program based on privatization and deregulation, opening banking to foreign investment and transferring government assets to

private ownership. He moved quickly to resolve the country's serious electric-power shortage, which had been a detriment to economic growth, by investing

in the domestic power-generating infrastructure. His government improved tax-collection policies and practices and this combined with the growing economy

to generate higher tax revenues for the government. In 1994-1995 the country ’ had its first consecutive government budget surpluses. Despite.of economic
Dr. B en jam in M . D om inucil, Jr.

Social Science - Politics and Governance »-i*h Hie Philippine Constitution
reform program, however, unemployment remained a serious problem because population growth continued to outpace the Creation of new jobs.
In the early 1990'S, meanwhile, secessionist Muslim groups renewed their

guerilla war in Mindanao. Negotiations between Ramos government and the MNLF formally began in 1993 and resulted in a lasting peace agreement, signed in September 1996. Other rebel groups, including the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and Abu Sayyaf, continued guerilla activities.
The Joseph E. Estrada Presidency. In 1998 elections, Ramos and the ruling coalition lakas-NUCD, gave their support to Jose de Venecia. Joseph Estrada, vice president under Ramos and a populist politician, entered the race as a candidate of his own party, the Partido ng Masang Pilipino (Party of the Fil ipino Masses) which entered a coalition with two leading opposition parties. Estrada campaigned on promises to work toward improving the lives of poor Filipinos. He won the election with the widest margin ever in Philippine politics.
A major focus of the Estrada administration was “food security'1 which invo Ived agricultural modernization and major infrastructure development, projects. Despite its rhetoric, however, the government did not make much progress in implementing its “pro-poor” platform. The opposition became more outspoke n in its criticism of Estrada, and his administration became embroiled in allegation s of cronyism and corruption. The corruption allegations led to Estrada's impeachm ent by the House of Representatives November 2000. His trial in the Senate w as suspended in mid-January 2001, however, after the prosecution team, resigned to protest the suppression of evidence. Thousands of Filipinos then took to "the streets of Manila to demand Estrada's resignation, however, Estrada retained strong support among the urban poor.

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Social Science - Politics ana Governance w ita tilt Philippine C o n stitu to r:
. The Gloria M. Arroyo Presidency. Vice President Macapagal- Arroyo formed a strong opposftion alliance, the United Oppostion, within the government. The massive demonstratidns, resignation of the most of the president's cabinet and loss of support among top military officials led to Estrada's ouster on January 20, after the Supreme Court declared the presidency vacant. Macapagal-Arroyo was immediately sworn as president.
Early in her presidency, Macapagal-Arroyo declared a suspension of offensive military operations against the MILF and pursued a policy of reconciliation with the group. In August 2001, the two sides signed a cease-fire agreement and peace negotiations continued with Malaysia acting as intermediary. The

government meanwhile continued its military crackdown on the secessionist'Abu-Sayyaf, which was linked to terrorist activities such as bombings and Kidnapping.

' In 2001 legislative elections, Macapagal-Arroyo won a popular mandate to govern the country when candidates she hadendorsed won control of the Senate. The previous Republic of the Philippines can be summarized as follows:
1. The First Republic-established on January 23,1899 under the Malolos Constitution

2. The Second Republic- established on October 14,1943 under the Japanese-Sponsored Constitution

3. The Third Republic- established on July 4,1946 under the Constitution
4. The Fourth Republic- proclaimed on July 30, 1981, though the inaugural

speech of the late Constitution, amended on April 7,1981, through a plebiscite
5. The Fifth Republic- February 2,1987 under the 1987 Constitution _____
BRIEF HISTORY OF PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION
1. Malolos Constitution _____
On November 29,1898, the Malolos Constitution was approved by the members of the Congress and then forwarded to President Aguinaldo for his approval. On January. 3; 1899. President Aguinaldo's message was to the congress.

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On January 21, 1899 President Aguinaldo finally proclaimed the Malolos Constitution as the fundamental law of the land.
2. 1935 Constitution
The drafting of the Constitution lasted six months from July 30, 1934 to February. 8, 1935. Some delegates, however, had signed the document beginning February 9. Altogether, there were 200 signers.
The Tydings-Mcduffie Law required that the Constitution, after its approval by the President of the United States, be submitted to the Filipino people for their ratificatioaouejection. May 14,1935, the Plebiscite on the Constitution was held
The electorate overwhelming ratified the Constitution. The ballots cast in favor of it totaled 1,213,046 and those against only 44,963. *
3. 1973 Constitution
The 1973 Constitution shortly after the start of martial law, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention reassemble and resume work. They worked more quickly and finished the new constitution on November 29,1972, signing it on the following day.
On December 1,1972 copies of the signed Constitution were given to President
-----Marcos, who-inturned submitted it to the people for ratification. In the plebiscite of January 10-15^1973, the hastily arranged citizen assemblies, composed of voters were reported to have ratified the constitution by a 95%positive majority,
----- in on open and group-voting- by raising their hands. At noon of Januaryl 7. 1973. President Marcos signed the Constitution and put into immediate effect.
4. The 1987 Constitution
April 23,1986 President Corazon C. Aquino issued Proclamation No. 9, the law governing the Constitutional Commission of 1986. The law provided for

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the organizatioa of a Constitutional Commission and detailed of its operation and established procedure of the submission of the proposed constitution and electorate-in plebiscite.
October 12,1986. The Constitutional Commission approved the proposed new constitution after 133 days of work with 44 voting-tfHavonwtille Ttob vofecf against it.

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On October 15,1986. The Constitutional Commission held its finaFsessiorTto sign 109-page draft Constitution. On the same day, the draft in its original form in English and Filipino was presented to the President
February 2,1987. The electorate in a plebiscite held for the purpose ratified the draft of constitution.

STATE DISTINGUISHED FROM GOVERNMENT
Many political science writers widely regard these two term»as identical. It is the *■ considered view that the acts of the government (within the prescribed limits of the delegation of powers) are the acts of the state. Legally, however,-undor the contract: of agency, the government is the agent through which the will of the'statelscarried out. The state cannot exist without the government but it is possible to have a government without a state.
CONCEPT OF CONSTITUTION
Meaning of Constitution
According to Judge Cooley, a constitution is a body of rules and maxims in accordance with which the power of sovereignty is habitually exercised.

Dr. Benia'nm Vf. !>>mingciL Jr.

PURPOSE OR FUNCTION OF CONSTITUTION
1.__To prescribe the permanent framework of the system of government assigned _____to the different departments their respective powers and duties, and established certain fixed first principles on which the government is founded and
2.__To promote public welfare, this involves the safety, prosperity, health, and _____ happiness of the people.
' KINDS OF CONSTITUTION
1. Written or rigid - is one, the provisions of which have been reduced to writing and embodied in one or more instruments at a particular time. Example: Philippine and U.S Constitutions
2. Unwritten or flexible - is one which has not been committed to writing at any specific time but is the collective product and accumulation of customary rules, judicial decisions, dicta of statements and legislative’ enactmenlT o f fundamental character written but scattered in various records without haring any compact form in writing.
REQUISITES OF A GOOD WRITTEN CONSTITUTION
1. Broad - because it must outline an organization of the government for he whole State.
. 2. Brief - because it? nature requires that only its great outlines should be marked. Its important objects designated and the ingredients which compose those objects be reduced.

v ic iil Science - P o litics ant? G overnance twtfc the Philippine C on stitu tio n
TWO STEPS AMENDING OR REVISING A CONSTITUTION
1. Proposal - may be made by
a. Congress
b. Constitutional Convention
c. People's initiative * •
2. Ratification - This means the submission of the draft constitution to the electorate. A proposal made by the people's initiative requires at least 12% of the entire electorate and 3% must come from every legislative district.
PREAMBLE ----------
Meaning
The term preamble conies from the Latin word 'preambulare' which means 'to walk before'. Strictly speaking, preamble is not an integral part of the Constitution. Its true office is to expound on the scope and nature, the extent and application of the

powers actually conferred by the constitution. (Watson, Const.Vol I p.92)
The Philippine Territorial Jurisdiction comprises:
1. Terrestrial - jurisdiction over bodies of land
2. Fluvial - jurisdiction over maritime and interior waters
3. Aerial - jurisdiction over atmosphere
The United Nations International Convention in Gerfeva-defined" the~five~kinds of water in relation to the territorial jurisdiction of an archipelago state:
1. Internal Water - the water around connecting and those that are in between the islands regardless of their breadth and dimensions.
2. Territorial Sea - is’ a tseirof water outside of the archipelagic baoolinoo and—
■ adjacent to the archipelagic waters. The archipelagic state has a right to establish the breadth of its territorial sea, not exceeding 12 nautical miles measured from the baselines. The archipelagic state has 'sovereignty over the territorial sea. the air soace above it. and the bed and subsoil of Such sea.

General Education
3. Contiguous Zone - beyond the territorial sea, may extend to not more than 24 nautical miles from the archipelagic baselines. The state may exercise, in the contiguous zone, the control necessary to prevent and punish 'infringements of its customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws and.regulations within the territory or territorial sea.
4. Exclusive Economic Zone - which beyond and adjacent to the territorial sea, may not extend more than 200 nautical miles from the archipelagic baselines. The archipelagic State has sovereign rights in the EEZ to explore, manage and exploit all the natural resources living and non-living in the waters, the sea bed and subsoil.
5. Continental Shelf - is the seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas that extend beyond its territorial sea throughout the natural prolongation of its territory to the outer.
v Seabed - is the land holding the sea beyond the seashore. *
' Subsoil - is the soil below the surface soil including mineral and natural resources.
Insular shelves - are relatively shallow beds of sea bottom bordering the land Mass, the outer edges of which sink considerably until the great ocean Depths are reached.
THE NEW LAW ON THE SEA
The Convention on the Law of the Sea (under the sponsorship of the United Nations) signed in Jamaica onfOecember 10,1982 fixes a 12 mile territorial sea limit and establishes an economic zone from the baselines. It adopts and recognizes the ■archipelagic principle but set forth limitations thereon consisting of respect for right -ot4be-ships of other states to pass though the territorial sea as well as archipelagic waters and respect for rights of innocent passage and passage through archipelagic sea lanes subject to the promulgation by local authorities by pertinent rules and regulations.

Dr. Ikrnium in M . D o m in u cil. fr.

General Education
ARTICLE II
Declaration of Principles and Policies

Section 1, The Philippines is a democratic and republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them. .....
A republican government is a democratic government by representatives chosen" by the people at large". The essence therefore, of a republican state is indirect rule. The people have established the government to govern them. Its officers from the high"est to the lowest servants of the people and not their masters. They can only exercise powers delegated to them by the people who remain as the ultimate source of political power and authority.
Section 2. The Philippines renounces war as the instrument of national policy, adopts the generally accepted principles of international law of the land and adheres to the policy of peace, equality, justice, freedom, cooperation, and amity with all nations.
Renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy is the first aspect of the declaration. Its accordance with thtfprinciple in the United Nations Charter binding all members to ‘refrain in the international relations or use of force against territorial integrity or political independence of any state’. The declaration refers only to the declaration of the Philippines of aggressive war, not in defense of her national honor and integrity.
Section 3. Civil authority is, at all times, supreme over the military. The Armed Force of the Philippines is the protector of the people and the State. Its goal is to secure the sovereignty of the State and in the integrity of the national territory.
The idea of the supremacy of the civilian authority, the highest of such authority being the president, over the military has always been recognized in our jurisdiction by implication from express provision of the 1935 Constitution and by practice.
Dr. Benjamin M. Domingcii, Jr.

S o c ia l S c ie n ce - P<tiici«J> a n a i soverriaiice v.irh m e Phiiinpijp..- C o r.''t:c-ja i« 'i
Section 6. The separation of the State shall be inviolable.
The principle 'of the separation of the Church and the State being inviolable is implied from the constitutional prohibitions that 'no law shall be made respecting an fistahlishmant nf religion' anrl that ‘ nn public money or .property shall be appropriated, applied, paid or employed, directly or indirectly, for use, benefit, or support of any sect, church domination, sectarian institution or system of religion.
ARTICLE II - BILL OF RIGHT S _____ -
Bill of Rights - defined as a declaration and enumeration of a person’s rights and privileges, which the Constitution designed to protect against violations by the government or by an individual or group of individuals.
CLASSES OF RIGHTS
1.. Natural Right - possessed by every citizen conferred upon him by God as a human being.
Example: right to life, right to live
2. Constitutional Right - rights conferred and protected by the Constitution part " 7 'Of tne“fur'cJaTnentaI law cannot be modified or taken away by the law making body.
3. Statutory Right - it is provided by laws promulgated by the law making body. 11 can be abolished by the same body.
CUSSES OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
1. Civil Right - right which the law enforces to private individual for the purposes of security, happiness and enjoyment
2. Political Right - right of the citizen to participate directly or indirectly in the establishment of administration of the government

3. Social and Economic Right - it is intended to insure the well being and economic security of the individual.
Right of the Accused - intended to protect persons accused of any crime. They of law nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the law.
DUE PROCESS
Concept of due process of law which hears before it condemns and proceeds upon inquiry before rendering judgment. Under the constitution, a person may be deprived by the state of his life, liberty-or-property provided-dLie procfiss_ofJaw is observed.
KINDS OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW
1. Procedural due process of law
2. Substantive due processes of law are the (civil) rights intended for the protection of a person accused of any crime. Example: right against self-incrimination, right to have a legal counsel,. _
3. Section 1. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process
Section 2. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures of whatever nature and for any purposes shall be issued exceptupon probable cause to be determined personally by the judge after examination under nath or affirmation of the complaint and the witness he may produced, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. : '
Search Warrant - is an order in writing in the name of the people of the Philippines, signed by a judge, directed to the police officer, commanding him to search for personal property and to bring it before the court.

G e n e r a ! E d u c a tio n
Warrant of Arrest - is an order in writing, issued in the name of the people of the Philippines, signed by a judge, directed to the police officer, commanding him to arrest a person, that he may be bound o answer for the offense committed.
REQUISITES FOR A VALID SEARCH WARRANT OF ARREST
1. Probable cause
2. To be determined personally by a judge
3. After examination tinder oath or affirmation of the complaint and his witness
4. Particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized
RULES IN THE COURT OF ARREST
1. When in the presence of an arresting officer, the person to be arrested has committed, is actually committing or is about to commit an offense.
2. When an offense has in fact jut been committed and he has personal knowledge of facts including that the person tote arrested has committed it and
3. When the person to be arrested is a prisoner who has escaped from a penal establishment or place where he is serving final judgment or temporarily confined while his case is pending or has escaped while being transferred from one confinement to another.
t
Section 3
1. Right to privacy of the communication
2. Any evidence obtained in violation of this or the preceding section shall be inadmissible for any purpose in any proceeding. ,

Right to privacy is concisely defined as the right to be left alone. It has also been defined, as the- right of a person to be free from unwarranted interference by the public in matters which the public is not necessarily concerned.

Section 9. Private propejty shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.
Eminent domain - is power of the state to take private property for public purpose upon payment of just compensation to its'owner.
_____ Just compensation - is the fair marked value of the property at the time of the taking'.

I
RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED IN CRIMINAL CASES
General Education

1. The adequate legal assistance
2. To be informed of his right to remain silent
3. Right against the use of torture, violence or any other means which violates the free will.
4. To be heard himself and counsel
5. To bail and against the excessive bail
6. To be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him ‘
7. To have speedy, impartial and public trial
8. To meet the witness face to face
9. Right against self-incrimination
- 10. Right against double jeopardy
Section 21. No expost facto law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.
An expost facto law is one which operating retrospectively makes an act done before the passage of the law and punish such act as aggravates a crime or makes it greater than it was committed, changes the punishment and inflicts greater punishment and alters the legal rules of evidence and receives less testimony than the law required at the time of commission of the offenses, in order to convict the offender.
A bill of attainder is a legislative act, which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial.
Dr. Benjamin M. DomingciI,Jr

S o c ia l S c i e n c e - P o litic s anti G o v e r n a n c e w ith the P h i l i p p i n e C o n s titu tio n
ARITICLEIV -CITIZENSHIP
Section 1. The following are the citizens of the Philippines
1. Those who are citizens of the Philippines at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.
2. Those whose'fathers and mothers are citizens of the Philippines.
3. Those bom before-danuary-17, I873 uf Filipino’iTl'OtnefS, wTio'elecfPttippine citizenship upon reaching the age of maturity, and
4. Those who are naturalized in accordance with the law.
Meaning of citizenship
1. Citizenship is a term denoting membership of a citizen in political society, which membership implies, reciprocally, a duty of allegiance on the partof the member and duty of protection on the part of the state.
General Ways of Acquiring Citizenship
1. Involuntary method - by birth because of blood relationship or place olbirth,

and
- 2. Voluntary method - by*naturalization, except in case of collective naturatation of the inhabitants of a territory which takes place when it is ceded by me to another as a result otconquest or treaty:----------
Citizenship by Birth
There are two principles or rules that govern citizenship by birth, namely:
1. Jus Sanguinis - relationship by blood is the basis of the acquisition of citizash ip under this rule. The child follows the citizenship of both of the parents or ae of - them. This is the predominating principle in the Philippines.
2. Jus Soli or Jus Loci - place of birth as the basis for acquiring citizenship d e r this rule.

PNU LET Reviewer 257

Social S c i e n c e - P o litic s a n d G o v e r n a n c e w c h the P h ilip p in e C o n s titu tio n
Ways of Acquiring Citizenship through Naturalization
1. By the judgement of the Court - the foreigner who wants to become a Rlipino citizen must first apply for naturalization with the proper Regional Trial Court. He must have all the qualifications as provided by law and must comply with all the procedures and conditions prescribed.
2. By direct act of Congress - in this case, our law making body simply enacts an act directly conferring citizenship on a foreigner.
ARTICLE V SUFFRAGE_____
Section 1. Suffrage may be exercised by all citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law who are at least eighteen years of age, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for at least, one year and in the place wherein they proposed to vote for at least six months immediately preceeding the election. No literacy, property or other substantive requirement shall be imposed on the exercise of suffrage.
Meaning of Suffrage
Suffrage is the right and obligation to vote of qualified citizens in the election of certain national and local officers of the government and in the decision of public questions submitted.taJhe. people._____
Nature .of Suffrage
1 A rnara pri»iiggp - sirffragp fc nnt a natural right of the citizens, but merely . privilege given or withheld by the law making power subject to constitutional limitations.
2. A political right - in the sense of the right conferred by the constitution, suffrage is classified as a political right, enabling every citizen to participate in the ^process of government to assure that it derives it? powers from the consent of the governed. The principle is that of.one man, one vote (supra).
258 PNU LET Rsviswar

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Scope of Suffrage
1. Election - it is a means by which the people choose their officials for definite and fixed periods and to whom, they entrust, for the time as their representatives, the exercise of powers of government.
2: Plebiscite - it is the name given to a vote of the people expressing their choice

for or against a proposed law or enactment submitted to them.
3. Referendum - it is the submission of a law or part thereof passed by the national or local legislative body to the voting citizens of a Country for their ratification or rejection.
4. Initiative - it is the process whereby the people directly propose and.enact laws.
5. Recall - it is the method by which a public officer may be removed from office----- during his tenure or before the expiration of his term by a vote of the people after registration of a petition signed by a required percentage of the qualified voters.
Qualifications of Voters
He must be
1. A citizen (male or female) of the Philippines
2. Not otherwise disqualified by law
3. At least eighteen(18) years of age; and
4. Have resided in the Philippines for at least six(6)months preceeding the election
Section - The Congress shall provide a system for securing the secretary and sanctity of the batlot as well as a system for absentee voting by qualified Filipinos abroad. - '— ----------— ----------
The Congress shall also design a procedure for the disabled and the illiterate's to vote without the assistance of other persons. Until then, they shall be allowed to vote under the existing laws and such rules as the Commission on'Elections may promulgate to protect the secrecy of the ballot. •

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ARTICLE V.- LEGISLATIVFDEPARTMENT
w
Legislative Power - the authority under the Constitution to make laws and to alter laws _ '
_____ Law; rnfnr tn “MiitPT which are the written enactments of the legislative governing the relations of the people among themselves and between them and the government and its agencies.
Classification jof Powers of Congress
1. General Legislative Power - power to enact laws intended as rules of conduct to govern the relations among individuals and the state.
2. Specific Power - power which the Constitution expressly directs or authorizes Congress to exercise like the power to choose who shall become the President in case two or more candidates have an equal and highest number of votes, to confirm certain appointments by the President to promote social justice, to declare the existence of a state of war, to impose taxes, to impeach, to act as" constituent assembly.
3. Implied Power - that which is essential or necessary to the effective exercise of the powers expressly granted like the power to conduct inquiry and investigation in aid of legislation, to punish for contempt, to determine the rules - r^PtsproceedTngs.
4. Inherent Power - power which is possessed and can be exercised by every government because it exists as an attribute of sovereignty.
THE SENATE
Composition and Election - it is composed of 24 senators who are elected at large

by qualified voters as may be provided by law.

Dr. Benjamin M. Doiiiingdi, ji\

S o c i a l S c i e n c e - P o litic ;; iiii/d G o v e r n a n c e '.vith t h e P h i l i p p i n e C o n s t i t u t i o n
• Term of Office - six (6) years
Qualifications of a Senator
1. A natural born citizen of the Philippines_____' ---------- ----------
2. at last 35 years of age on the date.of the election d a y _____ '
3. Able to read and write ---------- .
4. A registered voter
5. A resident of the Philippines for not less than two_(2)_years^ immediately--proceeding the election day •
Maximum terms - a senator is disqualified to serve for more than two consecutive terms but can still run for reelection after a break or interval
Registered Voter - one who has all the qualifications for a voter and none of .the disqualifications provided by law and who has registered himself in the listof voters.
Residence - the place where one has his true permanent home and to which whenever absent, he has the intention of returning.
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES K
Composition and election/selection - composeeh tfjiut muie Uijjn~7Srrm iTihS:s~ popularly known as Congressmen elected from legislative or congressional fetricts and through party-list system
Term of Office - three (3) years '"'' • '
Qualifications of a Representative • •
1. A natural born citizen of the Philippines
2. At least 25 years of age on the election day
3. Able to read and write
4. Except for party-list representative, a registered voter
5. A resident thereof, for a periochDf not less tha one (1) year preceding the election/
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S o c i a l S c i e n c e - P o l i t i c s and G o v e r n a n c e w ith the P h ilip p in e C o n s titu tio n
COMPOSITIONS/ELECTION/SELECTIONAND CLASSIFICATION OF MEMBERS
1. The Constitution limits to 250 the maximum numbers the Hose of Representatives may have
2. The house of Representatives shall be elected from legislative districts and through party - list system of registered national and sectoral parties or organizations. The party - list representative shall constitute 20% of the number of representatives in the Lower House including those under the party list
3. The members of the House of Representatives may be classified into district, party-Jifit and sectoral representatives
Kinds of Ejection for members of Congress < -*
1. Regular Election
2. Special Election
Compensation - PhPI 60,000.00 to PhP180,000.00 annually. Any increase in their salary takes effect only after the expiration of full term of the members approving such increase

STEPS IN THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL
T First'reading
2. Referral to appropriate committee
3. Second reading . . .
4\ Debates . ____ ’ •
-5— Frinfflpmrdisfribution
6. Third reading '
7. Referral to the other House
8. Submission to join bicameral committee ■
9. Submission to the President . •
260 PNU LET Reviewer

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ARTICLE VII - EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Philippines
Executive Power - defined as the power to administer
Section 2. No person may be elected as President unless he is natural born citizen of the Philippines
Qualifications of the President and Vice President
1. Natural bom citizen of the Philippines
2. Registered voter ----------
3. Able to read and write '
4. At least 40 years of age
5. Resident of the Philippines for at least 10 years v
Section 3. There shall be Vice-president who shall have the same qualifications and term of office arid be elected with and in the same manner as the President
Reasons for Prohibition against RE-election of President
1. A President seeking a second term is vulnerable to constant political pressure from those whose support he must preserve and has to devote his time and energy to consolidate this political support.
2. A President who seeks a second term is-under terrific handicap in the performance o^iis function.
3. A President seeking re-election will even use public funds for the purpose even to the extent of making the govemmenttjantfrupr I
4. The prohibition also widens-the-basic-leaderette----------:--- ^-------
5.,. The ban-will put an end or at least hamper the establishment of political dynasties.
6. The six year term will give the President a reasonable time within which to implement his plans and programs of government.
7. AJerm, no matter how longjs short for a good Presidept. ‘

Dr.'Benjamin M. Domingcil, Jr.

General Ed ucation
. POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT .
1. Appointing power * .
2. Power to revoke any appointments •
3. Powec of control over all executive departments, etc
4. Military power

5. Power to grant reprieve, commutations' and pardons
7. Power to enter into treaties nr international agreement
8. Budgetary power
9. Power to address the Congress }
ARTICLE VIII - JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
Section 1. The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such lower courts as may be established by law.
Meaning of Judicial Power - is the power to apply the law to contests and disputes concerning legally recognized rights or duties between the state and private person or between individual litigants in case properly brought before the judicial tribunal.
Scope of Judicial Power
1. Adjucatory power - it includes the duties:
a. to-settle actuai controversies involving rights which are legally demandable and enforceable
b. to determine whether there has been a grave abuse of discretion amounting to lack or recess jurisdiction on the part of any branch or instrumentality of the government.
2. Power of Judicial Review
a. to pass upon the validity or constitutionality of the laws of the state and acts upon the other departments of the government
b. to interpret them
Dr. Benjamin M. D om ingcil, Jr.

S o c i a l S c i e n c e - P o l i ti c s a n d G o v e r n a n c e ' w i t h th e P h i l i p p i n e C o nstitu tion
3. To render binding judgment
4. Incidental powers - it likewise includes the incidental powers necessary to the effective discharge of the judicial functions
Section 4. The SUPREME COURT shall be composed of the Chief Justice and 14 Associate Justices. It may sit en .banc orJruts discretion, in divisions-eHhree, fiver

.seven members. Any vacancy shall be filled within 90 days fromjlisjccurrence-thereof..

Qualifications for members of the Supreme Court and any lower collegiate court
1. He must be a natural born citizen of the Philippines, a naturalized citizen may not be appointed.
2. He must be at least forty (40) years of age
3. He must have, for fifteen (15) years or more, been a judge of a lower court or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines
4. He must be a person of proven competence, integrity, probity, and independence
ARTICLE IX CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION
Independent Constitutional Bodies
The Three Constitutional Commissions are:
1. Commission on Civil Service . ■ ■ • -
2. Commission on Audit
3. Commission on Election
Common Features:
1. They are multi - headed bodies.
2. They are categorized as independent by the constitution.

3. Their powers and functions are defined in the constitution.
4. The commissioners are required to be natural - born citizens of the Philippines.
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Social-Science - Politics and Governance with aic Philippine C on stitu tion
5. Their term of office is staggered with two years interval.
6. The Commissioner appointed is intelligible for appointment for a period beyond the maximum tenure of seven (7) years.
7. Appointment of any vacancy is only for the unexpired portion of the term of the predecessor.
8. The commissioners cannot be appointed or designated in the temporary or acting predecessor.
9. The commissioners are removable only by impeachment.
THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
Composition of Civil Service Commission
It is composed of a Chairman and two, (2) Commissioners. It is envisioned to enhance its independence on the theory that it will be more resistant to political pressure or influence than a body headed by a single individual. Their terms of office are for seven (7) years only without re appointment.
Qualifications of Members
1. They must be natural born citizens of the Philippines.
2. They must be at least thirty five (35) years of age at the time of appointment.
3. They must be persons with proven capacity for public administration.
4. They must not have been candidates for any elective position in the elections immediately preceding their appointment.
The term civil service means that professionalized body of men and women who have made of the government service of a lifetime career. The scope of this are every branch, agency, subdivisions and instrumentality df the government including every government -owned or controlled corporation with original charter

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COMPOSITION OF COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS
It is composed of a Chairman and six (6) Commissioners. The 1973 Constitution increased in the membership from three in the 1973 Charter to nine on the theory that it would make it more difficult for the Commission to become the captive of any group or any person who might be interested in the commission deciding or taking action one way or another.
Qualification of the Members
1. They must be natural bom citizens of the Philippines.
2. They must be at least thirty five (35) years of age at the time of their appointment.
3. They must be at least holders of college degree.
4. They must not have been candidates for any elective position immediately preceding elections.
THE COMMISSION ON AUDIT
Composition on Commission on Audit
It is composed of a Chairman and two (2) Commissioners. It is designed to make it more resistant to pressures from legislative and executive branches and other

offices of the government.
Qualification of the Members---------- ---------- ------
1. They must be natiirai born citizens of the Philippines.
2. They must be at least thirty five (35) years of age at the time of election.
■3. They must oe certiTiea-publiC accouilianis wlltmot1ess-than~ten(lO) years .of experience------- ---------- ------ .— _____ _____
4. They must not have been candidates for. any elective position in the elections preceding their appointment.

General Education
ARTICLE X LOCAL GOVERNMENT . ,
General Provisions •
Section 1. The territorial and political subdivisions of the Republic'of the Philippines are the provinces, cities, municipalities and baranoavs. There shall he antnnnm nns regions in Mindanao and the Cordilleras as hereinafter provided.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Concept
Local government refers to a political subdivision of a nation or state, is constituted by law and has substantial control of local affairs which officials elected or otherwise locally selected.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS
The local government units are the following:
1. Province
2. City ' • '
3. Municipality
4. B a r a n g a y ---------- — ---------- --------
5. Autonomous regions
These units are also called the political subdivisions of the country.
POWERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
The powers of the local government are:
1. To have continuous succession in its corporate name
2. To sue and be sued
Or. Benjamin M. Domingcil, Jr.

3. To use a corporate seal
4. To acquire and convey real or personal properties •
5. To enter into a contract, and
6. To exercise such other powers as granted to corporations subject to limitations
- -.....provided by laws • -------
ARTICLE XI ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS
Section 1. Public officer is a public trust.
Public office - is defined as the right authority, and duty created and conferred by law in a given period either fixed by law or enduring at the pleasure of the supporting power.
Public officer - is the individual invested with some portion of the sovereign functions of the government for the benefit of .the public.
Nature of Public Office *
1. it is a public trust because it renders service to the public. ■
2. It is not a property for the holder of the office may not claim invested right.

3. it is not a contract because one has no right to sue the government for the recovery of damages.
The principle of the public accountability is emphasized in this section. All public officers and servants must consider their positions as sacred trusts and not as a means for achieving of power and wealth.
Section 2. Nature of Impeachment
Impeachment has been defined as a method of national inquest into the conduct of public men. It aims to protect from official delinquencies or malfeasance.
PNU LET Reviewer 263

S o c ia l S c ie n c e - P o litics an<i G o v ern a n ce with the Ph ilip p in e C o n s titu tio n
Officials Removable by Impeachment
1. The president and vice-president •
2. Members of the Supreme Court
3. Members of the Constitutional Commissions
4. The Ombudsman
Grounds for Impeachment
1. Culpable violation of the constitution
2. Treason: example a Filipino imposes war in the Philippines
3. Bribery. either direct or indirect bribery
4. Graft and corruption
5. Betrayal of public trust - new ground for impeachment
Section 3. Initiating and Trial for Impeachment
The House of Representatives has the sole power to initiate all cases of impeachment.
The Senate has the sole power to try all cases of impeachment.
Procedure in Impeachment cases
1. Filing of verified complaint in the House of Representatives
2. Trial by the Senate
The members are required to be under oath or affirmation.
3. Requirement for conviction
To convict an officer, at least 2/3 of all members of the Senate agreeing are necessary.
The only penalty to impose in an officer is limited 'to removal from office and

disqualification to hold any office under the Republic of the Philippines . If a criminal-offense has been committed, the party convicted is still liable to prosecution, trial, and

punishment.

£64 PNU LET Reviewer

G en eral E d u catio n
The power of the President to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons does not extend to cases of impeachment.
Section 4. Anti -graft known as Sandiganbayan
The Sandiganbayan was a special court created by the Batasang Pambansa under the 1973 Constitution.
Section 5. Office of the Ombudsman to be known as Tanodbayan
Tanodbayan is a coined term in Filipino, which literally means ' guardians of the nations’. It is categorized like the three Constitutional Commissions as independent.

Section 8. Qualification of Ombudsman Deputies
They must be:
1. The natural bom citizens of the Philippines
2. At least forty(40) years old at the time of the appointment
3. Persons with recognized probity and independence
4. Members of the Philippine Bar
5. Not have been a candidate for any elective office in the preceding election
ARTICLE XII NATIONAL ECONOMY AND PATRIMONY
.....Landsof thepDb'lic domain are classified into agricultural, forest or timber, mineral lands, and national parks. Agricultural lands of the public domain may be further ~ classified by law according to the use to which they may be devoted. Alienable lands of the public domain shall be limited to agricultural lands. Private corporations orassociationrmay-not hold-saeh-alienable lands, of the public domain except by lease, for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for not more than twenty-five years, and not exceed one thousand hectares in area. Citizens of the Philippines may lease not more than five hundred hectares or acquire not more than twelve hectares thereof by purchase, homestead, or grant.
Prosecutor

Dr. Benjamin M. Domingcil.)t>

General Education
‘ ARTICLE XIII SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN BIGHTS
The congress shall give highest priority to the enactment of measures that protect and enhance the right of all people to human dignity, reduce social, economic and political inequities and remove cultural inequalities by equitable diffusing wealth and political power for the common good. •— ----------
To this end, the state shall regulate the acquisition, ownership, use, and disposition of property and its increments. }
The promotion of social justice shall include the commitment to create economic opportunities based on freedom of initiative and self-reliance.
LABOR
The state shall afford full protection to labor, local and overseas, organized and unorganized, and promote full employment and equality of employment opportunities for all.
It shall^uarantee the rights of all workers to self-organization, collective bargaining

and negotiations, and peaceful concerted activities, including the righLto-stnke-in-accordance with law. They shall be entitled to security of tenure, humane conditions”

of work, and a living wage. They shall also participate in policy and decision-making processes affecting their rights and benefits as may be provided by law.
HUMAN RIGHTS
There is hereby created an independent office called the Commission of Human Rights. The Commission shall be composed of chairman and four members who must be natural - born citizens of the Philippines and a majority of whom shall be Members of the Bar. The term of office and other gualifications and disabilities of
Dr. Benjamin M. pom ingcil, Jr.

Social Science - Politics anti Governance with the Philippine Constitution

the ^embers qf the Commission shall be provided by law. Until this Commission is constituted, the existing Presidential Committee on Human Rights shall continue to exercise its present functions and power.

ARTICLE XIV EDUCATION. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ARTS, CULTURE AND. SPORTS

All educational institutions shall include the study of the Constitution as part of the curricula^ They shall inculcate patriotism and nationalism, foster love of humanity, ...respect for human rights, appreciation of the role of national heroes in the historical development of the country, teach the rights and duties of citizenship, strengthen ethical and spiritual values, develop moral character and personal discipline , encourage critical arid creative thinking, broaden scientific and technological knowledge, and promote vocational efficiency.

ARTICLE XV THE FAMILY

The State recognizes the Filipino family as the foundation of the nation. Accordingly, it shall strengthen its solidarity and actively promote its total development.

— Requisites of a Valid Marriage

• Legal capacity of the contracting parties
o Age
o Status
• Consent freely given
• Authority of the solemnizing officer
• Marriage License
• Public ceremony

Marriage, as an inviolable social institution, is the foundation of the family and shall be protected by the State.

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Social Science • P«!i£>':s ai'rf G a v e r r . a n a witc the Philippine Constitution

Directions: Read the questions properly. Indicate your answer by encircling the letter of your choice.

1. It is that definite or portion of the earth's surface which is the subject of sovereignty rights and interests. From the political standpoint, it is referred to as

Analyze the statement. What is the focus of the basic information? It is concerned with *one of the essentials attributes of a state. Definitely, option A is not a specific description of a state because operationally defined, a state necessarily possesses all the attributes like persons, territory, sovereignty and government while the statement refers only to an element of a State. On the other hand, option B has for its object the institution or aggregate of institutions which rule a society. It is concerned with the operation and organization of government. Option C is synonymous to independence or the power to impose obedience upon the citizenry and therefore not acceptable as a choice to describe the statement. Option D provides the accurate definition as it relates to the portion of the earth's surface where sovereign n'ghts and interests are recognized.

2. The city Mayor ordered the arrest and deportation ofaHthe prostitutes to their respective provinces for promoting live shows and immoral sexual activities in the city. The order was assailed to be illegal because: _

' A. The City Mayor has infringed on the constitutional rights of the prostitutes to travel and abode.

" B.- The City Mayor violatecTflTe due pTocess ot law since there was no notice
•and hearing before, judgment was rendered.
C. The Mayor's order was arbitrary, and capricious. -
D. Only the Courts are empowered to issue the order of arrest and deportation.
A. State
B. Government

C. Sovereignty
D. Territory

Answer: D

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Answer: D .
Option A is eliminated because there is nothing, in the situation to show that the order was intended to violate the constitutional right io travel and abode. The same observation holds true to Option B and C although the situation does not explicitly mention about the arbitrariness of the order. Option D is the logical choice because the issuance of arrest, detention and even deportation orders is the exclusive prerogative of the Courts and does not rest within the competence of the City Mayor.
3. Despite strong protestations from Mang Jose, the government took away from his private property for public use upon payment to him or just compensation. What power of the State was involved in the particular case?
_ . .A. Police Power
' B- Power of Eminent Domain
C. Power of Taxation
D.v Absolute Power of the State- "* -*
Answer: B
The question is factual. You will recall that the state possesses inherent powers upon its domain. Option A is related to the question since it refers to the advancement of the general welfare of the people but the taking away of the private property is the main issue. Option C is a State inherent power also but has nothing to do with property rights. Option D is an inexistent power and is not in any way related to the question. Option B is the most logical choice since the power of Eminent Domain contemplates the exercise of a power to take away private property for public use upon payment of just compensation. ■
4. The United Satesfls the only known country in the world that follows the “Jus Soli” doctrine which means Place of Birth, while the rest of the countries follow — tfte-^s-Sanguinie" principle which means blood relationship. What then is the ■ ‘ citizenship of a child bom to Filipino parents in the United States?
A. Natural Born Citizen
B. Naturalized Citizen
C. Stateless Citizen • .
D. Dual Citizen

Genera! education
Answer: D *

The question is wanting of a legal basis. You have to recall what you have learned. Optien A refers to a citizen born in the Philippines without having to perform any act to perfect his citizenship while option B refers to a foreign citizen who is conferred Filipino citizenship through judicial or legal processes. Both options are not responsive to the Question. Option C implies citizenship minus State recognition. Option D is the correct choice because the child enjoys the rights to an American Citizenship (,JusSoULancL . Filipino citizenship (Jus Sanguiniel since he is born to Filipirio parents.

5. Every time Jose's parents leave the house, th^y chain him to a post of their house padlock the door of his room without food, water and sunlight. He was untidy and emaciated. What rights were violated?

1. The natural and primary right of parents to rear their children in the manner convenient to both parents and children.
2. The rights to healthful well being and ecology
3. The right to travel and abode
4. The right of the child to protection, care and support of his parents.

A. 1,2 C. 2,3
B .1 ,3 " D. 2,4
Answer: D ^ ^

Option A is devoid of any reference. It is the primordial duty of parents to care, protect and support their child in a humane and just manner. Option B may be an incomplete answer because the issue is child rearing, support and protection of his rights. Optiorr C suffers from inadequacy of basis. Option D explicitly provides the nght to mobility, support, care and protection of the child against parental abuse.

6. It is the department which has the authority to make laws and to alter or repeal them

A. Administrative department
B. Executive department
C. Judicial department
D. Legislative department

Dr. Benjamin M. Domingcii, jr.

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7. Its advantage is that it serves as the tuning ground for the national leaders

A. Bicameralism r C. Primary jurisdiction
•B. Constitutionalism D. Parents patriae •

8. It- is prerogative inherent in the state where it is called upon to protect thoSe with less than full capacity to iake-adequate care of their own interests

A. Eminent Domain _____ C. Police .
B. Patents Patriae D. Taxation

I he [erm or orfiCt) Of IIltl yunatui--------

A. One year * C. Six years
B. Three years D. Twelve years

10. The power to declare The'existence of a state of war belongs to

A. Congress C. Sandigang Bayan
B. President D. Supreme Court

11. Amendment or revision of the Constitution may be proposed through any of the following except

A. Constitutional Convention C. People's Initiative
B. Constitutional Assembly D. People's Power

12. The regular election of the Members of Congress shall be held on the second

Monday of
A. April B. May C. June D. July
13. How many members does the Commission on Appointment have?
-----A— 24---------- 8 - 26 C. 25 D. 27
14. All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills etc. shall originate exclusively in the
A. House of Representatives
B. Sanggunian Panlalawigan
C. Senate
D. Supreme Court
15. An enrolled bill may become a law after a lapse of
A. 30 days C. 40 days
B. 60days D /90days.

PM U L E T fi i v i e w e r

Social Science - Politics and Governance with die Philippine Constitution
16. The canvassing of the votes of the President shall be done by congress and presided by:
A. Chief Justice
B. Secretary of National Defense
C. Ombudsman
D. Vice President
17. The Constitution empowers the President to declare Martial Law for
A. 30 days C. 45 days
B. 60 days D. 90 days
18. It refers to the act of the President of staying the execution of a convict.
A. Amnesty _____ ..C.. ..Commutation_____
B. Pardon D. Reprieve
19. It is the only constitutional court in the Philippines.
A. Court of Appeals C. Shariah Court
B. Family Court D. Supreme Court
20. The change of venue or place of trial ca be ordered for this reason
A. Lack of jurisdiction
B. Humanitarian reason
C. Convenience' ...
D. Avoid miscarriage of justice
21. It is designed to prevent any person or class from being singled out as special subject of hostile or discriminating legislation.
A. Due process_____.C— Right-Speech
B. Equal protection D. Writ of Habeas Corpus
22. The 1987 Constitution was framed by
A. People's initiative.....;.....
B. Constitutional assembly _____ s..... .....
C. Constitutional commission
. D. Constitutional convention

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G eneral E du cation

23. The government under President Aquino w as.
A. De facto
Ek De jure

C. Both a and b
D. None of the above

24. Amendments in the 1987 Constitution can be made through a constitutional commission.

25. The president declared martial law on the ground or rebellion. What, if any, is the effect of such act?
A. The declaration of martial law will not automatically suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus.
B. The operation of the constitution is not in any manner suspended.
C. A State of Martial Law does not supplant the functioning of the civil courts.
D.- All of the above

Introduction

A Filipino is a mixture of different cultures. His contact with different Asian and Western countries had contributed much to what he is now. Physically, hejnay-fae, blending of Asian and western features or characteristics but his ideas are more in its outlook. Presently, the Filipinos is still searching for his identity.

I. Pre-Colonial

B. THEORY OF MIGRATION

> Pygmies

Came from Borneo and other parts of South Asia and walked through land bridges. They have vertical body length that reaches only up to 1.5 meters hence they .are referred to as pygmies. They appear to be dark-skinned, iife£

A. THEORIES ON THE EARLY PEOPLE 1

Jocano Theorizes that the proof of early human existence in the Philippines dated as early as 21,000 to 22,000 years with the discovery in Tabon cave in 1962 of a skull cap and a portion of javO)resumecuo_Dje_mose-or numan being'. This discovery shows conclusively that human came earlier to the Philippines than the migrant people of the Malay Peninsula.

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Social Science - Philippine History

kinky haired, have thick lips, have wide noses and have short limbs. They used tools made from sharp rocks and pieces of wood in hunting, fishing, and finding plants and crops sustainable for consumption.

> Indonesians

They used boats for travelling the sea in order to reach the Philippines. They knew how to plant crops, to hunt and to fish. Their tools were made up of rocks and metals that enabled them to build houses and to create tools that make their everyday activities less strenuous.

> Malays

--------- They are brown-skinned, have average height, flat nose and straight, black hair. They have had the most sophisticated and highly developed civilization among the varieties of people that came to the Philippines. They are divided into three groups. The first group of Malay had traveled to the North of Luzon and became known for their practice of beheading people. The second group started to use alphabets and archeologist believed that they are ancestors of the Muslims in Mindanao.

Generally, the Malays started to put up government systems and created laws to promote harmony in their respective communities. The knowledge of the arts, music and literature also has become an indelible trademark of their way of life. This group of people is best known in their manufacture of -------- pottery'and clothing products.

T]r~ro^ACTWAS]AN COUNTRIES AND ITS IMPACT

> Arabs

It is widely believed that the Arabs had first set foot on the country in the 1st century A.D. The relationship was purely about trade and they bought products such as metals and cloths jn exchange of pearls, gold, and shells

from the natives of the Visayas and Mindanao. The Arabs are believed to be the ones who bring the products of their country and other nearby countries in Europe and China, India and some Southeast Asian countries. The Philippines have had a purely trading relationships with the Arabs until when they started to preach the theories and principles of Islam in the 12th century A.D.

India

The people that we know today are shrewd and very business-minded. Today, the most common business relationship the Filipinos have-with them is borrowing money known as 5-6. Ourcontacr witn tnem started wajT" back in 700 A.D., the time when the Madjapahit Empire was at its peak. India, during that time, was under a powerful and sturdy domain. This made them capable of conquering countries nearby, the Southeast Asian region inclusive. They had first landed in Sulu and used it as their gateway to a rich and favorable Filipino trade. They brought tin products, gold and exquisite Hindu cloths, so famous for their high quality, grandeur and awe-striking features. The Philippines was not colonized by the Madjapahit Empire although this rich commercial relationship flourished and continued for centuries and has influenced Filipino lifestyle in may ways.

China

The early relationship between China and the Philippines started before the 10th century.A.D. between the Tang Chao or Tang Dynasty (618-906 A.D.) and the Sung Dynasty (1127-1180 A.D.) as evidenced by artifacts and Chinese porcelains found in some-parta-of Luzon ancHriindanao. 8aswJ~on— the Sung Shi, the book of the history of S'ung the people nf Hantnn (ftnang___ Dong) came to the Philippines regularly to trade their merchandise. This information was supported by an article written by Chau Ju Kua in his book Chu Fan Chi. He reaveled that the Chioese, and the early Filipinos have had fruitful and prolific trading ties, both parties trusting each other.

Prof. Rem edies- C . Ong .

> Japan '

Prior to the Japanese occupation in-the twentieth century, the Filipinos and 'the Japanese have had a good and beneficial relationship that continued on for centuries. This relationship started in the 13th century — AvOr-Aeeeitttriy lu lliy ancient Japanese newspaper Nihongi, Filipinos had set fpnt nn KmThn tn trnrlr wittrthrrrlafpanpRe They became interested in trading with the early Filipinos after haying seen the gigantic pearls, cloths, tropical plant products and never before-seen jewelry and accessories^ This fostered a peaceful, amiable and a friendly relationship not only to the two involved parties but also had an affirmative implication to the whole of Southeast Asia.

EARLY HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

> The Barangay, which was derived from the Malayan word balangay meaning a boat, was the ancient unit of government of the Philippines. Barangays are small states that have definite territories, population, government, and sovereignty. The barangay was the unit of government and consisted of forty to one hundred families. These barangays lived independently and was self-supporting underJhe. leadership of a Datu.

T . A Datu is-the-Chief executive, legislative, and judicial administrator of each tribe of barangay, He executes the law with the help of his own dependents and a number of people from the freeman class. He does his judicial and legislative duties with the help of the members of the Council of the Elders. As suggested by the term itself, the council is made up of the oldest and the most affluent members of the community.

> The position of being a datu is passed on from the father to his eldest son. In the absence of an eldest son, the eldest daughter assumed the post. If a Datu bears no child, a person is chosen from the tribe based on a certain criteria. The criteria include intelligence, wealth, strength and

bravery. These are very important traits that a datu must possess in order to carry out the duties of a tribal chief successfully.

> The social hierarchy is divided intoihree: - ---------;

• Nobles or the elite —consisting*of the chiefs and theidarailies-

• Freemen or the Maharlika

- • Slaves or the dependents—acquired their low status in society by inheritance.

> Judicial process had trials which were held publicly and decisions were' rendered promptly thereby avoiding what is known as justice delayed. “Trial by ordeal was adopted to determine the innocence or guilt of party”. Among the ancient Filipinos the legitimate children automatically inherited the property of their parents even without a written will. In matter of succession, the first son of the barangay chieftain succeeded his father.

> Economic Life

The main industry and the main source of income of the early Filipinos is agriculture. The early Filipinos have started to practice kaingin in order to make a land suitable for farming out of bushy and grassy land area^Kaingin is the early practice of setting a fire to burn unwanted grass and plants that grow over a piece of land ideal for farming. _____—

> Religious Beliefs and Education

The ancient Filipino people were mostly pagans and believed in their

supreme creator, Bathala. Pagan is someone who does not believed in Christianity, Islam, or Hinduism. The early Filipinos believed not only in Bathala but also several other gods. These gods are of lesser degree since Bathala is considered the god of all gods.

Parents normally educate their children at home. The father is responsible for teaching his son. He starts his child's education at about 8 years old. The father teaches his son manly activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering and chopping of woods, farming, etc. The son learns together • with other children 1n the tribe who are of his same age.

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..u motherhood.

O' . v w w . . . y

... At night, before sleeping,

..,i daughters about sensitive topics

By educating her daughter with the

mother slowly prepares her daughter for

E. HISPANIZAT10N OF THE PHILIPPINES

Magellan held an expedition for Spain to Moluccas by sailing west. Such expedition brought him to a group of islands, which they called Archipelago of St. Lazarus (later renamed Philippines after King Philip II of Spain). They anchored on Homonhon and later sailedlo an islet stiuth of Leyte where they celebrated the first mass on March 31,1521. While Magellan was killed in a battle with the Mactan chief Lapu-Lapu, nevertheless his expedition paved way for the eventual colonization of the Philippines by Spain.

In 1565, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi arrived to establish a permanent settlement in the Philippine Islands. He concluded a blood compact with Sikatuna, a chieftain of Bohol, then signed a treaty of friendship with Rajah Tupas of Cebu where the first Spanish settlement San Miguel was established. It was later named Santissimo Nombre de Jesus. Further colonization was made in the Visayas and

up north. De Goite fortified Manila, which was under Rajah Sulayman, a Muslim chieftain. In 1571, Legaspi established Manila as capital of the Philippines.

1. Economic P o lic ie s _____ - .

They mostly characterized by monopoly that favored/ benefited the Spaniards.

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G en eral Ed ucation

a. Taxation: started as a tribute of 8 reales (abojjt one peso). This was abolished in 1884 and a personal cedula (graduated poll tax based on income) was instituted for residents 18 years of age and above. Taxes were excessive and most of which went into the pockets of officials.

b. Forced Labor: males from 16 to 60 were required to render services to the government for 40 day supposedly with daily allowance and ■ meager food ration. Falla is a fee paid by Filipinos to be exempted from forced labor.

c. Encomienda: became the source of corruption of officials particularly in the sharing of produce between encomienda workers and landowners.

d. Galleon trade or Manila Acapulco Trade: doctrine of mercantilism or (monopoly of goods fronrcoloniesTwas imposed by Spain. The Philippines traded only with China and Mexico in the 16th century and goods were shipped by the Spanish galleons, for_two centuries the. chief source of official and individual income in the Philippines.

e. Tobacco Monopoly for 100 years the government designated Nueva Ecija, Cagayan Valley, and Marinduque as tobacco planting districts. Later northern Luzon provinces were included.

I. Political Changes

a. Government was centralized. For 250 years, the country was administered through the Council of Indies that transmitted to the Governor-General in the Philippines the royal decrees that served as guide in the administration of theTdlony.'The governors' overwhelming authority is indicated by his unrestricted use of the cumplase power

to suspend the implementation of any royal order if in his opinion, the coixlition in the colony did not warrant its implementation.
given to Spaniards who helped in the pacification of the country. Encomienderos were empowered to collect taxes, protect and convert
Prof*. Rcincdios C. Ong

native to Catholicism. Due to abuses perpetrated by encomienderos, encomiendas were abolished and replaced by the system of provincial governments: alcadia for pacified, areas and corregimientos for unspecified areas. Baranggays were retained and assimilated into the bigger unit of government. Later 'Phln<: ftnwnsUwig-iretahik'hpri
3. Rfiliqihus influence----------"
Christian religion was introduced replacing the paganistic anito worship. Friar responsible for spreading the Christian reliqioo; Auqustinians (1565): Franciscans (1577): Jesuitsr(1"581)": Dominicans (1587): and the Recollects (1606). Early Missionaries learned the dialects of the people and introduced a highly church oriented literature. Pagan superstitions were utilized to hold natives to practice the new religion such that folk Catholicism resulted. Education was controlled by friars. Religious orders founded the first school? and colleges. University of Sto. Tomas was the university founded in 1611. The chief feature of the curriculum was religion. Education was secularized by the civil government at about 1860.
4. Social Transformation
a. Manner of dressina-altered-eensiderablv TfTorder to accumulate Spanish customs as welTasthe new morality resulting from conversion to Catholicism.
b. The Filipinos accepted the practice of burial in public cemeteries and embraced the idea of marriages performed in the Catholic Church.
c. 1849 Gorvemor Narciso Claveria .issued a decree which contained thousands of Spanish family names from which the natives could choose their own surnames.
d. Adoption of Fiesta is a socio-religious event celebrating the feast day

of the patron saint of a Catholic town.

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GROWTH OF FILIPINO NATIONALISM

It was ip the 1'9th century when national consciousness developed the sporadic uprisings started as early as 1574tsy Lakandula and Sulayman followed by Magalat (1506). Tamblot, Bangkaw, Palaris, Dagohoy, Diego Silang and many others. It grew in intensity about 200 years later. Nationalism (devotion to or advocacy of national unity and independence) developed due to the following factors:

a. Opening of Philippines to World Trade

b. * Rise of middle class

c. Racial prejudice

d. Secularization controversy

e. European liberalism of Carlos- Marie dela Torre

f. Cavite mutiny

g. Execution of Gomez, Burgos and Zamora (GOMBURZA)

Campaigns for reforms started with the formation by the middle class of a Propaganda Movement 'jailing for tlje assimilation of the Philippines to Spain, the transformation of the Philippines to a province of Spain, and making the Filipino fellow Spaniards. As Spanish Citizens the Filipinos would be represented in the Spanish Cortes and thereby their representative in that body, could propose and participate in the approval of laws beneficial to the country. Foremost among them were. Lopez Jaena, M.H. Del Pilar and Rizal. The movement failed to attain the reforms they demanded. However, their writings inspired and opened the minds of Filipinos. Andres Bonifacio founded the Katipunan (Kataastaasan, Kagafanggalangan na Katipunan ng Bayan) in July 7,1892 on a radical platform to secure Independence and Freedom of the Philippines by force. Katipunan’s Objectives were:

a: Political— separation of the Philippines from Spain.

b. Moral - revolved around the teaching of gopd manners, hygiene, good morals, religious fanaticism and weakness of character.

c. Civic- principle of self-help and the defense of the poor and the oppressed.

The society remained secret until Patinio exposed the society to Fr. Mariano Gil on August 19,1895. By August 23,1896 at Pugad Lawin, the Katipuneros tore up their cedulas shouting, "Long Live the.Philippines".

Aguinaldo returned to the Philippines from Hongkong with a plan to form a Filipino government to show the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. Aguinaldo established the Dictatorial Government in May and a month later, the revolutionary government upon the advice of Apolinario Mabini, the brain of the revolution. In June 12,1898, Aguinaldo proclaimed the independence of. the___ Philippines at Kawit, Cavite. ' “ "

F. AMERICAN COLONIZATION

The Spanish American War erupted in Cuba, another Spanish colony. This event led to the coming of the Americans to the Philippines. The defeat of the-Spaniards led to the negotiation, which was concluded by the Treaty of Paris on December 10,1898. As provided for in the Treaty, the Philippines was ceded by Spain to the United States: Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine Revolution who was in exile in Hongkong learned about the American coming to the Philippines. He thought that the US came to liberate-us,-so-on June— 12, 1898, he declared the Philippine Independence and changed our form of government from dictatorial to revolutionary. After the promulgation of the Malolos Constitution in January 21,1899 AgulriSKlcnilauyuidtoU the Philippine— Republic in January 23,1899— . ---------- 1_____

Due to the cession of the Philippines to US and the continued presence of Americans, hostilities erupted between the Filipinos and.Americans. The unfortunate incident at San Juan Bridge where Filipinos werejired on February' . 4, 1899 led to the Filipinos-Afherican Wat It was only after the capture of

Aguinaldo on March 23, 1901 that the hostilities ended, although pocket resistance continued in some areas.

AMERICAN COLONIAL POLICY .

General Wesley Merit established the military government and exercised the powers of government until July 4,1901 when the President of the Philippine Commission became civil governor in area already pacified by American military.

-------Philippine-Bill of 1902 the first organized act of the Philippines and it provided for the administration of civil government in the Philippines.

V

William Howard Taft chairman of second the Philippine Commission recogitlzed the independence of the Philippines.

Jacob Schurman became chairman of the Fist Philippine Commission.

U.S. Pres. William McKinley proclaimed the policy "Benevolent Assimilation”. He emphasized that the Filipinos would be trained for self-government.

____ The Filipinization Policy expressed American intention of training Filipinos for self-government. As early as 1900, Filipinos were allowed to take over positions in municipal, provincial, and national government. By 1901, Cayetano Arellano ------was-appoioted-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Partial free trade was established when the United States .Congress approved in August 1909 the Payne-Aldrich Act. By this law, the American goods of all kinds and in unlimited quantities could enter the Philippines free of duty.

The promise of independence was contained in Jones Law of 19T6. With the passage of the Hare-Hawes Cutting Law, a ten-year transition period was provided. This independence law was later amended by the Tydings-McDuffie law.

Positive results of the American occupation: JVut. Rcnuuiio' C. C'nt:

(jfcner;:i Education

a. Universal education was stressed.

b. Public health and welfare was carried to the remote barrio.

c. Commerce, industry and trade were requested.

d. Basic individual freedom were respected — ---------

e. Transportation and communication were qreatly improved.

f. Political consciousness was developed through introduction of American political institution and practices.

Negative Results:

a. The general economic dependence on the United States

b. Partial loss of the racial heritage

c. The continuance of colonial mentality

d. Distorted sense of values

The inauguration of the Commonwealth government on November 15, 1935 marked the beginning of the ten-year transition period. Manuel L. Quezon, as a President launched the Social Justice to the common tao.

G. JAPANESE OCCUPATION _____ - T Z I.

On December 7,1941, Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, the US naval base in Hawaii. This marked the start of World War II in the Pacific. As early as September 1, 1939, war started in Europe when Germany invaded Poland.

Japan successfully occupied the Philippines after the fall of Bataan April 9 and fall of Corregidor May 6 from 1942 to 1944. The Filipino experienced the extreme brutality of the Japanese. Liberation of the Filipinos came with the return of Gen. Douglas McArthur. Japan finally surrendered after Hiroshima (August 6,1945) and Nagasaki (August 9; 1945) were destroyed by atomic bombs.

Prof. Rcmcdios C. O n j

The return of the Commonwealth government was established with President Sergio Osmena who died in Mew York jn 194-4. In 1946, election for republican government was held and ManueJ_Roxas won as president.

_____ Given "these historical experiences of contact with the Asian neighbors and the western colonizers, the present Filipino has imbibed both cultures of the east and the west. Her oriental characteristics are very much manifested in her -------- strong link to family and the respect accorded to them.

Despite her being liberal-minded because of American democratic influence, yet her Christian orientation instilled in her by the Spaniards and the influence of other religion enables her to confront the present social, political, and economic problems that comes her way. The Filipino emerges strong in times of crises for religion has taught herto have hope and to have concern for others who are in need.

H. POSTWAR ADMINISTRATION r

_____ 1_, Pres. Manuel Roxas - July 4,1946 - April 15,1948

------- Roxas declared amnesty for those arrested for collaborating with the Japanese during World War II. When the Philippines gained independence from the United States on July 4,1946, he became first president of the New Republic. He worked for the reconstruction and rehabilitation on the war damaged country. His problem was compounded by the subversive activities of the.Huk (formerly a guerilla gevernment “HUKBALAHAP”). He died without finishing his term.

2. Pres. Elpidio Quirino - April 18,1948 - December 30,1953

Minimized the Huk problems with the help of Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay.-Established Law Settlement and Development Corporation (LASEDECO) for landless farmers and.HJk surrenderees.

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3. Pres. Ramon Magsaysay - December 30,1953 - March 17,1957

"Man of the Masses”. He promised to give the common tao justice. Established ■ the NARRA (National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Administrations) to continue the resettlement program of previous administrations.

4. Pres. Carlos Garcia - December 30,1957 -December 30,1961

Famous for his “Filipino First” policy and Austerity program. This policy favored Filipino businessmen over foreign investors. He was also responsible for changes in retail trade which greatly affected the Chinese businessmen in the country. He also made a program focused on thriftiness.

5. Pres. Diosdado Macapagal-December 30,1961 - December 30,1965

The most radical Agrarian Reform Law. Agricultural rand, RfitormTnrie," was signed by him. This provided for the abolition of tenancy, Changed the date of celebration of Philippine independence from July 4 to June 12. Hi$. administration was also known for Harry Stonehill Scandal.

6. Pres. Ferdinand Marcos - December 30,1965 - February 25,1986

Promised to make his country “great again”. Ruled for about 20 years during this time:

a. Worked for the changing of the 1934 Constitution and the result was the Constitution of 1973 providing for a parliamentary government.
b. Declared Martial Law 1972 because of deteriorating peace and order situation in our country.
_c. Abolished Congress upon declaration of Martial Law. The later part of his regime was popularly known"^i®oriafregimT
d. ' Benigno Aquino was assassinated in 1983 which generated protest and demonstration that culminated in the EDSA Revolution where People's-Power was manifested. This put to an end the 20 year rule of Marcos. CorazorrAqainu, widow uf Benigno Aquino assumed the presidency in February 25,1986.
7. Pres. Corazon Aquino - February 25,1986 - June 30,1992
First woman president in the Philippines. Restored democracy: ’
a. Holding election for Congress and Local government.

G eneral Education

b. Framed and ratified the Constitution of 1987,
c. Restored freedom of press and speech.
d. Released political prisoners.
e. Worked for economic recovery.
' 8. Pres. Fidel V. Ramos - June 30,1992 - June 30,1998
Known for his “Philippines 2000”, which is meant to make the Philippines an economically developed country and make it globally competitive.
Five Point Progress:
a. Peace and stability
b. Economic growth and sustainable development
c. Energy and power generation
d. Environmental protection
e. Streamedlined Bureaucracy - • .*
9. Pres. Joseph Estrada - June 30,1998 - January 20,2001
Known for his “Erap para sa Mahirap" program, which focuses on

alleviating the socio-economic conditions of the poor. His flagship js “Jeep ni Erap". He was impeached on November but in January People Power II took place when to the senators voted not to open an envelope containing the evidences against him.

10. Pres. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo - January 20,2001

She was former Vice-President and concurrent Secretary of Social Welfare and Development. She assumed presidency by virtue of People Power II Revolution.or EDSA II. Her vision for the country as ''building a strong republic throughout her tenure. Her agenda consists of building up a strong bureaucracy, lowering crime rates, increasing tax collection, improving economic growth and intensifying counter terrorism efforts.'Her tenure is marked by charges of corruption scandals.

11. Pres. Benigno Simeon C.Aquino III - at Present

Son of the two Filipino icons of democracy. Vowed to.fight corruption and establish transparency in governance. Won in, the first ever automated election.

Pro:'. H -m edio- C . ’.'ng .

General LJucutton

PART II - ANALYZING TEST ITEMS

1. During pre-colonial period the socio-political unit was the barangay, from the Malay term balangay, meaning a boat. During colonial period, several forms of government were established in the Philippines. Which among the following was not a form of government during colonial pefiod?

A. Puppet C. Military

B. "Democratic Republic D. Centralized colonial government

Answer: 8

Democratic Republic is our the present form of government.

Option A, C& D were forms of government during colonial period.

Option A. Jose P. Laurel was the President of the Philippines under puppet type of government.

Option C. The military government was the first government during American period

Option D. Centralized colonial government was established by the Spaniards

r ►

2. The reformist who formed the Propaganda Movement used the pen to expose the abuses of the Spaniards. The following are reformists except?

A. Dr. Jose Rizal C. Emilio Aguinaldo

B. Marcelo H. Del Pilar D. Graciano Lopez Jaena

The correct answer is option C.

Emilio Aguinaldo was the first Pres, of the Republic of the Philippines and had not joined the Propaganda movement, which was based in Spain. He was more identified with the separatist group Katipunan, which was formed after the Propaganda Movement failed to get the reform they wanted.

Option A, B, & D were members of the Propaganda Movement. We Newspaper of the Propaganda Movement was La Solidaridad which exposed the abuses of the Spaniards. They also wrote novels, poems and features. They were peaceful reformist who used pen names. ■ ■ '

Option A. Dr. Jose Rizal wrote Noli & ErFilibusterismo. He used Dimasalang and Laon-Lasn as his pen name.

Option B. Marcelo H. Del Pilar second editor of La Solidadridad. He used Plaridei as his -peomme^---------- ------ I

Option D. Sraciano Looez Jaena I

3. Which of the following is a negative result of American colonization?

A.„.Progresa.in_Educatio n----------

B. Continuance of Colonial Mentality

C. Improvement of Public Health & Welfare

D. Development of Transportation & Community -

The correct answer is B.

Colonial mentality belongs to the negative results of American colonization.

Option A, C.&D are the positive results of American Colonization.

Option A. Universal Education was stressed under American period

Option C. Doctor of Medicine was carried out into the remote barrios.

Option D. Modern transportation communities like car, telephone lines & telegraph were introduced in the country.

4, 'WHatTsThe major-program of the President Carlos P. Garcia which is similar to the present administration program?

^ A. Land to the landless.

^ B. Filipino first policy

"C. Reconstruction and Reconciliation

D. Philippines 2000

The correct answer is B.

The Filipino people have always been avowed the priority of the government in term of political, economic and social well being.

Option A, C, & D. There are actually pertain to one aspect of the Philippine Development.

Option A. This program was President Ramon'Magsaysay's Program to give land to. the landless, specifically the tenants. ..

LET Reviewer

S o c ia t S cie n c e - P h ilip p in e H i s t o r y

Option C. President Elpidio Quirino inherited the problem regarding the insurgency of the Huks therefore he offered this program.

Option D. President Fidel Ramos during his administration wanted to uplift the standard of living of the people to improve Philippine economy.

5. The emergence of Filipino nationalism came as a response to the long period of Spanish misrule that hampered political and economic development. Which of the following is not a contributing factor to the development of Filipino nationalism?

A. Personal Grievances C. Racial Prejudice

B: Secularization Controversy D. Rise of the Middle Class

Answer: A

Personal Grievances is one of the causes of uprising against Spain.

Option B.C&D are the contributory factors of Filipino nationalism.

Option B, is about Secularization Controversy which is a iconflict involving Spanish regular and secular priests.

Option C. Racial Prejudice because the Spaniards regarded the Filipinos as belonging to the "inferior races".

Option D. Rise of the Middle Class or the Filipinos who participated in agricultural production and commerce following the opening of the Philippines to world commerce acquired not only wealth and property but also improved their social status.

6. The ancient custom of arranging marriages of children by the parents came from the influence of

A. Japanese---------- -Chinese -

B. Borneans D. Indians

7. Different methods were used by the Filipinos to fight against the Japanese.

A. The arts is part of culture that is developed by events in its environment

B. ‘ The Filipinos love the arts

C. The Filipinos fought for their freedom

D. The Filipinos ate free to express their feelings

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G en eral Education

8. Examine/Evaluate the two sentences of every number.

A. ’ If trie first sentence is wrong and the second sentence is wrong

B. If the first sentence is wrong and the second is right

C. If both sentences are'correct

D. If both sentences are wrong

9. The religious schism which occurred in our country during the 1896- Revolution resulted in the formation a religious sect popularly known today as:

A. Iglesia ni Kristo

B. Philippine Independent Church

C. Anglican Church

D. Evangelist Church

10. The president who ordered the immediate deportation of Harry Stonehill, an American arrested by National Bureau of Investigation.

A. Carlos P. Garcia ^ C. Elpidio Quirino

B. Diosdado Macapagal D. Manuel Roxas

11. The American promise of granting independence to the Filipinos after a transition period was contained in the following legislation except

A. Jones law C. Philippine Bill of 1902

B. Hare-Hawes Cutting Law "D. Tydings McDuffie Law

12. A law passed on May 1939 which punished Filipinos who allowed themselves to be used as fronts by alien businessmen and investors.

A. Immigration law C. Indigenous Protection Law

B. Economic Protection law D., Anti-Dummy Law

13. Which law prohibited the display of all flags, banners, symbol and other paraphernalia used by the resistance against the US.

A. Jones Law C. Maura Law

13. Flag Law D. Tydings McDuffie Law

14. The law providing greater protection for tenants by granting them freedomlo" choose the system of tenancy under.which they would want to work.

A. Land Tenancy Act C. Agricultural Tenancy Act

B. 'Land Grant Act J3. Tenants Freedom Act

Prof. Rctticdio- C X)ng

15. Agreement between the U.S. and the Philippines "/herein the former would withdraw and surrender-all rights and possessions, supervision, jurisdictions, control or sovereignty over the Philippines

A. Treaty of General Relaiions C.' Treaty of Withdrawal of Authority

------Br—Treaty- of Sovereignty D. Treaty of Surrender

ifi. American Governor-General in whose administration saw the resignation of all Filipino cabinet members, thus precipitating the ‘cabinet crisis"

A. Cameron Forbes C. Elwell Otis ;

— B. Benjamin Harrison D.'. Leonard Wood.

-17. The Propaganda Movement was'example of the Filipino's expression of Nationalism. However, most people of today doubt the nationalistic intention of the propaganda due to its non-advocacy of

A. Assimilation

B. Reform in the administration

C. Generation of the Philippines from Spain

D. Annexation of the Philippines

18. Which of the following was the greatest naval battle in history during Japanese occupation of the Philippines? -r *.

A; Battle for Leyte Gulf C. Battle of Samar

' B. Battle of Surigao Gulf D. Battle of Cape Engano

19. This law provided that American good of all kinds and in unlimited quantities could enter the Philippines free duty

',A. Payne-Aldrich Act C. Hare Hawes Cutting Act

B. Tydings McDuffie Law D. Jones Law

20. The conflict among the. most powerful countries gave way to the start of Japanese period which caused damages to the Philippines. In your own opinion, how can you prevent conflicts-with other people?

A. Respect Individual differences

B! Believe that you are superior than others

C. Impose your principles in life to others

D. Avoid sensitive topics ;

Prof. Rc- Mcdio.s C . Ong

21. Veneration of spirits was common arqongrancient Filipinos. Memories: dead relatives were kept alive through carved idols. This practice is cal

•A . Cult of the dead C. Nature of Worship

B. Mass of the dead_____Q. D i v i n a t i o n ----------

22. He promised to “make this country-great again and ruled for about twenty \

A. Diosdado Macapagal C. Hamon Magsaysay _

8. Ferdinand Marcos D. Canos Garcia

23. In the “Death March" prisoners were forced to march from Bataaatoihis pla

A. Sta. Maria, Bulacan CL Lipa, Batangas

B. Imus, Cavite D. San Fernando, Pampanga

24. Who among the following became the chairman of the first Philippine Commission? .....

A. William H. Taft C.^Jacob Shurman

B. Dean Worcester D. Luke Wright

25. After the Filipino-American War, the Americans imposed restriction on Filipinos. The 10 year period was referred to as period of suppressed nationalism and one policy during this time was reconcentration. Which of the following refers 'to reconcentration? '

k . Formulation of Federal Party

B. Capture of rebel leaders- — .

C. Restriction in membership in armed band

D. Settlement of Filipinos on one area .

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Social Science - Philippine History

PART III - ENHANCING TEST TAKING SKILLS

1. The public announcer of the barangay who announces the promulgation of the new rules and regulations..

A. Trial by Ordeal V C, ’ Umalohokan

B. Judicial '~tf. Succession

2. The practice-olhaving surnames was started during Spanish regime through Ihe order ot

A. Governor Gen. Claveria C. Governor Gen. Dela Torre .

B. Governor Gen. Polavieja- D. Governor Gen. Juadrones

3. Which of the following sporadic uprising is considered as the longest revolt?

A. Bankaw C. Tamblot

B. Dagohoy D. Magalat

4: The form of government established by Aguinaldo was changed from dictatorial to

A.democratic- C. republic

B. socialist D. revolutionary

5. The first Filipino who effectively'fepelied Spanish aggressor was

A. Humabon- C. Lapu-Lapu

.....—B;—Sulayman---------- ------ D. Lakandula

6. Which of the following does not belong to the social transformation that took

- place as a result of Spanish colonization.

--------;— A: "Adoption of fiesta-to-honorpatron saints

_____ _____R Giving S p an ish surnam e tn Filipinns

C. Introduction of Gregorian Calendar

D. Introduction of crops and fruit trees- that came from Mexico

7. The Filipino is a product of a mixture of .races and blending of Eastern and

Western culture but he is basically a

A. Mestizo C. -Indonesian

B. Chinese D. Malay

P & M f NU t s : R e v ie w er ’ ' '

General Education

8. The oldest University in the Philippines founded by Dominicans in 1611 is

A. Ateneo de Manila C. San Ignacio

B. San Juan de Letran . D. Santo Tomas

9. In 1565 Legaspi concluded a blood compact with the chief of Bohol named

A. RajaTupas C. Sikatuna

B. Rajah Sulayman D. Lakandula

10. Sporadic uprisings started as early 1574 by Lakandula and Sulayman were

followed by Magalat, Tamblot, Bankaw, Dagohoy and Diego Silang. These

revolts were merely failure. In your own opinion how can you prevent sporadic

revolts to become failure. ---------- —

A. Initiative C. Respect for others

-* B. Notional Unity • D. Hospitality .

11. If a freemen married a dependent their only child would become

■ A. a freemen C. noble

B. dependent _ D. half free and half dependent

12. He is known for his “Philippine 2000" which is meant to make ttie Philippines as an economically developed country.

A. Ferdinand Marcos C. Diosdado Macapagal

B. Fidel Ramos D. Joseph Estrada

13. Which of the following example shows the heroism of the Filipinos during Japanese period in the Philippines. _____

A. Support for KALIBAPI C. Defending Bataan

B. Being a Makapili D. Cooperation with the kempetai

14. "The Man of the Masses", he promised to give the common tao justice

A. Manuel Roxas C. RamOn Magsaysay

B. Elpidio Quirino D, Cooperation with the kenpetais

15. For two centuries the chief source of official and individual income in the Philippine was the

A. Gbias Pias C. Royal Company of the Philippines

B. Tobacco monopoly . D. Galieon trade

General Education.

‘ 16. First woman President who restored democracy in the Philippines as an economically developed country.

A. Melchora Aquino C. Imelda Marcos

B. Corazon Aquino - ‘ D. Gregoria de Jesu s.

17. The Spanish official who was empowered to remove, suspend- or impose penalties-upon erring officials

-------At—Visitedor general---------- : C. Gobernadorcillo

8: Governor-general D. Corregidor

18. In order to show that God always took the side of the innocent the early - — Filipinos'resorted'to trial

A. by number of witness C. by verbal ability

B. by ordeal D. by jury

19.'Who was instructed to prepare the groundwork for the gradual Filipirrization of the government?

A. Hare-Hawes C. Taft

B. Schurman 0. Tydings McDuffie

20. The Cabinet member of the Quezon administration who was told by the President to stay and meet the Japanese while the latter would flee to Corregidor ’ -

A. Benigno Aquino Sr. C. ' Jose P. Laurel

_____ EL—JoseAbad-Santos D. Jorge Vargas

_ 2T:The meaning of "Kempetai"

A. Military Police C. Japanese soldiers

B.^ Military Agent D. Guerillas

22. The American introduction of the democratic ideas made Filipinos aware of their rights as citizen of the Philippines. Which of the following rights shows abused of freedom?

A. Right to vote during elections

B. Right to be elected to office

C. Right to express grievances through demonstrations even if traffic is disrupted

D. Right to own properties anywhere in the Philippines

Pror. R^metlios C. O n ^ .

S o c i a l - P h i l i p p i n e H i s t o n

23. What have been the negative effects of the Christian orientation of the Filipinos by the Spaniards in terms of their attitude towards life?

A. The Filipinos tend to be resigned to fate that befall them.

B. The Filipinos became spiritual.'

G. ' The Filipinos became charitable:— ---------- ; ' ~"

D.’ The Filipinos became conscious of. theiLmoraLxesponsibilities,----------

24. Barangay was the unit of government during pre-colonial period. Which of the following does not describe to the form of government in the colonial period?

A. Centralized government ....

B. Civil government

C. Puppet government

D'. Democratic Republic government

25. The president famous for the “Filipino First Policy” and Austerity Program is

A. Ramon Magsaysay

_B, Diosdado Macapagal

C. Carlos Garcia

D. Manuel Roxas

Basic Economics with Agrarian Reform

Prepared in ’:

> Prof. J e r ic t C . Ferrer arTd Dr. Benjam in M, D o m in gd J, J r *

• Competencies:
: .1. Familiarized the Philippine economic •
conditions with respect to taxation,
; land reform and cooperative as well as
; to the growth of gross national product.
_ 2, Apply the fundamental economic
• principles to current economic
conditions of the Philippines.

General Education

P A R T 1 - C O N T E N T U P D A T E .

i. ECONOMICS
> Olkonomia: Greek word meaning “management of the household"
> is a Social Science concerned with how individuals and society choose to use its scarce resources to achieve maximum satisfaction, of human material wants.
> Economics is the social science that studies the^rodurtlonr distribution, and consumption of goods and sendees
Why study economics? '*
1. To team a new way ef thinking: Cost and benefit thinking
1. Scarcity is the natural limitation of resources that nature and previous generations have provided.
2. Opportunity cost the cost or value of the next best alternative or choice
• That which we 'forgo or give up, when we make a choice or a decision
• “No such thing as free lunch”

3. M arginaiism : in .weighting the cost and benefit of a decision, it is important to weigh only the cost -a nd~t>e nefitth at arises' from the decision

2. To understand society

3. To understand global affairs

4. To become an informed voters— — ~ ~

..Tools in Economics: Theories and Models

Assumption: principle that economists use to simplify reality and -make the world easier to understand One important assumption used in economics is

“ceteris paribus” or “all-other things being equal or constant” it helps us simplify reality in order to focus on-the relationship that we are interested in..

Variable: a measure that can change from time to time and from observation to observation, e.g. price, income, inflation, GDP, GNP ____ .

Theoqs-a-statement orset-of-relateil sldlmiiailb atm traose and effect, action and reaction . '

Model: a formal statement'of a theory. Usually a mathematical statement of a presumed relationship between two or more variables

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS

> Microeconomics - The branch of economics that examines the functioning of individual industries and the behavior of individual decision-making units, that is, business forms and households.

> Macroeconomics - The branch of economics that examines the economic behavior at aggregates - income, employment, output, and so,on - in a national scale.

BASIC ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

J,). What to produce - The economic system must decide what goods and services to produce with its land labor and capital.

2) How to produce - The economic system must decide how to produce each good or service - determining what mix of land, labor, and capital to use in productton methods to employ.

3) For whom to produce - The economic system must decide which members of society will receive how much of the goods and services pfoduced - the

prxess of allocating income.

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Economic Systems

1. Market System: This is also Known as laissez-faire economy or free market

economy. In this type of economy individuals and firms pursue tfieir own self-interest without any central direction or re la tio n . ~~

2. Command Economy: The basic economic questions are answered -by-a-central government or planning agency. Through a combination of government

ownership of enterprises and central planning the government dictates the directions of the economy.

3. Mixed Economy: A regulated market economy. The government plays a vital role in the economy while allowing the market mechanism to govern the economy.

Production; the process of making goods and services to satisfy human material wants and maximize profits

Factors of Production

1. Land includes all resources found on land, and in the sea.

2. Labor can be (Mined as any kind of work, either mental or manual in nature, which has the soie purpose of receiving rewards. According to Alfred Marshall, labor can be defined as any exertion that the mind or body undergoes, either _ partly or totally, with the view of earning some other good other, than the pleasure derived from work itself.

3. Capital refers to the stock of goods made by the people to help them in the production of goals and services.

4. Entrepreneurship coordinates all the factors of production to produce goods and services.

How the Market Works

Market is a mechanism by which the buyers and sellers interact to determine both

price and quantity of goods and services . •

~ 1 “ ....T h u L E T R e v ie w e r

Social Science - Basic Economics with Agrarian Reform

Demand and Supply and Price Determination

Demand is a market expression of the cumulative willingness and ability of household to buy different amount of product at different prices over a given period of time.

> Demand schedule is a table showing the different amount of a product that households will buy at all possible prices.

Price of Choc-nut Quantities of Choc-nut Demanded

0 12

• 0.2Q 10

' 0.40 " “ 8

0.60 6

0.80 4

1.00 2

Demand curve: a graphical representation of the demand schedule. It is a downward sloping curve.

P M ti L E T R e v l e w f e t

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> Law of Demand: Ceteris paribus, when price increases, quantity demandei increases, when price decreases, quantity demanded decreases. Relattonshii is inversely proportional or negative

- >. Demand Function is a mathematical expression of the law of demand.

Q d = a -b P

Exemptions tojthe Law of Demand

a. Giffen goods: a theoretical goods, when price increases demand also increases

b. Snob goods: when a lot of people buy the good, its demand dies down.

Factors of Demand - 7 ____ _

1. Changes in income

• 2. Tastes and Preferences:

3. Price of substitute goods

4. Price of complimentary goods

5. Expectation of future income, wealth and prices

6. Population

7. Seasonality

Determinants of Demand

1. Price leads to a change in quantity demanded, causes a movement along the demand curve. _____

2. Non-price leads to a change in demand; causes a change in the whole demand schedule and.demand curve.

Supply is a market expression of the cumulative willingness and ability of all firms to sell different amount ot a prooucl ardifferentprices over a given period of time.

> Supply schedule: a table showing the different amount of a product that firm will sell at alf possible prices over a given period of time.

P ro f. J c r ic k C . F e rr e r a n il D r. B e n ia m in M . D o m in g e il. Jr.

General Education .

Price of Choc-nut Quantity Supplied of Choc-nut

-

0 • ' ■ 0

0.20 2

0 .4 0 ---------- — ---------- ; 4--------

0.60 - ----------8----------;—

0.80 8

1.00 ..... 10..... '--------

> Supply curve is a graphical representation of the demand schedule. .It is an upward sloping curve.

> Law of Supply: ceteris paribus, when price increases, quantity supply

increases, when price decreases, quantity supply decreases.

> Supply function Is mathematical expression of the law of supply. Qs=a+bP

Prof. jcrick C. Ferrer and Dr. Benjamin M. Domingcif, jr.

Factors of Supply

1. Cost of production ’

2. Price of related goods _ •

3. No. of firms in'the industry ____

Seasonality (weather condition)

— 5. "Expectation of future price

Determinants of Supply

1. Price - leads to a-change in quantity supplied, causes a movement along the supply curve. . •

2. Non-price - leads to a change in supply, causes a shift in the supply curve.

Market Equilibrium

• The objective of the market is to reach a state in which the quantity of goods that producers are willing and able to supply and the quantity of goods that buyers are willing and able to buy are equal at the same price.

• Equilibrium refers to a state in which at the one and only price quantity supplied is equal to quantity demanded. ^ *■

Price of Choc-nut Quantity Demanded Quantity Supplied

0 12 0

0.20 10 ' 2

0.40 8 4

0.60 6 6

0.80 . 4 8

1.00 . 2 10

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Social Science - Basic fceonem ki'vkh Agrarian Reform

PRICE |

Disequilibrium Condition

1. Excess Demand : Qd > Qs = shortage

• When quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied, price tends to rise.

When price rises, quantity demanded increases and- quantity supplied

decreases until equilbrium is reached.

2. Excess Supply : Q d< Qs = surplus / glut

• When quantity supplied exceeds quanity demanded price tends to fall.

When price falls, quantity supplied will likely decrease and quantity

demanded will likely .increase until equilibrium .is reached.

Price Elasticity

• ’ Measures the responsiveness of demand and supply, whenever nrice changes."

• Price Elasticity of Demand; The ratio of the percentage change in quantity

demanded to the percentage change in price.

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* General Education

* E = % change in Qd

% change in P .

% change in QcT= Qd2 - Qd1

Qdl + Qd

2

% change in P = P2 — PI

PI + P2

2

Value Type of Elasticity Interpretation

1 Unitary % change in Qd = % change in P

> 1 (greater than 1) Elastic % change in Qd > % change in P

< 1 (less than 1) Inelastic % change in Qd < % change in P

Determinants of Price Elasticity of Demand

1. nature of the good: If the good is luxury, more elastic; if the good is

" ' necessity,inelastic or less elastic

2. availability of substitutes: More substitute, more elastic, less substitute, less elastic

. a. snare in the consumer's income: If the share is small, inelastic or less

---------elastic; if the-shafe-is-bkHnore elastic - . -

4. adjustment time available:-If the adjustment time is short, inelastic or less elastic: if the adjustment time is long, more elastic

General Education

M arket Regulation: Price Control

A Reasons for Price Control

1. The usual reason for the government to r.nntrnl the prir.a nf gnnris_and. services is “fairness".

2. Emergency situations,

B. Types of Price control _____

1. Price Ceiling: people think that the market determined price is very high and the sellers are greedily amassing huge profit at their expense, thus, price is it always set bekrn tie market determined (equilibrivm) price.

2. Price Floor: sellers think that the prevailing market determined price is too low for them to recover their production cost or earn a profit. Price is usually set at any price above the mari<et price (equilibrium price).

Different Market Structures

1. Perfect Competition: there are many small sellers in the market, thus, nobody r control^ the price.-Sellers are said to be price takers. '

2. Monopoly: there is orriy one seller in the market; price is determined by the seller. --

3. Oligopoly is a market where there are few big sellers colluding with each other.

4. Monopolistic competition: involves a few sellers supplying the market with different types of brands of the same product and capturing a specific group of -buyers for a particular brand erf product.

5. Monopsony is the reverse of a monopoly. There is only one buyer for a particular good or service.

0 *

Macroeconomic Studies

Circular Flow Diagram of Economic Activities: a visual model of how the economy works as a \tfiole '

Prof. Jcrick G. Ferrer and Dr. Benjamin M. Domingci], Jr.

Measuring Growth: National Income Account

• Gross National Product (GNP)

° The total market value of all the goods and services produced by a natior

— w-a-giverrp®riod— .

* ' Gross Dnrnfistir-Emcfi mt /GDP1

o . Measures the total market value of all the goods and services produced in the country

Approaches to Measuring GOP

1. Expenditures approach - adding up all the value of all the final goods and services spent during a given period.

• Private consumption (C)

• Government consumption (G)

• Gross Private Investment (I)

• Net Export (x-m)

• C+I+G+(x-m)

2. Income approach - measures the total income earned by th^"factors of production.

3. Production approach/ Value Added approach - adding up the contribution of :— the 3 major sectors of the economy; agriculture, industry, service

Macroeconomic Concerns

• Business Cycle: The cycle of short-term ups and downs of in the economy

• Recession: a period during which aggregate output declines for two

consecutive quarter

• Depression: a prolonged and deep recession *

• Inflation is a sustained and general increase in prices in all or nearly all the markets in the economy

• Deflation: a sustained and general decrease in prices in all of neariy all the markets in the economy • • .

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Types of Inflation *

1. Demand-pull inflation - state of excess aggregate demand

2. Cost push inflation - caused by a significant and continued increase in some

. cost of production (labor, raw materials, profit)

• Effects of Inflation - •

1. Decrease in the value of money (Purchasing Power of the Peso)

2. inflation loser

• Fixed salary worker and retirees living on pension

• Creditors and savers

3. Inflation gainers

• Speculators ' ----------,—

• People with flexible income

• Debtors

Government Role in Combating Inflation

> Fiscal Policy - is the manipulation of government spending and imposition of taxes.

a. Expansionary fiscal p o licy- this is commonly known as “pump priming” the economy characterized by a decrease in tax rate and increase in government spending to spur growth and employment.

b. Contractionary fiscal policy causes an increase in taxes and decrease in government spending to combat inflationary pressures in the economy.

> Monetary Policy - manipulation of savings and investment of the financial sector to achieve the twin objectives of the macroecenomy

a. Easy money policy- increase in the supply of money-(MS) in-tlie economy 'to spur growth and increase economic activity_____ _____1

b. ’ Tight, money policy - decrease in the supply of money (MS) in the economy to fight inflationary pressure

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General Education

II. ' t a x a t io n

Meaning

• ' It is an inherent power of the state to impose and collect revenues to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

• It is compulsory contribute imposed by a public authority irrespective of the amount of services rendered to the.payer in return.

• It is compulsory level on private individuals and organization by the government to raise revenue to finance expenditure on public goods and services.

PURPOSES OF TAXATION

• collect revenue for the government

•“‘ redistribute income

• correct an adverse balance of payments

v * check consumptions of goods which are considered undesirable

•• protect local/infant industries

• influence population trends of trade

• reallocate resources

• create a sense of identity

Sources and Origin of Taxation

• The Constitution

• Statutes or Presidential Decrees

• Bureau of Internal Revenue regulations

• Judicial Decisions

• Provincial, Municipal and Barrio Ordinances

Observance of Intematignal Agreement . .

—i — Administrative Ruling and Opinions

Object of Taxation _ * .

• , Persons: whether"natural or juridical

' • Property pf any kind

• Transactions, interests and privileges

Classification of Tax System . —

• Progressive Income Tax - the Higher the income the higher tfie tax rate..._____

.* proportional Tax - The tax rate is constant and unaffected by the level of income.

» Regressive Tax -The higher the income the lower the tax rate.

Classification of Taxes

As to who bears the burden

• Direct Taxes

• Indirect Taxes

Types of Taxes

• Direct Taxes

• The burden cannot be shifted to the third party.

• Direct taxes areljased on income and wealth.

• In most cases, direct taxes are progressive in nature.

• Direct taxes are compulsory in nature.

• Examples: income tax, residence tax, real state, immigration tax, estate/gifl/ inheritance tax.

• Indirect Taxes

• The tax burden can be shifted to the third party.

• Indirect taxes are based on expenditure and consumption.

• Ail indirect taxes are regressive in nature.

• Indirect taxes are optional in the sense that they can be avoided.

• Examples: sales tax, import tax, VAT/EVAT

- ..... -as—.-ap tssssgisr

P rot.JerickC . Ferrer and Dr. Benjamin M. Dom ingcil, Jr.

S o d a * .‘j c i d v - v - i 3 a .? ;c i:c - .> n o m ic s w ix ti : a r « i r ilc t o r m

• » .

Characteristic of a Sound Tax System ’

• • Efficiency - must generate revenue greater than the amount of money the government must spend to collect taxes.

• Equity - individual and groups belongingto the same income bracket must be taxed equally while those belonging to different income groups must be taxed differently.

__ more coweoient for taxpayers to pay--------

• Stability - tax system must not be too often or it will encourage tax payers to withhold tax payment until a more preferred system is put in place.

III. AGRARIAN REFORM

Republic Act No. 6657-The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988 which was signed into law by Pres. Corazon Aquino

AGRARIAN REFORM DEFINED

^ The redistribution of lands, regardless of crops or fruits produced to farmers and regular farm workers who are landless, irrespective of tenurial arrangement to include the totality of factors and support services desjaned to lift their economic status of tfie beneficiaries and all-other-arrangements alternative to physical redistribution of lands, such as production, profit sharing, labor administration and the distribution of shares of stocks, which will allow beneficiaries to receive a just share of the fruits of the land they work.

PRINCIPLES OF AGRARIAN REFORM

The policy of the state to pursue a comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) to:

• To promote social justice

• To move the nation toward sound rural development and industrialization

• To establish owner-cultivatorship of economic sized farms as basis of' Philippine agriculture

meaSUres and procedures that (will make it

PfJli LHT R eview er W E

Social Science - Basic Economics with. Agrarian Retortt;

COVERAGE OF CARP

« All alienable afid disposable lands of the public domain devoted to or suitable for agriculture

• All lands of the public domain in excess of the specific limits as determined by the Congress

• All other lands owned by the governments devoted to or suitable for agriculture

• . All public lands, devoted to or suitable for agriculture regardless of the

• agricultural products raised or can be raised

RETENTION LIMITS

• Five hectares for land owners

• Three hectares to be awarded to each child of the landowner subject to the following qualification: .... .r—,_ Z -----

o At least 15 years old

o Actually tilling the soil or directly managing the farm „

BENEFICIARIES

• Agricultural lessees and share tenants

• Regular farm workers

• Seasonal farm workers

• Other farm workers

• Actual tillers or occupants of public lands

• Collectives or cooperatives

• Other directly working on the land

Republic Act 9700: CARP Extension with Reform Law or otherwise known as CARPER Law was signed on August 7, 2009 to extend the implementation of the CARP, which ended upon the expiration of R.A. 6657 or the CARL on 2008.

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IV. COOPERATIVES

• A free association of persons voluntarily joined together

• With common bond of interest ‘

.• Legally constituted

• Purpose of conducting an economic enterprise

• Owned, controlled and administered democratically

• Making equitable contributions to the capital required

• Accepting a fair share of the risks and benefits

• Organized in accordance with generally accepted principles

NEW COOPERATIVE LAWS

• Cooperative Code of the Philippines (RA 6938)

• Cooperative Development Authority (RA 6939)

• Executive Order 95 and 96 issued by President Fidel Valdez Ramos.

UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATIVES

• Open and Voluntary Membership

• Democratic Control

• Limited Interest on Capital

• Education/Training Funds

• Continuing Membership

• Cooperation. Among Cooperatives

Typologies of Cooperatives -

According to Level of Cooperatives

• Primary - members of which are natural

• Secondary-members of which are primaries

• Tertiary - members ‘of which are secondary upward to one or more apex,

organization *

General Education

According to Services Rendered * . •

• Credits

• Consumer •

• Producers

• Marketing. Cooperative- -

_j»— Service-- . -

« Multipurpose . * ’

According to Scope of Membership

• Institutional - Members are employees of a specific institution or corporation.

. • Associations! - Members are those who have their own enterprise and belong to specific sector, or organization.

. • Community-Level - Members are based on a defined geographical area.

Prof. Jerick C. Ferrer ;fn<i Dr. Benjamin M. Domingcil. Jr.

1. What does the maxim “There is.no such thing as fresJwcklniBatil----------

A.' You havelO pay every tiuie you have lunch. ■ ■ ~ ___ _

B. All goods and serviees-have a p/fCS" : " "

C. Nobody can have a free lunch'anywhere.

0. Every action and decision has a price that we need to pay^,.___

Option A , B, C are very literal interpretations. Option D is the correct answer as in economics because of scarcity every decisions, choices and actions we make all entails either a price that we need to pay or giving something in return.

2. Suppose while walking you found a P100.'If you choose to use the P100 to watch a movie, what is your opportunity cost for watching the movie?

A. Nothing, you just found the money anyway.

B. P100, because you could have used the P100 to buy other things.

C. P100 plus the value of the time you spent watching the movie.

. D. Nothing if you really like the movie that you watched.

Option A B and D, assumes thaLthe-monoy ic flic value which is a common thinking of many. Option C, is th eiw ect answer as /(recognizes a generally

accepted principle in economics that the real cost of everything includes what we have given up to get it or its opportunity cost. The P I 00 is not the only thing that has value the time you spent in watching the movie could have been spent on another alternative productive activity. _____

3. What is the foremost effect of scarcity on how people live?

A. tt makes people very prudent in their spending.

B. Greed and selfishness are values that some people adhere to.

C. People face tradeoffs in everything they do and decide.

D. Environmental protection, has become one of the leading issues today. •

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Option A, is very limited as it assumes money is the only thing that is scarce. Option B, the values that people adhere to is not oniy influenced by Economics but by other things like religion, culture, politics and so on. Option D, may be very timely but is only one aspect of the concept of scarcity. Option C, is the answer as scarcity created a condition in which people will have to face tradeoff- that is give up something in order to gain another- every time they decide or make choices in life. Environment issues, greed and selfishness are all merely aspects or dimensions of this economic fact.

4. Economics is a science because

A. It studies material objects only;

B. It’s a discipline under the Social Sciences.

5. What does the assumption “ceteris paribus” mean? •

A. All other variables are kept constant except the one being measured

B. Some variables.are not included in the study.

C. We assume a perfectly competitive market.

D. Ali variables are kept constant.

6. What is a market?

A. a place where people buy and sell

B. a group of buyers and sellers of a particular good or service

C. a mechanism by which exchanges takes place

0. both b and c

j._j/vhatjldem and?..... —

A. It is a market expression of the cumulative willingness of all household to

. buy different amount of goods and service at different prices.

B It ic the marli’at avprnrrinn nf A p-m mnlatiup ability of all household tO buy

different amount of ooods and services-at different prices.

C. It is the market expression of the cumulative wiliingness and ability of all

household to buy different amount of goods and services at different prices.

D. It is the market 'expression of the cumulative willingness and ability of all

household to buy different amount poods and services at different prices

on a given point in time. •

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j e n c r a l E d u c a r i o r .

8. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Price is variable while qty. demanded and qty. supplied are constant.

B. Price is constant while qty. demanded and qty' supplied are variables.

C. Price in a dependent variable and qty. demand and supply are independent

variables.

D. Price' is an independent variable and qty. demand and supply are dependent

variables;

9. What best describes the demand curve?

A. is downward sloping indicating a positive relationship between price and

qty. demanded. • <■ __ __ ___ _

B. is downward sloping indicating a negative relationship between price and

qty. demanded.

"* C. is upward sloping indicating a positive relationship between price and qty.

demaided.

D. is upward sloping indicating a negative relationship between price and qty.

demanded. •

10. Which of the following are complementary goods?

A. Coffee and tea C. Pencil and ballpen

B. cellphone and sim card D. jeepneys and buses

11. What is the relationship between price and quantity supplied?

A. Proportional . C, Parallel

B. negative D. Positive :

12. A new tax on imported milk was imposed by the government which resulted in the decrease-of the supply of this product. What factor of supply is described in thjs situation? .

A. cost of production •. C.-seasonality ----------— ----------

B: expectation of future, price 0. price of related product

13. If the government succumbs to the pressure of militant groups to lower the price of oil by setting a ceiling price what would likely happen?

A. There will be a surplus of-oii in the country. ■*

B. There wfl! tas a shortage of oil in fine country and people will have to fall in fine to buy.

Prof. Jerick (. . ferrcr Her, jam in M . Donvinuo'ii. Jr.

C. The people will beuefit more frorQ the lowering of the price of oil.

D. TJjerewill be no effect at all in the market for oil as the supply of oil is price inelastic. .

14. A change in quantity demanded implies that

' A. There is a shift in the demand curve.' - ' .

B. . There is a change jg the slope of the demand curve.

£ . There is,a movement along the existing demand curve. .

— " U I w i l l ’OfcTaiTupward sloping demand cun/e.

15. What would likely happen if the minimum wage is increased without any corresponding rise in the level of productivity? .

A ~ It Increase the welfare of the workers as they will have more' money to take home to their family.

B. It will increase unemployment as many companies will resort to lay-offs or even shut down theif operations.

C. The government will have to increase also the wage of government employees. _

D. Many OFW will return to the country to work. *

16. What is the likely effect of the government's policy on illegal drugs to jail the pusher and save the user? . »-

A. The supply of drugs will decrease as the pushers (suppliers) are in jail.

B. The demand for drugs will decrease as the shortage of illegal drug will — -------makeitveryexpensive.

"C". The policemen will have a hard time identifying whether someone is only a user or a pusher.

0. The demand for illegal drugs will remain the same as it is price inelastic and will likely increase drug related crime like robbery, theft, and others.

17. This happens when the government spends more than it earns from revenue generating activities.

A. There is a budget cut. C. There is a budget surplus.

B. There is a budget deficit. D. none of the above

18. What is the name of the global financial services firm that went bankrupt on September 15,2008 afld i.s'considered the biggest bankruptcy in U.S. histon/?

A. Lehman Brothers C. J.P. Morgan and Chase

B. American Investment Group D. Bank of America_____ _____;—

19. Which is NOT a function of money?" T • •

A. unit of account' ... .G.—coete^ef-ewAange ; " ”

B. store of value 0. tool against inflation .

20. A period of general economic decline typically defined as a decline jn GDP for . two or more consecutive quarters is called _ .....

A. Depression C. Inflation '

B. Recession D. Stagnation

■ 21. A process or means by which the sovereign, through the law-making body, raise revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

A’, Tax C. Assessment

8. Penalty D. License

22. The term is used to describe duties payable on goods, whether imported or exported.

A. Subsidy _ .C. Tariff * ■ -

B. Revenue D. Assessment

23. The use by tie taxpayer of illegal or fra.udulent-roean4e-defeat-orlessgirth5~ payment of a tax. . '

A.' Tax evasion C. Tax avoidance

B. Tax deduction D. Tax credit

24. The exploitation by the tax payer of legally permissible alternative tax or . methods of assessing taxable property or income.

A. Tat evasion - ■ C, tax avoidance

B. Tax deduction ■ D. tax credit

25. A kind of tax on the right of the deceased person to transmit his estate to his. lawful heirs of beneficiaries.

A. EsfateTax C. Privilege Tax

B. Inheritance Tax D. Transfer Tax

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Soda] Scicncc- - B ask Economics with Agrarian Reform

P A R T III - E N H A N C IN G T E S T TA K IN G SK ILLS

1. The policy of the state to pursue a Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program is clearly stated in its policy to

A. promote human rights.

B. establish owner-cultivatorship of economic size farms.

C. move the nation toward sound urban development and industrialization.

D. Free the tenant farmers from the bondage of the soil.

Option A forms part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights embodied in the U.N. charter optinn.c is a process related to Industrialization of urban centers as a vehicle towards development and progress and completely a departure from agrarian reform which usually deals with rural development. Option D is an incomplete answer sfnce it desctibefonly land reform and not agrarian reform. Option 8 is the most logical choice as it embraces the state policy on agrarian reform.

2. What does this principle of equity in taxation provide?

A. Taxpayers should be taxed according to their professions and status in life.

B. Taxpayers regardless of income should pay the same amount of tax:

C. Taxpayers that are similarly situated in life should be taxed similarly.

D. Taxpayers who do not have permanent jobs should pay less tax.

Option B, is m t equitable as high income people will pay the same amount as those with low income. Options C and D, gives unclear and not definitive criteria for taxation situation in life and can mean many things which might not be applicable to taxati'on which clearly involves monetary aspects. The status of employment on the other hand Wes noUetiect the levql of income of the taxpayers; some non-permanent workers _ ^anLWOtS-than-permanent omsrQptionA is the clear answer as the kind of profession and status in life determines the level of income of the taxpayers that should be the subject of taxation.

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General Educatior

3. Some Congressmen want to reduce cigarette smoking by increasing the so called "sin tax”. It will probably take a large increase in the. tax .to make < difference because

A. demand for cigarettes is inelastic.

B. demand for cigarettes is elastic.

C. supply of cigarettes is inelastic.

D. supply of cigarettes is elastic.

Sin taxes are tax levied on goods and services that are Seen’as vices like cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Since most of products have an addicting effect it is generally > accepted that even If the price of this product increases peoptejytoslready started the habit of consuming this product will stilLconsume-almost-tho same omomtc tftr Thus, demand for this product is said to be less elastic or inelastic. Option C, is the correct answer. Options C and 0 pertain to supply and given the above situation It wilL, not affect much the suppliers. -

4. Jhe retortion limit to be awarded to each child of the landowner is

A. three hectares C. five hectares

- B. four hectares D. six hectares

5. The type of cooperative which promotes thrift among members and creates funds in OFder to grant loans for productive and provident purposes is called.

A: Credit cooperative C. Service cooperative

B. Producer cooperative D. Consumers cooperative

6. Which of the following describes marketing cooperatives?_____ . . . -

A. They distribute products of members to both members and non-members.

B. They coordinate with other cooperatives in mark in g fho pmr^^c-oL. members. '

C. They undertake joint production of goods whether agricultural or industrial.

0. They engage in the supply of production inputs to members-and market their products. . • •

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General Education

7. The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988 stipulates that the . retention limits of landowner is . .

A. 5 hectares C: 8 hectares .

—W m ta m ---------— 1— i_cr~ (hectares ~

• a. The Comprehensive Aprnrinn Rftftirm I aw -oH988 is also known as

A. Republic Act No. 6662- C. Republic Act No. 6657

B. Republic Act No. 6673 D. Republic Act No. 6654

g, Taxable incomeis derived from-— -- -

A. Net income less additional exemption

B. Gross compensation income less withholding tax

C. Gross income less total exemptions

,_D. Gross income less personal exemptions

10. It is an economic union of nations that constitute a single market and uses a. single currency called Euro;

A. ASEAN C. European Union

B. WTO D. OPEC

11. These .cooperatives provide vital service to the general public such as ' “transportation, health, and housing service.

A. consumers cooperatives___ CL. credit cooperatives

^ a. service-cooperatives ~~ - D. Production cooperatives

12. Of the following, the factor that would cause an increase (shift to the right) in supply is - '

A. Improved technology

B. Lower labor productivity

• C. Increased price of substitutes

D. Increase demand

13. The main reason why OPEC has been unable to keep oil prices high is that

A. Demand tends to become more elastic in the long run.

B. Supply tends to be more elastic in the long run.

C. Government regulations have prevented it.

0. Consumer boycott has driven the price down.

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14. The "market basket" on which the consumer price index is based is composed of

A. raw materials purchased by firms. . .....— :— :----------

B. total current production. . ' _____

C. products commonly purchased by typical consumers. '

Q, none of the above

15. What is the likely reason why the Philippine GNP is always bigger that it’s GDP? .

A. Foreigners are producing more in the Philippines, than Filipino OFWs are producing abroad.

B. Filipino OFW are producing more abroad than foreigners are producing in the Philippines.

C.' Salaries of workers abroad are bigger than in the Philippines.

D. The government is not doing enough to achieved growth in the country.

16. Because of the “substitution effect' on demand, when the price of coffee increases

A. People will use’ less cream and sugar.

B. People will be able to afford less coffee because their buying power has

. . decreased. _ •

C. People will drink tea instead.

D. People will use less costly coffee beans and other ingredients; ' _ .....

17. When price rises at an extraordinary high rate, it is called

A. Inflation C Hyperinflation

B. Deflation D. disinflation

18. Monopofy results because of

A. Barriers to entry into the industry

B. Greed by the seller

C. Lack of interest by potential competitors

D. All of the above

19. What government agency is to e d to manage the monetary policy of the country?

A. Department of Finance

B. Department of Budget and Management

C. National Economic and Development Authority

D. Bangko Sentrai ng Pilipinas

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Social Science Basic Economics with Agrarian Reform

20. Economics deals with the utilization of resources. How do we describe these resources?

A. Abundant C. Human

B. Natural D. Scarce

21. The power of taxation is primarily and exclusively exercised by

A. Congress C. Bureau of Customs

B, President D. Senate

22. It is a uniform tax imposed on sale of goods or service as they pass along the production and distribution chain.

A. Exercise tax C. Inheritance tax

■ B. Value-added tax D. Tariff tax

23. A public market for the trading of company shares and other derivatives is called

A. Money market ^ C. Stock market

B.'Portfolio market "* ~ D. foreign exchange market

24. Which law extended the implementation of the CARP for five more years?

A. RA6662 ’ C. RA9700

B. RA6654 0 . RA9850

25. Which law created the Cooperative Development Authority?

A. R.A.6993 C. R.A.6939

B. R.A.6938 D. R.A.

Basic Economics
with Agrarian
Reform

Prepared in ’:

> Prof. J e r ic t C . Ferrer arTd Dr. Benjam in M, D o m in gd J, J r *

• Competencies:

: .1. Familiarized the Philippine economic •
conditions with respect to taxation,
; land reform and cooperative as well as
; to the growth of gross national product.
_ 2, Apply the fundamental economic
• principles to current economic

conditions of the Philippines.

General Education

P A R T 1 - C O N T E N T U P D A T E .

i. ECONOMICS

> Olkonomia: Greek word meaning “management of the household"

> is a Social Science concerned with how individuals and society choose to use its scarce resources to achieve maximum satisfaction, of human material wants.

> Economics is the social science that studies the^rodurtlonr distribution, and consumption of goods and sendees

Why study economics? '*

1. To team a new way ef thinking: Cost and benefit thinking

1. Scarcity is the natural limitation of resources that nature and previous generations have provided.

2. Opportunity cost the cost or value of the next best alternative or choice

• That which we 'forgo or give up, when we make a choice or a decision

• “No such thing as free lunch”

3. M arginaiism : in .weighting the cost and benefit of a decision, it is important to weigh only the cost -a nd~t>e nefitth at arises' from the decision

2. To understand society

3. To understand global affairs

4. To become an informed voters— — ~ ~

..Tools in Economics: Theories and Models

Assumption: principle that economists use to simplify reality and -make the world easier to understand One important assumption used in economics is

“ceteris paribus” or “all-other things being equal or constant” it helps us simplify reality in order to focus on-the relationship that we are interested in..

Variable: a measure that can change from time to time and from observation

to observation, e.g. price, income, inflation, GDP, GNP ____ .

Theoqs-a-statement orset-of-relateil sldlmiiailb atm traose and effect, action and reaction . '

Model: a formal statement'of a theory. Usually a mathematical statement of a presumed relationship between two or more variables

DIVISION OF ECONOMICS

> Microeconomics - The branch of economics that examines the functioning of individual industries and the behavior of individual decision-making units, that is, business forms and households.

> Macroeconomics - The branch of economics that examines the economic behavior at aggregates - income, employment, output, and so,on - in a national scale.

BASIC ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

J,). What to produce - The economic system must decide what goods and services to produce with its land labor and capital.

2) How to produce - The economic system must decide how to produce each good or service - determining what mix of land, labor, and capital to use in productton methods to employ.

3) For whom to produce - The economic system must decide which members of society will receive how much of the goods and services pfoduced - the prxess of allocating income.

•So'aii .>.;icria; - iiuok i^o jrim ics .K g r s iriu ft Reform

Economic Systems

1. Market System: This is also Known as laissez-faire economy or free market

economy. In this type of economy individuals and firms pursue tfieir own self-interest without any central direction or re la tio n . ~~

2. Command Economy: The basic economic questions are answered -by-a-central government or planning agency. Through a combination of government

ownership of enterprises and central planning the government dictates the directions of the economy.

3. Mixed Economy: A regulated market economy. The government plays a vital role in the economy while allowing the market mechanism to govern the economy.

Production; the process of making goods and services to satisfy human material wants and maximize profits

Factors of Production

1. Land includes all resources found on land, and in the sea.

2. Labor can be (Mined as any kind of work, either mental or manual in nature, which has the soie purpose of receiving rewards. According to Alfred Marshall, labor can be defined as any exertion that the mind or body undergoes, either _ partly or totally, with the view of earning some other good other, than the pleasure derived from work itself.

3. Capital refers to the stock of goods made by the people to help them in the production of goals and services.

4. Entrepreneurship coordinates all the factors of production to produce goods and services.

How the Market Works

Market is a mechanism by which the buyers and sellers interact to determine both price and quantity of goods and services . •

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Demand and Supply and Price Determination

Demand is a market expression of the cumulative willingness and ability of household to buy different amount of product at different prices over a given period of time.

> Demand schedule is a table showing the different amount of a product that households will buy at all possible prices.

Price of Choc-nut Quantities of Choc-nut Demanded

0 12

• 0.2Q 10

' 0.40 " “ 8

0.60 6

0.80 4

1.00 2

Demand curve: a graphical representation of the demand schedule. It is a downward sloping curve.

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> Law of Demand: Ceteris paribus, when price increases, quantity demandei increases, when price decreases, quantity demanded decreases. Relattonshii is inversely proportional or negative

- >. Demand Function is a mathematical expression of the law of demand.

Q d = a -b P

Exemptions tojthe Law of Demand

a. Giffen goods: a theoretical goods, when price increases demand also increases

b. Snob goods: when a lot of people buy the good, its demand dies down.

Factors of Demand - 7 ____ _

1. Changes in income

• 2. Tastes and Preferences:

3. Price of substitute goods

4. Price of complimentary goods

5. Expectation of future income, wealth and prices

6. Population

7. Seasonality

Determinants of Demand

1. Price leads to a change in quantity demanded, causes a movement along the demand curve. _____

2. Non-price leads to a change in demand; causes a change in the whole demand schedule and.demand curve.

Supply is a market expression of the cumulative willingness and ability of all firms

to sell different amount ot a proouct ardifferentprices over a given period of time.

> Supply schedule: a table showing the different amount of a product that firm will sell at alf possible prices over a given period of time.

P ro f. J c r ic k C . F e rr e r a n il D r. B e n ia m in M . D o m in g e il. Jr.

General Education .

Price of Choc-nut Quantity Supplied of Choc-nut

-

0 • ' ■ 0

0.20 2

0 .4 0 ---------- — ---------- ; 4--------

0.60 - ----------8----------;—

0.80 8

1.00 ..... 10..... '--------

> Supply curve is a graphical representation of the demand schedule. .It is an upward sloping curve.

> Law of Supply: ceteris paribus, when price increases, quantity supply increases, when price decreases, quantity supply decreases.

> Supply function Is mathematical expression of the law of supply. Qs=a+bP

Prof. jcrick C. Ferrer and Dr. Benjamin M. Domingcif, jr.

Factors of Supply

1. Cost of production ’

2. Price of related goods _ •

3. No. of firms in'the industry ____

Seasonality (weather condition)

— 5. "Expectation of future price

Determinants of Supply

1. Price - leads to a-change in quantity supplied, causes a movement along the

supply curve. . •

2. Non-price - leads to a change in supply, causes a shift in the supply curve.

Market Equilibrium

• The objective of the market is to reach a state in which the quantity of goods that producers are willing and able to supply and the quantity of goods that buyers are willing and able to buy are equal at the same price.

• Equilibrium refers to a state in which at the one and only price quantity supplied is equal to quantity demanded. ^ *■

Price of Choc-nut Quantity Demanded Quantity Supplied

0 12 0

0.20 10 ' 2

0.40 8 4

0.60 6 6

0.80 . 4 8

1.00 . 2 10

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Disequilibrium Condition

1. Excess Demand : Qd > Qs = shortage

• When quantity demanded exceeds quantity supplied, price tends to rise. When price rises, quantity demanded increases and- quantity supplied decreases until equilbrium is reached.

2. Excess Supply : Q d< Qs = surplus / glut

• When quantity supplied exceeds quanity demanded price tends to fall. When price falls, quantity supplied will likely decrease and quantity demanded will likely .increase until equilibrium .is reached.

Price Elasticity

• ’ Measures the responsiveness of demand and supply, whenever nrice changes."

• Price Elasticity of Demand; The ratio of the percentage change in quantity demanded to the percentage change in price.

IE? Raview sr

* General Education

* E = % change in Qd
% change in P .
% change in QcT= Qd2 - Qd1
Qdl + Qd
2
% change in P = P2 — PI
PI + P2
2

Value Type of Elasticity Interpretation
1 Unitary % change in Qd = % change in P
> 1 (greater than 1) Elastic % change in Qd > % change in P
< 1 (less than 1) Inelastic % change in Qd < % change in P
Determinants of Price Elasticity of Demand
1. nature of the good: If the good is luxury, more elastic; if the good is
" ' necessity,inelastic or less elastic
2. availability of substitutes: More substitute, more elastic, less substitute, less elastic
. a. snare in the consumer's income: If the share is small, inelastic or less
---------elastic; if the-shafe-is-bkHnore elastic - . -
4. adjustment time available:-If the adjustment time is short, inelastic or less elastic: if the adjustment time is long, more elastic

General Education
M arket Regulation: Price Control

A Reasons for Price Control

1. The usual reason for the government to r.nntrnl the prir.a nf gnnris_and. services is “fairness".

2. Emergency situations,

B. Types of Price control _____

1. Price Ceiling: people think that the market determined price is very high and the sellers are greedily amassing huge profit at their expense, thus, price is it always set bekrn tie market determined (equilibrivm) price.

2. Price Floor: sellers think that the prevailing market determined price is too low for them to recover their production cost or earn a profit. Price is usually set at any price above the mari<et price (equilibrium price).

Different Market Structures

1. Perfect Competition: there are many small sellers in the market, thus, nobody r control^ the price.-Sellers are said to be price takers. '

2. Monopoly: there is orriy one seller in the market; price is determined by the seller. --

3. Oligopoly is a market where there are few big sellers colluding with each other.

4. Monopolistic competition: involves a few sellers supplying the market with different types of brands of the same product and capturing a specific group of -buyers for a particular brand erf product.

5. Monopsony is the reverse of a monopoly. There is only one buyer for a particular good or service.

0 *

Macroeconomic Studies

Circular Flow Diagram of Economic Activities: a visual model of how the economy works as a \tfiole '

Prof. Jcrick G. Ferrer and Dr. Benjamin M. Domingci], Jr.

Measuring Growth: National Income Account

• Gross National Product (GNP)

° The total market value of all the goods and services produced by a natior

— w-a-giverrp®riod— .

* ' Gross Dnrnfistir-Emcfi mt /GDP1

o . Measures the total market value of all the goods and services produced in the country

Approaches to Measuring GOP

1. Expenditures approach - adding up all the value of all the final goods and services spent during a given period.

• Private consumption (C)

• Government consumption (G)

• Gross Private Investment (I)

• Net Export (x-m)

• C+I+G+(x-m)

2. Income approach - measures the total income earned by th^"factors of production.

3. Production approach/ Value Added approach - adding up the contribution of

:— the 3 major sectors of the economy; agriculture, industry, service

Macroeconomic Concerns

• Business Cycle: The cycle of short-term ups and downs of in the economy

• Recession: a period during which aggregate output declines for two consecutive quarter

• Depression: a prolonged and deep recession *

• Inflation is a sustained and general increase in prices in all or nearly all the markets in the economy

• Deflation: a sustained and general decrease in prices in all of neariy all the markets in the economy • • .

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Types of Inflation *

1. Demand-pull inflation - state of excess aggregate demand

2. Cost push inflation - caused by a significant and continued increase in some

. cost of production (labor, raw materials, profit)

• Effects of Inflation - •

1. Decrease in the value of money (Purchasing Power of the Peso)

2. inflation loser

• Fixed salary worker and retirees living on pension

• Creditors and savers

3. Inflation gainers

• Speculators ' ----------,—

• People with flexible income

• Debtors

Government Role in Combating Inflation

> Fiscal Policy - is the manipulation of government spending and imposition of

taxes.

a. Expansionary fiscal p o licy- this is commonly known as “pump priming”

the economy characterized by a decrease in tax rate and increase in

government spending to spur growth and employment.

b. Contractionary fiscal policy causes an increase in taxes and decrease in

government spending to combat inflationary pressures in the economy.

> Monetary Policy - manipulation of savings and investment of the financial

sector to achieve the twin objectives of the macroecenomy

a. Easy money policy- increase in the supply of money-(MS) in-tlie economy

'to spur growth and increase economic activity_____ _____1

b. ’ Tight, money policy - decrease in the supply of money (MS) in the economy

to fight inflationary pressure

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General Education

II. ' t a x a t io n

Meaning

• ' It is an inherent power of the state to impose and collect revenues to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

• It is compulsory contribute imposed by a public authority irrespective of the amount of services rendered to the.payer in return.

• It is compulsory level on private individuals and organization by the government to raise revenue to finance expenditure on public goods and services.

PURPOSES OF TAXATION

• collect revenue for the government

•“‘ redistribute income

• correct an adverse balance of payments

v * check consumptions of goods which are considered undesirable

•• protect local/infant industries

• influence population trends of trade

• reallocate resources

• create a sense of identity

Sources and Origin of Taxation

• The Constitution

• Statutes or Presidential Decrees

• Bureau of Internal Revenue regulations

• Judicial Decisions

• Provincial, Municipal and Barrio Ordinances

Observance of Intematignal Agreement . .

—i — Administrative Ruling and Opinions

Object of Taxation _ * .

• , Persons: whether"natural or juridical

' • Property pf any kind

• Transactions, interests and privileges

Classification of Tax System . —

• Progressive Income Tax - the Higher the income the higher tfie tax rate..._____

.* proportional Tax - The tax rate is constant and unaffected by the level of income.

» Regressive Tax -The higher the income the lower the tax rate.

Classification of Taxes

As to who bears the burden

• Direct Taxes

• Indirect Taxes

Types of Taxes

• Direct Taxes

• The burden cannot be shifted to the third party.

• Direct taxes areljased on income and wealth.

• In most cases, direct taxes are progressive in nature.

• Direct taxes are compulsory in nature.

• Examples: income tax, residence tax, real state, immigration tax, estate/gifl/ inheritance tax.

• Indirect Taxes

• The tax burden can be shifted to the third party.

• Indirect taxes are based on expenditure and consumption.

• Ail indirect taxes are regressive in nature.

• Indirect taxes are optional in the sense that they can be avoided.

• Examples: sales tax, import tax, VAT/EVAT

- ..... -as—.-ap tssssgisr

P rot.JerickC . Ferrer and Dr. Benjamin M. Dom ingcil, Jr.

S o d a * .‘j c i d v - v - i 3 a .? ;c i:c - .> n o m ic s w ix ti : a r « i r ilc t o r m

• » .

Characteristic of a Sound Tax System ’

• • Efficiency - must generate revenue greater than the amount of money the government must spend to collect taxes.

• Equity - individual and groups belongingto the same income bracket must be taxed equally while those belonging to different income groups must be taxed differently.

__ more coweoient for taxpayers to pay--------

• Stability - tax system must not be too often or it will encourage tax payers to withhold tax payment until a more preferred system is put in place.

III. AGRARIAN REFORM

Republic Act No. 6657-The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988 which was signed into law by Pres. Corazon Aquino

AGRARIAN REFORM DEFINED

^ The redistribution of lands, regardless of crops or fruits produced to farmers and regular farm workers who are landless, irrespective of tenurial arrangement to include the totality of factors and support services desjaned to lift their economic status of tfie beneficiaries and all-other-arrangements alternative to physical redistribution of lands, such as production, profit sharing, labor administration and the distribution of shares of stocks, which will allow beneficiaries to receive a just share of the fruits of the land they work.

PRINCIPLES OF AGRARIAN REFORM

The policy of the state to pursue a comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) to:

• To promote social justice

• To move the nation toward sound rural development and industrialization

• To establish owner-cultivatorship of economic sized farms as basis of' Philippine agriculture

meaSUres and procedures that (will make it

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Social Science - Basic Economics with. Agrarian Retortt;

COVERAGE OF CARP

« All alienable afid disposable lands of the public domain devoted to or suitable for agriculture

• All lands of the public domain in excess of the specific limits as determined by the Congress

• All other lands owned by the governments devoted to or suitable for agriculture

• . All public lands, devoted to or suitable for agriculture regardless of the

• agricultural products raised or can be raised

RETENTION LIMITS

• Five hectares for land owners

• Three hectares to be awarded to each child of the landowner subject to the following qualification: .... .r—,_ Z -----

o At least 15 years old

o Actually tilling the soil or directly managing the farm „

BENEFICIARIES

• Agricultural lessees and share tenants

• Regular farm workers

• Seasonal farm workers

• Other farm workers

• Actual tillers or occupants of public lands

• Collectives or cooperatives

• Other directly working on the land

Republic Act 9700: CARP Extension with Reform Law or otherwise known as CARPER Law was signed on August 7, 2009 to extend the implementation of the CARP, which ended upon the expiration of R.A. 6657 or the CARL on 2008.

LPT R eview ef

General Educacioi

IV. COOPERATIVES

• A free association of persons voluntarily joined together

• With common bond of interest ‘

.• Legally constituted

• Purpose of conducting an economic enterprise

• Owned, controlled and administered democratically

• Making equitable contributions to the capital required

• Accepting a fair share of the risks and benefits

• Organized in accordance with generally accepted principles

NEW COOPERATIVE LAWS

• Cooperative Code of the Philippines (RA 6938)

• Cooperative Development Authority (RA 6939)

• Executive Order 95 and 96 issued by President Fidel Valdez Ramos.

UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATIVES

• Open and Voluntary Membership

• Democratic Control

• Limited Interest on Capital

• Education/Training Funds

• Continuing Membership

• Cooperation. Among Cooperatives

Typologies of Cooperatives -

According to Level of Cooperatives

• Primary - members of which are natural

• Secondary-members of which are primaries

• Tertiary - members ‘of which are secondary upward to one or more apex, organization *

Prof.Jcriek C. Ferrer and .Dr. Benjamin M»l>ommgciLJr.

General Education

According to Services Rendered * . •

• Credits

• Consumer •

• Producers

• Marketing. Cooperative- -

_j»— Service-- . -

« Multipurpose . * ’

According to Scope of Membership

• Institutional - Members are employees of a specific institution or corporation.

. • Associations! - Members are those who have their own enterprise and belong to specific sector, or organization.

. • Community-Level - Members are based on a defined geographical area.

Prof. Jerick C. Ferrer ;fn<i Dr. Benjamin M. Domingcil. Jr.

1. What does the maxim “There is.no such thing as fresJwcklniBatil----------

A.' You havelO pay every tiuie you have lunch. ■ ■ ~ ___ _

B. All goods and serviees-have a p/fCS" : " "

C. Nobody can have a free lunch'anywhere.

0. Every action and decision has a price that we need to pay^,.___

Option A , B, C are very literal interpretations. Option D is the correct answer as in economics because of scarcity every decisions, choices and actions we make all entails either a price that we need to pay or giving something in return.

2. Suppose while walking you found a P100.'If you choose to use the P100 to watch a movie, what is your opportunity cost for watching the movie?

A. Nothing, you just found the money anyway.

B. P100, because you could have used the P100 to buy other things.

C. P100 plus the value of the time you spent watching the movie.

. D. Nothing if you really like the movie that you watched.

Option A B and D, assumes thaLthe-monoy ic flic value which is a common thinking of many. Option C, is th eiw ect answer as /(recognizes a generally accepted principle in economics that the real cost of everything includes what we have given up to get it or its opportunity cost. The P I 00 is not the only thing that has value the time you spent in watching the movie could have been spent on another alternative productive activity. _____

3. What is the foremost effect of scarcity on how people live?

A. tt makes people very prudent in their spending.

B. Greed and selfishness are values that some people adhere to.

C. People face tradeoffs in everything they do and decide.

D. Environmental protection, has become one of the leading issues today. •

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Social Scieoci: - Basic Economics whi; Agrariais Reform

Option A, is very limited as it assumes money is the only thing that is scarce. Option B, the values that people adhere to is not oniy influenced by Economics but by other things like religion, culture, politics and so on. Option D, may be very timely but is only one aspect of the concept of scarcity. Option C, is the answer as scarcity created a condition in which people will have to face tradeoff- that is give up something in order to gain another- every time they decide or make choices in life. Environment issues, greed and selfishness are all merely aspects or dimensions of this economic fact.

4. Economics is a science because

A. It studies material objects only;

B. It’s a discipline under the Social Sciences.

5. What does the assumption “ceteris paribus” mean? •

A. All other variables are kept constant except the one being measured

B. Some variables.are not included in the study.

C. We assume a perfectly competitive market.

D. Ali variables are kept constant.

6. What is a market?

A. a place where people buy and sell

B. a group of buyers and sellers of a particular good or service

C. a mechanism by which exchanges takes place

0. both b and c

j._j/vhatjldem and?..... —

A. It is a market expression of the cumulative willingness of all household to

. buy different amount of goods and service at different prices.

B It ic the marli’at avprnrrinn nf A p-m mnlatiup ability of all household tO buy different amount of ooods and services-at different prices.

C. It is the market expression of the cumulative wiliingness and ability of all household to buy different amount of goods and services at different prices.

D. It is the market 'expression of the cumulative willingness and ability of all household to buy different amount poods and services at different prices

on a given point in time. •

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8. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. Price is variable while qty. demanded and qty. supplied are constant.

B. Price is constant while qty. demanded and qty' supplied are variables.

C. Price in a dependent variable and qty. demand and supply are independent variables.

D. Price' is an independent variable and qty. demand and supply are dependent variables;

9. What best describes the demand curve?

A. is downward sloping indicating a positive relationship between price and qty. demanded. • <■ __ __ ___ _

B. is downward sloping indicating a negative relationship between price and qty. demanded.

"* C. is upward sloping indicating a positive relationship between price and qty. demaided.

D. is upward sloping indicating a negative relationship between price and qty. demanded. •

10. Which of the following are complementary goods?

A. Coffee and tea C. Pencil and ballpen

B. cellphone and sim card D. jeepneys and buses

11. What is the relationship between price and quantity supplied?

A. Proportional . C, Parallel

B. negative D. Positive :

12. A new tax on imported milk was imposed by the government which resulted in the decrease-of the supply of this product. What factor of supply is described in thjs situation? .

A. cost of production •. C.-seasonality ----------— ----------

B: expectation of future, price 0. price of related product

13. If the government succumbs to the pressure of militant groups to lower the price of oil by setting a ceiling price what would likely happen?

A. There will be a surplus of-oii in the country. ■*

B. There wfl! tas a shortage of oil in fine country and people will have to fall in fine to buy.

Prof. Jerick (. . ferrcr Her, jam in M . Donvinuo'ii. Jr.

C. The people will beuefit more frorQ the lowering of the price of oil.

D. TJjerewill be no effect at all in the market for oil as the supply of oil is price inelastic. .

14. A change in quantity demanded implies that

' A. There is a shift in the demand curve.' - ' .

B. . There is a change jg the slope of the demand curve.

£ . There is,a movement along the existing demand curve. .

— " U I w i l l ’OfcTaiTupward sloping demand cun/e.

15. What would likely happen if the minimum wage is increased without any corresponding rise in the level of productivity? .

A ~ It Increase the welfare of the workers as they will have more' money to take home to their family.

B. It will increase unemployment as many companies will resort to lay-offs or even shut down theif operations.

C. The government will have to increase also the wage of government employees. _

D. Many OFW will return to the country to work. *

16. What is the likely effect of the government's policy on illegal drugs to jail the pusher and save the user? . »-

A. The supply of drugs will decrease as the pushers (suppliers) are in jail.

B. The demand for drugs will decrease as the shortage of illegal drug will

— -------makeitveryexpensive.

"C". The policemen will have a hard time identifying whether someone is only a user or a pusher.

0. The demand for illegal drugs will remain the same as it is price inelastic and will likely increase drug related crime like robbery, theft, and others.

17. This happens when the government spends more than it earns from revenue generating activities.

A. There is a budget cut. C. There is a budget surplus.

B. There is a budget deficit. D. none of the above

18. What is the name of the global financial services firm that went bankrupt on September 15,2008 afld i.s'considered the biggest bankruptcy in U.S. histon/?

A. Lehman Brothers C. J.P. Morgan and Chase

B. American Investment Group D. Bank of America_____ _____;—

19. Which is NOT a function of money?" T • •

A. unit of account' ... .G.—coete^ef-ewAange ; " ”

B. store of value 0. tool against inflation .

20. A period of general economic decline typically defined as a decline jn GDP for . two or more consecutive quarters is called _ .....

A. Depression C. Inflation '

B. Recession D. Stagnation

■ 21. A process or means by which the sovereign, through the law-making body, raise revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

A’, Tax C. Assessment

8. Penalty D. License

22. The term is used to describe duties payable on goods, whether imported or exported.

A. Subsidy _ .C. Tariff * ■ -

B. Revenue D. Assessment

23. The use by tie taxpayer of illegal or fra.udulent-roean4e-defeat-orlessgirth5~ payment of a tax. . '

A.' Tax evasion C. Tax avoidance

B. Tax deduction D. Tax credit

24. The exploitation by the tax payer of legally permissible alternative tax or . methods of assessing taxable property or income.

A. Tat evasion - ■ C, tax avoidance

B. Tax deduction ■ D. tax credit

25. A kind of tax on the right of the deceased person to transmit his estate to his. lawful heirs of beneficiaries.

A. EsfateTax C. Privilege Tax

B. Inheritance Tax D. Transfer Tax

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Soda] Scicncc- - B ask Economics with Agrarian Reform

P A R T III - E N H A N C IN G T E S T TA K IN G SK ILLS

1. The policy of the state to pursue a Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program is clearly stated in its policy to

A. promote human rights.

B. establish owner-cultivatorship of economic size farms.

C. move the nation toward sound urban development and industrialization.

D. Free the tenant farmers from the bondage of the soil.

Option A forms part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights embodied in the U.N. charter optinn.c is a process related to Industrialization of urban centers as a vehicle towards development and progress and completely a departure from agrarian reform which usually deals with rural development. Option D is an incomplete answer sfnce it desctibefonly land reform and not agrarian reform. Option 8 is the most logical choice as it embraces the state policy on agrarian reform.

2. What does this principle of equity in taxation provide?

A. Taxpayers should be taxed according to their professions and status in life.

B. Taxpayers regardless of income should pay the same amount of tax:

C. Taxpayers that are similarly situated in life should be taxed similarly.

D. Taxpayers who do not have permanent jobs should pay less tax.

Option B, is m t equitable as high income people will pay the same amount as those with low income. Options C and D, gives unclear and not definitive criteria for taxation situation in life and can mean many things which might not be applicable to taxati'on which clearly involves monetary aspects. The status of employment on the other hand Wes noUetiect the levql of income of the taxpayers; some non-permanent workers _ ^anLWOtS-than-permanent omsrQptionA is the clear answer as the kind of profession and status in life determines the level of income of the taxpayers that should be the

subject of taxation.

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General Educatior

3. Some Congressmen want to reduce cigarette smoking by increasing the so called "sin tax”. It will probably take a large increase in the. tax .to make < difference because

A. demand for cigarettes is inelastic.

B. demand for cigarettes is elastic.

C. supply of cigarettes is inelastic.

D. supply of cigarettes is elastic.

Sin taxes are tax levied on goods and services that are Seen’as vices like cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. Since most of products have an addicting effect it is generally > accepted that even If the price of this product increases peoptejytoslready started the habit of consuming this product will stilLconsume-almost-tho same omomtc tftr Thus, demand for this product is said to be less elastic or inelastic. Option C, is the correct answer. Options C and 0 pertain to supply and given the above situation It wilL, not affect much the suppliers. -

4. Jhe retortion limit to be awarded to each child of the landowner is

A. three hectares C. five hectares

- B. four hectares D. six hectares

5. The type of cooperative which promotes thrift among members and creates funds in OFder to grant loans for productive and provident purposes is called.

A: Credit cooperative C. Service cooperative

B. Producer cooperative D. Consumers cooperative

6. Which of the following describes marketing cooperatives?_____ . . . -

A. They distribute products of members to both members and non-members.

B. They coordinate with other cooperatives in mark in g fho pmr^^c-oL.

members. '

C. They undertake joint production of goods whether agricultural or industrial.

0. They engage in the supply of production inputs to members-and market their products. . • •

Prof. Jerick C. Ferrer and Dr. Benjamin M. Domingcil. Jr.

General Education

7. The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988 stipulates that the . retention limits of landowner is . .

A. 5 hectares C: 8 hectares .

—W m ta m ----------— 1— i_cr~ (hectares ~

• a. The Comprehensive Aprnrinn Rftftirm I aw -oH988 is also known as

A. Republic Act No. 6662- C. Republic Act No. 6657

B. Republic Act No. 6673 D. Republic Act No. 6654

g, Taxable incomeis derived from-— -- -

A. Net income less additional exemption

B. Gross compensation income less withholding tax

C. Gross income less total exemptions

,_D. Gross income less personal exemptions

10. It is an economic union of nations that constitute a single market and uses a. single currency called Euro;

A. ASEAN C. European Union

B. WTO D. OPEC

11. These .cooperatives provide vital service to the general public such as ' “transportation, health, and housing service.

A. consumers cooperatives___ CL. credit cooperatives

^ a. service-cooperatives ~~ - D. Production cooperatives

12. Of the following, the factor that would cause an increase (shift to the right) in supply is - '

A. Improved technology

B. Lower labor productivity

• C. Increased price of substitutes

D. Increase demand

13. The main reason why OPEC has been unable to keep oil prices high is that

A. Demand tends to become more elastic in the long run.

B. Supply tends to be more elastic in the long run.

C. Government regulations have prevented it.

0. Consumer boycott has driven the price down.

Prof. Jerick C. Ferrer and Dr. Benjamin M. DomingciJ,Jr.

Social Science - Basic Economics with Agrarian Retor.

14. The "market basket" on which the consumer price index is based is composed of

A. raw materials purchased by firms. . .....— :— :----------

B. total current production. . ' _____

C. products commonly purchased by typical consumers. '

Q, none of the above

15. What is the likely reason why the Philippine GNP is always bigger that it’s GDP? .

A. Foreigners are producing more in the Philippines, than Filipino OFWs are producing abroad.

B. Filipino OFW are producing more abroad than foreigners are producing in the Philippines.

C.' Salaries of workers abroad are bigger than in the Philippines.

D. The government is not doing enough to achieved growth in the country.

16. Because of the “substitution effect' on demand, when the price of coffee increases

A. People will use’ less cream and sugar.

B. People will be able to afford less coffee because their buying power has

. . decreased. _ •

C. People will drink tea instead.

D. People will use less costly coffee beans and other ingredients; ' _ .....

17. When price rises at an extraordinary high rate, it is called

A. Inflation C Hyperinflation

B. Deflation D. disinflation

18. Monopofy results because of

A. Barriers to entry into the industry

B. Greed by the seller

C. Lack of interest by potential competitors

D. All of the above

19. What government agency is to e d to manage the monetary policy of the country?

A. Department of Finance

B. Department of Budget and Management

C. National Economic and Development Authority

D. Bangko Sentrai ng Pilipinas

PMl) LET Review er W B

Social Science Basic Economics with Agrarian Reform

20. Economics deals with the utilization of resources. How do we describe these resources?

A. Abundant C. Human

B. Natural D. Scarce

21. The power of taxation is primarily and exclusively exercised by

A. Congress C. Bureau of Customs

B, President D. Senate

22. It is a uniform tax imposed on sale of goods or service as they pass along the production and distribution chain.

A. Exercise tax C. Inheritance tax

■ B. Value-added tax D. Tariff tax

23. A public market for the trading of company shares and other derivatives is called

A. Money market ^ C. Stock market

B.'Portfolio market "* ~ D. foreign exchange market

24. Which law extended the implementation of the CARP for five more years?

A. RA6662 ’ C. RA9700

B. RA6654 0 . RA9850

25. Which law created the Cooperative Development Authority?

A. R.A.6993 C. R.A.6939

B. R.A.6938 D. R.A.

1. it refers to a group of people who possess similar economic standing in.the, society. '---------- ■

. A. Status ' ---------- 0. Power---------- ----------

B. Class D. Prestige

2. What would be the sociological position in the 'nature vs. nurture" debate?

A. Biological factors are-more indispensable than sixiafTactors.

B. Social factors are more indispensable than biological factors.

C. Biological factors are fixed and can only be changed and enhanced by social factors in the same fixed way.

D. Biological factors reflect human capabilities and can be changed and enhanced by social factors through various means.

3. Which is the least used research method in the social sciences?

A. Participant observation

B. Social survey

C. Controlled experiment

0. Interview

4. Wfiat is the advantage of fieldwork/field research^----------— .....

A. It provides rich'information: — —

B. . If gives an “insiders’ view”.

C. It is likely to yield unexpected results and findings.

0. All of the above

5. A research technique in which the researcher joins the group being studied is referred to as

A. Participant observation -

B. Social survey -

C. Controlled experiment •

0. Interview

6. In most instances of particip2nt#o0ser/auca. the researchers:

A. hide their true identity. *

8. do noi hide their true identity. ' .

- C. pay their informants for Information.

D. act as therapists to the subject..

7. The Symbolic interacticnist theory

A. is often criticized as seeing ali interactions as conflicts.

B. is important for the analysis of macro-ievei issues. ■

■ C. is criticized for neglecting the importance of symbols.

0. is concerned on how individuals understand and interpret their actions.

8. Which represents the person’s basic drives m Freud's model of personality?

A. Id . C. Superego

B. Ego 0. Self

9. A theorist who argues that a society’s institutions are shaped by its economic system. .

A. Comte C. Marx

B. Durkheim D. Weber

10. Which research technique allows the investigator to ask a' list of’questions, but is free to change them during the course of the interview?

A. Participant observation

B. A semi structured (open-ended) interview

C. A structured interview

D. A data discussion

11. Material culture would not include

A. Houses C. Jeweiry

B. Folkways D. Mobile phones

12. All societies have means to ensure that their members conform with social norms. The general term for these means is

A. Social control • . C. Values

B. Fines and imprisonment 0. Taboos

13. It refers to the movement of people into and out of a specified territory.

A. Fertility C. Demography

B. Mortality D. -Migration ' .

14. The statement "The educational system perpetuates values which protect the rich gnd powerful" illustrates the

A. Functionalist theory C. Conflict theory

8. Interactionist theory D. Evolutionist theory

15. Research-that investigates a population at several intervals over a relatively long period of time is called

A. Cross-sectional study C. Secondary analysis —

B.. Residual study D. Longitudinal research

16. Survey-te used when:

A. Other measures do not produce statistical significance

B. The study must be repeatable

C. It is necessary to discover the distribution and interrelations of certain variables among large numbers of people.

D. It is important to use procedures having cross-cultural applications.

17. The intended audience of the family planning program include

A. Men of reproductive age only

B. Women of reproductive age only

C. Men arid women of reproductive age

•D. Men and women of reproductive age, including adolescents

18. Which of the following is not a group?

A. Board of directors C. University sorority J_____

B. Family D. All football fans

19. What is central to the conflict perspective of deviance? ' "

A. Labelling of deviants ■ " . . :

B. Anomic behavior

C. Dominance and power •

D. Deviant subcultures

k l F J pKU LET Reviewer

20. The process which entails a son's erotic attachment to his mother and his hostility to his father is called by Freud as

21. Questionnaires in surveys may include i

A. Standardized questions

^ B. Open-ended questions

C. Checklist

D. All of the above

example of

A. Xenocentrism ' ' C. Ethnocentrism

B. Culture shock v D. Cultural tolerance

23. Contemporary Filipino culture is influenced by

A. Asian culture

B. Western culture

C. Religion

D. Asian and western culture

24. Which of the following statements about a caste system is not true?

A. It is common in developed economies.

c: lfsfiapes a person's life.

D. It is based on ascription.

25. Which of the following statements about culture is not true?

A. Each group needs a culture in order to function.

C. Social conflict is due to meeting the expectations of different cultures.

D. Students do not have their own culture but instead practice the culture of the larger society.

SUBCATEGORIES OF TEACHER MOVEMENT/MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT

1. **THRUST** – proceeding without assessing
2. **DANGLING** – hanging activity by giving another
3. **TRUNCATION** – leaves activity
4. **FLIP-FLOP** – returns to a left activity while currently doing an activity
5. **STIMULUS-BOUND** – distracted
5. **OVERDWELLING** – overtime in one topic
5. **OVERLAPPING** – multitasking results negatively

ISM's IN EDUCATION

BEHAVIORISM – change
ESSENTIALISM – basic
EXISTENTIALISM – choice
HUMANISM – build
IDEALISM – enough in mind
PERRENIALISM – constant
PRAGMATISM - practice (T&E)
PROGRESSIVISM – improve
REALISM – enough to see
UTILITARIANISM - best
SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTIVISM – benefit of all

AIMS OF ERAS

PRE-SPANISH – survival and conformity
SPANISH – Christianity
AMERICAN – democratic ideals and way of life
COMMONWEALTH – moral character, efficiency
JAPANESE – progress

PROF. ED PROPONENTS

B.F. SKINNER – Operant Conditioning
BANDURA – Modeling
BANDURA & WALLACE – Social Learning
CARL JUNG – Psychological
CARL JUNG – Psychological
CONFICIUS – Education for all, Golden Rule
EDWARD THORNDIKE – Connectionism
ERICK ERIKSON – Psychosocial
IVAN PAVLOV – Classical Conditioning
JEAN PIAGET – Cognitive
FROEBEL - Father of Kndrgrtn
PEZTALLOZI – realia, Froebel's protégé
JEROME BRUNER – Instrumental Conceptualism
JOHN DEWEY – learning by doing
JOHN LOCKE – *Tabula Rasa* (blank sheet)
KOHLERS – Insight Learning
LAURENCE KOHLBERG – Moral Development
LEV VGOTSKY – Social Cognitivist, Scaffolding
SIGMUND FREUD – Psychosexual
WILLIAM SHELDON – Physiological

PRINCIPLES

HEDONISM – pleasure principle
DOUBLE EFFECT – sacrifice for the good or bad
FORMAL COOPERATION – cooperation with will
LESSER EVIL – choice of the less one from two bad things
MATERIAL COOPERATION – cooperation without will

FREUD'S PSYCHOSEXUAL/PSYCHOANALYTICAL THEORY

1. **ORAL** (0-1 yrs. old) – Infant

2. **ANAL** (1-3 yrs. old) – Toddler
3. **PHALLIC** – Preschool
4. **LATENCY** – School Age
5. **GENITAL** – Adolescense

DIPUS – son to mom **ELECTRA** – daughter to dad

LAWS IN EDUCATION

PRC BR 435 – Code of Ethics for Professional Teachers
PD 1006 – Decree Professionalizing Teachers
RA NO. 1425 – inclusion of the works of Jose Rizal
RA NO. 4670 – "Magna Carta for Public School Teacher"
RA 7722 – CHED
RA 7796 – "TESDA Act of 1994"
RA 7836 – Phil. Teachers Professionalization Act of 1994
RA 9155 – BEGA (Basic Educ.) or DepEd Law
RA 9293 – Teachers Professionalization Act
RA 10533 – K-12 Law
ACT NO. 2706 – "Private School Law"
COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 578 – "persons in authority"
KAUTUSANG PANGKAGAWARAN BLG 7 - PILIPINO NatlLng
PROKLAMA BLG 12 - Linggo ng Wika (Balagtas,Mr29-Ap4)
PROKLAMA BLG. 186 – Linggo ng Wika (Quezon,Ag13-19)
PROKLAMA BLG. 1041 – Buwan ng Wika (Ramos)
PHIL. CONSTITUTION ACT 14 – ESTACS
RA 1079 – no limit of Civil Service eligibility
RA 6655 – "Free Public Secondary Educ. Act of 1988"
RA 6728 – "Act Providing Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education
RA 7277 – Magna Carta for PWD
RA 7610 – Anti-Child Abuse Law (Amendment: RA 9231)
RA 7743 – establishment of public libraries
RA 7877 – "Anti Sexual Harassment Act of 1995"
RA 7880 – "Fair and Equitable Access to Education Act"
RA 8049 – Anti-Hazing Law
RA 8187 – Paternity Act
RA 10627 – Anti-Bullying
SB 1987 ART. 14 SEK. 6-9 – FILIPINO (National Language)

BRUNER'S THREE MODES OF REPRESENTATION

1. **ENACTIVE** (0-1 yrs. old) – action-based information
2. **ICONIC** (1-6 yrs. old) – image-based information
3. **SYMBOLIC** (7+) – code/symbols such as language

TAXONOMY OF OBJECTIVES

COGNITIVE:

BLOOM (LOTS)	**ANDERSON** (HOTS)
• Knowledge	• Remembering
• Comprehension	• Understanding
• Application	• Applying
• Analysis	• Analyzing
• Synthesis	• Evaluating
• Evaluation	• Creating

AFFECTIVE:
- Receiving

- Responding
- Valuing
- Organizing
- Characterization

PSYCHOMOTOR:

SIMPSON

- Perception
- Set
- Guided Response
- Mechanism
- Complex Overt Response
- Adaptation
- Origination

HARROW

- Reflex movement
- Fundamental Movement
- Physical Movement
- Perceptual Abilities
- Skilled Movements
- Non-discursive communication

DALES CONE OF EXPERIENCE

Read
Hear
Picture
Video
Exhibit
Demonstration
Collaborative Work
Simulation
Real thing

ERIKSON'S PSYCHOSOCIAL TASKS

1. **TRUST VS. MISTRUST** (0-12 months)
2. **AUTONOMY VS. SHAME/DOUBT** (1-3 years old)
3. **INITIATIVE VS. GUILT** (3-6 years old)
4. **INDUSTRY VS. INFERIORITY** (6-12 years old)
5. **INDENTITY VS. ROLE CONFUSION** (12-18 years old)
6. **INTIMACY VS. ISOLATION** (early 20s-early 40s
7. **GENERATIVITY VS. STAGNATION** (40s-mid 60s)
8. **INTEGRITY VS. DESPAIR** (mid 60s-death)

PIAGET'S COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT THEORY

1. **SENSORY** – senses
2. **PRE-OPERATIONAL** - imagination
3. **CONCRETE** **4. FORMAL**

GENERATIONS OF COMPUTER

1. **VACUUM TUBES** (1940-1956)
2. **TRANSISTORS** (1956-1963)
3. **INTEGRATED CIRCUITS** (1964-1971)
4. **MICROPROCESSORS** (1971-present)
5. **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE** (present-future)

MISTAKEN GOALS

1. **ATTENTION SEEKER** – "teacher, notice me"
2. **REVENGE** – "teacher, I am hurt"
3. **POWER-SEEKING** – "teacher, may I help?"

4. **INADEQUACY** – “teacher, don’t give up on me”
5. **WITHDRAWAL** – “teacher, please help me”

KOHLBERG’S THEORY OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT

LEVEL 1: PRE-CONVENTIONAL MORALITY
Stage 1: Obedience and Punishment Orientation
Stage 2: Individualism and Exchange
LEVEL 2: CONVENTIONAL MORALITY
Stage 3: Good Interpersonal Relationships
Stage 4: Maintaining the Social Order
LEVEL 3: POST-CONVENTIONAL MORALITY
Stage 5: Social Contract and Individual Rights
Stage 6: Universal Principles

CENTRAL TENDENCY -Central (middle location) Tendency
MEAN – Average **MODE** – most occurring
RANGE – highest score minus lowest score
LOW SD–Homogenous, scores near to mean(almost same)
HIGH SD – Heterogenous, scores far to mean (scattered)
DECILE – 10 grps (D1…D10) **QUARTILE** – 4 grps (Q1…Q4)

SUSPENSION – time **REVOKATION** – condition

DIFFICULTY INDEX

0-0.20	**VERY DIFFICULT**
0.21-0.40	**DIFFICULT**
0.41-0.60	**MODERATELY DIFFICULT**
0.61-0.80	**EASY**
0.81-1.00	**VERY EASY**

POSITIVELY SKEWED (*LEFT FOOT*)
- low scores, mean greater than mode

NEGATIVELY SKEWED (*RIGHT FOOT*)
- high scores, mean is lower than mode

HORN/HALO EFFECT
- overcoming other trait, either bad/good

GENERAL EDUCATION

FILIPINO/ENGLISH:

MGA TEORYA NG PINAGMULAN NG WIKA

1. **BOW-WOW** –kalikasan at hayop
2. **DING-DONG** – bagay
3. **POOH-POOH** – masidhing damdamin
4. **YOHEHO** – pwersang pisikal

FILIPINO POETS AND PEN NAMES

BENVENIDO SANTOS – American Culture Writings
DANIEL DEFOE – “*Robinson Crusoen*” (novel)
EDILBERTO TIEMPO – made “*Cry Slaughter*” that has been translated many times

ERNEST HEMINGWAY – *Ring Lardner Jr*.
JOSE GARCIA VILLA – "*Comma Poet*", *Dove G. Lion*
MIGUEL DE CERVANTES/ESCALANDE - Masterpiece is
Don Quixote" that is most influential
NICK JOAQUIN – *Quijano de Manila*
– Spanish Culture Writing
PAZ MARQUEZ BENITEZ – made "*Dead Stars*" that is the 1st
glish short story
SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS – *Mark Twain*

- "Adventures of Tom Sawyer"
- "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" (best novel)

SINTAKS/SINTAKSIS/PALAUGNAYAN

- sangay ng barirala na tumatalakay sa masistemang pagkaka-ayus-ayos ng mga salita sa pagbuo ng mga parirala at pangungusap

PEN NAMES OF FILIPINO PROTAGONISTS

ANDRES BONIFACIO – *May Pag-asa, Agapito Bagumbayan*
ANTONIO LUNA – *Taga-Ilog*
EMILIO AGUINALDO - *Magdalo*
EMILIO JACINTO – *Di Masilaw, Tingkian*
GRACIANO LOPEQ JAENA – *Diego Laura*
JOSE MA. PANGANIBAN – *JoMaPa*
JOSE RIZAL – *Dimas alang, Laon laan*
JUAN LUNA – *Buan*
MARCELO DEL PILAR – *Plaridel, Dolores Manapat,*

MARIANO PONCE – *Tikbalang, Naning* (Satanas), *Kalipulako*

MGA URI NG PANGUNGUSAP

WALANG PAKSA:
1. **EKSISTENSYAL** – mayroong isa o higit pang tao
imbawa: Mayroon daw puno sa bakuran.
2. **MODAL** – nais/pwede/maari (*Gusto ko matulog*.)
2. **PANLIPUNAN** – pagbati, pagbigay galang atbp.
2. **SAGOT LAMANG** – "*Talaga?*", "*Oo*"

2. **SAMBITLA** – masidhing damdamin (*Aray*!)
2. **TEMPORAL** – panandaliang kalagayan o panahon

KAYARIAN:
1. **PAYAK** – iisang kaisipan
2. **TAMBALAN** – dalawang sugnay na 'di makapag-iisa
3. **HUGNAYAN** – madalas nagsisimula sa *kung*, *dahil sa*
4. **LANGKAPAN** – mahabang pangungusap

MGA URI NG KWENTO

1. **PABULA** (*fable*) – hayop
2. **PARABULA** (*parable*)– Bibliya
3. **ANEKDOTA** (*anecdote*) – tunay na buhay
4. **MITOLOHIYA** (*myth*) – diyos at diyosa (pinagmulan)

ASPEKTO NG PANDIWA (*Verb*)

1. **PERPEKTIBO** – tumakbo
2. **IMPERPEKTIBO** – tumatakbo
3. **KONTEMPLATIBO** – tatakbo

KAANTASAN NG PANG-URI (*Adjective*)

1. **LANTAY** – walang pinaghahambingan

2. **PAHAMBING** – inihahalintulad
3. **PASUKDOL** – nangingibabaw (H: pinakamataas)

MGA URI NG TULA

1. PATULA (Moro-moro)
2. PASALAYSAY (Epiko, Awit, Korido)

MGA AWITING BAYAN

1. DALIT/HIMNO – pagsamba sa anito o pang-relihiyon
2. DIONA – kasal
3. DUNG-AW – patay (pagdadalamhati)
4. KALUSAN – paggawa
5. KUMINTANG – tagumpay (pandigma)
6. KUNDIMAN – pag-ibig
7. OYAYI – pagpapatulog ng bata
8. SOLIRANIN – pagsasagwan
9. TALINDAW – pamamangka

PAGBABAGONG MORPONEMIKO

1. ASIMILASYON – Parsyal (pangsukli), Ganap (panukli)
2. MAY ANGKOP – wikain mo – "kamo"
3. MAYSUDLONG/PAGDARAGDAG NG PONEMA
- muntik – muntikan, pagmuntikan, pagmuntikanan

4. METATESIS – linipad – nilipad
4. PAGKAKALTAS NG PONEMO – takipan – takpan
4. PAGLILIPAT-DIIN – laRUan (*playground*) - laruAN (*toy*)
4. PAGPAPALIT NG PONEMA – madapat – marapat

MGA URI NG PANGHALIP/*PRONOUNS*

1. PANAO/*PERSONAL PRONOUN* – ako/*I* etc.
2. **PAMATLIG/*DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN*** – ito/*this* etc.
3. **PANAKLAW/*INDEFINITE P.*** - isa, *all*, anyone etc.
4. **PATULAD** – ganito, ganyan atbp.
5. **PANANONG/*INTERROGATIVE P.*** – sino, *when* etc.
6. **PAMANGGIT/*RELATIVE P.*** – daw, umano, *which*, *who*

MGA AKDANG NA MAY IMPUWENSYA SA MUNDO

AKLAT NG MGA ARAW – *China* (*by Confucius*)
AKLAT NG MGA PATAY – *Egypt cults & myths* (*by Osiris*)
AWIT NI ROLANDO-*France* (*by Doce Pares, Roncesvalles*)
BIBLIYA – Palestino at *Greece*
CANTEBURY TALES – *America* (*by Chaucer*)
DIVINE COMEDIA – Italy (*by Dante*)
EL CID COMPEADOR – katangian at *history* ng *Spain*
ILIAD o ODYSSEY – *Myths of Greece made by Homer.*
ISANG LIBO'T ISANG GABI – Ugali sa *Arabia* at *Persia*
KORAN – Arabia (*Muslim Bible*) **MAHABRATA** – India
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN – *about slaves that becomes the basis of democracy*. (*by Harriet Beecher Stowe of U.S.*)

MGA URI NG PANITIKAN

1. **TULUYAN** – binubuo ng mga pangungusap
   A. **NOBELA** – binubuo ng mga kabanata
   B. **DULA** – pagtatanghal sa entablado

MGA DULANG PANLIBANGAN:

a. **TIBAG** – Sta. Elena
b. **LAGAY** – Pilarenos ng Sorsogon
c. **PANUNULUYAN** – pagtatanghal bago mag-alas dose (*12PM*) ng gabi ng kapaskuhan
d. **PANUBOL** – parangal sa may kaarawan

e. **KARILYO** – ala-*puppet show*
f. **KURIDO** – katapangan, kabayanihan, kababalaghan, pananampalataya
g. **SARSUELA** – *musical* tungkol sa pag-ibig, paghihiganti atbp. masisidhing damdamin
C. **ALAMAT** – pinagmulan
C. **ANEKDOTA** – ugali, may mabuting aral

2. **PATULA** - may sukat,pantig,tugma,taludtod,saknong
A. **TULANG PASALAYSAY** - mahahalagang tago o pangyayari sa buhay.
a. **EPIKO** – kabayanihan sa kababalaghan
- **BIDASARI, PARANG SABIR** – Moro
- **BIAG NI LAM ANG** – Iloko
- **MARAGTAS, HARAYA, LAGDA AT HARI SA BUKID** – Bisaya
- **KUMINTANG** – Tagalog
- **DAGOY AT SUDSUD** – Tagbanua
- **TATUANG** - Bagobo

b. **AWIT o KORIDO** - kaharian
b. **TULA NG DAMDAMIN o LIRIKI** – *own feeling*

MGA TULANG LIRIKO:
- **AWITING BAYAN** – kalungkutan
- **ELEHIYA** – yumao
- **DALIT** – pagpupuri sa Diyos
- **PASTORAL** – buhay sa bukid
- **ODA** – papuri

B. **TULANG DULA O PANGTANGHALAN**
a. **KOMEDYA**
b. **MELODRAMA** – *musical*
c. **TRAHEDYA** – *death of main character*
d. **PARSA** – mga pangyayaring nakakatawa
e. **SAYNETE**
-karaniwang pag-uugali ng tao/ pook

C. **TULANG PATNIGAN**
a. **KARAGATAN** – alamat ng singsing ng prinsesa na naihulog niya sa dagat sa hangaring mapangasawa ang kasintahang mahirap.
b. **DUPLO** – paligsahan ng husay sa pagtula
c. **BALAGTASAN** – pumalit sa Duplo

***FIGURES OF SPEECH*/TAYUTAY**

PAG-UUGNAY O PAGHAHAMBING:
1. ***SIMILE*/PAGTUTULAD** – mayroong pangatnig
2. ***METAPHOR*/PAGWAWANGIS** – walang pangatnig
3. **ALUSYON** – iba't ibang aspekto ng buhay ng tao
4. ***METONYMY*/PAGPAPALIT-TAWAG**
5. ***SYNECDOCHE*/SINEKDOKE** – pagbanggit ng isa upang tukuyin ang kabuuan

: Dalawang bibig ang umaasa kay Romeo.

PAGLALARAWAN:
6. ***HYPERBOLE*/ PAGMAMALABIS o EKSAHERASYON**
6. ***APOSTROPHE*/PAGTAWAG** – pakikipag-usap sa hindi buhay o malayong tao. Hal: Ulan, tumigil ka na.
6. ***EXCLAMATION*/PAGDARAMDAM** – *strong feeling*.
6. ***PARADOX*/PARADOKS** -"malayo ma'y malapit pa rin"
6. ***OXYMORON*/PAGTATAMBIS** - *paradox w/ extra words*

PAGSASALIN NG KATANGIAN:
11. ***PERSONIFICATION*/PAGSASATAO**

PAGSASATUNOG:
12. ***ONOMATOPOEIA*/PANGHIHIMIG** – tunog ang paksa

12. ***ALLITERATION*/PAG-UULIT** – repetition of 1st letter in the 1st word. Ex: Dinggin mo ang Diyos na Dinadakila
12. **REPITASYON** – *repetition of phrase*. Ex: Tama! Tama!...

IBA PANG TAYUTAY NA GAMIT SA TULA:
ALITERASYON – unang titik o pantig ay pare-pareho
ANADIPLOSIS – paggamit ng salita sa unahan at hulihan
EPIPORA – pag-uulit ng salita sa hulihan
PAG-UYAM – *sarcasm*
LITOTES – pagtanggi o pagkukunwari.

TALUDTOD – linya sa tula

UNFAMILIAR PARTS OF THE SPEECH

1. PREPOSITIONS-on, under, off, by, in near, for, to, since
2. **CONJUNCTIONS** (**PANGATNIG**)
- para*/for*, at*/and*, *nor*, *or*, pero*/but*, *yet*, *so*, ni, ngunit

3. INTERJECTION – with exclamation mark

PROPER SEQUENCE OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

1. ARTICLES – a, an, the 2. **OPINION** 3. **SIZE**
4. **AGE** 5. **SHAPE** 6. **COLOR**
7. **MATERIAL** 8. **PURPOSE**

CLASSIFICATIONS OF POEM

1. BALLAD – narrative, less folk tale/legend, to be sung
2. BLACK VERSE – with meter but no rhyme
3. DRAMATIC MONOLOGUE – written in form of speech for individual character.
4. ELEGY –death of individual
5. EPIC – tells a story about heroic figure
6. EULOGY – message for the dead
7. FREE VERSE (*vers libre*) – without meter but with rhyme
8. HAIKU – Japanese poem about nature. 5, 7, 5 (3 lines and 17 syllables)
9. IDYLL (Idyl) – peaceful, idealized country scene
10. LYRICS - thoughts and feelings
11. NARRATIVE – tells story
12. ODE -typically serious/meditative nature, type of Lyric
13. PASTORAL –rural life in peaceful & romanticized way
14. SONNET – Lyric poem consists of 14 lines
15. TANKA – Japanese poem: 5 lines, 31 syllables

PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTIONS

BIAK NA BATO – pact, thought of 1st Republic.
- Spainards paid P200 000

1. MALOLOS CONSTITUTION – Apolinario Mabini
- rights of soldiers
- no Visayas yet in right of territories

2. 1935 CONSTITUTION – adapted from American Const.
2. 1943 CONSITUTION - Jose P. Laurel
- Japan invades but gave freedom for Phil. to rule.

4. 1937 CONSTITUTION – Ferdinand Marcos
- Martial Law – 60days max
- Nat'l Territory forced Kalayaan grp. of Islands & Saba

5. **1987 CONSTITUTION** - 18 articles
- past chairwoman: Cecilla Muñoz Palma (Feb 2, 1987)
- Bill of Rights are for the criminals

JUS SANGUINI – blood **JUS SOLI** – place

SOME TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS

1. **COMMUNIST** – classless society
- State plans and controls economy
2. **PARLIAMENTARY** – majority of people voted
2. **REPUBLICAN** – power comes from people

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS

(AgQueLaOsRoQuiMagGarMaMarAquiRaEsArAquiDut)

ACTS

1. **ASSOCIATION OF SE ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)**
- Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Brunei, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia
2. **BELL TRADE (PHILIPPINE TRADE ACT)** – bet. Phil. & U.S.
2. **KYOTO PROTOCOL (UNNCC)**
- fight global warming decreasing green house gases
4. **RIO DE JANEIRO CONVENTION**
- environment and sustainable development
5. **TEJEROS CONVENTION** – election
- Bonifacio elected as Director Imperior
6. **TREATY ON GENERAL RELATIONS**
- recognition of U.S. to Philippine freedom
7. **UNDERWORLD-SIMMONS ACT** – full free foreign trade
7. **PAYNE ALDRICH ACT** – partial free foreign trade

MISSIONARIES AND EXPEDITIONS

1. **AUGUSTINIAN** – most intelligent
2. **FRANCISCAN** – sends medical aids
3. **JESUITS**
4. **DOMINICANS** – richest
5. **RECOLECTS** – most killed schools

MARTYR PRIESTS

1. **BURGOS** – youngest, mastermind of secularization
2. **GOMEZ** – Oldest, likes "*sabong*" and hid there

HOMO HABILIS – man of steel (bighead, uses muscle)
HOMO ERECTUS – man who discovered fire & clothes
HOMO SAPIENS – thinking man (can produce materials)

UNFAMILIAR BRANCHES OF BIOLOGY

ANATOMY – inner organs
BIOCHEMISTRY – chemical patterns of animals
ECOLOGY – living things bet. Each other in environment
EMBRYOLOGY – developmental patterns fr. zygote-birth
GENETICS – heredity
HERPETOLOGY – reptiles and amphibians
HISTOLOGY – plant and animal tissues
MORPHOLOGY – phenotype (appearance)
ORNITHOLOGY – birds
PALEONTOLOGY – fossils of animals and plants
PHYSIOLOGY – function of tissue, organ & system
TAXONOMY – classification of living organisms
ENTOMOLOGY – insects
MYCOLOGY – fungi
PARASITOLOGY – parasites

SCIENCE PROPONENTS

CAROLUS LINNAEUS – Father of Taxonomy
ROBERT HOOKE – termed "*cells*" (*cellulae*)
ANTON VAN LEUWENHOEK – 1st person to observe microscopic organisms (animal cule)
ROBERT BROWN – discovered Nucleus
MATTHIAS SCHIEDEN (Botanist) **& THEODORE** (Zoologist)

- found all plants consist of cells

RUDOLF VIRCHOW – proposed cells come fr. existing cells

EARTH'S SPHERES

ATMOSPHERE – gaseous sphere protection from meteors

Divided into five:

- Troposphere
- Stratosphere
- Mesosphere
- Thermosphere
- Exosphere

HYDROSPHERE – water

LITHOSPHERE – oceanic and continental crust

BIOSPHERE – all life forms in Earth

CRYOSPHERE – ice **ANTHROSPHERE** – ancestors

PLANETS AND THEIR SEQUENCE

1. **SUN** – 99.86% of Solar System
- believed was formed 4.6 billion years ago
- Responsible for weather and climate

2. **MERCURY** – named after Roman God
- no satellite and atmosphere
- discovered by Mariner Ten

3. **VENUS** – Goddess of Love and Beauty (Mariner 2)
- Perfect sphere, sister planet of Earth

4. **EARTH**
4. **MARS** – God of War, red planet (Mariner 9)
4. **JUPITER** -Gas Giant, fastest rotating planet (10hrs less)
- has Great Red Spot: huge storm for 350yrs

7. **SATURN** – God of Agriculture (chunks of rocks)
- made mostly of hydrogen

8. **URANUS** – Frederick William Herscel
- Sky & Ice Giant, 3rd largest planet

"\

Rizal's Life and

Works and other

Heroines

Prepared by:

Or. Evangeline L. M a rtin

Competencies:

1. Familiarize Rizal and his work. .

2. Evaluate the contribution 6f other

Philippine heroes and heroines

PART I - CONTENT UPDATE

The course is designed to expose students to s wide range of biographical models of selected Filipino national heroes with particular focus on the life and works of Dr. Jose Rizal to help them choose life philosophies, values, virtues, and life goals they will embrace bothasa private person and'asr a. citizen. The course will examine the — soeto-economic-political and historical contexts that scaffold the life and works of ■ Rizal and other selected heroes and identify the lessons that can be drawn from their lives that are applicable in contemporary times.

A. The Rise of Filipino Nationalism

The early Filipino uprisings against the Spanish colonizers were unsuccessful due to the Filipino's failure to act as a nation. The Spaniards used the divide et impera (divide and rule) strategy to continue their rule in the Philippines. They devised ways for Filipinos to fight each other rather than to fight together against the real enemy.

However, divide et impera failed. The Filipims never stopped fighting for ther — rights and independence. Through the leadership of well-known heroes, the freedom-loving Filipinos learned to unite and staged a revolution that eventually toppled the Spanish government in the Philippines.

In the nineteenth century, nationalism was instilled in the Filipinos as they began to think of themselves as belonging to one nation with a common origin, set of customs and traditions, and history. With the growth of nationalism came the struggle for democracy, human rights, and freedom. From the various abuses that the Filipinos suffered from the oppressive Spanish colonial government

?NU 1ST fleview er M E

they learned to fight together against their c&lonizers.

B. Dr. Jose P.. Flizal and La Liga Fiiipina

The most popular among the. members of the Propaganda movement was the' Philippine national hero, Dr. Jose P. Rizal. According to Prof. Friedrich Ratzel, a German historian and Rizal's close friend, Rizal was not only the most outstanding Filipino but also one of the most outstanding representatives of the Malay race. Rizal’s intellectual legacy includes his two famous .novels, .NolLMe__ Tangere and El Fiiibusterismo. The two novels described tlre'polrticcilrecumjrntv educational, religious, and cultural situations in the Philippines during the Spanish period.

While in Hong Kong, Rizal laid down the basis of La Liga Fiiipina, or the Philippine League, which he planned to establish in the Philippines upon his return. He, then, drafted the constitution of the league with the assistance of Jose Mariano Basa. Basa was a businessman who was among those exiled to the Mariana Islands as punishment for their participation in the Cavite Mutiny of 1872. The motto of the league was Unus Instar Omnium, or One Like Alt.

On the night of July 3,1892, Rizal founded La Liga-Filipina-in a house^at llaya— . Street in Tondo, Manila.

’ authorities, hflcausaof thfc . Governor General FuloginOespujol issued a decree • on July 7,1392, sending Rizal into exile to Dapitan. Zamboaga del Norte. Rizal was detained first at Fort Santiago in Manila from July 7 to 17,1892. He was • then transferred to Dapitan on July 1 7 ,1892, where he stayed until July 31," 1896. During his four-year exile in Dapitan, Rizal did all hejsould for the'people of the community. • _ .

LET Review er

General Education

On November 3,1896, Rizal was then imprisoned for the second time in Fort Santiago for his supposed involvement with the Katipunan. Gov-Gen Camjlo de Polavieja sentenced Rizal to death by firing squad. Rizal was shot at seven o’clock in'the morning of December 30,1896. at Bagumbayan. His execution

embittered the Rlipinos and triggered them to fight with determination.

D. Rizal: The Person

1. The Great Thinker

_____ He was the great thinker as he used reasons and understanding that led ----------him to empower the use of pen and paper. In such, the great books Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo has aroused the feelings of his countrymen

-and awakened them from the deep-slumber of more than centuries of friar-misrule and colonial maladministration.

His novels were not the only key of his success but all his other writings, letters, diary entries and other works that served as his love for the country as a profound and effective Great Thinker.

2. The Great Doer

Rizal was known as an intellectual and was highly competitive in ..... various fields. He believed that the intellect should be practiced through performance. He excelled in different fields which made him competent,. creative, and respectable to his fellow researchers, scholars, and scientists ----------riet-enly in Spain but in England. France. Germany, and Austria. It was most _____especially evident in the deep-friendship and mutual admiration between himself and Ferdinand Blumentritt.

3. The Great Lover

' He was the Great Filipino Lover in his time. He had four great loves. First wqs an -almighty sacred love for God. The almighty flame of love was

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burning in his heart and soul whether as a Roman Catholic or as a mason. Second was his sacred love for nis family and friends. Third was his love for the country which is nis most beloved “patria adorada. " Lastly, Rizal's tove for Josephine Bracken, the one true love of Rizal. . '

He had shown his fervent love n’e had shared with all by.giving his'own life-
to enlighten the mind of his countrymen. ....;—

4. The Great Servant Leader

Rizal had no position in the government, neither he-had control of vast'
financial or material resources and the means to broadcast his reformist
vision. Yet, he had been very effective as a leader to transform the Filipino
people and inspired them to enable them advance their cause. His
leadership was one of being a servant leader.

His ability to love without limits, without ever counting the cost is a real
greatness that became the inspiration of this servant-ieadership. This can
be seen in his masterpiece “Mi Ultimo Adtos” which was written shortly
before his execution. , - r *•

Conceivably the greatest power of our national hero must have come.from__
the power to love with all pure and all-mighty love in which this powerful"
love lived on and triumphed over his death.

E. Quotations from Rizal’s Writings

> “The education of the Filipino from birth until the grave is a brutalizing*
depressing, and anti-human. For five or ten years the youth comes into
contact with books, chosen by the very sane priests whoboldly declare that
it is an evil for the Filipinos to know Castilian, that the Filipino should not be

I S c i c u c i ■ H iz a l’i L ite and Sorxs -y.id ocher Heroes ami Heroines
separated from jjjs carabao, that he should not have any further ambition,
etc" During these five or ten years the majority of students have grasped
. nothing more that no one understands what the books say, not even perhaps
. their own- professors. During these five or ten years the students have to
contend with the daily prflartiinqjtiat lowers human dignity, gradually or
brutally killing their self-respect - that eternal, tenacious, persistent effort
------- to HUfflDlfc the native, to maKe mm accept the yoke, to reduce him to the ■
level of a beast."

> “I am assiduously studying that happenings in our country. I believe that nothing can "redeem us except our brains.”

> “A nation wins respect not by covering up abuses, but by punishing them and condemning them.”

> “People and government are correlated and complementary a stupid government is an anomaly among righteous people, just as. a corrupt people cannot exist under just rulers and wise laws. Like people like government, we will say, paraphrasing a popular adage."

> “We must confess that these (Philippines) indolence actually and positively exist; but instead of regarding it as the cause of the backwardness and disorder, we should regard it as the effect of disorder and backwardness, which fosters the growth of a disastrous predisposition.

F. Rizal’s Works: The following are some of the writings of Rizal

1. To My Fellow Children (Sa Aking Kabata)

He wrote this poem as appeal to his countrymen to love their nation^ language. Rizal said: “Ang hindi magmahal sa sariling wika, ay higit pa sa hayop at malansang isda, kaya ang marapat pagyamaning kusa na tulad sa isang tunay na nagpala.”

PNU IE ? Reviewer 315

S o c i a l Science - Rizal'* Lift and Works ana ocher Heroes and Heroines,

2. To The Filipino Youth (A La Juventud Fiiipina)

“A La Juventud Fiiipina1, is a literary masterpiece that expresses Real's immortal message of love of country, energy, and faith particularly in the youth, the “Hope of the Fatherland." (“Ang Kabataan apg Pag-asa ng Bayan.")

3. Letter to the Young Women of Malolos

Famous, literary work where Rizal voiced out the conviction that women should think for themselves, should be educated, and shoul be more active in public office.

4. The Intricate Alliance between Religion and Good Education

Rizal showed the importance of religion in education. Eduction without God is not true education.

5. My Last Farewell

This masterpiece was written by Rizal in Fort Santiago probably a day or two before his execution on December 30,1896 in Bagumbayan. The poem is full of the author’s love of country when he uttered this, "It is sweet to die for you so that you may live. It is sweet to die and sleep under your sky'.”

6. The Council of Gods ____ _ _ _

The winning of this allegorical drama in a literary contest was controversial and exceptional because the winning author was an Indio. The prize was a gnlft rinn nn which thfi bust of Cervantes was engraved..__________ '

7. Noli Me Tangere and El Fiiibusterismo ~

Noli Me Tangere and El. Fiiibusterismo differ on the ideas and aspirations implied to the reader: Noli Me Tangere is a romantic novel, it is a work of the heart, a book of feeling; it has freshness, color, humor, lightness and wit..The diagnosis that ca'me oui was that Juli was an attempt to expose

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the real conditions during Rizal's time. El Filibusterismo is a political novel; it is a work of the head, a book of thoughts; containing bitterness, hatred, pain violence and sorrow. And the Fili was a study of the prescription of the diagnosis (prognosis). From this point of view, Rizal analyzed the prescription, which was the resolution.

G. Taft Commission and Rizal Law

TheTaft Commission chose Rizal out of several great Filipinos as the number one hero of his people.

Republic Act No. 1425 (Batas Rizal) mandated the offering of the course Buhay at Katha ni Rizal to all college students, to provide the models that will challenge the spirit of nationalism. More recently, the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) saw the need to strengthen the idealism of college students by providing the youth with opportunities to examine the -different perspectives that other Fiiipino heroes and heroines took in building our nation.

H. Other Heroes and Heroines

According to American Historian LOUIS L. SYNDER, nationalism is a mental condition, feeling, or sentiment of a group of people living in a well-defined g ra p h ic a l area, speaking a common language, possessing a literature in which the aspirations of the nation are expressed, attached to a common tradition, and, in some cases, having a common religion.

There are two kinds of nationalism - active and passive. Active nationalism is more Aggressive. It involves making threats'against strong forces by forming organizations, using violent "means, and resorting to rebellion. Passive

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’ nationalism, on the other hand, is expressing the sentiments-and needs of people through peaceful means, such as .literature. Both kinds of nationalism were displayed by Filipino heroes and heroines.

• Andres Bonifacio

------- Bonifacio was born in Tondo on'November 30,1863. The early death of his parents forced him to quit school to support his brothers and sisters. He founded the Katipunan on a radical platform - winning the independence and freedom of the country by force of arms. History recognizes him as the "Father of Katipunan” because he was its founder and leader.

• Emilio Jacinto

Another leading personality in the Katipunan as he was Bonifacio's right-hand man. He was known as the “Brains of the Katipuan," Together with

Bonifacio and Dr. Pio Valenzuela, he wrote many of the documents of the Katipunan which included the famous Kartilla. He edited the Kalayaan, which was the official newspaper of the Katipunan.

• General Emilio Aguinaldo

He was a Filipino general, politician, and independence leader. He played an instrumental roie in the Philippine independence during the Philippine Revolution against Spain and the Philippine-American War that resisted

American occupation. He eventually pledged his allegiance to the US government. In the Philippines, Aguinaldo is considered to be the country’s first and the youngest Philippine President, though his govemment failed to obtain any foreign recognition.

• Jose Apolonio Burgos

He was a Spanish mestizo born to a Spanish army lieutenant in Vigan, (locos Sur. Father Burgos vigorously defended the native priests from . attacks by the Spaniards who believed in the superiority of the white race!

Social Science - R iid 's Life and W e x « anti orh. H eroei and Heroines

Being an advocate for the'preservation of rights of the Filipino priests, Father Burgos antagonized many friars who later on plotted-his death. Part of-the GOMBURZA trio who were falsely accused of mutiny, by the .Spanish coloniaLauthorifeifrth^PhtlTppines in ineTSth centuiyHe was placed in

• a mock trial and ahmntlv exeditecijfl-MawIri aim iu wlltnitfiBn3eravmen.

• Apolinario Mabini

He was a Filipino, political philosopheranit re\rolu®hary who wrote .the-constitution for the first Philippine Republic of 1899-1901, and served as its

first prime minister in 1899. In Philippine history texts, he is often referred to as “the Sublime Paralytic", and as “the Brains of the Revolution. To his envious enemies, he is referred to as the "Dark Chamber of the President".

• Marcelo Hilario del Pilar

He was a Filipino revolutionary leader of the Philippine Revolution and one of the leading iliustrado propagandists of the Philippine War of Independence. Del Pilar was one of the co-publishers and founders of La Solidaridad newspaper. In f&82, Del Pilar founded the newspaper "Diariong Tagalog" to promote reforms among the farmers a ncLpeasants.-He also supported Jos§ Rizal VpoTefflica) writings-—— ----------

• Graciano Ldpez y Jaena

He was a Filipino writer and journalist in the Philippine Revolution. Lopez

Jaena was bom in Jaro, Iloilo to Placido Lopez and Maria Jacoba Jaena. His parents were poor, as his mother was a seamstress and his father a general repairman. At the age of six, Lopez Jaena was placed under the" care of Friar Francisco Jayme who raised him. He is remembered for his literary contributions to the propaganda movement. Lopez Jaena founded the fortnightly newspaper, La Solidaridad. When the publication office moved from Barcelona to Madrid, the editorship was succeeded"to Marcelo Del Pilar. Looez Jaena died of tuberculosis on January 20,1896.

PNli LET Review er

Social Science - Riza!'':: 5Jf« and Works ana other Heroes and Heroines

• Lapu-Lapu ■ ‘

The king of Mactan Island, he’s regarded as the first great hero of the Philippine Islands and he’s credited for the death of Magellari(claimed as the re-discoverer of the Philippine Islands).

• Gabriela Silang

She was the first Filipino woman to lead a revolt during the Spanish colonization of the Philippines. An active member of the insurgent force of Diego Silang, her husband, she led the group for four months after his death before she was captured and executed. Her ferocity and death hfirame a symhnnnrFiliprrio women, their pre-colonial importance in Filipino society and their .struggle for liberation during colonization. Because of her bravery, Gabriela Silang was often called the "Joan of Arc of llocandia." .

• Melchora Aquino

She is now hailed the “Mother of the Katipunan and Philippine Revolution" for having supported the revolution consistently by curing the Katipuneros who were hurt during the revolution.

• Hilaria Aguinaldo

The wife of President Aguinaldo, she established the Hijas de la .....tooIuFcFoTilDaugHters of the Revolution) that became the Asociacion dela Cruz (Red Cross Association), now known as the Philippine Red

Cross, to help wounded soldiers during the war.

• • Trinidad TecSun ~ : ~

Together with the young Gen. Gregorio del Pilar, she fought and liberated Bulacari particularly Calumpit. She also fought at Subic in Zambales and brought the sick and wounded to Biak-na-Batb, even if it meant having

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to cross the Zambales mountains. Aside from being dubbqd the “Mother of Biak-na-8ato" for her contribution during the Philippine Revolution of 1896, she was also later called ‘Mother of the Philippine- Red Cross. ”

• Geronima Tomelder-Pecson

In 1947, Geronima Tomelder-Pecson changed political history when she was elected the first female senator of the Philippines. A well-known educator, she authored and sponsored various laws and bills that focused on education during her tenure as a senator. Pecson also held the distinction of being the first woman in the world to become member of the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1950. ..... f~

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P A R T II - ANALYZING T E S T IT E M S

Heroes and Heroines.

and Understanding on the Life and Works of Rizal, Other

-Four days after the founding of the La liga Filipina, Rizal was arrested and imprisoned at Fort Santiago without due process of law. Who was then the Governor-General of the country who ordered the arrest and banishment of

Rizal in Dapitan?

A. Ramon Blanco C. Camilo Polavieja

B. Eulogio Pespujol D. Emilio Terrero

Answer: B

The statement is about the different Spanish Governor- Generals who played a significant role on Rizal's life. Option A is not the right choice because it m s Ramon Blanco who gave Rizal, after the-(our- year exile in Dapitan, the permission to*go to Cubans a revolutionary doctor. Option Bis the appropriate answer for the reason that on July 7, 1892 Despujol published a decree banishing Rizal in Dapitan. Rizal was detained in Fort SatitBQo'ffom July 7 to 14, 1892. On July 15, he left for Dapitan and led a fruitful life there for four years from July 17,1892toJuly30, 1896. On the other hand, Option C is not the correct answer because Polavieja approved the death sentence and ordered that Rizal be executed at 7:00 o'clock in the morning ofOecember 3 0 ,1896, at Bagumbayan Field,-now Luneta. The same is true with the Option D, because when Rizal returned in1887, Terrero was the Spanish Governor- General who advised Rizal to return to Europe because his life was in danger caused by fie publication of his novel Noli Me Tangere.

2. Friends and fellow nationalists defended Noli Me langere. A brilliant defense came from Rev. Vicente Garcia who claimed that Rizal did not attack the Church and Spain. .

A. Rizal' Noli Me Tangere was simply a fiction, no harm to anyone.

B. Rizal focused on the ignorance of Filipinos. •

Dr. Evangeline L. M artin

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C*. Rizal would want to enlighten or open the minds of his fellowmen. ■■■■

D .' Rizal attacked the bad .Spanish officials and priests.

Answer D ' .....:-------- :----------

Option A is not a valid choice, because fiction or not, Hot Me Tangere was written purposefully to unfold what is happening m thattlfiWi D/5MW B dntiTJ were not me valid choices because the characters manifested or showed the traits that Rizal wbuld want the Filipinos to have. Definitely, Option D is the best answer. What Rizal attacked was the bad Spanish friars and officiate and not Spain per se or the-ehurch.---------- -—

3. According to Rizal himself he took the term Noli Me Tangere, which means “Touch Me Not" from the Bible. From what Gospel was Noli Me Tangere taken?

A. St Luke (24:12) C. St. John (20:17)

B. St Luke (24:44)D. St. John (20; 15)_____ _ _

Answer: C

Rizal used the words Afaff Me Tangere because the book contains things nobody in the Philippines lad dared to speak about because they were delicate matters and could not be touched hy anyone. Options A and B ara^excluded because (Luke 24:12 and.Luke 24:44) am the message of Jesus after His resurrection to help his disciples revive their faith and hope.

(Luke24:12) ’Then Peter got up and run Wfhe tomb.AIIM-Saw-ttiece-onbending down were the linen cloths. He went home wondering."

(Luke 24:44) "Then Jesus said to them, “Remember We words I spoke to you when I was still witti you: everything written about mein the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms had to be fulfilled." ‘Then Jesus said to them, “Remember the words and Vie Psalms had to be fulfilled."

Options C(Jotm 20:17) is the plausible choice, Noli Me Tangere (Do Not Touch Me j were the words of Jesus Christ to Mary Magdaiene when she visited the tomb of Christ early in the morning of Easter Sunday, Jesus said to her, “Do hoi hold to me: you see I have not ascended to the Father. But go to my brothers antfsay to them. I am ascending to my Fattier, who is your Father. "Christ must not be touched for He is holy and Mary Magdalene, was a sinner. Definitely Option D (John 20:15) is not the correct answer, because they were utterances of the two angels to Mary “Women, why are you weeping?" She answered, "Because they have taken myLordandfdon't know where they have put Him."

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Sociai Science - Rizai's Life anti Works anu other Heroes. and Heroines

4. The- character in the novel Noli was described by Rizal as a laundry woman before her marriage to the officer of the Guardia Civil. She was known as the “Muse of the Guardia Civil.” She pretended to have forgotten Tagalog already but her use of Spanish was awful. Who was the woman?

A. Dona Consolacion

B. Dona Victorina de los Reyes de Espadafia

C. Sisa. •

D. Paulita Gomez

— AnswenA

I he Question is dbduTThe different characters in Noli Me Tangere. Option A is an explicit description of Dona Consolacion, who shows the mentality of. the civil guard for being the mistress of the aUerez. She was vulgar, imprudenl quarrelsome and cruel.-Option Bis A eliminated because although Dona Victorina de los Reyes de Espadana m s the paragon of colonial mentality but she was the wife of Don Tiburcio de Espadana, the fake doctor in the IM . She desdains what was Filipino and imitates what was Spanish. Option C is not related to the question, Sisa, the mother of Crispin and Basiiio, illustrated the lack of concern of society in trying to hep her solve the problems_ the maireatment of her two sons and the indignities she suffered which finally drove her insane. Option Disnot responsive who yields to the habit of enthico-politico selection in marriage.

5. Sometime in 1807, Rizal’s c lose friend Ferdinand Blumentrittaskedhim todefine the term for he could not find the word in EuropeanSpanish or Spanish American sources. Rizai replied that in Filipino, the word meant: “a dangerous patriot who someday will be hanged. ” What was the word reguested Rizal to define?

A. Filibuster .... ' C. Militarist

B. Revolutionist * D. Patriot

Answer: A

Analyze the statement: Blumentritt wrote a letter to Rizal, sometimes in 1867, asking him •to define the word he could not understand. Option A is the appropriate choice because it was the period (1872) when the Spaniards used the word filibuster to describe those whom they suspect of revolutionary activities. At present the word meant: as obstruction

of legislative action, by delaying tactics, e.g. by making long speeches to consume time. Options B, C, and D are synonymous to a nationalistic, my-country-right or wrong j chauvinistic, exaggerated and aggressive patriotism, so these options must be eliminated. ' The same observation holds true to Options B, C, and D, that white Rizal at one time or the

other .entertained the idea of revolution, he was not for armedrevolution per se.

6. The EDSA revolution started with:

A. The holding of snap election

B. The assassination of Ninoy Aquino

C. The founding of RAM .....

D. The protest of Enrile and Ramos

7. Which of these statements does not show nationalism

A. Filipinos joining the Katipunan

B. Respect for the flag

C. Filipino-American connivance for Aguinaldo’s capture

D. Filipino revolts against Spain

8. Rizal met a kind Protestant German pastor in Germany who befriended him. He stayed at his vicarage and learned German language. This is where he finished his first novel. Where was 'Noli Village” located in honor of the novel Noi Me Tangere?

A. Wilhelmsfelcf C. Heidelberg

B. Berlin 0. Leipzig ..... ;

9. The following is a passage from the diary of General del Pilar that he wrote the night before his tragic encounter with the American'forces. What important characteristic of General del Pilar hot shown on the passage?

“The General (Agvlnaoldo) has given me ftm pick of all the men-that cairbe-
■ spated and ordered me to defend the pass. I realize what s terrible task he has given me. And yet I feel that this is the most glorious moment of my life. What I do is done for my beloved country. No sacrifice can be too great."

A. Brave.ry C. Arrogant

B. Heroism . *D. Loyal

10. Rizal had a best friend whom he would always confide with through letters. His best friend is a principal of a secondary school in Leitmeritz, Austria. Who is he?

A. Ferdinand Blumentritt . C. .Pedro Paterno

8. Maximo Viola 0. Jose M. Cecilio

11. Rizal founded U Jjqa-M etnrbgt^uselif his desire to:

— ~~~a TiiTitRhistellnwrnsn and nei-toflflnm from Spain •

.— —8r-6xpcJSETfieabuses.of the Spaniards to the whole world

C. Make his fellowmen more nationalistic

0. All of those mentioned-above

12. El FilibuWrismo is the sequel of Noli Me Tangere arid, like the first book, it was written in Spanish. To whom did he dedicate this second novel?

A. To his beloved parents . -

8. T o the suffering Filipino people.

C. T o the executed Filipino priests Gomburza.

~D . To his love, Leonor Rivera

13. A character in Noli who became a drug addict and frequently visited Calle Fumadero in Tondo-the place where the Chinese addicts were allowed to smoke opium. ’

A. Kabesang Tales C. CapitanTiago

B. Placido Penitente ____ ____Q._ Tiburcio de Espadaiia

j4 J V la g e M a B -tfi^ chieftains would accept and submit, to Spain's power. However, one brave Filipino ruler, a chieftain of Mactan, defied Magellan

A. RajaHumabon C. RajaLapulapu

B. Raja Zula 0. Raja Kolambu

15. Jose Rizal integrated in an article for the La Solidaridad the vision of this legend to expose two contemporary issues of forced labor and land grabbing during the Spanish regime

A. 8iag-ni-LamAng C. Maria Sinukuan

B. Maria Makiling 0. The Monkey and the-Tortoise

Df. Evangeline L. Martin

16. "There are no tyrants where there are no slaves’ rneans

A. Nationalism is a high degree of emotion. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ --------

B. People are conquered and abused-mly if they allow themselves to be so. _

C. Leaving without the desired freedom is frustrating

D. A condition which when criticized will bring intense results.

17. The battle of Mactan proved that _

A. Filipinos disliked the Spaniards.

B. Magellan was no match for Lapulapu's men.

C. .Filipinos were more courageous than the Spaniards.

D. Filipinos are freedom-loving people.

18. One of the youngest Filipino generals, who led General Aguinaldo’s rear

■ guards, was shot and killed while he was defending Tirad Pass in llocos Sur.

A. General Vicente Lukban

B. General Gregorio del Pilar

C. General Macario Sakay

0. General Miguel Malvar • *•

19. Rizal is a not^j kite-maker in his hometown in Laguna. His favorite design is

of'Malay origin. What is the name of the said design? — —— '.T T

A. guryon C. chapi-chapi

B. boka-boka D. debaso

20. Rizal envisioned of putting up a Filipino colony in.Sandakan, North Sorneo. His

dream did not materialize because the Governor-General of the Philippines

did not allow him. Who was the said Governor-General?

A. Emilio Terrero C. CamiloPolavieja'

B. Eutogio Despujol D. Ramon Blanco -

21. The guerilla women played a strategic and vital rote in-the movement. One o f.

. these guerilla women known as “Dayang-Oayang” of Kalipunang Pambansa

. ng mga Magsasaka sa Pilipinas (KPMP) organized an army and armed the

guerilla with weapons from the landlords. • * ’

A. Felipe Culala C. Remedios Gomez . '

B. Carmen Planas D. Elisa OChoa '

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Social Science - Riiai'.‘ Life and Works and other Heroes and Heroine'.

22. The greatest Filipino strategist of the Fiiipino-’American war is

A. Emilio Aguinaldo C. Antonio Luna

■ B. Gregorio del Pilar D. Miguel Malvar *

23. On June J 1,1901, the Second Philippine Commission approved Act No. 137, which organized “the politico-military district of Morong into the “ Province of Rizal. ” This Was done due to which of the following reasons?

A. Creating a province that will lead the people of Morong to be united after the freedom from Spain.

B. Creating a province that will lead to the proclamation of Jose Rizal to be the National Hero.

C. Creating a province to provide equal rights to people living near Morong and Manila.

D. Creating'a province to be named after Jose Rizal in honor of his martyrdom. ■ ^ .

24. Bom in Sta. Cruz,'Manila on August 2,1799; he w&s the parish priest of Bacoor, Cavite at the time he was involved in the Cavite Mutiny of 1872.

A. Andres-Urdanete C, Vicente Garcia

B. Jacinto Zamora D. Mariano Gomez

25. Governor General Emilio Terrero had ordered the commission coming from University of Santo Tomas to review the content of Noli Me Tangere as suggested by Archibishop Pedro Payo. What was the suggestion of this commission regarding the novel?

A. Strictly advised the friars to analyze the content of the novel for further discussions on the Sunday mass.

B. Create another commission review the contents of the novel.

C. Called a conference with the Governor-General and-let the author explain the contents of the novel.

- - 0. Strictly prohibit the production, circulation and as well as reading of the novel.

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PART III - ENHANCING TEST TAKING SKILLS

1. As an answer to Fr. Rodriguez' pamphlet, Marcelo H. del Pilar, under the pen name of Dolores Manapat.has written a pamphlet similar to the physical make up that enabled.it to enter the churches and be read by church goers.

. What was the title of Del Pilar’s work which literally means “Be as slippery as an Eel.”

A. Caiigat Cayo C. Dasalan at Tocsohan

B. Caiingat Cayo D. La Espana Moderna

2. Which of the following statements is Rizal's-annotations on Los Sucesos del Las Islas Filipinas?.... =

i. Villalobos and not Legaspi was the one who named the island as "Philippines." ’*■

ii. Manila was established on 1571 and not on 1572.

iii. It was not only the Spaniards who joined Magellan on his trip but also Portuguese, Malays, Negritoes and other nationalities.

Iv. The Philippines is composed of 7,107 islands and not 7,100 only

A. i and ii C, i, ii and iii

B. iiandiv D. all of the above

3. On Rizal’s ©file in Dapitan, he was guarded by a Spanish military commandant, Captain Ricardo Canicero-How did this military commandant treat the exiled?

A. He would allow Rizal fo talk to his visitors only upon his consent.

B. He supported Rizal’s activities and reported it to the Governor-General to ask foffflrraing:--------:---------- --------- •--------

once a week to his office. •

D He strictly guarded’Rizal and would not allow him to do any activities that are suspicious in his eyes.

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4. The Katipunan was a secret society founded by Andres Bonifacio and other

patriotic Filipinos on July 7,1892, aimed at attaining Philippine Independence through the use of force. In what district of Manila was the Katipunan founded? — ..... — :— --------

A. Intramuros C. Tondo

B, Binondo ' ' D. Sampaloc ^

5. She joined the women chapter of the Katipunan in 1895 at the age of 47 and was popularly known as the Mother of Biak-na-Bato. Who was this Katipunera? .

A. Agueda Kahabagan C’. Teresa Magbanua

B. Trinidad Tecson D. Marina Dizbn

6. The first official flag of the Katipunan was made by Benita Rodriguez upon the request of the Supremo. She was assisted by a woman very close to the heart of Andres Bonifacio. Who was this woman who assisted Benita Rodriguez in making the first official flag of the Katipunan?

A. Marina Dizon C. Catalina de Castro

8. Gregoria de Jesus D. Espiridiora Bonifacio

7. Who was this Filipino hero who wrote in his last will: “Should I be killed, enshrine me in a Filipino flag with the same clothes in which I died and bury me in the ground." _..... ... ~ ~ .

A. Juan Luna C. Apolinario Mabim

B. Antonio Luna D. Andres Bonifacio

8. What was Dr. Jose Rizal’s educational philosophy?

A To create in th§ youth an innate desire to alleviate his intelligence that will lead him to eternal life.

B. -To see improvements in the school and in the methods of teaching.

C. To form the nucleus of an unfavorable- opinion of imperialistic administration of his country and people.

- D. Tote able to contain if not eliminate, social evils like inferiority complex, camaraderie, timidity, and false pride. . *

Dr. Evangeline L. vlarcin

. 9. What could be Dr.Jose Rizal’s guiding political philosophy for the country?

A. To censure the friars for abusing the advantage of their position.

B. To counsel the .Filipinos not to resent a defeat, attributed to them.

C. To elevate the country to the highest seat of glory.

D. For the country not to be taken advantage but rather be developed, civilized, educated, and trained in the science of self-government.

10. The Kartilia of the Katipunan consisted of 13 teachings which the members of the society were expected to follow. Who prepared the Kartilia of the Katipunan?

A, Andres Bonifacio C. Emilio Aguinaldo

B. Emilio Jacinto D. Apolinario Mabini

11. Who was this Filipino hero who wrote the following statements: “1 am now surrounded by the enemy which shall overpower me, and my brave men, I shall die happy with the thought that it is sweet to die defending my motherland."

A. Antonio Luna C. Gregorio del Pilar

B. Andres Bonifacio D. Apolinario Mabini

12. What was the reason of Rizal when he decided to write his two novels in Spanish?

A. He wants to show off his t^ent in Spanish. • .

B. He wants to hide it to those who doesn’ t know Spanish.

C. He has the idea that it was the intellegentia that should fead and guide the people in the revolution

D. He loves the language and were comfortable with it.

13. What crime Rizal was tried by the Spanish military court?

A. graft and corruption

B. rebellion and organizing illegal societies.

C. libel and assault.

D. falsification of documents

14. After the execution, Rizal's corpse was buried with the greatest secrecy at the. Paco Cfimetery. Who was the one who patiently searched all the cemeteries in Manila to find his body in vain?

A. his brother, Paciano C. his sister, Narcissa

B. his mother, Teodora D. his friend, Maximo Vicla

15. When Rizal was in trial, who was the defense counsel assigned to him?

A. Luis Taviel de Andrade . C. Camilo de Polavieja

B. Nicolas dela Pena " D. Martin Constantino

16. Who gladly agreed to finance the printing cost of the book Noli Me Tangere when Rizal was having problems with the expenses?

A. Ferdinand Blumentritt C. Antonio de Morga

B. Hans Meyer ' D. Maximo Viola

17. Rizal was able to finish his studies and performed excellently in all subjects in Ateneo. He was later coined as the “pride of the Jesuits" but he pointed out that if it weren’t for this education, he. wouldn’t have achieved those goals. Who was this educator?

A. Father Sajichez C. DonSaez

B. Maestro Aquino "* D. Don de Jesus

18. Below are four statements about the Philippines during Rizal’s time. Which statement is false?

A. The system of government was called frailocracy.

B. The Philippines was represented in the Spanish Cortes.

C. The big plantations were owned by religious organizations.

D. The justice system served the interests of the Spanish colonial government.

19. Who ordered Jose Rizal to be shot in Bagumbayan on the morning of December 30,1896?

A. Governor-General Ramon Blanco

B. Governor-General Eulogio Despujol

C. Governor-General Camilo Polavieja _____

D. Governor-General Rafael de Izquierdo

20. Jose Rizai and other mestizos and pensionados in Madrid formetHhe—Propagandists Movement to appeal to reformers in the Spanish administration in the Philippines through periodicals and pamphlets. Which of the following was not .a product of the Propagandists Movement?

A. Sol _ . C. Kalayaan _

B. Fray Botod ’ D. Dasalan at Tocsohan

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General Education

21. If Gregorio del Pilar was the hero in the Battle of Tirad Pass, then who was the leader in the Battle of La Loma? '

A. Antonio Luna ' , C. Emilio Jacinto

B. Mariano Sakay ' D. Miguel MSIvar

22. Who led the longest revolt in Philippine history?

A. Andres Malong C. Francisco Dagohoy

B. Diego Silang D. HermanoPule

23. In 1872 the martyrdom of Gomburza truly inspired Rizal to fight the evils of Spanish tyranny and redeem his oppressed people. The governor-general ____who ordered the-execution of Gomburza was

A. Governor-General Rafael de Izquierdo

B. Governor-General Fernando Primo de Rivera

C. Governor-General Ramon Blanco

D. Governor-General Camilo de Polavieja

24. How did Rizal describe his novel, El Fiiibusterismo in terms of treatment, style, and content?

A. El Fili is a romantic novel; it is a work of the heart, a book of feeling; it has freshness, color, humor, lightness, and wit.

B. El Fili is a political novel; it is work of the head, a book of thoughts; containing bitterness, hatred, pain, violence, and sorrow.

C. El Fili is a novel about Filipino ethics, a book of Filipino habits and -isagt^gnri«EgT»Bmor,‘ witrb^emess. and .pain

D. None of the above

25. Af the start, there were two rival factions of the Katipunan in Cavite: one was the N/lagdalo faction led by Boldomero Aguinaldo with headquarters at Cavite — Viejo (now Kawit) and the faction led-by~Mariano Alvarez, uncle-in-law of ■ Bonifacio. Where was the headquarters of the Magdiwang faction in Cavite?

A. Imus C. Binakayan

B. Naic ' D. Noveleta

LEARN THESE FOR GENERAL EDUCATION:

The Philippine National Hero:Dr. Jose Rizal

The Great Plebian: Andres Bonifacio

The Father of the Katipunan: Andres Bonifacio

Hero of the Tirad Pass Battle: Gregorio Del Pilar

President of the First Philippine Republic:General Emilio Aguinaldo

Brains of the Philippine Revolution: ApolinarioMabini

Martyred Priests in 1872: GOMBURZABrains of the Katipunan: Emilio Jacinto

Co-founder of La Independencia: GeneralAntonio Luna

Mother of Balintawak: Melchora AquinoTandang Sora: Melchora AquinoGreatest

Filipino Orator of the PropagandaMovement: Graciano Lopez- Jaena

First Filipino Cannon-maker: Pandar Pira

Managing Editor of La Solidaridad: MarianoPonce

Lakambini of Katipunan: Gregoria de Jesus

Poet of the Revolution: Fernando Ma. GuerreroOutstanding

Diplomat of the First PhilippineRepublic: Felipe Agoncillo

First University of the Philippines President:Rafael Palma

Greatest Filipino Painter: Juan Luna

Greatest Journalist of the PropagandaMovement: Marcelo H. del Pilar

First Filipino Poetess: Leona Florentino

Peace of the Revolution: Pedro Paterno

Founder of Philippine Socialism: Isabelo DelosReyes

Viborra: Artemio Ricarte

Author of the Spanish lyrics of the PhilippineNational Anthem: Jose Palma

Chief of Tondo: Lakandola

The Last Rajah of Manila: Rajah SolimanFiancée of Jose Rizal: Leonor Rivera

The maker of the First Filipino Flag: MarcelaAgoncillo

Co-founder of Katipunan: Galicano Apacible

Leader of the Ilocano Revolt: Diego Silang

First Filipino Hero: Lapu-lapu

Leader of the Longest Revolt in Bohol: FranciscoDagohoy

The Man of Many Talents: Epifanio Delos Santos

Prince of Tagalog Poets: Francisco Baltazar

Visayan Joan of Arc: Teresa Magbanua

Mother of Biak-na-Bato: Trinidad Tecson

Wife of Artemio Ricarte: Agueda Esteban

Leader of the Tarlac Revolt: Gen. FranciscoMakabulos

Composer of the Philippine National Anthem:Julian Felipe

Spaniards born in the Philippines: Insulares

Leader of Magdalo: Baldomero Aguinaldo

Leader of Magdiwang: Mariano Alvarez

Founder of La Liga Filipina: Jose Rizal

Painter of the Spolarium: Juan Luna

You forwarded a message

FATHERS💝

The Father of Philippine Folklore - E. Arsenio Manuel, Manuel, E. Arsenio

The Father of Tagalog Zarzuela and The Father of Philippine Zarzuela – Hermogenes Ilagan

The Father of Cebuano letters & The Father of Cebuano Language – Vicente Sotto

The Father of the Tagalog Short Story - Deogracias Rosario

The Father of Tagalog comics – Antonio “Tony” Velasquez

The Father of Ilocano literature - Pedro Bucaneg

Father of Modern Tagalog Poetry & Father of Modern Tagalog Prose - Alejandro abadilla

Father of Philippine Linguistics- Cecilio Lopez

Father of Filipino-American Literature - Carlos Bulosan

Father of Philippine National Anthem - Julian Felipe

Father of Philippine Journalism & Father of Philippine Masonry - Marcelo del Pilar

Father of Philippine Revolution & the Father of the Katipunan - Andres Bonifacio

Father of Philippine Independence, Father of the Philippine Republic, & Father of the Philippine National Language - Manuel L. Quezon

Father of Philippine Local Autonomy & Father of the Local Government Code and the Cooperative Code - Aquilino "Nene" Pimentel, Jr.

Father of Geothermal Development - Arturo Alcaraz

Father of the Philippine Archipelagic Doctrine - Arturo M. Tolentino

Father of Philippine Endocrinology - Dr. Augusto D. Litonjua

Father of Overseas Employment - Blas Ople

Father of the Filipino First Policy - Carlos P. Garcia

Father of R.A. 7171 (Tobacco Excise Tax Law) - Chavit Singson

Father of the Philippine Constitution - Claro M. Recto

Father of the Philippine Trade Union Movement - Crisanto Evangelista

Father of the Philippine Career Foreign Service Corps - Diosdado Macapagal

Father of Philippine Photography - Eduardo Masferre

Father of Philippine Industry - Elpidio Quirino

Father of the Philippine Army Special Forces - Fidel Ramos

Father of Tagalog Dialect & Father of the Tagalog Poem - Francisco Balagtas

Father of Poultry Science in the Philippines - Dr. Francisco M. Fronda

Father of Modern Philippine Ophthalmology - Dr. Geminiano T. De Ocampo

Father of Philippine Cinema - Gerardo de Leon

Father of Philippine Surgery - Dr. Gregorio Singian

Father of Rehabilitation Medicine in the Philippines & Father of the College of Allied Medical Professions - Guillermo Damian

Father of Philippine Retailing - Henry Sy, Sr.

Father of Public Health in the Philippines - Hilario Lara

Father of Philippine Landscape Architecture - Ildefonso Santos

Father of Philippine Labor Union Movement, Father of the Philippine Socialism, & Father of Ilocano Journalism - - Isabelo de Los Reyes

Father of Pinoy Rock - Joey "Pepe" Smith

Father of the Philippine Workmen's Compensation Law - Jose Avelino

Father of the Philippine Pharmaceutical Industry - Jose Y. Campos

Father of Philippine Movies - Jose Nepomuceno

Father of Philippine Nationalism, Father of Modern Tagalog Orthography, & Father of Philippine Children’s Literature - Jose Rizal

Father of the Masses - Joseph Estrada

Father of Philippine Liberalism - Jovito Salonga

Father of the Nationalistic Film - Julian Manansala

Father of Philippine Pharmacy - Dr. Leon Ma. Guerrero

Father of Philippine Jazz - Lito Molina

Father of Manila City Charter - Macario Adriatico

Father of Philippine Independence, Father of the Philippine Republic, & Father of the Philippine National Language - Manuel L. Quezon

Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture - Napoleon Abueva

Father of Philippine Sonata - Nicanor Abelardo

Father of the Philippine Rice Breeding Program - Dr. Pedro Escuro

Father of Filipino America - Philip Vera Cruz

Father of Anesthesia in the Philippines - Dr. Quintin J. Gomez

Father of Modern Arnis - Remy Amador Presas

Father of Philippine Email - Roberto Verzola

Father of Philippine Housing - Rodolfo Biazon

Father of Philippine Franchising - Samie Lim

Father of Philippine Neurosurgery - Dr. Victor A. Reyes

Father of the Philippine Internet - William Torres

The Father of Trigonometry - Hipparchus of Nicaea

The Father of Oceanography and Naval Metereology - Matthew Fontaine Maury

The Father of Zoology - Aristotle

The Father of Logic - Aristotle

The Father of Mathematics - Archimedes

The Father of Ecology - Alexander von Humboldt

The Father of Botany - Theophrastus

The Father of Ethics - Socrates

The Father of Ancient Greek Philosophy - Thales of Miletus

The Father of Periodic Table - Dmitri Mendeleev

The Father of Biology – Aristotle

The Father of Anatomy - Herophilus of Alexandria

The Father of Modern Medicine - Hippocrates

The Father of Geometry – Euclid

The Father of History – Herodotus

The Father of Trigonometry - Aryabhata Hipparchus

The Father of Genetics – Gregor Mendel, William Bateson

The Father of Microbiology - Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

The Father of Neuroscience - Santiago Ramón y Cajal

The Father of Taxonomy - Carolus Linnaeus

The Father of Modern Biochemistry - Carl Alexander Neuberg

The Father of Early Chemistry - Jabir ("Geber") ibn Hayyan

The Father of Modern Chemistry - Antoine Lavoisier, Robert Boyle, Jöns Berzelius, John Dalton

PHILIPPINE HISTORY

Philippines – Pearl of the Orient, comprised of 7,641 islands.

1898 – The Spanish-American War ended.

Martial Law – imposed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Pearl Harbor- the Japanese surprise attack in America

Clark field in Pampanga- bombing mission of Japanese in the Philippines.

Hiroshima & Nagasaki – City in Japan wherein the American Air Force drops a Nuclear Bomb.

People Power Movement – 4 day protest in Manila, in EDSA

Ferdinand Magellan – 1st recorded European contact with the Philippine Island.

Cebu – Island of ZUGBO, Humabon in waging a battle against a rival chieftain, Lapu-Lapu of Mactan. The Capital of the new Spanish colony.

1565 – 1st Spanish settlement in the Philippines was established on cebu by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi.

Rajah Soliman – controlled an area of Luzon. The NEW Capital of the Spanish colony.

KKK – kataastaasan kagalang galang na katipunan ng mga anak ng bayan,

KATIPUNAN, organized by Andres Bonifacio.
Biac-na-bato – a place that in negotiated truce.

Treaty of Paris – Peace negotiation between spain and the United States.

William Howard Taft – President of United States appointed General MacArthur to rule and govern the Philippines.

Deep-water harbor – at subic bay, major anchorage for the US naval fleet.

Jones Act – instituted an elected Philippine senate and compromised eventual independence.

Franklin D. Roosevelt – New President of US who supports the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 stipulated that the Philippines would become an independent republic on July 4, 1946.

HUKBALAHAPS- hukbo ng bayan laban sa hapon

1944 – Osmenia succeeded Quezon, who died in the US.

April 1946- Roxas became the 1st president of the new republic.

April 1948 – Roxas died and was succeeded by Vice President Quirino, who won presidency in 1949.

Luis Taruc – HUKS Leader.

1953- Magsaysay was the clear winner in the presidential election.

March 1957 – Magsaysay died in plane crash and was succeeded by his vice president Carlos Garcia, and was elected president in his own right in November 1957.

1961 - Diosdado Macapagal win the presidency.

1965 – election gave to presidency to Ferdinand E. Marcos. The 1st president who win a second term.

September 21, 1972 – President Ferdinand E. Marcos Proclaimed Martial Law by virtue of Proclamation No. 1081.

EDSA – Epifanio de los Santos Avenue
Mendiola Massacre – government security forces opened fire on the protester and killed 20 people.

March 27, 2022 LET (THIRD BATCH) sa GENERAL EDUCATION

1. SAPROPHYTES- feed on dead organism matter
2. SYNTAX- pag-aaral o pag-uugnay-ugnay ng mga salita
3. GREENHOUSE GASES
4. SAPROTROPHS
5. MENDEL- genetics/heredity
6. NEGRITOS
7. MUTATION
8. JOSE RIZAL- laong laan/dimasalang
9. KOLOKYAL
10. PAGYAYABANG- di-mahalagang salik sa pagtatalumpati
11. CARBON DIOXIDE- evening
12. HOMER- Iliad and Odyssey
13. HAIKU
14. HINDUISM
15. BLOOD COMPACT
16. GREGORIO DEL PILAR- Boy General
17. LIGHT- travels fastest in air
18. PANCREAS- insulin
19. NARCISO CLAVERIA- spanish surnames
20. EPISTOLARY
21. BIENVENIDO SANTOS- Scent of Apples
22. EL VERDADERO DECALOGO
23. MARK TWAIN- Samuel Clemens
24. UNION OBRERA DEMOCRATICA
25. SAHARA
26. QUEEN ELIZABETH I
27. A LA JUVENTUD FILIPINA - faith in Filipino youth as hope of the fatherland
28. MORAL AND ETHICAL STANDARDS
29. 7x2x2x2- prime factors of 56
30. GILOPEZ KABAYAO- played violin in public places/masses
31. LATHALAIN

32. INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES' TOXIC DISPOSED TO POORER COUNTRIES
33. ORTOGRAPIYA
34. KABANATA I
35. 1987 PHILIPPINE CONSTITUTION
36. ECOSYSTEM
37. REDUCCION- cabeceras
38. SKYPE
39. HYPERTONIC SOLUTION
40. PANG-URI
41. MAGELLAN- discovered in 1521 by a portuguese explorer
42. LEECHES
43. THEMSELVES
44. FONDNESS
45. IN VITRO- test tube
46. BY LINE- name of the writer of the article
47. BAIT
48. METATESIS
49. PANDIWA
50. COMMA-SHAPED- vibrio cholera

PRINCIPLES & THEORIES OF LEARNING & MOTIVATION

1. Accountability- The teacher holds all members of the class responsible for their learning and behavior.

2. Dangles- The teacher continues to find materials, reviews lesson plans, and talks with individual students when the class as a whole is ready for instruction

3. Desists- The teacher engages in a effort to stop a misbehavior

4.Flip-flops- The teacher is engaged in one activity and then returns to a precious activity that the students thought they had finished

5. Fragmentation- The teacher engages in a type of slowdown

Group Alerting- The teacher obtains and holds the attention of the class, both at the beginning of a lesson and as the activities change within a lesson

6. Group Focus- The teacher keeps the attention of all members of the class at all times, which assists in maintaining an efficient classroom and reducing students' misbehavior

7. Jerkiness- The teacher fails to develop a consistent flow of instruction, thus causing students to feel lesson momentum jerks from slow to fast

8. Movement Management- The teacher keeps lessons and groups engaged at an appropriate pace, with smooth transitions and varying activities

9. Over-Dwelling- The teacher dwells on an issue and engages in a stream of talk clearly longer than the time needed for students' understanding

10. Overlapping- The teacher supervises and attends to more than one group activity at the same time

11. Ripple Effect- The teacher corrects one student or calls attention to one student for his or her misbehavior and it ripples to other students causing them to behave better.

12. Satiation- The students have focused on one learning aspect too long and begin to lose interest, make more mistakes and misbehave.

13. Slowdowns- The teacher, when teaching, moves too slowly and stops instruction too often. Thus the students lose interest or learning momentum

.

14. Stimulus Bound- The teacher has the students engaged in a lesson and then something attracts his or her attention, she or he loses the instructional focus and momentum while dealing with the other issue.

15. Thrust- The teacher teaches too slowly or too fast or switches back and forth, thus failing to acquire and hole an appropriate momentum for students to learn.

16. Truncation- The teacher engages in a dangle, yet fails to resume the original, dropped activity.

17. Withitness- The teacher perceives everything in all areas of the classroom at all times.

FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

● John Locke ☞ was an English philosopher and physician "Father of Liberalism" ; to form character (mental, physical, and moral) ; Education as Training of the mind/Formal discipline ; Notable ideas - "Tabula rasa"

● Francis Bacon ☞was an English philosopher, statesman, scientist, jurist, orator and author. "Father of scientific method" "Father of empiricism"

● Jean Jacques Rousseau ☞was a Francophone Genevan philosopher, writer and composer of the 18th century."Hollistic education"(physical,moral, intellectual)

Notable ideas - moral simplicity of humanity; child centered learning; Famous novel: "Emile" or On Education; Human Development

● Edgar Dale ☞was an American educator who developed the "Cone of Experience"

aka "Father of Modern Media in Education"

● Erik Erikson ☞was a German-born American developmental psychologist and psychoanalyst known for his theory on "psychosocial development" of human beings.

● Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi ☞was a swiss pedagogue and educational reformer who exemplified Romanticism in his approach. "Social regeneration of humanity" Notable ideas: "Four-sphere concept of life" his motto was " Learning by head, hand and heart"

● Friedrich Frobel ☞was a German pedagogue a student of Pestalozzi who laid the "foundation of modern education" based on the recognition that children have unique needs and capabilities. "Father of kindergarten"

● Johann Herbart ☞was a German philosopher, psychologist and founder of pedagogy as an academic discipline. ;

● Edward Lee Thorndike☞ was an American psychologist ; " Father of Modern educational psychology; connectionism; law of effect. ; "Realize the fullest satisfaction of human wants"

PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

● IDEALISM ☞ Plato (own ideas) nothing exist except in the mind of a man/ what we want the world to be

● REALISM ☞ Aristotle;Herbart; Comenius; Pestalozzi; Montessori; Hobbes; Bacon; Locke

(experience) fully mastery of knowledge

● BEHAVIORISM ☞always guided by standards/by procedure; purpose is to modify the behavior

● EXISTENTIALISM ☞Kierkegaard; Sartre; "Man shapes his being as he lives"

Focuses on self/individual

● PRAGMATISM/EXPERIMENTALISM ☞William James; John Dewey - learn from experiences through interaction to the environment

Emphasizes the needs and interests of the children

● PERENNIALISM ☞Robert Hutchins

focuses on unchanging/universal truths

● ESSENTIALISM ☞ William Bagley - teaching the basic/essential knowledge

Focuses on basic skills and knowledge

You forwarded a message

1. Which approach makes you think of your thinking?

a. Constructivist

b. Metacognitive

c. Cognitive

d. Integrative

2. One learns Math by building on the Math concepts previously learned. This is an application of:

a. Constructivist

b. Humanist

c. Physiological

d. S-R

3. Which characterizes a constructivist teaching-learning process?

A. Conceptual interrelatedness

B. Multiple perspectives

C. Authentic assessment

D. Passive acceptance of information

4. If a teacher is an advocate of banking concept in Education he or she viewed student as?

A. Clear account to be filled up by the teacher

B. Dormant account to be activated by the teacher

C. Wobble account to be balanced by the teacher

D. All of the above

5. The following are characteristics of interdisciplinary teaching except:

A. Allows learners to see connectedness between things

B. Provides learning opportunities in a real-world context

C. Eliminates boundaries between content area

D. Discussion from a single perspective

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KTC

1. B

2. A

3. A

4. A

5. D

1. Answer: B 📌

Metacognition is thinking about thinking or learning how to learn. It began with John Flavell who is considered as the father in the field.

2. A 📌

Constructivist view learning as an active process that results from self-constructed meanings. A meaningful connection is established between prior knowledge and the present learning activity.

3. A 📌

Jonassen (1991) notes that many educators and cognitive psychologists have applied constructivism to the development of learning environments. From these applications, he has isolated a number of design principles:

Create real-world environments that employ the context in which learning is relevant;

Focus on realistic approaches to solving real-world problems;

The instructor is a coach and analyzer of the strategies used to solve these problems;

Stress conceptual interrelatedness, providing multiple representations or perspectives on the content;

Instructional goals and objectives should be negotiated and not imposed;

Evaluation should serve as a self-analysis tool;

Provide tools and environments that help learners interpret the multiple perspectives of the world;

Learning should be internally controlled and mediated by the learner. (pp.11-12)

4. A 📌

In banking teachers assume students are passive, take all control, determine what will be learned, and “fill” students with pre-selected information. Freire first introduces the “banking” concept of education as being an analogy—the student is a bank and the teacher is the depositor. This concept is what leads to human beings becoming oppressed.

5. D 📌

Interdisciplinary instruction entails the use and integration of methods and analytical frameworks from more than one academic discipline to examine a theme, issue, question or topic. Interdisciplinary education makes use of disciplinary approaches to examine topics, but pushes beyond by: taking insights from a variety of relevant disciplines, synthesizing their contribution to understanding, and then integrating these ideas into a more complete, and hopefully coherent, framework of analysis.

You forwarded a message

•••FILIPINO•••

MGA URI NG PANGUNGUSAP

WALANG PAKSA:

1. EKSISTENSYAL – mayroong isa o higit pang tao

Halimbawa: Mayroon daw puno sa bakuran.

2. MODAL – nais/pwede/maari (Gusto ko matulog.)

3. PANLIPUNAN – pagbati, pagbigay galang atbp.

4. SAGOT LAMANG – “Talaga?”, “Oo”

5. SAMBITLA – masidhing damdamin (Aray!)

6. TEMPORAL – panandaliang kalagayan o panahon

KAYARIAN:

1. PAYAK – iisang kaisipan

2. TAMBALAN – dalawang sugnay na ‘di makapag-iisa

3. HUGNAYAN – madalas nagsisimula sa kung, dahil sa

4. LANGKAPAN – mahabang pangungusap

MGA URI NG KWENTO

1. PABULA (fable) – hayop

2. PARABULA (parable)– Bibliya

3. ANEKDOTA (anecdote) – tunay na buhay

4. MITOLOHIYA (myth) – diyos at diyosa (pinagmulan)

ASPEKTO NG PANDIWA (Verb)

1. PERPEKTIBO – tumakbo

2. IMPERPEKTIBO – tumatakbo

3. KONTEMPLATIBO – tatakbo

KAANTASAN NG PANG-URI (Adjective)

1. LANTAY – walang pinaghahambingan

2. PAHAMBING ¬– inihahalintulad

3. PASUKDOL – nangingibabaw (H: pinakamataas)

MGA URI NG TULA

1. PATULA (Moro-moro)

2. PASALAYSAY (Epiko, Awit, Korido)

MGA AWITING BAYAN

1. DALIT/HIMNO – pagsamba sa anito o pang-relihiyon

2. DIONA – kasal

3. DUNG-AW – patay (pagdadalamhati)

4. KALUSAN – paggawa

5. KUMINTANG – tagumpay (pandigma)

6. KUNDIMAN – pag-ibig

7. OYAYI – pagpapatulog ng bata

8. SOLIRANIN – pagsasagwan

9. TALINDAW – pamamangka

PAGBABAGONG MORPONEMIKO

1. ASIMILASYON – Parsyal (pangsukli), Ganap (panukli)

2. MAY ANGKOP – wikain mo – “kamo”

3. MAYSUDLONG/PAGDARAGDAG NG PONEMA

- muntik – muntikan, pagmuntikan, pagmuntikanan

4. METATESIS – linipad – nilipad

5. PAGKAKALTAS NG PONEMO – takipan – takpan

6. PAGLILIPAT-DIIN – laRUan (playground) - laruAN (toy)

7. PAGPAPALIT NG PONEMA – madapat – marapat

MGA URI NG PANGHALIP/PRONOUNS

1. PANAO/PERSONAL PRONOUN – ako/I etc.

2. PAMATLIG/DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN – ito/this etc.

3. PANAKLAW/INDEFINITE P. - isa, all, anyone etc.

4. PATULAD – ganito, ganyan atbp.

5. PANANONG/INTERROGATIVE P. – sino, when etc.

6. PAMANGGIT/RELATIVE P. – daw, umano, which, who

MGA AKDANG NA MAY IMPUWENSYA SA MUNDO

AKLAT NG MGA ARAW – China (by Confucius)

AKLAT NG MGA PATAY – Egypt cults & myths (by Osiris)

AWIT NI ROLANDO-France (by Doce Pares, Roncesvalles)

BIBLIYA – Palestino at Greece

CANTEBURY TALES – America (by Chaucer)

DIVINE COMEDIA – Italy (by Dante)

EL CID COMPEADOR – katangian at history ng Spain

ILIAD o ODYSSEY – Myths of Greece made by Homer.

ISANG LIBPANAKLAW/INDEFINITEO'T ISANG GABI – Ugali sa Arabia at Persia

KORAN – Arabia (Muslim Bible) MAHABRATA – India

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN – about slaves that becomes the basis of democracy. (by Harriet Beecher Stowe of U.S.)

MGA URI NG PANITIKAN

1. TULUYAN – binubuo ng mga pangungusap

A. NOBELA – binubuo ng mga kabanata

B. DULA – pagtatanghal sa entablado

MGA DULANG PANLIBANGAN:

a. TIBAG – Sta. Elena

b. LAGAY – Pilarenos ng Sorsogon

c. PANUNULUYAN – pagtatanghal bago mag-alas dose (12PM) ng gabi ng kapaskuhan

d. PANUBOL – parangal sa may kaarawan

e. KARILYO – ala-puppet show

f. KURIDO – katapangan, kabayanihan, kababalaghan, pananampalataya

g. SARSUELA – musical tungkol sa pag-ibig, paghihiganti atbp. masisidhing damdamin

C. ALAMAT – pinagmulan

D. ANEKDOTA – ugali, may mabuting aral

2. PATULA - may sukat,pantig,tugma,taludtod,saknong

A. TULANG PASALAYSAY - mahahalagang tago o pangyayari sa buhay.

a. EPIKO – kabayanihan sa kababalaghan

o BIDASARI, PARANG SABIR – Moro

o BIAG NI LAM ANG – Iloko

o MARAGTAS, HARAYA, LAGDA AT HARI SA BUKID – Bisaya

o KUMINTANG – Tagalog

o DAGOY AT SUDSUD – Tagbanua

o TATUANG - Bagobo

b. AWIT o KORIDO - kaharian

c. TULA NG DAMDAMIN o LIRIKI – own feeling

MGA TULANG LIRIKO:

o AWITING BAYAN – kalungkutan

o ELEHIYA – yumao

o DALIT – pagpupuri sa Diyos

o PASTORAL – buhay sa bukid

o ODA – papuri

B. TULANG DULA O PANGTANGHALAN

a. KOMEDYA

b. MELODRAMA – musical

c. TRAHEDYA – death of main character

d. PARSA – mga pangyayaring nakakatawa

e. SAYNETE

-karaniwang pag-uugali ng tao/ pook

C. TULANG PATNIGAN

a. KARAGATAN – alamat ng singsing ng prinsesa na naihulog niya sa dagat sa hangaring mapangasawa ang kasintahang mahirap. b. DUPLO – paligsahan ng husay sa pagtula

c. BALAGTASAN – pumalit sa Duplo

FIGURES OF SPEECH/TAYUTAY

PAG-UUGNAY O PAGHAHAMBING:

1. SIMILE/PAGTUTULAD – mayroong pangatnig

2. METAPHOR/PAGWAWANGIS – walang pangatnig

3. ALUSYON – iba't ibang aspekto ng buhay ng tao

4. METONYMY/PAGPAPALIT-TAWAG

5. SYNECDOCHE/SINEKDOKE – pagbanggit ng isa upang tukuyin ang kabuuan Hal: Dalawang bibig ang umaasa kay Romeo.

PAGLALARAWAN:

6. HYPERBOLE/ PAGMAMALABIS o EKSAHERASYON

7. APOSTROPHE/PAGTAWAG – pakikipag-usap sa hindi buhay o malayong tao. Hal: Ulan, tumigil ka na. 8. EXCLAMATION/PAGDARAMDAM – strong feeling.

9. PARADOX/PARADOKS -"malayo ma'y malapit pa rin"

10. OXYMORON/PAGTATAMBIS - paradox w/ extra words

PAGSASALIN NG KATANGIAN:

11. PERSONIFICATION/PAGSASATAO

PAGSASATUNOG:

12. ONOMATOPOEIA/PANGHIHIMIG – tunog ang paksa

13. ALLITERATION/PAG-UULIT – repetition of 1st letter in the 1st word. Ex: Dinggin mo ang Diyos na Dinadakila 14. REPITASY

GEN.ED. BACK-UP

- -

#ThankYouLangOkayNa

1. Fr. Pedro Pelaez- Secularization Movement.
2. Limited- Mother Financial Problem.
3. Polka- NOT a folk dance from Mexico.
4. Bodabil- A play NOT from the Spanish Era.
5. Acta de Tejeros- Rejected Aguinaldo as President.
6. Folklore- The Philosophy of oir folks during Pre-hispanic Era.
7. Katalinuhan- Basal o Di-Koncreto.
8. Spanish Surnames- by Narciso Claveria.
9. Leeches:Anticoagulation - Segmented:Worm
10. Biotechnology*
11. Teaching is like... Simile is not in the choices but METAPHOR* is there.
12. Rebirth- Rennaisance
13. Bitterness- Rancor
14. Oxygen- Waste product of photosynthesis.
15. Tissue- Group of cells.
16. Spencer- Survival of the Fittest.
17. Pagsang-ayon- Kasalungat ng pagtugol.
18. In Vitro Fertilization - Test tube babies.
19. Kuwit- Paghihiwalay ng mga sunod-sunod na pangungusap.
20. Pangungusap- Salita o grupo ng mga salita.
21. P3,200- Manufactured bed P4,000 less 20%.
22. 20 Times - How many times digit 7 appears between 1-100.
23. Lupang Hinirang- Pamagat ng Nat'l Anthem ng Pilipinas.
24. Balagtasan- Uri ng pagtatanghal na binubuo ng paligsahan ng dalawang makata.
25. Elements*
26. Oxygen- These are compounds EXCEPT.
27. K-III - Anong grade tinuturo ang mother tongue.

28. Chat room-Science Subject.

29. Learning is an active process - What is violated when Teacher Ivon just lectures while students listen.

30. Pancreas- Organ who secretes insulin.

31. Multi-grade class- Combining 2-3 grade level

32. K-12- Kindergarten is compulsory before proceed to grade 1.

33. 45,46- Consecutive number whose sum is 91.

34. Developmental Portfolio- Penmanship skills of the students in the biggining, middle, and after the school year.

35. Persiflage- Praise glowingly.

36. Indefatigable- Tireless.

37. Working- The father finally found the time to rest after_____the whole day.

38. Irrelevant- Impertinent

39. I, II (I-trial and error, II-stimulus response) - Behaviorism anchored with the theories related to.

40. 5x3x2x2x2- Prime factor of 120.

41. I, II, III (I-Participative Learning, II- Constructive planning, III- innovative Planning) - Formulation of teachers professional development plan.

42. Diksyunaryo- Kahulugan ng mga salita.

43. Routine*

44. Operant Conditioning- Skinner

45. Authentic Assessment- Real-life.

46- Developmental Portfolio- Display the drawings of the childrens.

47. Below 75- Did not meet expectation.

48. Pagkatakot- Gabi na ngunit bakit wala pa siya.

49. Brigada Eskwela- Bayanihan in School.

50. Drive- MotivationMarch 2018

Part 2 🧆

51. Pre-conventional(Mutual Benefit) - reward, star, stamp.
52. Post-conventional(Common Good) - A taxi driver returned the baggage left by the passenger.
53. Blood Compact- Legazpi and Rajah Sikatuna in Bohol.
54. Sounds- Phonology
55. Socialization- Participafing and functioning members of the society by figting into organize way of living.
56. Drawing- Visual/Spatial.
57. Heirarchy of Biology Taxonomy - Has 8 levels.
58. Spiral Curriculum- K-12
59. Essentialism- Basic/Essential.
60. "Ganyan lang talaga"- Teacher Mediocrity.
61. Punishment- A quiz NOT as.
62. Should match with the objectives- Criterion reference.
63. Professional Licensed- Signed by the PRC.
64. CPU - brain of the computer.
65. Sa kanyang ama (Padre Damaso) - Saan namana ni Maria Clara ang kanyang pagka mestiza.
66. Resource Provider- Role of the teachers play when they help their colleagues by sharing instructional resources.
67. Deductive- From Generalization to Specific.
68. Motivation- Part of lesson developme t is concerned with mood setting.
69. Field Trip - Stimulate more senses.
70. Visual Imagery- Graphic Organizer.
71. Tax reform for Acceleration and INclusion-TRAIN Law means....
72. Archipelago - Phililpines is an...
73. Has - Population in the Philippines_____increase tremendously.
74. Conservation- about Mother Earth.
75. Stress the positive aspects of culture- IP (Indigenous People)
76. Spreadsheet - Performs computation.
77. Biosphere - Air, Water, and Land.
78. Philippine Qualifications Framework- What does PQF means.
79. Reforestation - Solution due to increasing global warming.
80. Long and Dictated - NOT a characteristics in giving assignments.
81. Bread Provider- NOT a role of a Mother during Pre-Hispanic Era.

82. 45 units - CPD units need for teachers to renew the license.

83. According to PRC Revised Guidelines for Continuing Professional Development (Resolution No. 2013-774, every professional teacher is required proof of _____ continuing professional development units for renewal of professional identification card every three years.

a. 36

b. 45 ❤

c. 30

d. 48

84.Based on the enhanced Basic Education act of 2013,which does basic education in the Philippines encompass?

I. Kindergarten

II. Elementary

III. Secondary

IV. ALS

A.II and III

B.I II III and IV❤

SET A

* fertilization

*Divine comedy

*Galleon trade

* Mexico

*Apolonario mabini

*Secondary succession

*Wika

*Darwin

* Malaya

* Amoeba

*Yeast

*Food chain

* sphere

*Right triangle

*parallelogram

*Ellipses

*choropyl

*Balagtasan

*Talumpati

*Sonnet

* Extended

* Governador cielo

*Sun

* Solid

* Mechanical

*Legaspi and sekatuna

* Bonifacio

* Who create propaganda movement

* Napkin Carmin

* Habitat

* Mapagkunwari

*Industrial

* Igorot

*Negritos

* Augustinian

* Not part of ASEAN (China?)

* Malaya

* 1000

* Ester

* Ultra violet

* Simplify (2x-3) +(x-15)

* Aristotle

* tuldok kuwit

You sent

Also po during our exam 2nd batch

GENERAL EDUCATION

March 27, 2022

1. Boy General - Gregorio Del Pilar

2. Penchant - Fondness

3. Narciso Claveria

Answer: Spanish Surnames

4. 6,120 / 120

5. If there are total of 40 students, and there are 16 male so how many are females? Answer =24

6. There 3 consecutives no. Total of 102 (but the given choices is 2 no. Lang)

Answer. 50 and 52

6. Haiku

Answer: Three lines totalling 17 syllables with nature as topic

7. Jose Rizal

Answer: Dimasalang at Laong -Laan

8. Modern Capitalism

Answer: Entrepreneurship

9. Longest Revolt in the PH

Answer: 85 years

10. Aboriginal settlers

Answer: Negritos/Aeta's

11. Resettlement of Filipino communities to form town center of cabeceras

Answer: Reduccion

13. Reduccion the resettlement of Filipino communities to form town centers or?

Answer: Cabeceras

14. Use of reason in understanding the existence of God

Answer: St. Thomas Aquinas

15. Right to life, liberty and security

Answer: Writ of Amparo

16. Bring me the body

Answer: Writ of Habeas Corpus

17. Highest order of Human Needs

Answer: Self Actualization

18. First Labor Union

Answer: Union Obrera Democratica

19. The plant cell will shrink

Answer: Hypertonic Solution

20. Organisms that decompose subtances into products that can be useful.

Answer: Saprophytes

21. A avocado tree is planted beside a sampaguita plant.

Answer: Competition

22. Carbon dioxide produced by plants in the?

Answer: Evening

23. When DNA is damaged, not repaired and replicated, the result is genetic disorder.

Answer: Mutation

24. Insulin secreted by?

Answer: Pancreas

25. In vitro fertilization is the union of an ovum and sperm inside the?

Answer: Test tube

26. Have properties of both metals and non-metals

Answer: Metalloids

27. Food web

28. Food chain

29. Microsoft word

30. LCM

31. Prime numbers

32. Laguhan

33. Unlapi

34. Gitlapi

35. Abakada

36. Kabanata I

37. Kolokyal

38. Lathalain

39. Konotasyon

40. Light travel fastest in

Answer: Vacuum

41. Sound travel slowest in

Answer: Solid

42. Acid rain

43. Ecosystem

44. Exchange of letters

Answer: Epistolary

45. Largest desert

Answer: Sahara

46. Iliad and Odyssey

Answer: Homer

47. Panaguri

48. Pandiwa

49. The blood compact between.

Answer: Legazpi and Sikatuna

50. Jones Law/Bicameralism

Legal Bases of the Philippine Education System

1. The 1987 Constitution
Article XIV Sections 1-5

2. Batas Pambansa Blg. 232
The Education Act of 1982

3. Act No. 74 of 1901
Enacted into law by the Philippine Commission, the Act created the Department of Public Instruction

4. Act No. 2706 of 1917
Private School Law

5. Commonwealth Act No. 1
National Defense Act

6. Commonwealth Act No. 578
Teachers, professors, etc. as persons of authority

7. Executive Order No. 27, s. 1986
Education To Maximize Respect For Human Rights

8. Executive Order No. 189, s. 1987
Placing all public secondary school teachers under the administrative supervision and control of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports and for other purposes

9. Republic Act No. 1079
An Act Providing that Civil Service Eligibility Shall be Permanent

10. Republic Act No. 1425
An Act to include in the curricula of all public and private schools, colleges and universities courses on the life, works and writings of Jose Rizal, particularly his novels Noli me Tangere and El Filibusterismo, authorizing the printing and distribution thereof, and for other purposes

11. Republic Act No. 4670
The Magna Carta for Public School Teachers

12. Republic Act No. 6655
Free Public Secondary Education Act of 1988

13. Republic Act No. 6728 (Amended R.A. 8545)
Government Assistance To Students and Teachers In Private Education Act

14. Republic Act No. 7079
Campus Journalism Act of 1901

15. Republic Act No. 7104
Commission on the Filipino Language Act

16. Republic Act No. 7356
Law Creating the National Commission for Culture and the Arts

17. Republic Act No. 7610

Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act

18. Republic Act No. 7658
An Act Prohibiting the Employment of Children Below 15 Years of Age in Public and Private Undertakings (Amendment of R.A. 7610)

19. Republic Act No. 7722 (CHED)
Higher Education Act of 1994

20. Republic Act No. 7743
An Act providing for the establishment of congressional, city and municipal libraries and barangay reading centers throughout the Philippines, appropriating the necessary funds therefore and for other purposes

21. Republic Act No. 7784
An Act To Strengthen Teacher Education In The Philippines By Establishing Centers Of Excellence

22. Republic Act No. 7796
TESDA Act of 1994

23. Republic Act No. 7797
An Act To Lengthen The School Calendar From Two Hundred (200) Days To Not More Than Two Hundred Twenty (220) Class Days

24. Republic Act No. 7836
Philippine Teachers Professionalization Act of 1994

25. Republic Act No. 7877
Anti Sexual Harrasment Act of 1995

26. Republic Act No. 7880
Fair and Equitable Access to Education Act

27. Republic Act No. 8407
Book Publishing Industry Development Act

28. Republic Act No. 8049
Anti-Hazing Act of 1995

29. Republic Act No. 8491
Flag and Heraldic Code of the Philippines

30. Republic Act No. 8492
National Museum Act of 1998

31. Republic Act No. 8525
Adopt-a-School Act of 1998

32. Republic Act No. 8545
An Act Providing Government Assistance to Students and Teachers in Private Education

33. Republic Act No. 9155
An Act Instituting A Framework Of Governance For Basic Education, Establishing Authority And Accountability, Renaming The Department Of Education, Culture And Sports As The Department Of Education

34. Republic Act No. 9231

An Act providing for the elimination of the worst forms of child labor and affording stronger protection for the working child, amending for this purpose Republic Act No. 7610

35. Republic Act No. 9710
Magna Carta for Women

36. Republic Act No. 10533
Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013 (K-to-12)

37. Republic Act No. 10627
Anti-Bullying Act of 2013

38. Republic Act 10931
Universal Access to Quality Tertiary Education Act

Important Notes in GenEd

- CILIA - hair like structure
- DYSLEXIA - reading disorder
- HOMER - first mythical geographer
- SKYPE - face to face communication
- ARTHROPODS - dengue
- BENIGNO AQUINO - worth dying for
- PLASMA - hot gas of nuclei
- URBANA at FELISA - siblings secret exchanged letter
- WALRUS - arctic environment
- BIENVENIDO SANTOS - filipino migrant writer/fil-am
- J. K. ROWLING - Harry Potter
- CALAMBA - Rizal's birth place
- MERITOCRACY - people of talent
- NARCISO CLAVERIA - spanish surnames
- RA 10533 - Enhance Basic Education
- RA 7836 - Philippine Teachers Professionalization Act
- RA 9293 - Teacher applicants, registration, special permit, para-teacher...
- PHOTOSYNTHESIS - process used by plants
- ALIBATA - earliest form of writing
- ANALOGOUS ORGAN - bat's wings
- SALITANG UGAT - walang kahalong panlapi
- DIWATA - 1 - first microsatellite
- AESOP'S FABLE - teach moral lesson
- CARBOHYDRATES - monosaccharides, polysaccharides
- GEORGE ELIOT - Silas Marner/Mary Ann Evans
- ABRAHAM MASLOW - hierarchy of needs
- A LA JUVENTUD FILIPINA - sinulat ni Rizal UST .., faith in Filipino youth as hope of the fatherland
- MI PRIMERA INSPIRACION - poem of Rizal for his mother
- MI ULTIMO ADIOS - the last poem written by Rizal
- FOOD WEB - flow of food

- LOUIS PASTEUR - vaccine for rabies
- LAO TZU - Toism
- IMPERTINENT - irrelevant
- TEODORA ALONSO - ina ni Rizal
- 70 - 74.8 - para-teacher
- FIRING SQUAD - execution of Rizal
- HAIKU - Japanese poem three lines with 17 syllables
- Augustinians - first missionaries in the Philippines
- CONSUMMATUM EST - last words of Rizal
- Arbitraryo - ang wika ay napagkasunduan
- SALIKSIK - salitang ugat
- SURFACE TENSION - toothpick
- COMMUNITY TAX - paid annually by all adult citizens
- HERBIVORES - eat plants only
- SAPROPHYTES - feed on dead organism matter
- SYNTAX - pag-aaral o pag-uugnay-ugnay ng mga salita
- GREENHOUSE GASES-

Global Warming

- GREGOR MENDEL - father of genetics/heredity
- NEGRITOS - first aboriginal settlers lived in the Philippines
- MUTATION - damage to DNA that is not repaired and then replicated can result genetic disorder
- JOSE RIZAL - Dimasalang, Laong Laan, Agno
- PAGYAYABANG - di-mahalagang salik sa pagtatalumpati
- CARBON DIOXIDE - release during evening
- HOMER - Iliad and Odyssey
- HINDUISM - oldest region in Asia
- BLOOD COMPACT - seal of friendship or sanduguan
- GREGORIO DEL PILAR - Boy general
- LIGHT - travels fastest in air
- PANCREAS - secrets insulin
- EPISTOLARY-novels in letters

- BIENVENIDO SANTOS - Scent of Apples
- EL VERDADERO DECALOLOGO - Andres Bonifacio
- MARK TWIAN - Samuel Clemens
- UNION OBRERA DEMOCRATICA - First Labor Union
- SAHARA - the largest desert
- QUEEN ELIZABETH - England queen
- MORAL and ETHICAL STANDARDS - Professional

Code of Conduct

- GILOPEZ KABAYAO - played violin in public places/masses
- LATHALAIN - paraang kawili wili
- INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES - toxic disposed to poorer countries
- ORTOGRAPIYA-paarang inaayos ang mga salita sa pangungusap
- 1987 Philippine Constitution - present constitution
- ECOSYSTEM - Living Things
- REDUCCION - resettlement
- CABECERAS - town center
- HYPERTONIC SOLUTI On-it will swell
- MAGELLAN -Portuguese explorer who discovered the Philippines [March 16, 1521]
- LEECHES-anticoalgulation
- FONDNESS-penchant
- IN VITRO - test tube
- By LINE - name of the writer of the article
- BAIT-fisherman
- METATESIS - uri ng pagbabagong morponemiko na ginagamit ng pagpapalit posisyon ng ponema sa salita
- PANDIWA-"lubhang"
- COMMA-SHAPED - vibrio cholera
- LARYNC - voice box
- APOLINARIO MABINI - utak ng himagsikan
- KOLOKYAL - salitang pinaikli at pinahaba at itinuturing na imporma
- SIKATUNA and LEGASPI Blood Compact - Happened in Bohol
- KONOTASYON-"buwaya"

🐿 EMINENT DOMAIN or POWER EXPROPRIATION - the power of the state to take possession of private property for public purpose and after payment of just compensation

SCOPE OF SUFFRAGE

1. Election – the means by which the people choose their officials for definite and fixed periods and to whom they entrust, for the time being as their representatives, the exercise of powers of the government.

o Involves the selection or choice of a candidate by popular vote

o “conduct of the polls”

2. Plebiscite – a vote of the people expressing their choice for or against a proposed law or enactment submitted to them

o In the Philippines: it is applied to an election at which any proposed amendment to, or revision of, the Constitution is submitted to the people for ratification

o It is also required by the Constitution to secure the approval of the people directly affected, before certain proposed affecting LGUs may be affected

3. Referendum – submission of a law passed by the national or local legislative body to the registered voters at an election called for the purpose of their ratification or rejection

o Mode for appealing from an elected body to the whole body of voters

4. Initiative – process whereby the registered voters directly propose, enact or amend laws, national or local, through an election called for that purpose

o Congress is mandated by the Constitution to provide a system of initiative and referendum which have been declared as the “people power” feature of the Constitution

Prepared by: Prof. Serafin A. Arviola Jr.

ECONOMIC ISSUES AND CONCERNS

1. **Poverty and Income Distribution**
   - **Poverty line –** an amount of income below which a family is considered "poor"
   - **Income Poverty –** based from the United Nations, are those individuals living on an income of $1 a day or less than $1/day.
   - **Human Development Index –** measure of human development looking at the following indexes: longevity, income and educational attainment
   - **Human Poverty Index –** a measure of poverty looking at the income of individuals

2. **Globalization -** The movement of money, goods, information and people across nations made possible by the rapid advances in travel and communication.
   - Globalization of Goods – through importation and exportation
   - Globalization of Money – through official development assistance (ODA), investments, grants, donations, etc.
   - Globalization of Information – via internet, cable TV, education, etc.
   - Globalization of People – through travel, scholarships, fellowships, job, etc.

3. **Development**

a. <u>Sustainable Development</u>

Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet that own needs. United Nations declared 2005-2014 as the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development. It pursues the following global vision:

The vision of education for sustainable development is a world where everyone has the opportunity to benefit from quality education and learn the values, behavior and lifestyles required for a sustainable future and for positive societal transformation.

Dimensions of Sustainable Development

- Economic Dimension
- Social Dimension
- Institutional Dimension
- Environmental Dimension
- Cultural and Spiritual Dimension

b. <u>The 8 Millennium Development Goals</u>

1. **Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
   - Reduce by half the production of people living on less than a dollar a day
   - Reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

2. **Achieve universal primary education**
   - Ensure that all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

3. **Promote gender equality**
   - Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015

4. **Reduce child mortality**
    - Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five

5. **Improve women's reproductive health**
    - Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

6. **Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases**
    - Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
    - Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

7. **Ensure environmental sustainability**
    - Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes; reverse loss of environmental resources
    - Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
    - Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020

8. **Develop a global partnership for development**
    - Develop further an open trading and financial system, that is rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – nationally and internationally
    - Address the least developed countries' special needs. This includes tariff-and quota-free access for their exports; enhanced debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries; cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous official development assistance for countries committed to poverty reduction
    - Address the special needs of landlocked and small island developing States

c. **Philippine Initiatives on Sustainable Development**

1. Philippine Agenda 21 in 1996
2. Philippine Council for Sustainable Development in 1997
3. Major legislations on Sustainable Development
    Clean Air Act of 1999
    Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2001

TAXATION

- It is an inherent power of the state to impose and collect revenues to defray the necessary expenses of the government.
- It is compulsory contribution imposed by a public authority irrespective of the amount of services rendered to the payer in return.
- It is compulsory level on private individuals and organization by the government to raise revenue to finance expenditure on public goods and services.

Purpose of Taxation

- To collect revenue for the government
- To redistribute income
- To combat inflation
- To correct an adverse balance of payment
- To check consumption of goods which are considered undesirable
- To protect local infant industries
- To influence population trend
- To improve unfavorable terms of trade
- To reallocate resources to create a sense of identity

Sources and Origin of Taxation

- The Constitution
- Statutes or Presidential Degrees
- Bureau of Internal Revenue regulations
- Judicial Decision
- Provincial, Municipal and Barrio Ordinances

- Observance of International Agreement
- Administrative Ruling and Opinions

Classification of Tax System

- **Progressive Income Tax –** the Higher the income the higher the tax rate.
- **Proportional Tax –** The tax rate is constant and unaffected by the level of income.
- **Regressive Tax –** The higher the income the lower the tax rate.

Classification of Taxes

- **As to the subject matter** – Personal Property, Capitation and Poll Tax; Property Tax; Excise Tax
- **As to who bears the burden –** Direct Tax and Indirect Tax
- **As to determination of the amount –** Specific and Ad valorem
- **As to purpose –** General and Specific
- **As to Scope –** National and Local

Types of Taxes

- **Direct Taxes**
  - The burden cannot be shifted to the third party
  - Direct taxes are based on income and wealth
  - In most cases, direct taxes are progressive in nature
  - Direct taxes are compulsory in nature
  - Examples: income tax, residence tax, real state, immigration tax, estate/gift/inheritance tax.

- **Indirect Taxes**
  - The tax burden can be shifted to the third party
  - Indirect taxes are based on expenditure and consumption
  - All indirect taxes are regressive in nature
  - Indirect taxes are optional in the sense that they can be avoided
  - Examples: sales tax, import tax, VAT/EVAT

Characteristics of a Sound Tax System

- **Efficiency –** must generated revenue greater than the amount of money the government must spend to collect taxes.
- **Equity –** individual and groups belonging to the same income bracket must be taxed equally while belonging to different income groups must be taxed differently.
- **Convenience –** to set up measures and procedures that will make it more convenient for taxpayers to pay.
- **Stability –** tax system must not be too often or it will encourage tax payers to withhold tax payment until a more preferred system is put in place

AGRARIAN REFORM

Republic Act No. 6657 – The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988 which was signed into law by Pres. Corazon Aquino

Meaning - The redistribution of lands, regardless of crops or fruits produced to farmers and regular farm workers who are landless, irrespective of tenurial arrangement to include the totality of factors and support services designed to lift their economic status of the beneficiaries and all other arrangements alternative to physical redistribution of lands, such as production, profit sharing, labor administration and the distribution of shares of stocks, which will allow beneficiaries to receive a just share of the fruits of the land they work.

Principles of Agrarian Reform

The policy of the state to pursue a comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) to:

- To promote social justice
- To move the nation toward sound rural development and industrialization
- To establish owner-cultivatorship of economic sized farms as basis of Philippine agriculture.

Coverage of CARP

- All alienable and disposable lands of the public domain devoted to or suitable for agriculture
- All lands of the public domain in excess of the specific limits as determined by the Congress
- All other lands owned by the governments devoted to or suitable for agriculture
- All public lands devoted to or suitable for agriculture regardless of the agricultural products raised or can be raised.

Retention Limits

- Five hectares for land owners
- Three hectares to be awarded to each child of the landowner subject to the following qualification:
    - At least 15 years old
    - Actually tilling the soil or directly managing the farm

Beneficiaries

- Agricultural lessees and share tenants
- Regular farm workers
- Seasonal farm workers
- Other farm workers
- Actual tillers or occupants of public lands
- Collectives or cooperatives
- Other directly working on the land

Salient Features of CARP

- CARP covers all agricultural lands and not only devoted to rice and corn
- CARP covers not only those privately owned tenanted lands but also that of agricultural land owned by Multinational Corporations and commercial farms.
- Lower retention limits of three hectares
- Rights of indigenous communities, to their ancestral lands are protected to ensure their economic, social and cultural well being
- In determining just compensation, the cost of acquisition of the land, the current value of like properties, its nature, actual use and income, the sworn valuation of the owner, the tax declarations and the assessment made by the government assessors shall be considered.
- Lands awarded to beneficiaries shall be paid to the Land Bank of the Philippines in 30 annual amortization at six percent interest per annum.

COOPERATIVES

New Cooperative Laws – Cooperative Code of the Philippines (RA 6938), Cooperative Development Authority (RA 6939) and Executive Order 95 and 96 issued by President Fidel Valdes Ramos.

Definition - A cooperative is:

- A free association of persons voluntarily joined together
- With common bond of interest
- Legally constituted
- Purpose of conducting an economic enterprise
- Owned, controlled and administered democratically
- Making equitable contributions to the capital required
- Accepting a fair share of the risks and benefits
- Organized in accordance with generally accepted principles

Universal Principles of Cooperativism

- **Open and Voluntary Membership -** No artificial discrimination against individuals because of their race, creed or political affiliation, freedom of entry and exit of any member of the cooperative
- **Democratic Control –** In order for members to gain entry to the cooperatives, they must purchase shares of the cooperative, obtain the right to govern the organization, voting rights of the owner are on the basis of one person, one vote.
- **Limited Interest on Capital –** Capital in a cooperative is like a loan because the owners of the capital can expect to received a rate of return not exceeding that of the prevailing market interest rates on investing.
- **Division on Net Surplus –** Net surplus should be distributed as follows:

Item	% allocation
General Reserve Fund	At least 10%
Education/Training Fund	At Least 10%
Optional Fund	At Least 10%
Dividend/Patronage Refund	Remaining Balance of Savings

  - **General Reserve Funds –** cover losses in operation
  - **Education/Training Funds –** for members and Management trainings
  - **Optional Funds –** discretion of cooperatives for purposes of acquiring land construction of a building or community development
  - **Dividends/Patronage Refunds –** the volume of transaction that members have with the cooperative

- **Continuing Membership**
  - Pre-membership education seminar as required for entry to the cooperative
  - Special trainings for the cooperative leadership and members

- **Cooperation Among Cooperative** – interlending and pooling of funds

Typologies of Cooperative

1. According to Level of Cooperatives

- Primary – members of which are natural
- Secondary – members of which are primaries
- Tertiary – members of which are secondary upward to one or more apex organization

2. According to Services Rendered

- Credits – is one, which promotes thrift among its members, and creates funds in order to grant loans for productive and provident purposes.
- Consumer – is one wherein the primary purpose is to procure and distribute commodities to members and non-members.
- Producers – is one which undertakes joint production whether agricultural or industrial;
- Marketing Cooperative – is one which engages in the supply of production inputs to members and in turn market their products.
- Service – is one engages in medical and dental care, hospitalization, transportation, insurance, housing, labor, electricity, communications and other services.
- Multipurpose – is one which combines two or more activities o these different types of cooperatives

3. According to Scope of Membership

- Institutional – Members are employees of a specific institution or corporation
- Associational – Members are those who have their own enterprise and belong to specific sector or organization.
- Community-Level – Members are based on a defined geographical area.

||GEN. ED IMPORTANT NOTES||
1. Fr. Pedro Pelaez- Secularization Movement.
2. Limited- Mother Financial Problem.
3. Polka- NOT a folk dance from Mexico.
4. Bodabil- A play NOT from the Spanish Era.
5. Acta de Tejeros- Rejected Aguinaldo as President.
6. Folklore- The Philosophy of oir folks during Pre-hispanic Era.
7. Katalinuhan- Basal o Di-Koncreto.
8. Spanish Surnames- by Narciso Claveria.
9. Leeches:Anticoagulation - Segmented:Worm
10. Biotechnology*
11. Teaching is like... Simile is not in the choices but METAPHOR* is there.
12. Rebirth- Rennaisance
13. Bitterness- Rancor
14. Oxygen- Waste product of photosynthesis.
15. Tissue- Group of cells.
16. Spencer- Survival of the Fittest.
17. Pagsang-ayon- Kasalungat ng pagtugol.
18. In Vitro Fertilization - Test tube babies.
19. Kuwit- Paghihiwalay ng mga sunod-sunod na pangungusap.
20. Pangungusap- Salita o grupo ng mga salit
21. P3,200- Manufactured bed P4,000 less 20%.
22. 20 Times - How many times digit 7 appears between 1-100.
23. Lupang Hinirang- Pamagat ng Nat'l Anthem ng Pilipinas.
24. Balagtasan- Uri ng pagtatanghal na binubuo ng paligsahan ng dalawang makata.
25. Elements*
26. Oxygen- These are compounds EXCEPT.
27. K-III - Anong grade tinuturo ang mother tongue.
28. Chat room-Science Subject.
29. Learning is an active process - What is violated when Teacher Ivon just lectures while students listen.
30. Pancreas- Organ who secretes insulin.
31. Multi-grade class- Combining 2-3 grade level
32. K-12- Kindergarten is compulsory before proceed to grade 1.
33. 45,46- Consecutive number whose sum is 91.
34. Developmental Portfolio- Penmanship skills of the students in the biggining, middle, and after the school year.
35. Persiflage- Praise glowingly.
36. Indefatigable- Tireless.
37. Working- The father finally found the time to rest after_____the whole day.
38. Irrelevant- Impertinent
39. I, II (I-trial and error, II-stimulus response) - Behaviorism anchored with the theories related to.
40. 5x3x2x2x2- Prime factor of 120.
41. I, II, III (I-Participative Learning, II- Constructive planning, III- innovative Planning) - Formulation of teachers professional development plan.
42. Diksyunaryo- Kahulugan ng mga salita.
43. Routine*
44. Operant Conditioning- Skinner
45. Authentic Assessment- Real-life.
46- Developmental Portfolio- Display the drawings of the childrens.

47. Below 75- Did not meet expectation.
48. Pagkatakot- Gabi na ngunit bakit wala pa siya.
49. Brigada Eskwela- Bayanihan in School.
50. Drive- MotivationMarch 2018
51. Pre-conventional(Mutual Benefit) - reward, star, stamp.
52. Post-conventional(Common Good) - A taxi driver returned the baggage left by the passenger.
53. Blood Compact- Legazpi and Rajah Sikatuna in Bohol.
54. Sounds- Phonology
55. Socialization- Participafing and functioning members of the society by figting into organize way of living.
56. Drawing- Visual/Spatial.
57. Heirarchy of Biology Taxonomy - Has 8 levels.
58. Spiral Curriculum- K-12
59. Essentialism- Basic/Essential.
60. "Ganyan lang talaga"- Teacher Mediocrity.
61. Punishment- A quiz NOT as.
62. Should match with the objectives- Criterion reference.
63. Professional Licensed- Signed by the PRC.
64. CPU - brain of the computer.
65. Sa kanyang ama (Padre Damaso) - Saan namana ni Maria Clara ang kanyang pagka mestiza.
66. Resource Provider- Role of the teachers play when they help their colleagues by sharing instructional resources.
67. Deductive- From Generalization to Specific.
68. Motivation- Part of lesson developme t is concerned with mood setting.
69. Field Trip - Stimulate more senses.
70. Visual Imagery- Graphic Organizer.
71. Tax reform for Acceleration and INclusion-TRAIN Law means....
72. Archipelago - Philippines is an...
73. Has - Population in the Philippines_____increase tremendously.
74. Conservation- about Mother Earth.
75. Stress the positive aspects of culture- IP (Indigenous People)
76. Spreadsheet - Performs computation.
77. Biosphere - Air, Water, and Land.
78. Philippine Qualifications Framework- What does PQF means.
79. Reforestation - Solution due to increasing global warming.
80. Long and Dictated - NOT characteristics in giving assignments.
81. Bread Provider- NOT the role of a Mother during Pre-Hispanic Era.
82. 45 units - CPD units need for teachers to renew the license BEFORE
NOW 15 units only (March, 2019)
0 comments