



# University of the Philippines

## *College Admissions Practice Test Booklet*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Testing Center: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Guidelines:**

- The test will take \_\_\_\_ hours and \_\_\_\_ minutes to complete:  
- \_\_\_\_ for Language Proficiency, \_\_\_\_ for Math, \_\_\_\_ for Science, \_\_\_\_ for Reading Comprehension and \_\_\_\_ for the Essay.
- Time yourself properly to get an accurate reflection of your performance.
- You may work on one section at a time only. Going back or ahead to other sections is not allowed.
- Use only a no. 2 pencil
- You may use any spaces in the booklet as scratch paper.
- You receive 1 point for each correct answer, 0 for each omission and -0.25 for every error.

This simulated test was made by a non-profit group.

The passages used in this simulated test do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the makers of the test.

**SECTION 1**  
**LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY [1-70]**

70 Items—60 minutes

**Error Identification [1-10]**

These sentences will test your ability to recognize grammar or usage errors. There are three underlined portions that may contain errors and a fourth option, which indicates that there is no error.

Select the letter of the underlined portion that has an error or choice D if there is no error. There is no more than one error in every item.

1. While Anna <u>was baking cookies</u> , Arthur <u>mak</u> ed some refreshments. <u>No Error</u> A                      B                      C                      D
2. The <u>new government</u> was drafting a constitution, <u>elect</u> ing a legislative body and <u>established</u> diplomatic relations. <u>No Error</u> D
3. As passionate musicians, <u>Joe and Ernesto</u> plan <u>to become a member</u> of the Manila Philharmonic. <u>No Error</u> A                      B                      C                      D
4. Neither Senate <u>or</u> Congress <u>wants to pass</u> the bill suggested by the President. <u>No Error</u> A                      B                      C                      D
5. <u>Some scientists</u> consider Sergey Koryolev's rockets <u>to be more revolutionary</u> than <u>Von Braun of NASA</u> . <u>No Error</u> . A                      B                      C                      D
6. The students <u>protested on</u> the new <u>tuition fee hike</u> <u>in</u> the university quadrangle yesterday. <u>No Error</u> A                      B                      C                      D
7. These days, kids <u>under 12</u> years of age <u>prefer</u> cellular phones <u>more than</u> toys. <u>No Error</u> . A                      B                      C                      D
8. Soviet <u>Premier</u> Nikita Khrushchev brought the world <u>to the edge of nuclear war</u> in the 60's. <u>No Error</u> A                      B                      C                      D
9. The resuscitation <u>of</u> multiple victims of the tsunamis <u>have</u> kept the death toll <u>to a minimum</u> . <u>No Error</u> . A                      B                      C                      D
10. May Day, <u>or</u> International <u>Workers' Day</u> is <u>celebrated</u> annually. <u>No Error</u> . A                      B                      C                      D

Spelling [11-15]

You will be given sets of four words, of which only one is spelled correctly. Select the correct word and shade the appropriate circle.

11. a. Tourniquette b. Croquete c. Bagguette d. Parquet	12. a. Equivocall b. Arbitrary c. Croissannt d. Iterinary	13. a. Herbivor b. Eucalypteus c. Artichoke d. Bulbouos	14. a. Gnat b. Psuedonym c. Hier d. Bacalaureate	15. a. Connoisseur b. Flourescent c. Auxilliary d. Ardvark
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Vocabulary [16-25]

You will be given items where there is a sentence that uses a word in italics. Select the word/s that has/have the closest meaning to the italicized word and shade the appropriate circle.

16. Harry placed his hand <i>gingerly</i> on the fragile sphere.  a. Carefully b. Firmly c. Nervously d. Arduously	17. The <i>hallowed</i> church has seen a decrease in visitors this year.  a. Empty b. Destroyed c. Damaged d. Holy
18. The new table's surface was <i>immaculate</i> .  a. Intricate b. Special c. Unique d. Flawless	19. Chef Ton's new dish was <i>palatable</i> to the critics.  a. Presentable b. Acceptable c. Different d. Inedible
20. The book Crime and Punishment is considered by many to be Dostoevsky's <i>magnum opus</i> .  a. Greatest work b. Favorite c. Longest work d. Achievement	21. Communism is considered as the <i>antithesis</i> of capitalism.  a. Opponent b. Opposite c. Raconteur d. Depredation
22. Cyrano swept into the party with such <i>panache</i>  a. Speed b. Exuberance c. Rudeness d. Flamboyance	23. Arturo began the long and <i>arduous</i> journey uphill.  a. Taxing b. Winding c. Complicated d. Effervescent
24. No person could <i>articulate</i> his ideas better than the council president.  a. Say b. Present c. Organize d. Translate	25. Paul Revere <i>alerted</i> the villagers to the arrival of the British troops.  a. Tricked b. Gossiped c. Informed d. Surrendered

## Paragraph Arrangement [26-30]

You will be given sets of items that correspond to a particular set of sentences that are not in order. Arrange these sentences logically and answer the questions given.

- a. Nobody can doubt the advantage of a good education.
- b. It is definitely something that will make a difference in your life.
- c. It gives you valuable knowledge and skills that you can apply in life.
- d. Education also provides a medium for you to make friends and connections.

26. Which sentence should go first?

- a. (a)
- b. (b)
- c. (c)
- d. (d)

27. Which sentence should go last?

- a. (a)
- b. (b)
- c. (c)
- d. (d)

- a. For sure, a better future lies ahead.
- b. The economy has been growing fast, and jobs are widely available.
- c. People here and abroad are upbeat about the Philippines.
- d. Additionally, the government is building a lot of new and useful infrastructure.

28. Which sentence should be first?

- a. (a)
- b. (b)
- c. (c)
- d. (d)

29. Which sentence should be last?

- a. (a)
- b. (b)
- c. (c)
- d. (d)

30. What is the correct order of the sentences?

- a. (b, d, c, a)
- b. (b, c, a, d)
- c. (c, b, d, a)
- d. (c, d, b, a)

Sentence Completion [31-40]

You will be given incomplete sentences with missing words. Select the word/s that most appropriately completes the sentence and shade the corresponding circle.

<p>31. There _____ no doubt in Josephine's mind that she will take up medicine.</p> <p>a. were b. was c. being d. is going to be</p>	<p>32. Amazingly, the chef was chopping onions, baking bread, _____ to his assistant at the same time.</p> <p>a. and talked b. and talking c. talking d. and were talking</p>
<p>33. Winston had _____ across the English Channel more than once.</p> <p>a. swum b. swam c. swim d. swamth</p>	<p>34. Vincent van Gogh was known not just for his works of art, _____ his famous ear.</p> <p>a. but b. and also c. also d. but also for</p>
<p>35. UP Manila offers the most sought after course ____ aspiring doctors: the UP INTARMED program.</p> <p>a. to b. among c. from d. with</p>	<p>36. The <i>Universite Paris IV Sorbonne</i>, _____ Paris, France, was once part of the second oldest university in the world.</p> <p>a. in b. at c. on d. under</p>
<p>37. The progress made with different technologies _____ made the world a much smaller place.</p> <p>a. had b. has c. have d. will have</p>	<p>38. Shakespeare's work is considered by many to be more influential than _____.</p> <p>a. Mark Twain b. the writer Mark Twain c. Mark Twain's work d. ones of Mark Twain's</p>
<p>39. Between you and _____, Ivan has really started to become annoying to converse with.</p> <p>a. me b. I c. them d. us</p>	<p>40. Despite his flu, Leo is feeling _____ today.</p> <p>a. good b. best c. ok d. arched</p>

**Pagtukoy ng Mali [41-50]**

Piliin ang titik ng bahagi ng pangungusap na may mali sa balarila.

41. Bihira <u>uhawin</u> si Ramon <u>kapag naglalaro</u> siya sa kalye. <u>Walang Mali</u> A B C D
42. <u>Naguunahan</u> ang mga bata na <u>makahuli ng</u> tutubi sa bukid. <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D
43. <u>Nakakaghawa</u> sa kaloobang <u>malaman na</u> may <u>lunas</u> ang sakit ni lolo. <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D
44. <u>Sino ba naman</u> ang <u>mag-aakala</u> na magiging pangulo siya <u>nang</u> Pilipinas? <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D
45. Sikat si Fernando Amorsolo <u>sa kanyang paglalarawan ng</u> buhay sa probinsya. <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D
46. <u>Kundi man</u> ngayon <u>makaluwas</u> si Jorge sa Maynila, ay sa Agosto pa siya <u>luluwas</u> . <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D
47. <u>Mahilig sa</u> mga <u>kwentong</u> luma si Ina, kaya napakalalim ng kanyang <u>Filipino</u> . <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D
48. Ang mga <u>Dominicano</u> ang <u>nagtatag</u> ng <i>Universidad de Santo Tomas</i> , na <u>mas sikat</u> sa tawag na UST. <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D
49. Hindi <u>bumoboto doon</u> si manong Jose dahil laging <u>mahaba ang pila</u> . <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D
50. Mas <u>maginhawa sana</u> ang <u>buhay nila ngayon</u> kung hindi <u>labimpito</u> ang anak nila. <u>Walang Mali</u> . A B C D

**Pag-Aayos ng Talata [51-55]**

Ayusin ang talata nang kronolohikal at naayon sa lohika at sagutin ang mga tanong na ibibigay.

- a. Kada taon, maraming bagyo ang bumabayo sa mga isla ng Pilipinas.
- b. Dahil alam natin na malaki ang pinsalang naidudulot nito, dapat lagi tayong handa.
- c. Nagdadala ang mga ito ng malalakas na hangin at maraming ulan.
- d. Ito ay nagiging sanhi ng pagbaha at pagkasira ng maraming bagay

51. Alin ang unang pangungusap?

- a. ( a )
- b. ( b )
- c. ( c )
- d. ( d )

52. Alin ang pangatlong pangungusap?

- a. ( a )
- b. ( b )
- c. ( c )
- d. ( d )

53. Alin ang panghuli na pangungusap?

- a. ( a )
- b. ( b )
- c. ( c )
- d. ( d )

- a. Ang basketball ang pinakasikat na laro sa Pilipinas.
- b. Sikat din ang mga paligsahan sa laro na ito, tulad ng PBA at UAAP, na pinapalabas sa telebisyon.
- c. Subalit, dahil hindi gaanong matangkad ang mga Pilipino, nahahirapan ang Pilipinas sa pandaigdigang mga kompetisyon.
- d. Nilalaro ito ng halos lahat ng mga bata at matanda, mahirap man o mayaman.

54. Alin ang pangalawang pangungusap?

- a. ( a )
- b. ( b )
- c. ( c )
- d. ( d )

55. Alin ang pangatlong pangungusap?

- a. ( a )
- b. ( b )
- c. ( c )
- d. ( d )

**Talasalitaan [56-65]**

Pillin ang titik ng salita/mga salita na pinakamalapit sa kahulugan ng salitang nakasalungguhit.

<p>56. <u>Naniniktik</u> ang mga Espanyol sa mga posisyon ng mga Katipunero.</p> <p>a. Umaatake b. Nanghihimasok c. Nag-eespiya d. Sumusugod</p>	<p>57. Madalas kang makakakita ng <u>sambalilo</u> sa ulo ng kinakalbong si Padre Francisco.</p> <p>a. Sombrero b. Kapa c. Huwad na buhok d. Takip sa ulo ng mga pari</p>
<p>58. Hindi pa rin <u>humuhupa</u> ang baha.</p> <p>a. Umuurong b. Humihina c. Dumadami d. Gumagalaw</p>	<p>59. Bumalik lang ang <u>Kapisanan</u> ni Hesus sa Pilipinas noong ika-19 na siglo.</p> <p>a. Kaparian b. Samahan c. Eklesyastiko d. Banal na estatwa</p>
<p>60. “Bangon mga <u>busabos!</u>” Ito ang sigaw ng mga rebolusyonaryo noong panahon ng kolonisasyon.</p> <p>a. Tao b. Pesante c. Kulugo d. Alipin</p>	<p>61. Hindi <u>napukaw</u> ang atensyon ng mga manonood ng bagong kanta.</p> <p>a. Nakuha b. Naantala c. Nasik d. Nagulat</p>
<p>62. <u>Bumubulaslas</u> si Maria Clara sa kanto ng Kalye Anloage</p> <p>a. Tumatakbo b. Nagwawala c. Umiiyak d. Kumakanta nang malakas</p>	<p>63. Masyado <u>maselan</u> ang mga mayayaman sa pagkain.</p> <p>a. Mahilig b. Matakaw c. Magastos d. Mapili</p>
<p>64. Si Salvi ang <u>pasimuno</u> ng lahat ng ito.</p> <p>a. Tumgil b. Nagsimula c. Nagpakalat d. Naghasik</p>	<p>65. <u>Sinulot</u> ni Angelika ang asawa ng kapibahay niya.</p> <p>a. Inagaw b. Binastos c. Pinagsamantalahan d. Inakit</p>

**Pagkumpleto ng pangungusap [66-70]**

Piliin ang titik ng pinakawastong salita/mga salita para sa pangungusap.

<p>66. _____ siya sa kanto gabi-gabi.</p> <p>a. Sumisigarilyo b. Nagsigarilyo c. Naninigarilyo d. Nagnigarliyo</p>	<p>67. Madaling makakita ng _____ sa bahay niya.</p> <p>a. Paru-paro b. Paruparo c. Paro-paro d. Paro paro</p>
<p>68. Sa Laguna _____ naman pala siya pupunta bukas.</p> <p>a. rin b. din c. pala d. talaga</p>	<p>69. _____ si Padre Damaso, kaya mahusay siya magsalita ng wikang Espanyol.</p> <p>a. Taga Espanya b. Taga-Espanya c. TagaEspanya d. Taga-Espanyol</p>
<p>70. _____ siya sa kalagayan ng kanyang tatay na nasa ospital.</p> <p>a. Nag-aalala b. Nagaalala c. Nag aalala d. Nagalala</p>	

**STOP!**

**-END OF SECTION-**

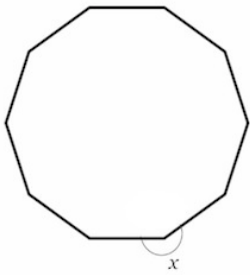
Do not move on to other sections or return to any previous sections.


**SECTION 2**  
**MATHEMATICS (71-130)**

60 items- 1 hour

You will be given a series of questions that will test your ability in mathematics. Select the best answers to the questions and shade the appropriate circle.

Figures are not drawn to scale.

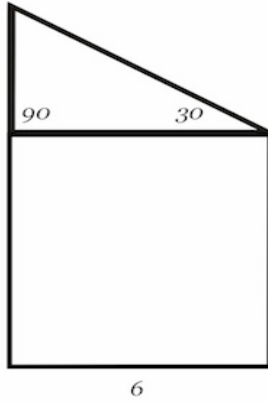
<p>71. If <math>\frac{3x}{2}=30</math>, then <math>x=?</math></p> <p>a. 8.4 b. 20 c. 15 d. 6</p>	<p>72. If <math>f(x) = \frac{2x^3}{3}</math>, and <math>f(x+2) = 18</math>, then <math>x=?</math></p> <p>a. 2 b. 8 c. 3 d. 1</p>
<p>73. Given this regular figure:</p>  <p>How big is the exterior angle <math>x</math>?</p> <p>a. 154 b. 216 c. 243 d. 276</p>	<p>74. <math>i^{216}=?</math></p> <p>a. <math>i</math> b. 1 c. -1 d. <math>-i</math></p>

<p>75. The expression <math>\frac{x^3yz}{xy^5z}</math> is equal to?</p> <p>a. <math>x^4y^6z^2</math>  b. <math>x^2y^{-5}</math>  c. 1  d. <math>x^2y^{-4}</math></p>	<p>76. Given this figure with equal sides:</p>  <p>What is the sum of the angles <math>a, b, c, d,</math> and <math>e</math>?</p> <p>a. 180  b. 175  c. 140  d. 210</p>
<p>77. Pedro can finish painting a wall in 6 hours. Juan can finish painting the same in wall in 3 hours. How long will it take them to finish painting the wall together?</p> <p>a. 2  b. 3  c. 1  d. 2.5</p>	<p>78. The expression <math>x^2 - 8x + 16</math> can be factored as?</p> <p>a. <math>(x + 4)^2</math>  b. <math>(x + 4)(x - 4)</math>  c. <math>(x - 4)^2</math>  d. <math>(x - 5)(x - 3)</math></p>
<p>79. The expression <math>x^{\frac{2}{3}}</math> is equivalent to:</p> <p>a. <math>x^6</math>  b. <math>\sqrt{x^3}</math>  c. <math>\frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}</math>  d. <math>\sqrt[3]{x^2}</math></p>	<p>80. If <math> 2x - 3  = 7</math>, <math>x</math> is equal to what value?</p> <p>a. -2  b. -4  c. 2  d. 4</p>
<p>81. Company A invested 10,000 pesos in a bond that yields 10% per year. How much more do they need to invest in another bond that yields 5% if they want to earn 1,500 pesos in a year?</p> <p>a. 5,000  b. 10,000  c. 7,500  d. 15,000</p>	<p>82. <math>\log_x 8 = 3</math>  <math>x=?</math></p> <p>a. 2  b. -2  c. 4  d. 1</p>

<p>83. A certain car dealer offers customizable cars. It offers 3 different colors, 2 different transmissions, and 5 different seat covers for every car. How many different customizations are possible?</p> <p>a. 120 b. 10 c. 30 d. 20</p>	<p>84. Which of the following parabolas have no negative x values?</p> <p>a. <math>x = 2(y+1)^2 - 4</math> b. <math>y = -1(x-4)^2 - 2</math> c. <math>y = 4(x-3)^2 + 1</math> d. <math>x = 2(y+1)^2 + 4</math></p>
<p>85. If <math>\frac{5^x}{5^7} = 125</math>, what is <math>x</math>?</p> <p>a. 3 b. 10 c. 9 d. -10</p>	<p>86. The line <math>y = 4x + 6</math> is perpendicular to line <math>\ell</math>, which intersects it at point <math>(0, 6)</math>. What is the equation of line <math>\ell</math>?</p> <p>a. <math>y = 4x + 6</math> b. <math>y = \frac{1}{4}x + 6</math> c. <math>y = -4x + 6</math> d. <math>y = -\frac{1}{4}x + 6</math></p>
<p>87. If the sum of the values <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> is <math>z</math>, what is the average of the three values?</p> <p>a. <math>\frac{2z}{3}</math> b. <math>z</math> c. <math>\frac{3(a+b)}{z}</math> d. <math>z - 3(a+b)</math></p>	<p>88. The number of ice cream cones eaten is directly proportional to the amount of burgers available. If 10 ice cream cones were eaten when there were 50 burgers available, how many ice cream cones will be eaten if 75 burgers are available?</p> <p>a. 6 b. 15 c. 7 d. 13</p>
<p>89. In the following equation, <math>x = z^3</math> for all integers <math>y</math>. What is <math>y</math> in terms of <math>z</math>?</p> $y = 2 + x^2$ <p>a. <math>z^5</math> b. <math>z^6</math> c. <math>2 + z</math> d. <math>2 + z^6</math></p>	<p>90. What is the probability that you will pick a green marble out of a bag with 3 red marbles, 4 blue marbles and 7 green marbles?</p> <p>a. <math>\frac{5}{14}</math> b. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> c. <math>\frac{7}{10}</math> d. <math>\frac{1}{14}</math></p>

<p>91. You blindly guessed the last five multiple-choice items of an UPCAT practice test. What is the probability that you will answer all five questions correctly?</p> <p>a. <math>\frac{1}{1024}</math>  b. <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>  c. <math>\frac{1}{524}</math>  d. <math>\frac{1}{16}</math></p>	<p>92. If you can buy <math>x</math> of a certain item for 100 pesos, how many items can you buy with <math>y</math> pesos?</p> <p>a. <math>\frac{xy}{100}</math>  b. <math>x(y^2/100)</math>  c. <math>\frac{100x}{y}</math>  d. <math>100xy^2</math></p>
<p>93. If <math>\frac{x+4}{8} - \frac{2x+8}{16} = \frac{x+4}{4}</math> then <math>x=?</math></p> <p>a. 0  b. 1  c. -4  d. 4</p>	<p>94. If <math>x^2 + 8x + 16 = 30</math>, <math>(x+4)</math> is equal to?</p> <p>a. 30  b. 225  c. <math>\sqrt{30}</math>  d. 10</p>
<p>95. <math>\sin^2 + \cos^2 = ?</math></p> <p>a. <math>\cot \theta</math>  b. 1  c. <math>\theta</math>  d. <math>(\sin + \cos)^2</math></p>	<p>96. Given the series 1, 5, 13, 29, ...</p> <p>What is the 6<sup>th</sup> term?</p> <p>a. 125  b. 61  c. 53  d. 106</p>
<p>97. Find the sum of the arithmetic series 1, 5, 9, 13, ... , 45.</p> <p>a. 276  b. 300  c. 254  d. 297</p>	<p>98. A circle with the equation <math>(x - 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4</math> is on the <math>xy</math>-coordinate plane. What is the point on the circle opposite the point (0, 2), which is also on the circle?</p> <p>a. (0, 4)  b. (2, 0)  c. (2, 4)  d. (4, 2)</p>
<p>99. <math>x</math> is an odd number. Which of the following numbers are odd numbers too?</p> <p>a. <math>2x+4</math>  b. <math>x^2 + 1</math>  c. <math>3x+1</math>  d. <math>4x + 1</math></p>	<p>100. Theo is <math>x</math> years old and Julian is 5 years younger. In 3 years, Theo's age will be double that of Julian's. How old is Theo now?</p> <p>a. 7  b. 10  c. 21  d. 31</p>

101. Figure 3:



Given the figure above with a square attached to a triangle, what is its perimeter?

- a.  $18 + \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}}$
- b.  $18 + 6\sqrt{2}$
- c.  $18 + 6\sqrt{3}$
- d.  $24 + 6\sqrt{3}$

102. What is the area of figure 3 given in item 101?

- a.  $42 + 6\sqrt{3}$
- b.  $36 + 18\sqrt{2}$
- c.  $36\sqrt{3}$
- d.  $36 + 6\sqrt{3}$

103. What is the radius of the biggest cylinder you can fit in a prism that has a length and width of 5, and a height of 21?

- a. 5
- b.  $5\sqrt{2}$
- c. 3
- d. 2.5

$$104. 6y(2x + 7) = 36$$

What is the value of  $xy$  in the equation above?

- a.  $3 - y$
- b.  $\frac{6 - 7y}{2}$
- c.  $\frac{3 + y}{6}$
- d.  $3 + y$

105. If  $x + 7y = -8$ , and  $2x + 6y = 6$ , what is  $(x - y)$  equal to?

- a.  $14 + y$
- b. 14
- c.  $\frac{7}{3}$
- d. 17

106. If  $x^2(x^3) = y^{10}$  what is  $x$  in terms of  $y$ ?

- a.  $\frac{y}{y^5}$
- b.  $\frac{y}{2}$
- c.  $\sqrt[4]{y^{10}}$
- d.  $y^2$

<p>107. Set A: {2, 3, 4, 5} Set B: {x x is an even number}</p> <p>Which of the ff. is the set representing <math>A \cap B</math>?</p> <p>a. {} b. {2, 4} c. {x x is an even number} d. {-4, -2, 2, 4}</p>	<p>108. What is the cardinality of set A from item 103?</p> <p>a. 4 b. 14 c. 2 d. 5</p>
<p>109. Two runners started running from the same area. Runner A ran with a speed of 3 m/s, and runner B ran with a speed of 5 m/s. By how many meters does runner B lead after 15 seconds?</p> <p>a. 15 m b. 25 m c. 11.5 m d. 30 m</p>	<p>110. What is the probability of getting 2 heads when you throw 2 coins together?</p> <p>a. <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> b. <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> c. <math>\frac{1}{8}</math> d. <math>\frac{1}{10}</math></p>
<p>111. How many real roots does the quadratic equation <math>x^2 - 4x + 12</math> have?</p> <p>a. 0 b. Infinite c. 1 d. 2</p>	<p>112. Convert <math>\frac{\pi}{3}</math> to radians.</p> <p>a. 60 b. 80 c. <math>60\pi^2</math> d. 1.047</p>
<p>113. Car A went 6km north and Car B went 8km east from a certain point. How far apart are they?</p> <p>a. 14 km b. <math>10\sqrt{3}</math> km c. 10 km d. 12 km</p>	<p>114. Which of the following can be sides of a triangle?</p> <p>a. 6, 7, 13 b. 4, 5, 10 c. 10, 12, 44 d. 5, 12, 13</p>
<p>115. What is the next term in this series? 1, 3, 7, 17, _____</p> <p>a. 41 b. 21 c. 18 d. 26</p>	<p>116. What is the median of the following numbers? 1, 2, 3, 4</p> <p>a. 3 b. 2 c. 3 and 2 d. 2.5</p>

117. Solve for x:  $\frac{x}{x^2 + 6x + 8} = \frac{\sqrt{576}}{x + 2}$

- a.  $\frac{-4}{23}$
- b. 1
- c.  $\sqrt{\frac{22}{3}}$
- d.  $\frac{-96}{23}$

119. Given the equation  $2x^2 + 7x + 6 = 0$ , what are possible values of the variable x?

- a. -2
- b.  $\frac{3}{2}$
- c.  $\frac{2}{3}$
- d. 4

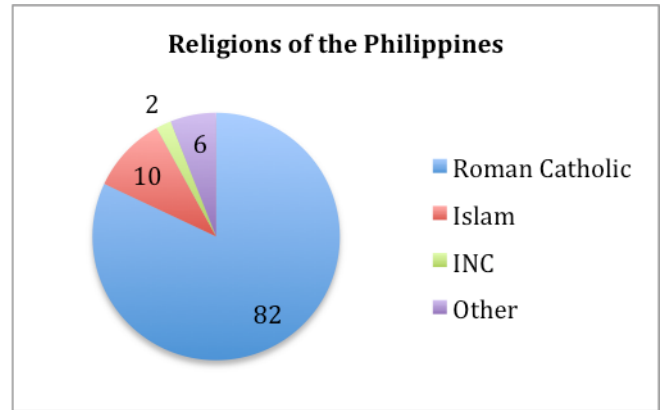
121. Given the equation,  $a^2 - b^2 = 9$  where b is a positive integer less than 10, what is the value of a?

- a. 4
- b. 4.7
- c. 9
- d. 5

118. PQRS is a positive, even integer with its digits represented by the respective variables P, Q, R & S. How many possible number combinations are there if no digits can repeat?

- a. 999
- b. 1680
- c. 2520
- d. 3024

120.



Given that the population of the Philippines is 100,000,000 people, how many individuals are not Roman Catholic?

- a. 12,000,000
- b. 82,000,000
- c. 19,000,000
- d. 18,000,000

122. On the xy-coordinate plane, the following points are part of rhombus ABCD.

- Point A: (1, 2)
- Point B: (3, 2)
- Point C: (2, 0)

What is the length of diagonal BD?

- a.  $\sqrt{13}$
- b. 1
- c.  $\sqrt{2}$
- d.  $1\sqrt{3}$

123. In the English Premier League, there are 20 teams that go against each other twice in one season. How many games in total are played in one season?

- a. 20!
- b. 19!
- c. 190
- d. 380

124. A shipping company charges 50 pesos as a base charge for packages weighing 1kg and under, then adds 20 pesos for every additional kilogram. How much will packages weighing 10 kilograms cost to ship?

- a. 250
- b. 150
- c. 210
- d. 230

125.

$$f(x) = 2x^3$$

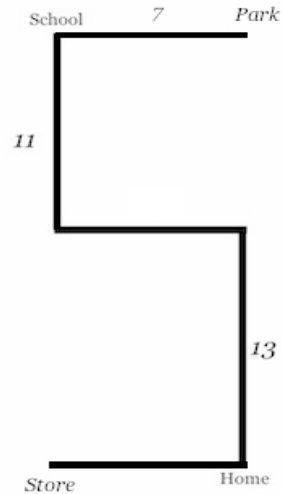
$$x(g) = 2g + 1$$

$$g(z) = \frac{z^2}{2}$$

If  $z=4$ ,  $f(x(g(z))) = ?$

- a. 8165
- b. 1326
- c. 9826
- d. 254

126.



Martin walks 31 meters home from school using some of the roads represented by the lines above.

If the distance between the school and the park, and the store and his home is the same, how much shorter would he walk if he went directly, without using the roads, from the school to his home?

- a. 25
- b. 24
- c. 6
- d. 8

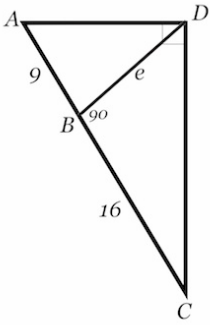
127. Nicky wanted to mix 5 liters of a drink that was 10% sugar with a drink that was 50% sugar to make a drink that was 25% sugar. How many liters of the 50% sugar drink must he add to get the 25% sugar drink?

- a. 2
- b. 5
- c. 4
- d. 3

128. The ratio of tomatoes to potatoes in a recipe is 5:3. The ratio of potatoes to eggs is 5:7. What is the ratio of eggs to tomatoes?

- a. 15:21
- b. 21:25
- c. 5:7
- d. 25:21

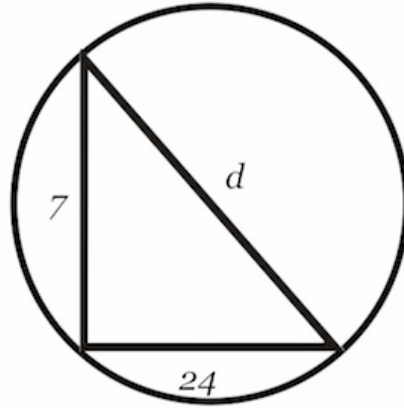
129.



Given is the right triangle ADC, with right angles ADC and DBC. What is the length of line BD?

- a. 5
- b. 12
- c. 6
- d.  $\sqrt{15}$

130.



*Reminder: figures are never drawn to scale*

What is the length of the circle's radius?

- a. 25
- b. 23
- c. 11.5
- d. 12.5

**STOP!**

**--END OF SECTION--**

**Do not turn to any other section in the test booklet.**

### SECTION 3

### SCIENCE (131-189)

60 items - 50 minutes

You will be given a series of questions that will test your ability in science. Select the best answers to the questions and shade the appropriate circle.

<p>131. Excluding the sun, what is the brightest star in the sky?</p> <p>a. Sirius b. Venus c. Betelgeuse d. The Big Dipper</p>	<p>132. When you go to a higher altitude, what happens to the boiling point of water?</p> <p>a. It increases b. It stays the same c. It decreases d. It fluctuates</p>
<p>133. Which of the following is a colloid?</p> <p>a. Diamond b. Fog c. Salt Water d. Isopropyl Alcohol</p>	<p>134. Which of the following depletes the ozone layer?</p> <p>a. Carbon Dioxide b. Methane c. Chlorofluorocarbons d. Carbon Monoxide</p>
<p>135. Which of the following is NOT a chemical change?</p> <p>a. Compression of carbon b. Mixing zinc and HCl c. Burning of wood d. Decomposition of leaves</p>	<p>136. All of the following are solutions except ____.</p> <p>a. Brass b. Coffee c. Seawater d. Milk</p>
<p>137. The Milky Way is a ____.</p> <p>a. Supernova b. Galaxy c. Nebula d. Constellation</p>	<p>138. The founder of the science of genetics is ____.</p> <p>a. Dmitri Mendeleev b. Sergey Koryolev c. Gregor Mendel d. Hans Aufbau</p>
<p>139. How many chromosomes does a sperm cell have?</p> <p>a. 46 b. 42 c. 24 d. 23</p>	<p>140. What is the last phase of mitosis?</p> <p>a. Telophase b. Metaphase c. Anaphase d. Prophase</p>

<p>141. How many moles of <math>CO_2</math> does 88 grams of Carbon Dioxide contain?</p> <p>a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 5</p>	<p>142. Which of the following will NOT increase the speed of a reaction?</p> <p>a. A Catalyst b. Heat c. Carbonates in water d. Increasing surface area</p>
<p>143. Which factors are involved in Gay-Lussac's Law?</p> <p>a. Pressure and Temperature b. Pressure and Volume c. Temperature and Volume d. Volume and Moles</p>	<p>144. Which is a not a scalar quantity?</p> <p>a. Speed b. Temperature c. Time d. Velocity</p>
<p>145. Which electromagnetic wave has the shortest wavelength?</p> <p>a. Radio b. UV c. Visible Light d. Gamma</p>	<p>146. When an object is placed in a higher position, what increases?</p> <p>a. Potential Energy b. Kinetic Energy c. Velocity d. Weight</p>
<p>147. What do you call the apparent force that pulls a rotating object away from the center of its rotation?</p> <p>a. Centripetal Force b. Centrifugal Force c. Gravity d. Electromagnetic Force</p>	<p>148. Which has the highest Ph value?</p> <p>a. Benzoic Acid b. Water c. Hydrochloric Acid d. Milk of Magnesia</p>
<p>149. What are the components required for respiration?</p> <p>a. Oxygen b. Oxygen and Nitrogen. c. Oxygen and Glucose d. Nitrogen and a phosphate</p>	<p>150. What the value <math>6.02 \times 10^{23}</math> represent?</p> <p>a. The number of particles in a mole b. The number of particles per atom in a substance. c. The density of moles per square nanometer. d. The length of time for a material to decompose.</p>

<p>151. Which member of the following members of a food chain gets the least amount of energy?</p> <p>a. Deer b. Mango Tree c. Grass d. Cheetah</p>	<p>152. What does the acronym ATP mean?</p> <p>a. Adenine Triphosphor b. Adenosine Triphosphate c. Amylase Tripehnylithium d. Sugar</p>
<p>153. Which scientist pioneered the planetary model of the atom?</p> <p>a. Niels Bohr b. Albert Einstein c. Ernest Rutherford d. Antoine Lavoisier</p>	<p>154. Which of the following mediums cannot transmit sound?</p> <p>a. Pure Oxygen b. Metal c. A Perfect Vacuum d. Corrugated Carbon</p>
<p>155. An object traveling at 100 mph, if not acted upon by an unbalanced force will _____.</p> <p>a. Continue moving at 100 mph b. Move at 100 mph, but slow down as energy gets used. c. Stop after 100 miles d. Increase its speed due to the lack of an opposing force.</p>	<p>156. A heavy metal ball and a plastic ball of equal diameters were dropped from a height of 30 meters. Which will hit the ground first?</p> <p>a. They will hit the ground at the same time. b. The heavy ball will hit the ground first. c. The plastic ball will hit the ground first. d. It depends on the air under each ball.</p>
<p>157. Which of the following is the scientific name of the fruit fly?</p> <p>a. <i>Allium Cepa</i> b. <i>Drosophila Melanogaster</i> c. <i>Rithrogena Germanica</i> d. <i>Musca Domestica</i></p>	<p>158. Which section of the brain is responsible for releasing growth hormones?</p> <p>a. Thyroid Gland b. Pituary Gland c. Endocrine Gland d. Hypothalamus</p>
<p>159. The tendency of an object to resist changes in motion is dependent on:</p> <p>a. Weight b. Temperature c. Speed d. Mass</p>	<p>160. Salt is an example of a/an _____ compound.</p> <p>a. Covalent b. Di-element c. Ionic d. Transition</p>

<p>161. What enzyme in saliva breaks down sugars?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aqua-enzymes</li> <li>Amylase</li> <li>Adenine</li> <li>Glyoxalase</li> </ol>	<p>162. The electron configuration of O is _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>1s^2 2s^2 2p^4 3s^2 3p^6</math></li> <li><math>[He]2s^2 2p^4</math></li> <li><math>2s^2 2p^4</math></li> <li>[Ne]</li> </ol>
<p>163. Of the first 101 elements, which is the most unstable?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Francium</li> <li>Plutonium</li> <li>Arsenic</li> <li>Uranium</li> </ol>	<p>164. When electrons of a gas collide more frequently with each other and the container, _____ is increased.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperature</li> <li>Pressure</li> <li>Volume</li> <li>Molarity</li> </ol>
<p>165. The reaction</p> $\text{Zn} + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{ZnCl} + \text{H}$ <p>Is classified as a/an _____ reaction.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Double Displacement</li> <li>Single Replacement</li> <li>Direct Combination</li> <li>Hydrolysis</li> </ol>	<p>166. Which element is the most electronegative?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neon</li> <li>Francium</li> <li>Sodium</li> <li>Fluorine</li> </ol>
<p>167. Wood is primarily made up of what organic compound?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cellulose</li> <li>Carbon Tetrachloride</li> <li>Carotid</li> <li>Celluloid</li> </ol>	<p>168. Cellulose is what type of compound?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A sugar</li> <li>An inorganic compound</li> <li>A thermoplastic</li> <li>A non-digestive enzyme</li> </ol>
<p>169. Why does semen have alkaline bases as part of its composition?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain a neutral environment for the sperm to "swim" in.</li> <li>To protect the sperm from the acidic environment in the vagina.</li> <li>To speed up the transport of the sperm to the fallopian tube.</li> <li>To destroy any rival sperm cells inside the vagina.</li> </ol>	<p>170. What is the probability that a father with a homogenous dominant trait and a mother with the same homogenous dominant trait will produce an offspring with the recessive trait?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25%</li> <li>15%</li> <li>0%</li> <li>100%</li> </ol>

<p>171. How does the esophagus bring food down to the stomach in space, where there is zero gravity?</p> <p>a. There is micro-gravity in space caused by the centrifugal force created by orbiting around Earth</p> <p>b. Peristalsis</p> <p>c. Mucous membranes in the esophagus help the food go down</p> <p>d. Food is liquefied and makes use of osmosis in the esophagus to bring food down.</p>	<p>172. Mount Mayon is what type of volcano?</p> <p>a. Stratovolcano</p> <p>b. Shield</p> <p>c. Caldera</p> <p>d. Cinder</p>
<p>173. Why doesn't oil mix with water?</p> <p>a. Oil is lighter than water</p> <p>b. Oil has a lower density compared to water.</p> <p>c. Oil is non-polar while water is a polar substance.</p> <p>d. Oil's carbon content cannot mix with water's hydrogen.</p>	<p>174. What is 500 degrees Celsius in Kelvin?</p> <p>a. 773 K</p> <p>b. 227 K</p> <p>c. 772 K</p> <p>d. 1197 K</p>
<p>175. What is the equation that represents the relationship between pressure P, and volume V, if pressure is inversely proportional to volume?</p> <p>a. <math>PV=k</math></p> <p>b. <math>\frac{P}{V} = k</math></p> <p>c. <math>PV = \frac{P^2}{V}</math></p> <p>d. <math>PV^2 = k</math></p>	<p>176. A student boils water in different altitudes to see if it has an effect on boiling time. What is the independent variable in his experiment?</p> <p>a. Altitude</p> <p>b. Temperature</p> <p>c. Boiling time</p> <p>d. Water type</p>
<p>177. Which planet has the shortest orbit?</p> <p>a. Jupiter</p> <p>b. Mercury</p> <p>c. Pluto</p> <p>d. Venus</p>	<p>178. Which of the following is a constituent of acid rain?</p> <p>a. Sulfuric Acid</p> <p>b. Carbon Tetrachloride</p> <p>c. Carbon Dioxide</p> <p>d. Benzoic Acid</p>
<p>179. Which of the following sources of energy is the cleanest?</p> <p>a. Coal</p> <p>b. Natural Gas</p> <p>c. Crude Oil</p> <p>d. Wind</p>	<p>180. What is the symbol for ozone?</p> <p>a. <math>O_2</math></p> <p>b. <math>O_3</math></p> <p>c. <math>O_4</math></p> <p>d. <math>O_5</math></p>

<p>181. What blood type can be donated to a person of any blood type?</p> <p>a. A b. AB c. B d. O</p>	<p>182. The following are derived quantities except ____.</p> <p>a. Electric Current b. Velocity c. Specific Gravity d. Weight</p>
<p>183. How many significant figures does the value 1000.0 grams have?</p> <p>a. 1 b. 4 c. 5 d. 0</p>	<p>184. When mothballs turn into gas, the process is called _____.</p> <p>a. Evaporation b. Sublimation c. Deposition d. Condensation</p>
<p>185. What process can be used on a liquid to separate its components without losing either component in the process?</p> <p>a. Distillation b. Evaporation c. Sieving d. Paper Chromatography</p>	<p>186. Who discovered radioactivity from Uranium salts?</p> <p>a. Henri Becquerel b. Marie Curie c. Albert Einstein d. Joseph Proust</p>
<p>187. What is the most common isotope of Carbon?</p> <p>a. Carbon-12 b. Carbon 16 c. Carbon-14 d. Carbon-13</p>	<p>188. Which of the following characterizes water?</p> <p>a. Water releases only heat quickly. b. Water releases and gains heat quickly. c. Water releases and gains heat slowly. d. Water gains only heat slowly.</p>
<p>189. 1 atm is equal to _____ Torr.</p> <p>a. 700 b. 720 c. 273 d. 760</p>	<p>190. Which organ produces bile, which helps digests lipids?</p> <p>a. Prostate Gland b. Pancreas c. Liver d. Gallbladder</p>

**STOP!**

**--END OF SECTION--**

**Do not turn to any other test sections.**

**SECTION 4**  
**READING COMPREHENSION**

**[191-260]**

70 items; 1 hour and 10 minutes

- I. Passage Based Reading: You will be given sets of passages that cover various topics. With these passages are questions that test your ability to infer, comprehend, and understand a reading material effectively. Choose the letter of the answer that best answers the question.

-Taken from Christine Pantaleon of the Cebu Daily News at Inquirer.net. <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/375475/k12-system-seen-to-address-ph-unemployment-problem>

The new K+12 education program is one way of addressing the country's unemployment woes.

Fr. Dionisio Miranda, president of the University of San Carlos, said the reforms in the educational system would help address this problem.

The K+12 program of the government requires students to undergo kindergarten classes, and two more years of high school.

In K+12, there is a Philippines Qualifications Framework (PQF), where technical and vocational courses are introduced, said Miranda during the Conference of Asia-Pacific Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CACCI) at the Radisson Blu Hotel last Thursday.

In the PQF, "technopreneurship" and "green" skills for "green" jobs are also included and students would be assessed according to their competencies and skills related to the topics.

In Level One, which is in Grade 10, a student will receive a National Certificate I after he passes the level of competence in knowledge, skills, and values for that level.

In Level Two, which is already between grades 11 and 12, a student will receive a National Certificate II if he passes the different standards for the level.

"A student in the Philippine system, coming out of junior high or senior high, and for the first year can acquire a national certificate in the various categories. With that, they can already go to work," Miranda said.

"That is the missing link we had in the Philippines. That is why the reform components are very critical," Miranda added.

There are also National Certificates III and IV, which are for students who want to focus on technical skills.

After taking the national certificates III and IV, a student can take the post baccalaureate then doctoral and post doctoral education which a person can now be classified a Level 8 professional.

"That degree would be recognized in a Malaysian Qualifications format. This means that if a Filipino would go to Malaysia and brings his degree with him, then he will be recognized there," Miranda said.

Miranda said as of the moment, there's a mismatch between our education and present day jobs.

"That's a great missing link in our educational system and we're going to need to understand these levels once ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) opens up because the rest of the world is going to come here and will be bringing along with them their certificates," he said.

"Your diploma would not mean very much. What would mean more is the diploma supplement which describes what you can actually do or cannot do," Miranda said referring to the national certificates.

Miranda said the old educational system, the K+10 program, lacked more years of quality education and made vocational courses as an afterthought, which were not the case with some ASEAN member countries.

Dato Ghazali Bin Dato Mohd Yusoff, executive chairman Nusantara Technologies Sdn Bhd, said the Malaysian education was focused in providing equal access to quality education of an international standard and they had already formatted their education in a way that it could meet the needs of the industry

<p>191. Under the new K-12 program, what additional year levels are students required to go through?</p> <p>a. Two years of High School b. Three years of High School c. Two years of High School and Kindergarten d. Two years of High School and Prep School</p>	<p>192. What will a student receive after completing Level 1 or Grade 10?</p> <p>a. Junior High Diploma b. National Certificate I c. National Certificate 10 d. Teenpreneur Certificate</p>
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<p>193. According to Fr. Miranda, the Diploma Supplement is important because _____.</p> <p>a. It shows what you can actually do in life.  b. It gives colleges an assurance of your academic capabilities.  c. It certifies that you have passed through the K-12 system.  d. It gives an indication of your college-readiness.</p>	<p>194. What is the overall message of the passage?</p> <p>a. To show what the national government is doing to improve the educational system.  b. To illustrate the increasing regional cooperation between ASEAN states in education  c. To show how the K-12 system can help students be recognized internationally and be better prepared for work.  d. To expose how much our education system has lagged behind ASEAN's.</p>
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**Don't Go Far Off**  
**Pablo Neruda**

1 Don't go far off, not even for a day, because --  
because -- I don't know how to say it: a day is long  
and I will be waiting for you, as in an empty station  
when the trains are parked off somewhere else, asleep.

5 Don't leave me, even for an hour, because  
then the little drops of anguish will all run together,  
the smoke that roams looking for a home will drift  
into me, choking my lost heart.

Oh, may your silhouette never dissolve on the beach;  
10 may your eyelids never flutter into the empty distance.  
Don't leave me for a second, my dearest,

because in that moment you'll have gone so far  
I'll wander mazelily over all the earth, asking,  
14 Will you come back? Will you leave me here, dying?

<p>195. What does the author dread the most?</p> <p>a. That his lover will soon die  b. That he may never see her again  c. That his lover be away from him even for just a while.  d. That his lover will never come back after leaving in the station.</p>	<p>196. How does the author express his unwillingness to part with his lover?</p> <p>a. Repetitively; with metaphors that express the same message.  b. Progressively; asking her not to leave him in decreasing time intervals.  c. Desperately; with an increasing amount of emotion and passion.  d. Hopelessly; with an increasing tone of resignation.</p>
<p>197. What figure of speech does the author use in lines 3-4?</p> <p>a. Metaphor  b. Simile  c. Personification  d. Hyperbole</p>	<p>198. What figure of speech does the author use in lines 7-8?</p> <p>a. Metaphor  b. Simile  c. Personification  d. Allusion</p>
<p>199. What does the word <i>anguish</i>, used in line 6, mean?</p> <p>a. Suffering  b. Love  c. Desperation  d. Death</p>	<p>200. What is the author trying to say in the last stanza, in lines 12-14?</p> <p>a. He will die if she won't return.  b. His life will be shorn of direction and meaning for every moment she's gone.  c. His thoughts will be lost in nothingness while she's gone  d. His misses her so much that he cannot put his mind on anything else.</p>

The next questions will be based on Passages 3 and 4.

**PASSAGE 3**-Adapted from the BBC website. [<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-edinburgh-east-fife-12661377>]

**1** When Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin returned to Earth after his pioneering space flight five decades ago, he undertook a world tour in which he remarked on the "smiling faces" greeting him. Among those smiling faces was an 11-year-old Glasgow schoolboy, Robin McKie.

**4** In the summer of 1961, he made a special trip to Earls Court in London with his mother to meet Major Gagarin - the first man in space.

This April will be the 50th anniversary of the flight and scientists are marking the occasion by launching an appeal for anyone who met the Soviet during his visit to the UK.

**8** Major Gagarin became an instant celebrity during his globetrotting tour, which had been engineered to trumpet the USSR's achievement in beating America into manned space flight.

**10** The trip took him to Manchester and to London where, during a news conference, he expressed gratitude for the wonderful welcome he had received.

Young self-confessed "space-nut" Robin was delighted when his mother said she would be taking him to the Soviet trade fair where Major Gagarin was to visit.

"All the science fiction stories I'd been reading were now true, and there was a man in space," said Robin. The major's space flight left its mark on the Scotsman's life and he's now science editor at the Observer newspaper.

**16** Robin insists: "I'm not saying I wouldn't have been a science writer if I hadn't gone to see Gagarin. But it really reinforced it. And I am eternally grateful to my mother, that she gave me that opportunity."

**18** The trade fair was full of life size models of Soviet space rockets and satellites, and they were what really excited the schoolboy, but Robin continues to have a vivid memory of Gagarin arriving at the exhibition.

**20** He said: "The thing that struck me really was the smile. He had the most beautiful smile. It was just hypnotic. "We weren't quite close enough to touch him. He walked past us at some speed. "He waved at - not me, but in my general direction. Therefore, in my memory he waved at me. And I waved very excitedly back. "I was absolutely - over the moon is a stupid phrase - but, that really was absolutely fantastic."

**24** Gagarin's tour did not bring him to Scotland, but there is a corner of Fife that marks his triumph.

**25** The Scottish Special Housing Association was building a new scheme at Lumphinans, a former mining village on the outskirts of Cowdenbeath and in December 1961 local councilors decided that one of the roads should be called Gagarin Way.

**27** Not everyone who lives there now is very clear about how, or why, the street got its name but one resident says that the area used to be known as "Little Moscow". She suspects that the name might have been chosen to celebrate the USSR's achievement.

**29** And indeed at Dunfermline library the local history librarian, Janice Erskine, confirms that part of the kingdom of Fife had a very particular political history, linked to the local mining industry. She says that though their union had affiliated to the Labour Party, miners were frustrated that the party wasn't left-wing enough.

**32** Later, the area became one of the first in Britain to return a communist MP to Westminster and it was a tradition that lived on, with communists elected to the council.

**34** Looking through the archive, Janice Erskine says it is pretty clear that it was one of them who suggested the name for the new road.

PASSAGE 4-Adapted from *The Guardian*. [<http://www.guardian.co.uk/science/2011/mar/13/yuri-gagarin-first-space-korolev>]

**36** I have an intense, very personal memory of Yuri Gagarin. The young pilot, newly promoted to the rank of major, visited Britain a few months after his great flight. I was 12 years old at the time and fanatical about astronomy and space science. My mother, to my eternal gratitude, spotted that Gagarin would be opening the Soviet Trade Fair in London on 11 July when our family was on holiday in the city visiting relatives. (We lived in Glasgow.) I remember standing at the front of a fairly large crowd that afternoon. A car drew up and Gagarin bounced out. He marched smartly towards us, waving cheerfully before bounding into the exhibition. I could only have had a few seconds' sight of him but have a vivid recollection of his smartness, compact body and, most noticeable of all, his angelic smile.

**42** My fleeting glimpse of the first man in space has stayed with me in the intervening half-century though at the time I was more interested in the trade fair itself, with its full-size models of the Soviets' early Sputnik probes and other scientific paraphernalia. I also collected a magazine that showed - in detail - how the USSR would get to the moon long before America. Sadly I did not keep it.

**45** Gagarin went on to meet the Queen, lay a wreath at Karl Marx's grave and visit Manchester, rather bizarrely as the guest of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers. Gagarin charmed wherever he went, though I rather liked the remark by then Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who noted the people who lined the streets to see the cosmonaut. "There would have been twice the number if they had sent the dog," he muttered.

<p>201. Both passages describe _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The space flight of Yuri Gagarin</li> <li>b. Yuri Gagarin's visit to the Queen</li> <li>c. Yuri Gagarin's visit to the UK</li> <li>d. The childhood of Robin Mckie</li> </ul>	<p>202. The word "amalgamated" in sentence 1, paragraph 3 of passage 4 most nearly means _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Combined</li> <li>b. Empowered</li> <li>c. Political</li> <li>d. Chartered</li> </ul>
<p>203. The authors of both passages most vividly recall _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The USSR space magazines</li> <li>b. Gagarin's smile</li> <li>c. The car that Gagarin used</li> <li>d. Gagarin waving to the crowd.</li> </ul>	<p>204. In passage 3, line 32, the term "Westminster" probably refers to what?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. A Rallying place</li> <li>b. A city council</li> <li>c. The regional science department</li> <li>d. The British legislature</li> </ul>
<p>205. Both authors lived where at the time of Gagarin's arrival?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. London</li> <li>b. Westminster</li> <li>c. Glasgow</li> <li>d. Moscow</li> </ul>	<p>206. Robin McKie from passage 3, eventually becomes _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. An astronaut</li> <li>b. A scientist in London</li> <li>c. The science editor at <i>The Observer</i>.</li> <li>d. A member of parliament</li> </ul>
<p>207. It can be inferred the citizens of the UK were _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Captivated by Gagarin's personality and charm.</li> <li>b. Impressed by the USSR's achievements</li> <li>c. Paranoid over a communist takeover</li> <li>d. Respectful of Gagarin as a person.</li> </ul>	<p>208. Both authors were piqued particularly by the _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Comments of Prime Minister Macmillan</li> <li>b. Photos of Gagarin's flight</li> <li>c. Soviet Trade Fair</li> <li>d. Globetrotting of Gagarin</li> </ul>
<p>209. What did Janice Erskine refer to when she mentioned "political history" in line 30, passage 3?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The area's leftist history</li> <li>b. The democratic unions</li> <li>c. The Miners' Union</li> <li>d. The history of having a communist MP</li> </ul>	<p>210. In line 34, Passage 3, it can be inferred that _____ suggested the name for the road.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Scottish Special Housing Association members</li> <li>b. Robin McKie</li> <li>c. The Miners' Union</li> <li>d. Yuri Gagarin</li> </ul>

Passage 5-Taken from "Bethroed" by Anton Chekov

1 It was ten o'clock in the evening and the full moon was shining over the garden. In the Shumins' house an evening service celebrated at the request of the grandmother, Marfa Mihalovna, was just over, and now Nadya -- she had gone into the garden for a minute -- could see the table being laid for supper in the dining-room, and her grandmother bustling about in her gorgeous silk dress; Father Andrey, a chief priest of the cathedral, was talking to Nadya's mother, Nina Ivanovna, and now in the evening light through the window her mother for some reason looked very young; Andrey Andreitch, Father Andrey's son, was standing by listening attentively.

6 It was still and cool in the garden, and dark peaceful shadows lay on the ground. There was a sound of frogs croaking, far, far away beyond the town. There was a feeling of May, sweet May! One drew deep breaths and longed to fancy that not here but far away under the sky, above the trees, far away in the open country, in the fields and the woods, the life of spring was unfolding now, mysterious, lovely, rich and holy beyond the understanding of weak, sinful man. And for some reason one wanted to cry.

10 She, Nadya, was already twenty-three. Ever since she was sixteen she had been passionately dreaming of marriage and at last she was engaged to Andrey Andreitch, the young man who was standing on the other side of the window; she liked him, the wedding was already fixed for July 7, and yet there was no joy in her heart, she was sleeping badly, her spirits drooped.... She could hear from the open windows of the basement where the kitchen was the hurrying servants, the clatter of knives, the banging of the swing door; there was a smell of roast turkey and pickled cherries, and for some reason it seemed to her that it would be like that all her life, with no change, no end to it.

16 Some one came out of the house and stood on the steps; it was Aleksandr Timofeitch, or, as he was always called, Sasha, who had come from Moscow ten days before and was staying with them. Years ago a distant relation of the grandmother, a gentleman's widow called Marya Petrovna, a thin, sickly little woman who had sunk into poverty, used to come to the house to ask for assistance. She had a son Sasha. It used for some reason to be said that he had talent as an artist, and when his mother died Nadya's grandmother had, for the salvation of her soul, sent him to the Komissarovsky school in Moscow; two years later he went into the school of painting, spent nearly fifteen years there, and only just managed to scrape through the leaving examination in the section of architecture. He did not set up as an architect, however, but took a job at a lithographer's. He used to come almost every year, usually very ill, to stay with Nadya's grandmother to rest and recover.

24 He was wearing now a frock-coat buttoned up, and shabby canvas trousers, crumpled into creases at the bottom. And his shirt had not been ironed and he had somehow all over a look of not being fresh. He was very thin, with big eyes, long thin fingers and a swarthy bearded face, and all the same he was handsome. With the Shumins he was like one of the family, and in their house felt he was at home. And the room in which he lived when he was there had for years been called Sasha's room. Standing on the steps he saw Nadya, and went up to her.

<p>211. At the start of the passage, a/an _____ had just finished.</p> <p>a. Dinner b. Party c. Religious Service d. Evening Tea</p>	<p>212. From the way the narrator describes Father Andrey's son, Andrey Andreitch, it can be inferred that _____.</p> <p>a. Father Andrey is a sinful clergyman b. Father Andrey is from a different branch of Christianity that approves of marriage within the clergy. c. She is also the child of Father Andrey d. She desires Andrey Adreitch so much that she does not bother with his status as the son of a priest.</p>
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<p>213. The garden that Nadya went to in line 6 can be described as _____.</p> <p>a. Warm and Stuffy b. Pleasant and Chilly c. Grassy and Wild d. Unkempt but Serene</p>	<p>214. In paragraph 3, lines 10-15, Nadya expresses her _____.</p> <p>a. Anxieties regarding the marriage b. Excitement c. Infatuation with Andrey d. Inner dislike for Andrey</p>
<p>215. Aleksandr Timofeitch is better known as _____.</p> <p>a. Marya b. Shumin c. Andreyevitch d. Sasha</p>	<p>216. Why did Nadya's grandmother send Aleksandr to the Komissarovskiy School?</p> <p>a. Out of pity b. For religious reasons c. Because they were kin d. Because they have a shared past</p>
<p>217. From the statement in line 20-21 reproduced below, it can be inferred that _____.</p> <p><i>"...two years later he went into the school of painting, spent nearly fifteen years there..."</i></p> <p>a. Aleksandr was a failure at school b. Aleksandr enjoyed his life at school too much c. Aleksandr was taking advantage of their generosity d. Aleksandr was urged to stay on by his professors.</p>	<p>218. The word <i>lithographer</i> used in line 22 most nearly means _____.</p> <p>a. A person who prints. b. A newspaper columnist c. A silk-screen printer d. A professional sketcher</p>
<p>219. The description of Aleksandr in line 24 shows that he is _____.</p> <p>a. Creative b. Sick c. Homely d. Impoverished</p>	<p>220. Aleksandr is considered _____ by the family.</p> <p>a. A nuisance b. A distraction c. As another member d. A loyal servant</p>
<p>221. From what point of view is the story narrated?</p> <p>a. First Person b. Second Person c. Third Person Omniscient d. Fly-on-the-wall</p>	<p>222. When is Nadya's wedding?</p> <p>a. June 7 b. July 7 c. August 7 d. April 7</p>

**Passage 6**-Adapted an article by Andrew Pollack in the New York Times, May 2012. [<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/18/health/a-stem-cell-based-drug-gets-approval-in-canada.html?ref=stemcells>]

1 In a boost for the field of regenerative medicine, a small biotechnology company has received regulatory approval in Canada for what it says is the first manufactured drug based on stem cells.

3 The company, Osiris Therapeutics of Columbia, Md., said Thursday that Canadian regulators had approved its drug Prochymal, to treat children suffering from graft-versus-host disease, a potentially deadly complication of bone marrow transplantation. "It's really a good day for the concept and the hope behind stem cell therapies becoming a reality," C. Randal Mills, the chief executive of Osiris, said in an interview.

6 Prochymal is a preparation of mesenchymal stem cells, which are obtained from the bone marrow of healthy young adult donors. The stem cells are separated out from the marrow and expanded in culture, so that one donation is enough to make as many as 10,000 doses.

8 Because these are adult stem cells, they do not raise the ethical concerns of embryonic stem cells, whose creation usually involves the destruction of human embryos.

Graft-versus-host disease occurs when the immune cells in a bone-marrow transplant see the recipient's organs as foreign and attack them, causing potentially severe damage to the skin, liver and digestive tract. This happens most often when the donor is not an exact match for the recipient.

12 Doctors try using steroids or other drugs to damp the immune attack, but in many cases those don't work, and the patient may die.

13 Prochymal is approved in Canada for children whose condition is not controlled by steroids. In a small trial, about 60 percent of such children had a clinically meaningful response to the drug, Osiris said.

15 "Any drug or a cell that has activity in the patients with severe disease is exciting and important," said Dr. Joanne Kurtzberg, director of the pediatric blood and marrow transplant program at Duke University Medical Center. Additionally, Dr. Kurtzberg, who helped Osiris present its case to Canadian regulators, said the drug has saved some children's lives from graft-versus-host disease and could lead to more successful bone marrow transplants.

18 Osiris is not expected to gain much revenue from patients with a rare disease in Canada. But it is a welcome success for a 20-year-old company that has had its share of failures.

20 In 2009, Prochymal failed in two late-stage clinical trials, showing little to no advantage over placebo in treating graft-versus-host disease. The company is also trying to develop Prochymal as a treatment for Crohn's disease, diabetes, heart attacks and other illnesses, but has had some failures there as well.

22 Sanofi, the big French company that had the rights to sell Prochymal outside North America, said in February that it had discontinued its work on the drug.

Dr. Mills, Osiris's chief executive, said the company realized the drug was most effective in the most severe cases of graft-versus-host-disease that did not respond to steroids, leading it to do the small trial in children.

25 Dr. Mills said that the Food and Drug Administration indicated that it would require more data before approval, prompting Osiris to seek approval in Canada first. He said the company would apply to the F.D.A. later this year.

27 Stem cells are already used in medicine. Bone marrow or stem cell transplants are used to treat various cancers and genetic diseases. But those transplants are medical procedures, not products sold by a drug company.

29 There are cell therapies that have been approved by regulators, such as Carticel, a Genzyme product that uses a patient's own cells to repair cartilage in injuries. Last year the F.D.A. approved a cord blood product for use in transplantation. Those products are not manufactured for off-the-shelf use like Prochymal is, Dr. Mills said.

Osiris announced the approval after regular stock trading ended. After hours, the stock rose 14 percent to \$6.00.

<p>223. What is the article about?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Stem Cell drug Research</li> <li>b. Stem Cell Ethics</li> <li>c. A new drug based on stem cells</li> <li>d. The Canadian health insurance system</li> </ul>	<p>224. What is the name of the drug that is given much of the focus in the article?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Prochymal</li> <li>b. Carticel</li> <li>c. Genzyme</li> <li>d. Stem Cell pill</li> </ul>
<p>225. The "graft-versus-host" disease which the drug treats is a complication of _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Bone Marrow infection</li> <li>b. Viral Infection</li> <li>c. Bone Marrow Transplant</li> <li>d. Juvenile Blood Infections</li> </ul>	<p>226. What happens in the body when the "graft-versus-host" disease occurs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The immune cells see the victim's organs as foreign</li> <li>b. The immune cells become demobilized, similar to AIDS</li> <li>c. An effect similar to steroid consumption occurs</li> <li>d. Diabetes is developed as a complication</li> </ul>
<p>227. What are some setbacks that the drug has encountered on its way to approval?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. None; the drug was approved by the British Government quickly</li> <li>b. The occurrence of negative side-effects in patients</li> <li>c. A minimal difference from the results of placebo drugs.</li> <li>d. The French company Sanofi refused to distribute the drug to the European market until it had worked on it further.</li> </ul>	<p>228. In the final sentence reproduced below, what does the word <i>stock</i> mean in context?</p> <p>"...after regular stock trading ended..."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Supply</li> <li>b. Liquid derived from an organic substance</li> <li>c. Supply of Capital or money</li> <li>d. Proprietorship in a company</li> </ul>
<p>229. Throughout the article, the author uses _____ to evaluate the drug discussed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Anecdotes</li> <li>b. Examples and statements from experts</li> <li>c. Presentation of research from Universities and the Government</li> <li>d. Narration</li> </ul>	<p>230. From line 18, it can be inferred that the company _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Was successful from the beginning.</li> <li>b. The drug has no potential for profit.</li> <li>c. Had its first success in a long time.</li> <li>d. The company was bankrupt before the discovery of the drug.</li> </ul>

<p>231. Why did Sanofi discontinue work on the drug as stated in line 22?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. It probably did not deem the drug useful or profitable enough.</li><li>b. The cost of developing the drug was too high.</li><li>c. The FDA was unwilling to subsidize research costs.</li><li>d. The drug was found out to be totally ineffective</li></ul>	<p>232. According to line 30, unlike the drug made by Osiris, Carticel is _____.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Not for off-the-shelf use</li><li>b. Can be used for transplantaion</li><li>c. Is more profitable</li><li>d. Not a stem cell therapy</li></ul>
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**Passage 7: Si Amang-** *Percival Campoamor Cruz; Asian Journal. Mayo, 2011*

- 1 Ang paksa ng ating kuwento ay si Guillermo Tolentino, na ang magiliw na tawag sa kanya ng mga kamag-anakan at kasamahan sa sentro ng mga ispiritista ay Amang.
- 3 Ipinanganak siya noong 1890 sa Malolos, Bulakan at noong 1922, siya ay pumasok sa Regge Istituto di Belle Arti, kung saan siya ay nakapagtapos ng pag-aaral nang bahagya sa pamamagitan ng lingap ng kolonyang Italyano sa Maynila.
- 5 Sa Roma, gumanap ang kanyang unang pang-isahang eksibisyon kung saan kabilang ang *Saluto Romano (Saludong Romano)*.
- 6 Noong 1926, siya ay inatasan bilang guro sa Paaralan ng Pinong Sining ng Pamantasan ng Pilipinas at kinalaunang naging propesor, kalihim, at sa huli tagapamahala. Namuno siya ng Paaralan mula sa 1953 hanggang sa kanyang pagreretiro bilang Emeritong Propesor noong 1955.
- 9 “Nakilala si Tolentino sa buong bansa nang dahil sa Monumento ni Bonifacio na may maraming pigurang kasinlaki ng tao na dinisenyo noong 1930 at inilantad noong 1933. Nakapaglikha din siya ng iba pang mga tanyag na bantayog tulad ng mga *Oblasyon* ng Pamantasan ng Pilipinas, ang bantayog ni Pangulong Ramon Magsaysay sa bulwagang pasukan ng GSIS, at ang *Lualhati* ng Pamantasan ng Silangan.
- 12 “Kinumpleto niya ang ugnay-ugnay ng anim na pansilangang mananayaw, kabilang ang mananayaw na pambibliya na si Salome, Maria Clara, Persyana, Havanesa, at mga mananayaw Tsino.
- 14 “Isang produkto ng pampaaralang pinamulihanang naayon sa nakapamihansan, Si Tolentino ay isang kampeon ng klasisismo.
- 15 “Mula Hulyo hanggang Oktubre 1948 sa Magasing Sunday Times at sumunod sa This Week, kinasundo niya si Victorio Edades sa isang pagtatalo sa pagsusulat sa klasikal at makabagong aestetika, tumutuligsa sa 'pagpalipit' at muling pagsasandata ng halaga ng sining na naayon sa nakapamihansan.
- 18 Bagama't ang pagsasanay ni Tolentino ay klasikal, ang kanyang mga likha ay lumalagos ng palaibig na kakayahang makadama na namamayani ang Kanluraning daigdig mula sa unang ika-19 na siglo hanggang sa dekadang 20. Kaya, ang kanyang mga likha ay nakatuon na may damdamin, lalung-lalo na may pagkamakabansa mula't sapul na siya'y marubdob na Rizalista.
- 21 Ang bahay ni Amang sa Retiro, sa may hanggahan ng Maynila at Quezon City, ay tagpo ng mga mahihiwagang pangyayari. May mga testigo na nakakikita sa mga pangyayari katulad ng malimit na pagsalo ni Amang ng mga tila binhi o buko ng halaman na nahuhulog mula sa itaas, na kung saan nagmumula ay walang nakaalam. Binubuksan ni Amang ang nasasalong bagay (“aportes” ang tawag) at nakakikita siya ng mga mensahe sa loob ng mga ito.
- 25 Minsan ay may ibig magpagawa kay Amang ng rebulto ni Hesu Kristo. Sabi niya ay hindi niya matatanggap ang trabaho. “Bakit po, bawal ba sa inyong relihiyon?”, tanong ng nagpapagawa.
- 27 Sagot ni Amang, “Hindi naman. Ang dahilan kung kaya't hindi ko matatanggap ang inyong pakiusap ay hindi ko kayang gawin ang pinagagawa ninyo.”
- 29 “Nguni't kayo po ang pinakamagaling na iskultor sa Pilipinas!” tutol ng tao.
- 30 “Totoong makagagawa ako ng rebulto at ipagpapalagay natin na ang nagawa ko ay rebulto ni Hesu Kristo, nguni't iya'y pagsisinungaling,” dugtong ni Amang.
- 32 “Hindi ko kayo maintindihan,” sabi ng tao.
- 33 “Hindi ko alam kung ano ang itsura ni Hesu Kristo! Hindi ko pa siya nakikita! Upang maililok ko ang kanyang kaanyuan, kailangan na makita ko siya,” paliwanag ni Amang.
- 35 Lumipas ang mga araw at mga buwan. Minsan ay pinapunta niya sa kanyang “studio” ang taong nagpapagawa ng rebulto ni Hesu Kristo. At nang ang tao ay dumating ay nakita niya na nakapatong sa isang mesa ang isang kalilikhang rebulto ni Amang – ang mukha ni Hesu Kristo!
- 38 Paano niya ito nalikha? Ayon sa sariling salaysay ni Amang, nagkaroon siya ng masidhing pagnanais na makita ang mukha ni Hesu Kristo at nang ito ay maihubog niya sa isang rebulto. Isang araw na siya ay abala sa kanyang “studio” ay may kumatok sa pinto. Nang buksan ni Amang ang pinto ay nagpakilala ang panauhin at nagsabi, “Masdan mo ang aking anyo. Ngayong nakita mo na ako, magagawa mo na ba ang aking rebulto?”
- 43 Totoo man o hindi ang pangyayari, may isang obra si Amang na ang kawangis ay ang anyo ng mukha ni Hesu Kristo at ang pinagmulan nito ay nababalot ng hiwaga.

<p>233. Naging tagapamahala si Guillermo Tolentino ng _____.</p> <p>a. Katipunan b. Magasing <i>Sunday Times</i> c. Paaralan ng Purong Sining d. Malolos, Bulacan</p>	<p>234. Paano nakapagtapos si Guillermo Tolentino sa Regge Instituto de Bella Arti?</p> <p>a. Pagpuslit ng mga Italyano sa kanya mula sa mga Espanyol. b. Tulong pinansyal ng pamahalaan ng Italya c. Paglingap ng pamahalaang Espanyol d. Binayaran ng Pamantasan ng Pilipinas ang kanyang matrikula.</p>
<p>235. Ano ang tawag sa tayutay na ginamit sa linya 12-13?</p> <p>a. Alusyon b. Pagwawangis c. Pagtutulad d. Walang tayutay na ginamit.</p>	<p>236. Si Tolentino ay isang iskultor na sumusunod sa _____.</p> <p>a. Makabagong Estilo b. Klasismo c. Filipinong Estilo d. Realismo</p>
<p>237. Ang pagsasanay ni Tolentino ay klasikal ngunit _____.</p> <p>a. Hindi niya ito magawa nang maayos b. Ang mga Rizalista at Gobyerno lang ang nagpapahalaga sa estilong ito. c. Ang kanyang mga likha ay mas katulad ng palaibig na estilo. d. Ayaw niyang tumaliwas sa kanyang natural na estilo.</p>	<p>238. Ano ang pinakamaliapit sa ibig sabihin ng salitang “binhi” mula sa ika-22 na linya?</p> <p>a. Bunga o buto b. Imahinasyon c. Ideya d. Dahon</p>
<p>239. Bakit ayaw gumawa ni Tolentino ng rebulto ni Hesus?</p> <p>a. Dahil labag daw ito sa Ika-2 na utos ng Diyos. b. Dahil hindi Katoliko si Tolentino c. Dahil hindi alam ni Tolentino ang tunay na itsura ni Hesus d. Dahil hindi siya pinahintulutan ng Diyos na gumawa ng rebulto</p>	<p>240. Ano ang damdamin ng nagpagawa ng rebulto sa linya 35-37?</p> <p>a. Pagkainis b. Pagkagulat c. Pagkalingat d. Pagkapagod</p>
<p>241. Sino ang kumatok sa linya 39?</p> <p>a. Ang nagpagawa b. Si Hesus c. Ang Espirito Santo d. Ang Kartero</p>	<p>242. Ano ang ibig sabihin ng salitang “kawangis” sa linya 43?</p> <p>a. Katulad b. Mukha c. Labas d. Rebulto</p>

Passage 8: Piling bahagi ng:

*Mi Ultimo Adios*

Jose Rizal; Pagsasalin ni Andres Bonifacio

1 Bayang iniirong, sakit niyaring hirap,  
Katagalugang ko pinakaliliyag,  
dinggin mo ang aking pagpapahimakas;  
diya'y iiwan ko sa iyo ang lahat.

5 Ako'y patutungo sa walang busabos,  
walang umiinis at berdugong hayop;  
pananalig doo'y di nakasasalot,  
si Bathala lamang doo'y haring lubos.

9 Paalam, magulang at mga kapatid  
kapilas ng aking kaluluwa't dibdib  
mga kaibigan bata pang maliit  
sa aking tahanan di na masisilip.

13 Pag pasasalamat at napahinga rin,  
paalam estranherang kasuyo ko't aliw,  
paalam sa inyo, mga ginigiliw;  
mamatay ay siyang pagkakagupiling!

<p>243. Ano ang ibig sabihin ng salitang “iniirong” sa unang linya?</p> <p>a. Hinahanap b. MInamahal c. Ipinaglalaban d. Isinasakdal</p>	<p>244. Ano ang lugar na tinutukoy sa linya 5-8?</p> <p>a. Langit b. Pilipinas na Malaya c. Isla ni Bathala d. Ang kalawakan</p>
<p>245. Sino ang tinutukoy na “estranghero” sa linya 14?</p> <p>a. Ang buhay, na parang estrangherong lumipas b. Ang lahat ng mga taong tumulong na hindi niya kakilala. c. Ang kasintahan niya. d. Ang mga estranghero na dumaan sa buhaya niya at nagpaligay dito.</p>	<p>246. Mahihinuha mula sa tono ng tula na _____.</p> <p>a. Hindi pa tapos ang laban ni Rizal b. Tanggap na ni Rizal ang kamatayan c. Hindi kaya iwanan ni Rizal ang lahat ng mga mahal niya. d. May pag-asa pang maligtas si Rizal</p>
<p>247. Ano ang nais ipahayag ni Rizal sa huling linya, linya 16.</p> <p><i>“Mamatay ay siyang pagkakagupiling!”</i></p> <p>a. Sayang ang buhay sa pagkamatay b. Ito ay 'di makatuwirang pang-aapi ng mga Espanyol c. Walang pagsisisi sa pagkamatay d. Ang pagkamatay ay pahinga</p>	<p>248. Ano ang tinutukoy ni Rizal sa salitang “Katagalugan” sa linya 2?</p> <p>a. Ang bayang Tagalog b. Ang kabuuhan ng Pilipinas c. Ang wika at kulturang Tagalog d. Ang kanyang paraan ng pananalita</p>

- 1 Sinabi ng The United Nations Children’s Fund na mahigit sangkapat ng mga batang nasa edad 5-anyos pababa sa buong mundo ay permanenteng nabansot dahil sa malnutrition, na nauuwi sa mahinang pangangatawan at utak, isang eskandalosong pagsasayang sa potensiyal ng tao.
- 3 Sinabi ni Anthony Lake, executive director ng UNICEF simula 2010, na ang organisadong pagbibigay ng mga bitamina at malinis na tubig at pagbibigay-diin sa pagpapasuso ng ina sa mula sa pagsilang ang makatutulong sana sa 165 milyong kabataang ito para matamo ang kanilang normal brain at body development.
- 6 Ngunit ang kanilang kakulangan ng tamang nutrisyon ay nangangahulugan na mas madali silang kapitan ng mga karamdaman at maaagang pagkamatay.
- 8 “Stunting is the least understood, least recognized and least acted upon crisis. It is a hidden crisis for these children,” sabi ni Lake, beteranong US diplomat na naging national security adviser ni pangulong Bill Clinton.
- 10 Sinabi ni Lake na ang kabiguang mabigyan ang mga bata ng sapat na Vitamin A, iron at folic acid habang sila ay nabubuo sa sinapupunan ng ina, at balanseng pagkain na may malinis na tubig sa unang 2 taon ng kanilang buhay, ang nagsasadlak sa karamihan sa kanila sa karalitaan.
- 12 “Stunted doesn’t mean simply short,” ani Lake sa The Associated Press sa isang panayam. “The child’s brain never properly develops. Irrevocably. That’s it. You can’t fix it later. You can fix being underweight. You can’t fix being stunted after age 2.”
- 14 Si Lake ay nasa Dublin para pasinayaan ang mga natuklasan sa report sa isang pagpupulong na nakapokus sa paglaban sa pagkagutom at malnutrisyon. Ipinakita niya ang slides sa CAT scans ng utak ng mga batang nahinto ang paglaki, na may mas mahinang cell at nerve development.
- 16 “What this means is, for the remainder of that child’s life, irrevocably the child will learn less in school, will earn less later, is more vulnerable to disease,” aniya. “This is a tragic violation of that child’s life, but it’s also a tremendous strain on that society.”
- 18 Natuklasan sa UN report na 24 na bansa ang may pinakamataas na antas ng mga nabansot na bata ay nakatipon sa sub-Saharan Africa at South Asia. Mahagit kalahati sa mga nasa edad 5 pababa sa Timor-Leste, Burundi, Niger at Madagascar ang biktima ng stunting. Ang bansang may pinakamalaking bilang ng nabansot na bata ay ang India na mayroong 61.7 milyon.
- 21 Nang tanungin kung saang bahagi ng mundo ang higit na nangangailangan ng atensiyon, sinabi ni Lake na maaari lamang siyang mag-alok ng “a sad litany of how many spots there are.”
- 23 Binigyang diin ni Lake na ang pagtitiyak ng maayos na paglaki sa panahon ng unang dalawang taon ng buhay ay hindi lamang nangngaahulugang kumain ng marami.
- 25 “People too often assume if you get enough food to eat, you’re getting enough nutrition to head off malnutrition or stunting. The fact is you can eat lots of food and not get enough nutrients,” aniya.
- 27 Sinabi niyang ang tao sa Third World ang partikular na nangangailangang tumuon sa pagpapasuso sa unang anim na buwan ng bata dahil ang pagbigay sa bata sa maduming tubig ay maaaring magdulot ng pagtatae, isa sa pangunahing dahilan ng pagkamatay sa mga maralitang bansa. Sinabi ni Lake na ang pagtatae o diarrhea, hindi man napatay ang bata, ay nilalabas ang nutrisyon na mayroon ang bata at binabansot siya.

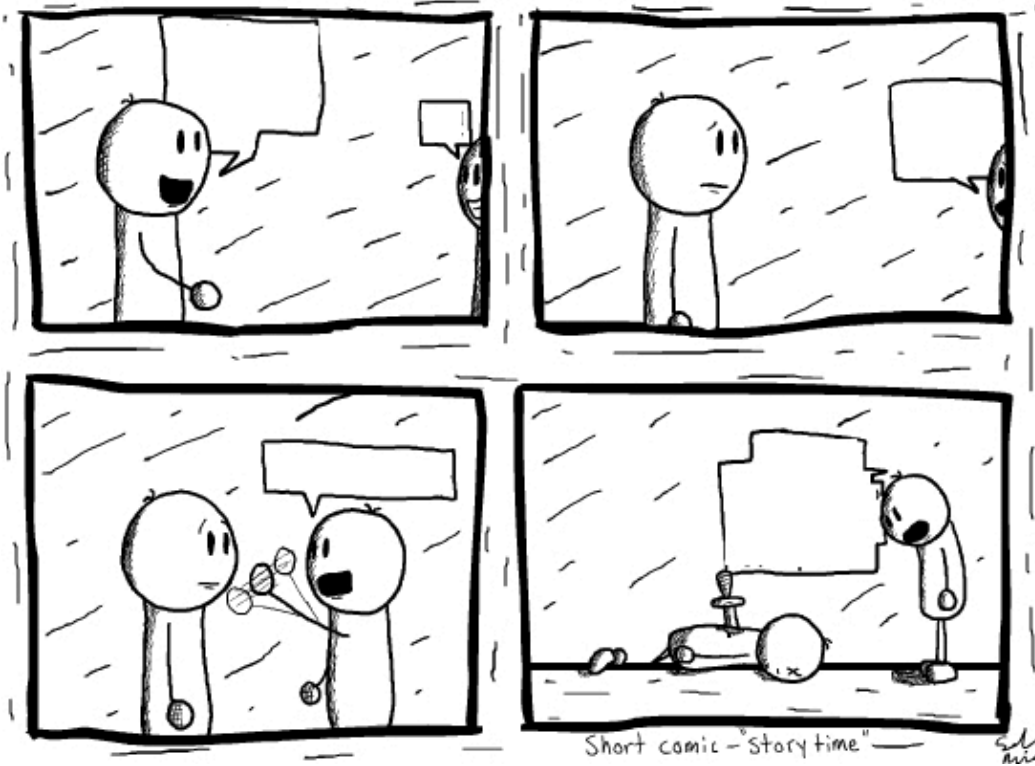
<p>249. Mahigit ilang porsyento ng mga batang limang taong gulang pababa ang permanenteng nabansot?</p> <p>a. 50%</p> <p>b. 10%</p> <p>c. 25%</p> <p>d. 75%</p>	<p>250. Bakit malubha ang epekto ng pagkabansot sa buhay ng isang bata?</p> <p>a. Hindi na mahuhubog nang maayos ang utak ng mga bata.</p> <p>b. Nagdudulot ito ng pagtatae</p> <p>c. Hindi magiging sapat ang lakas nila para makapagtrabaho.</p> <p>d. Magaan na ang timbang nila habang buhay.</p>
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<p>251. Saan pinakalaganap ang pagkabansot dahil sa malnutrisyon at maduming tubig?</p> <p>a. Timog-Silangang Asya b. Timog Asya at Sub-Saharan Africa c. Aprika d. India, Bangladesh at Madagascar</p>	<p>252. Ano ang binibigyang diin ni Lake sa paglaki sa unang dalawang taon?</p> <p>a. Kailangan bigyan ng maraming pagkain ang bata. b. Kailangan ng malinis na tubig bago ang lahat. c. Hindi lang pagkain na marami ang kailangan. d. Kailangan ipasuso ang bata hanggang siya ay pitong taong gulang.</p>
<p>253. Aling bansa ang may pinakamaraming bilang ng nabansot na bata?</p> <p>a. India b. Madagascar c. Bangladesh d. Sri Lanka</p>	<p>254. Bakit mas kaunti ang kikitain ng mga bantang nabansot ang paglaki ayon kay Lake?</p> <p>a. Dahil mahina sila at 'di makapagtatrabaho. b. Dahil hindi sila matututo sa paaralan at dahil magiging masakitin sila. c. Dahil nagiging palaaway ang mga nabansot. d. Dahil sa ekonomikal na sitwasyon ng bansa nila.</p>
<p>255. Maliban sa kakulangan ng pagkain, alin ang maaring makahadlang sa maayos na paglaki ng bata?</p> <p>a. Sobrang pagpapasuso sa bata b. Pagtatae o diarrhea c. Kakulangan ng mga gamot at bakuna d. Kakulangan ng ehersisyo</p>	<p>256. Alin sa sumusunod ang pinakamainam na maging pamagat ng artikulo?</p> <p>a. Ang Epekto ng Kahirapan b. Kulang sa Malasakit ang mga Gobyerno c. Ang Kapinsalaan ng Malnutrisyon d. Ang Kalagayan ng Kabtaan</p>

Filling up thought bubbles

INSTRUCTIONS: Choose the letter of the answer that will fill-in the thought bubbles in the comic strips most appropriately.

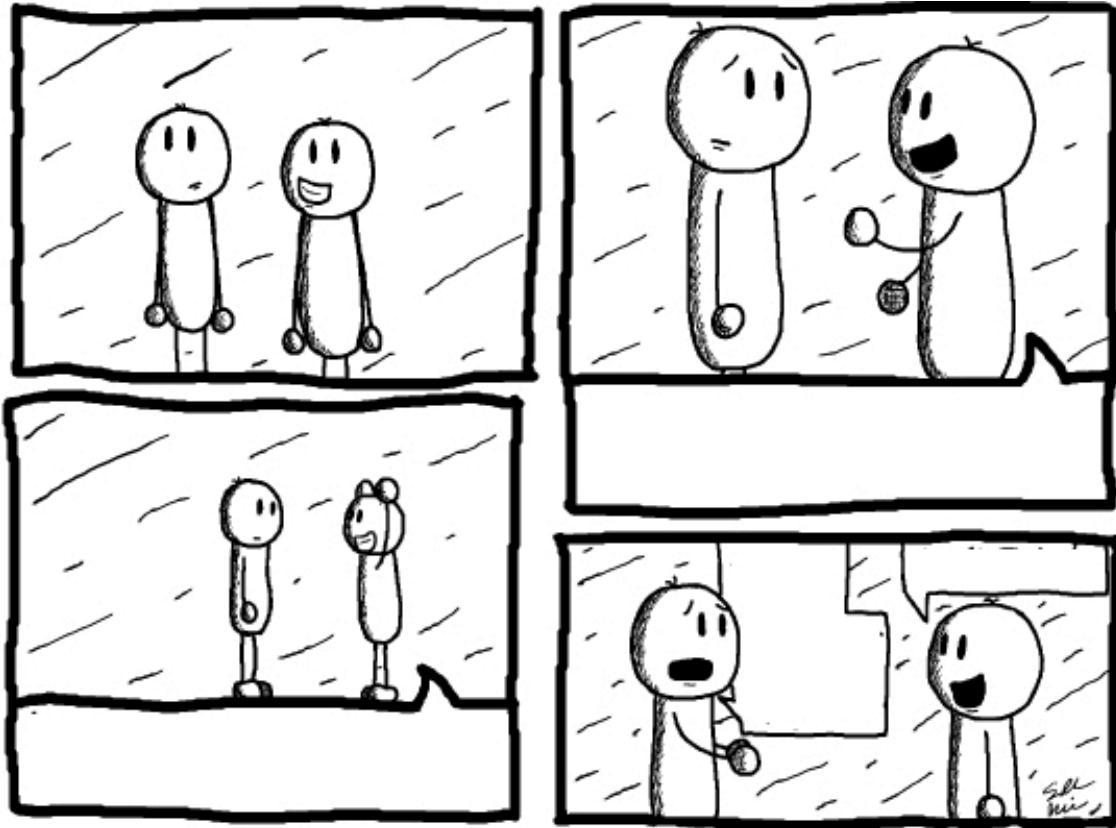
Taken from Newgrounds.com [http://art.ngfiles.com/images/9/sethdd\_short-comic-4-sethdd.jpg]



257.

<p>a. "Hey how was your day!" "Great!"          "Mom gave me some cookies a while ago!"          "Hey are you even listening?"          "See you around then!"</p>	<p>b. "Hey there! Long time no see!" "Yeah, I know."          "How are you and Gretel now?"          "Hey what's wrong with you?"          "Have a nice day."</p>
<p>c. "Hi, I'm Timothy!" "Pleasure to finally meet you."          "So have you decided to agree to our offer?"          "Have you?"          "Well if you won't, you're no use to us."</p>	<p>e. "Hi! I like pie." "Me too."          "But I don't like tea and cupcakes."          "Hey your sneakers look odd."          "Die you weird baloney."</p>

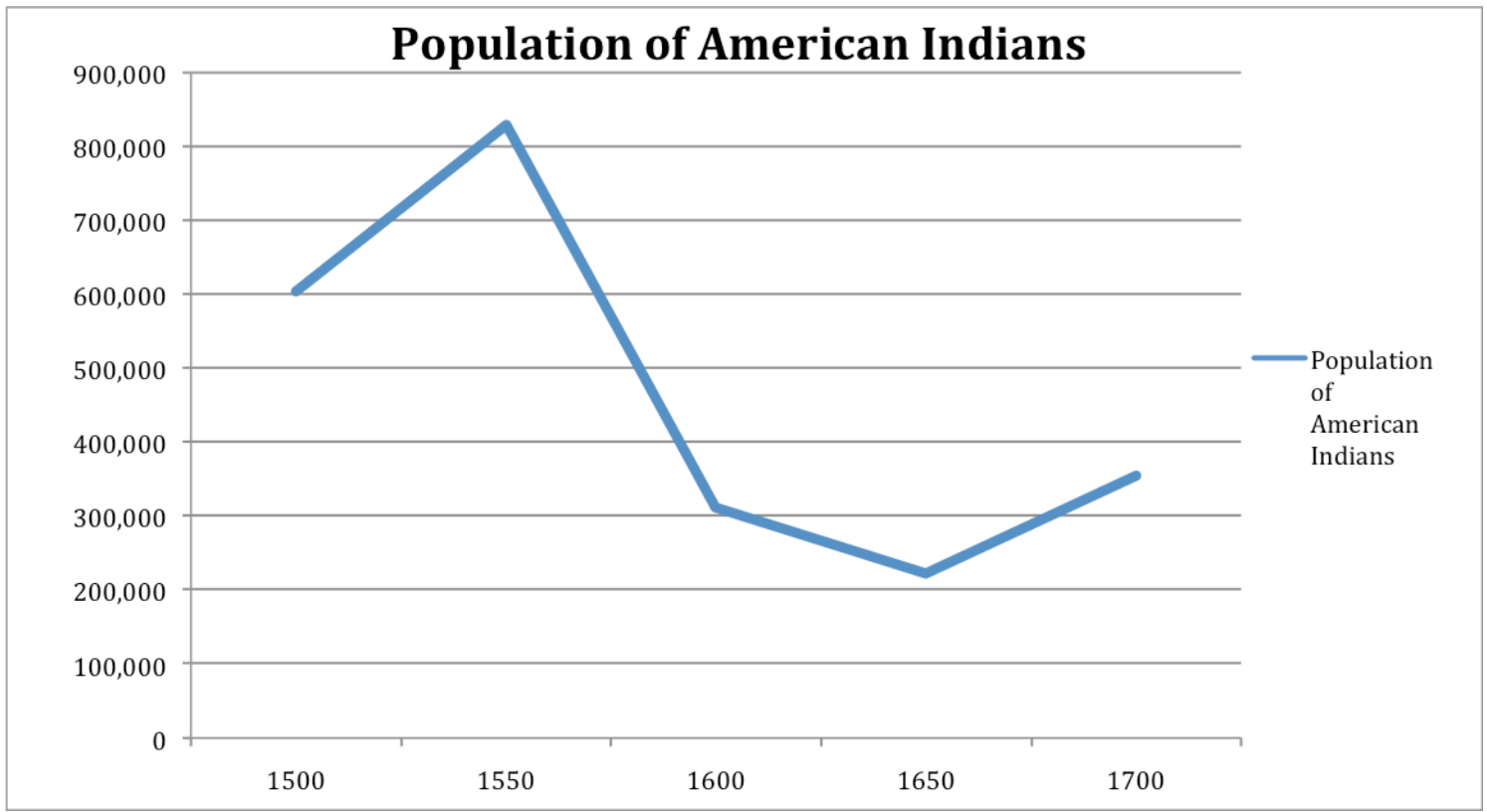
Taken from Newgrounds.com [http://art.ngfiles.com/images/8/sethdd\_short-comic-sethdd-3.jpg]



258.

<p>a. "Malapit na tayo matapos sa test!"          "Alam ko na mataas ang makukuha ko rito!"          "May essay pa kaya."          "Di naman talaga 'yun binabasa e!"</p>	<p>b. "Alam mo ba na crush ka ni Sarah?"          "Uy! Kikiligin na siya!"          "Yes! Akala ko pa naman walang pag-asa."          "Mayaman naman siya e. Magpalibre ka na lang sa kanya."</p>
<p>c. "Gusto mo pumunta tayo sa space?"          "Maglalaro tayo sa moon tapos tatambay tayo sa space station!"          "Nasisiraan ka ba? Paano tayo pupunta doon?"          "Oo nga. Sana hindi tayo mahirap. Nakabili sana tayo ng rocket."</p>	<p>e. "Alam mo bang masarap kumain ng bibinka?"          "Diba nakakadiri?"          "Hindi ha. Masarap kaya."          "Tumahimik ka nga. Hindi mo pa kaya 'yun natitikman."</p>

Chart Reading: Make the correct observations and inferences based on the chart given. Select the letter of the best answer.



259. When did the population hit its lowest point?

- a. 1550
- b. 1500
- c. 1700
- d. 1650

260. What could have happened during the period between 1550 and 1600?

- a. A disease killed a lot of American Indians
- b. There was an oversupply of food
- c. The American Indians formed bigger communities
- d. American Indian society became more patriarchal

## SECTION 5

### ESSAY

25 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS: Write an essay on the topic given below. Do not write in ink or write on another topic, otherwise you will be given a grade of zero.

Essay Prompt:

You are in a fast-food store, and while you order your burger and fries, the cashier asks you why you would like fries with that.

*Why*, would *you* like fries with that?

Explain in an essay that is at least 7 sentences long.

SCORING YOUR UPCAT PRACTICE TEST

**WORD OF WARNING:**

**DO NOT TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE IF YOU HAVEN'T FINISHED THE TEST.**

**WE PROMISE IT WON'T HELP YOU SCORE HIGHER.**

**HEY READ THIS!** ⇒ Please send your scores & info over to collegerevPH@yahoo.com.

We need it to make improvements on the test and any future tests we will make.

Please give the following:

1. NAME: To keep your testing record and mark improvements; this won't be the last test.
2. RAW SCORE PER SECTION: The total amount of right and wrong answers
3. INCORRECT ITEMS: The # and section of the items you answered incorrectly. This helps us identify easy and difficult item types.
4. HS GRADES: Helps us identify if there is a correlation between grades and test scores.

Optional Stuff:

5. ESSAY: To have it graded by a checker.
6. COURSE CHOICE: Together with the other stuff in page 2.
7. APPEALS: This is in case you disagree with the answer key. Explain your answer and we might consider it.
8. COMPLAINTS/SUGGESTIONS: If you want to vent because the math section was too difficult, or if you think Language was way too easy, speak your mind here.

**THERE'S SOMETHING IN IT FOR YOU TOO:**

In return, you will get:

1. PERCENTILE SCORE: Tells you how you fared in comparison to other test takers.
2. SCORE REPORT: Identifies your weaknesses in specific topics.
3. EXPLANATIONS: Explains why you got some items wrong
4. ADMISSIONS ASSESSMENT: We'll tell you if we think you have a good chance of getting in.

Send your scores. We're telling you to, not asking you to.

It will help you as much as it will help us.

*Thank you, and good luck in the UPCAT!*

Answer Key

LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY [1-70]		MATHEMATICS [71-130]	
1. C	51. A	71. B	121. D
2. C	52. D	72. D	122. A**
3. C	53. B	73. B	123. D
4. A	54. D	74. B	124. D**
5. C	55. B	75. D	125. C**
6. A	56. C	76. A	126. A
7. C	57. A	77. A	127. D
8. D	58. A	78. C	128. B
9. B	59. B	79. D	129. B
10. D	60. D	80. A	130. D
11. D	61. A	81. B	
12. B	62. C	82. A	
13. C	63. D	83. C	
14. A	64. B	84. D	
15. A	65. A	85. B	
16. A	66. C	86. D	
17. D	67. B**	87. A	
18. D	68. A	88. B	
19. B	69. B**	89. D	
20. A	70. A	90. B	
21. B		91. A	
22. D		92. A	
23. A		93. C	
24. A		94. C	
25. C		95. B	
26. A		96. A	
27. B		97. A	
28. C		98. D	
29. A		99. D	
30. C		100. A	
31. B		101. C	
32. B		102. D	
33. A		103. D	
34. D		104. B	
35. B		105. B	
36. A		106. D	
37. B		107. B	
38. C		108. A	
39. A		109. D	
40. B		110. B	
41. A		111. A	
42. A		112. A	
43. A		113. C	
44. C		114. D	
45. D		115. A	
46. A		116. D	
47. B		117. D**	
48. A		118. C	
49. B		119. A**	
50. C		120. D	

SCIENCE [131-190]	READING COMPREHENSION [191-260]		
131. A		251. B	
132. C		252. C	
133. B		253. A	
134. C		254. B	
135. A		255. B	
136. D		256. C	
137. B		257. C	
138. C		258. A	
139. D		259. D	
140. A		260. A	
141. A	191. C		
142. C	192. B		
143. A	193. A		
144. D	194. C		
145. D	195. C		
146. A	196. B		
147. B	197. B		
148. D	198. C		
149. C	199. A		
150. A	200. B		
151. D	201. C		
152. B	202. A		
153. A	203. B		
154. C	204. D		
155. A	205. C		
156. A	206. C		
157. B	207. A		
158. B	208. C		
159. D	209. A		
160. C	210. A		
161. B	211. C		
162. B	212. B		
163. A	213. B		
164. B	214. A		
165. B	215. D		
166. D	216. B		
167. A	217. A		
168. A	218. A		
169. B	219. D		
170. C	220. C		
171. B	221. C		
172. A	222. B		
173. C	223. C		
174. A	224. A		
175. A	225. C		
176. A	226. A		
177. B	227. C		
178. A	228. D		
179. D	229. B		
180. B	230. C		
181. D	231. A		
182. A	232. A		
183. C	233. C		
184. B	234. B		
185. A	235. D		
186. A	236. B		
187. A	237. C		
188. C	238. A		
189. D	239. C		
190. C	240. B		
	241. B		
	242. A		
	243. B		
	244. A		
	245. C		
	246. B		
	247. D		
	248. A		
	249. C		
	250. A		

## HOW TO COMPUTE FOR YOUR UPCAT RAW SCORE:

1. For every section, add up the number of correct and incorrect answers. Disregard omitted (blank) answers, they are given 0 points.
2. Take the number of incorrect answers and divide this by 4. Subtract that number from the number of correct answers you have per section and you will get your raw score.

Round off by ones if you got a non-integral value.

Ex.

Mathematics: 50 Correct, 10 wrong

Language Proficiency: 50 correct, 5 omitted, 5 wrong

Science: 60 Correct, 1 wrong

Reading Comprehension: 55 correct, 5 wrong

Math:  $50 - (10/4 \text{ OR } 2.5) = 47.5$  ----round off---- 48=RAW SCORE

Language Proficiency:  $50 - (5/4 \text{ OR } 1.25) = 48.75$  ---- round off---- 49=RAW SCORE

...and so on.

## **INTERPRETING YOUR UPCAT SCORE:**

*Is it a good score? A bad score? An ok score?*

Your raw score in itself will not tell you if you did well. Check your percentile and score assessment by email.

Check out the SAT score equivalents in the next page! It might help put your scores in perspective too.

If you are still confused, or if you have any questions regarding the test, please don't hesitate to email us at [collegerevPH@yahoo.com](mailto:collegerevPH@yahoo.com)

We will try our best to respond to all questions fielded by anyone.

Thanks, and good luck to you this August.

WRITING (Language Proficiency)

RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE	RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE	RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE
70	800	51	670	32	420
69	800	50	660	31	400
68	800	49	640	30	400
67	800	48	630	29	380
66	800	47	620	28	370
65	800	46	600	27	350
64	800	45	590	26	340
63	800	44	580	25	330
62	800	43	560	24	300
61	800	42	550	23	270
60	790	41	530	22	260
59	770	40	530	21	240
58	760	39	510	20	230
57	750	38	500	19	210
56	730	37	490	18	190
55	720	36	470	17	180
54	710	35	460	16	170
53	700	34	450	15	160
52	680	33	430	14	140

Mathematics

RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE	RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE	RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE
70	-	51	<b>770</b>	32	<b>470</b>
69	-	50	<b>750</b>	31	<b>450</b>
68	-	49	<b>740</b>	30	<b>430</b>
67	-	48	<b>730</b>	29	<b>420</b>
66	-	47	<b>710</b>	28	<b>400</b>
65	-	46	<b>700</b>	27	<b>390</b>
64	-	45	<b>680</b>	26	<b>380</b>
63	-	44	<b>660</b>	25	<b>360</b>
62	-	43	<b>650</b>	24	<b>350</b>
61	-	42	<b>630</b>	23	<b>330</b>
60	<b>800</b>	41	<b>610</b>	22	<b>310</b>
59	<b>800</b>	40	<b>600</b>	21	<b>300</b>
58	<b>800</b>	39	<b>590</b>	20	<b>290</b>
57	<b>800</b>	38	<b>570</b>	19	<b>270</b>
56	<b>800</b>	37	<b>560</b>	18	<b>250</b>
55	<b>800</b>	36	<b>530</b>	17	<b>240</b>
54	<b>800</b>	35	<b>510</b>	16	<b>220</b>
53	<b>790</b>	34	<b>500</b>	15	<b>210</b>
52	<b>770</b>	33	<b>480</b>	14	<b>200</b>

CRITICAL READING (READING COMPREHENSION)

RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE	RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE	RAW SCORE	SCALED SCORE
70	800	51	680	32	430
69	800	50	670	31	410
68	800	49	650	30	390
67	800	48	640	29	360
66	800	47	630	28	360
65	800	46	610	27	350
64	800	45	600	26	340
63	800	44	590	25	330
62	800	43	570	24	320
61	800	42	560	23	290
60	800	41	550	22	280
59	790	40	530	21	270
58	770	39	520	20	250
57	760	38	500	19	240
56	750	37	490	18	230
55	730	36	480	17	210
54	720	35	470	16	200
53	700	34	450	15	190
52	690	33	440	14	170