

General Education – 03/29/2026

1. Population exceeds food supply – Malthus/Malthusian Theory
2. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own – Sustainable Development
3. Law that professionalized teaching – RA 7836
4. Right to demand the presence of the accused in the court – Writ of Habeas Corpus (Bring the Body)
5. RA 10533- K12 Program
6. Right to life, liberty and security – Write of Amparo
7. Work of Rizal that emphasize the importance of having a mother tongue- Sa aking mga Kabata
8. Pen Names of Riza were – Dimasalang and Laong Laan
9. Heaven sent financier of Noli Me Tangere – Maximo Viola
10. Where was Noli Me Tangere published – Berlin
11. Character: Epitome of a meek and submissive woman – Maria Clara
12. Character: She hated being a Filipina so she married a Spaniard – Donya Victorina
13. The Galleon Trade connected the Philippines and Mexico

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION SUBCATEGORIES OF TEACHER

MOVEMENT/MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT THRUST – proceeding without assessing

DANGLING – hanging activity by giving another

TRUNCATION – leaves activity

FLIP-FLOP – returns to a left activity while currently doing an activity

STIMULUS-BOUND – distracted

OVERDWELLING –overtime in one topic

OVERLAPPING – multitasking results negatively

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

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 (reject)

0.21-0.40 DIFFICULT (revise)

0.41-0.60 MODERATE (retain)

0.61-0.80 EASY (revise)

0.81-1.00 VERY EASY (reject)

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

FORMAL GENERATIONS OF COMPUTER

☒ VACUUM TUBES (1940-1956)

☒ TRANSISTORS (1956-1963)

☒ INTEGRATED CIRCUITS (1964-1971)

☒ MICROPROCESSORS (1971-present)

☒ 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”

ERIKSON’S PSYCHOSOCIAL TASKS

1. TRUST VS. MISTRUST (0-12 months) infancy
2. AUTONOMY VS. SHAME/DOUBT (1-3 years old) Early childhood
3. INITIATIVE VS. GUILT (3-6 years old) Late childhood
4. INDUSTRY VS. INFERIORITY (6-12 years old) School age
5. IDENTITY VS. ROLE CONFUSION (12-18 years old) Adolescence
6. INTIMACY VS. ISOLATION (early 20s-early 40s) Young adulthood
7. GENERATIVITY VS. STAGNATION (40s-mid 60s) Adulthood
8. INTEGRITY VS. DESPAIR (mid 60s-death) Maturity

PIAGET’S COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT THEORY

1. SENSORY – senses
2. PRE-OPERATIONAL - imagination
3. CONCRETE - tangible/real
4. FORMAL – theoretical base

• BRUNER'S THREE MODES OF REPRESENTATION

- ☒ ENACTIVE (0-1 yrs. old) – action-based information
- ☒ ICONIC (1-6 yrs. old) – image-based information
- ☒ SYMBOLIC (7+) – code/symbols such as language

FREUD'S PSYCHOSEXUAL/PSYCHOANALYTICAL THEORY

- ORAL (0-1 yrs. old) – Infant
- ANAL (1-3 yrs. old) – Toddler
- PHALLIC – Preschool
- LATENCY – School Age
- GENITAL – Adolescence
- OEDIPUS – son to mom
- ELECTRA – daughter to dad

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

PHILOSOPHY/FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

- ✓ John Locke – tabularasa , empiricism: "Father of Liberalism"
- ✓ Francis Bacon – "Father of scientific method" "Father of empiricism"
- ✓ Jean Jacques Rousseau -- "Hollistic education"(physical, moral, intellectual): nature of child.
- ✓ Edgar Dale - "Cone of Experience" aka "Father of Modern Media in Education"
- ✓ Erik Erickson – Psychosocial development Theory

- ✓ Edward Lee Thorndike = “satisfaction” “the law of effect” “Father of Modern Educational psychology; connectionism;
- ✓ Friedrich Froebel — "Father of kindergarten"
- ✓ Johann Herbart — founder of pedagogy as an academic discipline.
- ✓ Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi — symmetrical and harmonious dev't of child: motto " Learning by head, hand and heart"

THEORIES AND THEIR PROPONENTS

- ✓ Sigmund Freud — psychosexual , psychoanalytic
 - ✓ William Sheldon – Physiological
 - ✓ John Dewey – Learning by doing: education for all.
 - ✓ David Froebel – Father of kinder garten
 - ✓ Wilhelm Woundt = german psycologist “father of modern psychology’.
 - ✓ Ivan Pavlov = classical conditioning: involuntary behavior
 - ✓ Burrhus Frederic Skinner — operant cond.
 - ✓ Jean Piaget —cognitivist/ Cognitive dev’t Theory, info processing , dynamic interrelation.
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- ✓ David Ausubel — meaningful learning theory, graphic organizer, assumption
 - ✓ William Kohler — insight learning theory
 - ✓ Lawrence Kohlberg — moral dev’t theory
 - ✓ Albert Bandura —Modeling: Social learning Theory,"bobo doll" experiment, neo – behaviorism
 - ✓ Robert Gagne — Cumulative Learning Theory: sequence of instruction
 - ✓ Abraham Maslow — hierarchy of needs , motivation theory
 - ✓ Brofenbrenner's - Ecological System Theory (microsystem, mesosystem, exo, macro and chrono)
 - ✓ Benjamin Bloom — bloom’s cognitive taxonomy
 - ✓ David Krathwohl — affective domain
 - ✓ Simpsons / Anita Harrow — psychomotor domain
 - ✓ Jerome Bruner — Discovery Learning Theory/Inquiry method: Scaffolding Theory :constructivist, spiral curr, instrumental conceptualism
 - ✓ Lev Vygotsky — constructivist :Social Constructivism; Zond of Proximal Development (ZPD) : More knowledgeable others (MKO)

- ✓Edgar Dale — cone of exp. (20% remember)
- ✓John Locke — tabularasa , empiricism:"Father of Liberalism"
- ✓Howard Gardner — multiple int.
- ✓John Flavel — metacognition
- ✓John Watson — behaviorial theory: “Father of Behaviorism”, psychological school of behaviorism.
- ✓Kurt Lewin - The Father of Social Psychology; his work pioneered the use of scientific methods to study social behavior.
- ✓Charles darwin = theories to mental characteristics as human think, feel & behave(“ evolutionary psychology”)
- ✓Max Wertheimer = gestalt psychology
- ✓Wolfgang Ratke — used vernacular for approaching the class.
- ✓Edward Tolman — purposive behaviorism and goal oriented
- ✓Plato --- Idealist/Idealism(own ideas) nothing exist except in the mind of a man.
- ✓Aristotle-- Realist/Realist (experience) mastery of organized subject matter.
- ✓Cunfucios – Great philosopher, analects, golden rule, society, name (essence) rule.
- ✓Mencius — idealistic wing of confucianism; love covers all (good, right)
- ✓Hzun tzu — realistic wing of confusianism
- ✓Lao tzu — taoism: Go with the flow.

PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF EDUCATION

- Naturalism – Thales; Anaxinander

☞ natures reality:

☞ harmonize yourself;

☞ learn how to adapt themselves in the environment.

- Idealism - Plato (own ideas)

☞ Mental and spiritual

☞ nothing exist except in the mind of a man/ what we want the world to be GOD, Spiritual values

☞ what’s in the mind is the only reality.

- Realism – Aristotle; St. Thomas Aquinas

- ☞ To see is to believe

- ☞ Put into action

- ☞ Actualize it into reality

- ☞ Physical objects

- ☞ fully mastery of knowledge (concerns with what is real, actual, concept, imparted)

- Pragmatism – William James

- ☞ Constant practice

- ☞ Habitual doing

- ☞ Changing world (things are constant changing)

- Existentialism - Kierkegaard; Sartre; (Learner-centered)

- ☞ Freedom of choice, uniqueness and individuality

- ☞ Focuses on self/individual: (subjectivity of selfhood)

- Language analyst

- ☞ Communication

- Perennialism - Robert Hutchins (Teacher-centered)

- ☞ Permanent, constant, unchanged

- ☞ focuses on unchanging/universal truths (great books, humanities, history and bible)

- ☞ have survived the test of time

- ☞ curriculum like this contains values that are constant and universal.

- Progressivism - John Dewey (Learner-centered)

- ☞ Process of development (learning by doing)

- ☞ Change and development

- ☞ Emphasizes the needs and interests of the children

- ☞ Active participation

- ☞ problem solving activity /experiment, learning never stops,

- ☞ Growth

- Essentialism – William Bagley (Teacher-centered)

- ☞ Focuses on basic skills and knowledge: (advocates curricular reform basic 3RS reading, writing ,arithmetic)

- ☞ Traditional method(lecture, drills, memorization, paper and pencil assessment)

- Social Reconstructionism - Theodore Bromeld: George Counts

- ☞ Change the society

- ☞ Various social and economic problems that require urgent solutions

- ☞ Schools are the agent of change.

- Behaviorism - Pavlov: Skinner

- ☞ Learning environment

- ☞ A theory of learning based on idea that about all the behavior.

- Constructivism – David Ausubel / Lev Vygotsky (Learner-centered)

- ☞ Learners who will construct their own learning

- ☞ meaningful learning (prior knowledge)

- ☞ Scaffolding/Guide on the side.

- ☞ moment of reflection , past experience, "Learning is the process of retrieving prior learning", (Constructivist)

- Nationalism

- ☞ Glorification of the state

- Hedonism

- ☞ Pleasure, engagement, happiness and YOLO

- Epicureanism

- ☞ Form of Hedonism

- Empiricism

- ☞ Senses

- Rationalism

- ☞ Mind/Intellect

- ☞ Creating new idea connecting (old-new)

- Humanism

- ☞ Wholeness (loving oneself)

- ☞ Full potential (Cognitive, affective and psychomotor)

- ☞ Stresses to “live life to the fullest”. making the most of your life”

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 mRA 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”

→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.

The acronym SMART is used in goal setting to call attention to the five components of a well written goal. The five components are:

S: Specific

M: Measurable

A: Attainable

R: Reasonable

T: Time-Bound

- Formative testing - kind of test is for mastery of learning in a certain subject.

- Criterion reference testing - Test designed to measure student performance against a fixed set of predetermined criteria or learning standard; may include multiple-choice questions, true-false questions, “open-ended” questions. EX. NEAT/NSAT

- Aptitude testing - evaluates how you accomplish tasks and react to situations you face in your daily environments. The tests include questions about your interests, talents and hobbies.

- Norm reference testing - Test refers to standardized tests that are designed to compare and rank test takers in relation to one another.

Ctto - Let Review University

FEATURES OF K TO 12 CURRICULUM

1. Concerned with the optimum development of the Filipino child

- A. Seamless
- B. Relevant and responsive
- C. Enriched
- D. Learner-centered***
- E. Decongested

2. Understanding mastery and removed unnecessarily repeated competencies

- A. Seamless
- B. Relevant and responsive
- C. Enriched
- D. Learner-centered
- E. Decongested***

3. Transition between grade levels and continuum competencies through spiral progression

- A. Seamless***
- B. Relevant and responsive
- C. Enriched
- D. Learner-centered
- E. Decongested

4. Caters on Filipino learners and needs of the community

- A. Seamless
- B. Relevant and responsive***
- C. Enriched
- D. Learner-centered
- E. Decongested

5. Integrative, Inquiry-based, and constructive approach

- A. Seamless
- B. Relevant and responsive
- C. Enriched***
- D. Learner-centered
- E. Decongested

6. One teacher for 2 to 4 different grade levels in a single class

A. Multigrade Instruction***

B. Modified In School Off School Approach (MISOSA)

C. Instructional Management by Parents, Community, and Teachers (IMPACT)

D. Effective and Affordable Secondary Education (EASE)

E. Open High School Program (OHSP)

7. Given to high school students who incur long term absences or who are permanently unable to attend school due to time, distance, or physical impairment.

A. Multigrade Instruction

B. Modified In School Off School Approach (MISOSA)

C. Instructional Management by Parents, Community, and Teachers (IMPACT)

D. Effective and Affordable Secondary Education (EASE)

E. Open High School Program (OHSP)***

8. Frees children from the four corners of classroom wherein a class is divided into two groups. Group 1 goes to school and group 2 learns at home or vice versa.

A. Multigrade Instruction

B. Modified In School Off School Approach (MISOSA)***

C. Instructional Management by Parents, Community, and Teachers (IMPACT)

D. Effective and Affordable Secondary Education (EASE)

E. Open High School Program (OHSP)

9. This cater advanced students whose learning needs are not met by conventional learning system.

A. Multigrade Instruction

B. Modified In School Off School Approach (MISOSA)

C. Instructional Management by Parents, Community, and Teachers (IMPACT)

D. Effective and Affordable Secondary Education (EASE)***

E. Open High School Program (OHSP)

10. This was developed by SEAMEO INNOTECH where parents, community and teachers collaborate to address the large number of dropouts.

- A. Multigrade Instruction
- B. Modified In School Off School Approach (MISOSA)
- C. Instructional Management by Parents, Community, and Teachers (IMPACT)***
- D. Effective and Affordable Secondary Education (EASE)
- E. Open High School Program (OHSP)

11. This refers to the customized course approved by CHED and PRC to deliver to Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

- A. Revised Teacher Education Program
- B. Accelerated Teacher Education Program***
- C. Higher Education Training Program
- D. Tertiary Teacher Education Program

12. The Learner Reference Number (LIS) is composed of how many digits?

- A. 6
 - B. 8
 - C. 10
 - D. 12***
-

13. How about the School ID?

- A. 6***
- B. 8
- C. 10
- D. 12

14. This refers to the permanent record showing historical academic and co-curricular record of students.

- A. Form 137***
- B. Form 138
- C. School Form 1
- D. School Form 2

15. This refers to the report card given every school year.

- A. Form 137
- B. Form 138***
- C. School Form 1
- D. School Form 2

16. This refers to a group of teachers and other personnel engaged in collaborative learning session to solve shared challenges.

- a. Learning Action Cell***
- b. Teacher's Quality Circle
- c. Mentoring
- d. Peer sessions

17. This refers to a set of knowledge, skills, and attitudes (KSA) required to carry out successfully assigned roles, functions, and responsibilities in an organization.

- a. Learning and Development System
- b. School Based Management
- c. Competency Standards***
- d. Human Resource Development

18. This refers to the range of activities that cover Continuing Professional Development aimed at improving individual and organizational productivity.

- a. Learning and Development System
- b. School Based Management
- c. Competency Standards
- d. Human Resource Development***

19. This refers to professional development activities shall be developed, managed, quality assured, monitored and evaluated.

- a. Learning and Development System***
- b. School Based Management
- c. Competency Standards
- d. Human Resource Development

20. These are output-driven undertakings with specific calendar schedule and resource assignment.

- a. Learning Outcomes
- b. Activities***
- c. Learning Resources
- d. School Projects

21. This refers to the inculcation of advanced KSV in post-licensure specialization for professional practice.

- a. Post-Graduate Studies
- b. Professional Oath
- c. Teacher Education Development Program
- d. Continuing Professional Development***

22. Considers K to 12 Program as a flagship reform strategy

- A. BESRA***
- B. CHED
- C. DepEd
- D. TESDA

23. This assess grade 1 learners who may exhibit developmental advancement or delays.

- A. Multi-factored Assessment Tool ***
- B. School Readiness Test
- C. Early Language, Literacy, and Numeracy Assessment
- D. Developmentally Appropriate Practice

24. In SEC 2010, Math and Science are taught using what approach?

- A. Discipline-based***
- B. Spiral progression

25. The grading system used before the implementation of DepEd Order no. 8 series of 2015.

- A. Knowledge, Process, Understanding, and Product/Performance (KPUP)***
- B. Written Work, Performance Task, and Quarterly Assessment
- C. Understanding by Design
- D. OBE

26. This tool measures the readiness of kindergarten pupils upon entering Grade 1.

- A. Kindergarten Catch-Up Education Program
- B. Early Language, Literacy, and Numeracy Assessment
- C. School Readiness Assessment Examination***
- D. School Readiness Test

27. What school form is used by teachers to register the pupils/students in the Learner Information System (LIS)?

- A. SF 1***
- B. SF 2
- C. SF 3
- D. SF 4

28. The following schools are the area of study of SEAMEO INNOTECH in the process of reviewing the Philippine curriculum before the implementation of the K to 12 Program EXCEPT

- A. Manila Science High School
- B. Don Bosco Technical College
- C. San Pedro Relocation Center National High School
- D. Polytechnic University of the Philippines***

29. BESRA is composed of how many Key Reform Thrusts (KRTs)?

- A. 3
- B. 5***
- C. 7
- D. 9

30. This refers to the complete assessment in basic education to measure attainment in K to 12 program.

- A. National Basic Education Competency Assessment (NBECA)***
- B. End of Grade 12 Assessment
- C. College Readiness Test
- D. Exit Assessment

31. This is the official list of teacher applicants who obtained a score of 70 and above.

- A. Learning Action Cell (LAC)
- B. Registry of Qualified Applicants (RQA) ***
- C. Key Result Areas (KRA)
- D. Key Reform Thrust (KRT)

32. This refers to the unconditional means by which students learn in formal education.

- A. Alternative Learning System
- B. Alternative Delivery Mode***
- C. Multigrade Instruction
- D. Modified In School Off School Approach

33. Early Language, Literacy, and Numeracy Assessment is administered in what grade level?

- A. Grade 1
- B. Grade 3***
- C. Grade 6, 10, and 12
- D. Grade 9

34. This program in public schools aim to provide additional subject to Arabic Language and Values Education

- A. Madrasah Education
- B. Arabic Emergent Reading
- C. Arabic Language and Islamic Values Education (ALIVE)***
- D. Language Enhancement and Pedagogy

35. In what grade are exploratory subjects taken in the subject TLE?

- A. Grade 7 and 8***
- B. Grade 8 and 9
- C. Grade 9 and 10
- D. Grade 11 and 12

36. K to 12 curriculum is to holistic development as BEC and SEC is to

- a. Functional literacy***
- b. Discipline-based
- c. Core curriculum
- d. Concept development

37. The MTB-MLE is composed of how many languages?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 12***
- D. 13

38. Who was tasked to review the Philippine curriculum before the implementation of the K to 12 program?

- A. DepEd
- B. PRC
- C. SEAMEO INNOTECH***
- D. PAFTE

39. The following are curricular themes for Kindergarten in the K to 12

curriculum EXCEPT

- a. Myself
- b. My family
- c. My friends***
- d. My community

40. The math curriculum is composed of how many content areas?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5***
- D. 6

41. Assessment for Kindergarten

- a. Numerical Grades
- b. Letters
- c. Checklist and Anecdotal record***
- d. Anecdotal record

K TO 12 GRADING SYSTEM

42. How many percent is given to written work in Language, AP, and ESP for Grade 1-10?

- a. 30%***
- b. 40%
- c. 20%
- d. 50%

43. How many percent is given to written work in Math and Science for Grade 1-10?

- a. 30%
- b. 40%***
- c. 20%
- d. 50%

44. How many percent is given to written work in MAPEH, EPP, and TLE for Grade 1-10?

- a. 30%
- b. 40%
- c. 20%***
- d. 50%

45. How many percent is given to performance task in MAPEH, EPP, and TLE for Grade 1-10?

- a. 40%
- b. 50%
- c. 60%***
- d. 30%

46. How many percent is given to performance task in Math and Science for Grade 1-10?

- a. 40%***
- b. 50%
- c. 60%
- d. 30%

47. How many percent is given to performance task in Language, AP, and ESP for Grade 1-10?

- a. 40%
- b. 50%***
- c. 60%

48. How many percent is given to quarterly assessment in all the subjects for Grade 1-10?

- a. 10%
- b. 20%***
- c. 30%
- d. 40%

49. How many percent is given to written work in all core subjects for Senior High School?

- a. 10%
- b. 25%***
- c. 15%
- d. 50%

50. How many percent is given to performance task in all core subjects for Senior High School?

- a. 10%
- b. 25%
- c. 15%
- d. 50%***

51. How many percent is given to quarterly assessment in all core subjects for Senior High School?

- a. 10%
- b. 25%***
- c. 15%
- d. 50%

52. In what year was K to 12 offered to incoming grade 1 and grade 7?

- a. 2011-2012
- b. 2012-2013***
- c. 2013-2014
- d. 2016-2017

53. In what year did the government put infrastructure to provide Senior High School?

- a. 2011-2012
- b. 2012-2013
- c. 2013-2014
- d. 2016-2017***

54. If a student failed to pass 3 subjects, he/she will

- a. retain in the same grade level***
- b. take remedial classes
- c. move to the next grade level
- d. transfer to other school

55. If a student failed to pass 2 subjects, he/she will

- a. retain in the same grade level
- b. take remedial classes***
- c. move to the next grade level
- d. transfer to other school

55. If a student passed all the subjects, he/she will

- a. retain in the same grade level
- b. take remedial classes
- c. move to the next grade level***
- d. transfer to other school

56. What assessment is given to Grade 9 students to determine aptitude and occupational interest?

- a. Career Assessment***
- b. Specialization Assessment
- c. Exit Assessment
- d. College Readiness Assessment

57. What assessment is given to Grade 6, 10, and 12 students before they can be promoted to the next grade level?

- a. Career Assessment
- b. Specialization Assessment
- c. Exit Assessment***
- d. College Readiness Assessment

58. This refers to the subsidy given by the State to Grade 10 completers.

- a. Educational Service Contracting Grant
- b. Voucher Program***
- c. Performance Based Incentive
- d. SHS Scholarship

59. The contents of various learning areas in the Senior High School are based on what standards?

- a. Moving-Up Standards
- b. College Readiness Standards***
- c. Employment Readiness Standards
- d. Higher Education Standards

60. What agency formulated the standards of the various learning areas in the Senior High School?

- a. PRC
- b. CHED***
- c. DepEd
- d. TESDA

60. what is the criterion-referenced test designed to determine?

- a. performance level on a specific skill***
- b. performance on a wide content coverage
- c. error, failings and lapses
- d. performance higher than other members of the group...

