**ENGLISH 9**

**SUMMATIVE TEST 2/ PERFORMANCE TEST 2**

**QUARTER 3,**

**Weeks 3 and 4**

School Year 2021-2022

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SECTION: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

YEAR & SECTION: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PARENT’S SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Test I**

1. **Directions:** Encircle the letter that corresponds to your best answer.
2. Which of the following pieces of supporting evidence is irrelevant?
3. Collectively Oscar has won 25 trophies in his career.
4. Oscar holds the record for most UEFA Champions League (134) and the UEFA European Championship (9)
5. Oscar is the captain of Rome’s national football team.
6. Oscar is awarded Best Player of All Time in 2020.
7. When drawing conclusions,
8. We use what we know in our heads.
9. We utilize what we’ve read in the text.
10. Both A and B
11. We depend on the information given.
12. Which of the following statements clearly defines generalization?
13. Generalization is limited in scope and involves specific details.
14. Generalization is convincing statements that sums up an idea.
15. Generalization is a broad statement about a group of people or things, and it states something they have in common.
16. Generalization is a statement supported by irrelevant pieces of evidence.
17. Which of the following pieces of supporting evidence is irrelevant?
18. Mother had a glass of mango juice at lunch.
19. Mother had an orange every breakfast.
20. Mother had banana for dinner.
21. Mother had walked 1 block away in going to work.
22. Which statement is incorrect?
23. Good writers give their readers evidence or supporting details when they make generalizations
24. Generalizations can be either be facts or opinions.
25. Facts cannot be checked nor proved.
26. Words such as all, never, every, always should be used in making generalizations because they are logically difficult to prove.
27. **Directions:** Read the statements carefully and encircle the letter of your best answer.
28. It refers to everything that happens as a result of the climax.
29. Resolution C. exposition
30. Rising action D. falling action
31. It contains the primary character’s names, setting, mood, and time.
32. Falling action C. Resolution
33. Exposition D. Rising Action
34. This is the part of the plot that sets the rest of the plot in motion. Excitement grows as tensions get higher and higher, ultimately leading to the climax of the story.
35. Falling Action C. Exposition
36. Rising Action D. Resolution

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| “A wealthy, invalid, sick for 12 years, querulous, self-centered neurotic, Mrs. Stevenson, found herself completely alone in her house at 53 North Sutton Place near the Queen’s borough Bridge”. |

1. What element of plot is used?
2. Resolution C. Exposition
3. Rising Action D. Climax

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| “While she was still speaking to the woman in the hospital, she heard a click on her phone; she was scared that someone was in the house. She dialed the operator and spoke in a suffocated voice that the operator asked her to speak louder. She told the operator that someone was in the house4 downstairs who was going to murder her…she screamed, “Give me the police department.” |

What element of plot is used?

1. Resolution C. Exposition
2. Rising Action D. Climax

**Test II. Performance Task**

**Directions:**

1. Read again the synopsis entitled, “Sorry, Wrong Number” found in Module 3 pages 3-4.
2. Give the following elements of plot.
3. You can view the link given on p. 4 to have a full coverage of the story.
4. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

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| --- | --- |
| Element of Plot | Part of the story |
| 1. Exposition |  |
| 1. Rising Action which reveals the conflict |  |
| 1. The climax or turning point |  |
| 1. Falling Action |  |

**E N D**

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