**QUARTER 4 ASSESSMENT**

ENGLISH 9

**Week 5 and 6**

School Year 2021-2022

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

**Test I**

1. **Directions:**  Read the passages below and answer the questions that follows. Encircle the letter of the best answer.

Among all those mortals who grew so wise that they learned the secret of the gods, none more cunning than Daedalus.

He once built, for King Minus of Crete, a wonderful Labyrinth of wingding ways so cunningly tangle up and twisted around that, once inside, you could never find your way out again without a magic clue. But the King’s favour veered with the wind, and one day he had his master architect imprisoned in a tower. Daedalus managed to escape from his cell; but it seemed impossible to leave the island, since every ship that or went was well guarded by order of the King.

At length, watching the seagulls in the air-the only creature that were sure of liberty-he thought of a plan for himself and his young son Icarus, who was captive with him.

Little by little, he gathered a store of feathers great and small. He fastened these together with thread, molded them in with wax, and so fashioned two great wings like those of a bird, when they were done, Daedalus fitted them in in his own shoulders, and after one or two efforts, he found them by waving his arms, he could winnow the air and cleave it, as a swimmer does the sea. He held himself aloft, wavered his way and that with the wind, and at last, like a great fledgling, he learned to fly.

1. What made Daedalus different from other mortals?
2. He was wiser
3. He was stronger.
4. He was secretive.
5. He was more cunning.
6. What wonderful creation did he built?
7. Cell
8. Maze
9. Wings
10. Labyrinth
11. What inspired him to invent wings?
12. He could invent.
13. He built the Labyrinth.
14. He was favored by the King
15. He manage to escape in prison.
16. What inspired him to invent wings?
17. He was curious.
18. He was imprisoned.
19. He saw the lightness of birds.
20. He observed the flight of the seagulls in the air.
21. How did he learn?
22. By waiving his arms.
23. By cleaving the air.
24. By doing A and B.
25. By wavering his way with the wind.
26. **Directions:** Read each item critically and encircle the letter of the correct answer.
27. “Joyful day, a time for new beginnings, and a time to be hopeful.” What is the implied meaning of this quotation?
28. To be optimistic
29. To be pessimistic
30. To be passive
31. To be aggressive
32. These are skills required for a reader to make meaning from the text read, EXCEPT:
33. Word recognition C. Comprehension
34. Interest D. Fluency
35. When analyzing an essay or article, what question should you consider?
36. How is the article interrelated?
37. How is the article constructed?
38. How is the article evaluated?
39. How is the article assessed?
40. Which step in critical reading includes the reading of introduction?
41. While you read
42. Before you read
43. After you read
44. Responding to the text
45. What does reading critically mean?
46. Critical reading is understanding the author’s point of view.
47. Critical reading is developing one’s skill in interpreting texts.
48. Critical reading is giving the readers freedom to express insights about the text.
49. Critical reading is pointing the issue raised in the text.

**Test II. Performance Test (10pts.)**

**Direction:**

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| **If**  By: Rudyard Kipling  If you can keep your head when all about you  Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,  If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,  But make allowance for their doubting too;  If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,  Or being lied about, don’t deal in lies,  Or being hated, don’t give way to hating,  And yet don’t look too good, nor talk too wise:  If you can dream-and not make dreams your master;  If you can think-and not make thoughts your aim;  If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster  And treat those two impostors just the same;  I f you can bear to hear the truth you’ve spoken  Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,  Or watch the things you gave your life to, broken,  And stoop and build ‘em up with worn-out tools:  If you can make one heap of all your winnings  And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss:  And lose, and start again at your beginnings  And never breathe a word about your loss;  If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew  To serve your turn long after they have gone,  And hold on when there is nothing in you  Except the Will which says to them: “Hold on!  If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,  Or walk with Kings-nor lose the common touch,  If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,  If all men count with you, but none too much ;  If you can fill the unforgiving minute  With sixty seconds’ worth of distance run,  Yours is the Earth and everything that’s in it,  And-which is more-you’ll be a Man, my son! |

Questions:

1. What does the poem say?
2. What does it describe?

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