



Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Education**  
REGION X – NORTHERN MINDANAO  
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF EL SALVADOR CITY

30 September 2022

DIVISION MEMORANDUM

No. 425, s. 2022

**SUBMISSION OF THE SCHOOLS PHIL IRI RESULTS, DATA ANALYSIS, and  
READING INTERVENTION PROGRAM FOR THE DIVISION IMPLEMENTATION OF  
HAMON: BAWAT BATA BUMABASA, ENHANCED PROJECT CARE FOR NORMIN  
READERS, GEMS 24K BASA NI ELSA AND RX ADOBE: ROAD TO LEARNING RECOVERY**

To: Asst. Schools Division Superintendent  
Chief CID, SGOD  
Education Program Supervisors  
Section Heads  
All Public Elementary & Secondary School Heads  
All Public Elementary and Secondary Teachers  
All Others Concerned  
This Division

1. Pursuant to **Regional Memorandum No. 414, s. 2022 re RX ADOBE: ROAD TO LEARNING RECOVERY**, this Office hereby directs all school heads, teachers, and reading coordinators to submit the Phil IRI Pretest Results, Data Analysis and the School Reading Intervention and/or Enhancement Program on October 3-4, 2022 to help facilitate in addressing the learning needs of the pupils and students during SY 2022-2023.
2. Attached are the copies of the templates for reports purposes and some reading materials adopted from The Philippine Informal Reading Inventory Manual 2018 to be used for the pretest and posttest activities.
3. For queries, other information, and submission process please send message and concerns (through text or messenger) to the Division Reading Coordinators **Margie R. Valmoría**, EPS in English and **Genevieve E. Lusterio**, EPS in Filipino, respectively.
4. This Office shall adhere to Equal Opportunity Principle (EOP) in receiving the General Plan of Activities and Attending to clarification/queries relative to Submission of the Schools Phil IRI Results, Data Analysis, and Reading Intervention Program for Division Implementation of Hamon: Bawat Bata Bumabasa, Enhanced Project Care for Normin Readers, GEMs 24K Basa ni ELSA and RX ADOBE: Road to Learning Recovery. Hence, all decisions and actions shall be based on guidelines set forth, with no discrimination on the account of age, gender, identity, sexual orientation, civil status, disability, religion, ethnicity or political affiliation.
5. Immediate and wide dissemination of this memorandum is desired.

  
**OLGA C. ALONSABE, Ph.D., CESO V**  
Schools Division Superintendent

ATTACHED:

- *Template on Phil-IRI Pretest and Posttest Results*
- *Phil-IRI Screening Test Selection for Pretest*

To be indicated in the Perpetual Index Under the following subjects: CURRICULUM / READING  
CID/MRV



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Republic of the Philippines  
Department of Education  
REGION X – NORTHERN MINDANAO  
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF EL SALVADOR CITY

**SUMMARY OF PULLED-OUT LEARNERS UNDER PROJECT CARE FOR NORMIN READERS (CNR) AND GEMs 24K BASA NI ELSA DIVISION READING PROGRAM FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS**  
School Year 2022-2023

<b>Name of School</b>	<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>Number of Learners Pulled Out</b>	<b>Increment</b>	<b>Number of Learners Left for Continuous Reading Instruction</b>
Amoros ES				
Bolisong ES				
Cogon ES				
El Salvador City				
Himaya ES				
Hinigdaan ES				
Kalabaylabay IS		78	69	9
Kibonbon ES				
Molugan CS				
Pedro Sa Baculio ES				
Sambulawan ES				
San Francisco de Asis ES				
Sinaloc ES				
Taytay ES				
Ulaliman ES				

\*\*\* Just a sample, based on the GEMs 24K.



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**SUMMARY OF PULLED-OUT LEARNERS UNDER PROJECT CARE FOR NORMIN  
READERS (CNR) AND GEMs 24K BASA NI ELSA DIVISION READING PROGRAM  
FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

School Year 2022-2023

<b>Name of School</b>	<b>Total Enrolment</b>	<b>Number of Learners Pulled Out</b>	<b>Increment</b>	<b>Number of Learners Left for Continuous Reading Instruction</b>
Cogon NHS				
El Salvador City NHS				
Himaya NHS				
Hinigdaan NHS				
Kalabaylabay IS				
Molugan NHS				
Sambulawan NHS				
San Francisco de Asis NHS				
Sinaloc NHS				

## Screening Test, Grade 4

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

A.

### The Best Part of the Day

Mia was in her bedroom when she heard a rooster crow. Then she heard a man yell, "Hot pandesal! Buy your hot pandesal!" Mia wanted to sleep some more. But she knew she might be late for school if she did. Finally, she began to smell fried eggs and fish. "It's time to get up," she said. Mia jumped out of bed and ran down the steps.

67 words

1. At the beginning of the story, where was Mia? (Literal)
  - a. She was in her bedroom.
  - b. She was in the bathroom.
  - c. She was at the kitchen table.
  - d. She was on a bench outside.
2. What time of the day was it? (Inferential)
  - a. middle of the day
  - b. late in the evening
  - c. early in the morning
  - d. late in the afternoon
3. What do you think will happen next? (Inferential)
  - a. She will have lunch.
  - b. She will have dinner.
  - c. She will have a snack.
  - d. She will have breakfast.
4. What will she say when she gets up? (Inferential)
  - a. "Good evening."
  - b. "Good afternoon!"
  - c. "Good morning!"
  - d. "Thank you very much!"
5. What other title can be given for this story? (Critical)
  - a. The End of the Day
  - b. The Start of the Day
  - c. Just Before Sleeping
  - d. The Middle of the Day

### Screening Test, Grade 4

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

B.

#### Ice Cream for Sale

"Cling! Cling! Cling!" Benito and his sister Nelia raced out the door. He took some coins from his pocket and counted them. "I can have two scoops," he thought. But then his little sister Nelia asked, "Can I have an ice cream?" Benito looked at his coins again. "May I have two cones?" he asked. The vendor nodded. Benito and Nelia left with a smile.

65 words

6. Why did Benito and Nelia race out the door? (Inferential)
  - a. They wanted to buy something.
  - b. They wanted to open the door.
  - c. They wanted to find out what was going on.
  - d. They wanted to know what was making noise.
7. In the beginning, what did Benito plan to do? (Literal)
  - a. buy ice cream for himself and his sister
  - b. buy two scoops of ice cream for himself
  - c. buy two scoops of ice cream for his sister
  - d. reach the ice cream vendor ahead of his sister
8. Why were they smiling at the end of the story? (Inferential)
  - a. They each got a free ice cream cone.
  - b. They made the ice cream vendor happy.
  - c. They shared a cup with two scoops of ice cream.
  - d. They each had a scoop of ice cream on a cone.
9. A vendor is someone who \_\_\_\_\_. (Inferential)
  - a. sells things
  - b. buys things
  - c. counts things
  - d. gives things away
10. Which of the following best describes Benito? (Inferential)
  - a. He is selfish.
  - b. He is giving.
  - c. He is thrifty.
  - d. He is greedy.



### Screening Test, Grade 4

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

C.

#### At Last!

The spotted egg finally hatched. Out came a little bird who was afraid. The tree where his mother built their nest was just too tall. "I don't know how to fly," he thought. He looked around for his mother, but she was not there. Where could she be? He looked down and felt his legs shake. He started to get dizzy and fell out of his nest. He quickly flapped his wings. At last - he was flying.

84 words

11. Where did the bird come from? (Literal)
  - a. an egg with lots of spots
  - b. an egg with many colors
  - c. an egg with only one color
  - d. an egg with plenty of stripes
12. Why was the bird afraid? (Inferential)
  - a. He did not have any friends.
  - b. He did not know how to fly.
  - c. He did not know his mother.
  - d. He did not see his brothers.
13. Why was the bird's mother not in the nest? (Inferential)
  - a. She had to look for a nest to house the little bird.
  - b. She had to leave the bird so he will learn on his own.
  - c. She had to find food to feed the hungry little bird.
  - d. She had to look for something to help the little bird fly.
14. How did the bird learn to fly? (Inferential)
  - a. by studying and practicing
  - b. by watching other birds fly
  - c. by having his mother teach him
  - d. by accidentally flapping its wings
15. At the end of the passage, how did the little bird feel? (Inferential)
  - a. lonely
  - b. afraid
  - c. nervous
  - d. excited



### Screening Test, Grade 4

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

D.

#### The Owl and the Rooster

While the other owls slept in the day time, Hootie slept at night. She always yawned and fell asleep when her friends asked her to hoot with them. This made her sad because she liked hooting a lot. One day, she met a rooster who could not wake up in the morning. He could not awaken the villagers. This made the rooster unhappy. Hootie said, "I know how to help you. I'll hoot in the morning so you can wake up to do your job!"

84 words

16. What was the owl's problem? (Inferential)
  - a. She slept in the morning.
  - b. She couldn't hoot at night.
  - c. She was awake all night long.
  - d. She couldn't wake the people up.
17. What was the rooster's problem? (Literal)
  - a. He couldn't hoot with the owl.
  - b. He couldn't wake the people up.
  - c. He couldn't sleep in the morning.
  - d. He couldn't be with his friends.
18. The word rouse has a synonym in the selection. What is this word? (Inferential)
  - a. wake
  - b. solve
  - c. slept
  - d. hoot
19. How did the owl and the rooster feel at the end of the passage? (Inferential)
  - a. worried
  - b. alarmed
  - c. relieved
  - d. unhappy
20. What was the author's purpose when she wrote the selection? (Critical)
  - a. to inform
  - b. to entertain
  - c. to evaluate
  - d. to convince

## Screening Test, Grade 5

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

A.

### Early Start

Mara woke up with a start. "Oh no!" The sun was shining brightly on her face. She looked at her alarm clock. She was not going to make it to school. She hurriedly put on her uniform, gathered her things and dumped them into her bag. She rushed so that she could be in school before the bell rang. As she was going out the door, her mother stopped her and asked, "Why are you rushing? Did you forget? It's Saturday today!"

82 words

1. Mara woke up with a start. When a person wakes up with a start, it means that one got out of bed \_\_\_\_\_. (Inferential)
  - a. sad
  - b. happy
  - c. worried
  - d. excited
2. Why does Mara have to rush? (Literal)
  - a. so she would get to school on time
  - b. so she would be the first student in school
  - c. so she would be the fastest runner in school
  - d. so she could eat breakfast before going to school
3. What did Mara forget? (Inferential)
  - a. that she did not set her alarm clock early enough for the next day
  - b. that she did not need to rush because there were no classes today
  - c. that she cannot anymore eat breakfast if she was rushing to school
  - d. that she cannot anymore go to school because she was very late
4. How do you think did Mara feel after her mother talked to her? (Inferential)
  - a. anxious
  - b. nervous
  - c. relieved
  - d. unhappy
5. What did the author intend when she wrote the selection? (Critical)
  - a. to inform
  - b. to entertain
  - c. to evaluate
  - d. to convince

## Screening Test, Grade 5

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

B.

### Rice for Lunch

Anika washed the rice grains. Then she put them into a pot. She also put in two cups of water. Finally, she covered the pot and left it on the electric stove. After twenty minutes, she went to check on the pot. It was not hot. She saw that the plug was still on the floor. Anika looked at the clock and shook her head. It was almost lunchtime.

69 words

6. What did Anika want to do? (Inferential)
  - a. wash rice
  - b. cook rice
  - c. serve rice
  - d. measure rice
7. Why was she unable to do what she wanted to do? (Inferential)
  - a. The lid was very hot.
  - b. The clock was not working.
  - c. The stove was not plugged.
  - d. The pot had too much water.
8. Why did Anika look at the clock? She looked at the clock to see if \_\_\_\_\_ (Inferential)
  - a. the clock was still working
  - b. she still had time to watch TV.
  - c. the time on the clock was correct
  - d. the rice will be cooked in time for lunch.
9. What did Anika feel when she saw the clock? (Inferential)
  - a. glad
  - b. angry
  - c. excited
  - d. worried
10. What should Anika do to finish what she started? (Inferential)
  - a. She should plug the stove.
  - b. She should set the alarm clock.
  - c. She should wash the rice grains again.
  - d. She should add more water to the pot.

## Screening Test, Grade 5

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

C.

### The Gift

The colorfully-wrapped box was lying on the table when Mario got home. Thinking that it was his parents' birthday gift to him, he took it and quickly tore it open. It was the coolest looking pair of shoes he had ever seen. Mario put them on, walked out into the street and jumped into a puddle. "Mario, why are you wearing your brother's shoes?" his Mother cried. When he looked down, he said, "Oh no, that's a lot of cleaning I have to do."

69 words

11. Why did Mario think the box was for him? (Literal)
  - a. It was Christmas.
  - b. It was his birthday.
  - c. It was New Year's Eve.
  - d. It was Valentine's day.
12. In the selection, it said that Mario saw the coolest-looking pair of shoes. What does this mean? (Inferential)
  - a. The shoes were very fashionable.
  - b. The shoes kept his feet from being warm.
  - c. The shoes felt very cold when he touched them.
  - d. The shoes made him shiver when he wore them.
13. As Mario looked down, what did he think he needed to do? (Literal)
  - a. Clean the shoes.
  - b. Wrap the shoes.
  - c. Wear the shoes.
  - d. Hide the shoes.
14. How did Mario's mother feel when she saw Mario? (Inferential)
  - a. happy
  - b. lonely
  - c. worried
  - d. excited
15. What do you think was Mario feeling when he saw his mother? (Inferential)
  - a. afraid
  - b. lonely
  - c. excited
  - d. nervous



## Screening Test, Grade 5

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

D.

### One Stormy Night

That night, Jessica helped her mother close the windows. The wind was howling. Droplets of rain started pelting the roof. "Go find the candles and I will get the matches," said her mother. Lightning flashed. A clap of thunder followed. Soon after, the lights went off. "A blackout!" shouted Jessica. "Don't be alarmed. It's a good thing we have what we need," said mother.

58 words

16. Why did they close the windows? (Inferential)
  - a. to keep their home clean
  - b. to make their feel cooler
  - c. to protect them from the rain
  - d. to prevent bats from coming in
17. Which of the following did Jessica and her mom do? (Inferential)
  - a. prayed hard
  - b. bought supplies
  - c. worked together
  - d. watched the wind
18. Which of the following best describes the characters in our story? (Inferential)
  - a. lucky
  - b. giving
  - c. loving
  - d. prepared
19. What does the word "blackout" mean? (Inferential)
  - a. There is a strong storm.
  - b. There is no electric power.
  - c. There are dark rain clouds.
  - d. There are no stars in the sky.
20. What did the mother feel at the end of the story? (Inferential)
  - a. relaxed
  - b. helpless
  - c. worried
  - d. unhappy

### Screening Test, Grade 6

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

A.

#### Chameleons

Chameleons are extraordinary animals. They are one of the few animals that can change their color. This is their way of hiding themselves. Chameleons that live in trees are often green. Those that live in desert lands are usually brown.

It is also their way of keeping warm. Turning a darker shade helps them absorb more heat. They also change colors to send messages to other chameleons. Their bright colors may attract another chameleon or warn enemies.

82 words

1. What is one unique characteristic of chameleons? (Literal)
  - a. Their color changes.
  - b. They live in trees.
  - c. They live in deserts.
  - d. They climb trees fast. They send messages to other animals.
2. What will happen to a chameleon on a cold day? (Inferential)
  - a. It will become invisible.
  - b. It will turn a shade lighter.
  - c. It will turn white.
  - d. It will turn a shade darker.
3. Changing its color is the chameleon's way of \_\_\_\_\_. (Literal)
  - a. showing its special power
  - b. hiding itself from other animals
  - c. finding its family
  - d. shedding its skin
4. Chameleons are extraordinary animals. Another word for extraordinary is \_\_\_\_\_. (Inferential)
  - a. amazing
  - b. not known
  - c. common
  - d. unusual

5. What is the advantage of changing color? (Inferential)
  - a. It can hide itself.
  - b. It can kill enemies
  - c. It can join with other chameleons.
  - d. It can hold on to the branch as it climbs.
6. The main idea of the selection is (Critical)
  - a. why chameleons change colors.
  - b. how chameleons survive in the wild.
  - c. where chameleons come from.
  - d. where chameleons live.
7. The best title for this selection is (Critical)
  - a. How Chameleons Communicate with Other Animals
  - b. Why Chameleons Change Color
  - c. The Different Habitats of Chameleons
  - d. The Enemies of Chameleons

### Screening Test, Grade 6

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

B.

#### The Philippine Eagle

The Philippine Eagle has replaced the maya as our national bird. It is one of the three largest and strongest eagles in the world. But it is in danger of extinction. Hunting and deforestation have caused the number of Philippine Eagles to dwindle. Scientists have tried to increase their number by breeding them in captivity. The first eagle to be bred in captivity is Pag-asa. At 25 years old, Pag-asa is not yet suited to be released to the wild as she has developed dependency on her human keeper.

89 words

8. The Philippine Eagle is in danger of extinction. It means this type of eagle will eventually \_\_\_\_\_.(Inferential)
- disappear
  - increase
  - migrate
  - starve
9. When birds are bred in captivity, they are \_\_\_\_\_.(Inferential)
- allowed to freely fly in the wide forest
  - cared for in a safe environment
  - caught and sold as pets
  - given a diet of bread
10. What is responsible for the decrease in the number of Philippine Eagles? (Inferential)
- their migration to cooler countries
  - their transfer to warmer places
  - the activities of humans
  - lack of available food
11. Pag-asa is the name of the first eagle which (Literal)
- was discovered first in our country.
  - was born in captivity.
  - was kept in the wild
  - was given as a gift.



12. What is the problem posed in the selection? (Critical)

The Philippine Eagles \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. are in danger of being gone forever
- b. are dying because of a disease
- c. migrate to other countries
- d. are not growing fast

13. The purpose for writing the selection is to (Critical)

- a. invite researchers to study the Philippine eagle.
- b. make the reader proud of the Philippine eagle.
- c. warn the hunters not to harm the Philippine eagle.
- d. raise an alarm about the possible disappearance of the Philippine Eagle.

14. A good title for this selection is (Critical)

- a. Help Save the Philippine Eagle
- b. See the Rare Philippine Eagle
- c. Breeding the Philippine Eagle
- d. The Effects of Deforestation

### Screening Test, Grade 6

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

C.

#### Home to Millions of Fish

Coral reefs are found in shallow areas of tropical ocean waters. They are like beautiful underground gardens that grow in salty waters. Millions of fish and sea plants make their home in the reefs as these provide a safe sanctuary for them. They allow small fish to hide from large predator fish.

But many coral reefs are in trouble. Water pollution is destroying many reefs. Tourism likewise harms them. If reefs are damaged, we will lose many of our most beautiful fish.

82 words

15. Coral reefs are described as underground gardens because \_\_\_\_\_.

(Inferential)

- a. they are full of flowers
- b. there are many sea plants
- c. they have many enormous fish
- d. there are many types of pebbles

16. Coral reefs provide a safe sanctuary to live for the small fish. A sanctuary is synonymous to \_\_\_\_\_. (Inferential)

- a. water
- b. shelter
- c. cage
- d. cave

17. Which of these bodies of water would have coral reefs? (Inferential)

- a. the sea
- b. the lake
- c. the river
- d. the pond

18. Why are the small fish safer in the coral reefs than in the open sea?

(Inferential)

- a. The water is saltier.
- b. The waves are not so big.
- c. There is no pollution there.
- d. It is less likely that the big fish will eat them.

19. How is the last paragraph of the selection developed? (Critical)
- by giving a list of effects
  - by enumerating a series of sequenced events
  - by stating the main topic and giving examples
  - by defining the problem and the possible solution
20. Which cause of the destruction of coral reefs is mentioned in the last paragraph? (Literal)
- pollution
  - the presence of big fish
  - the strong wind and big waves
  - the increasing temperature of the ocean

## Screening Test, Grade 7

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

A.

### Telling Time

Humans have used different objects to tell time. In the beginning, they used an hourglass. This is a cylindrical glass with a narrow center which allows sand to flow from its upper to its lower portion. Once all the sand has trickled to the lower portion, one knows that an hour has passed. Using the same idea, water clocks were constructed to measure time by having water flow through a narrow passage from one container to another. On the other hand, sundials allowed people to estimate an hour by looking at the position of the shadow cast by the sun on a plate. At night, people measured time by checking the alignment of the stars in the sky. None of these were accurate, though. The clock was the first accurate instrument for telling time.

134 words

1. Which of the following ways of telling time made use of sand? (Literal)
  - a. water clocks
  - b. hourglass
  - c. sundials
  - d. clock
2. None of the clocks used long ago were accurate. Accurate in the sentence means (Inferential)
  - a. free from error
  - b. comparable
  - c. very useful
  - d. efficient
3. When men of long ago told time at night, they looked at the \_\_\_\_\_ to tell the time. (Literal)
  - a. cloud formation
  - b. moon
  - c. stars
  - d. sun
4. The sundials may not be useful in telling time \_\_\_\_\_. (Inferential)
  - a. at noontime
  - b. in the morning
  - c. during a rainy day
  - d. when the sun shines brightly



5. How are the hourglass and the water clock similar? (Inferential)
- Both tell time by the hour.
  - Both use water to tell time.
  - Both are used only in the daytime.
  - Both have a narrow center through which something flows.
6. The best title of the selection is \_\_\_\_\_. (Critical)
- The Uses of Clocks
  - Why People Need to Tell Time
  - Ways of Telling Time: Then and Now
  - Comparing the Different Types of Clocks
7. Which of these sentences is a topic sentence? (Critical)
- The invention of the clock 600 years ago was the first accurate measurement of time.
  - Hourglass contained sand that fell through one container to another.
  - Long ago people used simple tools such as the hour glass.
  - Humans have used different objects to tell the time.

## Screening Test, Grade 7

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

B.

### Counting the Hours

When men decided to divide the day into twenty-four hours, they used numbers one through twelve two times. As a result, there was one o'clock during the day and another one o'clock after midnight. This created confusion. If one was told to submit a project at six o'clock, did this mean six o'clock in the morning or at night?

The Romans provided a solution to this problem. They thought that noon time, the time when the sun is at its apex, is an important time. They called noon Meridies and measured time by this. They called the morning ante meridiem, which means "before noon" while "after noon" was called post meridiem. Ante meridiem was shortened to A.M. while post meridiem was shortened to P.M.

124 words

8. When the day was divided into twenty-four hours, what numbers were used to express time? (Literal)
- one to six
  - one to twelve
  - one to thirty-six
  - one to twenty four
9. Having one number to express time twice caused confusion. In this selection confusion may mean \_\_\_\_\_. (Inferential)
- differences
  - discussions
  - problems
  - mistakes
10. The Romans thought of a solution. This means that they provided \_\_\_\_\_. (Inferential)
- an answer to the problem
  - a better interpretation
  - a new set of numbers
  - another clock

11. Meridies means \_\_\_\_\_. (Literal)
- apex
  - noon
  - before
  - daylight
- 12 The early Romans used the position of the sun to tell the time. When the sun was at its apex, it was noon. What does apex mean?
- highest point
  - lowest point
  - farthest point
  - nearest point
13. Another good title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_. (Critical)
- Why There Are Twenty-Four Hours in a Day
  - Why Noontime is Important to Romans
  - How the Romans Told Time
  - The Meaning of A.M. and P.M.

### Screening Test, Grade 7

Read each selection silently. Then read the questions that follow and write the letter of the correct answer in the answer sheet:

C.

#### Nosebleeds

Having a nosebleed is a common occurrence. Children experience epistaxis when blood flows out from either or both nostrils, often for a short period of time. It may be caused by one's behavior like frequent nose picking or blowing too hard when one has a cold. It may also be caused by certain physical factors such as an allergy or abnormal growths in the nasal cavity. Or it may be due to environmental conditions such as exposure to toxic fumes or dryness of the air. While it is often thought that holding one's head back can treat a nosebleed, this can actually cause one to choke or vomit. The best thing to do is to lean forward, pinch the top of the nose and apply a cold compress. And if that doesn't work, it's best to get professional help.

139 words

14. When children experience epistaxis, we can observe that there is \_\_\_\_\_ .(Literal)
- a steady flow of nasal discharge
  - blood flow from the nasal passage
  - build up of mucus in our nasal cavity
  - blood stoppage in the nostrils
15. When an experience is described as a common occurrence it is \_\_\_\_\_ .(Inferential)
- an incident that is disappointing
  - an episode that is quite alarming
  - an event that is no longer surprising
  - an occasion that is overwhelming
16. Which of these options help treat a nosebleed? (Literal)
- applying a cold compress on the nose
  - pinching the nostrils shut
  - holding the head back to keep the blood from flowing
  - applying a warm compress on the nose



17. Which of these causes of a nosebleed are within our control? (Inferential)
- allergies
  - picking one's nose
  - dryness in the air
  - abnormal growth in the nasal cavity
18. Which of these factors that cause nosebleeds are directly within our control? (Inferential)
- physical factors
  - environmental factors
  - behavioral factors
  - social factors
19. This selection is mainly providing (Critical)
- a description of a nosebleed.
  - the causes and effects of a nosebleed.
  - an explanation of what to do when one has a nosebleed.
  - a listing of the myths regarding treatment of a nosebleed.
20. Another good title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_. (Critical)
- Nosebleeds: A Cause for Concern
  - Nosebleeds: An Unavoidable Experience
  - Nosebleeds: A Common Childhood Experience
  - Nosebleeds: Common Myths and Misconceptions