



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Region VII, Central Visayas
SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
Office of the Curriculum and Implementation Division
Capitol Area, Dumaguete City

 www.depednegor.net  negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph  (035) 225 1622

November 9, 2017

DIVISION MEMORANDUM

No. 440, s. 2017

**CONDUCT OF 2nd QUARTER ORAL READING VERIFICATION TEST
IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY ENGLISH**

To:

**CID & SGOD Chiefs
Division Education Program Supervisors
District Supervisors/District In-Charge
Elementary and Secondary School Administrators
Others Concerned**

1. This office hereby informs all schools on the conduct of the 2nd quarter oral reading verification test in Elementary and Secondary English which will be administered on November 13-17, 2017.
2. Attached are the reading passages for Grades 3-12 and templates to be accomplished and submitted.
3. Consolidated result using the Division forms is due on November 29, 2017.
Note: Consolidation must include the following:
 - District Consolidation Summary for elementary and for secondary (with total)
 - District by Grade level consolidation (with total)
4. It is expected that the next grade level teacher will administer the ORV.
5. The School Administrators are requested to supervise the conduct of the reading test.
6. Immediate dissemination of the Memorandum to all concerned is highly desired.

For the Schools Division Superintendent:


RACHEL B. PICARDAL, ED.D.
Chief, Schools Governance & Implementation Division

9

13 NOV 2017





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Oral Reading Verification in Grade III
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

Prompt: How do you show your love for your Mother? Read the selection and find out how Roy and Mary showed their love for their Mother.

Mother's Birthday

It was Mother's birthday. At home, Roy and Mary planned to give her a surprise on her birthday. They bought flowers. They arranged them nicely in a vase.

Soon Mother returned home from the market. She saw the lovely flowers on the table.

"Happy Birthday, Mother!", came the surprising greeting. She was touched by their act.

No. of words: 55

Questions:

1. What occasion was mentioned in the story?
Answer: a birthday/mother's birthday
2. What was Roy and Mary's plan for their mother?
Answer: to surprise her
3. Where did the story take place?
Answer: at home
4. How did Mother feel when she saw the lovely flowers?
Answers: She was happy/glad. She was touched.
5. How else can you show love and care for your parents?
Possible Answers: I will study hard, I will help at home, I will obey my mother and father.
6. What kind of children were Roy and Mary?
Possible Answers: loving, caring, thoughtful
7. If you were to celebrate your mother's birthday, how would you do it?
Answers vary



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Oral Reading Verification in Grade III
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

PUPIL'S TOOL

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Oral Reading Verification in Grade IV
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

Prompt: Why do Filipinos leave the country? Find out how they help their families and the country.

The Unsung Heroes

Seamen, engineers, teachers, doctors, nurses, caregivers, domestic helpers- these Overseas Filipinos Workers are seen all over the world. They are known as patient and hard-working individuals, ever ready to send in money for the loved ones left at home. By providing money for their families' needs, they contribute too to our economy.

Long live our unsung heroes-the OFWs!

No. of words: 70

Questions:

1. Who are workers mentioned in the selection?
Answers: seamen, engineers, teachers, doctors, nurses, caregivers
2. How are the workers called?
Answer: OFWs
3. What does OFW mean?
Answer: Overseas Filipino Workers
4. Why are Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) considered unsung heroes?
Possible Answers: Their good deeds are kept in silence or not made in public.
They help the country's economy.
5. How do OFWs help the economy?
Possible Answers: By sending an amount to their families, the government gets a share. They provide for their families that the government doesn't worry about them anymore.
6. How can you be a hero someday?
Possible Answers: I will work and help my country. I'll pay my taxes
7. Who else can be called a hero?
Possible Answer: Those who sacrifice one's pleasure for others.



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Oral Reading Verification in Grade IV

SY 2017-2018

2nd Quarter

PUPIL'S TOOL

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Oral Reading Verification in Grade V
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

**Prompt: Dr. Louis Pasteur discovered the method of killing germs in milk.
Read the selection and find out how he discovered it.**

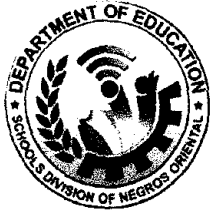
Killing Germs

In 1822, a wine producer asked Dr. Louis Pasteur why his wine turned sour. Pasteur found that it was caused by microorganisms.

Pasteur also discovered what caused a milk to become sour. At that time, many babies died from drinking milk filled with germs. He found that heating milk above certain point killed all germs. That is pasteurization.

Pasteur's great discovery in 1822 was the way of killing germs which caused diseases and decay.

No. of words: 72



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Questions:

1. Who asked Dr. Louis Pasteur why his wine turned sour?
Answer: a wine producer
2. What did he find in killing all germs?
Answer: heating milk above certain point
3. When did Dr. Louis Pasteur discover pasteurization?
Answer: 1822
4. What does microorganisms mean?
Answer: germs
5. In 1822, why did many babies die from drinking milk?
Answer: The milk was filled with germs.
6. How can we make drinking milk safe for babies?
Answer: The milk has to be pasteurized.
7. What is likely to happen if the baby's drinking milk is not pasteurized?
Possible Answers: It will make the baby sick.
It will cause baby's diseases.
It will cause baby's death.



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2nd Quarter

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Oral Reading Verification in Grade VI
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

Prompt: What do people say during an emergency? Read this to find out.

May Day! May Day!

“May Day!” is not only a day to celebrate but a distress call, too. It signals an emergency situation.

A pilot flying an airplane says it over the radio when the plane is in trouble.

Hearing this will make rescuers move fast and take action. It is a call that cannot be ignored for lives can be in danger.

Knowing how “May Day!” came to be is a bit of History.

No. of words: 71

Questions:

1. Why is May Day not only a day to celebrate?
Answer: Because it is a distress call, too.
2. What does it signal?
Answer: emergency situations
3. When does a pilot say “May Day”?
Answer: when the plane is in trouble
4. How many meanings does “May Day” have? Answer: two
5. What can passengers do when they hear may day?
Possible Answers: They can just remain calm. They can help other passengers stay calm.
6. What will you do if you hear someone saying “May Day”?
Possible Answers: I will look at once and see why. I will try to see how I can be of help.
7. What will you do in times of emergency?
Possible Answer: I will see how I can protect myself and others as well.



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Oral Reading Verification in Grade VI
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

PUPIL'S TOOL

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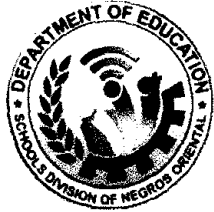
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Oral Reading Verification in Grade 7

SY 2017-2018

2nd Quarter

Prompt: What are the diseases brought by mosquitoes? How do you protect yourself from being bitten by mosquitoes? Read the selection below.

THE MOSQUITO

Since earliest time, mosquitoes have been considered insect pests of man. They live and grow in wet climate all over the world. They are found even in the swampy tundra during Arctic summers. There are more than 2000 kinds and most are bloodsucking. They are carriers of dangerous diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, and dengue fever.

In the tropics, yellow fever is spread by the Aedes mosquito. Some kinds, like the common Culex species, do not carry diseases but produce itchy spots on the skin of humans and domestic animals.

The male mosquito has small mouth parts which it uses for eating plant juices. The female eats by inserting its proboscis into the skin or deeper into the blood capillary tissues, then pumps out a small amount of its own saliva to keep the wound open.

A female mosquito seeks a body of water in which to lay eggs. A small amount of water in waste cans or tree crotches is sufficient to harbor its floating eggs and to furnish an aquarium for the wormlike larvae. A week or two later, the aquatic pupae are formed. A month later, they become adult and they take to the air.

Measures have developed as early as the 1900s to control mosquitoes. Biologists have finally developed formulas of oil and phenol to kill larvae in swamps. Since the 1940s, new chemicals such as the DDT have been used to destroy larvae, pupae, and adult mosquitoes.

Also, to prevent mosquitoes from laying eggs, standing water and canals should be cleaned and made to flow. Waste should either be burned or buried. Low places with standing water should be filled with soil. A person should sleep under a mosquito net to protect himself from mosquito bites. Also, a kind of oil when applied on arms and legs could help prevent mosquito bites.

Many scientists have made names for themselves largely through their efforts in the extermination of mosquitoes. Notable among them are Carlus Finly, Robert Koch, and Walter Reed.

No. of Words: 337



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Questions:

1. Name some diseases brought by the mosquitoes?
2. Describe the male mosquito.
3. How much amount of water does the female mosquito need to lay its eggs and larvae?
4. Identify measures to prevent mosquitoes from laying eggs?
5. How can you protect yourself from being bitten by mosquitoes?
6. How can you help your school from being infested by the dangerous mosquitoes?
7. What advices can you give to your classmates to protect themselves from mosquito bites?



Oral Reading Verification in Grade 7
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

STUDENT'S TOOL

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Oral Reading Verification in Grade 8
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

Prompt: What do your parents do to earn a living? Describe how your parents work in order to live. Read the selection about a successful couple.

STRIVE AND SUCCEED

Once there lived a couple in a faraway town. They were very poor and they could hardly read or write. However, they were industrious, shy, and retiring like many of the people in their class.

The husband found work tilling the field of a rich man who lived in the town and the woman, like most of Filipino wives, washed clothes of the more affluent neighbors. By dint of hard work and thrift, the couple was able to save a little money.

Soon, the wife was able to set up a small store in front of her nipa shack and began to sell vegetables, dried fish and other small items needed by the neighborhood.

Little by little the tiny store grew. They improved their nipa shack and expanded the store.

Instead of selling only vegetables and sundry items, the store was filled with canned goods and even some things found in hardware. The husband left his work in the field and helped his wife in their growing store.

The couple got up early every morning. The wife took the early morning bus to town to do her marketing. Now, she could afford to have a boy go with her to carry the bags filled with things she had bought in town. On the other hand, the husband opened the store for the early customers, some of whom took their breakfast in the kiosk adjacent to the store. So, before the wife arrived from the market, the husband had made quite a sale.

But in spite of their very busy schedule, the couple did not forget their most important duty. Every Sunday, they would be seen going to the direction of the little church in their barrio. They never failed to attend mass every Sunday. They always kneel in the front pew with bowed heads praying fervently and giving thanks to God for the blessings they received day after day.

They were happy contented couple and were even happier when they were blessed with a baby boy. As passers-by heard the laughter of the child, they too, shared the happiness of the couple.

No. of words: 355



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Questions:

1. How did the husband earn a living?
2. How did the wife help the husband?
3. What happened to their little store?
4. Why did the little store grow?
5. Describe the couple?
6. What lesson can you get from the selection?
7. How can you make yourself successful as a student?



Oral Reading Verification in Grade 8

SY 2017-2018

2nd Quarter

STUDENT'S TOOL

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Oral Reading Verification in Grade 9

SY 2017-2018

2nd Quarter

Prompt: Have you tried typing your notes using a typewriter? Describe the typewriter. Read the selection about the typewriter.

THE STORY OF THE TYPEWRITER

In 1980, the Young Women's Christian Association of the State of New York, U.S.A. announced an office training course to be given to eight handpicked young ladies. The ladies were to be taught shorthand and to operate a new machine known as "mechanical typographer" or "typewriter". An important qualification for the applicants was that they should be physically strong; for it was thought that an average woman could hardly operate the machine.

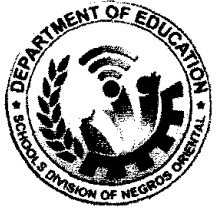
The training course was laughed at first because women in business attire were unheard of at that time. Business letters were handled by male clerks who laboriously copied letters in long-hand in a copperplate script at the rate of 15 to 20 words per minute.

After six months with the "machine," the woman trainees landed jobs at eight dollars a week – a favorable contrast to the then women's current wages of three to four dollars a week in the mills and factories.

For several decades, millions all over the world have operated the "machine" in various business offices.

The first writing machine, a clumsy one, was made by three Americans, namely: Carlos Glidden, Samuel Soule, and Christopher Sholes. Their machine, which came out in 1867, could write only on thin paper. Six years later, Sholes came up with the first really all-around machine. It looked like a sewing machine, with cast-iron stand and foot treadle.

Sholes and his financier thought it best to engage in a bigger company to produce, manufacture, and sell their invention. They took the machine to E. Remington & Sons of New York, who saw a future in the apparatus, and agreed to take over the production and sale of the machine. With refinements and improvements, the Remington model no. 21 appeared in 1874.



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At first, businessmen stubbornly rejected the innovation. Clerks even threatened to walk out in protest if the device were brought to the offices- on the belief that the machine would rob them of their jobs.

But the gadget aroused general curiosity. Whenever Remington sold a machine, it had to have a typist to go with it. Thus, courses for typist were offered by the manufacturers for know-how of the machines.

The introduction of the "touch system" supplanting the two-finger technique gave the typewriter its greater boost. The new system boosted also the sale of the typewriter, and soon more and more women began to break the wall that kept females out of the business world.

The first electrically operated typewriter came out in 1868. The arrangement of the standard keyboard is the same one as the one invented by Sholes.

The inventor of the typewriter died a poor man. His total proceed from patent rights amounted to only US\$12,000. But he lived long enough to see the transformation his machine had brought in the business world.

No. of words: 467

Questions:

1. Who invented the typewriter?
2. Describe the usefulness of the typewriter in the 1980s?
3. What course co-existed with the typewriter?
4. Why were the women thought of protesting with this invention?
5. Why do you think the inventor of the typewriter died a poor man?
6. Compare the school life of the students using the typewriter and the students with computer now?
7. Is the typewriter still important in the computer age? Why? Why not?



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Oral Reading Verification in Grade 9
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

STUDENT'S TOOL

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Oral Reading Verification in Grade 10
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

Prompt: Do you know Francisco Baltazar? Name some of his works.
Read the story about the life of the prince of tagalog poets.

THE PRINCE OF TAGALOG POETS

The greatest Tagalog epic poem ever written is *Florante at Laura* by Francisco Baltazar, better known as Balagtas. The love story was written in the form of a poem. It pictured the sad plight of the Philippines during the early years of the Spanish regime.

The “Prince of Tagalog Poets” was born in Panginay, Bigaa, Bulacan on April 2, 1788. His father was a blacksmith who could not afford to send his son to school; but Francisco’s desire to acquire an education urged him to find a way o realize his ambition.

He was only 11 years old when he hiked to Manila to look for work. He was lucky to find work in the house of a rich man named Trinidad who lived in Tondo. He was sent to school in return for his services and was able to finish his elementary schooling at the Colegio de San Jose.

He entered the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1812 where he finished a course equivalent to the present high school. He also studied philosophy, theology, and Spanish.

Francisco started writing at an early age. Many knew him at Bilbao street in Tondo where he lived because of his poetic ability. With the help of his professor, Father Mariano Pilapil, his “Passion” took form in 1814.

Likewise, Balagtas came to know of Jose de la Cruz, an old poet who was then well-known as Huseng Sisiw who came to be known by that name because he refused to accept money from those who asked for his help, but instead, he found a chick more acceptable. From then on, he was called Huseng Sisiw.

Young Francisco approached Mang Jose for help with his poems but was refused because he had no chick to offer him. It was said that Huseng Sisiw’s refusal was a blessing in disguise because Kiko learned to polish his poems by himself and grew to be an independent writer.



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Balagtas moved from Tondo to Pandacan where he came to know Maria Asuncion Rivera whom he courted. But his powerful rival for her affection, Nanong Kapule, got rid of him by railroading him to prison. It was behind prison bars where he wrote his masterpiece, *Florante at Laura*. People believe that the heroine of his poem, Celia, is Maria Asuncion Rivera, the woman who was the inspiration of his epic.

Many of the sayings from his masterpiece are often repeated by people, because they found them applicable in their daily lives. These sayings are varied themes, including filial love, patriotism, love of God, courage, and industry. Because of the way his writings are expressed, Balagtas was acclaimed "Prince of Tagalog Poets".

Today, we remember Balagtas for his contribution to the development of Tagalog, which is now the basis of our national language. He, more than anyone else, gave us the basis of common tongue, which is very important in the development of our nation.

Grade 10

No. of words: 488

Questions:

1. What was the greatest Tagalog poem ever written?
2. Who wrote the greatest Tagalog epic poem?
3. Where did he finish his elementary school?
4. Who helped him finish his "Passion"?
5. Why was Huseng Sisiw's refusal to help him a blessing in disguise?
4. Why do we remember Balagtas today?
7. As a student, what character traits of Balagtas would you like to emulate to others?



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STUDENT'S TOOL

THE PRINCE OF TAGALOG POETS

The greatest Tagalog epic poem ever written is *Florante at Laura* by Francisco Baltazar, better known as Balagtas. The love story was written in the form of a poem. It pictured the sad plight of the Philippines during the early years of the Spanish regime.

The "Prince of Tagalog Poets" was born in Panginay, Bigaa, Bulacan on April 2, 1788. His father was a blacksmith who could not afford to send his son to school; but Francisco's desire to acquire an education urged him to find a way to realize his ambition.

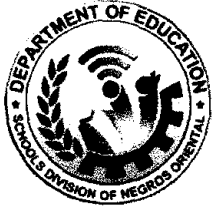
He was only 11 years old when he hiked to Manila to look for work. He was lucky to find work in the house of a rich man named Trinidad who lived in Tondo. He was sent to school in return for his services and was able to finish his elementary schooling at the Colegio de San Jose.

He entered the Colegio de San Juan de Letran in 1812 where he finished a course equivalent to the present high school. He also studied philosophy, theology, and Spanish.

Francisco started writing at an early age. Many knew him at Bilbao street in Tondo where he lived because of his poetic ability. With the help of his professor, Father Mariano Pilapil, his "Passion" took form in 1814.

Likewise, Balagtas came to know of Jose de la Cruz, an old poet who was then well-known as Huseng Sisiw who came to be known by that name because he refused to accept money from those who asked for his help, but instead, he found a chick more acceptable. From then on, he was called Huseng Sisiw.

Young Francisco approached Mang Jose for help with his poems but was refused because he had no chick to offer him. It was said that Huseng Sisiw's refusal was a blessing in disguise because Kiko learned to polish his poems by himself and grew to be an independent writer.



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Grade 10
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Oral Reading Verification in Grade 11
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

Prompt: How do the veterans look? Do you know of some veterans in your community? Read the story that tells about the veterans of the revolution.

VETERANS OF THE REVOLUTION

It was National Heroes' Day. People from all walks of life milled around the perimeter of Luneta, spilling into Taft Avenue and the other streets around to watch the parade.

Luis and Rene were among the crowd of onlookers. As they watched the parade, a few old veterans of the revolutions passed by. With slow steps they dragged their tired old feet to keep pace with the other participants of the parade. They wore their faded "rayadillo" uniform with patches all over.

Luis laughed out loud. "How funny those old revolutionaries look! I wonder why they still join the parade. Look, Rene they could hardly lift their feet. They could not even keep time with the music. See their contrast with the military academy cadets. Those are the real soldiers. See how they carry themselves unlike these old washbacks."

"Don't ever make fun of these old revolutionaries," Rene answered almost angrily. "Instead, we should show respect and reverence to these old veterans. They are not dressed regally like your military cadets, and they cannot march as your cadets do, but do you know they are the real soldiers?"

"What do you mean by real soldiers?" asked Luis maliciously.

"They were courageous enough to rise against and defy the mighty Spanish soldiers," explained Rene. "With very meager weapons they fought until they were able to win our independence from the Spaniards."

"But it was a short-lived independence," defended Luis.

"True," agreed Rene. "But do you know what they used to fight against the guns and cannons of the enemy? They used bolos and knives and many of them gave their lives for our country's cause. With pride they were able to proclaim our first Independence Day in Cavite. They also drafted a constitution in Malolos which is the basis of our present constitution."



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Luis kept silent. Rene continues. "They made possible the signing of our national Anthem and the raising of our own Filipino flag."

"The sad fact about these old revolutionaries is that they receive very little pensions from our government as compared with the back pay received by the soldiers who fought against the Japanese in World War II."

"I understand now why many of our veterans are discontented," Luis said nodding his head. "There is no justice in the allocation of pensions. Surely these veterans should receive a better deal from our government."

"You are right," Rene agreed. "In spite of their old age, these veterans never fail to participate in these parades. The old spirit of nationalism has never died in their hearts. Given a chance, they will rise again in the defense of our country."

"I salute the courageous old revolutionaries," Luis said with fervor. "Thank you, Rene, for explaining what they did for our country."

"It is about time that the government do something for these old veterans of the revolution. The little pension that they receive could hardly give them a decent living. Therefore, their pensions must be increased to give them a little enjoyment for the rest of their lives, which is, sad to say, will not be long," said Rene.

"I hope that justice may be given them and their plight improved," added Luis.

No. of words: 533



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Questions:

1. What was being celebrated?
2. What caught Rene's and Luis' interest?
3. Why did Rene stop Luis from laughing at the veterans?
4. How did the veterans fight for our country?
5. If you were to help these veterans on their plight, how would it be? Why?
6. As a student, how would you show respect to these veterans and express patriotism to our country?
7. Craft a two-sentence quotation that would inspire these veterans.



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STUDENT'S TOOL

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Oral Reading Verification in Grade 12
SY 2017-2018
2nd Quarter

Prompt: How much do you know about Jose Rizal? How did he fight for the country? Read the story about how Jose Rizal died for our country.

THE EXECUTION OF RIZAL

On December 28, 1896, Governor Polavieja ordered the execution of Rizal at Bagumbayan on the 30th of December at seven in the morning. This ended the farcical trial in which Rizal, a civilian, was tried in a military court, which accepted all charges and testimonies against him and ignored all arguments and proofs in his favor.

Early in the morning of December 29, the notice of his execution was read to Rizal. Then he spent the morning, writing to his parents and friends and receiving visits from friendly priests from his old school, Ateneo. Between lunchtime and 3:30 while he was not strictly watched by the guards, Rizal wrote his "Ultimo Adios," which he placed in an alcohol lamp. When his mother and sister, Trinidad, came to visit him late in the afternoon, Rizal gave the lamp to Trinidad and whispered that there was something in the lamp.

The morning of December 30, 1896 was beautiful. The sky was clear and cloudless. From Fort Santiago where Rizal was incarcerated, he marched to the Luneta with his arms tied behind him, but with his head high. His steps were firm. He went quietly with pride but without arrogance. He talked with those around him with complete serenity.

"This is Calvary," he said to the Jesuits who accompanied him. The lawyer who defended him during the trial followed closely behind. They were escorted by a platoon of artillery and a troop of calvary.

On the field of Bagumbayan were four platoons of soldiers arranged in square formation, each composed of 100 men, forming one side of a square. A squad composed of eight native soldiers standing in front, and eight Spanish soldiers behind, formed the firing squad. This arrangement was a precaution against the natives who might refuse to fire.

The splendor of the morning sun streamed down on the two distinct group of onlookers. One was composed of cowed natives, melancholic, sullen, gazing through hopeless tearful eyes at the final scene in the life of Rizal who had dared to champion their cause and to tell the world of their miseries. The other group was blithe and gay, in the uniform of officers, the Spanish ladies in gay dresses, the men jesting and laughing, the women, shamelessly applauding by waving their handkerchiefs and clapping their hands.



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Reaching the execution site, Rizal asked the captain in command of the firing squad that he be allowed to face his executioners.

"It cannot be, because I have orders to shoot you from behind," answered the captain.

"I have never been a traitor to my country nor to Spain," Rizal retorted.

"My duty is to comply with my orders," ended the captain.

Rizal failed to secure his wish. He took the position assigned to him, and after thanking his lawyer, he turned to the Jesuits and said: "Oh! Father, how terrible it is to die. I forgive all with all my heart."

He looked around him as if to bid his country farewell, and as he turned to face the sea so that his back would be before the firing squad, the military doctor came to feel his pulse. His pulse was normal.

Seconds later a flare of drums sounded, a volley shattered the morning's quiet. Rizal turned and fell on his right side, his face turned skyward.

It was 7:03 in the morning, December 30, 1896.

Rizal died in Bagumbayan, as a filibuster but lives in the hearts of his countrymen as a patriot and martyr.

Number of words: 583



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Questions:

1. Who ordered for the execution of Jose Rizal?
2. How was he executed?
3. Describe how Jose Rizal fought for his country.
4. Why did the executors reject his last wish?
5. As a student, how would you be able to inform all the young generations of the heroic deeds that Jose Rizal has done to our country?
6. Express your opinion on the issue of changing the National Hero of the country.
7. If you were to change the National Hero, who would it be and why?



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