

Kudos Test Prep

COLLEGE/SENIOR HIGH ENTRANCE TEST REVIEWER

LANGUAGE & READING



Name

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LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY AND VERBAL ABILITY

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What to Expect in the Language Proficiency Test

Nearly all entrance exams will have a section that tests your verbal skills. These include your ability to:

- spot errors in grammar, syntax and mechanics
- complete a sentence with the rules of grammar and usage in mind
- identify the meaning of words in context
- organize words and sentences to create a meaningful text
- read critically
- use logic to solve problems expressed in words

Language tests are usually in English, although the UPCAT has a separate test in Filipino.

Some exams such as the ACET may also require you to write an essay under time pressure.

Some Useful Tips

- Trust your ears for grammar. If it doesn't sound right, it probably isn't.
- Take advantage of context clues. Look for words within the sentence and use logic to give you a hint as to the correct answer.
- Build your vocabulary.
- Be an ACTIVE (not passive) reader.
- Familiarize yourself with common idiomatic expressions.

2. Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Pre test

Directions: Choose the correct pronoun referent that agrees with its antecedent to complete each of the following sentences. Write only the letter of the correct answer.

1. You are entitled to _____ opinion.
A. his or her B. our C. their D. your
2. Every one of the ladies was determined to lose _____ belly fat.
A. his B. her C. its D. their
3. A number of law enforcers received _____ new uniforms.
A. his B. her C. our D. their
4. United States has regained _____ power.
A. its B. our C. their D. your
5. The board of directors elected _____ own candidates.
A. its B. our C. their D. your
6. Many sports fans are updated about _____ idols' lifestyles.
A. her B. his C. its D. their
7. ABS-CBN has launched _____ new TV programs for the year.
A. its B. our C. their D. your
8. The hen lost _____ chicks.
A. her B. his C. its D. their
9. The spoon and fork were placed on _____ plate.
A. her B. his C. its D. their
10. The thesis writer, not the panel members, was questioned about _____ presentation.
A. his B. her C. his or her D. their

Answer Key for English 1

Subject-Verb Agreement (page 2-3)

Pre-Test

1. C. were
2. C. pays
3. C. begins
4. B. is
5. A. are
6. A. are
7. B. was
8. B. is
9. A. are
10. A. has

Post-test

1. C. were
2. B. is
3. B. is
4. A. are
5. A. is
6. B. is
7. B. is
8. C. have
9. A. are
10. C. demands

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement (page 4-5)

Pre -test

1. D. your
2. B. her
3. D. their
4. A. its
5. C. their
6. D. their
7. A. its
8. C. its
9. D. their
10. C. his or her

Post- test

1. C. its
2. C. their
3. A. its
4. A. its
5. D. their
6. B. her
7. C. its
8. A. its
9. D. their
10. B. they, their

Parallelism (page 6-7)

Pre-test

1. A. I spend my spare time surfing the net, reading books and watching movies.
2. A. Neither the president nor the police chief admitted to conspiracy.
3. B. I want brown chocolate, ice cream and some soda.
4. A. I am singing as well as dancing in the rain.
5. A. Both the husband and the wife should be open to each other.
6. B. You travel by air, land, or water.
7. A. We are not in the position to form or to pass judgment to other people based on what others say or observe about them.
8. A. I want to grow old with you with the same passion, love, and commitment we have for each other.
9. A. Whatever you do, you do it with all love, honesty, and dedication.
10. B. Friends are supposed to inspire you, motivate you, bring out the best in you, and stick with you through thick and thin.

Post-test

1. A. Senators, congressmen, and other government officials should be conscientious in passing out laws and regulations affecting the welfare of every citizen of the country.
2. A. Time wasted is opportunity lost.
3. B. It is better to give than to receive.
4. B. He who labours knows that every effort counts.
5. A. I may not be rich and famous, but I know I may be significant to others.
6. A. People can easily forget your good deeds, but they can never forget your past mistakes.
7. B. Tell me who your friends are, and I tell you who you are.
8. B. Before other people can respect us, we must respect ourselves first.
9. A. We must remember the 3 Cs in our lives: chance, choice, and change.
10. A. Live and be merry; rejoice and be glad.

TIPS FOR IDENTIFYING SENTENCE ERRORS (ISE)

Identifying error tests has underlined words or phrases. Your task is to determine the one word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. In some test formats, a “No error” option may be present.

Example:

If you are interested in learning more details of chemical reaction, one should consult an
A B C
advanced textbook. No error.
D E

Correct Answer: C. Incorrect pronoun. “*You*” should be used instead in order to be consistent with the first clause, “If *you*...”

Some Tips:

1. Read the Sentences All the Way Through

The first step to answering an ISE question is always to **read the entire sentence**; if you think the error is choice A, make sure to read all the way to the end. This approach will help **prevent you from falling into traps**.

Once you've read through the whole sentence, the error may jump out at you, especially on the easier questions. **Before marking anything down, however, make sure you can articulate why the underlined word or phrase is wrong.** Many answers may sound odd without being incorrect. It can also help to double check the other choices to ensure that they're all correct.

If you don't find the error, then move onto step 2!

2. Check each underlined portion

If you don't find a verifiable error the first time through, then you need to **check each underlined section individually**. Look at each answer and consider what the possible errors are. For example, if you're looking at an underlined verb, you'll want to check if there's an issue with tense or agreement.

Make sure to eliminate the answers that don't have an error.

3. Confirm Why the Word You Picked is Wrong

It's not enough to pick an answer because it sounds weird or because it's not the word you would use. In order to be the answer, it has to **be wrong according to the rules of standard formal writing**.

As such, **you need to be able to explain what error the answer you picked contains**. If you can't do so, it's probably not the right choice.

NOW ANSWER THE SUCCEEDING PRACTICE TESTS

Identifying Errors

25 items/15 minutes

DIRECTION: Choose the letter corresponding to the word or phrase that is incorrect.

1. The actress will have to miss the ceremony but she promises that either her husband or her children is going to accept the award on her behalf.
A B C
D
2. That jeans have lain on the floor all week; please pick them up.
A B C D
3. It is essential to practice a foreign language in order the retention of a high level of proficiency.
A B C D
4. Alligators are about the same color than crocodiles, although the adult crocodiles may be slightly darker with broader heads and blunter noses.
A B C
D
5. Despite having numerous near-encounters with the police, the culprit alluded them for many months and continued to rob convenience stores all over the city.
A B C
D
6. The groups has decided that they will create tiles out of rice husk for their entry in the school's Science Fair.
A B C D
7. If one is really determined to pass the UPCAT, then you should start allotting some time for reviewing as early as now.
A B C
D
8. Seals can keep them warm despite the harsh conditions because they have a thick layer of fat under their fur.
A B C D
9. After adding the yeast to the batter, the baker sets it aside to let the dough raise.
A B C D
10. All of the beach resorts in Thailand has suffered from the devastating tsunami of 2004.
A B C D
11. I recently went to the human Resource Department office to inquire as to whom I should address my resignation letter to.
A B C
D
12. More muggings and robberies are reported at December than during any other month.
A B C D

2. Keep repeating this until you have gone through all the questions. If you have skipped questions:

- First, go back to the skipped fact-finding questions and try to find the answer to them again – try to skim a couple of lines in the paragraphs before and after the section with relevant information if you still can't find the answer.
- By the time you have finished answering all the fact-finding questions, you will have read almost the whole passage and have a pretty good idea as to what it is about, the tone, and the overall theme. Now, you should attempt the tone/inference style questions. You should be able to answer most of them now. If you find that you still can't answer one of these types of questions, it is best to make a guess and move on.

To know more about tone/inference style types of questions read the accompanying supplement, *The Seven (7) Types of Reading Comprehension Questions*.

The Seven (7) Types of Reading Comprehension (RC) Questions

1. **Main Idea:** What is the main SUBJECT of the passage?
2. **Specific Information:** What information is EXPLICITLY stated in the passage?
3. **Implied Information:** What ideas and statements does the passage convey but DON'T declare outright?
4. **Themes and Arguments:** What position does the author take on the subject? What is the PURPOSE of the passage?
5. **Words in Context:** What is the meaning of a word or short phrase from the passage in the GREATER context of the passage?
6. **Technique:** What rhetorical devices (simile, metaphor, personification, etc.) does the author use to convey his or her tone, main ideas, and argument?
7. **Tone:** What is the author's attitude or feelings toward the subject?

- Tips in Answering the 7 Types of RC Questions

Main Idea: Check the opening and summary sentence of each paragraph. Those are the key sentences that can point you to the writer's main idea.

e.g. *What central idea is presented by the author in this selection?*
What would be a good title for this passage?

Specific Information: If a question pinpoints to a part of a passage such as a paragraph, line, or a direct quotation, go straight to that part in the passage to find the answer. If there is no direct reference given in the question, spot keywords in the question and scan the passage to find them. Watch out for phrases like "according to the passage" or "according to the author" because they focus your attention on what the passage explicitly states. Do not be deluded into choosing an answer if you cannot find it supported in the text.

e.g. *In the second paragraph, which of the following is discussed?*

Themes and Arguments: Themes are the recurring concepts in the passage. Arguments are the specific opinions of the writer that he uses to express the main idea. To answer this type of question, go back to the passage and come up with your own answer to the question. Once you have this in your head, THEN you can look at the answer choices to select that which closely matches yours.

e.g. *What does the author suggest in this selection?*
From the author's viewpoint, what is directly responsible for the making of the Filipino?
The author obviously thinks well of ---

4. In the process of photosynthesis, what is the role of sunlight?

- A. catalyst for a chemical reaction
- B. product of a chemical reaction
- C. medium for a chemical reaction
- D. setting for a chemical reaction

5. The passage explains that photosynthesis is basically:

- A. food production
- B. light absorption
- C. color reflection
- D. oxygen generation

6. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Plants are equipped with the mechanisms for nourishment.
- B. Plants have a role in the perpetuation of life on this planet.
- C. Plants, like any other living thing, need sunlight and water.
- D. Plants utilize an organic chemical reaction for food sourcing.

Selection C

The history of mammals dates back at least to Triassic time. Development was retarded, however, until the sudden acceleration of evolutionary change that occurred in the oldest Paleocene. This led in Eocene time to increase in average size, larger mental capacity, and special adaptations for different modes of life. In the Oligocene Epoch, there was further improvement, with the appearance of some new lines and the extinction of others. Miocene and Pliocene's time was marked by the culmination of several groups and continued approach toward modern characters. The peak of the career of mammals in variety and average large size was attained in the Miocene.

The adaptation of mammals to almost all possible modes of life parallels that of the reptiles in Mesozoic time, and except for greater intelligence, the mammals do not seem to have done much better than corresponding reptilian forms. The bat is doubtless a better flying animal than the pterosaur, but the dolphin and whale are hardly more fishlike than the ichthyosaur. Many swift-running mammals of the plains, like the horse and the antelope, must excel any of the dinosaurs. The tyrannosaur was a more ponderous and powerful carnivore than any flesh-eating mammal, but the lion or tiger is probably more efficient and dangerous beast of prey because of a superior brain. The significant point to observe is that different branches of the mammals gradually fitted themselves for all sorts of life, grazing on the plains and able to run swiftly (horse, deer, bison), living in rivers and swamps (hippopotamus, beaver), dwelling in trees (sloth, monkey), digging underground (mole, rodent), feeding on flesh in the forest (tiger) and on the plain (wolf), swimming in the sea (dolphin, whale, seal), and flying in the air (bat). Man is able by mechanical means to conquer the physical world and to adapt himself to almost any set of conditions.

This adaptation produces gradual changes of form and structure. It is biologically characteristic of the youthful, plastic stage of a group. Early in its career, an animal assemblage seems to possess the capacity for change, which, as the unit becomes old and fixed, disappears. The generalized types of organisms retain longest the ability to make adjustments when required, and it is from them that new, fecund stocks take origin—certainly not from any specialized end products. So, in the mammals, we witness the birth, plastic spread in many directions, increasing specialization, and in some branches, the extinction, which we have learned from observation of the geologic record of life is a characteristic of the evolution of life.

PAGSUSULIT BILANG 1

30 aytem/20 minuto

Pagtukoy sa Mali

Panuto: Ang bawat aytem ay binubuo ng isang pangungusap na may limang salita o pariralang nasasalungguhitan at nilagyan ng letrang a,b,c,d at e sa ilalim. Piliin ang nasasalungguhitang salita o pariralang hindi tinatanggap sa pormal na pasulat sa Pilipino.

1. Kahit sino ay maaaring lumahok sa rally. Walang mali.
A B C D E
2. Ang hinahangaan kung tanawin ay ang Bulkang Mayon. Walang mali.
A B C D E
3. Mayroon din namang angking kagandahan ang aking guro. Walang mali.
A B C D E

Wastong gamit

Panuto: Piliin ang salita o pariralang may letrang a,b,c at d na makabubuo ng wastong pangungusap.

4. Si Elizabeth ay _____ ng regalo tuwing pasko.

- a) nagpadala
- b) nagpapadala
- c) magpapadala
- d) nagdala

5. _____ ang koro sa makalawa.

- a) Umawit
- b) Umaawit
- c) Aawit
- d) Aawitan

6. _____ si Nelson ng gatas kamakalawa.

- a) Magpaparasyon
- b) Nagrasyon
- c) Nagrasyon
- d) Inirasyon

Kasingkahulugan

Panuto: Piliin ang salitang kasingkahulugan ng salitang nakapahilig.

7. ***Iminungkahi*** ang pagbabawal magtapon ng basura sa di-wastong lugar.

- a) Ipinatupad
- b) Inilahad
- c) Isiniwalat
- d) Kinala

8. Madalas silang mapaaway dahil sa kanilang ***kapalaluan***.

- a) kalabisan
- b) kayabangan
- c) kagandahan
- d) kasinungalingan

Seleksyon B (Tula)

Wag mong
i-backspace
ang mga nakaraang
idinelete ko na sa buhay ko
pagkatapos mong
i-caps lock
paniwalain
tapos nag-*shift* ka
nag-*alternate* sa iba
kaya di ko na na-*control*
nag-*space* ako
ginamitan mo ako ng *tab*
para makapasok kang muli
sa *home* na puso
may *uminsert* na iba
umenter
nag-*page down* ka
nag-*page up* ako
dahil *end* na
ayoko na
di ko na ipi-*print*
pause muna ako
nag-isip, ise-*save* kang muli
you gave me space
pero ayaw na talaga
ng *CPU* ng utak ko
io-off ko na
ang *computer*.

13. Alin sa sumusunod ang pinakaangkop na katangian ng persona sa tula?

- A. nakagamit na ng kompyuter
- B. nakakita na ng kompyuter
- C. mahilig makipag-*chat*
- D. marunong gumamit ng kompyuter

14. Ano ang tono ng persona sa tula?

- A. nagmamalasakit
- B. nagmamatigas
- C. nagpaparaya
- D. naghihinagpis

15. Bakit masasabing bihasa sa kompyuter ang persona sa tula?

- A. Pamilyar siya sa bahagi ng keyboard.
- B. Kabisado niya ang bahagi ng keyboard.
- C. Kabisado niya ang fangsyon ng mga bahagi ng kompyuter.
- D. Pamilyar siya sa mahahalagang bahagi ng kompyuter.