

Reading Selections for ORVT- Grades 7, 8, 9 & 10

READING SELECTION FOR GRADE 7 ORVT

A GOOD FILIPINO

What is a good Filipino? / A good Filipino / loves his country / and his people. / This love springs / only from the heart of one / who knows his country's history, / understands what his country's flag stands for / and fully appreciates the sufferings, / struggles, and achievements / of past men and women. / He accepts that today / is better than yesterday / because of the toils / and sacrifices of those / who lived before him. / He believes / that our country's progress / and stature today / is the result / of our forefathers' labors and sacrifices. /

A good Filipino / is one who cherishes / the riches that God / has showered / on his nation. He works hard / to utilize these resources, / develop and conserve them / for future generations / of Filipinos. / He protects the resources / of his country / against wanton destruction / and unwise utilization. / A good Filipino / is willing to defend his native land / against foreign exploitation and aggression. /

How can a child / grow up into a good Filipino? / Education plays / the vital role / of making every child grow / into the kind of Filipino / we wish him to be. / From his tender years, / he can be made / to know by heart / the history of our race, / our homeland and our government; / to learn the lives and teachings / of our heroes and martyrs, / to imbibe our nation's culture / and to practice utilizing and conserving / our national wealth. /

Choose the best answer:

1. The selection tells mainly about
 - a. What a good Filipino is
 - b. The lives of great Filipinos
 - c. Our country's natural resources
 - d. How our country progresses
2. Another word for "love of country" is
 - a. Patriotism
 - b. Conservation
 - c. Education
 - d. Martyrdom
3. All of the following except one lead to love of country. Which one does not?

- a. Know the history of the Philippines.
 - b. Learn the lives and teachings of our heroes.
 - c. Practice its culture
 - d. Live today and forget yesterday.
4. Our country is where it is today because
- a. Our forefathers worked hard for our progress
 - b. Of revolution
 - c. Foreigners have helped us
 - d. Of the President's leadership
5. A good Filipino cherishes the riches that God has showered on his nation. This statement proves that a good Filipino
- a. Is always rich
 - b. Accepts nature as a gift of Divine Providence
 - c. Thinks of Divine Providence only when he is rich
 - d. Believes in fate
6. Which of these statements is true?
- a. It is possible to love one's country without knowing its history.
 - b. Our forefathers' struggles and achievements have nothing to do with our present prosperity.
 - c. It is necessary that we know what our flag stands for.
 - d. All our past leaders were corrupt.

7. Today we need to conserve our resources so that
 - a. Future generations will be burdened by them
 - b. Future generations will destroy them
 - c. Future generations will benefit from them
 - d. Future generations will acquire them
8. How can a Filipino child become a good Filipino?
 - a. He grows by instinct
 - b. It is not necessary to teach him
 - c. He must own a house and lot
 - d. He must be educated
9. Which of these is not needed to make children become good Filipinos?
 - a. Teaching them the history of their people
 - b. Teaching them the culture of their people
 - c. Teaching them flower pot making
 - d. Teaching them right values
10. The first virtue that a good Filipino must have is
 - a. Love of conservation
 - b. Love of nature
 - c. Love of country
 - d. Love of family

READING SELECTION FOR GRADE 8 ORVT

PRESS FREEDOM

One of the Filipino citizen's freedoms articulated in the Philippine Constitution is the freedom of the press. The average citizen, however, feels distant from the issues of press freedom, unaware that he is directly affected by them.

The right to criticize those who are in power is the only one of the rights embraced by press freedom. Press freedom is also the freedom to report crime truthfully whoever may be involved. It is also a privilege to express one's ideas about certain life-styles, beliefs, needs, and goals without fear of censorship as long as the rules governing libel and personal attacks are observed. Furthermore, it is freedom to offer the community the right financial statistics instead of doctored data.

Press freedom also means that the people of the press are free from their own share of ignorance or greed. Press people must be emotionally mature and must possess intelligence and education. They must not only know their trade but must be a master at it.

Choose the best answer

1. Which of these sentences is true?
 - a. Freedom of the press is the only freedom a Filipino citizen enjoys.
 - b. Only those in the government enjoy the freedom of the press.
 - c. The Constitution defines the freedoms of Filipino citizens aside from freedom of the press.
 - d. Freedom of the press is only practiced by the professionals and is guaranteed by the constitution.

2. The reason why the average Filipino citizen is indifferent to press freedom is that
 - a. he is afraid to criticize.
 - b. he does not know that he is directly affected by it
 - c. he keeps his opinions to himself
 - d. he is afraid to put behind bars

3. Press freedom means
 - a. freedom to criticize, report crimes, and express one's views.
 - b. freedom to criticize only those in power.
 - c. freedom to be silent.
 - d. freedom to fight against corruption in the government.

4. Who may enjoy press freedom?
 - a. Those who work in newspaper offices
 - b. Those who work for the government
 - c. All people
 - d. All Filipinos

5. Which of these is within the scope of press freedom?
 - a. Expressing one's views on controversial issues
 - b. Expressing one's ideas about certain life-styles
 - c. Talking about the immorality and misbehavior of the neighbour
 - d. Taking libelous actions against the erring government officials

6. Which is not a necessary requirement for a member of the press?
 - a. Being influential
 - b. Being intelligent
 - c. Being emotionally mature
 - d. Being impartial

7. Press people are free to
- a. express their own beliefs about issues which directly affect them.
 - b. express their own beliefs about public issues.
 - c. modify statistical data to please those in power
 - d. refrain from printing issues against those in power.
8. Freedom of the press means that average citizens have
- a. no right to criticize the president and his administration
 - b. every right to criticize the president and his administration
 - c. the right to criticize the administration but not the president
 - d. every right to report the crimes to authorities in exchange of money

SCORING: Give a score of 1 point for each number except nos. 2 and 5, which get 2 points each.

READING SELECTION FOR GRADE 9 ORVT

WATER AND RICE PRODUCTION

One of the primary goals of the country's food production campaign is self-sufficiency in rice. The proper use and management of irrigation will lead to efficient land preparation, better control of weeds, plant pests and diseases, and better uptake of fertilizer nutrients by our plants. Efficient plowing and harrowing of the land can be attained if there is enough water as we prepare land. Accelerated tillage operations destroy plant pests and diseases and promote proper aeration.

Good water management solves soil toxicity resulting from continuous chemical reduction of iron, manganese, and other elements present in the soil of totally submerged fields. It will also help conserve soil fertility, prevent erosion, and regulate soil fertility. The right drainage will insure the proper conservation of the soil and provide optimum temperature for the efficient uptake of plant nutrients.

Various factors must be considered to achieved proper management and use of water. These are: (1) the kind of soil, (2) topography, the (3) plant variety to be planted, (4) the cropping system to be employed, (5) timely application of fertilizer, weed, pest, and disease control measures, and (6) the occurrence of excessively heavy rains.

Several practices may be observed to achieve good management and use of irrigation water. The first is continuous flooding and flow of water. This practice makes the water temperature cooler and more favorable to plant growth. Following this practice, it was found that plants showed optimum response to the production of tillers and acquired the proper height at maturity.

A second practice is rotational irrigation and drainage. Water is regularly applied to the field.

Another traditional practice of farmers is the continuous submergence of the field. Water is continuously supplied and allowed to flood the area in the desired amount until the plants are mature.

Choose the best answer from the choices given

1. What is one of the primary goals of the food production campaign?
 - a. Proper use and management of water
 - b. Self-sufficiency in food production
 - c. Efficient preparation of the field
 - d. Self-sufficiency in rice

2. Why is the proper use and management of water necessary?
 - a. It leads to the proper preparation of the field
 - b. It results in better control of weeds, pests, and diseases.
 - c. It insures abundant harvest.
 - d. Both a and b
3. Why is accelerated tillage advantageous?
 - a. It destroys the hosts of pests and diseases and promotes proper aeration.
 - b. It enables farmers to rest.
 - c. It is time-consuming
 - d. It is productive
4. What causes soil toxicity?
 - a. Good water management
 - b. Too much use of chemical fertilizers
 - c. Lack of water supply
 - d. Too much drainage
5. Which is not a factor necessary to achieve proper management and use of water?
 - a. Topography
 - b. Cropping system
 - c. Use of fertilizer
 - d. Sources of funding
6. Why is good drainage important?
 - a. It reduces work.
 - b. It insures proper soil conservation.
 - c. It hastens the growth of the crop.
 - d. It increases rice production

7. Which practice makes the water temperature cooler and more favorable to plants?
 - a. Continuous flooding and flow of water
 - b. Rotational irrigation
 - c. Continuous submergence of the soil
 - d. Efficient plowing and harrowing
8. Which of these practices is traditional in nature?
 - a. Rotational irrigation
 - b. Continuous flooding and flow of water
 - c. Continuous submergence of the soil
 - d. Continuous plowing and harrowing
9. What produces optimum temperature so that the plant nutrients can be efficiently absorbed?
 - a. Right amount of water supply
 - b. Right amount of fertilizer
 - c. Right timing
 - d. Right drainage
10. The occurrence of heavy rains may sometimes be destructive.
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Maybe
 - d. Uncertain

READING SELECTION FOR YEAR 4 ORVT

VIRUSES

Viruses are the bridge between living and nonliving things. They are the tiniest particles that naturally reproduce. They resemble genes – the millions of invisible particles that control the characteristics of every living cell. Like genes, viruses are made up of the two basic compounds of life – nucleic acid and protein. Some viruses contain small amounts of fat and sugar.

Viruses are of many shapes and sizes, sometimes changing in shape, size, and even chemical composition. They may be rod-shaped, round, with or without a tail, or in any other form.

Viruses reproduce only within a cell, never outside it. They can cause illness when they enter cells.

Only by close physical contact can some viruses be transmitted from a sick person to a well person. Other viruses may be discharged in coughs, sneezes, and body wastes and can be picked up from contaminated articles or by swimming in polluted water.

Viruses behave in various ways. There are those that multiply very rapidly, but there are others that reproduce slowly. Some live in harmony with cells; such viruses, divide only when their host cell divides.

Viruses have very special taste for the kind of cell they live in or destroy. This is the reason why only a few will attack two different species – humans and cows, for examples. Viruses can usually reproduce in one or two kinds of tissues in a single species. Some live on nerve cells, bone cells, or certain kinds of blood cells.

Viruses sometimes suddenly change or mutate. Their chemical composition may be permanently changed by light rays or by chemicals. New types of viruses come into existence because of mutation. These mutants cause many of the major epidemics affecting plants, animals, and people since the body has set up no defenses against them.

The body knows how to fight viruses better than all the scientists in the world. When a strange substance like a virus enters the human body, the latter produces antibodies to destroy it. However, it takes the body a little while to analyze the chemical makeup of the substance and to create antibodies to make it harmless. By that time, the viruses may have reproduced in large numbers.

Active immunization or vaccination – introduced into the system can destroy viruses invading the body. However, if the viruses have already entered the body cells, massive immunization is necessary. By this method, blood serum loaded with antibodies is injected into the sick person. The blood serum is usually from a person who has been sick with the disease.

Choose the best answer from

1. The tiniest particles reproduced by nature are called
 - a. Genes
 - b. Viruses
 - c. Nuclei
 - d. Protein

2. Which control the characteristics of each living cell?
 - a. Genes
 - b. Viruses
 - c. Nuclei
 - d. Protein

3. Which of these sentences is true?
 - a. Viruses can reproduce anywhere.
 - b. Viruses reproduce inside cells.
 - c. Viruses behave uniformly.
 - d. Viruses are also called genes

4. How can some viruses be transmitted?
 - a. By close physical contact.
 - b. Viruses may be discharged only in coughs
 - c. Viruses may be transmitted in several ways
 - d. Viruses are the bridge between living and nonliving things.

5. Why do only a few viruses attack two different species?
 - a. Viruses are generally weak.
 - b. Viruses have special tastes.
 - c. Viruses do not multiply.
 - d. Viruses are choosy.
6. Why do new types of viruses come to existence?
 - a. Because of epidemics
 - b. Because of scientific invention
 - c. Because of pollution
 - d. Because of mutation
7. What does the human body do when strange substance enter it?
 - a. It dies.
 - b. It weakens.
 - c. It produces antibodies
 - d. It emits wastes
8. Why does the human body get sick?
 - a. It takes time for it to create antibodies to fight its strange invaders.
 - b. It can do nothing to protect itself from strange substances.
 - c. It has no defense mechanism.
 - d. It is God's will.
9. Which destroys viruses that have entered the cells in our body?
 - a. Vitamins and minerals
 - b. Complete rest
 - c. Passive immunization
 - d. Vaccination

10. The selection tells us that
- a. Viruses are harmless.
 - b. Viruses are harmful.
 - c. Viruses are useful.
 - d. Viruses are vital components of the body.