



Republic of the Philippines  
**Department of Education**  
REGION VII – CENTRAL VISAYAS  
Division of City Schools – Tagbilaran City

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**Office of the Schools Division  
Superintendent**

DIVISION MEMORANDUM

No. **157**, s. 2023

May 5, 2023

**CONDUCT OF POSTTEST IN PHIL-IRI/ORVT/EGRA IN ENGLISH AND FILIPINO**

To: Chiefs, CID and SGOD  
Heads of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools  
All Others Concerned

1. This Office, through the Curriculum Implementation Division (CID), reminds schools that the posttests of Phil-IRI for Grades 4-6, ORVT for secondary schools, and EGRA for Grades 1-3 will be administered from May 8 to May 26, 2023, to collect complete, relevant, and authentic data on the reading performance of learners.
2. Attached are enclosures on Posttest ORVT Reading Materials.
3. The results of the posttest must be submitted by June 6, 2023. Data will be encoded via a link that will be sent through email.
4. It is recommended that school reading coordinators evaluate and review the data before having it encoded to the link. Furthermore, before signing the document, principals must verify the accuracy of the report.
5. For immediate dissemination and compliance.

**WILFREDA D. BONGALOS PhD, CESO V**  
Schools Division Superintendent  
Office of the Schools Division Superintendent



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## ORVT GRADE 7 POSTTEST

### **An Atom Apart**

by Leslie Cargile

Have you ever walked through a cloud of gnats on a hot summer day, only to have them follow you? No matter how you swat at them, or even if you run, they won't leave you alone. If so, then you have something in common with an atom.

Atoms are the building blocks of molecules, which when combined, make up everything. From the smallest one-celled amoeba, to every person who has ever lived, to the largest and brightest stars in the sky, atoms are everywhere.

Even way back in the time of ancient Greece, they wondered about atoms. That's where the word comes from, ancient Greece. The word A'tomos, when translated into English, means: something that cannot be divided any further. So what's an atom look like? Up until very recently no one could say one way or another.

Technically we can't see individual atoms, since there are no microscopes powerful enough. Since technology improves all the time, it may not be long before we can actually see a whole atom through a special microscope. Even though scientists cannot see atoms with microscopes, they have developed ways to detect them and learn about them.

Atoms are made up of three basic parts: protons, neutrons, and electrons. There is a core, or nucleus, and an electron cloud. The nucleus is made up of positively charged protons and neutral neutrons. The nucleus is held closely together by electromagnetic force. Protons and neutrons make up the nucleus of the atom. A cloud of electrons orbits the nucleus.

The negatively charged electrons are bound to the nucleus, and zap around it in a cloud. Do you remember the cloud of gnats? The gnats would be the electrons zipping around you, the nucleus.

There are different ways atoms are classified. They can be classified into elements, like oxygen, carbon, or hydrogen. All of the elements known to man so far can be found on the periodic table. The number of protons an atom has decides the chemical element. The number of electrons defines the atom's chemical properties, like its melting temperature and boiling point.

The study of atoms and tiny particles that are even smaller is called quantum mechanics. Scientists still have much to learn about atoms. Maybe you will enter the study of quantum mechanics and find a brand-new element. Maybe they'll even name it after you!

## QUESTIONS:

1. What are atoms?
  - A. particles that are so large
  - B. tiny particles that look like gnats
  - C. tiny particles that make up all matter
  - D. tiny particles that can only be seen with a microscope
2. What does the word A'tomos mean in ancient Greece? (LITERAL)
  - A. particles that cannot be seen
  - B. something that can be divided
  - C. particles that can be seen in naked eyes
  - D. something that cannot be divided further
3. What would you need if you wanted to find chemical element of an atom? (LITERAL)
  - A. see it with a microscope
  - B. know its melting temperature
  - C. know how many protons it has
  - D. know how many electrons it has
4. What is quantum mechanics? (LITERAL)
  - A. It is boiling point.
  - B. It is the melting temperature.
  - C. It refers to the present of atoms and neutrons.
  - D. The study of atoms and tiny particles that are even smaller than atoms.
5. Which of the following is **NOT** a basic part of an atom? (LITERAL)
  - A. electrons
  - B. molecules
  - C. neutrons
  - D. protons
6. What is being compared to an atom in the first paragraph of the selection? (Inferential)
  - A. shadow
  - B. cloud of gnats
  - C. walk through
  - D. hot summer day
7. What does the highlighted word mean in this sentence? (Inferential)

*Have you ever walked through a cloud of **gnats** on a hot summer day, only to have them follow you?*

  - A. a shadow
  - B. a blazing sun
  - C. a small two-winged fly
  - D. a person or thing seen as tiny or insignificant
8. Why are atoms important? (Critical)
  - A. They go wherever we go.
  - B. Atoms are the building blocks of molecules.
  - C. They are made up of protons, neutrons and electrons.
  - D. They lay down the structure of all the matter present around us.

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Mango  
by Marie

One sunny afternoon, I was eating yellow and green mangoes when I suddenly heard a voice behind me, “Is it sweet?”, my grandpa said. I was eating the green one since I was done eating the ripe. “It’s sour, Lolo”, I said. Then he answered, “It’s really sour. Do you know why?” “ Ahmmm...of course, Lolo! Because it’s unripe”, I exclaimed. “No honey. It’s really sour because you’ve eaten first the ripe and sweet ones”, grandpa explained. “Just like in life, if you live comfortably when you’re still young, problems and adversities will be very hard for you to handle as you grow older.

I never understood those words until now. I grew up and learned the lessons in life the hard way. I grew up with parents who seldom stayed at home because they were both into business. “Maria faster! Change your school uniform so we can go to the well and fetch water. It’s already 5:00 pm. It might be dark when we fill the three containers in the kitchen”, my aunt, the sister of my mother, said. We lived with our grandparents. I was the eldest in the family and I was the only one who could go with her in fetching water and washing dirty clothes in the well every Saturday. I was in Grade one at that time. “Today, you are going to mop the whole kitchen, living room, receiving area, and the two bedrooms. Then, apply wax to make the floors shiny.” My Aunt told me one Saturday after washing dirty clothes in the well. I had these tasks and routines in life until high school.

As a child, I never had friends. I never experienced playing outside even on weekends and holidays. My little chance of playing was in school. It was just little because I had to spend more time to study and earn academic award at the end of the school year. Being an awardee would give me the chance to shop for new shoes and dress. I grew up working for the things I wanted to have. If I didn’t make it to the honor roll, I would never have new shoes and dress. This went on until high school and college. “Josh, please help me collect woods for fire. It’s almost dark and we haven’t cooked rice yet.” I asked my brother one afternoon when I arrived home from school. I was in Grade ten then while our youngest brother was in Grade 4. It was that time when our parents’ relationship became shaky. I stood as parent to my three siblings. I cooked and took care of them especially when they were sick.

During college, I went to Cebu with my father and lived with my aunt, the sister of my father. I was a scholar in one of the popular universities in the city. “Maria, serve the customers faster! They’re hungry and are starting to get mad”, Aunt Dione said. After class and homework, I helped in the small restaurant of Aunt Dione like preparing the dishes, serving the costumers, and buying the ingredients for the next day’s recipe. I started to feel the situation hard, and it even got worse when my parents broke up. I felt helpless and had nowhere to run. My future was at risk, yet I continued to live and wake up every day with the hope that one day my life would be better.

These hard times of my life, I understood that life is not about living anymore but it is about surviving. One night, “Auntie, did you see Papa? Did he come home?”, I asked. Papa lived with another woman and stopped supporting me financially. Nobody was left with me in that big city. My world was falling apart but I clung on to hope that these would just pass. There were times when I went to school without enough money for food, projects, and school requirements. In school, I smiled, participated in class, talked, and joked around with friends. Until one night when I arrived home, “Maria, your Aunt Nena promised to help you financially for school, but you would live with her children”, Aunt Dionne announced. I found light at that time. I never hesitated to grab the chance. I lived with Aunt Nena’s family and served as personal tutor to her children. I graduated and earned my license as a professional teacher.

I got married without the blessing of my mother. I gave birth to two beautiful daughters without my parents, built my family on our own with my husband. I raised my children well and taught children in school how to be tough and hopeful in life.

Life is hard and it will be worst if you are not used to it. As the green mango tastes sourer when you taste the ripe and sweet ones first.

1. Who is the narrator of the story? (Literal)
  - A. Dione
  - B. Josh
  - C. Maria
  - D. Nena
  
2. What was Maria eating when grandpa approached her? (Literal)
  - A. Banana
  - B. Guava
  - C. Guyabano
  - D. Mango
  
3. Who took care of Maria during her elementary years? (Literal)
  - A. her father
  - B. her grandpa
  - C. sister of her Father
  - D. sister of her mother
  
4. Where did Maria go to college? (Literal)
  - A. Bacolod
  - B. Cebu
  - C. Davao
  - D. Manila
  
5. What is the meaning of the word *adversities* mentioned in the first paragraph? (Literal)
  - A. comforts
  - B. difficulties
  - C. happiness
  - D. triumphs
  
6. How did Maria spend her childhood days? (Inferential)
  - A. harvesting mangoes
  - B. helping in the restaurant
  - C. taking care of her siblings
  - D. doing the household chores
  
7. What is the moral of the story? (Inferential)
  - A. Life is about living.
  - B. Life is full of surprises.
  - C. Success amid adversities is the best.
  - D. Success comes when you never give up.
  
8. How does the sour mango symbolize Maria's life? (Critical)
  - A. the family that she built
  - B. the success that she achieved
  - C. the adversities that she experienced
  - D. the awards that she received in school

Written by:

ANNA MARIE J. GUTANG  
Teacher III  
Mansasa National High School

ROSEMARIE S. MACEREN  
Master Teacher I  
Manga National High School

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**NANAY**

F J Charlene C. Lasta

When I was young, my favorite time of the year was the fiesta of my father's hometown in Tubigon, Bohol. Back in those days, I would look forward to it because we would visit my grandmother. Even though I always had a hard time traveling to faraway places, I would endure the motion sickness because at the end of the trip, a happy Nanay Domingga would welcome us with her loving arms. The moment we alighted from the vehicle, Nanay would shower us with her warm hugs and wet smooches.

Time passed, and I reached high school and college. My priorities began to shift. Fiestas were no longer part of my yearly tradition. I was so preoccupied with a lot of projects and other school stuff that I forgot the fact that my Nanay was yearning for me to come and that she was growing old. One time, she was rushed to the hospital due to her heart condition. The doctors then decided to replace her heart with a pacemaker. I was so relieved because the operation was successful. After that, she came to live with us, and we took care of her just like she took care of us when we would visit her home. My mother and I would help with changing her clothes and giving her food and medicine. Although Nanay was well taken care of, she would always talk about wanting to go back to her own home in Tubigon. She said she missed her house, her plants, and her belongings. She was also worried about my cousin, who was still under her care. Because of that, my father decided to bring her home and hire someone to take care of her.

When I was in my junior year of college, my family went to the town to visit Nanay Domingga. At that time, I was so swamped with lots of homework and projects that I refused to go with them. It was the nth time of their visit without me, but still, Nanay would always look for me. When my parents went home, they planned on visiting her again in the succeeding months and decided to buy her more clothes. So, I made up my mind and told them I would come too because it had been a long time since I last saw Nanay.

It wasn't long after that that my father received gloomy news from my uncle saying that Nanay was already dead. My uncle said she fainted and stopped breathing. Upon hearing that, I was overwhelmed with grief, longing, and regret. I always delayed visiting her, thinking that she still had a lot of time left on this earth. On that night, Nanay came to visit me in my dream. In the dream, we were watching television when she suddenly collapsed. Before she completely blacked out, she whispered my name, saying, "Charlene", then died. It felt real. It felt like her last goodbye. However, that dream did not just end there. There were many nights when I would dream about her.

When I reached my ambition and became a teacher, she let me know how happy and proud she was in a dream. However, the last time that I dreamed about her was the final dream I had of her. In that dream, we were watching television. She said, "Charlene, please call all of my children." So I called my father and uncle to come. Then she held my hand, and I said, "Why Nanay? Are you ready?" She replied, "Yes. I am ready." After that, she slowly closed her eyes and stopped breathing. When I woke up, I felt a huge relief in my heart. It felt like she was now at peace and that she was now at home in God's paradise.

Number of Words: 632

1. What was the author's favorite time of the year when she was young?
  - A. Birthday
  - B. Christmas
  - C. Fiesta
  - D. New Year
  
2. What was the name of the author's grandmother whom she used to visit during fiestas?
  - A. Nanay Charlene
  - B. Nanay Domingga
  - C. Nanay Gary
  - D. Nanay Luisa
  
3. What is the hometown of the author's father?
  - A. Albur
  - B. Baclayon
  - C. Tagbilaran
  - D. Tubigon
  
4. What happened to Nanay Domingga when she was hospitalized?
  - A. She died.
  - B. She collapsed.
  - C. She was discharged immediately.
  - D. She underwent an operation to replace her heart with a pacemaker.
  
5. Why did Nanay want to go home to Tubigon?
  - A. She missed her home.
  - B. She forgot to water her plants.
  - C. She wanted to attend the fiesta.
  - D. She wanted to have a vacation.
  
6. How did Nanay show her happiness and pride when Charlene reached her ambition of becoming a teacher?
  - A. by bragging about Charlene
  - B. by visiting Charlene in a dream
  - C. by fainting when she heard the news
  - D. by saying that she is happy and proud
  
7. What does "alight" mean in this sentence?

*"The moment we **alighted** from the vehicle, Nanay would shower us with her warm hugs and wet smooches."*

  - A. to ride
  - B. to drive
  - C. to get inside
  - D. to come down
  
8. What does the highlighted word mean in the following sentence?

*"Nanay would shower us with her warm hugs and wet **smooches**."*

  - A. cuddles
  - B. hugs
  - C. kisses
  - D. tap on the shoulder

9. Why did Charlene regret when her Nanay died?
- A. She was busy with her projects in school.
  - B. She was not able to take care of her Nanay.
  - C. She missed her Nanay's warm hugs and kisses.
  - D. She took for granted all the chances she had to visit her old grandmother.
10. What is the moral of the story?
- A. Do your best to achieve your dreams.
  - B. Go to every fiesta in your parents' hometown.
  - C. Take care of your loved ones when they're sick.
  - D. Cherish every moment you have with your loved ones.

**Written by:**

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Teacher III  
Manga National High School

**DR. BABE CELEÑA B. ISAGA**  
Master Teacher II  
Dr. Cecilio Putong National High School

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### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

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4. What happened to Nanay Domingga when she was hospitalized? (Literal)
  - A. She died.
  - B. She collapsed.
  - C. She was discharged immediately.
  - D. She underwent an operation to replace her heart with a pacemaker.
5. Why did Nanay want to go home to Tubigon? (Literal)
  - A. She missed her home.
  - B. She forgot to water her plants.
  - C. She wanted to attend the fiesta.
  - D. She wanted to have a vacation.
6. How did Nanay show her happiness and pride when Charlene reached her ambition of becoming a teacher? (Literal)
  - A. by bragging about Charlene
  - B. by visiting Charlene in a dream
  - C. by fainting when she heard the news
  - D. by saying that she is happy and proud
7. What does "alight" mean in this sentence? (Inferential)

*"The moment we **alighted** from the vehicle, Nanay would shower us with her warm hugs and wet smooches."*

  - A. to ride
  - B. to drive
  - C. to get inside
  - D. to come down
8. What does the highlighted word mean in the following sentence? (Inferential)

*"Nanay would shower us with her warm hugs and wet **smooches**."*

  - A. cuddles
  - B. hugs
  - C. kisses
  - D. tap on the shoulder

9. Why did Charlene regret when her Nanay died? (Inferential)
- A. She was busy with her projects in school.
  - B. She was not able to take care of her Nanay.
  - C. She missed her Nanay's warm hugs and kisses.
  - D. She took for granted all the chances she had to visit her old grandmother.
10. What is the moral of the story? (Critical)
- A. Do your best to achieve your dreams.
  - B. Go to every fiesta in your parents' hometown.
  - C. Take care of your loved ones when they're sick.
  - D. Cherish every moment you have with your loved ones.

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## ORVT Grade 10 Posttest

### Arachne and the Weaving Contest

*Arachne and the Weaving Contest* is a story from Greek mythology. Greek myths often explain the origin of something in the natural world through stories about the many deities, heroes, and mythological creatures that were part of ancient Greek culture. This myth features Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom and crafts, who was viewed as intelligent, athletic, talented, and also incredibly vain. Mortals that **provoked** her often had unhappy endings to their stories.

Long ago, there was a mortal woman named Arachne who was famous for her weaving. People from all over would come to watch her nimble and graceful fingers flicker across the cloth as she wove her beautiful fabrics. All the attention and praise for her hard work eventually made Arachne quite conceited. One day, she bragged that her weaving was better than that of the goddess Athena.

By and by, Athena heard about Arachne's boast. So, disguised as an old woman, Athena went to Arachne's home. "You should not compare yourself to the gods," the old woman warned. "If you apologize, Athena might let you live."

"Ha!" snorted Arachne. "If Athena thinks she can compete with me, she is sadly mistaken. I dare her to try to match the magnificence of my work. Everyone knows I am the best weaver that ever lived." Upon hearing Arachne's challenge, Athena let her disguise melt away and the goddess stood, glowering, in front of Arachne.

"I accept your challenge," Athena stated imperiously, "but the loser must agree to never weave on a loom or touch a spindle again." Arachne's face reddened for just a moment, but she nodded, still holding to her foolish pride. The women sat down at their looms and began to weave, and a crowd gathered to watch the contest. All day, the hands of the mortal and the goddess danced across the looms.

By the time the sun began to set over the mountains, it was clear that Arachne's cloth was glorious. To insult and mock Athena, she had woven a gorgeous tapestry showing the gods punishing mortals who defied or dishonored them.

Although stunning and flawless, Arachne's tapestry could not compare to Athena's. The goddess had woven dazzling images of the gods in all their glory, dressed in exquisite colors that human eyes had never beheld. The sparkling waves seemed to ripple across the fine **gossamer** cloth; the sun's rays looked so real that those standing close could actually feel the warmth of sunbeams radiating from the fabric.

Arachne hung her head. Although her pictures were beautiful, they were not as realistic as Athena's. The goddess was the obvious winner of the contest. Tears filled Arachne's eyes as she imagined the life before her, never being able to touch a loom or spindle again.

Athena herself was amazed at Arachne's talent. Not even her wrath at the girl's impertinence could wholly overcome her wonder. For an instant, she stood entranced; then she touched Arachne's forehead with her spindle.

"Weave on, Arachne," she said. "Since it is your glory to weave, you and yours must weave forever."

In that moment, Arachne's human form shrank to that of the very first spider, and so remained. As a spider, she spent all her days weaving and spinning, and even now you may still see her handiwork among the rafters.

Arachne's name and fate have endured through the ages in the modern scientific name for spiders, arachnids.

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573 words

1. What are Greek myths?
  - A. traditional stories sometimes regarded as historical
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  - C. long narrative poems celebrating the feats of a legendary or historical hero
  - D. stories that explain the origin of something in the natural world with many deities, heroes, and mythological creatures as characters
  
2. Why did Arachne become arrogant?
  - A. because she won the weaving contest
  - B. because she was a young girl with long, dark hair
  - C. because of all the attention and praise for her hard work
  - D. because she will be remembered by biologists while studying about spiders and other insects
  
3. How does Athena disguise herself?
  - A. as a princess
  - B. as an old woman
  - C. as a fairy godmother
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4. What did Athena use to touch Arachne's forehead?
  - A. bow
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5. What did Athena weave into her cloth during the contest?
  - A. designs of flowers
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  - C. dazzling images of the gods in all their glory
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6. What will happen to the loser of the contest?
  - A. The loser will never see the light of day again.
  - B. The loser will become the servant of the winner.
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  - D. The loser's hands will be cut off, preventing them from weaving.
  
7. Which adjective DOES NOT describe Arachne?
  - A. hardworking
  - B. humble
  - C. overconfident
  - D. talented
  
8. Which of the following words best replaces the word *provoked* in the introductory paragraph?
  - A. angered
  - B. appeased
  - C. deterred
  - D. pacified
  
9. The sparkling waves seemed to ripple across the fine *gossamer* cloth. What is a synonym for *gossamer*?
  - A. heavy
  - B. leaden
  - C. opaque
  - D. silky
  
10. What is the theme of this myth?
  - A. Cheaters never prosper.
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  - C. Slow and steady wins the race.
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## ORVT Grade 10 Posttest Answer Key

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AUTISM

According to Translation Pediatrics, Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a developmental disability caused by differences in the brain. People with ASD often have problems with social communication and interaction, and restricted or repetitive behaviors or interests. They also have different ways of learning, moving, or paying attention. Not responding to their names, speech difficulty, avoiding eye contact, repetitive movements, getting upset when routine is not followed, sensory overload, and heavy meltdowns are just a few of the signs and symptoms of kids in the spectrum.

However, writing this passage does not mean I am an expert about this disorder. I only learned about autism in 2009 when my four-year-old son was diagnosed by a neuro developmental pediatrician and an occupational therapist with this condition. The information overwhelmed us so it was a struggle for us to take in the experts' findings.

Our families made everything easy though by loving and accepting him for his behavior. He was nonverbal until he was seven or eight years old. Every time he would feel upset about something, he would cry and hit his head on the floor, on the wall, or on whoever would try to pacify him. Meltdowns were always a horrible episode. People who were unaware of his condition and its nature were quick to make judgement on us.

There was a whole year when he would only eat Jollibee's burger and fries and sit on their red chair. It was odd for many but we could not do anything but allow ourselves to be dragged inside the fast-food chain just for him to eat. We also attempted to bring him inside other establishments to break the routine but always ended up in a fight; thus, we had to walk away from the prying eyes of other customers.

In the years that followed, we read more about autism and sought advice from other experts. We learned various strategies to help him through until he was able to coin words and express himself.

Talking to him early in the morning even with the absence of eye contact, continuously reminding him what to do despite the restlessness, and showing him how to accomplish tasks were things that aided us in guiding him. Wrapping him with a blanket, hugging him, and whispering words of encouragement were other tips we followed to handle his tantrums and meltdowns.

As he was growing up, we realized that rearing him was not easy but definitely manageable.

WORD COUNT: 409

### Comprehension Questions

1. What is Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)?
  - A. a mental illness
  - B. a speech disorder
  - C. a physical disability
  - D. a developmental disability
2. How did the author and her family handle her son's routine of only eating Jollibee's burger and fries and sitting in their red chair?
  - A. They didn't know how to handle the situation.
  - B. They forced him to eat other foods and sit in different chairs.
  - C. They ignored his routine and didn't take him to Jollibee anymore.
  - D. They allowed him to eat only at Jollibee and sit in the same red chair.
3. Which of the following is NOT a strategy that the author and her family learned to help their son with ASD?
  - A. showing him how to accomplish tasks
  - B. reprimanding him for his unusual behavior
  - C. talking to him early in the morning and continuously reminding him what to do
  - D. wrapping him with a blanket, hugging him, and whispering words of encouragement
4. How did people who were unaware of the author's son's condition react when he had a meltdown in public?
  - A. They didn't notice the meltdown at all.
  - B. They ignored the situation and walked away.
  - C. They offered to help and understand the situation.
  - D. They judged and made assumptions about the family.
5. What did the author and her family do to handle her son's tantrums and meltdowns?
  - A. ignored him until he calmed down
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  - C. left him alone until he was ready to interact again
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6. When did the author's son start to become verbal?
  - A. when he was four years old
  - B. he has not yet become verbal
  - C. when he was diagnosed with ASD
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7. How did the author and her family learn about strategies to help their son with ASD?
- A. They asked their friends and family for advice.
  - B. They consulted with experts and read about autism.
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  - D. They didn't learn any strategies and just waited for their son to grow out of it.
8. What was the author's initial reaction when her son was diagnosed with ASD?
- A. She was an expert in the disorder.
  - B. She was skeptical of the diagnosis.
  - C. She was overwhelmed with the information.
  - D. She was relieved that there was finally an explanation for her son's behavior.
9. Which of the following is NOT a common sign or symptom of ASD?
- A. overactive imagination and creativity
  - B. restricted or repetitive behaviors or interests
  - C. difficulty with social communication and interaction
  - D. different ways of learning, moving, or paying attention
10. What might be a potential consequence of people's lack of understanding and knowledge about autism?
- A. increased funding for research on autism
  - B. increased awareness and acceptance of the disorder
  - C. improved access to resources and support for families
  - D. misunderstanding and misjudgment of individuals with ASD
11. In the article, the author describes the challenges of raising a child with ASD. Which of the following might be the best way to respond to a family with a child with ASD?
- A. offering support and understanding
  - B. avoiding the family to prevent discomfort
  - C. criticizing the family for not "fixing" the child's behavior
  - D. making assumptions about the child's behavior and needs
12. What is the main takeaway from the article?
- A. Autism is a disorder that can be cured with medication.
  - B. Autism is a problem that should be ignored and left untreated.
  - C. Autism is a rare condition that only affects a small percentage of the population.
  - D. People with Autism have unique challenges and require understanding and support.

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