

1. Formative Test

Read the text below and answer the correct answer

The following text is for questions number 1-5!

Someone I Admire



Someone I admire is my cousin, Laura. She is five years older than me, so she's 19 now and she lives in Bristol. She is very friendly and confident and she's got long, wavy, brown hair and greeny-brown eyes. She is medium height, slim, and very fit because she is dancer.

She's been dancing since she was six years old and trains every day at her dance school. She wants to be a professional dancer, but it's a very difficult profession because it's so competitive. She often dances in shows and I've been to watch her several times. Her favourite type of dance is modern, which is sometimes a bit strange, but I love watching her dance.

Laura is very busy because she also studies photography at university. She's a really good photographer and has taken lots of amazing photos of me and my family. Her photos have won a few prizes and last year one of her photos

was in an exhibition at an art gallery in London.

Laura doesn't have a lot of free time and she's also trying to learn German because she wants to go to Germany next year to do a photography course. I think Laura is very hard-working and she deserves to become a professional dancer one day.

Source:

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/writing/intermediate-b1-writing/someone-i-admire>

- 1) What is the social function of the text above?
 - a. To give information about someone by describing physical attributes and behaviors
 - b. To entertain the readers about the story
 - c. To tell the readers how to make friend
 - d. To report someone's behaviors
- 2) The language feature used in the text above is, EXCEPT
 - a. Present tense
 - b. Mental verbs
 - c. Adjectives
 - d. Past tense
- 3) Laura currently lives in
 - a. London
 - b. Bristol
 - c. Germany
 - d. America
- 4) Laura started dancing when she was
 - a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 19
 - d. 20
- 5) Laura goes to university and studies
 - a. German
 - b. Dance
 - c. Language
 - d. Photography

The following text is for questions number 6-10!



I have a Persian cat as a pet. We call it Molly. I had seen one such cat at my neighbour's place and just loved the way it looked. I also wanted to pet one. I told my father about the same and he agreed to bring one home. Molly is 5 years old and has been with us since it was just 2 months. We are all extremely fond of her and she loves us all too. She is particularly fond of me.

Molly is pure white in colour. It has long hair that are super soft and a delight to touch. However, its furry hair requires a lot of grooming. It needs to be combed gently every day. It has a small, round face and a snub nose. Its cheeks are chubby and it has small rounded ears. Its eyes are big and full of innocence. It is generally quiet however it also enjoys playing.

Persian cats are considered to be the most beautiful cats in the world and Molly is no exception. It is a treat for the eyes. Her behaviour is as good as her looks. She is very warm and friendly. She did not take long to mingle with me and my family members. She does not detest the entry of anyone in the home. However, she is often quite indifferent towards our guests. She

creeps into a quiet corner in our house when some unfamiliar person arrives. My mother never wanted to keep a cat as a pet however she is glad that we brought Molly home. She has grown quite fond of this tiny little creature over the time just like my father and grandparents. She takes care of all her needs.

Molly has long white hair which make her look beautiful but we also require taking care of it. We make sure we bathe her once a week to keep her hair clean and tidy. I love shopping for Molly's bathing products. My mother conducts her bathing sessions and I also love helping her with it. Molly remains quiet during this time and lets us clean it thoroughly. We comb its hair everyday to keep them smooth. It is done with the help of a special wide-tooth comb. Molly loves it when my mother runs comb through her hair. It sits in her lap to get it done. Molly loves eating fish. We give her fish twice a week. On other days, my mother gives her cat food. We have fixed her lunch and dinner time and serve her food at the same time every day. Molly also loves having milk. She finishes her bowl of milk very quickly and often demands for more.

Molly is an inseparable part of our family. I love spending time with it. We also take her along on outings. She is well-behaved and thus it doesn't seem difficult to take her along on holidays.

Source: <https://www.indiacelebrating.com/essay/essay-on-my-pet-cat/>

- 6) What is described in the text above?
 - a. Persian cat
 - b. Molly, Persian cat
 - c. The writer's neighbour
 - d. The writer's experience

- 7) The second paragraph describes about
 - a. Molly's grooming and feeding
 - b. Molly has a pleasant disposition
 - c. The features of Molly
 - d. General identification

- 8) The third paragraph describes about
- a. The features of Molly
 - b. General identification
 - c. Molly has a pleasant disposition
 - d. Molly's grooming and feeding
- 9) The fourth paragraph describes about
- a. Molly's grooming and feeding
 - b. General identification
 - c. The features of Molly
 - d. Molly has a pleasant disposition
- 10) These are the characteristics of Molly, EXCEPT
- a. She enjoys playing
 - b. The cheeks are chubby
 - c. It has short hair
 - d. It has furry hair

1. Formative Test

Choose the correct answers!

The following text is for questions number 1 to 3!

Northern Ireland



Northern Ireland is one of the four countries in the United Kingdom, with England, Scotland and Wales. It is to the north of the Republic of Ireland, on an island next to Great Britain. Around 1.8 million people live in Northern

there was an important peace process and the violence and conflict stopped. The Northern Ireland Assembly and the UK Parliament decide on the laws in Northern Ireland.

Nearly everyone in Northern Ireland speaks English. A small number of people speak Irish Gaelic, an old Celtic language which is very different from English. The other regional language is Ulster Scots, a variation of English which is spoken in Northern Ireland and is similar to Scots spoken in Scotland.

You can hear all types of music in Northern Ireland including traditional Irish music, jazz, rock or pop. In summer Belfast has music festivals like Belsonic and Belfast Vital. Many international artists play at these festivals, including bands from Northern Ireland like Snow Patrol, Ash and Two Door Cinema Club.

Northern Ireland is a popular place to go walking or do outdoor activities such as mountain biking, coasteering (climbing up rocks and jumping into the sea) or zorbing (rolling down a hill in a giant PVC ball). Football, rugby, cricket, hurling (a sport similar to hockey) and Gaelic football are all popular. Gaelic football is similar to rugby because players can touch and kick the ball. For most sports, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland join together in the same team when they play in international competitions. However, football is different and Northern Ireland has its own national team and football league. Some players from Northern Ireland play for teams in the English or Scottish leagues.

The best-known dish from Northern Ireland is the Ulster Fry, which is bacon, eggs, sausages and soda bread. Some versions include tomatoes, mushrooms or baked beans. It's called the Ulster Fry because everything is fried in a pan. It is also eaten with Irish potato bread.

St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland and Northern Ireland. St

Patrick's Day, on 17 March, is a very important celebration in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland with parades, concerts, music and dancing. Another important symbol is the shamrock, a green plant with three leaves. It is the symbol of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Source: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/read-uk/northern-ireland>

- 1) What is described in the text above?
 - a. Game of Thrones
 - b. United Kingdom
 - c. Northern Ireland
 - d. UNESCO World Heritage
- 2) What is the function of the text above?
 - a. To give information about Northern Ireland by describing some aspects
 - b. To entertain the readers
 - c. To explain how to do something
 - d. To tell the readers about past event
- 3) What is described in the last paragraph?
 - a. Food
 - b. Sport
 - c. Symbol
 - d. Language
- 4) Which of the following are not normally used in descriptive texts?
 - a. Adjectives
 - b. Adverbs
 - c. Step by step action to be taken by the reader
 - d. Comparisons to enable the reader to picture something
- 5) Choose the most effective description from the four options below
 - a. I remember the old market clearly – it is always crowded with customers and traders bargaining. I usually watch the action from a distance. Sometimes I get an orange from the trader.
 - b. I remember the old market clearly – it is always crowded with customers and traders bargaining. The market is near to my school.

- c. I remember the old market clearly - it is always crowded with customers and traders bargaining. I usually watch the action from a distance. Sometimes I get an orange from the trader who is dealing in fruits and I usually suck the sweet, tangy flesh.
- d. I remember the old market clearly - it is always crowded with customers and traders bargaining. I usually watch the action from a distance.

6) What is the reason to write descriptive text?

- a. To allow the readers to grasp the writer's idea through the reader's sense of sight, smell, taste, sound, and touch
- b. To inform the reader about technical features
- c. To provide the reader with scientific details
- d. To appeal to the reader's liking for numbers

7) Which one is the most descriptive sentence in a text?

- a. Kodaikanal is different from Chennai
- b. Kodaikanal is 4.000 feet above mean sea level while Chennai is at the mean sea level
- c. Kodaikanal's population is 36.500 while Chennai's population is 4.680.000
- d. The breeze from Kodaikanal Hills feels chilly while the Chennai sea breeze is dry

The following text is for questions number 8 – 10.

The *rafflesia arnoldi* is the biggest flower in the world. It is unusual because of its large size. The flower is almost 100 centimeters in diameter and 140 centimeters in height. "Rafflesia" is derived from the name of British Governor General, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, who once governed and built botanical garden in Bogor. Though it is called Rafflesia after Raffles, the man who discovered the plant was Beccary, an Italian botanist who visited Sumatra in 1928. Rafflesia consists of two parts: the stick-like part which grows in the middle and the petals around and below it. While the flower is blossoming, it has a very unpleasant smell which affects insects, especially green flies. **They** seem eager to explore the flower, but if the flies touch the bottom part of the sticklike centre, they die.

Source: <https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=descriptive-text-reading-quiz>

- 8) What is the suitable title for the text?
- Stamford raffles
 - Italian botanist
 - Rafflesia arnoldi
 - Botanical garden
- 9) Which statement is correct based on the text?
- Rafflesia arnoldi has a very nice smell
 - Beccary built the botanical garden
 - Stamford raffles is an Italian botanist
 - Beccari discovered rafflesia arnoldi
- 10) Rafflesia arnoldi is unusual because of its size
- Small
 - Tiny
 - Big
 - Long

2. Key

Answer

Formative Test

- C
- A
- C
- C
- C
- A
- D
- C
- D
- C

1. Formative Test

Read the text below and choose the correct answer!

Different Forms of Water



Water is the most common compound on Earth, covering about 70 percent of the planet's surface. Most of that water is in liquid form, sloshing around in the oceans and other bodies of water. Because it's so common, and because it's easy to use for so many different purposes, liquid water is part of our everyday lives. We use water to nourish everything from ourselves to our pets to our yards. Like all liquids, water travels faster and increases in pressure as more of it is pressed through a tighter space. We can see this principle after we brush our teeth, using water flowing from the tap to push the toothpaste down the drain. By increasing the pressure, we use water to clean glasses in a dishwasher and cars in a carwash.

Water is great at cooling things down. To cool off our bodies, we go swimming at the pool on a hot summer day. To cool off our cars and factories, we force water through pipes to keep engines from overheating.

Water can also be a great way to travel. People have used sails, paddles and oars to propel boats through water for thousands of years. In modern times, one gallon of diesel fuel can pull one ton of cargo 59 miles by truck down a highway, 202 miles by train down a railroad track, and 514 miles in a boat through water.

Another traditional use for water is generating power. When water drops quickly in elevation, as over a waterfall, special gears called turbines can be placed inside the stream. Turbines can be used either directly to spin machines like sewing looms, or indirectly to capture that momentum as electricity. America has used this property of falling water to build giant electricity plants, including the ones at Hoover Dam and Niagara Falls.

When water freezes into ice, it becomes hard. Unlike most other frozen liquids, ice is actually less dense than water in its liquid form, which is why ice cubes float. These two properties explain the Antarctic ice pier, which has been constructed at America's McMurdo research station every summer since 1973. Workers pump seawater into a contained area and let it freeze. The pier becomes so sturdy it can support semi-trucks, which transport tons of food and equipment from supply ships to the station.

Ice also cools things down. The National Seal Sanctuary in Britain uses a machine to produce ice for the sea lions, because they fight less when they're cool. Zoos around the world buy ice machines to chill areas for polar bears and penguins. Humans like ice so much that large restaurants and hotels often spend more than \$10,000 on a single ice machine.

As the temperature rises, ice melts into water, which boils into steam. Perhaps the most common use of steam is electricity; about 90 percent of all electricity generated in the U.S. comes from steam turbines. Heat to boil the water is generated by many fuels, including coal, natural gas and nuclear fuel.

For thousands of years farmers have used steam to sterilize their fields and kill weeds and bacteria. You can see steam at work in many buildings and homes, where it is forced through pipes and radiators for heat. You can also see steam at work if your parents cook vegetables in a steamer.

Because we are constantly surrounded by water, ice and steam, it's easy not to pay attention to them. But all three are really just the same chemical compound that makes life on Earth possible.

Source: <https://www.readworks.org/article/Different-Forms-of-Water/dc7ae021-d6ae-4e61-ba0f-4820bbba540f#!questionsetsSection:427/vocabularySection:compound/articleTab:content/>

- 1) What are the three forms of water discussed in the passage?
 - a. Liquid, water, steam, and pressure
 - b. Steam, electricity, and liquid water
 - c. Ice, liquid water, and steam
 - d. Ice, steam, and pressure
- 2) What does the passage describe?
 - a. The passage describes different forms and uses of water
 - b. The passage describes different kinds of weeds that grow in fields
 - c. The passage describes how to cook vegetables using a steamer
 - d. The passage describes the effects of brushing your teeth
- 3) The type of report text above is.....
 - a. Classifying report
 - b. Compositional report
 - c. Historical report
 - d. Comparative report
- 4) What is the social function of the text above?
 - a. To describe how to do something
 - b. To describe the effects of nature
 - c. To organise and describe a field or topic according to its part
 - d. To organise and describe a field or topic into a class and subclass hierarchy
- 5) This is the language featured used in the passage, *except*.....
 - a. Use simple present tense
 - b. Use action verb
 - c. Use simple past tense
 - d. Descriptive language
- 6) What is this passage mainly about?
 - a. The National Seal Sanctuary in Britain
 - b. The uses of water, ice, and steam
 - c. An ice pier at America's McMurdo research station
 - d. How water can be used to generate electricity
- 7) Read the following sentences: " When water freezes into ice, it becomes hard. Unlike most other frozen liquids, ice is actually less dense than water in its liquid **form**, which is why ice cubes float.

What does the word “form” mean?

- a. A sudden increase in the number or amount of something
- b. A decrease in body temperature that occurs after going swimming on a hot day
- c. A change in the color or shape of an object
- d. The way in which something exists or appears

8) Water is used for many different things.

What evidence from the passage supports this statement?

- a. Seals are more likely to fight when they are hot than when they are cool
- b. As the temperature rises, ice melts into water, and water boils into steam.
- c. If you catch a cold, you may be given a cup of hot tea to drink.
- d. Water is used for cooling down engines, generating power, and traveling.

9) What is one difference between ice and steam?

- a. Ice is hot; steam is cold.
- b. Ice is cold; steam is hot.
- c. Ice is liquid; steam is solid.
- d. Ice is a gas; steam is liquid.

10) Choose the answer that best completes the sentence below.

Water has three forms, _____liquid, ice, and steam.

- a. Namely
- b. But
- c. So
- d. Previously

2. Key

Answer

Formative Test

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. D
9. B
10. A

1. Formative Test

Read the text below and choose the correct answer!

The History of Graffiti



The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti seems to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or 'tags', on buildings all over the city. In the mid seventies it was sometimes

hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were completely covered in spray paintings known as ‘masterpieces’.

In the early days, the ‘taggers’ were part of street gangs who were concerned with marking their territory. They worked in groups called ‘crews’, and called what they did ‘writing’ – the term ‘graffiti’ was first used by *The New York Times* and the novelist Norman Mailer. Art galleries in New York began buying graffiti in the early seventies. But at the same time that it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings or canvases.

The debate over whether graffiti is art or vandalism is still going on.

Peter Vallone, a New York city councillor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone else's property it becomes a crime. 'I have a message for the graffiti vandals out there,' he said recently. 'Your freedom of expression ends where my property begins.' On the other hand, Felix, a member of the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City, says that artists are reclaiming cities for the public from advertisers, and that graffiti represents freedom and makes cities more vibrant.

For decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying on the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the '80s. The Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame by producing complex works with stencils, often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £100,000. Graffiti is now sometimes big business.

Source: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/upper-intermediate-b2-reading/history-graffiti>

- 1) The type of report text above is.....
 - a. Classifying report
 - b. Compositional report
 - c. Historical report
 - d. Comparative report
- 2) What is the social function of the text above?
 - a. To give information about the way things were in relation to a particular historical period or site.
 - b. To describe the effects of nature
 - c. To organise and describe a field or topic according to its part
 - d. To organise and describe a field or topic into a class and subclass hierarchy
- 3) Why was the seventies an important decade in the history of graffiti?
 - a. That was when modern graffiti first appeared.
 - b. That was when modern graffiti first became really popular.
 - c. That was when graffiti first reached New York.
 - d. That was when street gangs were concerned with marking their territory.

- 4) What is a 'masterpiece' in graffiti?
 - a. A really high-quality piece of graffiti.
 - b. A work of graffiti showing the artist's name.
 - c. A new art form from U.S
 - d. A full piece of graffiti, like those seen on Subway trains.
- 5) Who coined the phrase "graffiti"?
 - a. The man who was the mayor of New York in the late seventies
 - b. New York gangs who had a lot of Italian immigrant members
 - c. U.S president
 - d. A newspaper and an author.
- 6) How did things change after the first war on graffiti?
 - a. It was considered a more serious crime
 - b. Graffiti artists had to find different places to paint
 - c. New York looked a lot cleaner
 - d. It appeared in Philadelphia.
- 7) The language feature used in the text above is, EXCEPT....
 - a. Present tense
 - b. Past tense
 - c. Relating verbs link to entity
 - d. Attitudinal vocabulary is unusual as the emphasis is on facts rather on opinions.
- 8) What does New York city councillor Peter Vallone say about graffiti?
 - a. Graffiti can be good for cities as long as it is tasteful and conveys positive messages.
 - b. Graffiti can be beautiful if it is done by a skilled artist.
 - c. Graffiti is a crime if the artist does not have permission
 - d. Graffiti is a creativity for young people.
- 9) What do the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City say about graffiti?
 - a. Involving young people in graffiti stops them getting involved with serious crime.
 - b. Graffiti helps the public to own the streets and take control away from advertisers
 - c. Graffiti actually increases the value of property by making the area more attractive.
 - d. Graffiti does represent freedom of speech.

- 10) What is the author's final point?
- Graffiti is not a good way to become a respected artist.
 - Some of the most popular graffiti artists end up being exploited by the art world.
 - Graffiti does represent freedom of speech
 - Graffiti has now become mainstream and can make artists a lot of money.

Formative Test

- C
- A
- B
- D
- D
- B
- A
- C
- B
- D

SUMMATIVE TEST

Read the following text to answer questions number 1-4!

Rose is plant with enchanting flowers from genus Rosa which has more than 100 species. This woody perennial plant grows in groups, allowing them to form climbing shrubs with prickles. Rose has various flowers in shape and sizes, making it one among popular flowering plants found in a house.

Most rose species are native to Asia, but some others are native to North America and Europe. It is typically grown for beauty and fragrant. Some species are used for commercial perfumery while some others are cut for ornamental flowers. In addition, rose also has minor medicinal uses.

Source: <https://englishclas.com/latihan-soal-descriptive-text/>

- What does the text tell about?
 - Gardening
 - Rose species**
 - How to grow rose plant
 - Where to plant rose

2. This statement is correct, EXCEPT
- a. Rose is native to Asia
 - b. Rose can be used as ornamental plant
 - c. Rose can be used in perfume
 - d. Rose only has one variant of shape and size**
3. It is typically grown.... (paragraph 2). The word “It” refers to
- a. Commercial perfumery
 - b. Beauty
 - c. Rose species**
 - d. Asia
4. Based on the text, which statement is TRUE?
- a. Rose has minor benefit for medicinal uses**
 - b. People grow rose only for beauty
 - c. Rose is not a popular flowering plant
 - d. Rose has less than 100 species

Read the following text for questions number 5 to 7

Indonesia or commonly known as Republic of Indonesia is one of South East Asia countries. Located between Pacific and Indian Ocean, it makes Indonesia the world's largest archipelago country. Also called as Nusantara, this country

has more than 17,000 islands. Having more than 261 million people, Indonesia becomes 4th most populous country in the world. Indonesia has more ethnics, languages and culture than other countries. Data showed that Indonesia has several ethnic groups including Javanese, Sundanese, and other with more than 700 recognized regional language.

Source: <https://englishclas.com/latihan-soal-descriptive-text/>

5. What makes Indonesia one of most populous countries in the world?
 - a. It is located in South East Asia
 - b. Indonesia has more than 17.000 islands
 - c. Indonesia has more than 261 million people**
 - d. Indonesia is rich

6. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
 - a. Indonesian is an Asian country which has many cultures, ethnics, as well as people**
 - b. Indonesia is located between Pacific and Indian ocean
 - c. Indonesia is 4th most populous country
 - d. Ethnics and languages make Indonesia rich

7. The word “located” can be best replaced by
 - a. Situated
 - b. Surrounded**
 - c. Happened
 - d. Allocated

Read the following text for questions number 8 to 10

I have a new cat, its name is Shorty. I call it Shorty because it is short than the other cats. My cat is a Persian cat with flat nose and fluffy hair. It has sharp, yellow eyes that glow in the dark. Shorty likes to run around the house, chasing any moving things. I like to see Shorty sleeping because it looks cute. Shorty does not like to eat canned food, instead it prefers fresh tuna.

Source: <https://englishclas.com/latihan-soal-descriptive-text/>

8. My cat.... (in line 2). The word “my” refers to
 - a. Cat
 - b. Mother
 - c. Reader
 - d. Writer**

9. Which breed is Shorty?

- a. Half-breed
- b. Persian**
- c. Egypt
- d. Angora

10. What does the writer tell about?
- a. Writer's new hobby
 - b. Family
 - c. Job
 - d. New cat named Shorty**

Read the following text for questions number 11 and 12

The platypus is a semi-aquatic mammal endemic to East to North Australia, including Tazmania. It is one of the five extreme species of mono-dreams. The only mammal that lays eggs instead of giving birth to live young. The body and the broad flat tail of these animals are covered with dense brown fur, that traps a lay including ear to keep the animals warm. It uses its tail for story joy fact. It has webbed feet and the large robbery's net. These are species that are be closer to those of ducks, then to these any known mammals. Weight varies considerably from 0.7 to 2.4 kg with males being larger than females. And male averages 50 cm total length whiles the female major approximately 45 cm. The platypus has an average temperature of 32 degrees Celsius rather than 37 degrees Celsius that is typical of the placental mammals.

Source: <https://englishadmin.com>

11. What animal is being described in the text?
- a. Octopus
 - b. Rhinoceros
 - c. Platypus**
 - d. Mosquitos
12. How much does the Platypus weight?
- a. 0.7 to 2.4 kg**
 - b. 0.7 to 2.5 kg
 - c. 0.7 to 2.6 kg
 - d. 0.7 to 2.7 kg

Read the following text for questions number 13 to 16

Snakes are reptiles (cold-blooded creatures). They belong to the same group

as lizards (the scaled group, Squamata) but from a sub-group of their own (Serpentes).

Snakes have two legs but a long time ago they had claws to help them slither along. Snakes are not slimy. They are covered in scales which are just bumps on the skin. Their skin is hard and glossy to reduce friction as the snake slithers along the ground. Snakes often sun bathe on rocks in the warm weather. This is because snakes are cold-blooded; they need the sun's warmth to heat their bodies up.

Most snakes live in the country. Some types of snakes live in trees, some live in water, but most live on the ground in deserted rabbit burrows, in thick, long grass and in old logs. A snake's diet usually consists of frogs, lizards, and mice and other snakes. The Anaconda can eat small crocodiles and even bears. Many snakes protect themselves with their fangs. Some snakes are protected by scaring their enemies away like the Cobra. The flying snakes glide away from danger. Their ribs spread apart and the skin stretches out. Its technique is just like the sugar gliders.

Source: <https://englishadmin.com>

13. Since the snakes are cold-blooded, they...
 - a. live on the ground in deserted burrows
 - b. avoid sun-bathing to their skins
 - c. **require the sun's warmth to heat their bodies**
 - d. like sucking the cool blood
14. We know from the text that snakes...
 - a. **use their claws to slither along the ground**
 - b. use their legs to climb the tree
 - c. have two legs and claws
 - d. do not like sunlight
15. Some types of snakes live in trees, some live in water, but most live on the ground in deserted rabbit burrows,...(paragraph 4). The word "burrows" has the similar meaning with...
 - a. Plough
 - b. Culture
 - c. **Dig**
 - d. Cultivate
16. How do flying snakes protect themselves?
 - a. **They fly away**
 - b. They use their fangs to scare their enemies.
 - c. They stretch out their skin
 - d. They eat the other animals.

Read the following text for questions number 17 and 18

Paris is the capital city of France. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is also one of the world's most crowded cities. Lovely gardens and parks are found throughout Paris. At night, many palaces and statues are lit up. For this reason, Paris is often called the city of light. Every year, millions of people visit Paris. The most popular place to visit is the Eiffel Tower. This huge structure has become the symbol of Paris. D'Louvre, one of the world's largest art museums draws many visitors. The Cathedral Notre Dame, a famous church, is an other favourite place to visit.

Source: <https://englishadmin.com>

17. What is the monologue about?
 - a. The crowded city
 - b. The city of light
 - c. Paris**
 - d. Notre Dame

18. What has become the symbol of Paris?
 - a. The Louvre
 - b. The Eiffel Tower**
 - c. The Cathedral
 - d. The lovely garden

Read the following text for questions number 19 and 20

This museum is located in Ambarawa in central Java. The musseum focuses on the collection of steam locomotive. Ambarawa was a military city during the dutch colonial government. King Willem I ordered the construction of the new railway station to enable the government to transport it's troops to Semarang. On may the 21st 1873, the Ambarawa railway station was built on 100,027,500 squares meter land. Back then it was known as the Willem I station. The Ambarawa railway museum was established much later on October 16, 1976 in the Ambarawa station to preserve the steam locomotivE. They were coming to the end of their useful life when the 3 feet 6 inches guard railway or the Indonesian state railway or Perusahaan Negara Kereta Api was closeD. The steam locomotives are parked in the open air next to the original station.

Source: <https://englishadmin.com>

19. What was the Ambarawa called during the dutch colonial government?
 - a. A railway museum
 - b. A new railway town
 - c. Steam locomotives station
 - d. A military city**

20. Why was the Ambarawa railway museum established?
- To build new railway museums.
 - To transport government troops.
 - To preserve the steam locomotives**
 - To build a new government station.

Read the following text for questions number 21 to 23

Napoleon is a favorite fish for divers in many regions of the world. The fish can instantly be recognized by its size, color and shape. It is one of the largest reef fish in the world. They can grow up to 230 cm and weigh 190 kg. They have fleshy lips and a hump over the head that is similar to a napoleon hat. The Hump becomes more prominent with age.

Colors vary with age and sex. Males range from a bright electric blue to green or purplish blue. Mature males develop a black stripe along the sides, blue spots on their body scales, and blue scribbles on the head. Juveniles can be identified by their pale greenish color and two black lines running behind the eye. Females, both old and young, are red-orange on the upper parts of their bodies and red-orange to white yellow.

Napoleon fish are carnivorous and eat during the day. They can be seen feasting on shellfish, other fish, sea stars, sea urchins and crabs, crushing the shells to get the animal within. They also crush large chunks of dead coral rubble with peg-like teeth to feed on the burrowing mussels and worms. Pairs spawn together as part of a larger mating group that may consist of over 100 individuals. The planktonic eggs are released into the water, and once the larvae have hatched they will settle out on the substrate. Adult females are able to change sex but the triggers for this development are not yet known.

The Napoleon is mainly found on coral reef edges and drop-offs. They move into shallow bays during the day to feed, and tend to move into deeper waters as they grow older and large. Adults, therefore, are more common offshore than inshore.

Source: <https://englishadmin.com>

21. What is the text about?
- The description of Napoleon fish**
 - The physical characteristics of carnivorous fish
 - The divers' favorite animals
 - Napoleon's family
22. Where do Napoleon fish move during the day to feed?
- Offshore
 - Onshore**
 - Deeper water
 - Shallow bays
23. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the text?

- a. Napoleon fish tend to move into shallow waters as they grow older and large
- b. Napoleon fish move into deep bays during the day to feed
- c. Adult females are not able to change sex
- d. **The male has more attractive colours than the females**

Read the following text for questions number 24 to 26

Losari beach is a beautiful beach and located on the edge city of Makassar. It is located only about 3 km from the center of Makassar (Karebosi Park). The beach used to be the longest café in Asia, because many cafes stand in along the beach, but now the cafes are collected in a special place so it does not spread along the coast. Charm of the beach is mainly seen in the evening when the sunset stands out. This is a major attraction of people's coming to the Losari beach. Every evening hundreds of people come to witness the panorama of red as the sun will disappear into the ocean, so do not miss the sunset at the Losari beach. If the sky is sunny, the scenery is absolutely perfect. Because of its location in a bay, the water of Losari is even often quiet as usual pool water.

Losari is its waterfront of Makassar. The lengthy of the beach is approximately one kilometer and it is a public space that can be accessed by anyone. On this beach there is a park called the Pelataran Bahari (Marine Park), with semicircular area of nearly one hectare. This place is a plaza with a clean floor for children to play and running around, while parents and teens sit on concrete benches to enjoy the sea breeze. From this place, you are also free to view out to the sea and watch the sunset slowly turns reddish in the line of the horizon. The reflected light also creates sheen on the surface of sea water.

The Pelataran Bahari also serves as the stadium of open water to watch the coastal waters in front of Losari beach. This coastal water is often used as a racecourse jet ski, boat races and traditional boat jolloro katinting, or become a transit point of rely of Sandeq traditional sailboats and yachts. In Losari there are also a few hotels. Some of them qualified as a tree stars hotel. The hotel is offering panoramic beauty of the sea with luxury service treats. There are Losari Beach Hotel, Losari Beach Inn, Makassar Golden Hotel, and Pantai Gapura Hotel. All of the hotels located in Jalan Penghibur.

Source: <https://englishadmin.com>

24. What is the main idea of the text?
- a. Losari beach is a awful place.
 - b. **Losari beach is a good place to visit.**
 - c. No body visit Losari beach.
 - d. Many visitor on Pantai Gapura Hotel.
25. How many hotels does the writer mention?
- a. Two hotels
 - b. Three hotels

- c. **Four hotels**
- d. Five hotels

26. Where is Losari beach located?
- a. **Located only about 3 km from the center of Makassar (Karebosi Park).**
 - b. Far away from Losari Beach Inn.
 - c. Near Makassar City.
 - d. Somewhere at Makassar City.

Read the following text for questions number 27 to 30

Komodo dragon is a member of the monitor family, Varanidae. It is the world's largest living lizards. It grows to be 10 feet (3 meters) long and weighs up to 126 kg and belong to the most ancient group of lizards still alive. It is found mainly in the island of Komodo and on other small islands, Rinca, Padar, and Flores. The natives call the dragon, ora, or buaya darat (land crocodile).

The Komodo dragon has a long heavy tail, short, strong legs, and rough skin. It is covered with small dull, colored scales. It can sprint at up 18 km per hours, but only for short distances. When it opens its wide red moth, it shows row of teeth like the edge of a saw.

Komodo dragons are good swimmers and may swim the long distance from one island to another. Like other lizards, they swim by undulating their tails, and their legs held against their body.

The Komodo dragon is totally carnivorous. It hunts other animals during the day. It hunts deer, wild pigs, water buffaloes, and even horses. While smaller komodos have to be content with eggs, other lizards, snakes and rodents. Komodo dragons are cannibals. The adult will prey on the young one as well as the old and sick dragons. Lizard digs a cave with its strong claws in the cave at night.

Source: <https://englishadmin.com>

27. The main idea of paragraph 4 is ...
- a. komodo dragons feed on young dragons.
 - b. **komodo dragons are carnivorous and also cannibals**
 - c. komodo dragons are cannibals because they hunt other animals.
 - d. komodo dragons are carnivorous because they eat eggs, meat and rodents
28. Which of the following is not the characteristic of a komodo dragon?

- a. **Rows of red teeth**
 - b. Short, strong legs
 - c. A long heavy tail
 - d. Strong claws
29. The writer's purpose in writing the text is ...
- a. to retell the events in Komodo Island.
 - b. to inform about classification of komodo.
 - c. **to describe about komodo dragon in general.**
 - d. to persuade reader to keep komodo habitat
30. Komodo dragons are cannibals because ...
- a. they hunt deer, wild pigs, water buffaloes and even horses.
 - b. **they prey on young ones as well as old and sick dragons**
 - c. they feed on eggs, lizards, snakes and rodents.
 - d. they eat anything they meet.

ANSWER KEY

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. C | 21. A |
| 2. D | 12. A | 22. B |
| 3. C | 13. C | 23. D |
| 4. A | 14. A | 24. B |
| 5. C | 15. C | 25. C |
| 6. A | 16. A | 26. A |
| 7. B | 17. C | 27. B |
| 8. D | 18. B | 28. A |
| 9. B | 19. D | 29. C |
| 10. D | 20. C | 30. B |

