

PENILAIAN AKHIR SEMESTER GANJIL
(PAS)

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris Tahun Pelajaran : 2019/2020
Kelas/Semester : X/1 Hari/Tanggal :

SOAL PAS 1 BAHASA INGGRIS KELAS 10
50+ SOAL PG DAN ESAY

PETUNJUK Pengerjaan

- 1. Isikan identitas anda dalam format lembar jawaban dengan teliti dan benar
- 2. Tersedia waktu 90 menit untuk mengerjakan paket soal ini
- 3. Periksa naskah soal yang anda terima, apabila halamannya tidak lengkap mintalah pengganti pada pengawas ruang ujian
- 4. Baca dan pahami dengan baik pernyataan atau soal sebelum anda menjawab
- 5. Periksa pekerjaan anda sebelum diserahkan Kepada pengawas ujian

I. Jawablah soal - soal dengan benar, dengan menghitamkan lingkaran () A, B, C, D atau E berikut ini!

LISTENING SECTION

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken english. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part.

Part 1 Questions: 1 to 5. Directions:

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues and questions spoken in english. The questions and the dialogues will be spoken two times. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say.after you listen to a dialogue and the question about it, read the five possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear:
Man : let’s go fishing this weekend.
Woman : that sounds great. Leaving early in the morning will be good.

You will hear:
Narrator: what will the woman probably do?

You will read in your test book:
A. Go fishing alone.
B. Go fishing with the man.
C. Leave the man alone.
D. Leave this morning.
E. Leave the fish.

The best answer to the question is “go fishing with the man.”Therefore, you should choose answer (b).

1.
A. Going to their friend's house.
B. Studying together.
C. Camping in puncak.
D. Spending their time at home.
E. Planning to spend a holiday.

2.
A. To lift the box.
D. To wrap the box.

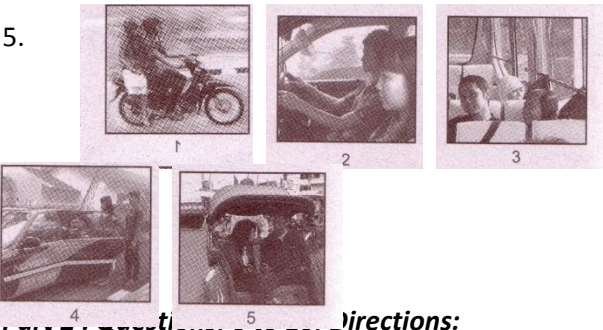
B. To open the box.
C. To buy a box.
E. To throw the box.
3.
A. Going to the hospital.
B. Seeing the doctor soon.
C. Going to the pharmacy.
D. Visiting someone in the hospital.
E. Offering help to buy him medicines.

4.
- A. Their car

D. A block of stores
- B. A cross-road

E. A zebra crossing.
- C. A shoe store

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 5



In this part of the test you will hear some dialogues and a questions spoken in english, followed by four responses, also spoken in english. The dialogues and question and the responses will be spoken two times. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must , listen carefully to understand what the speakers say. You have to choose the best response to each question.

Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear:

Woman : may i use computer?

Man : ...

You will also hear:

- A. Sure, go ahead.
- B. I'd love to.
- C. It sounds good.
- D. It's satisfactory.
- E. I don't like it.

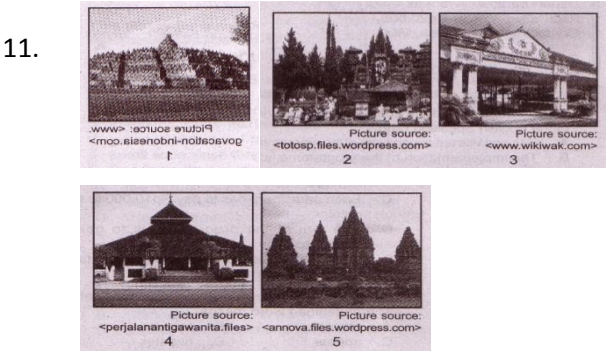
The best answer to the question “may i use your computer” is choice (a), “sure, go ahead.” Therefore you should choose answer (a).

6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
8. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
9. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
10. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Part 3 : Questions: 11 to 15.

Directions:

In this part of the test, you will hear several monologues. Each monologue will be spoken two times. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say.
After you hear a monologue and the question about it, read the five possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.



- A. 1
- D. 4

B. 2

E. 5

C. 3

12.
- A. The ant and the dove.
- B. The ant and the hunter.
- C. The hunter and his prey.
- D. The dove and the hunter.
- E. A man who liked hunting.

13.
- A. Angry
- D. Furious

B. Surprised.

E. Disappointed.

C. Shocked.

14.

- A. The changes in climate.

B. The collision of the earth and the comet.

C. The theory of the dinosaur’s extinction.

D. The survival of dinosaurs.

E. The discovery of dinosaur fossils.

15.

A. About 45 million years ago.

B. About 55 million years ago.

C. About 65 million years ago.

D. About 75 million years ago.

E. About 85 million years ago.

This is the end of the listening section

Reading section

Text 1 : for questions number 16 – 20

Masjid al-qiblatayn (arabic: المسجد القبلتين), or the mosque of the two qiblas, is a mosque in medina that is historically important for muslims as the place where, after the islamic prophet muhammad received the command to change the direction of prayer (qibla) from jerusalem to mecca, the entire congregation led by a companion changed direction in prayer. Thus it uniquely contained two prayer niches (mihrabs). Recently, the mosque was renovated; the old prayer niche facing jerusalem was removed, and the one facing mecca was left. The qiblatayn mosque is among the earliest mosques in islam's history, along with quba mosque and al-masjid al-nabawi, barring the great mosques of mecca and jerusalem, which are associated with earlier prophets, in islamic thought.

The name of the mosque goes back to the lifetime of muhammad, when his companions named it after an event that took place. Muhammad received revelation from allah instructing him to take the kaaba as the qiblah in the early morning hours of the day. He announced this to his companions in his own mosque (masjid-al-nabwi), after which the news began to spread. A companion who heard this went to masjid al-qiblatayn to share this news. Upon arriving, he noticed the congregation were already engaged in the afternoon prayer (asr). He called out from the back of the mosque that the change of direction has been ordained, and upon hearing this, the imam (leader of the prayer) immediately turned around to face mecca, and those praying behind him also did so. After this, the mosque in which this incident occurred came to be known as masjid al-qiblatayn (i.e. 'Mosque of the two qiblas'). Many pilgrims who go to mecca for hajj often visit medina where some end up visiting the notable qiblatayn because of its historic significance.

The main prayer hall adopts rigid orthogonal geometry and symmetry which is accentuated by the use of twin minarets and twin domes. Living accommodations for the imam, the muezzin and the caretaker are discreetly grouped in one block to the west of the main structure. The difference in level at the southeast corner of the site has been exploited to incorporate a sub-basement level which serves as the ablutions area for worshippers.

To the north, where the ground level is lower, the prayer hall is raised one-storey above ground level. Entry to the prayer hall is from the raised courtyard, also to the north, which can be reached by stairs and ramps from the main directions of approach. The prayer hall consists of a series of arches which support barrel-vaults running parallel to the qibla wall. These vaults are interrupted by two domes which establish an axis in the direction of mecca.

The main dome to the south is raised on a drum of clerestory windows which allow light to filter into the interior directly above the mihrab. The second, false dome is linked to the first by a small cross-vault to symbolise the transition from one qibla to another. Below it, a replica of the mihrab found in the lower chamber of the dome of the rock in jerusalem reminds onlookers of the oldest extant mihrab of islam. Externally, the architectural vocabulary is inspired by traditional elements and motifs in a deliberate effort to offer an authentic image for an historic site.

The mosque is located on the north-west of the city of medina, on khalid bin al-waleed road. The mosque was initially maintained by caliph umar ibn al-khattāb. By the rise of the ottoman empire the mosque was maintained by sultan suleiman the magnificent who renovated and reconstructed it.

Taken from: wikipedia.com

16. What does the essay talk about?

A. How al qiblatayn got it name.

B. The location of al qiblatayn and who built it.

C. The physical description of al qiblatayn.

D. Al qiblatayn which has two prayer niche or qibla.

E. Al qiblatayn, a mosque which historically important for muslims.

17. What does paragraph 2 talk about?

A. Rasulullah muhammad saw was instructed to change the direction of qibla.

B. Rasulullah’s companion spread the news about the changes.

C. Rasulullah announced the changes to his companions.

- D. Many pilgrims who go to perform hajj visit the mosque.

E. The reason why it is called al qiblatayn.

A. Contains.

B. Makes.

C. Builds.

D. Prepares.

E. Constructs.
18. The word 'its' in last line of paragraph two refers to ...

A. Kaaba.

B. Masjid al aqsa.

C. Masjid al haram.

D. Masjid an nabawi.

E. Masjid al qiblatayn.
20. The antonym of the word 'allow' is ...

A. Let.

B. Forbid.

C. Permit.

D. Authorize.

E. Make possible.
19. The word 'consists' in paragraph 4 is similar in meaning to ...

Text 2 : for question number21-26

The mosque of amribn al-as (arabic: جامع عمرو بن العاص), also called the mosque of amr, was originally built in 641–642 ad, as the center of the newly founded capital of egypt, fustat. The original structure was the first mosque ever built in egypt and whole africa. The location for the mosque was the site of the tent of the commander of the muslim army, general amribn al-as. One corner of the mosque contains the tomb of his son, 'abd allah ibn 'amribn al-'as. Due to extensive reconstruction over the centuries, nothing of the original building remains, but the rebuilt mosque is a prominent landmark, and can be seen in what today is known as "old cairo". It is an active mosque with a devout congregation, and when prayers are not taking place, it is also open to visitors and tourists.

The original layout was a simple rectangle, 29 meters in length by 17 meters wide. It was a low shed with columns made from split palm tree trunks, stones and mud bricks, covered by a roof of wood and palm leaves. The floor was of gravel. Inside the building the orientation toward mecca was not noted by a concave niche like it would be in all later mosques. Instead four columns were used to point out the direction of mecca, and were inserted on the qibla wall. It was large enough to provide prayer space for amr's army, but had no other adornments, and no minarets.

It was completely rebuilt in 673 by the governor maslamaibnmukhallad al-ansari, who added four minarets, one at each of the mosque's corners, and doubled its area in size. The addition of these minarets allowed the call to prayer to be heard from every corner, and taken up by other nearby mosques. Governor abd al-aziz ibn marwan added an extension to the mosque in 698 and once again doubled the mosque's area. In 711 a concave prayer niche was added to replace the flat one. In 827, it had seven new aisles built, parallel to the wall of the qibla, the direction that muslims were to face during prayer. Each aisle had an arcade of columns, with the last column in each row attached to the wall by means of a wooden architrave carved with a frieze.

In 827, governor abd allah ibn tahir made more additions to the mosque. It was enlarged to its present size, and the southern wall of the present day mosque was built. In the 9th century, the mosque was extended by the abbasid caliph al-mamun, who added a new area on the southwest side, increasing the mosque's dimensions to 120m x 112m.

At a point during the fatimid era, the mosque had five minarets. There were four, with one at each corner, and one at the entrance. However, all five are now gone. The current minarets were built by mouradbey in 1800. Also, the fatimid caliph al-mustansir added a silver belt to the prayer niche which was eventually removed by saladin when the mosque was restored after the fire in fustat.

In 1169, the city of fustat and the mosque were destroyed by a fire that was ordered by egypt's own vizier shawar, who had ordered its destruction to prevent the city from being captured by the crusaders. After the crusaders were expelled, and the area had been conquered by nur al-din's army, saladin took power, and had the mosque rebuilt in 1179. During this time saladin had a belvedere built below a minaret.

Taken from: wikipedia.com

21. When was the mosque firstly built?

A. 641.

B. 673.

C. 711.

D. 827.

E. 1169.
23. In 827, the gorvenor did these followings, except ...

A. Built the southern walls.

B. Enlarged the size of the mosque.

C. Built new 7 aisles to the mosque.

D. Order his men to fire the mosque.

E. Made each aisle had an arcade of coloumn.
22. From the text, we know that the original mosque ...

A. Had four minarets.

B. Had five minarets.

C. Was 27m in lenght and 19m wide.

D. Had specially built concave prayer niche.

E. Was made from palm tree trunks and mud bricks.

24. Why did the egypt’s vizier shawar ordered to fire the city of fustat and the mosque?
A. He wanted to conquer it.
B. He wanted to posses its treasure.
C. He wanted to take a revenge to the ruling caliph.
D. To prevent the city being captured by the crusaders.
E. To help the crusaders conquer the city and the mosque.

25. The word ‘it’ in paragraph 4 refers to ...
A. Southern walls. D. Seven aisles.
B. Four minarets. E. The mosque.
C. Prayer niche.
26. The synonym of the word ‘extended’ is ...
A. Added. D. Prolonged.
B. Delayed. E. Postponed.
C. Enlarged.

Text 3: for question number27-32

The great mosque of surakarta (indonesian masjid agung surakarta, javanese masjid agengkaraton surakarta hadiningrat) is an 18th-century javanese mosque in surakarta, central java, indonesia. It is the royal mosque of the surakarta sunanate.

The great mosque of surakarta was built by sunan pakubuwono iii in 1763. The mosque was completed in 1768. The mosque was both a jami mosque (mosque for friday prayer) and royal mosque (mosque for ceremonies or rituals related with the royal). Traditionally, the mosque also served as a judiciary in matters of religious significance.

The fence was added for the mosque complex in 1858 during the reign of sunan pakubuwono viii. A mughal architecture-inspired minaret was built in 1928 during the reign of sunan pakubuwono xi.

Surakarta great mosque is located within a 19,180 square meters complex surrounded by a solid wall. The design of the great mosque of surakarta follows a conservative javanese architecture principle. It basically consists of two buildings: the main prayer hall and the front hall (serambi). The main prayer hall has seven doors connecting it with the serambi. Four main posts (javanese saka guru) supported the roof of the main prayer hall. This roof is a pyramidal tajug-styled roof, a type of roof traditionally reserved for sacred buildings in javanese architectural principle. The roof is three-tiered, topped with a mustaka (rooftop ornament). As a royal mosque, there is a maksura to the left of the mihrab. A maksura is a place for the ruler of the kraton to perform prayer. In case of the great mosque of surakarta, the maksura has a small hip roof.

In front of the main prayer hall is the front hall, known as the serambi. The serambi is basically a porch-like structure semi-attached to the front facade of the main prayer hall. The serambi kept two bedugs (javanese drum to call prayer) and a large wooden kentongan. Another porch-like semi-attached buildings flanked the main prayer hall to its left and right, this is called the pawestren. The pawestrenis used as women's praying room.the minaret was located to the northeast of the mosque. The design is based on qutbminar of delhi.

Following the traditional javanese city planning, the mosque is located facing the northern alun-alun of the kraton of the kasunanan of surakarta. To the south of the mosque is the pasarklewer ("klewer market"). The traditional kampung of kauman, known for its batikcraftsmanship, is located north of the great mosque.

Taken from: wikipedia.com

27. From the text, we know that the mosque was first built in ...
A. 1637. D. 1763.
B. 1673. E. 1858.
C. 1736.

28. Who ordered to build the mosque?
A. Surakarta hadiningrat.
B. Sunan pakubuwono iii.
C. Sunan pakubowono viii.
D. Sunan pakubuwono x.
E. Sunan pakubuwono xi.
29. What is maksura?
A. Main prayer hall.
B. Surakarta sunanate.
C. Javanese architecture.

30. The word ‘conservative’ in paragraph 4 is antonymous with ...
A. Innovative. D. Old-fashioned.
B. Traditional. E. Unadventorous.
C. Conventional.
31. The word ‘basically’ is similar in meaning to ...
A. Trivially. D. Additionally.
B. Certainly. E. Permanently.
C. Principally.

32. The word ‘it’ in "... Seven doors connecting it ..."Refers to
A. Main prayer hall. D. Maksura.

- B. Front hall.
- E. The roof.
- C. Serambi.

Transactional interpersonal dialogues

33. Fino : come in, i'd like you to take a look at my room.
- Haykal : wow! What an amusing interior design. ____
- Fino : my older brother did the design.
- Haykal : he must be a vey good interior designer.
- A. I like it very much.
 - B. It doesn't look cool at all.
 - C. It looks cheap and boring.
 - D. Don't you think it's disgusting?
 - E. Don't you dare showing them to me.

34. Riza : thanks for coming to my party.
- Arantxa : you're welcome. ____ . i like it.

- Riza : thank you. Please enjoy it.
- A. The party is so lame.
 - B. The music is so annoying.
 - C. The party isn't interesting.
 - D. The foods are all tasteless.
 - E. The party is very amusing.

35. Arvin : what a speech? I can't believe that your speech was astonishing.
- Alfin : fadhil is right. Your speech wowed everyone.
- Fiqar : _____ i'm glad that i have tried my best.
- A. Really?
 - B. I don't trust you.
 - C. You're such a liar, guys.
 - D. I know that you never like me.
 - E. I don't like you bad mouthed me.

The text is for number 36-40.

Wawan is planning to visit his uncle and taking pulic transportation, bus, to go there. The time estimation from his house to his uncle's is thirty minutes by bus. The bus will depart at 9.15. He is intending to leave his house at nine because to reach the nearest bus stop from home takes five minutes walk. Arriving at the bus station, he buys a ticket. He gets on the bus and sits behind the driver. The seat is clean and nice. Moreover, what makes him very excited is the view along the way. He enjoys seeing the nature, people and traffic rush. Wawan is planning to stay at his uncle's for a dayand he can't wait to get there.

36. Where is wawan intending to go?
- A. Bus stop.
 - D. His uncle's house.
 - B. Bus station.
 - E. His teacher's house.
 - C. His aunt's house.
37. How will he go there?
- A. By automobile.D. By train.
 - B. By aeroplane.
 - E. By bus.
 - C. By bicycle.
38. How long will he stay there?
- A. A day.
 - D. Four days.
 - B. Two days.
 - E. Five days.
 - C. Three days.
39. The synonym of 'takes' is ...
- A. Removes.
 - D. Grabs.
 - B. Requires.
 - E. Seizes.
 - C. Procures.
40. The antonym of 'excited' is ...
- A. Bored.
 - D. Energised.
 - B. Eager.
 - E. Animated.
 - C. Thrilled.
42. _____ is your age?
- A. How many
 - D. When
 - B. How old
 - E. How
 - C. What
43. What school _____ you go to?
- A. Do
 - D. Does
 - B. Is
 - E. Were
 - C. Are
44. _____ your address?
- A. How is
 - D. Where is
 - B. What is
 - E. Where are
 - C. What are
45. Where _____ he from?
- A. Is
 - D. Did
 - B. Do
 - E. Does
 - C. Are
46. Rudi will _____ to the cinema to wath a film.
- A. Go
 - D. Gone
 - B. Went
 - E. Going
 - C. Goes

Grammar section: for questions 41 to 50

41. Hi, it's _____ to see you again.
- A. Annoying
 - D. Bad
47. Where will you go tomorrow?

48. I will join the competition _____.

KUNCI JAWABAN SOAL PAS
SMP/MTS

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Semester : 1

Kelas : X
Tahun : 2019/2020

I. Kunci Jawaban Pilihan Ganda

1. 2. 3. 4.

II. Kunci Jawaban Esay