



**PENILAIAN AKHIR SEMESTER 2
TAHUN PELAJARAN 2019/2020
SMA NEGERI 1 CIBEKER**



Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris Wajib
Kelas	: X MIA & IIS
Har / Tanggal	:
W a k t u	: 90 menit

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER!

I. Recount text.

MEETING MY IDOL

Nino is one personil member of band "RAN" and he is my most favorite singer. I often daydreamed how was my feeling if I met him. Amazingly, my wish came true last month. 20 december 2014 my school invited RAN singing there. it made me so fascinated waited the moment to meet Nino.

In the day RAN came to my school. RAN was scheduled to close " FOURFACT " event (celebrating my birthday school). I arrived at school early morning cause I didn't want to miss the moment. time by time, hour by hour, second by second, I was curious about the present of Nino. Finally, in the afternoon RAN arrived, I was so happy to see Nino there. seeing and listening Nino made me screamed and shouted his name"Nino,,,Nino,,,Nino,, ". RAN sang 10 songs but I felt it was so short. RAN also sang their new song " Dekat di Hati " it became the last song was sung that day.

At the end of the show Nino took off his shirt and threw it to the audience. Asta also threw his guitar pick made the audience crazy beside such students fell into the ground.

I was really happy to meet and see Nino. Eventhough I didn't have a chance to take a photo with him.hope next time I could have an experience to meet him again.

1. What is the social function of the text above?
 - A. to describe people about experience writer.
 - B. to tell people about meeting my idol.
 - C. to information people about things.
 - D. to give people about something.
 - E. to persuade about something.
2. In the text above, what is the last text organization called?
 - A. Reorientation
 - B. Complication
 - C. Events
 - D. Resolution
 - E. Twist
3. How did the writer feel when RAN come to her school?
 - A. She often daydream.
 - B. She was nervous.
 - C. She 's feeling excited.
 - D. She was really happy.
 - E. She was curious.
4. What did the fans when RAN sang their hit single?
 - A. They screamed and shouted his name.
 - B. They smiled and take some photo.
 - C. They nervous when they had a chance to take pictures.

- D. They were really happy.
 - E. They screamed and when they happy.
5. When and where was the moment to meet RAN?
- A. 21 december 2014, The radio station.
 - B. 22 december 2014, The radio station lobby.
 - C. 20 december 2014, her school.
 - D. 21 december 2014,her school.
 - E. 20 december 2014, National central building

THE BATTLE ON NOPEMBER 10, 1945

On 10 November, Indonesia celebrates Hari Pahlawan or Heroes Day in **remembrance** of the Battle of Surabaya which started on that very date in the year 1945. The bloody battle took place because Indonesians refused to **surrender** their weaponry to British army. British Army at that time was part of the Allied Forces. The **defiant** Bung Tomo is the well-known revolutionary leader who played a very important role in this battle.

It all started because of a misunderstanding between British troops in Jakarta and those in Surabaya, under the command of Brigadier A.W.W.S. Mallaby. Brigadier Mallaby already had an agreement with Governor of East Java Mr. Surya. The agreement stated that British would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons.

However, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets all over Surabaya. The leaflet told Indonesians to do otherwise on 27 October 1945. This action **angered** the Indonesian troops and militia leaders because they felt betrayed.

On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed as he was approaching the British troops' post near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. There were many reports about the death, but it was widely believed that the Brigadier was murdered by Indonesian militia. Looking at this situation, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison brought in **reinforcements** to **siege** the city.

In the early morning of 10 November 1945, British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment. Although the Indonesians defended the city heroically, the city was conquered within 3 days and the whole battle lasted for 3 weeks. In total, between 6,000 and 16,000 Indonesians died while casualties on the British side were about 600 to 2000.

Battle of Surabaya caused Indonesia to lose **weaponry** which **hampered** the country's independence struggle. However, the battle provoked Indonesian and international mass to rally for the country's independence which made this battle especially important for Indonesian national revolution.

6. What kind of genre does the text above belong to?
- A. Personal recount.
 - B. Historical recount.
 - C. Biographical recount.
 - D. Imaginative.
 - E. Narrative.
7. What is the passage about?
- A. The battle of Surabaya.
 - B. In Indonesia as Heroes's day.
 - C. battle the revolution.
 - D. 10,November.
 - E. On, 27 Noveber.
8. When and where did the battle take place?
- A. Yogyakarta, 27, November,1945.
 - B. Yogyakarta, 10, November 1945.

- C. Surabaya, 27, November 1945.
- D. Surabaya, 10, November 1945.
- E. Surabaya, 27, November 1945.

9. What caused the battle?

- A. A British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets over Surabaya urging all Indonesia troops and militia to surrender their weapons.
- B. The leaders of the Indonesian troops and militia were breaking of the agreement reached with Mallaby earlier.
- C. Indonesia to lose weaponry which hampered the country's independence struggle
- D. British troops began a methodical advance through the city under the cover of naval and air bombardment.
- E. Mallaby was shot and killed.

10. We can check past verbs in paragraph two above.

- A. Dropped, Angered and Reached.
- B. Fought, Troops, and Independent.
- C. Spread, Shot and Killed.
- D. Made, Angered, and Began.
- E. Considered, Helped and Commemorated

B.J. HABIBIE.

Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R. A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. Habibie's father died when he was 14 years old.

Habibie started to study aviation and aerospace at the University of Delft (Netherlands) but for political reasons (West New Guinea dispute, which involved Netherlands and Indonesia), he had to continue his study in Aachen, Germany.^[2] He was appointed a Fellow^[1] of the Royal Academy of Engineering^[1] in 1990.

In 1960, Habibie received a degree in engineering in Germany, giving him the title *Diplom-Ingenieur*. He remained in Germany as a research assistant under Hans Ebner at the Lehrstuhl und Institut für Leichtbau, RWTH Aachen to conduct research for his doctoral degree.

In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave. During this time, he was reacquainted with Hasri Ainun, the daughter of R. Mohamad Besari. Habibie had known Hasri Ainun in childhood, junior high school and in senior high school at SMA Kristen Dago (Dago Christian Senior High School), Bandung. When Habibie's minimum wage salary forced him into part-time work, he found employment with the automotive marque Talbot, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train constructions offered his position to Habibie upon retirement three years later, but Habibie refused. Habibie did accept a position with Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm in Hamburg. There, he developed theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmitt on the development of the Airbus A-300B aircraft. In 1974, he was promoted to vice president of the company.

In 1974, Suharto recruited Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto's drive to industrialize and develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned enterprise Industri Pesawat Terbang

Nusantara(IPTN). (In 1985, PT. Nurtanio changed its name to Indonesian Aviation Industry and is now known as Indonesian Aerospace (Dirgantara)). In 1978, he was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology. Habibie was elected as Vice President in March 1998, Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as president. Habibie's government stabilized the economy in the face of the Asian financial crisis and the chaos of the last few months of Suharto's presidency.

Since relinquishing the presidency, he has spent more time in Germany than in Indonesia, though he was active during Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's presidency. In September 2006, he released a book called *Detik-Detik Yang Menentukan: Jalan Panjang Indonesia Menuju Demokrasi* (Decisive Moments: Indonesia's Long Road Towards Democracy). The book recalled the events of May 1998.

11. What kind of genre does the text above belong to?
 - A. Personal recount.
 - B. Historical recount.
 - C. Biographical recount.
 - D. Imaginative.
 - E. Narrative.
12. The generic structure of the text above is.....
 - A. Orientation – complication – resolution.
 - B. Orientation – series of events - reorientation.
 - C. Orientation - events - twist.
 - D. Identification - description.
 - E. Reorientation – events – orientation.
13. What is the purpose of the text above?
 - A. To entertain the readers with histories.
 - B. To amuse the reader with scary story.
 - C. To tell the writer experience.
 - D. To describe about biography.
 - E. To inform the readers.
14. Where did Bj Habibie graduate from?
 - A. Bachelor program in Germany
 - B. Baccalaureate program in Germany
 - C. Doctoral program in Germany
 - D. Master of science program in Germany
 - E. Master of education program in Germany
15. Where and when Bj Habibi was born?
 - A. Place of birth : Makale, Date of birth: 25 June 1932
 - B. Place of birth : Rantepao, Date of birth: 25 June 1934
 - C. Place of birth : Sengkang, Date of birth: 25 June 1935
 - D. Place of birth : Parepare, Date of birth: 25 June 1936
 - E. Place of birth : Makasar, Date of birth: 25 June 1937

II. Narrative Text

ISSUMBOSHI

Once upon a time there was an old couple who didn't have a child. They lived in a small house near the village forest. "Please give us a child," they asked God everyday. One day, from

the household Shinto altar, they heard a cute cry, “Waa! Waa!”

They looked and saw a crying baby who looked just like a little finger. “This child must be a gift from God. Thanks to God!” “We will call this child ‘Issumboshi’,” they said. They raised Issumboshi with much care, but Issumboshi never grew bigger. “Hey, Issumboshi, do you want to be eaten by a frog?” Issumboshi was always being bullied by the children of the village and often went home feeling unhappy. Grandmother would make some big rice balls and encourage him. “Eat a lot, and grow up quickly,” Grandmother said.

One day, Issumboshi said, ‘ I will go to the capital to study and become a respectable person. Then I will come back.’ Grandfather and Grandmother were worried about him, but Issumboshi’s mind would not be changed. At once they began to prepare for his trip. Issumboshi sheathed a needle sword in a straw case, put on a cup for a sedge hat, and started out with a chopstick staff, in high spirits. “I’m going now,” Issumboshi said.

“Is he safe? With such a small body?” Grandfather and Grandmother asked as they saw him off. Issumboshi went on the trip with a big wish in a small body.... .

At last Issumboshi reached the capital city and anchored under the bridge. Then he climbed up to the railing and viewed the town. “There is a fine palace over there. I shall ask them at once.” At long last Issumboshi arrived at the palace. “Excuse me, but I want to meet the feudal lord.” The lord came to the door, “What? Who’s there?” “Here I am, at your feet.” “Oh. How small! Why do you want to meet me?” “Please let me be your retainer.” “I wonder if your very small body can do anything.” “I’ll stay in your pocket and guard you from all harm.” When Issumboshi said so, a bee came buzzing by. “Yhaa!” Issumboshi yelled, stabbing the bee. “Bravo! I employ you. It would be good if you became the Princess’s man.” “Oh! What a cute fellow he is!” said the Princess, putting Issumboshi on her palm. “I will defend you upon my life,” said Issumboshi. The Princess liked Issumboshi, and she taught him reading, writing, and various studies. Further, Issumboshi practiced fencing very hard in order to be strong. One day the Princess went out to worship at the Kiyomizu Temple. Suddenly there was a strong wind, and some demons appeared. The leader of the demons tried to grab the Princess. “Help me!” she screamed. Issumboshi tried to help her, but the demon caught him and threw him into his mouth. Issumboshi, who was swallowed, jabbed and jabbed the demon’s stomach. The demon rolled over and spat out Issumboshi. Issumboshi jumped at the demon and stabbed his eyes. The remaining demons were frightened. They ran away in great haste, but one demon, who was left behind, trembled while holding the magic hammer. “Do you want me to stab your eyes, too?” Issumboshi asked. “Please, don’t. This is the magic hammer that will grant you a wish. I give it to you, so please spare me.” And saying this, he ran off in a hurry. “Thank you, Issumboshi. You have saved my life,” the Princess said. “Princess, please wave this magic hammer and make a wish that I may become big,” said Issumboshi. The Princess waved it and asked, “May Issumboshi become big!” And then, strangely, before her eyes, Issumboshi began to grow. He grew into a nice young man. They went back to the palace, and the Princess asked the King to let her marry Issumboshi.

The Princess and Issumboshi then got married, and they invited Grandfather and Grandmother to live with them in the palace. They lived happily ever after.

16. What is the purpose of the text above?

- A. To entertain the readers
- B. To amuse the reader with fable
- C. To tell the writer experience.
- D. To describe about biography.
- E. To inform and entertain the readers.

17. The generic structure of the text above is.....

- A. Orientation – complication – resolution.

- B. Orientation – series of events - reorientation.
 - C. Orientation - events - twist.
 - D. Identification - description.
 - E. Reorientaation – events – orientation.
18. How did Issumboshi fell when he was bullied?
- A. Feeling happy.
 - B. Feeling unhappy.
 - C. Feeling nervous.
 - D. Feeling excited.
 - E. Feeling curious.
19. Where did Issumboshi want go?
- A. To Kyoto city.
 - B. To village forest.
 - C. To capital city.
 - D. To japan.
 - E. To kiyomizu temple.
20. What is the moral value of the story?
- A. Don't see someone from origin.
 - B. Don't bullied .
 - C. Be a kind person.
 - D. like to help someone.
 - E. Be a happy person.
21. We will call this child ‘Issumboshi,’ the old couple said.
The old couple said that
- A. They will called that child ‘Issumboshi.
 - B. We would call this child ‘ Issumboshi.
 - C. They would called that ‘ Issumboshi.
 - D. We will call this ‘Issumboshi.
 - E. They would call that ‘Issumboshi.
22. What the title text above ...
- A. Issumboshi Story
 - B. About princess
 - C. The Old Couple
 - D. Baby Crying
 - E. Child from God
23. “This child must be a gift from God. Thanks to God!”
What's name the child ...
- A. The Baby
 - B. God Baby
 - C. The Prince
 - D. Smallest Baby
 - E. Issumboshi
24. Who is people found the “Issumboshi”
- A. God

- B. Issumboshi
- C. The Old Couple
- D. The Princess
- E. Frog

25. Where they are lived ...

- A. Near river
- B. Near mountain
- C. In water
- D. Near the village forest
- E. Near the sea

MALIN KUNDANG

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra, a woman and her son lived. They were Malin Kundang and her mother. Her mother was a single parent because Malin Kundang's father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang had to live hard with his mother. Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sold the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship which was being raided by a small band of pirates. He helped the merchant. With his brave and power, Malin Kundang defeated the pirates. The merchant was so happy and thanked to him. In return the merchant asked Malin Kundang to sail with him. To get a better life, Malin Kundang agreed. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and was helped by many ship crews loading trading goods. Perfectly he had a beautiful wife too. When he was sailing his trading journey, his ship landed on a beach near a small village. The villagers recognized him. The news ran fast in the town; "Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here".

An old woman ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She was Malin Kundang's mother. She wanted to hug him, released her sadness of being lonely after so long time. Unfortunately, when the mother came, Malin Kundang who was in front of his well dressed wife and his ship crews denied meeting that old lonely woman. For three times her mother begged Malin Kundang and for three times he yelled at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!" After that he ordered his crews to set sail. He would leave the old mother again but in that time she was full of both sadness and anger.

Finally, enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize. Malin Kundang just laughed and really set sail. In the quiet sea, suddenly a thunderstorm came. His huge ship was wrecked and it was too late for Malin Kundang to apologize. He was thrown by the wave out of his ship. He fell on a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse. Suddenly, he turned into a stone

26. When and where did the story happen?

- A. Many years later. In small village.
- B. A long time ago. In forest.
- C. Many years later. In Sumatera north.
- D. A long time ago. In small village.
- E. Many years ago. In village forest.

27. What happened many years after Malin kundang join the sail?

- A. He was also married to a beautiful woman

- B. He become richman.
- C. He become strong.
- D. He had passed away.
- E. He become wealthy.

28. Why did Malin kundang and his mother have to live hard?

Answer :Because.....

- A. He was deligent and strong boy.
- B. His mother passed away.
- C. He leaft his mother alone.
- D. His father had passed away.
- E. He wanted to become a richman.

29. What is the moral of the story?

- A. Don't hurt to your mother because her was poor.
- B. Don't ashame have parents like a dirty and ugly women.
- C. Love your mother.
- D. Be an enthusiastic person.
- E. He wanted to become a richman.

III. Vocabulary

30. I was sudenly hit by lightning when I found out of Afgan was coming to my School for a concert in SMA 1 Cibeber.

The synonym of the underlined word is

- A. Surprised
- B. Anxious
- C. Nervous
- D. Amazing
- E. wonderful

31. The bloodybettle took place because Indonesians refused to **surrender** their weaponry to British Army.

The bold type on the sentence above has the same meaning in Bahasa Indonesia as....

- A. Menyerahkan
- B. Menantang
- C. Menjatuhkan
- D. Mengepung
- E. korban.

32. Habibie's father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo of Bugis.....

- A. Nation
- B. Nationality
- C. Tribe
- D. Descent
- E. Origin

33. Cut Nyak Dhien was a leader of the Acehnese guerrilla forces during the Aceh war.

The underlined phrases mean

- A. Pemimpin perang gerilya
- B. Tentara perang gerilya
- C. Pemimpin perang jihad

- D. Tantara perang jihad
 - E. Korban perang gerilya
34. One day, Issumboshi said, I will go to the capital to study and become *a respectable* person. The words in italics have the same meaning as the Indonesian language
- A. Terkenal
 - B. Terhina
 - C. Terhormat
 - D. Teraniyaya
 - E. Terkecil

IV. Adverb

35. I found his home very
- A. easily
 - B. difficultly
 - C. frequently
 - D. eassy
 - E. difficult
36. Rohan behaves very with his elders.
- A. goodly
 - B. badly
 - C. easily
 - D. good
 - E. bad

V. Simple Past Tense

37. I.....to the school alone yesterday
- A. walk
 - B. walked
 - C. walks
 - D. walking
 - E. am walking

-
38. We.....in this restaurant 2 days ago
- A. ate
 - B. eaten
 - C. eating
 - D. eat
 - E. eated

-
39. I.....in this sofa with him
- A. sleeping
 - B. sleep
 - C. slept
 - D. sleped
 - E. am sleeping

-
40. We..... each other 2 years ago
- A. love
 - B. be loving
 - C. are love
 - D. loved
 - E. loves

-
41. I.....this scissors to cut the grass yesterday
- A. cuted
 - B. cuting

- C. cut
- D. be cutted
- E. cutes

VI. Past Perfect Tense

42. I was sleeping when somebody knocked the door.
- A. I was slept when somebody knocked the door.
 - B. I had been sleeping when somebody knocked the door.
 - C. I has been slept when somebody knocked the door.
 - D. I am slept when somebody knocked the door.
 - E. I have been slept when somebody knocked the door.
43. I was working when Shanti came.
- A. I have not been work when Shanti came.
 - B. I has not worked when Shanti came.
 - C. I have not worked when Shanti came
 - D. I had been not worked when Shanti came
 - E. I had not been working when Shanti came
44. Budi had lived in Bali.
- A. Had Budi Live in Bali?
 - B. Had Budi lived in Bali?
 - C. Is Budi living in Bali?
 - D. Had Budi been living in Bali?
 - E. Has Budi Live in Bali
45. My father had eaten before I worked.
- A. Hadn't my father eaten before I worked?
 - B. Hadn't my father ate before I worked?
 - C. Had my father not eat before I worked?
 - D. Had my father not eating before I worked?
 - E. Had my father not eaten before I worked?
46. The mechanic had been repairing my car.
- A. The mechanic had repaired my car.
 - B. The mechanic had repair my car.
 - C. The mechanic has been repairing my car
 - D. The mechanic have been repairing my car
 - E. The mechanic have repairing my car

VII. Reported Speech

47. Direct : Sarah said, "I will invite you to my birthday party."
Indirect:
- A. She said that she would invite me to her birthday party
 - B. She said that she would invite you to her birthday party
 - C. She said that she would invite me to my birthday party
 - D. She said that she will invite you to her birthday party
 - E. She said that she will invite me to my birthday party
48. Direct : Anderson said, "I will turn twenty today."
Indirect :
- A. He said that he will turn twenty today.
 - B. He said that he will turn twenty that day.
 - C. He said that he would turn twenty today.
 - D. He said that he would turn twenty next day.
 - E. He said that he would turn twenty that day.

49. Direct : Jack said, "Things will get better."
Indirect :
- A. He said that things will got better.
 - B. He said that things will geted better.
 - C. He said that things would get better.
 - D. He said that things would got better.
 - E. He said that things would getting better.
50. Direct : The doctor said, "Your aunt doesn't need an operation."
Indirect :
- A. The doctor said that my aunt don't need an operation.
 - B. The doctor said that my aunt didn't need an operation.
 - C. The doctor said that my aunt does need an operation.
 - D. The doctor said that my aunt doesn't need an operation.
 - E. The doctor said that my aunt do need an operation.