



Mata Pelajaran : BAHASA INGGRIS I A002
Kelas - Rombel : 9 - ALL
Pembuat Soal : admin
Tanggal Pembuatan : 05 Februari 2019
Satuan Pendidikan : MTs Ma'arif

Soal Pilihan Ganda



1. The writer writes the notice because he wants to
- A. keep the room safe from animals
 - B. tell people about a film shooting
 - C. remind someone not to do bad things
 - D. inform people that the room has a camera



2. By sticking the notice, the area will be
- A. peaceful
 - B. famous
 - C. secure
 - D. quiet
3. Attention! To all grade 9 students, please attend an additional lesson that will be held from 12th until 24th March 2019. For students who have not enrolled, please fill the registration form in the office. All students are expected to join it in order to be successful in the National Examination. Thank you The Principal What is the writer's purpose of the text?
- A. To help students to succeed the National Examination
 - B. To persuade the students to take part in the lesson
 - C. To inform the students about an additional lesson
 - D. To ask the students to register in the office
4. Attention! To all grade 9 students, please attend an additional lesson that will be held from 12th until 24th March 2019. For students who have not enrolled, please fill the registration form in the office. All students are expected to join it in order to be successful in the National Examination. Thank you The Principal, What is the similar meaning of the word "enrolled"
- A. Registered
 - B. Recorded
 - C. Entered
 - D. Listed
5. Dolphin Show Starting on February 10th, 2019 you can watch the dolphin show with our professional trained animal care staff. A new education presentation will accompany the show, which takes place daily (except Mondays) at 02:00 p.m. The Management, People can find the announcement at
- A. Sea World
 - B. Safari Park
 - C. a certain beach
 - D. a bank of a river
6. Dolphin Show Starting on February 10th, 2019 you can watch the dolphin show with our professional trained animal care staff. A new education presentation will accompany the show, which takes place daily (except Mondays) at 02:00 p.m. The Management, People come to the show most likely because
- A. the show takes place in the weekend
 - B. they want to spend the holiday with their family
 - C. they want to watch the professional staff training
 - D. the show of dolphins does not happen everyday
7. TUNGGAL IKA CENTER Are you nervous during a presentation? Visit our new meeting room. This will be equipped with a networking computer, projector, screen, and white board. It's the perfect place to practice in private. Stop by the 1st floor Customer Desk or call 031-7458351 to check the availability or make reservation. Who will be interested in the advertisement
- A. New public speakers
 - B. Beginner presenters

- C. Professional managers
D. Successful businessmen
8. TUNGGAL IKA CENTER Are you nervous during a presentation? Visit our new meeting room. This will be equipped with a networking computer, projector, screen, and white board. It's the perfect place to practice in private. Stop by the 1st floor Customer Desk or call 031-7458351 to check the availability or make reservation. The people who want to make a reservation ... stop by the 1st floor Customer Desk.
- A. must
B. will
C. shall
D. can
9. The underlined word in "This will be equipped with a networking computer ..." is similar in meaning with
- A. supplied
B. stocked
C. issued
D. filled
10. It is the end of the semester! The school year is over! Come to my house for a 9th grade sleepover! Saturday, May 23rd after school, Kendung St. IC /12 Please bring a sleeping bag. Your parents can pick you up on Sunday at 10 o'clock. Lots of love Alfie, The purpose of the writer in writing the text is to
- A. let his friends know that he has graduated from school
B. ask his friends to pick him up on Sunday at 10 o'clock
C. celebrate the graduation of his classmates after school
D. invite his classmates to spend the night at his house
11. It is the end of the semester! The school year is over! Come to my house for a 9th grade sleepover! Saturday, May 23rd after school, Kendung St. IC /12 Please bring a sleeping bag. Your parents can pick you up on Sunday at 10 o'clock. Lots of love Alfie, What should Alfie's friends do before coming to Alfie's house?
- A. Picking their parents
B. Sleeping at their home
C. Graduating from school
D. Preparing a sleeping bag
12. It is the end of the semester! The school year is over! Come to my house for a 9th grade sleepover! Saturday, May 23rd after school, Kendung St. IC /12 Please bring a sleeping bag. Your parents can pick you up on Sunday at 10 o'clock. Lots of love Alfie, The underlined word in "Your parents can pick you up on Sunday ..." is synonymous with
- A. obtain
B. fetch
C. find
D. take

13. Dear Rudi, Don't forget to bring your dictionary tonight, because we'll need it to find out the meaning of some English words as Miss Dyah said. I'll be waiting for you at 7, and oh ... please be on time. See you. We know from the text that Ilham is Rudi's
- neighbour
 - classmate
 - brother
 - student
14. Dear Rudi, Don't forget to bring your dictionary tonight, because we'll need it to find out the meaning of some English words as Miss Dyah said. I'll be waiting for you at 7, and oh ... please be on time. See you. What is the closest meaning of the underlined word in " ... cause we will need it to find out the meaning ... "?
- inquire
 - explore
 - discover
 - investigate
15. For Fatimah, May this Eid ul-Fitr be a special one for you And may it bring you many happy moments to cherish forever! Faiz, Why did Faiz send the card to Fatimah?
- To pray for her happiness
 - To greet Fatimah in Eid ul Fitr occasion
 - Inform Fatimah that Eid ul Fitr has come
 - To congratulate
16. Dear Rio "Words, no matter how kind, can't mend your heartache. However, those who care for you wish you comfort and peace of mind." Rimba What is the purpose of the text?
- Talking about an anniversary of someone's birthday
 - Congratulating someone for an achievement
 - Asking someone to check his/her health
 - Showing sympathy of someone's lost
17. SQUIB Analgesic Balm Cutoffpain Relieves Muscular Aches and Pain • GREASELESS • STAINLESS • VANISHING CREAM BASE Rub-in Cutoffpain analgesic balm for fast relief of muscular aches, arthritic pain, strains and sprains and lumbago Easy to apply For external use only Each gram contains: Methyl Salicylate 102 mg Eugenol 13.6 mg Menthol 54.4 mg Vanishing cream base to 1000 mg Caution: Keep this and all medication out of the reach of children Netto 30 g Exp, Date: December the 10th, 2020 Manufactured by: PT Squibb Indonesia TBK,Bogor – Indonesia. Under Authority of BRISTON -MAY SQUIB COMPANY, California, U.S.A, The product excels in the following aspects, except ...
- it is easy to use
 - it is for external use only
 - it is not sticky on the skin
 - it is good to heal our muscle aches

18. SQUIB Analgesic Balm Cuttutoffpain Relieves Muscular Aches and Pain • GREASELESS • STAINLESS • VANISHING CREAM BASE Rub-in Cuttutoffpain analgesic balm for fast relief of muscular aches, arthritic pain, strains and sprains and lumbago Easy to apply For external use only Each gram contains: Methyl Salicylate 102 mg Eugenol 13.6 mg Menthol 54.4 mg Vanishing cream base to 1000 mg Caution: Keep this and all medication out of the reach of children Netto 30 g Exp, Date: December the 10th, 2020 Manufactured by: PT Squibb Indonesia TBK, Bogor – Indonesia. Under Authority of BRISTON -MAY SQUIB COMPANY, California, U.S.A, This product should be kept out of the reach of children because it is most likely
- A. beneficial
 - B. valuable
 - C. priceless
 - D. harmful
19. A long time ago, there was a rabbit that befriended a donkey. One evening, they went into a watermelon field. They ate the watermelons as there was nobody around. After eating a lot of watermelons, the donkey felt like singing a song. The rabbit warned him not to because it would wake the farmer up. The donkey did not listen and sang anyway. Upset by his friend's stubbornness, the rabbit left. The donkey kept singing until the farmer came up to him and hit the donkey's head. Then, the donkey collapsed on the ground. The farmer tied him on the fence. The rabbit was hiding behind a big tree to see what was happening. When the farmer left the field, the rabbit released the donkey. The donkey realized his mistake and thanked the rabbit. The text is written with the intention to
- A. explain the readers about how the donkey and the rabbit stealing watermelon
 - B. persuade the readers to have friendship like the donkey and the rabbit
 - C. entertain the readers with the story of the donkey and the rabbit
 - D. give a detailed information about the donkey and the rabbit
20. A long time ago, there was a rabbit that befriended a donkey. One evening, they went into a watermelon field. They ate the watermelons as there was nobody around. After eating a lot of watermelons, the donkey felt like singing a song. The rabbit warned him not to because it would wake the farmer up. The donkey did not listen and sang anyway. Upset by his friend's stubbornness, the rabbit left. The donkey kept singing until the farmer came up to him and hit the donkey's head. Then, the donkey collapsed on the ground. The farmer tied him on the fence. The rabbit was hiding behind a big tree to see what was happening. When the farmer left the field, the rabbit released the donkey. The donkey realized his mistake and thanked the rabbit. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?
- A. The donkey did not listen to the rabbit's advice.
 - B. The rabbit was very upset because of the donkey.
 - C. The donkey liked singing a song but the rabbit didn't.
 - D. The donkey and the rabbit liked watermelon very much

21. A long time ago, there was a rabbit that befriended a donkey. One evening, they went into a watermelon field. They ate the watermelons as there was nobody around. After eating a lot of watermelons, the donkey felt like singing a song. The rabbit warned him not to because it would wake the farmer up. The donkey did not listen and sang anyway. Upset by his friend's stubbornness, the rabbit left. The donkey kept singing until the farmer came up to him and hit the donkey's head. Then, the donkey collapsed on the ground. The farmer tied him on the fence. The rabbit was hiding behind a big tree to see what was happening. When the farmer left the field, the rabbit released the donkey. The donkey realized his mistake and thanked the rabbit. What is the moral value of the text?
- A. Always listen to your friend
 - B. Be helpful to your friend
 - C. Be careful at anywhere
 - D. Don't be selfish
22. Long time ago, there lived a rich widow in a village. She did not like to help villagers. She wanted them to borrow some money from her and return it by paying double. If they were not able to return the debt, she would take the villagers' belongings. This made her richer and richer. Her name is Nyai Bagendit. One day an old woman beggar came to Nyai Bagendit's house and asked for some money and some food. Of course, she immediately refused to give the money or food. Instead of giving the beggar the food or money, she threw her a stone. The beggar was very sad. Then she said, "Nyai Bagendit, I know you are the richest person in this village. You have anything but you never help other people. You are not grateful to God. Wait for the God's punishment." Nyai Bagendit laughed aloud, and said, "No one can punish me, not even God can punish me!" Then, she went back to her big house. Not long after that, an earthquake happened. Nyai Bagendit's house fell down. She cried for help, but nobody helped her. Amazingly, the villagers did not feel the earthquake. It only happened to Nyai Bagendit and her house. The villagers were amazed. They knew that God was punishing her for behaving badly and never helped other people. Slowly Nyai Bagendit's house sank and the place changed into a lake. Since then, people named the lake as Situ Bagendit. What is the writer's purpose to write the text?
- A. Informing the readers the story of Nyai Bagendit and her village
 - B. Amusing the readers with the story of Situ Bagendit Legend
 - C. Explaining the forming of Situ Bagendit and the village
 - D. Retelling the story of the beggar and his sufferings.
23. Long time ago, there lived a rich widow in a village. She did not like to help villagers. She wanted them to borrow some money from her and return it by paying double. If they were not able to return the debt, she would take the villagers' belongings. This made her richer and richer. Her name is Nyai Bagendit. One day an old woman beggar came to Nyai Bagendit's house and asked for some money and some food. Of course, she immediately refused to give the money or food. Instead of giving the beggar the food or money, she threw her a stone. The beggar was very sad. Then she said, "Nyai Bagendit, I know you are the richest person in this village. You have anything but you never help other people. You are not grateful to God. Wait for the God's punishment." Nyai Bagendit laughed aloud, and said, "No one can punish me, not even God can punish me!" Then, she went back to her big house. Not long after that, an earthquake happened. Nyai Bagendit's house fell down. She cried for help, but nobody helped her. Amazingly, the villagers did not feel the earthquake. It only happened to Nyai Bagendit and her house. The villagers were amazed. They knew that God was punishing her for behaving badly and never helped other people. Slowly Nyai Bagendit's house sank and the place changed into a lake. Since then, people named the lake as Situ Bagendit. What is the synonym of the underlined word in "Of course she immediately refused to give the money or food."?

- A. Declined
- B. Rebelled
- C. Confused
- D. Eliminated

24. Long time ago, there lived a rich widow in a village. She did not like to help villagers. She wanted them to borrow some money from her and return it by paying double. If they were not able to return the debt, she would take the villagers' belongings. This made her richer and richer. Her name is Nyai Bagendit. One day an old woman beggar came to Nyai Bagendit's house and asked for some money and some food. Of course, she immediately refused to give the money or food. Instead of giving the beggar the food or money, she threw her a stone. The beggar was very sad. Then she said, "Nyai Bagendit, I know you are the richest person in this village. You have everything but you never help other people. You are not grateful to God. Wait for the God's punishment." Nyai Bagendit laughed aloud, and said, "No one can punish me, not even God can punish me!" Then, she went back to her big house. Not long after that, an earthquake happened. Nyai Bagendit's house fell down. She cried for help, but nobody helped her. Amazingly, the villagers did not feel the earthquake. It only happened to Nyai Bagendit and her house. The villagers were amazed. They knew that God was punishing her for behaving badly and never helped other people. Slowly Nyai Bagendit's house sank and the place changed into a lake. Since then, people named the lake as Situ Bagendit. What would happen to Nyai Bagendit if she did not behave badly to the people in her village?

- A. She could be the poorest woman
- B. Her wealth would be diminish fast
- C. The beggar would be thankful to her
- D. People would help her from the disaster

25. Three years ago, when I was going to the airport with my friend, I experienced a nightmare journey. We were going to Malaysia on holiday and we had to be at Juanda airport two hours before the flight. We left home with plenty of time. But when we got to the motorway, there was a huge traffic jam! The traffic wasn't moving at all. We didn't know what to do. It was too late to go another way. So we just sat in the car getting more and more stressed. After ten minutes, the traffic started moving slowly. We decided to leave the motorway and try to find another way to the airport. But I wasn't sure of the way and we got completely lost. We were sure we would miss the flight. We finally arrived at the airport just thirty minutes before the plane was going to leave. The woman at the check-in desk said we couldn't check our luggage in because it was too late. So we had to run with all our cases to the departure gate. But my friend fell over and hurt her leg. We managed to get to the gate in time and in the end we caught our flight. What does the text tell us about?

- A. The writer's bad experience
- B. The writer's excursion
- C. An unfortunate trip
- D. A big traffic jam

26. Three years ago, when I was going to the airport with my friend, I experienced a nightmare journey. We were going to Malaysia on holiday and we had to be at Juanda airport two hours before the flight. We left home with plenty of time. But when we got to the motorway, there was a huge traffic jam! The traffic wasn't moving at all. We didn't know what to do. It was too late to go another way. So we just sat in the car getting more and more stressed. After ten minutes, the traffic started moving slowly. We decided to leave the motorway and try to find another way to the airport. But I wasn't sure of the way and we got completely lost. We were sure we would miss the flight. We finally arrived at the airport just thirty minutes before the plane was going to leave. The woman at the check-in desk said we couldn't check our luggage in because it was too late. So we had to run with all our cases to the departure gate. But my friend felt over and hurt her leg. We managed to get to the gate in time and in the end we caught our flight. The underlined word in "We couldn't check our luggage in because it was too late." (9th line) means
- A. journey ticket
 - B. trip documents
 - C. public facilities
 - D. traveller's suitcases
27. Three years ago, when I was going to the airport with my friend, I experienced a nightmare journey. We were going to Malaysia on holiday and we had to be at Juanda airport two hours before the flight. We left home with plenty of time. But when we got to the motorway, there was a huge traffic jam! The traffic wasn't moving at all. We didn't know what to do. It was too late to go another way. So we just sat in the car getting more and more stressed. After ten minutes, the traffic started moving slowly. We decided to leave the motorway and try to find another way to the airport. But I wasn't sure of the way and we got completely lost. We were sure we would miss the flight. We finally arrived at the airport just thirty minutes before the plane was going to leave. The woman at the check-in desk said we couldn't check our luggage in because it was too late. So we had to run with all our cases to the departure gate. But my friend felt over and hurt her leg. We managed to get to the gate in time and in the end we caught our flight. The writer strayed in the way to the airport is the main idea of
- A. paragraph 1
 - B. paragraph 2
 - C. paragraph 3
 - D. paragraph 4
28. Three years ago, when I was going to the airport with my friend, I experienced a nightmare journey. We were going to Malaysia on holiday and we had to be at Juanda airport two hours before the flight. We left home with plenty of time. But when we got to the motorway, there was a huge traffic jam! The traffic wasn't moving at all. We didn't know what to do. It was too late to go another way. So we just sat in the car getting more and more stressed. After ten minutes, the traffic started moving slowly. We decided to leave the motorway and try to find another way to the airport. But I wasn't sure of the way and we got completely lost. We were sure we would miss the flight. We finally arrived at the airport just thirty minutes before the plane was going to leave. The woman at the check-in desk said we couldn't check our luggage in because it was too late. So we had to run with all our cases to the departure gate. But my friend felt over and hurt her leg. We managed to get to the gate in time and in the end we caught our flight. The reason of the writer in writing the text is
- A. describing his journey
 - B. informing his friend's story
 - C. sharing his terrible experience
 - D. telling about his nice and enjoying trip

29. Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie was born in Parepare to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R. A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist of Buginese-Gorontaloan descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. He is the fourth of eight children. His parents met while studying in Bogor. Habibie's father died when he was 14 years old. Habibie went to Delft, the Netherlands, to study aviation and aerospace at the Technische Hogeschool Delft (Delft University of Technology), but for political reasons (the West New Guinea quarrel between the Netherlands and Indonesia), he had to continue his study at the Technische Hochschule Aachen (RWTH Aachen University) in Aachen, Germany. 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. The two married on 12 May 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had a son, Ilham Akbar Habibie. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To tell the biography of B.J. Habibie
 - B. To describe the detail about B.J. Habibie
 - C. To inform the private life of B.J. Habibie
 - D. To persuade the reader to idolize B.J. Habibie
30. Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie was born in Parepare to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R. A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist of Buginese-Gorontaloan descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. He is the fourth of eight children. His parents met while studying in Bogor. Habibie's father died when he was 14 years old. Habibie went to Delft, the Netherlands, to study aviation and aerospace at the Technische Hogeschool Delft (Delft University of Technology), but for political reasons (the West New Guinea quarrel between the Netherlands and Indonesia), he had to continue his study at the Technische Hochschule Aachen (RWTH Aachen University) in Aachen, Germany. 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. The two married on 12 May 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had a son, Ilham Akbar Habibie. The word "his" in "His parents met while studying in Bogor." refers to
- A. Ilham Akbar
 - B. B.J. Habibie
 - C. Ainun Habibie
 - D. Alwi Abdul Jalil

31. Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie was born in Parepare to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R. A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist of Buginese-Gorontaloan descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. He is the fourth of eight children. His parents met while studying in Bogor. Habibie's father died when he was 14 years old. Habibie went to Delft, the Netherlands, to study aviation and aerospace at the Technische Hogeschool Delft (Delft University of Technology), but for political reasons (the West New Guinea quarrel between the Netherlands and Indonesia), he had to continue his study at the Technische Hochschule Aachen (RWTH Aachen University) in Aachen, Germany. 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. The two married on 12 May 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had a son, Ilham Akbar Habibie. What would Habibie most likely do if he did not return to Indonesia?
- A. He would solve the conflict of Netherland and New Guinea
 - B. He would continue his study New Guinea
 - C. He would meet Ainun in Netherland
 - D. He would not marry Ainun
32. Dr. Nelly de Rooji in 1909 must have amazed at the creature she first described in her publication as *Tribolonotus gracilis*, commonly known as the red-eyed crocodile skink. The red-eyed crocodile skink has a strong, stout body and legs. It has dark brown dorsally and laterally, with a yellowish, cream-coloured underbelly. It derives part of its common name, "crocodile skink," from its four rows of dorsal, backward-curving keeled scales, each one tapering to a point, which resemble the dorsal scales of a crocodile. The flanks of crocodile skink have tubercles. In crocodile skink, the iris is dark brown and decorated by a bright reddish-orange semicircle of scales. The length of crocodile skink is 8 to 10 centimeters (snout to vent), with a tail roughly the same length as the body. Areas where crocodile skinks are found have an average daytime high temperature of 81 degrees Fahrenheit and an average night time low of 73 degrees, with humidity levels above 70 percent year-round. Red-eyed crocodile skinks are often found living under forest debris and the soil, usually near water. The substrate is always moist, and although they are very capable climbers, they spend most of their time on the ground, searching for small worms, grubs and insects. Male red-eyed crocodile skinks are aggressive toward other males. Pairs of red-eyed crocodile skinks occupy the same nest, which they will aggressively defend, especially when an egg is present. As egg-laying begins, a single, leathery, 0.8-inch, oval egg is laid and buried inside the hide, slightly below the surface of the substrate, every five to six weeks, up to six times per breeding season. The writer's intention to write the text is to
- A. inform the reader of crocodile skink
 - B. tell the reader the story of crocodile skink
 - C. explain the reader how crocodile skinks live
 - D. persuade the readers to conserve crocodile skink

33. Dr. Nelly de Rooji in 1909 must have amazed at the creature she first described in her publication as *Tribolonotus gracilis*, commonly known as the red-eyed crocodile skink. The red-eyed crocodile skink has a strong, stout body and legs. It has dark brown dorsally and laterally, with a yellowish, cream-coloured underbelly. It derives part of its common name, "crocodile skink," from its four rows of dorsal, backward-curving keeled scales, each one tapering to a point, which resemble the dorsal scales of a crocodile. The flanks of crocodile skink have tubercles. In crocodile skink, the iris is dark brown and decorated by a bright reddish-orange semicircle of scales. The length of crocodile skink is 8 to 10 centimeters (snout to vent), with a tail roughly the same length as the body. Areas where crocodile skinks are found have an average daytime high temperature of 81 degrees Fahrenheit and an average night time low of 73 degrees, with humidity levels above 70 percent year-round. Red-eyed crocodile skinks are often found living under forest debris and the soil, usually near water. The substrate is always moist, and although they are very capable climbers, they spend most of their time on the ground, searching for small worms, grubs and insects. Male red-eyed crocodile skinks are aggressive toward other males. Pairs of red-eyed crocodile skinks occupy the same nest, which they will aggressively defend, especially when an egg is present. As egg-laying begins, a single, leathery, 0.8-inch, oval egg is laid and buried inside the hide, slightly below the surface of the substrate, every five to six weeks, up to six times per breeding season. The crocodile skink has
- A. a big, stout body and legs
 - B. grey dorsally and laterally
 - C. 8 to 10 centimeters length
 - D. dark brown in the iris
34. Dr. Nelly de Rooji in 1909 must have amazed at the creature she first described in her publication as *Tribolonotus gracilis*, commonly known as the red-eyed crocodile skink. The red-eyed crocodile skink has a strong, stout body and legs. It has dark brown dorsally and laterally, with a yellowish, cream-coloured underbelly. It derives part of its common name, "crocodile skink," from its four rows of dorsal, backward-curving keeled scales, each one tapering to a point, which resemble the dorsal scales of a crocodile. The flanks of crocodile skink have tubercles. In crocodile skink, the iris is dark brown and decorated by a bright reddish-orange semicircle of scales. The length of crocodile skink is 8 to 10 centimeters (snout to vent), with a tail roughly the same length as the body. Areas where crocodile skinks are found have an average daytime high temperature of 81 degrees Fahrenheit and an average night time low of 73 degrees, with humidity levels above 70 percent year-round. Red-eyed crocodile skinks are often found living under forest debris and the soil, usually near water. The substrate is always moist, and although they are very capable climbers, they spend most of their time on the ground, searching for small worms, grubs and insects. Male red-eyed crocodile skinks are aggressive toward other males. Pairs of red-eyed crocodile skinks occupy the same nest, which they will aggressively defend, especially when an egg is present. As egg-laying begins, a single, leathery, 0.8-inch, oval egg is laid and buried inside the hide, slightly below the surface of the substrate, every five to six weeks, up to six times per breeding season. The word moist in "The substrate is always moist, and although..."
- A. completely damp
 - B. moderately wet
 - C. completely dry
 - D. water soaked
35. After reading the text, the readers will get an information about
- A. the habitat of crocodile skink
 - B. the behavior of crocodile skink

- C. parts of the crocodile body skink
- D. the characteristics of the crocodile skink

36. Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, after Jupiter. It is a gas giant with an average radius about nine times that of Earth. It has only one-eighth the average density of Earth, but with its larger volume Saturn is over 95 times more massive. Saturn is named after the Roman god of agriculture; its astronomical symbol ($\♄$) represents the god's sickle. The planet's most famous feature is its prominent ring system that is composed mostly of ice particles, with a smaller amount of rocky debris and dust. At least 62 moons are known to orbit Saturn, of which 53 are officially named. This does not include the hundreds of moonlets in the rings. Titan, Saturn's largest moon, and the second-largest in the Solar System, is larger than the planet Mercury, although less massive, and is the only moon in the Solar System to have a substantial atmosphere. Saturn is the only planet of the Solar System that is less dense than water—about 30% less. Although Saturn's core is considerably denser than water, the average specific density of the planet is 0.69 g/cm³ due to the atmosphere. Jupiter has 318 times Earth's mass, and Saturn is 95 times Earth's mass. Together, Jupiter and Saturn hold 92% of the total planetary mass in the Solar System. (Taken from Wikipedia What is the text mainly about?)
- A. The basic elements and the danger of Saturn
 - B. The information and the feature of Saturn
 - C. The formation and the shape of Saturn
 - D. The kinds and the effect of Saturn
37. Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, after Jupiter. It is a gas giant with an average radius about nine times that of Earth. It has only one-eighth the average density of Earth, but with its larger volume Saturn is over 95 times more massive. Saturn is named after the Roman god of agriculture; its astronomical symbol ($\♄$) represents the god's sickle. The planet's most famous feature is its prominent ring system that is composed mostly of ice particles, with a smaller amount of rocky debris and dust. At least 62 moons are known to orbit Saturn, of which 53 are officially named. This does not include the hundreds of moonlets in the rings. Titan, Saturn's largest moon, and the second-largest in the Solar System, is larger than the planet Mercury, although less massive, and is the only moon in the Solar System to have a substantial atmosphere. Saturn is the only planet of the Solar System that is less dense than water—about 30% less. Although Saturn's core is considerably denser than water, the average specific density of the planet is 0.69 g/cm³ due to the atmosphere. Jupiter has 318 times Earth's mass, and Saturn is 95 times Earth's mass. Together, Jupiter and Saturn hold 92% of the total planetary mass in the Solar System. (Taken from Wikipedia Who probably writes the text?)
- A. A reporter
 - B. A librarian
 - C. A historian
 - D. An astronomer

38. Saturn is the sixth planet from the Sun and the second-largest in the Solar System, after Jupiter. It is a gas giant with an average radius about nine times that of Earth. It has only one-eighth the average density of Earth, but with its larger volume Saturn is over 95 times more massive. Saturn is named after the Roman god of agriculture; its astronomical symbol ($\♄$) represents the god's sickle. The planet's most famous feature is its prominent ring system that is composed mostly of ice particles, with a smaller amount of rocky debris and dust. At least 62 moons are known to orbit Saturn, of which 53 are officially named. This does not include the hundreds of moonlets in the rings. Titan, Saturn's largest moon, and the second-largest in the Solar System, is larger than the planet Mercury, although less massive, and is the only moon in the Solar System to have a substantial atmosphere. Saturn is the only planet of the Solar System that is less dense than water—about 30% less. Although Saturn's core is considerably denser than water, the average specific density of the planet is 0.69 g/cm³ due to the atmosphere. Jupiter has 318 times Earth's mass, and Saturn is 95 times Earth's mass. Together, Jupiter and Saturn hold 92% of the total planetary mass in the Solar System. (Taken from Wikipedia We know from the text that Saturn is
- one of the big planets
 - a planet without moon
 - more solid than water on earth
 - smaller than the Earth and the Sun
39. HOW TO MAKE KOLAK INGREDIENTS : 500 gr bananas 2 cups thick coconut milk 90 gr brown sugar pinch of salt 2 cups water STEPS : First, Peel the bananas and cut them into small circle. Second, Boil 2 glass of water in a pan for 10 minutes. After boiling, put the bananas in it. Third, In other saucepan, simmer the coconut milk with a pinch of salt and the brown sugar, stir and be careful that the coconut milk doesn't quite come to the boil. After that, when the sugar is dissolved, put in the bananas and continue to simmer for about 10 to 15 minutes, until bananas are cooked.
- The writer's intention to write the text is to
- describe the way how to make Kolak
 - discuss the the best way to make Kolak nicer
 - retell the ingredients needed to make sweet Kolak
 - explain the materials and the process of making Kolak
40. What should we do when we simmer the coconut milk?
- Boil it in big flame
 - Stir it in small fire
 - Let it boiled
 - Never stir it
41. We can conclude from the text that
- a lot of sugar is badly needed to make Kolak
 - Kolak contains a lot of vitamin and energy
 - everyone can make and eat Kolak safely
 - coconut milk is optional to make Kolak

How to Use a Vacuum Cleaner

Instructions

1. Examine the area of the vacuum where it deposits dirt. In older vacuums, this is a bag. In new ones, it is often a removable and reusable canister. If the bag is full, you need to change it; if it is a reusable container it should be emptied as often as possible. If the deposit area is full the vacuum won't be able to pick up dirt effectively.
2. Check the vacuum's height. Most vacuums have an adjustable indicator for carpets of various lengths. If your vacuum has one, make sure it is set to the appropriate length for your carpet. If it is set too high it won't have enough suction and if it is set to low it won't have enough airflow.
3. Move all of the smaller items out of the vacuum's way. Even if you don't plan to move the furniture when you vacuum, such as ottomans and coffee tables, you can remove the smaller items easily.
4. Turn the vacuum on and push the vacuum forward and backwards over your carpet, in slow, even strokes. If you move the vacuum too quickly it won't pick up dirt as well.
5. Use the vacuum's attachments such as the simple hose with exchangeable ends, to clean corners and under the edges of furniture. Most vacuums have a series of attachments for these sorts of jobs. It is a good idea to do this extra bit of cleaning so the normal airflow of your room doesn't push unwanted dirt into your newly cleaned areas.

42. What should we do after checking the vacuum's height?

- A. Empty the bag or the container
- B. Turn the vacuum on, and push it
- C. Change the bag or the container
- D. Set to the appropriate length

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2. Check the vacuum's height. Most vacuums have an adjustable indicator for carpets of various lengths. If your vacuum has one, make sure it is set to the appropriate length for your carpet. If it is set too high it won't have enough suction and if it is set to low it won't have enough airflow.
3. Move all of the smaller items out of the vacuum's way. Even if you don't plan to move the furniture when you vacuum, such as ottomans and coffee tables, you can remove the smaller items easily.
4. Turn the vacuum on and push the vacuum forward and backwards over your carpet, in slow, even strokes. If you move the vacuum too quickly it won't pick up dirt as well.
5. Use the vacuum's attachments such as the simple hose with exchangeable ends, to clean corners and under the edges of furniture. Most vacuums have a series of attachments for these sorts of jobs. It is a good idea to do this extra bit of cleaning so the normal airflow of your room doesn't push unwanted dirt into your newly cleaned areas.

43. The underlined word in "... make sure it is set to the appropriate length for your carpet." (2nd instruction) has the same meaning as

- A. comfortable
- B. suitable
- C. worth
- D. comfy

How to Use a Vacuum Cleaner

Instructions

1. Examine the area of the vacuum where it deposits dirt. In older vacuums, this is a bag. In new ones, it is often a removable and reusable canister. If the bag is full, you need to change it; if it is a reusable container it should be emptied as often as possible. If the deposit area is full the vacuum won't be able to pick up dirt effectively.
2. Check the vacuum's height. Most vacuums have an adjustable indicator for carpets of various lengths. If your vacuum has one, make sure it is set to the appropriate length for your carpet. If it is set too high it won't have enough suction and if it is set too low it won't have enough airflow.
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5. Use the vacuum's attachments such as the simple hose with exchangeable ends, to clean corners and under the edges of furniture. Most vacuums have a series of attachments for these sorts of jobs. It is a good idea to do this extra bit of cleaning so the normal airflow of your room doesn't push unwanted dirt into your newly cleaned areas.

44. The vacuum cleaner can function properly when ...
- A. the deposit area is not full
 - B. it is pushed very quickly
 - C. the room is not so large
 - D. it is set very low
45. Burj Khalifa was designed to be the centerpiece of a large-scale, include 30,000 homes, nine hotels including The Address Downtown Dubai, 3 hectares of parkland, at least 19 residential towers, the Dubai Mall, and the 12-hectare artificial Burj Khalifa Lake. The decision to build Burj Khalifa was reportedly based on the government's decision to diversify from an oil-based economy to one that is service and tourism based. According to officials, it was necessary for projects like Burj Khalifa to be built in order to garner more international recognition, and hence investment. "Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum wanted to put Dubai on the map with something really sensational," said Jacqui Josephson, a tourism and VIP delegations executive at Nakheel Properties. The tower was known as Burj Dubai ("Dubai Tower") until its official opening in January 2010. It was renamed in honour of the ruler of Abu Dhabi the United Arab Emirates, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan; Abu Dhabi and the federal government of UAE lent Dubai tens of billions of US dollars so that Dubai could pay its debts – Dubai borrowed at least \$80 billion for construction projects. In the 2000s, Dubai started diversifying its economy but it suffered from an economic crisis in 2007–2010, leaving large-scale projects already in construction abandoned. The text highlights Burj Khalifa in terms of its
- A. unique materials
 - B. common functions
 - C. simple construction
 - D. sensational aspect

46. Burj Khalifa was designed to be the centerpiece of a large-scale, include 30,000 homes, nine hotels including The Address Downtown Dubai, 3 hectares of parkland, at least 19 residential towers, the Dubai Mall, and the 12-hectare artificial Burj Khalifa Lake. The decision to build Burj Khalifa was reportedly based on the government's decision to diversify from an oil-based economy to one that is service and tourism based. According to officials, it was necessary for projects like Burj Khalifa to be built in order to garner more international recognition, and hence investment. "Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum wanted to put Dubai on the map with something really sensational," said Jacqui Josephson, a tourism and VIP delegations executive at Nakheel Properties. The tower was known as Burj Dubai ("Dubai Tower") until its official opening in January 2010. It was renamed in honour of the ruler of Abu Dhabi the United Arab Emirates, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan; Abu Dhabi and the federal government of UAE lent Dubai tens of billions of US dollars so that Dubai could pay its debts – Dubai borrowed at least \$80 billion for construction projects. In the 2000s, Dubai started diversifying its economy but it suffered from an economic crisis in 2007–2010, leaving large-scale projects already in construction abandoned. We know from the text that Burj Khalifa is
- A. built based on the oil based economy
 - B. designed to be the biggest hotel in the world
 - C. founded using grand funds from other countries
 - D. renamed to appreciate Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan
47. Burj Khalifa was designed to be the centerpiece of a large-scale, include 30,000 homes, nine hotels including The Address Downtown Dubai, 3 hectares of parkland, at least 19 residential towers, the Dubai Mall, and the 12-hectare artificial Burj Khalifa Lake. The decision to build Burj Khalifa was reportedly based on the government's decision to diversify from an oil-based economy to one that is service and tourism based. According to officials, it was necessary for projects like Burj Khalifa to be built in order to garner more international recognition, and hence investment. "Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum wanted to put Dubai on the map with something really sensational," said Jacqui Josephson, a tourism and VIP delegations executive at Nakheel Properties. The tower was known as Burj Dubai ("Dubai Tower") until its official opening in January 2010. It was renamed in honour of the ruler of Abu Dhabi the United Arab Emirates, Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan; Abu Dhabi and the federal government of UAE lent Dubai tens of billions of US dollars so that Dubai could pay its debts – Dubai borrowed at least \$80 billion for construction projects. In the 2000s, Dubai started diversifying its economy but it suffered from an economic crisis in 2007–2010, leaving large-scale projects already in construction abandoned. The text describes The Burj Khalifa related to its
- A. color, shape, price, size, location
 - B. location, history, material, size, age
 - C. width, function, the aim to build, the name
 - D. height, shape, material, location, function
48. My name is Sarah. I live in Surabaya. It is located in East Java. It is a beautiful and interesting city. People in Surabaya are very friendly. I live in Manukan. It is located in West Surabaya. Although it's just a sub-district, it's a busy area. I'm a junior high school student. I study at MTsN 4 Surabaya. It's a very beautiful school with green building, many trees and flowers. I'm proud of studying there because the school is the favourite one in Surabaya. Many achievements have been obtained by the school. I like reciting Qur'an a lot. You know, I have been able to memorize all verses in Al Qur'an because I join Tahfidz program in my school. Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah. How is Sarah's school?
- A. It has a big building.
 - B. It gets a few attainment.

- C. It is beautiful and green.
- D. It is around West Surabaya.

49. My name is Sarah. I live in Surabaya. It is located in East Java. It is a beautiful and interesting city. People in Surabaya are very friendly. I live in Manukan. It is located in West Surabaya. Although it's just a sub-district, it's a busy area. I'm a junior high school student. I study at MTsN 4 Surabaya. It's a very beautiful school with green building, many trees and flowers. I'm proud of studying there because the school is the favourite one in Surabaya. Many achievements have been obtained by the school. I like reciting Qur'an a lot. You know, I have been able to memorize all verses in Al Qur'an because I join Tahfidz program in my school. Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah. The word 'it' in "It's a busy area." refers to
- A. Surabaya
 - B. Manukan
 - C. The school
 - D. West Surabaya
50. My name is Sarah. I live in Surabaya. It is located in East Java. It is a beautiful and interesting city. People in Surabaya are very friendly. I live in Manukan. It is located in West Surabaya. Although it's just a sub-district, it's a busy area. I'm a junior high school student. I study at MTsN 4 Surabaya. It's a very beautiful school with green building, many trees and flowers. I'm proud of studying there because the school is the favourite one in Surabaya. Many achievements have been obtained by the school. I like reciting Qur'an a lot. You know, I have been able to memorize all verses in Al Qur'an because I join Tahfidz program in my school. Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are related closely in terms of dealing with the writer's
- A. school and activity
 - B. program and religion
 - C. achievement and hobby
 - D. education and program