

NAMA :

KELAS :

PLEASE ANSWER IN THE BOX WITH YOUR RIGHT OPTION!

A. Choose the correct answer by crossing A, B, C, D, or E!

1. Woman : I haven't had a chance to log on to the library website yet.
Man : Do you have lots to do in this month?
Woman : Yes. So, how can I do that?
Man : I can show you. Do you know your username and password?
Woman : Yes. I've got it here.

What does the man offer?

- A. Help.
- B. Information.
- C. Username.
- D. Password.
- E. Member card.

2. Man : Oh no, my car won't start again. It has been thrice in this month.
Woman : In my opinion, we should sell the old car and buy a new one.
Man : You're right. I have spent a lot of money to repair it this month.

What can we conclude from the dialogue?

- A. The man disagrees with the woman's opinion.
- B. The man still loves his car.
- C. The woman doesn't like the car.
- D. The woman suggests the man buy a new car and sell the old one.
- E. The woman asks the man to buy a new car so they have two cars.

3. Man : I want to improve my English. It is very bad. What should I do?
Woman : ...

What is the most appropriate response to say next?

- A. You should improve your English.
- B. You can go to my house and go shopping.
- C. You should remember the English schedule.
- D. You should register an English course.
- E. You must be good in math better.

4. Man : My back hurts.
Woman : What's wrong?
Man : When I was watching television last night, I fell asleep on the coach until this morning.
Woman : Oh, poor you.

What is the effect of sleeping on the coach?

- A. He wake up late.
- B. He fell asleep.
- C. He couldn't watch television.
- D. His back hurts.
- E. His bedroom is locked.

5. Woman : We have to conserve water.
Man : That's right. Do you think droughts make the water less?
Woman : ...

What is the suitable response to say next?

- A. I think so.
- B. I don't have any idea.
- C. You should save the water.
- D. You can do it yourself.
- E. I think someone has something to do.

6. Man : You look pale. Did you have breakfast this morning?
Woman : No. I didn't have time for breakfast today.
Man : Why?
Woman : ...

What is the most appropriate response to say next?

- A. I don't like the menu.
- B. The breakfast is delicious.
- C. I woke up late today.
- D. I went to school on foot.
- E. I arrived at school on time.

7. Woman : Excuse me, Sir. We'd like to invite you and your wife to eat with us if you are available.
Man : Lunch or dinner?
Woman : Dinner.
Man : We are free. We can come.
Woman : Great. We will be waiting for you at six on Saturday evening.
Man : ...

What is the best response to say next?

- A. Okay, we will be there.
- B. I think I'll tell my wife first.
- C. I don't think we will come.
- D. Well, I'll think about it again.
- E. You should invite her before the event.

This text is for questions 8 to 11.

Dear Arya,

Malang, 5 September, 2019

Thank you for your recent letter. It is so wonderful to hear from you. I'm glad that you had a good vacation.

As for me, I also spent a wonderful vacation. On the first week, I just stayed at home. The weather was hot, so I swam a lot with my friends. In the afternoon, I played football with them.

In July I went to Bali with my parents. It is a wonderful island. I enjoyed my holiday there for a week. We traveled happily. Anyway it was a memorable holiday.

Well, how did your academic year begin? Are there newcomers in your class?

I think that's all. I look forward for your next letter.

Best wishes,

Leo

8. What is the letter about?
 - A. Invitation.
 - B. Gratitude.
 - C. Past experience.
 - D. Apology.
 - E. Encouraging someone.
9. What did Arya tell to Leo in his letter?
 - A. His vacation.
 - B. His competition.
 - C. His academic year.
 - D. His classmate.
 - E. His activities.
10. From the letter, we know that . . .
 - A. Arya is Leo's classmate
 - B. Arya went to Bali in July
 - C. Leo wants to know about Arya's vacation
 - D. Leo had a memorable holiday
 - E. Leo wants to meet Arya at school
11. "Thank you for your recent letter."

The underlined word has similar in meaning to . . .

- A. up to date
- B. future
- C. current
- D. today
- E. old

This text is for questions 12 to 16.

Why People Work

Why do we work? We work because we have to make a living. Sure, but is that it? Of course, not. When you ask people who are fulfilled by their work why they do the work they do, money almost never comes up. The list of non-monetary reasons people give for doing their work is long and compelling.

Satisfied workers are engaged by their work. They lose themselves in it. Not all the time, of course, but often enough for that to be salient to them. Satisfied workers are challenged by their work. It forces them to stretch themselves - to go outside their comfort zones.

Why else do people work? Satisfied people do their work because they feel that they are in charge. Their workday offers them a measure of autonomy and discretion. And they use that autonomy and discretion to achieve a level of mastery or expertise. They learn new things, developing both as workers and as people.

These people do their work because it's an opportunity for social engagement. They do many of their tasks as part of teams, and even when they're working alone, there are plenty of opportunities for social interaction during work's quiet moments.

Finally, these people are satisfied with their work because they find what they do meaningful. Potentially, their work makes a difference to the world. It makes other people's lives better. And it may even make other people's lives better in ways that are significant.

Taken from: Why We Work

12. The purpose of the text is . . .
 - A. to entertain the readers with a story
 - B. to persuade the readers that we need to work
 - C. to explain the readers why people work
 - D. to retell the past experience
 - E. to amuse the readers with a story about work
13. The following are the reasons why people work, **except** . . .
 - A. they feel that they are in charge
 - B. they are engaged by their work
 - C. they find what they do meaningful
 - D. they have to make a living
 - E. they need to do the stage of life

14. "It forces them to stretch themselves – to go outside their comfort zones." What does it mean?

- A. They try to work in their comfortable situation.
- B. They are forced to do something stressful.
- C. They challenge themselves for something new.
- D. They work to leave their stress.
- E. They decide to work to find their comfortable situation in their life.

15. "These people do their work because it's an opportunity for social engagement." (paragraph 4)

The word "it" refers to

- A. satisfied workers
- B. the social engagement
- C. their work
- D. the opportunity
- E. their team

16. "Potentially, their work makes a difference to the world."

The underlined word has similar in meaning to

- A. unlikely
- B. hopefully
- C. meanwhile
- D. lately
- E. probably

This text is for questions 17 and 18.

You are invited to a
Farewell Party
Honoring
Jeanice Smith
Sunday, July 14, 2019
At 7–10 p.m.
Grand Hall, Roshwell Hotel
Commute Road, California
R.S.V.P.
Diana at 293-329-1389
Diana@mail.com by July 9.

17. What is the event about?

- A. Birthday party.
- B. Wedding party.
- C. Grand opening party.
- D. Engagement party.
- E. Farewell party.

18. According to the text, we know that

- A. the party is held to celebrate the achievement of a company
- B. the party will be held at Jeanice's home
- C. the guests may call Diana if they want to meet Jeanice before

D. the party will be held to honor Jeanice Smith

E. the guests should call Jeanice if they can't come

This text is for questions 19 to 23.

The javan tiger (*Panthera tigris sondaica*) is a subspecies of tiger that lived uniquely on the island of Java, in Indonesia. It became extinct at the beginning of the 1980s, mainly due to deforestation, hunting, and the loss of its prey.

At the beginning of the 20th century, as the human population on Java increased, so did related human activity and agricultural land use. Hunted and killed by local populations, the javan tiger also suffered the destruction of its habitat through the expansion of ricefields, teak forests, and coffee and hevea plantations. These crops invaded the Indonesian island and replaced natural spaces, forcing all fauna to survive in ever-shrinking areas, poor in biodiversity.

The scarcity of its two favourite prey: javan rusa deer (*Rusa timorensis*) and wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), and modification of its habitat forced the tiger to look for new sources of nutrition. Monkeys become the feline's main prey. Sadly, in order to feed, it entered into competition with another big cat, much more adapted to primate-hunting (which are arboreal): the javan leopard (*Panthera pardus melas*). Thus, the last known specimen of javan tiger was seen in 1976, in the absence of its natural habitat and available prey, the subspecies disappeared.

Taken from: www.sweetly-tigers.org

19. What is the topic of the text?

- A. Why the local people hunted tigers.
- B. What made the javan tiger leave.
- C. Why the javan tiger became extinct.
- D. The increase of javan tiger population.
- E. The absence of natural habitat for the javan tiger.

20. What mainly caused the javan tiger disappeared?

- A. Deforestation, the loss of its prey, and the illness.
- B. The loss of its prey, habitat, and particular viruses.
- C. Numbers of habitat, the climate, and deforestation.
- D. The change of climate, the loss of its prey, and the local people.
- E. Hunting, deforestation, and the loss of its prey.

21. What caused human activity and agricultural use increase?

- A. The numbers of javan tiger.
 B. The human population on Java increased.
 C. The expansion of ricefields.
 D. The poor in biodiversity.
 E. The new sources of nutrition for human.
22. "Sadly, in order to feed, it entered into competition with another big cat, much more adapted to primate-hunting"
 From the sentence above, it has similar in meaning to
- A. The javan tigers had to feed, so they can defeat the big cat.
 B. The javan tigers must feed the big cat, so they can save their habitat.
 C. The javan tigers entered the competition with another cat, therefore they need to protect their territory.
 D. The javan tiger had to compete with another big cat because they need to feed.
 E. The javan tigers had to compete with the big cats, so the hunters can hunt them.
23. "Thus, the last know specimen of javan tiger was seen in 1976." (paragraph 3)
 The underlined word has closest in meaning to
- A. therefore D. for
 B. because E. due to
 C. as

This text is for questions 24 to 26.

A social movement has one or more core organizations in a penumbra of people who engage in spontaneous supportive behavior that the core organizations can often mobilize but less often control. When there is spontaneous behavior with only embryonic organization, there may be a premovement phenomenon awaiting the right conditions to become a movement, but there is no movement perse. When the penumbra of spontaneous behavior has contracted to no more than the core organizations, or has not yet developed, there is also no movement. An organization that can mobilize only its own members, and whose members mobilize only when urged to action by their organization, is lacking a key characteristic of movements. Regardless of whether structure or spontaneity comes first, or if they appear simultaneously, the important point is that both must exist.

In addition to structure and spontaneity other important elements shape the form and content of a social movement. Whether all are necessary to make a movement is open to debate. But they are so prevalent that they cannot be overlooked.

Taken from: Waves of Protest: Social Movements Since the Sixties

24. The text is mostly about
- A. how social movement is formed
 B. why we should have social movement
 C. the dangers of social movement
 D. why people join social movement
 E. how people build an organization
25. "Regardless of whether structure or spontaneity comes first, or if they appear simultaneously, the important point is that both must exist."
 The underlined word refers to
- A. the organization and the members
 B. the characteristics and the movement
 C. the structure and the spontaneity
 D. spontaneous behavior and premovement phenomenon
 E. structure or spontaneity comes first and they appear simultaneously
26. "But they are so prevalent that they cannot be overlooked."
 The underlined word has similar meaning to
- A. different
 B. limited
 C. unusual
 D. scarce
 E. familiar

This text is for questions 27 to 30.

Bukittinggi, October 15, 2015

Dear Sandy,

It's been too long since our last visit, and I thought I'd write to you to see how everything is. How are you and your family doing? Is your little sister more beautiful now? I remember that she was four years old when I met her.

I'm seventeen years old now, and I am more mature. If you see me, you will be surprised because I become a fat man now. I think you will say that I'm uglier than before. Well, it's because I always feel hungry.

I miss your mother's cooking. I hope I can visit you and your family next holiday. Or, you will visit me when you come to my town someday.

Keep me posted whenever you can. Send my regards to your family.

Your buddy,

David

David

P.S. I enclose my new photo.

This incomplete text is for numbers 38 to 40

Volcanoes 38) _____ where molten rock from many miles under the Earth's surface forces its way out above the ground. When it is underground, the molten rock 39) _____ as magma. It is lighter in weight than the rock around it, so it pushes up through the surrounding rock, like a beach ball floating up through water, finding the easiest route to the surface. When the magma 40) _____ the surface, it either flows out as lava, or breaks up and cools to form ash and small pieces of solid rock.

Source: Go Fact! Volcano

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|----------------|---------------|
| 38. A. happens | D. emerge |
| B. occur | E. appear |
| C. lead | |
| 39. A. called | D. becomes |
| B. was defined | E. is formed |
| C. is known | |
| 40. A. reach | D. is reached |
| B. reached | E. reaches |
| C. has reached | |

and correctly!

on the earth's surface, from oceans, lakes, rivers, and
up water to move more quickly and rise into the air as
it cools off and condenses to form clouds.