

BIMBEL

BAHASA INGGRIS KELAS XIII

PAKET 2 BHAWIKARSU



Name: _____

Class: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE (MC)

King Dan – the legend of Denmark

The story is told that, in olden days, there were three brothers: Dan, Nor and Østen. They were the sons of King Ypper, who lived in Uppsala in Sweden, which was named for him.

The brothers went their separate ways, settling each in a different country. Dan went to Denmark, Nor to Norway, and Østen stayed in Sweden, in the countries to the East.

At that time, the realm of Denmark did not yet exist. Dan ruled only over the island of Zealand and the lesser isles. Jutland, Funen and Scania were each separate kingdoms. The Jutes were, at that time, at war with the German king. They built up earthworks and a palisade along their southern border, in that place where Queen Thyra later caused Dannevirke to be built. They named this wall Kovirke. But, when the German king came with a mighty host, they sent messengers to King Dan asking for his help.

Dan went to war with the Germans, and a great battle was fought before the wall. Most of the enemy fell, "biting the grass", as the saying goes, and the rest fled. When the Jutes saw how brave King Dan was, they led him to their thing-place, and placed him upon a great stone, proclaiming him their king. This stone was since called Daneryge (ryge being a Jutish word for "large stone"), and it was there, later, that Danish kings were acclaimed. Daneryge was to be found on the thing-place outside Viborg, and the entire place has also been called Danerlyngen.

When the people of Funen and Scania heard of this, they also elected Dan their king. Dan now summoned the best men in all the realm, and he said to them: "This land is fair and fertile, yet it has one flaw: it lacks for a name."

They answered him: "You are Dan, and therefore the realm shall be called Danmark, and this name shall last for so long as the world lasts."

King Dan built himself a royal palace at Lejre near Roskilde Fjord. He was called Dan the Grand or the Mighty, because no man before him had had such a great domain. After his death, the Danes built a barrow. They placed him in the tomb chamber fully armed and arrayed for war, mounted on his horse.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
 - A. The Jutes built a large stone called Daneryge
 - B. The Funen and Scania elected Dan their King
 - C. King Dan honored himself with a great royal palace
 - D. Because of his bravery, Danish king were acclaimed on Daneryge
 - E. A great war happened before the Kovirke wall between Funen and German
2. The moral value of the text is
 - A. diligence is the mother of good fortune.
 - B. we should not put our eggs in one basket.
 - C. when the going gets tough, the tough gets going.
 - D. we should not put off till tomorrow what we can do today.
 - E. diseases of the soul are more dangerous than those of the body.

COMPLEX MULTIPLE CHOICE (CMC)

3. "This land is fair and fertile.....it has one flaw"
 - A. though
 - B. either
 - C. but
 - D. and
 - E. so



The First Underground Train

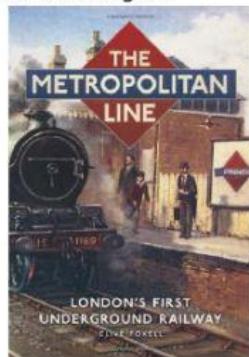
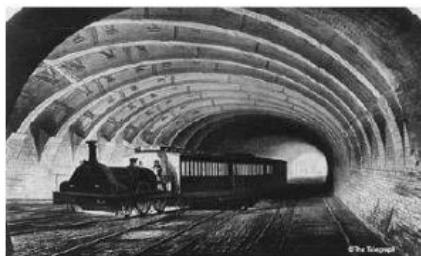
(A) Today there are underground train systems in over 40 countries. For example, you can take underground trains in Paris, New York and Tokyo. Modern underground systems use electric trains, and they are clean, safe and quiet. They usually arrive on time. There are no traffic jams. Most people are happy to use them. But the first underground train systems were quite different from the modern systems we see in big cities all around the world.

(B) The first underground trains ran in London in 1863. It was a very busy city and the streets were full of traffic. There were too many people, horse carriages, houses and buildings. There just wasn't enough space above ground, and so people decided to put the trains underground. But unlike today, there were no electric trains in 1863 and all of the trains used steam engines – which made power from fire and water.

(C) In 1863, all of the trains used steam engines. Because these engines were powered by very hot water and fire, the tunnels were smoky, steamy, and noisy. People wanted some fresh air, but it was difficult to get it into the tunnels and stations. The tunnels were dark, too. The train cars and stations were made of wood, and lighted with gas. Sometimes there were accidents because of fires.

(D) Before the London Underground opened, people were very scared about the idea of going into underground tunnels. Many were afraid of the tunnels full of the smoke, the steam and the noise from the train engines. And indeed, travelling in the tunnels of the first underground system was a very noisy, dark, and smelly experience. But on the first day, the new London Underground carried 40,000 passengers. It was very quick, and the trains ran every 10 minutes. The people of London fell in love with their new train system.

(E) The London Underground had three classes of travel. First class was the most expensive and most comfortable. Second class was less expensive but still comfortable. Third class was the opposite of first class. When the London Underground opened, the third class tickets were the most popular. About 70% of the tickets sold were these cheap tickets for ordinary working people. Nowadays the prices have gone up, but the underground experience around the world is definitely cleaner and quieter!



MATCHING

Choose the best title for each paragraph above. There is one title you don't need.

4. Why the first underground train system was built.
5. Tickets for the first underground system.
6. People's feelings about the first underground train system.
7. What the first underground system was like.
8. Railroads of the first underground system.
9. Modern underground train systems.

TRUE/FALSE

10. The stations and tunnels of the first underground system were smoky. **(T/F)**
11. The first underground trains were late because of traffic jams. **(T/F)**
12. There were three types of tickets for the first underground trains. **(T/F)**
13. At first, people were worried about using the first underground trains. **(T/F)**
14. The first underground train stations were made of wood. **(T/F)**
15. Ordinary working people could not buy first class underground tickets. **(T/F)**
16. The ticket prices today are still cheap for ordinary working people. **(T/F)**
17. The first underground trains were built in Paris. **(T/F)**

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH AN EXACT WORD, PHRASE FROM THE TEXT. (MAXIMUM 3 WORDS)

18. In 1863, there weren't any trains.
19. Steam engines used the power of
20. The old London Underground used lights.

