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UJIAN TENGAH SEMESTER GANJIL 2023/2024

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Kelas : X Future Leader Class 1 & 2

Waktu : 60 Menit

Part A

Direction: Read the text below and answer the questions.

Ginger is a type of tropical plant. It is typically used in a variety of cuisines around the world. It can also be used to add color and flair to gardens and landscapes. The most common type of ginger used in cooking today is *Zingiber officinale*.

As a root plant ginger can reach up to 4 feet high, with a stalk containing clusters of small, yellow flowers. When eaten, ginger has a spicy taste--though this dulls as the plant ages. Young ginger plants are typically moist and fleshy and become drier and more fibrous as they age.

The root of the ginger plant is most often used in cooking. It can be grated, shredded, or even sliced over various items. It is a commonly used ingredient for baking and is used regularly in cookies, cakes, pies, and other desserts. This plant can also be used as a complementary spice to meats, fish, or even pasta dishes.

According to Disabled World, ginger is often used in the treatment of cure of nausea, motion sickness, and upset stomachs. In addition, ginger use has been found to be effective in the treatment of cataracts, amenorrhea, and heart disease.

1. People use ginger to cure heart disease because it is ... for it.
 - A. Effective
 - B. Worthless
 - C. Invaluable
 - D. Inefficient
2. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
 - A. Ginger can also be used as a complementary spice to dishes
 - B. Ginger is used regularly in cookies, cakes, pies, and other desserts
 - C. Young ginger plants are typically moist and fleshy
 - D. The root of the ginger plant is most often used in cooking
3. "...and become drier and more fibrous as they age." What does the underlined word mean?
 - A. Grow old
 - B. Become ripe
 - C. Get wet
 - D. Be rotten

Part B

Direction: Read the text below and answer the questions

Research continues to uncover the complex ways in which particular foods and diets affect our well-being or ill health. We no longer simply see the body as a machine from which we remove, repair, or correct (4) parts. Increasingly we are likely to see the body as an organic system, a holistic web of

interconnected networks (5) work with and on each other in an incredibly complex way. Nutritionists are at the forefront of these changes in thinking. (6) most doctors, and nutritionists prefer to find ways of improving health that does not rely on prescribing drugs to fix a defined problem. Nutritionists prefer to look at each individual holistically, (7) for the way diet influences the well-being of the person as a whole. Nutritionists believe that (8) food nourishes the body is likely to perform. Modern nutritionists believe that a person is susceptible to illness or disease when their key organs are no longer able to detoxify or eliminate (9) elements called “anti-nutrients” from the body. Anti-nutrients appear to be linked to such things as traffic pollution, antibiotics, deep-fried foods, processed meat, and the (10) of plastics and other chemicals in the water. Many of these factors are more present in people’s (11) today than they are fifty years ago.

4. A. Fine
 B. Confused
 C. Faulty
 D. Incoherent

5. A. Whose
 B. Which
 C. When
 D. What

6. A. Similar
 B. Unlike
 C. Unfortunate
 D. Usually

7. A. Searching
 B. Examining
 C. Finding
 D. Investigating

8. A. Since
 B. Although
 C. If
 D. When

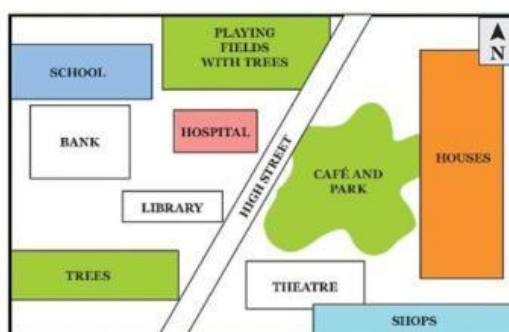
9. A. Damaged
 B. Damaging
 C. Damage
 D. To damage

10. A. Present
 B. Presently
 C. Presentation
 D. Presence

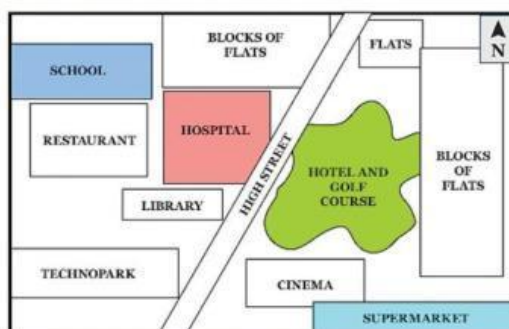
11. A. To live
- B. Lively
- C. Lives
- D. Living

Part C

Look at the following maps and verify the statements below them. Write C for correct statements and I for incorrect ones.



Frenton 2012



12. The two maps show the same location with different buildings.
13. The two maps display the same buildings in different locations.
14. The size of the hospitals in the two maps is identical.
15. A place with trees is nowhere to be found in one of the maps.

Part D

Fill in the blanks. Use does/eat/do/is/are/does/have/is/does/nouns/

16. We call naming-words. They are the names of people, animals, places, and things.
17. Foxes tails.
18. How often your father drink coffee?
19. your mother older than your father?
20. Fried frogs or frog soup sold at most Chinese restaurants.
21. Most of my studentsnot play chess.
22. What kind of music Beth listen to?
23. Cows grass.
24. Samuel not do his homework before dinner.
25. A quarter to eleven the same in meaning as ten forty five.

Good Luck!