

PRE-TEST QUESTIONS

Name :

Class :

No :

Direction: Read each of the following texts and then choose the correct answer A,B,C,D for each number.

Sources: (Galiska, 2019)

Text 1 (For question 1-4)

One day a cat and a fox were having a conversation. The fox, who was a conceited creature, boasted how clever she was. “Why, I know at least a hundred tricks to get away from our mutual enemies, the dogs,” she said. “I know only one trick to get away from dogs,” said the cat. “You should teach me some of yours!” “Well, maybe someday, when I have the time, I may teach you a few of the simpler ones,” replied the fox airily.

Just then they heard the barking of a pack of dogs in the distance. The barking grew louder and louder the dogs were coming in their direction! At once the cat ran to the nearest tree and climbed into its branches, well out of reach of any dog. “This is the trick I told you about, the only one I know,” said the cat. “Which one of your hundred tricks are you going to use?” The fox sat silently under the tree, wondering which trick she should use. Before she could make up her mind, the dogs arrived. They fell upon the fox and tore her to pieces.

1. What we can learn from this story?
 - a. a single plan that works is better than a hundred doubtful plans.
 - b. it's better to plan a strategy before the danger comes
 - c. an action is better than just a babble
 - d. we must be alert whenever and wherever we are

2. What character does the fox have?
 - a. intelligent
 - b. arrogant
 - c. dodgy
 - d. coward

3. What did the fox do when the dogs arrived?
- a. escape by hiding behind bushes
 - b. summon foxes to help them
 - c. just silent while thinking about the tricks that will be used
 - d. follow the cat's tricks to climb into the tree
4. How is the end of the fox's life story?
- a. died torn by dogs
 - b. died bitten by dogs
 - c. left by cats and dogs
 - d. left by his flock

Text 2 (For question 5-8)

Once, a cap seller was passing through a jungle. He was dead tired and needed to rest. Then, he stopped and spread a cloth under a tree. He placed his bag full of caps near him and lay down with his cap on his head. The cap seller had a sound sleep for one hour. When he got up, the first thing he did was to look into his bag. He was startled when he found all his caps were not there. He was wondering where they could have gone.

Indeed, he was greatly puzzled. When he looked up the sky, he was very surprised to see monkeys sitting on the branches of a tree, each wearing a cap on his head. They had evidently done it to imitate him. He decided to get his caps back by making a humble request to the monkeys. In return, the monkeys only made faces of him. When he began to make gestures, even when he raised his fist towards them to threaten them, they also imitated him.

At last he hit upon a clever idea. "Monkeys are a great imitator," he thought. So he took off his own cap and threw it down on the ground. As he had expected, all the monkeys took off the caps and threw it down on the ground. Quickly he stood up and collected the caps, put them back into his bag and went away.

5. What is the moral value of the text?
- a. Monkeys are clever animals
 - b. put your belongings in a safe place
 - c. kindness must be possessed by everyone
 - d. you have to know who you are talking to

6. What character do the monkeys have?

- a. humble
- b. dodgy
- c. imitate
- d. clever

7. What is the climax of this story?

- a. The cap seller lost all his hats in the bag
- b. Monkeys use caps on their heads
- c. The cap sellers threatened them, but they imitated him
- d. All the monkeys took off their caps and threw them down to the ground

8. How does the cap seller get all his hats back?

- a. by threatening them
- b. by giving them food
- c. by imitating them
- d. by deceiving them

Text 3 (For question 9-12)

One day, Daissy decided to buy Donald a new hat. "Your hat is so old- fashioned!" she said. "Come on, I'll buy you a new one." Donald knew that Daisy was right, so he agreed to go to a hat shop. As they went in, Daissy took off his old hat. "Hey, what's going on?" asked Donald. I'm taking off your old hat because it's so ugly. We don't want the assistant to see you wearing it, do we?" said Daissy. Donald just said. "Er ... no, ... I mean, you're right, we don't"

In fact, Donald was very fond of his old hat, although he didn't mind getting a new one if Daissy paid for it. The trouble was this: there wasn't any hat in the shop that Donald liked. He tried many hats, but he felt that all the hats looked silly on him. The shop assistant was getting tired of serving Donald, but he took another hat and showed it to him.

"What about this one, Sir? I'm sure you'll like it." "I quite agree!" said Donald happily. Do you know why? Because that hat looked exactly the same as his old one! Poor Daissy, she wasn't very happy, but she had to pay for that hat. She promised she would buy a new hat for Donald, didn't she?

9. Why was daisy not happy?

- a. because donald did not want a new hat
- b. because she had to pay for hat she didn't like
- c. because the shop assistant showed donald an old hat
- d. because donald did not want daisy to pay for the hat.

10. What is the main idea of the passage?

- a. Daisy like donald's old hat
- b. Daisy like donald's new hat
- c. Donald wanted to change his old hat
- d. Daisy wanted to buy donald a new hat

11. "....., but he felt that all the hats looked silly on him." (paragraph 4)

The underline word is closet in meaning to ...

- a. mature
- b. inappropriate
- c. sensible
- d. reasonable

12. What was the reason for donald to go to the hat shop?

- a. His hat was ugly
- b. He needed a new hat
- c. Daisy would pay for the new hat
- d. He looked silly wearing his old hat

Text 4 (For question 13-16)

One day a mouse was playing in the forest and lion caught it and said, "I shall eat you up." "Don't eat me up" said the mouse. "Someday I will help you" "Oh how? laughed the lion. How can you help me? I am very large lion and you are a very small mouse. " But the lion was not hungry and he didn't eat the mouse.

The next day a hunter came and put a large net in the forest to catch the lion. That night the lion walked in the forest and was caught in the net. "I can't get a way!;" he said. "I am caught in the net, Help! Help!"

The mouse came and saw the lion in the net"i will save you;' he bit the net a hundred time, and the lion got away. The lion said, "Thank you, mouse. I am large and you are small brown mouse, but you have helped me. "You didn't eat me yesterday, and I have saved you from the hunter today", said the mouse. They laughed and went away together in the forest.

13. The moral lesson of the text is ...

- a. The bigger is the stronger.
- b. The smaller is the stronger.
- c. The big always becomes strong.
- d. The bigger isn't always the stronger.

14. What is the reaction of the lion when catching the mouse?

- a. happy
- b. hungry
- c. full
- d. sad

15. Which paragraphs describe the complication of this story?

- a. 1 & 2
- b. 2 & 3
- c. 3 & 4
- d. 4 & 5

16. How did the lion could escape from the hunter?

- a. He opened the trap by himself
- b. The mouse bit the net
- c. The hunter let him go
- d. He broke the net by his bit

Text 5 (For question 17-20)

THE LEGEND OF MALIN KUNDANG

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra lived a woman and her son, Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang and his mother had to live hard because his father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang was a healthy, dilligent, and strong boy.

He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sell the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship being raided by a band of pirates. With his bravery, Malin Kundang helped the merchant defeat the pirates. To thank him, the merchant allowed Malin Kundang to sail with him. Malin Kundang agreed in the hope to get a better life. He left his mother alone. Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and a lot of crews who worked loading trading goods. He was also married to a beautiful woman. When he was sailing on his trading journey, his ship landed on a coast near a small village. The local people recognized that it was Malin Kundang, a boy from the area. The news ran fast in the town; "Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here".

An old woman, who was Malin Kundang's mother, ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She wanted to hug him to release her sadness of being lonely after a long time. When his mother came near him, Malin Kundang who was with his beautiful wife and his ship crews denied that she was his mother. She had pleaded Malin Kundang to look at her and admit that she was her mother. But he kept refusing to do it and yelling 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 to leave the old woman who was then full of sadness and anger. Finally, feeling enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize to her. Malin Kundang just laughed and set sail. Suddenly a thunderstorm came in the quiet sea, wrecking his huge ship. He was thrown out to a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse; he had turned into a stone.

Taken with adaptation from: <http://understandgtext.blogspot.com/2009/05/narrative-analysis-on-malin-kundang.html>

17. What did Malin do in his daily activities before leaving the village?

- a. went to sea to catch fish and sell it in the town
- b. went to the port and catch fish to eat
- c. went to sea to catch crabs
- d. went to town to sell jewelry

18. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

- a. Malin Kundang lived with her mother in a small village in West Sumatra.
- b. Malin Kundang was healthy, dilligent and strong boy. He did fishing to live.
- c. Malin Kundang help a merchant from the pirates. The merchant took him sailing as the gift and left Malin kundang's mother alone for years.
- d. Malin Kundang became wealthy until finally he came back to his village and his mother heard the news of his arrival.

19. “..... And his ship crews denied that she was his mother.” (Paragraph 4)

The underline word is closet in meaning to ...

- a. approved
- b. assist
- c. ratify
- d. rebuff

20. “But he kept refusing to do it” (last paragraph)

The underline word refer to ...

- a. Malin refused to let her mother go with him
- b. Malin refuses his wife to not admitted his mother
- c. Malin refused to admitted her mother because he was shame
- d. Malin recognizes her mother in front of his wife

Sources: (Lubis, 2019)

Text 6 (For question 21-25)

The Rats and The Elephants

Once upon a time their lived a group of mice under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were even crushed to death. Then taking of rats decided to approach the elephant's chief and request him to guide his herd through another route.

On hearing the sad story, the elephant's king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved. One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He summoned on of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king and told him about the trapped elephants.

The rat's king immediately took his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephant's herd. The elephant herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thank the rats.

21. What type of text is the above text? It is ...

- a. a narrative text
- b. a description text
- c. a recount text
- d. an anecdote text

22. What destroyed the homes of all rats?

- a. a group of mice did
- b. the hunter did
- c. elephant-hunter did
- d. a group of elephant did

23. What helped the elephant's herd free?

- a. the elephant-hunter did
- b. entire group of rats did
- c. the trapped elephants did
- d. a group of king did

24. What is generic structure of "once upon a time there lived a group of mice under a tree in peace"?

- a. Identification
- b. Orientation
- c. Complication
- d. Resolution

25. At the end of the story, how was the elephant's herd?

- a. angry
- b. sad
- c. happy
- d. dead

Text 7 (For question 26-30)

Long, long ago, when the gods and goddesses used to mingle in the affairs of mortals, there was a small kingdom on the slope of Mount Wayang in West Java. The King, named Sang Prabu, was a wise man. He had an only daughter, called Princess Teja Nirmala, who was famous for her beauty but she was not married. One day Sang Prabu made up his mind to settle the matter by a show of strength. After that, Prince of Blambangan, named Raden Begawan had won the competition.

Unfortunately, the wicked fairy, Princess Segara fell in love with Raden Begawan and used magic power to render him unconscious and he forgot his wedding. When Sang Prabu was searching, Raden Begawan saw him and soon realized that he had been enchanted by the wicked fairy. The fairy could not accept this, so she killed Raden Begawan. When Princess Teja Nirmala heard this, she was very sad. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan.

26. Which one of the following statements is false about Sang Prabu?

- a. Sang Prabu was a father of his only daughter
- b. Sang Prabu was a king of a kingdom in West Java
- c. Sang Prabu was taken to Kahyangan by a wicked fairy
- d. Sang Prabu was a wise man

27. Why the wicked fairy did used her magic to make Raden Begawan unconscious?

- a. She didn't like Raden Begawan
- b. She didn't want Raden Prabu marry the princess
- c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wedding
- d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan marry the princess

28. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people in the earth at that time?

- a. Princess Segara will have married with Raden Begawan
- b. Sang Prabu will not hold strength competition
- c. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life
- d. Teja Nirmala will stay in the Kahyangan

29. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2)

The word her in the sentence refers to...

- a. The wicked fairy
- b. The nice fairy
- c. Princess Nirmala
- d. Prince Teja

30. The similarity between fairy and human according to the text.

- a. The place they live
- b. The jealousy that they possess
- c. The way they don't feel a love
- d. The strength they have

- THANK YOU -

