

Read the article to answer question number 1 to 4!

Melati and Isabel Wijsen live in Bali. They spent their teenage years cleaning up the island from plastic.

Melati and Isabel were only 12 and 10 years old when they decided to tackle plastic pollution. They found plastic everywhere in their everyday lives. They saw it when they walked to the rice fields or when they went to the beaches. They were aware of this growing problem with plastic in places it should not be. They felt the urgency to protect the environment and the natural world.

The sisters began a movement, 'an annual island clean up'. The movement was for everyone in Bali. Early on a Sunday morning they carried megaphones and stood on the back of a flatbed truck. Thousands of children and teenagers with their parents came out to help. Volunteers from local restaurants and hotels also showed up. They collected trash at 115 places around the island. They picked up plastic trash on the beaches, the rivers and the streets.

The two sisters became local heroes, and they won international acclaim for their awareness campaign.

Adapted from:  
<https://www.onegreenplanet.org/environment/two-teenagers-who-convinced-bali-to-ban-plastic-bags/>  
<https://www.independent.co.uk/climate-change/news/bye-bye-plastic-bags-indonesia-environmental-island-clean-up-a9605651.html>

1. Where do Melati and Isabel Wijsen live?
 

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A. Jakarta | C. Sumatra |
| B. Bali    | D. Papua   |
  
2. How old were Melati and Isabel when they started their movement?
 

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| A. 15 and 13 | C. 18 and 16 |
| B. 12 and 10 | D. 9 and 7   |
  
3. What did Melati and Isabel use to gather people for their movement?
 

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| A. Social media | C. Posters |
| B. Megaphones   | D. Emails  |
  
4. What places did the volunteers clean up during the movement?
 

|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Schools and hospitals only   | C. Mountains and forests only |
| B. Beaches, rivers, and streets | D. All of the above           |

Read the article to answer question number 5 to 10!

A team of scientists from Texas University helped an injured sea turtle when they sailed in the ocean near Costa Rica.

The scientists were collecting data on sea turtles when they saw the injured turtle. They noticed something in the nose of the turtle when it was swimming near their boat. But, they initially thought it was only a worm.

The scientists were curious. They caught the turtle to examine the object in the turtle's nose. They wanted to make sure it was not a dangerous parasite. They extracted a couple of centimeters of the object with pliers. The object came out. It was wrinkled and brownish.

It was a plastic drinking straw!

The scientists removed the object immediately because they were far away in the ocean. They spent almost ten minutes pulling it from the nostril of a sea turtle. With great difficulty, they succeeded in pulling the straw out of the turtle's nostril. The nostril was bleeding, but the turtle was safe.

The straw incident proved how dangerous plastic was to animals in the oceans.

(Adapted from: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/article/150817-sea-turtles-olive-ridley-marine-debris-ocean-animals-science>)

5. What did the scientists initially think they saw in the turtle's nose?
- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. A dangerous parasite | C. Fishing line                 |
| B. A harmless worm      | D. Part of the turtle's anatomy |
6. What tool did the scientists use to remove the object from the turtle's nose?
- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| A. A scalpel | C. A net            |
| B. Pliers    | D. Their bare hands |
7. What material was the object the scientists removed from the turtle's nose made of?
- |                |                           |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| A. Fishing net | C. Plastic drinking straw |
| B. Metal       | D. Seaweed                |
8. How long did it take the scientists to remove the object from the turtle's nose?
- |                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. A few seconds      | C. Over an hour                  |
| B. Almost ten minutes | D. They were unable to remove it |
9. What was the condition of the turtle's nostril after the object was removed?
- |                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| A. Completely unharmed | C. Broken   |
| B. Bleeding slightly   | D. Infected |
10. According to the article, what can we learn from this incident?
- |                                                            |                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| A. Sea turtles are naturally curious about plastic objects | C. Plastic pollution is a danger to marine animals |
| B. Scientists from Texas University litter the oceans      | D. Sea turtles are aggressive towards humans       |

Read the text then find the suitable words to complete the sentences as an answer of question number 11 to 17!

Last week I .....(11) my grandmother's house. I ..... (12) public transportation to reach the house. On the trip, I ..... (13) so many beautiful scenery there. My grandmother greet me, when I ..... (14) her house. She looked so glad. She ..... (15) me her delicious food, then we ..... (16) together. We ..... (17) very happy together.

11. ...

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A. go to   | C. went to |
| B. goes to | D. gone to |

12. ...

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| A. Took | C. Taken |
| B. Take | D. Takes |

13. ...

A. See

C. Saw

B. Seen

D. Sawed

14. ...

A. Came

C. Comes

B. Come

D. Coming

15. ...

A. Give

C. Given

B. Gift

D. Gave

16. ...

A. Eat

C. Ate

B. Eated

D. Eating

17. ...

A. Did

C. Are

B. Were

D. Was

The text is for question no. 18 to 26.

**At Sungai Lestari**

Galang : Mom, what's the name of this river?

Posma : It's Sungai Lestari.

Pak Rahmansyah : When I was your age, I often came down to this river.

Galang : But it does not look very clean. Was the river this dirty back then?. Did you swim in the river?

Pak Rahmansyah : I did! The river was quite clean back then.

Galang : Were there others that went to the river?

Pak Rahmansyah : A lot of kids swam and played in the river.

Galang : How did it become so dirty like this?. Did people throw their trash into this river?

Bu Posma : Well, that is one of the causes. People also started to use a lot of plastic. And plastic does not decay easily.

Pak Rahmansyah : Plastic trash began to litter a lot of places. It made this river dirty.

Bu Posma : The plastic trash also caused many other problems, like the flood in a nearby town a couple of days ago.

18. What is the name of the river mentioned in the passage?

A. Sungai kotor (Dirty River)

C. Sungai Galang

B. Sungai Lestari

D. Sungai Bu Posma

19. What did Pak Rahmansyah use to do at the river when he was young?

A. Fishing

C. Play with his father

B. Swim

D. All of the above

20. How was the river different in the past according to Pak Rahmansyah?

- A. It was deeper.
- B. It had more fish.
- C. It was cleaner.
- D. It was longer.

21. What is one of the reasons the river is dirty now, according to Bu Posma?

- A. Too many people swam in it.
- B. There are not enough fish in the river.
- C. People throw trash in the river.
- D. The river is naturally dirty.

22. What problem did the plastic trash from the river cause, according to the passage?

- A. It made the fish sick.
- B. It caused a flood in a nearby town.
- C. It made the river smell bad.
- D. All of the above

23. What is the relationship between Galang and Posma?

- A. Siblings
- B. Parent and child
- C. Grandparent and grandchild
- D. Friends

24. What is NOT mentioned as a reason why the river is dirty now?

- A. Too many people swam in the river.
- B. People throw trash in the river.
- C. Plastic waste does not decompose easily.
- D. Increased plastic usage

25. What is the tone of Pak Rahmansyah's voice when he talks about the river in the past?

- A. Angry
- B. Nostalgic
- C. Worried
- D. Excited

26. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Sungai Lestari is a beautiful river.
- B. Plastic pollution is a serious problem.
- C. Pak Rahmansyah likes to swim in rivers.
- D. Galang is curious about the river.

**Read the text to answer question number 27 to 31!**

*May 2024*

*23 Sunday. When I got up, I felt ill, I went back to bed. Mum called the doctor. But he couldn't come, because he was ill too.*

*24 Monday. The doctor come at 11 O'clock. He wrote a prescription for some medicine. Mum bought it in the drugstore. It was horrible. Yuck!*

*25 Tuesday. Dad bought me model aeroplane. I read the instructions, but I couldn't make it, because the dog ate the glue.*

27. What happened at 23rd May to Adam?

- A. He couldn't come
- B. He wrote a prescription
- C. He felt ill
- D. He was slipping

28. What day did the person in the diary wake up feeling unwell?

- A. Monday
- B. Sunday
- C. Tuesday
- D. Wednesday

29. Who called the doctor?

- A. Father
- B. Adam
- C. Mother
- D. Doctor

30. What did the doctor write at 24th?

- A. Instructions
- B. Model aeroplane
- C. Address of drugstore
- D. Prescription

31. Why Adam could not make the aeroplane?. Because ...

- A. He felt ill
- B. The dog ate the glue
- C. The doctor was ill too
- D. Mum bought medicine

The picture is for question no. 32 to 35.

Did you know?



Picture 4.4 Plastic waste in the sidewalk



Picture 4.5 Recycling

1. 50% of all plastic is used only for just minutes and then thrown away.
2. Annually, approximately 500 billion plastic bags are used worldwide. More than one million bags are used every minute.
3. Less than 9% of all plastic gets recycled.

(Source: <https://plasticoceans.org/the-facts/>)

32. What percentage of plastic is used for a short time and then discarded?

- A. 10%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

33. How many plastic bags are used globally every year, according to the passage?

- A. 100 billion
- B. 250 billion
- C. 500 billion
- D. 1 trillion

34. Approximately how many plastic bags are used every minute worldwide?

- A. 10,000
- B. 100,000
- C. 1,000,000
- D. 10,000,000

35. What percentage of plastic is recycled globally?

- A. Less than 1%
- B. Less than 5%
- C. Less than 9%
- D. Less than 15%