

### Pak Pandir and the Cooking Pot

Once upon a time, in a small village in Indonesia, lived a man named Pak Pandir with his wife, Mak Andeh. Pak Pandir was famous for being foolish, but Mak Andeh loved him anyway. One day, Mak Andeh needed to visit her sister in another village. Before she left, she cooked rice and put it in a big pot. "Pandir," she said, "watch the rice while I'm gone. Don't let it spoil." Pak Pandir nodded and promised to take care of it.

After Mak Andeh left, Pak Pandir sat by the pot. He stared at it and thought, "How do I watch this rice? It's not moving!" Then he had an idea. He picked up the heavy pot and tied it to his back with a rope, like a backpack. "Now I can watch it all day!" he said proudly. He walked around the house, the pot banging against his back. Soon, he got tired and sat down to rest—right on the pot! The pot cracked, and the rice spilled all over the floor.

When Mak Andeh came home, she saw the mess. "Pandir! What happened to the rice?" she shouted. Pak Pandir scratched his head and said, "You told me to watch it, so I carried it on my back. But it was heavy, so I sat on it!" Mak Andeh sighed and shook her head. "Next time, just leave it alone," she said.

The villagers laughed when they heard the story. From then on, they told it to their children, saying, "Think before you act, or you'll end up like Pak Pandir with a broken pot!"

#### 1. What is the orientation of the story?

|                                                |
|------------------------------------------------|
| A. Pak Pandir breaks the pot                   |
| B. Mak Andeh comes home and sees the mess      |
| C. Pak Pandir lives with his wife in a village |
| D. The villagers laugh at Pak Pandir           |
| E. Pak Pandir ties the pot to his back         |

#### 2. What lesson do the villagers teach with this story?

|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| A. Always carry pots on your back |
| B. Trust your wife's cooking      |
| C. Think before you act           |
| D. Laugh at foolish people        |
| E. Break things to learn a lesson |

#### 3. Which word correctly completes this sentence: "Mak Andeh ... home and saw the mess"?

|            |
|------------|
| A. come    |
| B. comes   |
| C. came    |
| D. coming  |
| E. is come |

**4. Who does “her” refer to in “Mak Andeh sighed and shook her head”?**

|                  |
|------------------|
| A. The villagers |
| B. Pak Pandir    |
| C. Mak Andeh     |
| D. The children  |
| E. The pot       |

**Should Indonesian Students Master Artificial Intelligence (AI) as Urged by Vice President Gibran?**

Vice President Gibran Rakabuming Raka has said that Indonesian students must learn artificial intelligence (AI) to keep up with the world. He spoke about this in 2025, at events like a school competition in Jakarta, saying AI can help students be creative and ready for future jobs. Many agree it’s important, but some worry it’s too hard or not right for everyone. Let’s look at both sides.

Some people support Gibran’s idea. First, AI is the future. Jobs in tech, health, and even farming now use AI, so students who know it can get better work later. Second, it boosts learning. Gibran said students can use AI to solve problems or find information fast, like in science or math class. Third, it keeps Indonesia strong. Other countries teach AI to kids, and Gibran doesn’t want Indonesia to fall behind. He believes AI can make students smart and productive.

But others disagree. First, it’s too hard for some students. Not all schools have computers or teachers who understand AI, especially in villages. Second, it might make students lazy. If they use AI for homework, like Gibran once suggested, they might stop thinking for themselves. Third, not every job needs AI. Some say students should focus on basic skills like reading or teamwork, not just tech. Critics think forcing AI on everyone is not fair or needed.

In conclusion, both sides have good points. Learning AI can help students and Indonesia grow, like Gibran wants, but it’s tough if schools aren’t ready or if students rely on it too much. Maybe a middle way is best—teach AI to those who can learn it, but don’t forget other skills. It’s up to schools and leaders to make it work for all students

| NO | Statements                                                                                                                                                          | True | False | Not Stated |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|------------|
| 1  | Some people think AI can help students find information fast in class.                                                                                              |      |       |            |
| 2  | All schools in Indonesia have computers and teachers who can teach AI.                                                                                              |      |       |            |
| 3  | Critics of Gibran’s idea believes that an overemphasis on AI could undermine the development of critical thinking skills essential for non-technological fields.    |      |       |            |
| 4  | The text suggests that Gibran’s vision for AI education aligns with a broader national strategy to prioritize technological advancement over traditional education. |      |       |            |

**Why Indonesia Should Use Electric Vehicles**

Indonesia should use more electric vehicles (EVs) to help the environment, save money on fuel, and grow its economy. Some people say the country isn’t ready because of missing charging stations and high prices, but the advantages of EVs are bigger than these problems.

First, EVs can make the air cleaner. Big cities like Jakarta have bad air pollution from cars and motorcycles that use gasoline. EVs don’t release smoke from their engines, so they can lower pollution.

Even if Indonesia's electricity comes from coal, EVs are still better for the air than regular cars. Cleaner air means healthier people.

Second, EVs can help Indonesia stop buying so much oil from other countries. Indonesia spends a lot of money on imported fuel every year. But it has a lot of nickel, which is used to make EV batteries. If Indonesia makes EVs and batteries at home, it can save money, create jobs, and become a leader in the EV world.

Some people say Indonesia doesn't have enough charging stations, especially outside big cities, and that EVs cost too much. Yes, there aren't many stations yet, but the government is building more and plans to have thousands by 2030. Also, EV prices are getting lower, and the government can help people afford them with discounts. EVs are cheaper to run because electricity costs less than gasoline and they need less repair.

In conclusion, Indonesia should switch to EVs to fight pollution, cut fuel costs, and build a stronger economy. The problems of charging stations and price can be fixed with effort. EVs are a smart choice for a cleaner and better future. Indonesia should start now.

1. Why does the text say Indonesia spends a lot of money on fuel?

|                                             |
|---------------------------------------------|
| A. Because it makes its own oil             |
| B. Because it buys oil from other countries |
| C. Because it doesn't need oil for cars     |
| D. Because EVs are free to use              |
| E. Because nickel is expensive              |

2. What is the main reason the text gives for using electric vehicles in Indonesia?

|                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. They are faster than regular cars                           |
| B. They help the environment, save money, and grow the economy |
| C. They make driving more fun                                  |
| D. They need more repairs than gasoline cars                   |
| E. They use more fuel than motorcycles                         |

3. How do EVs help with air pollution in cities like Jakarta?

|                                                |
|------------------------------------------------|
| A. They make more smoke than regular cars      |
| B. They don't release smoke from their engines |
| C. They use gasoline to clean the air          |
| D. They only work in small towns               |
| E. They increase bad air quality               |

4. What problem do some people mention about EVs in Indonesia?

|                                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|
| A. Create jobs and make the country a leader in EVs |
| B. Make the country spend more on imports           |
| C. Stop people from working in factories            |

|                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| D. Reduce the amount of nickel in the country |
| E. Make electricity more expensive            |

### Reducing Plastic Waste in Indonesia

Plastic waste is a big problem in Indonesia. Every day, people throw away tons of plastic bags, bottles, and wrappers that end up in rivers, seas, and streets. We must act now to reduce plastic waste and save our environment.

First, plastic waste harms nature. In Indonesia, many rivers like the Citarum are full of plastic, killing fish and polluting water. This affects fishermen and families who need clean water. Second, plastic takes hundreds of years to break down. If we keep using it, our land will be covered in trash, and future generations will suffer. Third, reducing plastic can improve our health. Burning plastic releases dangerous smoke, which causes breathing problems, especially in cities like Jakarta. Finally, other countries like Singapore have cut plastic use with rules and reusable bags—Indonesia can do the same.

We should all stop using single-use plastics. Students can bring reusable bottles and bags to school. The government should ban plastic bags in markets and stores. Together, we must act fast to reduce plastic waste and protect Indonesia's beauty for the future.

1. What is the main issue discussed in the text?

|                                              |
|----------------------------------------------|
| A. The beauty of Indonesia's rivers          |
| B. The problem of plastic waste in Indonesia |
| C. The health benefits of burning plastic    |
| D. The success of Singapore's tourism        |
| E. The cost of reusable bags                 |

2. What does the text suggest we should do about plastic waste?

|                                          |
|------------------------------------------|
| A. Throw it into rivers                  |
| B. Use more plastic bags                 |
| C. Reduce it and protect the environment |
| D. Ignore it for future generations      |
| E. Burn it to keep cities clean          |

3. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

|                                              |
|----------------------------------------------|
| A. To introduce the problem of plastic waste |
| B. To give reasons why plastic is harmful    |
| C. To suggest actions to solve the problem   |
| D. To describe Singapore's success           |
| E. To explain how plastic is made            |