

Langkah Pengerojan:

1. Isilah Nama, No. Absen, dan Kelas.
2. Kerjakan soal sesuai perintahnya.
 - Untuk pilihan ganda, klik pada lingkaran huruf di depan jawaban yang benar.
 - Untuk Isian dan Uraian, ketik jawaban di kotak yang disediakan.
3. Setelah semua soal selesai kamu jawab, **Save** jawabanmu.
4. Kirimkan kepada gurumu melalui WhatsApp atau email.

Nama

No. Absen

Kelas

 **Summative Assessment****A. Multiple Choice***Cross (x) a, b, c, d, or e for the best answer!***Setiap Soal
Bernilai 1 poin.****Text for numbers 1–5****The Creation of Mayon Volcano**

A long time ago, there used to live a beautiful girl called Darang Magayon, who had many guys from various tribes. One of them was Pagtuga, the tribal chief from Iriga, who was also a great hunter. But Darang Magayon was not interested in him.

One day, Darang Magayon was slipped on the rocks and fell into the river. She did not know how to swim, but then Panganoron, the son of Rajah Karilaya from the Tagalogs, saved her while he was walking by the river.

After saving her life, Panganoron started to court her. After some days, she finally accepted his proposal. Panganoron decided to ask Darang Magayon's father, Rajah Makusong for her hand in matrimony. The father accepted him.

Pagtuga heard the news. He got very angry, so he decided to kidnap Rajah Makusong and took him to the mountains. He told everyone that he would release him if Darang Magayon would marry him. Afraid that Pagtuga would hurt her father, she accepted to be his wife.

When Panganoron knew about the situation, he commanded his warriors to follow her to the mountains to fight against Pagtuga. The battle was fierce. Panganoron killed Pagtuga, but later he was killed by an arrow thrown by one of Pagtuga's warriors. Sadly, another arrow pierced Darang Magayon when she was running to the arms of her love.

After the battle was over, Rajah Makusong dug a grave and laid the bodies of both lovers in it. As days passed by, people who went to the grave to pay respect saw that the grave was raising, turning into a land form. They started to call it Mayon (short for Magayon).

1. What is the text about?

- (a.) A legend of Mount Mayon.
- (b.) A story of triangle love.
- (c.) A tale of Darang Magayon.
- (d.) An epic battle of three kingdom.
- (e.) A tale of the great Rajah Makusong.

2. Who saved Darang Magayon at the river?

- a. Pagtuga.
- b. Panganoron.
- c. Rajah Makusong.
- d. Pagtuga's warriors.
- e. Rajah Karilaya.

3. What did Pagtuga ask from Magayon?

- a. To marry him.
- b. To surrender the army.
- c. To build a mountain.
- d. To fight Panganoron together.
- e. To free Rajah Makusong.

4. How did Panganoron die?

- a. Stabbed with a dagger.
- b. Shot by an arrow.
- c. Buried in the mountain.
- d. Slipped in the river.
- e. Poisoned.

5. What happened to the Magayon and Panganoron's grave?

- a. It sunk deep.
- b. It drifted by the river.
- c. It became a mountain.
- d. It became one.
- e. It disappeared.

Text for numbers 6–10

There was a handsome traveller named Raden Budog. He was resting under the tree, and soon he fell sleep. He had a dream, meeting a very beautiful woman. She was standing in front of him, and he tried to touch her. Suddenly, a twig of the tree fell down and hit him. That made him awake from his sleep. He was really upset.

Raden Budog wanted to meet that woman. He travelled day and night and never stopped to rest. Finally he arrived in a village. All the villagers were farmers. He saw some girls were pounding rice in the mortar (people usually called it "*lesung*").

They pounded the rice every day except holy day (it was time to pray to God). Suddenly, he met the girl in his dream. He was so happy. He followed her. When she entered her house, he knocked on the door. An old woman opened it.

"Who are you, young man?" asked Nyi Siti (Sri Poh Haci's mother).

"My name is Raden Budog. May I spend my night here? I am a traveller, and I don't have a place to stay," said Raden Budog.

"If you want to spend the night here, you can sleep in the terrace. I'm sorry I don't allow a man to stay in my house," said Nyi Siti. Raden Budog was extremely happy. Then he tried to find the way to stay in the village and married Sri Poh Haci.

Days passed by and later, Sri Poh Haci fell in love with him. They got married. Raden Budog worked in the rice field, and Sri Poh Haci continued pounding the rice in the *lesung*.

One day (it was on Friday), Raden Budog wanted to pound the rice. He forgot that pounding the rice on Friday was prohibited. And when he was busy making the sound, the villagers screamed.

"Hey, look! A monkey is pounding the rice," Slowly, the villagers came closer to Raden Budog. He didn't notice that all the villagers were looking at him until one of the men yelled at him. "Hey monkey! Stop it! It's Friday." Raden Budog didn't understand why the villagers called him monkey. However, when he looked at his body, he was shocked. He had turned into a monkey.

Since then people named the village *Lesung* Village or *Kampung Lesung*. And since the village is located in a cape, people called it *Lesung* Cape or *Tanjung Lesung*.

6. What does the story tell us about?

- a. A handsome traveller and his dream.
- b. The legend of *Tanjung Lesung*.
- c. A very beautiful girl named Sri Poh Haci.
- d. The legend of monkey.
- e. The forbidden Friday.

7. "There was a handsome traveller. ..." (Paragraph 1)

The underline word means

- a. good-looking
- b. ill-looking
- c. graceless
- d. ugly
- e. spooky

8. What happened to Raden Budog when he pounded the rice on the holy day?

- a. He turned into a monkey.
- b. One of the villagers turned into a monkey.
- c. Sri Poh Haci turned into a monkey.
- d. Raden Budog was shocked because the villagers called the monkey to their village.
- e. The *lesung* was suddenly breaking into pieces.

9. What is the main idea of the paragraph 8? HOTS

- a. What happened after Raden Budog pounded rice.
- b. The reason why Raden Budog turned into a monkey.
- c. Why the villagers named the village *Kampung Lesung*.
- d. Why Raden Budog was shocked.
- e. Why Raden Budog pounded rice on Friday.

10. Which of the following is the climax of the story? HOTS

- a. Raden Budog and Sri Poh Haci got married.
- b. One of the villagers yelled and called Raden Budog 'monkey'.
- c. Raden Budog looked at his body, he was shocked.
- d. Raden Budog forgot that it was Friday and pounded the rice until all the villagers screamed.
- e. The villagers named the village *Lesung* Village.

Text for numbers 11–15

Batara Guru Sahala

Once, a fisherman named Batara Guru Sahala lived in the Batak Land. One day he caught a fish. He was surprised to find that the fish could talk. It begged Sahala to set it free. He did accordingly.

As soon as the fish was free, it changed into a woman. She was so beautiful that Sahala fell in love at once. He asked her to marry him. The woman agreed to marry Sahala. However, she told him that he must never let out the secret that she was once a fish. Sahala promised that he would not tell anyone about it.

They were happily married and had two daughters. Every morning, Sahala went out fishing. One day his daughters brought him his lunch. However, instead of bringing the food to their father, the two girls ate it. When Sahala knew what they had done with the meal, he got very angry. He shouted at them saying, "You behaved exactly like the daughters of the fish!"

They did not know what their father meant. They went home and asked their mother about it. Their mother was very upset. Although Sahala apologised to her, she would not forgive him for breaking his promise.

Then the earth began to shake, and the volcano started to erupt. The earth cracked and formed a big hole. It is said that the hole became the Lake Toba.

The text is taken from: Soal UN SMP 2011.

11. The narrative text above is a

- a. legend
- b. fable
- c. fairy tale
- d. spoof
- e. horror

12. What is the purpose of the text?

- a. To retell how Batara Guru Sahala met his wife.
- b. To explain how Lake Toba was formed.
- c. To describe Lake Toba in detail.
- d. To persuade the readers to keep a promise.
- e. To entertain the readers.

13. Which statement is not correct according to the story?

- a. Sahala's wife was a fish.
- b. Sahala's wife was angry because he broke his promise.
- c. Sahala was angry at his daughters since they ate his food.
- d. Sahala fell in love with his wife because his wife was powerful.
- e. Sahala said to his daughter that they acted like the daughters of a fish.

14. What is the moral teaching from the story? **HOTS**

- a. We should keep our promise.
- b. We should not be angry when kids eat our food.
- c. A man should not marry a powerful woman.
- d. Kids have to tell the truth to their mother.
- e. We should keep a lake clean.

15. What is the main idea of the first paragraph? **HOTS**

- a. Why Sahala's wife was mad.
- b. Why Sahala was angry.
- c. How Lake Toba was formed.
- d. Sahala's fishing activity and how he met his wife.
- e. Sahala's happy life with his wife.

Text for numbers 16–20

Once upon a time there was a good king lived in Ireland. He was called King Lir. He had four children, two boys and two girls, whom he loved dearly. However, their stepmother was jealous. She wove a spell that turned the children into swans.

King Lir was heartbroken. His beard and hair turned white. With grief, he searched for his children. One day he saw four swans. He did not realise who they were although they recognised him as their father.

The spell could only be broken if the mountain in the north was joined to the one in the south. This seemed impossible, but after many years, all the birds flew into the air and formed an arc between the mountains. The swans were transformed and King Lir saw his children once more. They were no longer young, but had grown old with the hair as white as their father's.

Source: shortkidstories.com.

16. Where did the story take place?

- a. In a land.
- b. In Ireland.
- c. In the stepmother's house.
- d. In the south mountain.
- e. On the north mountain.

17. What is the purpose of the text?

- a. To entertain the readers.
- b. To describe King Lir.
- c. To give news to the readers.
- d. To give a solution to the readers.
- e. To tell how to find kids.

18. Who are the characters in the story?

- a. King Lir.
- b. King Lir and his four children.
- c. King Lir, the stepmother, and the swans.
- d. The stepmother, the swans, and the children.
- e. King Lir, the four children, and the stepmother.

19. "He had four children, two boys and girls, whom he loved dearly." (Paragraph 1)

The underlined phrase means that

- a. the children loved the king very much
- b. the children loved the stepmother very much
- c. the stepmother loved the children very much
- d. the children loved the king and the stepmother
- e. the king loved the boys and the girls very much

20. What is the moral value of the story? HOTS

- a. Stepmothers are usually wicked people.
- b. The wicked should be defeated.
- c. Goodness wins over badness.
- d. Patience is rewarding.
- e. Birds can help people.

B. Complex Multiple Choice

Setiap Soal
Bernilai 2 poin.

Cross (x) more than one letter for the best answers!

Text for numbers 1–5

Calon Arang resided in Girah Village and was feared by the local populace, who believed that she was an adept practitioner of black magic. They attributed the plagues that often destroyed their crops to her magic and the youngsters shunned her beautiful daughter Ratna Manggali.

It was said that when Calon Arang learned about the ill-treatment experienced by her daughter, she unleashed an epidemic so powerful that it nearly decimated the human population of Kahuripan. Airlangga sent his fiercest generals to confront Calon Arang, but they all met their demise at the hands of the widow and a handful of her exclusively female followers.

Airlangga later sought the help of Mpu Bharadah, a powerful priest, who sent his disciple Mpu Bahula to win Ratna Manggali's heart. Bahula eventually married Ratna Manggali, an act that provided him with access to Calon Arang's books of spells. He stole the books and gave them to Bharadah. Using the knowledge he gained from the books, Bharadah defeated Calon Arang in a battle.

Source: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2016/03/24/cover-story-calon-arang-an-ancient-legend-has-become-a-permanent-feature-modern-b>.

1. Which of the following information is not true according to the text?
 - a. The best title for the text is "the Legend of Calon Arang".
 - b. The story reflects how truth and goodness defeat evil deeds.
 - c. All of the generals could defeat Calon Arang.
 - d. Bahula asked Ratna Manggali to steal her mother's book so that he could defeat Calon Arang in a battle.
 - e. The story is originally from Bali.
2. "... but they all met their *demise* at the hands of the widow" (Paragraph 2)

The italic word is similar to '....'

- a. death
- b. victory
- c. lost
- d. enjoyment
- e. decease

3. "Airlangga later sought the help of Mpu Bharadah, a *powerful* priest, who sent his disciple Mpu Bahula to win Ratna Manggali's heart." (Paragraph 3)

The italic word is the closest in meaning to '....'

- a. great
- b. ordinary
- c. conventional
- d. controlling
- e. typical

4. What is the main idea of the paragraph 3? HOTS

- a. How Calon Arang learnt magic.
- b. Where Calon Arang lived.
- c. How Calon Arang lost in a battle.
- d. Why the population of Kahuripan almost ruined.
- e. How Mpu Bharadah defeated Calon Arang.

5. How do you feel when reading the story?

- a. I feel nothing because it's just a story.
- b. I feel mad at Calon Arang.
- c. I feel like it's unbelievable that there was no general defeated Calon Arang.
- d. I feel amazed at how strong Calon Arang was with her power.
- e. I feel sad because Ratna Manggali lost her mother in the end.

C. Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the words from the box!

Setiap Soal
Bermula 4 poin.

The Legend of Mount Batur

Along time ago, there lived on the island of Bali a giant-like (1) named Kebo Iwo. The people of Bali used to say that Kebo Iwo was everything, a destroyer as well

as a creator. He (2) [] eating so much. The food that he ate at once was enough for a thousand people.

Difficulties (3) [] when for the first time the barns were almost empty, and the new harvest was still a long way off. This made Kebo Iwo wild with great anger. In his hunger, he (4) [] all of the houses and even the temples. It made the Balinese (5) [] to rage.

So, they came together to plan steps to oppose this powerful giant by using his stupidity. They (6) [] Kebo Iwo to build them a very deep well, and rebuild all of the houses and temples he had destroyed. After they (7) [] Kebo Iwo, he began to dig a deep hole.

One day he ate too much, then he (8) [] asleep in the hole. The oldest man in the village gave a sign, and the villagers began to throw the limestone they had collected before into the hole. The limestone made the water inside the hole boil. Kebo Iwo was buried (9) []. Then the water in the well rose higher and higher until at last it (10) [] and formed Lake *Batur*. The mound of earth dug from the well by Kebo Iwo is known as Mount *Batur*.

Source: <https://www.ruangguru.com/blog/struktur-dari-narrative-text>.

destroyed	fed	overflowed	turn	creature
liked	asked	alive	fell	arose

D. Essay

Setiap Soal
Bernilai 6 poin.

Answer the following questions according to the text!

1. What does the text tell about?

[]

2. What is the main idea of the paragraph 2? **HOTS**

[]

3. What is the main idea of the paragraph 3? HOTS

4. "... **they** had collected before into the hole." (Paragraph 4)

What does the bold word refer to?

5. What is the moral of the story?

