

ENGLISH ITEMS ABOUT DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

NAME :

GRADE :

Questions 1-5 refer to the following text

Parangtritis Beach is one of the most famous and culturally significant beaches in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, located approximately 27 kilometers south of the city center. It's more than just a stretch of sand; it's a place where natural beauty, local legend, and spiritual tradition converge.

Unlike the calm, white-sand beaches often associated with tropical paradises, Parangtritis is characterized by its dark gray, volcanic sand and powerful, dramatic waves of the Indian Ocean. The rugged coastline is framed by steep, verdant hills and sand dunes (known as *gumuk pasir*), which offer a unique desert-like landscape and a fantastic vantage point, especially for watching the unforgettable sunset.

Culturally, Parangtritis is deeply intertwined with the Javanese mythology of the Queen of the Southern Sea, Nyi Roro Kidul. Local beliefs hold that the area is her domain, and visitors are traditionally advised against wearing green clothing as it is believed to be her favourite colour and may attract her spirit into the sea. This spiritual significance means the beach is often a site for traditional ceremonies and rituals.

Beyond the myths, the beach offers several tourist activities. Visitors can rent ATVs (All-Terrain Vehicles) to traverse the expansive sand dunes, ride horse-drawn carriages (*dokar*) along the shore, or simply enjoy the majestic, albeit turbulent, view of the open sea. While swimming is generally discouraged due to the strong currents, the sheer scale and mystical atmosphere make Parangtritis a captivating and essential stop in the Yogyakarta region.

1. Read the text above, decide the statement whether it's TRUE (T) or FALSE (F)

NO	STATEMENTS	TRUE	FALSE
a.	Parangtritis Beach is known for its calm waters and fine white sand, typical of a tropical paradise.		
b.	Parangtritis Beach is located in Yogyakarta and is situated on the coast of the Indian Ocean.		
c.	The text mentions that visitors are often advised to wear green clothing to show respect for the local spiritual beliefs.		
d.	Tourists at Parangtritis can rent ATVs to ride on the surrounding sand dunes, which are also referred to as <i>gumuk pasir</i> .		
e.	The beach is located on the northern coast of the city of Yogyakarta.		

2. Which title best captures the primary focus and scope of the entire text?
- A. The Geological History and Volcanic Sand Composition of Yogyakarta's Coastline.
 - B. Parangtritis Beach: A Convergence of Natural Drama, Mythological Significance, and Tourist Activity.
 - C. The Best Spots in Yogyakarta to Watch the Sunset and Rent ATVs.
 - D. Javanese Warnings Against Wearing Green Due to the Legend of Nyi Roro Kidul.
 - E. Why Parangtritis Beach is a Better Tropical Paradise Destination than Other Indonesian Beaches.
3. According to the text, which characteristic distinguishes Parangtritis Beach from the "calm, white-sand beaches often associated with tropical paradises"?
- A. Its distance from the city center, being only 27 kilometers south.
 - B. The strong currents, which make swimming generally discouraged.
 - C. The presence of dark gray, volcanic sand and powerful, dramatic waves.
 - D. The availability of horse-drawn carriages (dokar) for hire.
 - E. The surrounding area being a popular site for traditional ceremonies and rituals.
4. What is the primary reason the text suggests visitors are traditionally advised against wearing green clothing at Parangtritis Beach?
- A. Green clothing is difficult to spot against the backdrop of the steep, verdant hills.
 - B. It is a sign of disrespect toward the local fishermen and their ancient customs.
 - C. Only Javanese royalty were historically permitted to wear the colour green near the southern sea.
 - D. The green dye used in clothing is known to contaminate the dark grey volcanic sand.
 - E. The colour green is believed to be the favourite colour of Nyi Roro Kidul and may attract her spirit into the sea.
5. In the context of the sentence, "The sheer scale and mystical atmosphere make Parangtritis a captivating and essential stop in the Yogyakarta region," what is the best synonym for the word **captivating**?
- A. Predictable.
 - B. Enthralling.
 - C. Treacherous.
 - D. Disappointing.
 - E. Convenient.

Read the following text, then answer the questions.

Es Dawet is a quintessential and deeply beloved traditional Indonesian cold beverage, originating primarily from Java. It's renowned for its unique texture, refreshing sweetness, and vibrant colours, making it a perfect remedy for the tropical heat.

The most distinctive feature of Es Dawet is the "dawet" itself: small, chewy, green jelly noodles traditionally made from rice flour or sago flour mixed with natural colouring from pandan leaves (which also imparts a subtle, fragrant aroma). These noodles are often pressed through a specialized strainer to create their characteristic shape, resembling tiny, tail-like strands.

The prepared *dawet* noodles are then mixed into a base of rich, sweet, and smoky palm sugar syrup. This is generously combined with creamy, freshly squeezed coconut milk. The mixture is then served over a mound of crushed or shaved ice, transforming it into a delightful, multi-textured dessert drink.

While the basic recipe is consistent, regional variations abound. In some areas, jackfruit pieces, fermented cassava, or a drizzle of durian paste might be added for extra flavour and complexity. Often confused with *Es Cendol*, Dawet typically uses a plainer rice flour jelly and is sometimes served without the red beans or black sticky rice common in Cendol, emphasizing the simple, pure harmony of pandan, coconut milk, and palm sugar. Es Dawet is widely available, from street vendors to traditional markets, serving as a delicious, cooling piece of Javanese culinary heritage.

6. What is the primary purpose of the text above?
 - A. To provide a historical account of Javanese food.
 - B. To instruct readers on how to cook rice flour.
 - C. To describe the main ingredients, texture, and cultural context of Es Dawet.
 - D. To compare Es Dawet with all other Indonesian beverages.
 - E. To give information about Javanese culinary heritage

7. Given the descriptive detail, cultural terminology, and explanatory tone of the text, which of the following groups is the most probable target audience?
 - A. Food scientists studying the chemical composition of sago and rice flours.
 - B. Individuals interested in Indonesian culture and cuisine.
 - C. Street vendors seeking to quickly check the required inventory for making Es Dawet.
 - D. Professional chefs specializing in fusion cuisine who require a list of exact regional variations.
 - E. Javanese grandmothers who are already experts in the traditional preparation of Es Dawet.

8. In the text, the word "**quintessential**" means...
 - A. Rare and hard to find.
 - B. Representing the typical example of a quality or class.
 - C. Having a sour or tangy flavour.
 - D. A modern, fusion style of food.
 - E. The various flavour of the food.

9. According to the text, which ingredients might be added to Es Dawet for extra flavour and complexity in regional variations? There is more than one correct answer

	Black sticky rice
	Jackfruit pieces
	Durian paste
	Fermented cassava
	Red beans

10. Based on the text, what information is provided regarding the origin and availability of Es Dawet? There is more than one correct answer.

	It originates primarily from Java.
	It is a regional specialty only found in major cities.
	It is widely available, from street vendors to traditional markets.
	It is often confused with Es Cendol.
	It is a delicious, cooling piece of Javanese culinary heritage.