



**KPEMERINTAH PROVINSI LAMPUNG
DINAS PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS NEGERI 1 PARDASUKA**

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**ASESMEN SUMATIF AKHIR SEMESTER GANJIL
TAHUN AJARAN 2025/2026**

MATA PELAJARAN : Bahasa Inggris TL
KELAS / FASE : XI/F

HARI / TANGGAL : Kamis, 27 November 2025.
WAKTU : 09.00 s.d 10.00

A. PILIHAN GANDA

Pilihlah salah satu jawaban A, B, C, D, atau E yang merupakan jawaban paling benar !

Text 1 (for questions no 1-8)

One day, Mr. Peters was driving near a pond when he heard splashing and crying. Curious, he went to see and found a swan stuck in some prickly bushes. He helped free the bird, but to his surprise, the swan changed into a tiny king. Mr. Peters thought that since he had rescued a magical creature, he deserved three wishes. The Forest King agreed and gave him three magic leaves, warning him that wishes often bring trouble.

Mr. Peters thought carefully before using his first wish. He wanted a beautiful wife, so he let go of one leaf and made the wish. The next morning, he met a lovely woman named Leita, who told him she was his bride. They soon married and lived happily together for a while.

As time passed, Leita grew sad. She often sat by the river, crying. One day, she confessed to Mr. Peters that she had once been a swan and missed the water. More than that, she missed her swan sister deeply. Even though she loved her husband, her heart longed for her old life.

Seeing her sadness, Mr. Peters decided to use his second wish. That night, he released another leaf and wished for Leita to return to being a swan. While she slept, she transformed back into her swan form. Gently, Mr. Peters carried her to the river and let her go. When she awoke, she placed her head on his shoulder before flying off into the forest.

The Forest King appeared to mock Mr. Peters for wasting his wishes. But Mr. Peters said he would never use his last wish, because swans should be swans and humans should be humans. He lived peacefully for the rest of his life, often visited by two beautiful swans. When he died, the town heard the sad song of two mourning swans at night, honoring his memory.

1. Why did Mr. Peters stop by the pond?
A. To go fishing
B. To drink water
C. To chase a bird
D. To meet the Forest King
E. To investigate the strange splashing sound
2. What was Mr. Peters's first wish?
A. To have a beautiful wife
B. To turn into a swan
C. To have a long life
D. To become a king
E. To become rich
3. Why did Leita become sad even though she loved Mr. Peters?
A. She didn't like his house
B. She missed her life as a swan and her sister
C. She was afraid of the Forest King
D. She wanted to be a queen
E. She was tired of living near the river

4. What action showed Mr. Peters's true love for Leita?
A. He kept her close even when she was sad and miss her sister
B. He gave her jewels and fine clothes to make her happy
C. He wished her back into her swan form so she could be happy
D. He argued with the Forest King to protect her
E. He used all three wishes he got for her
5. Why did Mr. Peters refuse to use his third wish?
A. He was afraid of angering the Forest King and his magic
B. He believed humans should stay human and swans should stay swans
C. He wanted to save it for riches and respectful by people later
D. He had no more wishes left to be used
E. He forgot about it
6. What can we conclude about Mr. Peters's character from the story?
A. He was wise and selfless
B. He was weak and greedy
C. He was selfish and careless
D. He was proud and stubborn
E. He was foolish with his wishes
7. What moral value can be learned from this story?
A. Wishes always bring bad luck to whom use it carelessly
B. Magic cannot change someone's destiny
C. People should never marry magical beings
D. Humans and animals can never live together
E. Love means sacrifice and letting go for someone's happiness
8. The Forest King appeared to "mock" Mr. Peters for his wasted wishes. What is the synonym of mock?
A. Praise
B. Admire
C. Laugh at
D. Reward
E. Protect

Text 2 (for questions no 9-16)

There was once a lady who was part human and part divine. She was a king's daughter, famous for her beauty and

charm. People called her The Dear Delight of the World, The Greatly Desired, and The Fairest of the Fair. She was strong yet graceful, playful yet mysterious. The gods loved her, and men admired and worshipped her.

Many suitors came to marry the Princess—warriors, princes, and even gods. They came from across the seas, through dangerous forests, and even from the sky. They brought rich gifts: gold, jewels, fine clothes, fruits, singing birds, dancers, and storytellers. Yet, the Princess sat quietly in her chamber, dressed in beautiful robes, while her maidens cared for her hair and clothing. Many times, she shook her head, and the disappointed suitors went away in sadness.

One day, the God of Autumn came to win her. He was brave and strong, wearing a sword no other man could lift, with chrysanthemums embroidered on his coat. He bowed before the Princess and looked into her eyes, but she only shook her head. Heartbroken, he left in tears and met his younger brother, the God of Spring. Autumn warned him not to try, but Spring insisted. They made a wager: if Spring won her, he would get a cask of saké from Autumn.

The God of Spring went to his mother, asking for her help. She loved him deeply and promised to support him. That night, she gathered white and purple wistaria buds and magically made them into a robe, sandals, and weapons. In the morning, she dressed her son in the outfit. When he went to the Princess, her maidens mocked his plain look. But as soon as she saw him, the wistaria bloomed into flowers, covering him with beauty and fragrance. The Princess stood up and declared, "Lord, I am yours if you will have me."

The Princess and the God of Spring went to his mother, but Spring feared Autumn's anger. His mother comforted him and performed a ritual with bamboo, salt, and stones, declaring that Autumn would fade and fall like leaves, and sink like stones. And so it happened. From then on, Spring remained fresh, joyful, and young, while Autumn became sad and sorrowful. That is why the seasons are the way they are today.

9. What do the titles "The Dear Delight of the World" and "The Greatly Desired" suggest about the Princess?
 - A. She was lonely despite her beauty
 - B. She was more powerful than her father
 - C. She was feared by men and gods alike
 - D. She was admired and sought after by many
 - E. She was known for her wealth and possessions
10. Which of the following was NOT brought by the suitors as gifts for the Princess?
 - A. Singing birds
 - B. Silver armor
 - C. Silk cocoons
 - D. Oranges in a basket
 - E. Fine clothes of feathers
11. What quality of the God of Autumn is emphasized when the story describes his sword?
 - A. His arrogance
 - B. His wealth
 - C. His strength
 - D. His wisdom
 - E. His leadership
12. What can be inferred about the Princess's character from her rejection of many suitors?
 - A. She valued wealth above all things
 - B. She was easily influenced by her maidens
 - C. She was waiting for someone truly special
 - D. She disliked gods but preferred humans
 - E. She was afraid of marriage
13. In the sentence "Spring remained fresh, joyful, and young, while Autumn became sad and sorrowful," the word sorrowful is closest in meaning to...
 - A. Proud
 - B. Lonely
 - C. Wealthy
 - D. Confused
 - E. Miserable
14. What lesson can readers draw from the God of Spring's success?
 - A. Determination and support can help achieve love
 - B. Rivalry between siblings always ends happily
 - C. Magic is more powerful than courage
 - D. Outer beauty is the most important in love
 - E. Wealth and strength guarantee happiness
15. Which detail best shows the contrast between Autumn and Spring?
 - A. Autumn carried a sword, while Spring carried arrows
 - B. Autumn wore chrysanthemums, while Spring wore wistaria
 - C. Autumn lived in forests, while Spring lived by the sea
 - D. Autumn was older, while Spring was younger
 - E. Autumn cried, while Spring laughed
16. What moral value does the story mainly convey?
 - A. Fate cannot be changed by magic
 - B. Rivalry always destroys family bonds
 - C. Seasons are controlled only by gods' anger
 - D. Persistence and inner beauty can win true love
 - E. Wealth and strength guarantee marriage success

Text 3 (for questions no 17-20)

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.

17. What was the main reason Sang Prabu organized a competition for Princess Teja Nirmala's marriage?
 - A. To test the loyalty of his daughter's admirers
 - B. To ensure his daughter married the strongest suitor
 - C. To display his kingdom's power to neighboring lands
 - D. To please the gods and goddesses of Mount Wayang
 - E. To protect his daughter from the schemes of Princess Segara
18. Why was Raden Begawan unable to proceed with his wedding after winning the competition?
 - A. He was captured by the soldiers of another kingdom
 - B. He chose to abandon the kingdom of his own will
 - C. He was punished by the gods for arrogance
 - D. He was bewitched by Princess Segara
 - E. He was exiled by Sang Prabu
19. What does Princess Segara's reaction to Raden Begawan's realization (reveal about her character)?
 - A. She valued love more than pride
 - B. She was forgiving and compassionate
 - C. She prioritized personal desire over others' happiness
 - D. She respected Sang Prabu's authority
 - E. She sought approval from the gods
20. The word "wicked" in the sentence "the wicked fairy, Princess Segara fell in love with Raden Begawan" has the closest meaning to ...
 - A. Evil
 - B. Kind
 - C. Wise
 - D. Gentle
 - E. Honest

Text 4 (for questions no 21-30)

A long time ago in China, there was an old emperor who loved nature. Since he was very old, he needed to choose the next emperor. Because he loved plants, he decided to use seeds as a test. He gathered all the children in the kingdom and gave each child one seed. He told them to take care of it for one year and bring back the plant they grew. From these plants, he would choose the next emperor.

Among the children was a boy named Ling. He also loved nature and enjoyed working in his family's garden. Ling was very excited and believed he could grow the best plant. He quickly planted his seed in a pot with soil, watered it every day, and made sure it got sunshine.

But nothing grew from Ling's pot. Meanwhile, other children started to see sprouts and flowers. Ling became worried but kept trying. He even changed the soil and pot, gave it fresh water, and waited patiently. Still, no plant appeared. Ling was very sad, but he never gave up caring for his seed.

After one year, the children returned to the palace with beautiful flowers. Ling was embarrassed to bring only a pot of soil, but his mother encouraged him to be honest and

proud of his effort. So, he went to the palace carrying his empty pot.

When the emperor saw all the children's flowers, he looked serious and unhappy. Finally, he reached Ling and asked why his pot was empty. Ling, feeling ashamed, explained everything honestly—that he had cared for the seed every day, but nothing grew.

To Ling's surprise, the emperor smiled. He told everyone that the seeds he had given were boiled and could not grow. All the children who brought flowers had cheated. Only Ling was honest, so the emperor chose Ling to be the next ruler of China.

21. Why did the emperor give seeds to the children?
 - A. To teach them how to garden
 - B. To make the kingdom beautiful
 - C. To see who was the most honest
 - D. To give them flowers for the palace
 - E. To test who could grow the tallest plant
22. Why did Ling's mother tell him to be proud of his work?
 - A. Because the emperor already knew his hard work
 - B. Because honesty and effort are more important than results
 - C. Because the pot looked beautiful even without plants
 - D. Because Ling had secretly grown another flower
 - E. Because she knew Ling would be chosen as emperor
23. The word ashamed in the story (paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to:
 - A. Proud
 - B. Happy
 - C. Honest
 - D. Excited
 - E. Embarrassed
24. What lesson does Ling's story teach the reader?
 - A. Honesty is more valuable than success or appearance
 - B. Nature always rewards those who care for plants
 - C. Children are wiser than adults in planting
 - D. Hard work always guarantees success
 - E. Plants can grow anywhere if given love
25. Why was the emperor unhappy when he saw the children's flowers?
 - A. He wanted only vegetables
 - B. They were not colorful enough
 - C. The flowers reminded him of Ling
 - D. He knew they came from false seeds
 - E. The courtyard was too crowded
26. Why did Ling keep trying even when nothing grew?
 - A. He hoped his pot would look better
 - B. He didn't want to disappoint the emperor
 - C. He was competing with the other children
 - D. He loved gardening and believed in his seed
 - E. He was following his mother's encouragement
27. The words very sad in the story can best be replaced with:
 - A. Hopeless

- B. Cheerful
- C. Joyful
- D. Honest
- E. Careful

28. What can we learn about leadership from this story?
- A. Leaders must be strong and strict
 - B. Leaders should be honest and trustworthy
 - C. Leaders must be the smartest in the kingdom
 - D. Leaders must always obey their parents
 - E. Leaders must know how to grow plants
29. What did the emperor want to teach the children?
- A. To compete with one another
 - B. To use tricks to win
 - C. To always be honest
 - D. To respect their parents
 - E. To grow flowers in every house
30. Why did the emperor smile when he saw Ling's empty pot?
- A. He liked Ling's family
 - B. He finally found an honest child
 - C. He wanted to punish the other children
 - D. He was proud of Ling's gardening skill
 - E. Ling's pot was more beautiful than others

Text 5 (for questions no 31-40)

Once upon a time, in Pati, Central Java, lived a man named Sunan Kalijaga. He asked his friends Ki Rangga to go with him. Several servants also joined them to carry their luggage, and they began walking to Sunan Muria's house.

Several hours later Ki Rangga felt tired. He was embarrassed to walk together with Sunan Kalijaga, because Sunan Kalijaga didn't look tired while Ki Rangga was very tired and thirsty. Finally, Sunan Kalijaga asked Ki Rangga to take a rest under a big tree. It was time for the Dzuhur prayer, but there was no water around to clean up or 'wudu'. Ki Rangga was confused. He told Sunan Kalijaga about it. Sunan Kalijaga only smiled and said, "We should pray for Allah SWT for water. Now, you must guard this big tree, Ki Rangga. It might bring water to us, but remember! Everything happens, because Allah SWT. Don't act alone. You must inform me when water comes out. I will be behind that hill." Ki Rangga promised Sunan Kalijaga to inform him when the water came out. So, Sunan Kalijaga went behind the hill. Ki Rangga with his Servants set under the big tree. They quickly fell asleep. Suddenly, water came out of the big tree. They drank and played in the water. Ki Rangga forgot Sunan Kalijaga's message to inform him when the water came out.

Behind the hill Sunan Kalijaga was worried. So, he went to the big tree. He was surprised to see Ki Rangga and his servants were playing in the water, "You forgot my message to inform me when the water comes out. Instead, you are playing in the water is like a turtle," said Sunan Kalijaga, softly. A miracle happened. Ki Rangga and his servants turned into turtles. Ki Rangga was sad. He had changed into turtles, because he didn't keep his promise. The water forms a pond. Now the pond is called Sendang

Sani, which comes from the word Sendang = Spring, Sani = Sisini (former) as a result of the incident.

31. What is the moral lesson of the story of Ki Rangga and Sunan Kalijaga?
- A. Sunan Muria wanted to test Ki Rangga's loyalty
 - B. Nature always punishes people who act carelessly
 - C. Playing in water is a form of sin that must be avoided
 - D. Servants should not follow their masters during long journeys
 - E. Obedience leads to miracles, while disobedience leads to misfortune
32. Why did Ki Rangga feel embarrassed walking with Sunan Kalijaga?
- A. Because he thought Sunan Kalijaga was ignoring him
 - B. Because Sunan Kalijaga looked stronger and tireless
 - C. Because Sunan Muria was waiting for him at home
 - D. Because the servants mocked him for being weak
 - E. Because he lost his luggage on the way
33. The word "miracle" in the passage is closest in meaning to ...
- A. A surprising disaster
 - B. A natural disaster caused by water
 - C. An extraordinary event beyond human power
 - D. An ordinary event that can be explained
 - E. A punishment given by a leader
34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the story but can be inferred?
- A. Ki Rangga had been lazy and unfaithful to his master
 - B. Ki Rangga did not fully trust Sunan Kalijaga's advice
 - C. The servants also disobeyed because they followed Ki Rangga
 - D. Sunan Kalijaga was patient when dealing with Ki Rangga's mistake
 - E. The people later named the pond "Sendang Sani" after the incident
35. If you were Ki Rangga, what should you have done when the water came out?
- A. Inform Sunan Kalijaga immediately before using the water
 - B. Cover the spring so that no one could see the water
 - C. Drink secretly and pretend nothing happened
 - D. Wait until the next day before reporting
 - E. Allow only the servants to drink first
36. What conclusion can be drawn about the relationship between Sunan Kalijaga and Ki Rangga?
- A. They were rivals competing for water sources
 - B. Sunan Kalijaga used his power to humiliate Ki Rangga
 - C. Sunan Kalijaga tested Ki Rangga's loyalty, but Ki Rangga failed
 - D. Ki Rangga was more powerful but lacked self-control
 - E. Sunan Kalijaga was jealous of Ki Rangga's popularity
37. What caused Ki Rangga and his servants to transform into turtles?

- A. Sunan Kalijaga cursed them in anger
- B. They failed to wake up on time for prayer
- C. They drank too much water and drowned
- D. They forgot to inform Sunan Kalijaga about the water
- E. The tree was enchanted and punished anyone under it

38. What does the transformation into turtles symbolize?
- A. Eternal life
 - B. Strength and wisdom
 - C. Hard work and patience
 - D. Freedom and independence
 - E. Foolishness and forgetfulness
39. Why does the story connect prayer time (Dzuhur) with the miracle of water appearing?
- A. To show that Islamic rituals are always delayed
 - B. To symbolize that obedience to God leads to blessings
 - C. To explain why people should drink before praying
 - D. To criticize people who pray without washing first
 - E. To suggest that water is unnecessary for wudu
40. What is the significance or the meaning of naming the pond "Sendang Sani"?
- A. To honor Sunan Kalijaga's miracle and warning
 - B. To celebrate Ki Rangga's power in finding water
 - C. To remind people never to play in water
 - D. To hide the true story from future generations
 - E. To show that turtles are sacred animals in Java