Ulangan Harian ke 2

Name : ……..

Class: …….

The polar bear is a bear native to the Arctic Ocean and its surrounding seas. An adult male weighs about four hundred to six hundred and eighty kilograms, while an adult female is about half that size. Although it is closely related to the brown bear, it has paws to occupy a narrow ecological niche with many bony characteristics adapted to for cold temperatures, for moving across the snow, ice, open water, and for hunting seals which make up most of its diets. Although most of polar bears are born on land, it spends most of its time at sea, hence its name meaning maritime bear and can hunt consistently only from sea ice. It spends much of the year on frozen sea.

1. What does the adult male bear weigh?
A. 400 – 480 kg
B. 400 – 680 kg
C. 480 – 600 kg
D. 680 – 880 kg
E. 880 – 1500 kg

2. Where did the animal live?
A. In the Arctic Ocean
B. In the Indian Ocean.
C. In the Pacific Ocean.
D. In the North Atlantic Ocean.
E. In the South Atlantic Ocean.

Snakes are reptiles (cold-blooded creatures). They belong to the same group as lizards (the scaled group, Squamata) but from a sub-group of their own (Serpentes).
Snakes have two legs but a long time ago they had claws to help them slither along. Snakes are not slimy. They are covered in scales which are just bumps on the skin. Their skin is hard and glossy to reduce friction as the snake slithers along the ground.
Snakes often sun bathe on rocks in the warm weather. This is because snakes are cold-blooded; they need the sun's warmth to heat their bodies up.
Most snakes live in the country. Some types of snakes live in tress, some live in water, but most live on the ground in deserted rabbit burrows, in thick, long grass and in old logs.
A snake's diet usually consists of frogs, lizard, and mice and other snakes. The Anaconda can eat small crocodiles and even bears. Many snakes protect themselves with their fangs. Some snakes are protected by scaring their enemies away like the Cobra. The flying snakes glide away from danger. Their ribs spread apart and the skin stretches out. Its technique is just like the sugar gliders.

3. Since the snakes are cold-blooded, they…
A. like sucking the cool blood
B. avoid sun-bathing to their skins
C. never sun bathe in the warm weather

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D. live on the ground in deserted burrows
E. require the sun's warmth to heat their bodies

4. We know from the text that snakes…
A. do not have claws
B. do not like sunlight
C. have two legs and claws
D. use their legs to climb the tree
E. use their claws to slither along the ground

5. Some types of snakes live in tress, some live in water, but most live on the ground in deserted rabbit burrows,…(paragraph 4).The word "burrows " has the similar meaning with…
A. foster
B. dig
C. plough
D. nurture
E. cultivate

6. How do flying snakes protect themselves.
A. They fly away
B. They use their fangs they scare their enemies.
C. They stretch out their skin,
D. They eat the other animals.
E. sun bathe on rocks

Napoleon is a favorite fish for divers in many regions of the world. The fish can instantly be recognized by its size, color and shape. It is one of the largest reef fish in the world. They can grow up to 230 cm and weigh 190 kg. They have fleshy lips and a hump over the head that is similar to a napoleon hat. The Hump becomes more prominent with age.
Colors vary with age and sex. Males range from a bright electric blue to green or purplish blue. Mature males develop a black stripe along the sides, blue spots on their body scales, and blue scribbles on the head. Juveniles can be identified by their pale greenish color and two black lines running behind the eye. Females, both old and young, are red-orange on the upper parts of their bodies and red-orange to white yellow.

Napoleon fish are carnivorous and eat during the day. They can be seen feasting on shellfish, other fish, sea stars, sea urchins and crabs, crushing the shells to get the animal within. They also crush large chunks of dead coral rubble with peg-like teeth to feed on the burrowing mussels and worms.
Pairs spawn together as part of a larger mating group that may consist of over 100 individuals. The planktonic eggs are released into the water, and once the larvae have hatched they will settle out on the substrate. Adult females are able to change sex but the triggers for this development are not yet known.
The Napoleon is mainly found on coral reef edges and drop-offs. They move into shallow bays during the day to feed, and tend to move into deeper waters as they grow older and large. Adults, therefore, are more common offshore than inshore.

7. What is the text about?
A. The description of Napoleon fish
B. The physical characteristics of carnivorous fish
C. The divers' favorite animals
D. Napoleon's family
E. The development of Napoleon fish

8. Where do Napoleon fish move during the day to feed?
A. Offshore
B. Onshore
C. Deeper water

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D. Shallow bays
E. Coral reef edges

9. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the text?
A. Napoleon fish tend to move into shallow waters as they grow older and large
B. Napoleon fish move into deep bays during the day to feed
C. Adult females are not able to change sex
D. Napoleon fish are not carnivorous
E. The male has more attractive colours than the females

Ant-eaters are perhaps the most curious looking animals.
Their long head and snout look like tubes, and they have no teeth at all. Their front legs are very strong and armed with heavy curved claws with which they break open the nets of ants and termites and then, when the insects rush out, use their long, sticky tongues to lick them up at great speed.
True ant-eaters are found in the swamps and forests of central and South America. Scaly ant-eaters, or pangolins, are found in Africa and tropical Asia.
Various other insect-eating animals are sometimes called ant-eaters, although they really belong to other groups of animals. One of them is the ant-bear, which lives on the plains of South and Central Africa. This has long, erect ears but short blunt claws, an almost hairless tail, yellow brown in color. Unlike the true ant-eaters, it has small teeth.

10. The text tells us ….
A. the story of ant-eaters
B. the report of ant-eaters
C. the discussion of ant-eaters
D. the description of ant-eaters
E. the explanation of ant-eater's body

11. What is the ant-bear?
A. The animal has long, erect ears and small teeth
B. The animal looks like a pangolin.
C. The animal has no sticky tongue
D. The animal does not like to eat ants.
E. The animal belongs to ants' group.

12. From the passage above, we can conclude that….
A. all ants are friends of other insects
B. ants live in the disgusted places
C. ants are classified as predators
D. ants belong to the insect group
E. ants usually eat death animals

A kangaroo is an animal found only in Australia. It has a smaller relative, called a wallaby, which lives on the Australian island of Tasmania and in New Guinea.
Kangaroos eat grass and plants.They have short front legs, but very long and strong back legs and a tail. These are used for sitting up and for jumping. Kangaroos have been known to make forward jumps of over eight metres, and leap across fences more than three metres high. They can also run at speeds of over 45 kilometres per hour.
The largest kangaroos are the Great grey kangaroo and the Red Kangaroo. Adult grows to a length of 1.60 metres and weighs over 90 kilos.
Kangaroos are marsupials. This means that the female kangaroo has an external pouch on the front of her body. A baby kangaroo is very tiny when it is born, and it crawls at once into this pouch where it spends its first five months of life.

13. According to the text, the kangaroo ….
A. can grow as tall as a man
B. can run faster than a car
C. can walk as soon as it is born
D. can jump over a 3 metres high fence
E. can live in a pouch during its life

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14. …. are used for sitting up and for jumping.
A. Long tails
B. Short legs
C. Body pouch
D. Short front legs
E. Strong back legs

15. We know from the text that kangaroo ….
A. is smaller in size to human
B. is an omnivorous animal
C. has habitat in Tasmania
D. can be called Wallaby in New Guinea
E. has another name called Wallaby 29.

An elephant is the largest and strongest animals. It is a strange looking animal with its thick legs, huge sides and backs, large hanging ears, a small tall, little eyes, long white tusks and above all it has a long noise, the trunk.
The trunk is the elephant's peculiar feature, and it has various uses. The elephant draws up water by its trunk and can squirt it all over its body like a shower bath. It can also lift leaves and puts them into its mouth. In fact the trunk serves the elephant as a long am and hand. An elephant looks very clumsy and heavy and yet it can move very quickly.
The elephant is a very intelligent animal. Its intelligence combined with its great strength makes it a very useful servant to man and it can be trained to serve in various ways such as carry heavy loads, hunt for tigers and even fight.

16. The text tells us about….
(A). the Elephant's peculiar feature
(B). useful servant
(C). strange looking animal
(D). an elephant
(E). elephant looks very clumsy.

17. The third paragraph is mainly about the fact that….
(A) elephants are strong
(B) elephants can lift logs
(C) elephants are servants
(D) elephant are very useful
(E) elephant must be trained

18. The most distinguishing characteristic of an elephant is…..
(A). its clumsiness
(B). its thick legs
(C). its large body
(D). its long nose
(E). its large ears

19. Which of the following is NOT part of the elephant described in the first paragraph ?
(A) It looks strange
(B) It is heavy
(C) It is wild
(D) It has a trunk
(E) It has a small tail

20. The elephant draws up water by its trunk and can squirt it all over its body like a shower bath (paragraph 2). The word "it" refers to….
A). a shower bath
B). elephant's body
C). a shower
D). water
E). elephant's trunk

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