

## REVIEW EXPLANATION TEXT AND DISCUSSION TEXT

**Task 1. Read the text, analyze it, then answer the analysis questions.**

### TEXT A

#### Artificial Rain

Rain is a natural phenomenon, but did you know that humans can now create artificial rain? This engineering process is called cloud seeding. It is usually done to overcome severe droughts or to clean heavily polluted air.

The process begins when special chemicals, such as silver iodide or dry ice, are prepared. These chemicals are then flown into the sky using airplanes or fired from the ground using rockets. Once the plane reaches suitable cumulonimbus clouds, the chemicals are released directly into them.

Inside the cloud, these chemical particles act as "seeds" or artificial nuclei. Water vapor in the cloud quickly gathers around these seeds. As a result, the moisture condenses rapidly into heavy water droplets. Finally, when the droplets become too heavy to stay in the air, they fall to the ground as artificial rain.

### TEXT B

#### Should Smartphones Be Completely Banned in Boarding Schools?

The use of smartphones in boarding schools has become a hot topic of debate among teachers, parents, and students. While some people argue that smartphones are essential tools for modern learning, others believe they bring more harm than good to the students' discipline.

Those who agree with the ban argue that smartphones are the biggest source of distraction. Many students stay up late playing mobile games or scrolling through social media, which makes them sleepy during morning classes. Furthermore, continuous screen time can reduce face-to-face social interaction among students in the dormitory.

On the other hand, opponents of the ban believe that smartphones are necessary for 21st-century education. Students can easily access digital libraries, learning platforms like Quizizz, and educational videos. Moreover, smartphones are crucial for students to maintain communication with their parents who live far away.

In conclusion, both sides have strong arguments. School management needs to find a middle ground, such as limiting smartphone usage to specific hours rather than banning them completely.

### TEXT C

#### FOMO (Fear of Missing Out)

In the modern digital era, many teenagers experience a psychological phenomenon known as FOMO, or the Fear of Missing Out. It is a cynical feeling of anxiety that other people are having more fun or living better lives than they are. How does this phenomenon actually happen?

The process is triggered primarily by the massive usage of social media. When teenagers open apps like Instagram or TikTok, they are continuously exposed to the curated, perfect highlights of their friends' lives. They see photos of parties, new clothes, or fun gatherings.

Questions	Text A	Text B	Text C
What kind of text is it ?			
What is the purpose of those text? ( to explain the processes / to present the information and opinion of an issue)			
Identify the structure of text ?(mention the structure of those text eg. General statment/ issue, argument etc)			
Identify the language feature ? (find an exaple of tenses/ passive voice/ conjunction)			

**Task 2. The Battle of the Text**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Listen to the instructions and topic given by the teacher.
2. Discuss the answers with your group members as soon as possible after the topic is announced.
3. Write your group's answers in the space provided below.
4. Prepare a spokesperson to read the answers aloud when the teacher gives the signal!ROUND 1:

**Topics : "How blood circulation works"**

**THE EXPLANATION CHALLENGE (Total Score: 50)**

Objective: Explain how or why a phenomenon occurs using chronological connectors/causal conjunctions.

Topic given by Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_  
( filled in when the teacher announces the topic)

**Write your personal explanation steps here:**

- Step 1 (Beginning):

First, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Step 2 (Process):

Then / Next / As a result, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- Step 3 (Final Process):

Finally / Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**ROUND 2: THE DISCUSSION CHALLENGE (Total Score: 50)**

Objective: Provide two logical points of view (Pro Argument and Cons Argument) on the given issue, and use contrastive conjunctions.

**Topic: Is studying in group more effective ?**

**Write your personal arguments here:**

- PRO ARGUMENT (Supporting Point):

Some people agree with this issue because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- CONTRA ARGUMENT (Opposing Point):

On the other hand / However, others believe that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct answer, A,B,C,D or E

The text for number 1-5

### How the Internet Works

The internet is a vast global network that connects billions of computers and electronic devices worldwide. Through it, people can share information, communicate, and access data within seconds. However, have you ever wondered how data actually travels across the globe when you type a website address?

The process begins when you type a URL (website address) into your web browser. Your computer immediately sends a request to a Domain Name System (DNS) server. The DNS acts like a phonebook for the internet; it translates the text-based URL you typed into a numerical IP address, which computers use to identify each other.

Once the IP address is found, the data you requested is broken down into smaller pieces called packets. These packets do not travel together in one single line. Instead, routers scatter them across various network pathways, including underwater cables and satellites, to find the fastest route.

Finally, when the packets reach their destination (your device), they are put back together into their original form. This allows the website, image, or video to load completely on your screen. This entire process happens seamlessly in just a fraction of a second.

Reading Comprehension Questions (Part 1)

1. What is the main topic of the text above?
  - A. The history of computer inventions worldwide.
  - B. The step-by-step process of how data travels through the internet.
  - C. The comparison between underwater cables and satellite networks.
  - D. The manual guide on how to fix broken internet routers.
  - E. The advantages and disadvantages of using web browsers.
2. According to the text, why does a computer need a Domain Name System (DNS) server?
  - A. To break down data into small packets.
  - B. To secure the computer from digital viruses.
  - C. To speed up the movement of internet routers.
  - D. To change the numerical IP address into a safe text format.
  - E. To translate a text website address into a numerical IP address.
3. What happens to the requested data immediately after the IP address is identified?
  - A. It is deleted by the web browser automatically.
  - B. It is put back together into its original large size.
  - C. It is split into smaller units called packets.
  - D. It is sent directly through a single network wire.
  - E. It is saved into a physical phonebook server.
4. Which device is responsible for scattering the data packets across the fastest route?
  - A. URL
  - B. DNS
  - C. IP Address
  - D. Routers
  - E. Web Browser
5. \*"...this entire process happens seamlessly in just a fraction of a second." (Paragraph 4)

The word "seamlessly" has a similar meaning to ....

- A. smoothly and without difficulty
- B. slowly and carefully
- C. dangerously and randomly
- D. expensively and uselessly
- E. loudly and visibly

**The text for number 6-10**

**How Recycling Reduces Waste**

Every day, humans generate tons of garbage, which often ends up piling up in landfills and polluting the environment. To tackle this issue, recycling is introduced as a sustainable solution. Recycling is a method of converting waste materials into new, usable objects. How does this system successfully reduce the amount of waste in our world?

The system works through three main interconnected phases. First, it begins with the collection and sorting stage. Waste items like plastic bottles, glass jars, aluminum cans, and paper are gathered from households. They are then delivered to recycling facilities, where workers sort them based on their specific material types.

Second, the sorted materials undergo a processing stage. In this facility, the items are thoroughly cleaned to remove contaminants. After that, they are broken down; plastics are melted into small pellets, papers are mashed into liquid pulp, and metals are crushed. These raw materials are then sold to manufacturers to create entirely new products.

By transforming old trash into raw materials, factories do not need to extract new resources from the earth, such as cutting down trees for paper or mining for metals. Consequently, less trash is sent to landfills, and natural habitats are protected from over-extraction.

6. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?

- A. The dangerous working conditions in modern factories.
- B. The reasons why citizens must buy recycled products.
- C. The specific processing steps to turn sorted waste into raw materials.
- D. The heavy biological contamination found inside household trash bins.
- E. The historical background of solid waste management facilities.

7. What is the primary purpose of the text?

- A. To warn the community about the financial costs of trash collection.
- B. To describe the physical appearance of plastic pellets and paper pulp.
- C. To persuade readers to stop using plastic packaging at home.
- D. To explain the mechanism of how recycling processes cut down global waste.
- E. To criticize manufacturers who refuse to use recycled materials.

8. *\*"First, it begins with the collection and sorting stage." (Paragraph 2)*

The underlined word "it" refers to ....

- A. The environment
- B. The recycling system
- C. The garbage pile
- D. The household
- E. The usable object

9. *\*"...factories do not need to extract new resources from the earth..." (Paragraph 4)*

The word "extract" is closest in meaning to ....

- A. take out or remove
- B. throw away

- C. destroy completely
- D. protect carefully
- E. sell quickly

10. Based on the text, what is the positive consequence of factories using recycled materials instead of extracting new resources? A. It makes the final products more expensive for consumers.

- B. It prevents natural habitats from being over-extracted.
- C. It causes factories to produce more waste materials.
- D. It forces workers to clean the landfills manually.
- E. It reduces the number of local recycling facilities.

### The text for number 11-15

#### Is Living in a Boarding School Better for Independence Than Living with Parents?

The question of whether teenagers should live in a boarding school or stay at home with their parents is a subject of continuous debate. Many parents and educators believe that a boarding environment is the ultimate way to foster maturity, while others argue that family guidance at home is irreplaceable for a teenager's emotional growth.

Supporters of boarding schools argue that this environment strictly trains students to become independent. Without the daily assistance of parents, students must manage their own schedules, wash their own clothes, budget their money, and solve personal conflicts independently. Furthermore, the structured daily routines in a dormitory teach them high self-discipline, which prepares them well for university life and future careers.

On the other hand, opponents believe that living with parents provides a safer and warmer environment for adolescent development. At home, teenagers receive immediate emotional support and moral guidance from their family during stressful times. Some critics also argue that separating children from their parents too early can weaken family bonds and cause severe homesickness, which might negatively affect their mental health and academic performance.

In conclusion, both living situations offer distinct advantages. Boarding schools are excellent for building grit and self-reliance, whereas living at home ensures continuous family affection and emotional security. The best choice ultimately depends on the student's personality and readiness.

#### 11. What is the main issue discussed in the text above?

- A. The financial costs of boarding school tuition fees.
- B. The best age for a child to leave their parents' house.
- C. The comparison between boarding schools and living with parents regarding independence.
- D. The step-by-step registration process for senior high school students.
- E. The psychological impact of strict rules on male students.

#### 12. According to the supporters, how does a boarding school foster independence?

- A. By allowing students to go home whenever they feel homesick.
- B. By forcing students to manage their own chores, schedules, and problems without parents.
- C. By giving students free access to smartphones and digital entertainment.
- D. By providing professional maids to clean the students' dormitory rooms.
- E. By eliminating exams and academic pressure from the curriculum.

#### 13. What is the main argument against sending teenagers to a boarding school?

- A. It makes students too mature for their actual age.
- B. It teaches students how to budget their money poorly.
- C. It can weaken family bonds and trigger emotional homesickness.

- D. It reduces the students' ability to study for university life.
- E. It creates a highly competitive environment among friends.

14. **"Boarding schools are excellent for building grit and self-reliance..." (Paragraph 4)**

**The word "grit" has a similar meaning to ....**

- A. laziness
- B. fear
- C. sadness
- D. courage and determination
- E. extreme wealth

15. **What is the writer's recommendation in the conclusion?**

- A. Every teenager must be sent to a boarding school to survive.
- B. Parents should never separate themselves from their children.
- C. The decision should be based on the individual student's readiness and personality.
- D. High schools should change their rules to accommodate homesick students.
- E. Boarding schools are strictly better than living with parents in every aspect.

**The text for number 16-20**

**Should Traditional Exams Be Replaced by Projects and Presentations?**

For decades, traditional written examinations have been the standard method to measure student intelligence. However, in the modern educational era, many experts suggest that exams are outdated and should be completely replaced by practical projects and presentations. This proposal has sparked a major debate among schools and policymakers.

Advocates for replacing exams argue that projects and presentations evaluate real-world skills. In the 21st-century workplace, people are rarely tested through multiple-choice questions; instead, they are required to work in teams, solve complex problems, and present ideas clearly. Practical assignments encourage critical thinking and creativity, allowing students to deeply understand a subject rather than just memorizing facts for a one-day test.

Conversely, defenders of traditional exams believe that written tests are still the most objective and fair way to grade students. Exams measure individual knowledge accurately without the risk of "free-riders"—students who do not contribute but get good grades in group projects. Additionally, exams train students to work under pressure and manage their time strictly, which are also vital life skills.

To sum up, both assessment methods have valid points. While projects develop practical collaboration skills, exams ensure individual accountability and academic rigor. Therefore, rather than replacing one with the other, a balanced combination of both methods is the most effective approach for student evaluation.

**Reading Comprehension Questions (Part 2)**

16. **What is the primary purpose of the text?**

- A. To persuade teachers to cancel all final examinations this semester.
- B. To give a tutorial on how to make an interesting classroom presentation.
- C. To present two contrasting perspectives on replacing exams with projects.
- D. To criticize students who cheat during written multiple-choice tests.
- E. To explain the chronological history of traditional test systems.

17. **Why do advocates believe that projects and presentations are better than exams?**

- A. Because projects require less time and effort to grade.
- B. Because they test real-world skills like teamwork, creativity, and public speaking.

- C. Because students can easily copy answers from the internet during projects.
- D. Because traditional exams are too cheap to produce for modern schools.
- E. Because presentations allow students to avoid studying complex facts.

18. **The word "Conversely" in paragraph 3 can be replaced by ....**

- A. Furthermore
- B. Therefore
- C. On the other hand
- D. In addition
- E. For example

19. **According to the defenders of traditional exams, what is a common problem with group projects?**

- A. They take up too much space in the classroom.
- B. Some students might become "free-riders" who do not contribute but get good grades.
- C. They do not allow students to use digital technology or laptops.
- D. Teachers cannot give any grades to group assignments.
- E. They are too dangerous for high school students to perform.

20. **"They believe that complete bans can limit students' access..."**

*(Note: Contextual question based on general understanding of pronoun references in discussion text structure)*

**In Paragraph 2, the word "they" refers to ....**

- A. Advocates for replacing exams
- B. Traditional written examinations
- C. Multiple-choice questions
- D. Real-world skills
- E. 21st-century workplaces

\_Good Luck\_