



ENGLISH Summative Test

Report Text Grade 9



SMP Negeri 4 Jember

A. Listening Section

Listen carefully to the recording. The recording will be played **twice**. Complete each sentence with the correct word based on the information you hear.

The Sunda Pangolin

The Sunda pangolin is a small (1) that lives in Indonesia and some other countries in Southeast Asia. Its body has hard scales, and it has a long (2)..... and a long tongue. The pangolin usually comes out at night. It eats ants and termites with its long tongue. It usually lives alone. When it feels afraid, it curls its (3)..... into a ball. Today, the Sunda pangolin is in (4)..... because people hunt it and destroy its home. We can help pangolins by protecting (5) and stopping illegal hunting.



B. TRUE - FALSE

Decide whether each statement is **True (T)** or **False (F)** based on the information about The Sunda pangolin . Write **T** for True and **F** for False.

No	Statements	T	F
6	The Sunda pangolin lives in Indonesia and some other countries.		
7	The pangolin usually comes out during the day		
8	It uses its long tongue to eat ants and termites.		
9	The Sunda pangolin usually lives with other pangolins.		
10	Protecting forests can help the Sunda pangolin		

C. MATCHING – VOCABULARY

Match each word in Column A with the most appropriate meaning in Column B.

No.	Column A	Column B
11.	Endangered	A. The number of animals living in an area
12.	Habitat	B. A danger or problem that can harm an animal
13.	Conservation	C. The natural home of an animal
14.	Threat	D. The protection of animals, plants, and nature
15.	Population	E. A species that is at risk of disappearing

D. READING COMPREHENSION

Read each text carefully and choose the best answer.

Text 1 – The Javan Rhinoceros

The Javan rhinoceros is one of the rarest large mammals in the world. It has thick gray skin, a single horn, and a strong body. Adult rhinos can weigh more than 900 kilograms. Unlike some other rhino species, both male and female Javan rhinos usually have a single horn. The species is critically endangered and has a very limited population.

Today, Javan rhinos live only in Ujung Kulon National Park in western Java, Indonesia. They prefer tropical forests with plenty of plants and water. These rhinos mainly eat leaves, young shoots, fruits, and

other plants. They usually live alone and often spend time in muddy areas to protect their skin from heat and insects.

The small population makes Javan rhinos vulnerable to different threats. Natural disasters, disease, habitat changes, and limited food can affect their survival. In the past, hunting was also a serious problem. Therefore, protecting their habitat and monitoring the remaining population are important parts of conservation efforts.

16. What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?
- A. To explain how Javan rhinos find food
 - B. To describe the physical characteristics and status of Javan rhinos
 - C. To explain why Javan rhinos live alone
 - D. To describe the activities in Ujung Kulon National Park
17. Where can Javan rhinos currently be found?
- A. In several forests across Java
 - B. In tropical forests throughout Indonesia
 - C. Only in Ujung Kulon National Park
 - D. In national parks across Southeast Asia
18. Why do Javan rhinos often spend time in muddy areas?
- A. To search for other rhinos
 - B. To find their main source of food
 - C. To protect their skin from heat and insects
 - D. To escape from predators
19. Which statement is supported by the text?
- A. Javan rhinos mainly eat other animals.
 - B. Javan rhinos usually live in large groups.
 - C. Both male and female Javan rhinos usually have one horn.
 - D. Javan rhinos can easily adapt to different habitats.
20. What can be inferred from the third paragraph?
- A. Protecting the remaining rhinos requires more than stopping hunting.
 - B. Hunting is still the only serious threat to Javan rhinos.
 - C. Javan rhinos can increase their population quickly.
 - D. Natural disasters do not affect endangered animals.

Text 2 – The Vaquita

The vaquita is a small sea animal. It lives only in the northern part of the Gulf of California in Mexico. It has a round body, a small fin on its back, and dark marks around its eyes and mouth. The vaquita is the smallest animal in the porpoise family. It usually lives in shallow and calm water.

Vaquitas eat small fish, squid, crabs, and other sea animals. They use sounds to find food and know what is around them under the water. They usually live alone or in small groups. Because they live in a small area, changes in their environment can seriously affect their population.

The biggest danger to vaquitas is getting caught in fishing nets. The nets are used by fishermen to catch another fish called totoaba. When vaquitas get caught in the nets, they cannot come to the surface to breathe. Therefore, reducing the use of dangerous fishing nets can help protect vaquitas.

21. Which paragraph mainly explains the vaquita's food and behavior?
- A. Paragraph 1
 - B. Paragraph 2
 - C. Paragraph 3
 - D. All paragraphs
22. What does the word "They" in "They use sounds to find food..." refer to?
- A. Fish
 - B. Crabs
 - C. Vaquitas
 - D. Sea animals
23. What is the biggest danger to vaquitas?
- A. They cannot find enough food.
 - B. They are too small to swim fast.
 - C. They get caught in fishing nets.
 - D. They cannot live in deep water.
24. Why can changes in the vaquita's environment be a serious problem?
- A. They live in a small area.
 - B. They eat many kinds of food.
 - C. They usually live in groups.
 - D. They can live in many different places.
25. What can people do to help vaquitas?
- A. Catch more totoaba fish.
 - B. Use more fishing nets.
 - C. Reduce the use of dangerous fishing nets.
 - D. Move vaquitas to another country.

Questions 26–30. Read each text and choose the best answer to complete each blank.

Text 3 – The Hawksbill Sea Turtle

The hawksbill sea turtle is a marine animal that lives in tropical oceans. **It** (26) _____ most of its life in the sea, but female turtles return to beaches to lay eggs. When they reach the beach, (27) _____ **use** their flippers to make nests in the sand.

26. A. spend B. spends C. spending D. spent
27. A. they B. their C. it D. its

Text 3 – The Sumatran Tiger

The Sumatran tiger is a rare animal from Indonesia. It (28) _____ mainly in the forests of Sumatra. Sumatran tigers usually hunt alone. (29) are active at night. They have strong legs and sharp claws that help them catch animals for food. A conservation center in Sumatra protects several tigers. The tigers (30) a large area to move around, and the area is theirs. The center also teaches local people about tiger conservation, and the program helps them understand why protecting forests is necessary.

28. A. live B. lives C. living D. lived
29. A. they B. their C. them D. theirs
30. A. has B. have C. had D. having

Questions 31-33

Text 1	Text 2
The giant panda is a mammal from China with black-and-white fur and strong teeth. It mainly eats bamboo, but it also eats leaves, roots, and sometimes small animals. It spends many hours eating because bamboo does not give it much energy.	The firefly is a small insect that can produce light at night. It lives in places with plants and clean water, but pollution and pesticides can damage its habitat. These problems can reduce the number of fireflies in an area.

31. What is the main focus of Text 1 and Text 2?
- Text 1: Why – Text 2: What
 - Text 1: What – Text 2: Why
 - Text 1: Where – Text 2: Why
 - Text 1: What – Text 2: Where
32. Which information can be found in Text 3 but NOT in Text 4?
- The animal is threatened by human activities.
 - The animal lives in a natural habitat.
 - The animal's diet includes plants.
 - The animal is affected by environmental problems.
33. Which pair of titles is the most suitable for the two texts?
- The Giant Panda's Diet – Threats to Fireflies*
 - The Giant Panda's Habitat – Firefly Food*
 - The Giant Panda's Appearance – Firefly Behavior*
 - Endangered Animals in China – Animals That Glow*
34. Arrange the words into a correct Simple Present Tense sentence.

usually / at night / hunt / Sumatran tigers / alone / in forests / .

- Sumatran tigers usually hunt alone at night in forests.
 - Sumatran tigers usually hunts alone at night in forests.
 - Usually Sumatran tigers hunts alone at night in forests.
 - Sumatran tigers hunt usually alone in forests at night.
35. Arrange the following sentences into a correct Report Text.
- Because of this ability, it can catch prey while flying through the forest.
 - The Javan hawk-eagle is a bird of prey that lives in Indonesia.
 - Its diet includes birds, small mammals, and reptiles.
 - It has strong legs, sharp claws, and excellent eyesight.
 - However, this eagle is threatened by habitat loss and illegal hunting.

Which is the correct order?

- 2 – 4 – 3 – 1 – 5
- 2 – 3 – 4 – 1 – 5
- 2 – 4 – 1 – 3 – 5
- 4 – 2 – 3 – 1 – 5