Read the following text to answer questions number 1 to 4.

The pronghorn is a mammal. it has a deer-like body. it has a tan to reddish brown doby. its cheeks, belly, rump, chest and inner legs are white.

The pronghorn has horns, not antlers. Its horns are made of two parts : a bony core that is covered by a sheath made of a stiff hair-like material. It is the only animal that has branched horns and sheds its horns each year. The outer sheatlh falls of every year in the fall and then grows back in the summer.

The pronghornis the second fastest land animal in the world. It can run at speeds of up to 60 miles per hour and run long distances at speeds of 30-40 miles per hour. It can breath in extra oxygen. Speed is important because the pronghorn lives in open areas where there is no place to hide from a predator.

The pronghorn is active all day long. It has excellent eyeslight and can spot a threat up to four miles away. When the pronghorn is threatened, it may attack with its sharp hooves.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph three?

   A. Speed is very important for a pronghorn.

   B. The pronghorn is the second fastest land animal.

   C. A pronghorn can breath in extra oxygen when running.

   D. A pronghorn can runn at speeds of up to 60 miles per hour.

2. What would happen if a pronghorn closes its mouth when running?

   A. It would not reach its most speed.

   B. A predator would not catch it.

   C. A predator would not realise its existence.

   D. It would not get much oxygen for energy.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. From the text we can infer that the pronghorn ....

A. lives on a tree

B. has a tan belly

C. has a slim body

D. notices closed objects only

4. The pronghorn's horns are unique because they

A. are straight

B. consist of three parts

C. can shed each month

D. can remove and grow back

The following test is for question 5 to 8.

Scintists believe that people inherit their affection for the scent of rain from ancestors who relied on rainly weather. Therefore, what makes rain smell so nice? There are several scents associated with rainfall that people find pleasing. One of these odours is called 'petrichor'.

Several plants secrete volatile oils during dry periods. These oils are the compound of chemichal organics. It makes the oils are the compound of chemichal organics. It makes the oils have tiny molecules and can be easily distilled in the atmosphere. When the rains fall, these oils are released into the air.

The second reaction that creates petrichor occurs from soil-dwelling bacteria. Those bacteria, known as Actinomycetes, produce chemicals. The chemicals are released. These aromatic compounds combine to create the pleasant petrichor scent when rain hits the ground.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Another scent associated with rain is ozone. During a thunderstorm, lightning can split the oxygen and nitrogen molecules in the atmosphere. They can recombine into nitrate oxide in turn. This substance interacts with other chemicals in the atmosphere to form ozone. It has a sharp smell faintly reminiscent of chlorine. It is possible for people to say that they can smell rain coming. The wind from an approaching storm has carried ozone down from the clouds into the people nostrils.

5. What do people actually smell when rain comes approaching?

A. The fragrant oil produced by plants.

B. The oxygen scents in the air.

C. The petrichor brought by wind.

D. The smell of died soil bacteria.

6. How can volatille oils from the plant be released into the atmosphere?

A. The molecules are distilled in the air.

B. The oils evaporate because of cold.

C. The oils are mixing with the nitrogen.

D. The thunderstorms break the oils apart.

7. What will happen when the soil bacteria do not produce chemicals?

A. The plants will not produce oils.

B. The pleasant scent cannot be smelled.

C. The rain will not fall to the eath.

D. The thunderstorms will not formed.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

8. "..... which has a sharp smell faintly **reminiscent** of chlorine."

What is the similarity of the bold word ?

A. evocative

B. suggestive

C. resounding

D. seeing

The following test is for question 9 to 12.

The birds of paradise is one of the most colourful flowers in the world. The name bird of paradise come from its spectacular flower shape which resembles a bird's beak and head plumage.

Birds of paradise plants, also known as crane flowers is one of the most beautiful exotic flowers. They are native to South Africa and bloom from September through May.

The birds of paradise foliage resembles small banana leaves with long petioles. The leaves on the birds of paradise plant are arranged strictly in two ranks. They form a fan-like crown of evergreen, thick, waxy and glossy green foliage, making it a very attractive ornamental plant.

The leaf blades are 6 inches wide and 18 iches long. The birds of paradise plant usually reaches a height of 4 feet. Birds of paradise flowers are produced in a horisontal inflourescence emerging from a stout spathe.

The birds of paradise flower inflourescence is borne atop long scapes, or pedicels, that grow to 5 feet or more in height. The flower on the birds of paradise plant is the most unusual part. Each birds of paradise flower is made up of three upright orange sepals and three highly modified vivid blue petals. Two of the petals are joined together in a structure resembling an arrowhead with the third petal forming a nectary at the base of the flower.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

9. The text is written to tell the readers about … in general.

A. an object

B. an ecosystem

C. a species of plant

D. an animal species

10. What is the most unique part of these birds of paradise?

A. Stems

B. Petals

C. Leaves

D. Flowers

11. How can people recognize that it is the bird of paradise?

A. It has various colours

B. It is unique and beautiful

C. The petals form a fan-like crown

D. Its flower is a like a bird's beak and head plugmage

12. "The birds of paradise foliage resembles small banana leaves ….."

What is the synonym of the bolded word?

A. Forms.

B. Grows.

C. Favours.

D. Arranges.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

13. In the middle of 1815, there was a great eruption which destroyed some of the Indonesia because of the Tambora mountain. Tambora mountain itself was located in the Sumbawa island in Indonesia which erupted at the first on April 5th .it came in the dawn when all of the people were enjoying the bed in the night with their family. There was a great rumbling of water, wind and explosion heard hard.

    the paragraph above is included in the component?

    A. Science

    B. Technology

    C. Engineering.

    D. Mathematic.

14. The shaking lasted about six minutes.Residents of Tokyo received a minute of warning before the strong shaking hit the city, thanks to Japan's earthquake early warning system. The country's stringent seismic building codes andearly warning system prevented many deaths from the earthquake, by stopping high-speed trainsand factory assembly lines. People in Japan also received texted alerts of the earthquake andtsunami warnings on their cellphones.Less than an hour after the earthquake, the first of many tsunami waves hit Japan's coastline.

    the paragraph above is included in the component?

    A. Science

    B. Technology

    C. Engineering.

    D. Mathematic.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

15. It is estimated that there are 500,000 detectable earthquakes in the world each year. 100,000 ofthose can be felt, and 100 of them cause damage. The largest recorded earthquake in the world was a magnitude 9.5 (Mw) in Chile on May 22, 1960. The world's deadliest recorded earthquake occurred in 1556 in central China. It struck a region where most people lived in caves carvedfrom soft rock. These dwellings collapsed during the earthquake, killing an estimated 830,000 people. In 1976 another deadly earthquake struck in Tangshan, China, where more than 250,000 people were killed.

the paragraph above is included in the component?

A. Science

B. Technology

C. Engineering.

D. Mathematic.

16. Before electronics allowed recordings of large earthquakes, scientists built large spring- pendulum seismometers in an attempt to record the long-period motion produced by suchquakes. The largest one weighed about 15 tons. There is a medium-sized one three stories high inMexico City that is still in operation. The first "pendulum seismoscope" to measure the shakingof the ground during an earthquake was developed in 1751, and it wasn't until 1855 that faults were recognized as the source of earthquakes.

the paragraph above is included in the component?

A. Science

B. Technology

C. Engineering.

D. Mathematic.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The following test is for question 17 to 20.

Covid-19 in Indonesia Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered virus namely SARS-Cov-2. This virus first appears in Wuhan, China and eventually spreads in many countries, including Indonesia. In Indonesia, the first case of Covid-19 reported on March 2, 2020.

After WHO declaring Covid-19 a pandemic, all the activities such as working and studying are done in homes. However, the case of novel coronavirus keeps growing. In the end of March, the total case of this disease reaches 1528 cases. To respond to this pandemic, UNICEF has been leading efforts with the government, the World Health Organization and other partners.

The President also issued regulations regarding the pandemic. Government Regulation No. 21/2020 is issued to regulate the large-scale social restrictions or PSBB and is implemented in coordination and collaboration with various parties, in accordance with statutory provisions. Source: UNICEF Indonesia.

17. The writer's purpose of writing the text is ....

A. Explain the meaning of Covid-19

B. to state that to regulate Large-Scale Social Restrictions or PSBB

C. to inform about the dangers of the covid-19 virus

D. to tell about the Large-Scale Social Restrictions activities

18. based on observational data, how long did it take for the Covid-19 virus to spread until it reached 1,528 cases?

A. in 1 week

B. in 1 month

C. in 1 year

D. in 2 years

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

A. presidential regulations regarding the covid-19 pandemic

B. the president has the authority

C. the president regulates Large-Scale Social Restrictions

D. government regulation

20. What are the steps taken by the government in tackling the Covid-19 pandemic?

A. doing research on viruses

B. conduct pandemic observations

C. set Large-Scale Social Restrictions

D. to vaccinate

LIVEWORKSHEETS