

1. Which of the following sentences expresses sympathy?
 - a. We wish we were the champion.
 - b. Thanks for your sympathy.
 - c. Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.
 - d. I hope only the best for you.
2. Which sentence uses the simple past tense?
 - a. I went to the beach last month.
 - b. I usually go to the beach on holiday.
 - c. I was making a sandcastle at the beach with my sibling.
 - d. I had arrived at the beach when Sita called me.
3. Which of the following sentences uses the past continuous tense?
 - a. The rescue team evacuates the victims of the volcano eruption.
 - b. The rescue team evacuated the victims of the volcano eruption.
 - c. The rescue team is evacuating the victims of the volcano eruption.
 - d. The rescue team was evacuating the victims of the volcano eruption.
4. Which of the following titles refers to a recount text?
 - a. What the Science Olympiad is
 - b. My Experience During the Science Olympiad
 - c. Tips on How to Succeed in the Science Olympiad
 - d. Procedures on How to Join the Science Olympiad
5. Read the sentence.

Last week, there was an eco-fair coming to our town, and I was super excited to check it out.

In a recount text, what part does it belong to?

- a. Title
- b. Orientation
- c. A series of events
- d. Re-orientation

1. A tiger is hard to spot in the wild due to _____ fur patterns.
- my
 - its
 - our
 - his

The following dialog is for questions 2 and 3.

Bagas : What do you know about the Komodo dragons, Naya?

Naya : Well, they are massive reptiles. They also have sharp claws and powerful jaws.

Bagas : Exactly! And did you know they can grow up to three meters in length?

Naya : Wow, that's huge! Anyway, I've also heard they have bacteria-filled saliva, making their bites dangerous. Is it true?

Bagas : It is. That's why, they're formidable predators. But despite their ferocity, they're also remarkable survivors, adapted to their harsh environment.

Naya : It's incredible how nature shapes such unique creatures. I'd love to see one up close someday, but from a safe distance, of course!

Bagas : Agreed! Observing them in their natural habitat would be an unforgettable experience.

2. How does Naya see the Komodo dragon?
- She is afraid of it.
 - She is interested to it.
 - She is worry about it.
 - She is indifferent to it.
3. According to Naya, the Komodo dragon is dangerous because of _____
- its claws
 - its jaws
 - its size
 - its bites

The following text is for questions 4 and 5.

The Malayan tapir (*Tapirus indicus*), also known as the Asian tapir, is the largest of the four tapir species and is native to the dense tropical rainforests of Southeast Asia, including regions of Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra, and Myanmar.

This distinctive mammal has a striking black-and-white coloration: its front half and back legs are black, while its midsection is white, creating a natural camouflage that breaks up its outline in the dappled light of the forest. The Malayan tapir has a prehensile snout, similar to a short trunk, which it uses to grasp leaves and fruit.

In terms of diet, the Malayan tapir is herbivorous. It primarily feeds on a variety of plant materials, including leaves, twigs, fruits, and aquatic vegetation. The tapir's flexible snout is highly adapted to grabbing foliage from trees and bushes, while its keen sense of smell helps it locate food.

Adapted from: <https://tapirs.org/tapirs/malayan-tapir/>, February 15, 2024

4. What helps Malayan Tapir blend to its surrounding?
- Its size
 - Its trunk
 - Its skin
 - Its snout
5. How does Malayan Tapir eat?
- It uses its snout to grab food.
 - It camouflages near its prey.
 - It digs holes to find food.
 - It swims deep in a river for food.

Text 1

Proboscis monkeys or *Nasalis larvatus* are endemic species that live in Borneo. People in Kalimantan call them *bahara bentangan*. There are two subspecies of Proboscis monkey. They are *Nasalis larvatus orientalis* and *Nasalis larvatus larvatus*.

Proboscis monkeys have a unique nose. People can easily recognize them from the long nose. The females have a smaller nose than the males.

Proboscis monkeys are diurnal primates. They are active during the day. In the evening, they look for trees to sleep in. They do not need a nest to sleep.

Proboscis monkeys eat young leaves, fruits, flowers, and seeds. They also eat several types of insects.

Illegal hunting becomes the main threat for proboscis monkeys. Illegal logging and also forest fires make the number of their population decreasing.

Adapted from: Bekantan (*Nasalis larvatus*) | Pusat Studi Satwa Primata (ipb.ac.id)

For number 1-5 choose the best answer.

1. How many subspecies of Proboscis monkey are there?
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four
2. What makes proboscis monkeys different from other monkeys?
 - a. Proboscis monkeys have a unique nose.
 - b. The females are bigger than the males.
 - c. Proboscis monkeys eat fruits.
 - d. They live in Borneo.
3. We can conclude that proboscis monkeys...
 - a. are carnivore
 - b. build nest on a tree
 - c. sleep on a tree
 - d. do not have tails
4. What do proboscis monkeys eat?
 - a. meat
 - b. bird
 - c. leaf
 - d. tree
5. Why do illegal logging and also forest fires make the number of proboscis monkeys' population decreasing? Because illegal logging and also forest fires...
 - a. kill all proboscis monkeys in Borneo
 - b. stop proboscis monkeys' population to grow
 - c. make people want to hunt proboscis monkeys
 - d. make proboscis monkeys lose their habitat

Text 2

For numbers 9-14, complete the paragraph with appropriate word from the box

Orangutans are the largest arboreal (9) _____. The Malay word orangutan means men of the (10) _____. They are found in Borneo and Sumatra.

Orangutans' arms are long. When they stand, (11) _____ hands almost touch the ground.

Their arms are suited to their lifestyle because they spend most of their life in the trees. They also build their nests in trees of leafy branches. They use the large leaves from the tree to (12) _____ themselves from rain.

Orangutans (13) _____ fruits, insects, bark, and sometimes meat.

Deforestation and illegal (14) _____ make orangutans on the edge of extinction.

their

eat

forest

protect

hunting

mammal

For number 21-25, fill in the blanks with the past continuous or the past simple.

21. While we _____ (have) lunch, a street singer _____ (sing) my favorite song.

22. My mother _____ (call) me when I _____ (cycle) around the garden.

23. My father _____ (watch) TV when we _____ (come).

24. The phone _____ (ring) while we _____ (have) dinner.

25. The sun _____ (shine) when I _____ (get) up this morning.

For numbers 1-5, please change the direct speech into indirect speech.

1. Andre: "What do you want to buy in the supermarket?"

Indirect speech:

2. Galang asked, "Where is the toilet?"

Indirect speech:

3. Pipit: "Can I see your notes?"

Indirect speech:

4. "Do you want to go to the library?" asked Andre.

Indirect speech:

5. Monita: "Do you like the moon orchid?"

Indirect speech:

For number 11-15, change the active form into passive form.

11. We donate unused clothes for the charity event.

12. All students anticipate many things, such as shirts, pants, and skirts in this thrift sale.

13. The students recycle the waste from school.

14. Galang and Monita promote the zero plastic waste campaign.

15. Pipit gives her beloved novel to her friend.
