Practice For Mid Test

Indonesia, an equatorial gem, holds many natural wonders, and one of the most captivating is Mount Bromo. Located in East Java, Bromo is part of the magnificent Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, offering a surreal, otherworldly landscape that seems to have been painted by the hands of a deity. More than just a mountain, Bromo is a spiritual and adventurous journey that leaves a timeless trace of beauty in the heart of every visitor.

The Bromo experience begins before dawn, as darkness still blankets the land. In the biting morning cold, thousands of people gather at the Penanjakan viewpoint, awaiting the magical moment. The sky, once a deep black, slowly transforms into a canvas painted with a stunning spectrum of colors. Starting with streaks of orange, pink, and finally gold, the morning sun's light seems to pierce through the fog, illuminating the vast sea of sand below. The iconic silhouette of Bromo, harmoniously lined up with Mount Batok and the towering Mount Semeru, creates a view that words cannot fully capture.

After witnessing the sunrise, the adventure continues by descending into the giant, crater-like caldera. The expanse of volcanic sand, known as the "Sea of Sand," stretches as far as the eye can see, creating a quiet and dramatic landscape. Visitors can feel the thrill of riding a 4x4 jeep, walking, or even riding a horse across the sand. The final destination is the Bromo crater, which spews thick white sulfur smoke. Climbing the steep stairs to the edge of the crater is a challenge in itself. From the top, the rumbling sound from the earth's belly and the distinct smell of sulfur are powerful reminders of nature's force.

Bromo's beauty is not limited to its nature; it also lies in the rich culture of the local Tengger people. They are the loyal guardians of the mountain, living in harmony with nature and preserving the traditions of their ancestors. The Tenggerese have a deep spiritual connection with the mountain, which is clearly seen in their annual ceremonies like the Yadnya Kasada. They welcome visitors with warm hospitality, sharing stories and local wisdom that make a visit to Bromo even more memorable.

Ultimately, Bromo is more than just a holiday destination. It is a soul-stirring journey, a place where natural beauty, geological power, and cultural richness unite. Every step, every gust of wind, and every view there is a reminder that nature is the greatest work of art. Visiting Bromo is an opportunity to reconnect with nature, to contemplate the majesty of the universe, and to bring home a story that will always be cherished.

1. Based on the first paragraph, what is the main idea of the text?
   a. Indonesia has many active volcanoes.
   b. Mount Bromo is a popular holiday destination in East Java.
   c. Mount Bromo is more than just a natural attraction; it's a spiritual and adventurous journey.
   d. Bromo's beauty lies only in its breathtaking natural scenery.
   e. Bromo is part of a well-managed National Park.
2. Which of the following statements is incorrect according to the text?
   a. The Bromo experience begins before sunrise.
   b. Visitors can ride a 4x4 jeep or a horse across the Sea of Sand.

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c. The Tengger people are the local community living near Mount Bromo.
d. Bromo is located in Bromo Tengger Semeru National Park, West Java.
e. The Bromo crater emits thick sulfur smoke.

3. What is the author's strongest main argument regarding the experience at Mount Bromo?
   a. Bromo's beauty lies in the unique landscape of the Sea of Sand.
   b. The experience at Bromo is deeply emotional, beyond just the sights.
   c. Climbing the crater is a challenge that every visitor must try.
   d. The friendliness of the local people is the main reason to visit.
   e. The sunrise view is the only thing that makes Bromo special.
4. Why does the author use the word "canvas" in the description of the sunrise?
   a. To show that the sky looks flat like a painting.
   b. To compare the sky to an empty blackboard.
   c. To describe a sky full of clouds.
   d. To portray the sky as something painted with a variety of beautiful colors.
   e. To emphasize that the sky at Bromo is dark.
5. What is the author's main purpose in this text?
   a. To provide a travel guide for Mount Bromo.
   b. To inform about Bromo's geology and history.
   c. To persuade readers to climb Bromo.
   d. To describe the beauty and uniqueness of Mount Bromo in depth.
   e. To promote local tourism in East Java.
6. The most suitable synonym for the word "magnificent" in the context of the text is...
   a. Common
   b. Small
   c. Grand
   d. Ancient
   e. Fragile
7. The antonym of the word "warm" in the sentence "They welcome visitors with warm hospitality" is...
   a. Friendly
   b. Cold
   c. Approachable
   d. Close
   e. Kind
8. The word "They" in the sentence "The Tenggerese have a deep spiritual connection with the mountain... They welcome visitors with warm hospitality" refers to...
   a. the visitors
   b. the tourists
   c. the Tengger people
   d. the community
   e. the mountain guardians
9. What does the word "it" refer to in the sentence "Climbing the steep stairs to the edge of the crater is a challenge in itself. From the top, the rumbling sound from the earth's

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belly and the distinct smell of sulfur are powerful reminders of nature's force. Visiting Bromo is an opportunity to reconnect with nature, to contemplate the majesty of the universe, and to bring home a story that will always be cherished."

a. the rumbling sound
b. the sulfur smell
c. the crater's edge
d. the Bromo crater
e. nature's force

10. The antonym of the word "steep" in the sentence "Climbing the steep stairs to the edge of the crater is a challenge in itself" is...
    a. Precipitous
    b. Gentle
    c. Ascending
    d. High
    e. Winding
11. What is the implied meaning of the sentence "Bromo is a spiritual and adventurous journey that leaves a timeless trace of beauty"?
    a. The trip to Bromo is long and tiring.
    b. The experience at Bromo leaves a deep and lasting impression on visitors.
    c. Bromo is a suitable place for meditation.
    d. Only adventurous people can enjoy Bromo.
    e. Bromo is a place with many mystical stories.
12. Based on the description "The sky, once a deep black, slowly transforms into a canvas painted with a stunning spectrum of colors," what can be inferred about the beauty of the Bromo sunrise?
    a. The sunrise at Bromo is a very fast event.
    b. The beauty of the Bromo sunrise is a result of human intervention.
    c. The sunrise view at Bromo is very beautiful and artistic.
    d. Only professional photographers can capture that moment.
    e. The sky at Bromo is always dark and frightening.
13. What is the implied meaning of the description "the rumbling sound from the earth's belly and the distinct smell of sulfur are powerful reminders of nature's force"?
    a. The Bromo crater is a dangerous place.
    b. Mount Bromo is a very active and powerful volcano.
    c. The smell of sulfur at Bromo is unpleasant.
    d. The rumbling sounds at Bromo are disturbing.
    e. Nature's force at Bromo is unpredictable.
14. Based on the paragraph about the Tengger people, what can be inferred about their relationship with Bromo?
    a. The Tengger people see Bromo as their main source of income.
    b. The Tengger people only serve as tour guides.
    c. The Tengger people are isolated from the outside world.
    d. The Tengger people have a strong cultural and spiritual bond with Bromo.
    e. The Tengger people are afraid of the power of Mount Bromo.

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15. What is the overall implied conclusion that can be drawn from the text?
    a. Bromo is an ideal place to spend time alone.
    b. Bromo offers a unique blend of physical adventure and emotional experience.
    c. This text is written for geologists.
    d. The Bromo experience is better enjoyed during the dry season.
    e. This text is part of an official government tourism campaign.

Where is the rice grown?

People usually think that rice _____ **16. (grow)** in China. But did you know that there's a place in Spain full of rice fields? They _____ **17. (locate)** in north-eastern Spain on the banks of the Ebro Delta at the Riet Vell nature reserve. 300 tonnes of rice _____**18.(produce)** each year. The first rice was planted here in 2003. Chemicals was not used in the fields before 2003. So the rice organic. Lots of birds _____ **19. (help)** by the rice fields, including herons and flamingos. The rice _____ **20. (buy)** by many countries, including Germany. In 2004 the rice was given organic food award.

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