NASKAH SOAL SUMATIF AKHIR SEMESTER GANJIL
KURIKULUM MERDEKA
TAHUN AJARAN 2025/2026
LEMBAR SOAL

Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris	Hari / Tanggal	: …. / … 2025
Kelas	: X	Waktu	: 90 Menit

Petunjuk Umum

1. Tuliskan nama dan nomor tes anda pada lembar jawaban yang tersedia
2. Kerjakan soal yang dianggap mudah terlebih dahulu
3. Laporkan pada pengawas jika terdapat tulisan yang kurang jelas, rusak atau jumlah soal kurang
4. Periksalah lembar jawaban sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas

Petunjuk Khusus

1. Pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling tepat pada salah satu huruf A, B, C, D atau E di lembar jawaban .
2. Untuk membetulkan jawaban, hapuslah jawaban kemudian pilihlah jawaban yang benar.

TEXT for question 1

Taufik Hidayat is a retired Indonesian badminton player, born on August 10, 1981 in Bandung, West Java. He began playing badminton at the age of seven and joined the national training camp when he was 15. Over his career, he won many major titles including the Olympic gold medal in men's singles at the 2004 Athens Olympics, World Championship in 2005, and six Indonesia Open titles. He was known for his exceptional backhand, earning him the nickname "Mr. Backhand." After retiring in 2013, he continued to contribute to badminton in Indonesia by opening a training centre called the Taufik Hidayat Arena.

1. What is the main topic of the text above?
A. The techniques and playing style of Taufik Hidayat
B. The early life and rise of Taufik Hidayat in badminton
C. The retirement and political career of Taufik Hidayat
D. The awards that Taufik Hidayat has received internationally
E. The training centre founded by Taufik Hidayat

TEXT for question 2 – 5

Khabib Nurmagomedov was born in the Republic of Dagestan, which is part of the Russian Federation. Hailing from a rugged mountainous region within a country that was rife with considerable wars over the centuries, along with internal skirmishes with Russia, especially in the late 90's , helped shape Nurmagomedov and his people's rugged ethos.

Nurmagomedov's character and fighting prowess was especially forged by his father, who was a former Soviet soldier, a wrestler who received a Master of Sports recognition in wrestling, and whom was also a Sabo and Judo coach that famed throughout Russia.[1] Needless to say, this particular combination of environment and paternal influence, created an almost Spartan-like culture that groomed Nurmagomedov into a relentless fighting machine.

Being raised in such a way, exposed Khabib Nurmagomedov to the combative sport of wrestling at a very young age. And it was at the ripe young age of eight (some say five), that Nurmagomedov would unofficially train under his father's direction; wrestling bears, learning how to grapple, and sparring with other fighters training under his father's tutelage. Once Nurmagomedov turned 12 he would finally begin his formal training in wrestling, then sambo, and finally judo a few years later.

Having an early start in the sport of fighting, combined with his father's extremely disciplined coaching style, and ultimately being raised in the rugged mountains of Russia, would lead to the creation of an iron-willed fighter who would go pro by the age of 19, and then eventually come to be a world champion.

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Khabib Nurmagomedov would eventually become so successful, because he perfected his craft over time. The fact that he was essentially born into a household that glorified battle, and raised in a strict household did wonders for his habits. But, what it all really comes down to, was Nurmagomedov's self-discipline and rational use of his time.

2. What is the main idea of the passage about Khabib Nurmagomedov?
A. Khabib's victories in the UFC octagon
B. The influence of his upbringing and father in shaping him as a fighter
C. The wars in Dagestan during the late 90s
D. The training center founded by Khabib Nurmagomedov
E. The lifestyle of wrestlers in Russia

3. At what age did Khabib Nurmagomedov begin his formal training in wrestling?
A. At the age of 5
B. At the age of 8
C. At the age of 12
D. At the age of 15
E. At the age of 19

4. What is the organizational structure of the text?
A. Cause and effect → explaining how upbringing shaped Khabib
B. Compare and contrast → comparing Khabib with other fighters
C. Problem and solution → showing how he overcame difficulties
D. Persuasion → convincing readers to admire Khabib
E. Chronological order → listing Khabib's achievements by time

5. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of Khabib's early training?
A. Wrestling → Sambo → Judo
B. Judo → Wrestling → Sambo
C. Sambo → Judo → Wrestling
D. Wrestling → Judo → Sambo
E. Sambo → Wrestling → Judo

6. Who was the biggest influence on Khabib Nurmagomedov's character and fighting skills?
A. His coach from the UFC
B. His father, a former Soviet soldier and wrestling coach
C. His uncle who trained him in boxing
D. His older brother who introduced him to fighting
E. A famous Russian sambo champion

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as part of Khabib's early training experience?
A. Wrestling bears
B. Sparring with other fighters
C. Practicing judo
D. Boxing in tournaments
E. Training in sambo

8.
Andi : Hey, did you watch the FIFA World Cup 2022 final in Qatar?
Rizky : Yes, it was amazing! Argentina vs France was one of the best matches I've ever seen.
Andi : True! Messi's performance was incredible.
By the way, what do you think about Argentina winning the trophy?
Rizky : _____

What is the most appropriate opinion to complete Rizky's response?
A. I think Argentina really deserved the victory because they played consistently well.
B. The match was held in 2018 and France was the winner.
C. Argentina is located in South America.
D. Messi has scored many goals in his career.

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E. Qatar is a very hot country in the Middle East.

9.
Rina : I'm still learning the rules of football. Can you tell me how the scoring system works?
Bima : Sure! In football, if a team scores a goal, they get one point.
Rina : Oh, I see. So the team with more goals at the end of the match is the winner, right?
Bima : Yes, exactly. If both teams score the same number of goals, the match is a draw.
Rina : _____

What is the most logical opinion for Rina to say?
A. I think that makes the game fair because the winner is decided by goals.
B. I think football should use a card system for points like basketball.
C. I believe football fields are too big for the players.
D. I think referees should not be part of the game.
E. I believe fans are more important than players in deciding the winner.

10.
Dina : Maria Sharapova was one of the most famous tennis players in the world, _____?
Sinta : Yes, she was. She even won five Grand Slam titles during her career.

Which of the following is the correct question tag to complete Dina's sentence?
A. isn't she?
B. wasn't she?
C. doesn't she?
D. didn't she?
E. won't she?

11. Adi: You have watched a Sepak Takraw match before, _____?
Rudi: Yes, I have. It's really exciting to see how they use their feet and head to hit the ball.

Which of the following is the correct question tag to complete Adi's sentence?
A. haven't you?
B. don't you?
C. didn't you?
D. won't you?
E. isn't it?

12. Which of the following is the most appropriate opening sentence to describe a Sepak Takraw event?
A. The players are very tired after practicing every day.
B. I think badminton is more popular than Sepak Takraw in many countries.
C. Many people enjoy watching football matches in large stadiums.
D. Sepak Takraw is a unique Southeast Asian sport played with a rattan ball and acrobatic moves.
E. Sports are important for our health and fitness.

13.
Raka: Did you watch Bambang Pamungkas when he played for the Indonesian national team?
Doni: Yes, I did. He scored many important goals.
Raka: He was truly a legendary striker for Indonesia, _____

What is the most appropriate response Raka could say to express like?
A. I really like his performance because he was a consistent striker.
B. I didn't really enjoy his style because he relied too much on heading.
C. I don't know who he is.
D. Football matches are usually held in large stadiums.
E. He should retire earlier than 2012.

14. In international football, what does the term "offside" mean?
A. A type of serve used in volleyball.
B. A situation when a player touches the ball with their hands intentionally.

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C. A method of restarting play when the ball crosses the sideline.
D. A free shot given to a player after a foul in basketball.
E. A situation when a player is closer to the opponent's goal than both the ball and the second-last defender at the moment the ball is passed to them.

15. What does the idiom "go to the mat" mean?
A. To literally lie down on a wrestling mat to rest.
B. To fight vigorously for something or defend a cause strongly.
C. To avoid conflicts and keep silent.
D. To practice yoga or meditation regularly.
E. To withdraw from a competition without resistance.

16. What does the idiom "throw in the towel" mean?
A. To start boxing with a towel
B. To give up or surrender in a difficult situation
C. To wipe sweat during a match
D. To ask for a time-out
E. To support your teammate

17. What does the idiom "level playing field" mean?
A. A soccer field without hills
B. A competition with no referees
C. A fair situation where everyone has equal chances
D. A game with very weak opponents
E. A playground in the neighborhood

Text for 18 – 20

Theodora Paschalidou is fighting on the tatami at Champ-de-Mars Arena as her coach Theoklitos Papachristos gives her instructions from the sidelines. The Greek Para judoka cannot see her opponent, and neither can her coach.

Fast forward one hour later and Paschalidou is standing on the podium, her fingers grazing the braille lettering on a bronze Paralympic medal while Papachristos visualises what the Greek flag looks like rising in front of packed stands. Together, Paschalidou and Papachristos have become the first blind athlete and blind coach duo to win a Paralympic medal in Para judo.

"Dora is a very charismatic athlete and whatever I knew so far in all these years I have transferred it to Dora, and I feel like this medal is also mine," Papachristos told Olympics.com after the medal ceremony. His athlete quickly interjected: "It is first his and then mine." "He's got great experience on the tatami.

I admire him as an athlete and as a person," Paschalidou continued. "He makes me willing to pay attention and listen to him so we can fulfil our goal. He's persistent and strict, but he always has understanding for everything that might come up. And I think that together we have the perfect cooperation and whatever we accomplish, we accomplish it together."

18. What is the main idea of the text?
A. The importance of sight in winning a judo match
B. The story of a blind athlete and coach duo winning a Paralympic medal in Para judo
C. The difficulties of training for the Paralympic Games
D. How Greek athletes prepared for the Paralympic Games
E. The role of the Champ-de-Mars Arena in hosting judo events

19. Which of the following shows an opinion expressed in the text?
A. Paschalidou and Papachristos became the first blind athlete and coach duo to win a Paralympic medal.
B. Paschalidou stood on the podium with her fingers grazing the braille lettering on a bronze medal.
C. Papachristos said: "Dora is a very charismatic athlete."
D. The medal ceremony took place at Champ-de-Mars Arena.
E. Paschalidou received instructions from her coach during the fight.

20. Detailed Information Question
What does Paschalidou admire most about her coach?
A. His ability to see and describe the match clearly

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B. His ability to teach other blind athletes
C. His experience in swimming and running
D. His persistence, strictness, and understanding
E. His achievements as a gold medalist in the Olympics

Text for question 21 - 25

Armed with only a very basic knowledge of Padel from watching the professional matches and reading some rules online, I was excited to get going.

My instructor Javi—a college student and Padel pro who hails from Spain where the sport is very popular—first instructed me to put on my wrist-strap. Like a "surfboard leash," all players are required to be "hooked" to their racquet. Apparently flying paddles in Padel can be a thing, so this is a safety measure to prevent injuries on the court.

We started with some forehand and backhand drills, which to be honest felt like tennis practice except I immediately realized I was going to have to adjust my swing since the racquet was shorter. Also, there was less follow-through than you need in tennis to get the ball to go where you want.

I generally have a two-handed backhand and I was still able to do that with the Padel racquet, though I did have to modify a bit owing to the shorter handle. Still, I was feeling pretty good about my ability to adapt to Padel right away, and figured I had a head start since I've played quite a bit of tennis, racquetball, and ping pong in my life.

But then we switched to drills using the back plexiglass wall and that was a whole new, rather humbling experience. While in general Padel moves faster than Pickleball, patience becomes an asset if you're trying to catch a ball after it has bounced off the back wall. Body position also becomes vitally important. You have to breathe, wait for the rebound, and then catch the ball mid air to hit it back over the net—since it cannot bounce again on your side or you lose the point.

I started to see how timing was everything. The game becomes simultaneously faster and slower once you involve the walls. Catching a backhand off a back-wall rebound was probably the most challenging shot to return. But it was also really fun to figure out the bounce trajectories.

We moved on to serves, which felt like Pickleball serving except you must bounce the ball before hitting it. However, as opposed to an overhead tennis serve, Padel serves have to be kept below the waist.

I didn't really understand the "don't hit the fence on the serve" rule until I tried it. Basically the fence/grate is probably about half the perimeter of the court on each side from the net. So, your best placement with a serve is to try to get it closer to the middle line while still in the cross-court box. That way it'll bounce off the back wall (which is "in") and not the side fence (which is "out").

21. What is the main idea of the text?
A. The history of Padel in Spain and Europe
B. Safety regulations in all racket sports
C. A comparison between tennis and racquetball
D. How Pickleball became more popular than Padel
E. The writer's first experience learning to play Padel and its differences from other racket sports

22. Why are Padel players required to wear a wrist-strap?
A. To prevent losing the racquet during transportation
B. To make it easier to hold the racquet with two hands
C. To stop racquets from flying and causing injuries
D. To help players swing harder and faster
E. To identify players in a tournament

23. What important lesson did the writer learn when using the back wall in Padel?
A. You must always hit the ball with two hands.
B. Timing, patience, and body position are crucial to return the ball.
C. You should avoid hitting forehands and backhands.
D. You can let the ball bounce twice before returning it.
E. The wall makes the game slower and easier.

24. Which of the following is an opinion from the text?
A. Padel players must serve under the waist.
B. The fence is about half the perimeter of the court on each side from the net.
C. Players must bounce the ball before serving.

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D. “Catching a backhand off a back-wall rebound was probably the most challenging shot to return.”
E. A serve that hits the fence is considered out.

25. What makes Padel serves different from tennis serves?
A. Padel serves must be hit over the head.
B. Padel serves are faster and harder than tennis serves.
C. Padel serves must be kept below the waist after bouncing the ball.
D. Padel serves always have to hit the fence.
E. Padel serves can only be done with one hand.

26. Last month, I joined a Karate competition in Lampung. It was my first time competing at the provincial level, so I felt both nervous and excited. (1) _____ I arrived at the venue, I registered my name and received my participant number. The opening ceremony was full of energy, with all the athletes marching proudly. My match was scheduled in the afternoon. (2) _____ the referee blew the whistle, I took my stance and focused on my opponent. The fight was tough, but I gave my best and finally won a bronze medal. It was truly an unforgettable experience.

Which pair of time connectives is the most appropriate to complete the text?
A. (1) After – (2) When
B. (1) Before – (2) Until
C. (1) While – (2) After
D. (1) Then – (2) Before
E. (1) Because – (2) So

27. Last year, I had the opportunity to join an international archery competition in Malaysia. It was my first time competing abroad, so I trained very hard with my coach. (1) _____ we arrived at the stadium in Kuala Lumpur, I felt amazed by the size of the arena and the number of athletes from different countries.
The qualifying rounds were very challenging, but I managed to stay focused and keep my score high. (2) _____ the final round started, I reminded myself to stay calm and trust my practice. In the end, I won first place and received a gold medal. It was one of the proudest moments of my life.

Which pair of time connectives best completes the story?
A. (1) After – (2) When
B. (1) Before – (2) Since
C. (1) Until – (2) After
D. (1) Because – (2) While
E. (1) When – (2) Before

28. What does the idiom “saved by the bell” mean?
A. A boxer saved by the referee’s bell in a match
B. Being rescued from difficulty at the last possible moment
C. Hearing the school bell before homework is given
D. Escaping by running fast
E. Winning a race because of a bell

Text for questions 29 – 32!

Rendang is a well-known Indonesian dish from Minangkabau, West Sumatra. This slow-cooked beef dish is rich in spices and has a deep, flavorful taste. Traditionally, rendang is prepared for special occasions and celebrations. Follow this procedure to make authentic rendang at home.

Ingredients:
- 1 kg beef (cut into chunks)
- 400 ml coconut milk
- 4 kaffir lime leaves
- 2 lemongrass stalks (bruised)
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 cinnamon stick
- Salt and sugar to taste

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For the spice paste:

- 6 shallots
- 4 cloves garlic
- 5 red chilies
- 2 cm ginger
- 2 cm galangal
- 2 cm turmeric
- 1 tsp coriander powder

Instructions:

- Prepare the spice paste: Blend shallots, garlic, chilies, ginger, galangal, turmeric, and coriander powder into a smooth paste.
- Sauté the spices: Heat oil in a large pan and fry the spice paste until fragrant. Add the lemongrass, kaffir lime leaves, bay leaves, and cinnamon stick. Stir well.
- Cook the beef: Add the beef chunks and stir until they are coated with the spices. Let them cook for a few minutes until slightly browned.
- Add coconut milk: Pour in the coconut milk and stir. Cook on low heat, stirring occasionally to prevent burning.
- Slow cooking process: Let the beef simmer for 3–4 hours until the liquid reduces and the meat becomes tender. Adjust seasoning with salt and sugar.
- Final touch: Once the rendang turns dark brown and the sauce thickens, turn off the heat. Let it rest for a few minutes before serving.

Serving Suggestion:

- Serve rendang with warm rice and enjoy the rich flavors of this Indonesian delicacy.

29. What is the main purpose of the text?
A. To describe the history of rendang.
B. To explain why rendang is popular in Indonesia.
C. To provide a step-by-step guide on how to cook rendang.
D. To compare different Indonesian dishes.
E. To review the taste of rendang.

30. What should be done after adding the beef chunks?
A. Pour in the coconut milk immediately.
B. Let the beef brown slightly before adding coconut milk.
C. Blend the spices again for a smoother texture.
D. Cook the beef on high heat for a short time.
E. Add more cinnamon for extra flavor.

31. Why is the cooking process slow?
A. To let the coconut milk evaporate quickly.
B. To allow the beef to absorb the flavors fully.
C. To prevent the beef from being overcooked.
D. To reduce the amount of chili in the dish.
E. To make the spices blend into a smooth paste.

32. What is the similar meaning of "fragrant" in the text?
A. Aromatic
B. Tasteless
C. Bitter
D. Spicy
E. Watery

Text fro questions 33 – 36

Yohannes Christian John, better known as Chris John (born September 14, 1979) is an Indonesian boxer. Chris John set a record as the first featherweight world champion from Indonesia, set a record as the second longest-running boxer to become a featherweight world champion of all time, and set a record as second on the list of

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boxers who have defended the featherweight world title the most times. He is recorded as the fifth Indonesian boxer to win the world title, after Ellyas Pical, Nico Thomas, Ajib Albarado and Suwito Lagola.

Chris John is the second of four children of Johan Tjahjadi (aka Tjia Foek Sem) and Maria Warsini. Johan Tjahjadi, a former amateur boxer, introduced Chris John and his brother Adrian to the world of boxing when they were 5 years old. After competing in several amateur championships in Banjarnegara, Chris John was then recruited by renowned boxing coach Sutan Rambing in Semarang. Since childhood, Chris John also practiced the martial art of Wushu.

Chris John first appeared to the public through a boxing program on national television, RCTI. In this event Chris John managed to become a champion in the ring which was broadcast live on RCTI every 22:00 pm. The wushu fighting style still influences Chris John's boxing style such as how to parry using elbows.

Chris John then entered the world of professional boxing in 1998 in his debut against Firman Kanda. At that time Chris John won points in a 6-round match. His name then shot up like a meteor when he managed to knock out the idol boxer at the time, Muhammad Alfaridzi, in a thrilling 12-round match. Chris John was knocked down twice in the first round, but he managed to turn the situation around by knocking Alfaridzi out in the 12th round, as well as winning the national featherweight title. According to Chris John, his condition was very bad at the time, and he suffered a head knock due to vertigo.

After several national title bouts, Chris John managed to subdue compatriot Soleh Sundava in 2001 to win the featherweight PABA title.

33. What is the main focus of the text?
A. Chris John's childhood and early boxing experiences
B. Indonesian martial arts and its influence on boxing
C. Chris John's achievements as a featherweight world champion
D. Chris John's family background and upbringing
E. A comparison of Indonesian boxers' world titles

34. What can be inferred about Chris John's boxing career from the text?
A. He began boxing professionally at a young age.
B. He primarily relied on his wushu fighting style in his matches.
C. He was initially unsuccessful in his boxing debut.
D. He rarely participated in amateur championships.
E. He comes from a family of professional boxers.

35. What can be implied about Chris John's family from the text?
A. Johan Tjahjadi was an influential boxing coach.
B. Chris John's parents strongly supported his boxing career.
C. Adrian, Chris John's brother, was also a successful boxer.
D. Chris John had a troubled relationship with his family.
E. Chris John's parents discouraged his involvement in boxing.

36. What can be said about Chris John's boxing style?
A. He was a defensive boxer, focusing on parrying with elbows.
B. He primarily relied on his footwork and speed.
C. He was known for his aggressive approach and early knockouts.
D. He often struggled with maintaining his stamina during matches.
E. He heavily depended on grappling techniques in the ring.

Text for question 37 -40

Mayonnaise Shredded Bread Rolls.

Material:
- 8 slices of white bread without outer crust
- Enough shredded beef
- Enough grated cheese
- 1/2 beaten egg
- Margarine to taste
- 1/2 tsp dried parsley
- 1 tsp roasted sesame seeds

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- Spread sauce ingredients:
- 4 full tablespoons of mayonnaise
- 1 tbsp tomato sauce
- 1 tablespoon chili sauce
- 2 tablespoons sweetened condensed milk

How to make:

- Mix all the spread sauce ingredients, set aside.
- Roll out the white bread until it is quite thin. Spread 1 side of the bread with the spread sauce.
- Fill with grated cheese and shredded meat, then roll up the bread. Press the ends so they don't come loose.
- Beat eggs, season with salt and pepper. Add sesame seeds and parsley, stir well.
- Brush all surfaces of the rolls with egg mixture, especially the joints.
- Heat margarine, toast the rolls briefly. Start from the joint, then roll until all sides are browned. Remove and wait to cool for about 3 minutes.
- Cut 1 roll into 2 parts or according to taste.
- Dip the tip in the spreading sauce, then dip it in the shredded meat. Flatten the shredded meat until neat. Serve

37. What is the main purpose of the provided text?
A. To provide a recipe for mayonnaise shredded bread rolls.
B. To explain the history of shredded beef.
C. To share information about different types of sauces.
D. To describe the nutritional value of mayonnaise.
E. To discuss the benefits of roasted sesame seeds.

38. What can be inferred about the cooking process from the text?
A. The shredded beef needs to be cooked separately before being used in the rolls.
B. The rolls are deep-fried to achieve a crispy texture.
C. The egg mixture is applied to enhance the flavor of the rolls.
D. The rolls need to be toasted after brushing with the egg mixture.
E. The rolls should be served immediately after being prepared.

39. What is a synonym for "neat" as used in the text?
A. Tidy
B. Messy
C. Scattered
D. Unorganized
E. Dirty

40. What if you omit the egg mixture brushing step while making the rolls?
A. The rolls will have a less appealing appearance.
B. The rolls will be too dry and lack flavor.
C. The rolls will not hold together well.
D. The rolls will not brown properly during toasting.
E. The rolls will have a strong eggy taste.

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