

I. Reading Comprehension: Analytical Exposition Text

Text for questions 1-5:

Is Technology Harming Human Connections?

(1) The omnipresence of digital devices has fundamentally changed how we interact. While technology promises greater global connectivity, it is arguably eroding the quality of real-world, face-to-face human connections. This essay argues that excessive reliance on technology is detrimental to our social skills and emotional well-being.

(2) Firstly, technology creates physical isolation. People often prefer communicating through screens rather than meeting in person. In public spaces, such as cafes or parks, it is common to see individuals sitting together yet absorbed in their phones. This distraction prevents genuine conversation and shared experience, leading to a superficial sense of companionship.

(3) Secondly, digital communication lacks the depth of non-verbal cues. Face-to-face interactions rely heavily on body language, tone of voice, and facial expressions—cues that are often lost or misinterpreted in text messages and emails. This lack of nuance leads to misunderstandings and hinders the development of true empathy and deep emotional connection.

(4) In conclusion, while technological advancements are inevitable, their current usage patterns pose a serious threat to the fabric of human social life. It is crucial that we consciously limit screen time and prioritize genuine, uninterrupted interactions to maintain healthy social relationships.

1. What is the **main idea** of paragraph (2)?
 - A. Technology offers faster communication methods.
 - B. Public spaces should ban smartphone usage.
 - C. Technology encourages physical separation and prevents genuine interaction.
 - D. People enjoy using their phones in cafes and parks.
2. The word "**omnipresence**" in paragraph (1) is closest in meaning to...
 - A. scarcity.
 - B. rarity.
 - C. absence.
 - D. ubiquity.
3. Which sentence states the **thesis** of the text?
 - A. The omnipresence of digital devices has fundamentally changed how we interact.
 - B. While technology promises greater global connectivity, it is arguably eroding the quality of real-world, face-to-face human connections.
 - C. This lack of nuance leads to misunderstandings.
 - D. It is crucial that we consciously limit screen time.
4. Based on the text, what important elements are **missing** in digital communication compared to face-to-face interaction?
 - A. Fast delivery and instant replies.
 - B. Global reach and low cost.
 - C. Non-verbal cues like body language and tone of voice.
 - D. Long paragraphs and formal language.

5. The concluding paragraph (4) of this Analytical Exposition text is called the...

A. Recommendation. B. Argument. C. Orientation. D. Reiteration.

II. Grammar: Passive Voice (Active to Passive, Identify Tense)

6. (Active) The student **wrote** the long essay yesterday. (Passive) The long essay _____ by the student yesterday.

A. is written B. was written C. has been written D. is being written

7. (Active) They **will deliver** the packages tomorrow morning. (Passive) The packages _____ tomorrow morning.

A. are delivered B. will be delivered C. were delivered D. are being delivered

8. The bridge **is being repaired** by the workers right now. The tense used in the passive sentence above is the...

A. Simple Present Passive. B. Simple Past Passive.
C. Present Continuous Passive. D. Present Perfect Passive.

9. Which sentence correctly converts the active sentence: '*Someone must clean the laboratory before noon*' into passive voice?

A. The laboratory must be cleaned before noon.
B. The laboratory must been cleaned before noon.
C. The laboratory is cleaned before noon.
D. The laboratory must clean before noon.

10. (Active) My mother **has already cooked** dinner. (Passive) Dinner _____ by my mother.

A. is already cooked B. has already been cooked
C. was already cooked D. is being cooked

11. **Thousands of trees** _____ (plant) by the volunteers next month.

A. will plant B. were planted C. will be planted D. are planted

12. The announcement **was made** just a few minutes ago. The active form of the sentence is:

A. Someone makes the announcement.
B. Someone made the announcement.
C. Someone has made the announcement.
D. Someone is making the announcement.

III. Grammar: Reported Speech (Direct and Indirect)

13. Direct: He said, "**I am working on a new project.**" Indirect: He said that _____ on a new project.

A. he is working B. he was working
C. I am working D. he had worked

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14. Direct: She asked me, "**Do you like classical music?**" Indirect: She asked me if _____ classical music.
A. I liked B. I like C. do I like D. if I liked

15. Direct: The teacher told the students, "**Submit your essays today.**" Indirect: The teacher told the students _____ their essays **that day**.
A. submitted B. to submit C. submitting D. if they submit

16. Direct: My boss said, "**You must finish this by Friday.**" Indirect: My boss said that I _____ finish that by Friday.
A. must B. had to C. would have to D. should

17. Direct: They asked, "**Where did you go last night?**" Indirect: They asked me where I _____ **the night before**.
A. went B. did go C. had gone D. was going

18. Direct: Sarah said, "**I will call you tomorrow.**" Indirect: Sarah said that she _____ me **the following day**.
A. will call B. would call C. is going to call D. called

19. Direct: The doctor advised him, "**Don't eat too much sugar.**" Indirect: The doctor advised him _____ too much sugar.
A. not eat B. not to eat C. to not eat D. not eating

IV. Grammar: Conditional Sentences (Types 0, 1, 2, 3)

20. If you **mix** red and yellow, you **get** orange. This sentence is an example of Conditional Type...
A. 0 B. 1 C. 2 D. 3

21. If the weather **is** nice tomorrow, we **will go** to the beach. This sentence expresses a situation that is...
A. unreal in the present. B. impossible in the past.
C. possible in the future. D. always true.

22. If I **were** rich, I **would buy** a huge house. This conditional sentence implies that I...
A. am rich now. B. was rich in the past.
C. am not rich now. D. will be rich soon.

23. If she **had studied** harder, she **would have passed** the test. This sentence refers to...
A. a real possibility in the future. B. an impossible situation in the past.
C. a general truth. D. a hypothetical situation in the present.

24. If I _____ you, I **would save** more money.
A. am B. was C. were D. had been

25. If the rain **stops**, we _____ the game.
A. would continue B. will continue C. continued D. would have continued

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26. We **would have missed** the train if we _____ earlier.

A. didn't leave B. hadn't left C. wouldn't leave D. not left

27. The project _____ succeed if the team does not cooperate well.

A. won't B. wouldn't C. wouldn't have D. haven't

V. Grammar: Gerunds and Infinitives

28. He offered _____ (help) me move the boxes.

A. helping B. to help C. help D. helped

29. They avoid _____ (talk) about politics during dinner.

A. to talk B. talked C. talking D. to talking

30. I enjoy _____ (listen) to music while studying.

A. listen B. listening C. to listen D. listened

31. _____ (read) books is a great way to expand your vocabulary.

A. To read B. Read C. Reading D. Having read

32. It's difficult _____ (find) a parking spot during rush hour.

A. finding B. to find C. find D. found

33. She apologized for _____ (be) late to the meeting.

A. being B. to be C. be D. was

34. My friend decided _____ (study) abroad next semester.

A. studying B. to study C. studies D. study

VI. Vocabulary and Connectives

35. The word "**detrimental**" in the context of health is a synonym for...

A. harmless B. beneficial. C. harmful. D. necessary.

36. Learning a foreign language can be challenging; _____, it opens up many new opportunities.

A. therefore B. moreover C. however D. because

37. The company failed to reach the target, _____ the huge investment they made.

A. although B. despite C. because of D. since

38. The government must take action, _____ climate change is getting worse.

A. even though B. but C. so that D. as

39. In a Hortatory Exposition text, the writer's strong opinion or demand for the reader is typically found in the...

A. Thesis. B. Arguments. C. Recommendation. D. Reiteration.

40. The word "**prioritize**" in the last paragraph of a persuasive text means to...

A. ignore. B. postpone. C. treat as less important D. treat as more important.