

Subject : English
Class / Semester : IX / 1
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Student's Name :

A. Choose the best answer A, B, C or D!

Read the story carefully to answer questions number 1 – 4!

The Legend of Rawa Pening

Long ago, in a small village in Central Java, there lived a poor old woman who was kind-hearted but lonely. One day, she found a little boy lying weak by the road. The boy said he was hungry, so the old woman took him home and gave him food.

After eating, the boy thanked her and said, “Grandmother, you are very kind. I will help you one day.” The old woman just smiled and said she didn’t need anything.

The next morning, the boy told the villagers that he could help them dig a well that would give water for everyone. He asked them to help him dig and said, “But remember, if you hear a loud noise later, don’t run away.”

The villagers worked hard, but suddenly, water burst out from the ground! Everyone was scared and ran away, forgetting the boy’s warning. The water kept rising and flooded the whole area.

Only the old woman’s house, built on a small hill, stayed above the water. Sadly, she and the boy disappeared, and the large lake that formed was later called Rawa Pening, which means “Clear Swamp.”

1. The primary purpose of writing the story about “The Legend of Rawa Pening” is...
 - A. To encourage villagers in Java to be more obedient to strangers.
 - B. To describe the process of digging a well for a village
 - C. To provide a historical account of a flood in Central Java.
 - D. To entertain the reader about the origin of Rawa Pening lake and convey a moral lesson about human behavior

2. In the first paragraph, the pronoun “him” in the sentence, “The boy said he was hungry, so the old woman took him home and gave him food,” refers to...
 - A. little boy
 - B. The poor old woman.
 - C. The villagers in the area.
 - D. A friendly traveler.
3. The old woman's house did not flood along with the rest of the area because ...
 - A. She was the only person who stayed to help the boy stop the flood.
 - B. It was situated on a small hill.
 - C. The floodwaters naturally avoided the house.
 - D. The boy secretly used magic to create a shield around her house.
4. From the story about Rawa Pening, we can learn that ...
 - A. Trusting strangers is always dangerous.
 - B. One should always live on the highest ground available.
 - C. Kindness and generosity are rewarded, while selfishness and failure to heed warnings lead to misfortune
 - D. Community project, like digging a well, often end in disaster

Read the story carefully to answer questions number 5 – 8!

The Legend of Mbah Sogol — The Sweet Tree of Gondanglegi

Long ago, when much of southern Malang was still dense forest and wild riverbanks, there came a man known as Mbah Sogol. Some said his real name was Jaloedro, a wanderer who traveled from one land to another seeking a place to call home.

When he arrived in the thick, shadowed woods that would one day be called Gondanglegi, he felt something different — a quiet whisper of nature, as if the forest itself was waiting for him. Mbah Sogol began clearing the land with his bare hands and simple tools, turning wilderness into fertile ground. People from nearby villages soon joined him, and a small settlement was born.

One day, while exploring the forest, he found a strange tree bearing fruits called gondang. Curious, he plucked one and tasted it — but it was bitter, unbearably so. The villagers mocked the tree, calling it useless.

Days later, Mbah Sogol returned, sat beneath the same tree, and spoke softly:

“This fruit will be sweet one day. Mark my words — when we see sweetness where bitterness once was, this land will prosper.”

He took another bite — and to everyone’s amazement, the fruit now tasted sweet. The people called it “gondang legi”, meaning “the sweet gondang fruit.” From then on, the settlement was known as Gondanglegi.

Years passed, and Mbah Sogol became a respected elder. When he died, his grave was built in the heart of the growing town. Decades later, when fire destroyed the marketplace around it, his grave remained untouched — twice. Locals believed it was a sign of his spirit still protecting the town he had founded.

5. The transformation of the gondang fruit from bitter to sweet symbolize...
 - A. The changing of the seasons in the region.
 - B. The community's journey from hardship and uncertainty to prosperity.
 - C. A warning about eating unfamiliar fruits in the forest.
 - D. The discovery of a new species of plant. A warrior's true strength is measured by the power of his inherited fighting techniques.
6. The villagers initially mock the gondang tree because ...
 - A. It was too tall to climb.
 - B. Its fruit was bitter and seemed useless.
 - C. Mbah Sogol told them it was poisonous.
 - D. Its leaves were an unusual color
7. The name "Gondanglegi" is derived from two words. The most likely meaning of this name based on the story is...
 - A. The Tall Tree
 - B. The Bitter Fruit
 - C. The Sweet Gondang Fruit
 - D. The Founder's Forest
8. . The story says Mbah Sogol's grave remained untouched by fire twice. This detail imply about the townspeople's belief in him that...
 - A. They believed his grave was made of fireproof materials.
 - B. They thought the fires were a coincidence.
 - C. They believed his spirit continued to protect the town he founded.
 - D. They concluded the marketplace was poorly constructed

Read the story carefully to answer questions number 9 – 14!

The Legend of Tanjung Lesung

A long time ago, there was a brave and handsome traveler named Raden Budog. One day, after spending hours playing on the beach, he rested under a ketapang tree and fell into a deep sleep. In his dream, he met a beautiful girl who felt so real that he couldn't forget her.

Day after day, he kept thinking about the girl from his dream. Eventually, he decided to travel north to find her. He was accompanied by his loyal dog and horse. When he reached Pantai Cawar, he jumped into the clear sea water and bathed at the river

mouth. But when he was ready to continue, his animals refused to move. Angry, he shouted at them—and suddenly, they turned into stone.

Alone, Raden Budog continued walking along the shore. As heavy rain poured, he found a cave and took shelter inside. After the rain stopped, he covered the entrance with langkap leaves. Over time, the leaves turned to stone, and the place became known as Karang Meungpeuk. Not long after, he arrived at a lively village and heard the sound of a lesung, a traditional rice-pounding instrument. He followed the sound and saw a group of girls playing it. One of them caught his eye—it was Sri Poh Hacı, the girl from his dream!

He fell in love instantly. Although her mother, Nyi Siti, was suspicious and didn't allow him to stay, Raden Budog didn't give up. He slept outside on a bamboo bench, and the next morning, Sri Poh Hacı kindly brought him coffee. From that moment, their love grew stronger. Eventually, Raden Budog and Sri Poh Hacı decided to get married. At first, Nyi Siti disagreed, but seeing her daughter's happiness, she finally gave her blessing.

After their marriage, Raden Budog became curious about the lesung. One day, while his wife was away, he played the lesung on a Friday, ignoring the local belief that Friday was sacred and the lesung should not be played. Suddenly, his body started changing. Hair grew all over, and he transformed into a lutung, a kind of monkey. Terrified and ashamed, he ran deep into the forest.

Sri Poh Hacı, feeling embarrassed and heartbroken, decided to leave the village. According to legend, she became Dewi Padi, the rice goddess.

To honor her and the music she created with the lesung, the village was named Kampung Lesung. And because it is located near a cape, people now call it Tanjung Lesung.

The moral value is this story teaches us to respect traditions, control our emotions, and think before we act, because every action has consequences.

9. The Legend of Tanjung Lesung tells you about...
 - A. A love story between a prince and a village girl that ends in tragedy.
 - B. An explanation of how the cape and village were named Tanjung Lesung.
 - C. The importance of loyalty, as shown by Raden Budog's dog and horse.
 - D. The journey of Raden Budog from his home to Pantai Cawar.
10. According to the story, Raden Budog's dog and horse turn into stone because of ...
 - A. They were scared by the sudden appearance of Sri Poh Hacı.
 - B. Raden Budog became angry and shouted at them.
 - C. They refused to move after bathing in the sea water.
 - D. They were cursed by Sri Poh Hacı's mother, Nyi Siti.

11. Before finding the lively village, Raden Budog took shelter in a cave and covered the entrance with langkap leaves. Today, the place is known as...
- A. Pantai Cawar.
 - B. Karang Meungpeuk.
 - C. Kampung Lesung.
 - D. Tanjung Lesung.
12. The word "loyal" used to describe Raden Budog's dog and horse is closest in meaning (synonym) to...
- A. Obedient.
 - B. Lazy.
 - C. Wild.
 - D. Angry.
13. The word "ashamed" in the sentence, "Terrified and ashamed, he ran deep into the forest," is the antonym (opposite) of...
- A. Embarrassed.
 - B. Proud.
 - C. Scared.
 - D. Confused.
14. In the third paragraph, the sentence is: "One of them caught his eye—it was Sri Poh Hacı, the girl from his dream!" the pronoun "them" refers to...
- A. The langkap leaves.
 - B. The villagers.
 - C. A group of girls.
 - D. Raden Budog's family.

Read the story carefully to answer questions number 15 – 20!

The Legend of Bukit Tangkiling

A long time ago, in a peaceful village in Central Kalimantan, there lived a beautiful young woman named Kambang Garing. She was kind, gentle, and loved by everyone in her village. One day, a handsome young man named Usin came from another village. They met, fell deeply in love, and decided to get married.

However, Kambang Garing's mother did not approve of their relationship. She believed that Usin came from a poor family and could not provide a good life for her daughter. But love made Kambang Garing blind to all objections, and one night, she and Usin decided to run away together.

As they were fleeing through the forest, a terrible storm suddenly appeared. The sky

turned dark, and thunder roared across the land. The villagers believed that the gods were angry because Kambang Garing had disobeyed her mother.

When lightning struck the ground, the couple turned into stone. Their boat, which they had used to escape, also turned to stone — becoming what people now call Bukit Tangkiling.

It is said that if you look closely at the stones on the hill, you can still see shapes that resemble a man, a woman, and a boat. Locals believe that their spirits remain there, watching over the land.

Until today, Bukit Tangkiling is not only a beautiful place to visit, but also a reminder to always respect one's parents and the advice of elders.

15. The primary purpose of the text is to...
 - A. Amuse the readers about the beautiful Bukit Tangkiling.
 - B. Describe the weather patterns and storms in Central Kalimantan.
 - C. Explain why Kambang Garing's mother did not approve of Usin.
 - D. Entertain the readers about a legend that accounts for a natural landmark and conveys a message about respecting parents.
16. Kambang Garing's mother disapproved of her relationship with Usin because ...
 - A. She believed Usin was already married to someone else.
 - B. She thought Usin was not handsome or kind enough for her daughter.
 - C. She was worried that Usin came from a poor family and couldn't provide well.
 - D. She wanted Kambang Garing to marry a man from her own village.
17. The following statement is the reason that the terrible storm suddenly appeared...
 - A. The couple was escaping during the monsoon season.
 - B. The gods were angry because Kambang Garing had disobeyed her mother.
 - C. Usin did not love Kambang Garing sincerely.
 - D. The villagers wanted to stop them from fleeing.
18. The word “peaceful” in the first sentence is closest in meaning (synonym) to...
 - A. Quiet.
 - B. Poor.
 - C. Stormy.
 - D. Crowded.
19. The word “disobeyed” in the third paragraph is the antonym (opposite) of...
 - A. Refused
 - B. Followed.
 - C. Ignored.
 - D. Warned.

20. In the last paragraph, the sentence is: "Locals believe that their spirits remain there, watching over the land." the possessive pronoun "their" refers to...
- A. The gods and the villagers.
 - B. The parents of Kambang Garing.
 - C. Kambang Garing and Usin.
 - D. The locals who visit the hill.

Read the story carefully to answer questions number 21 – 23!

The National Monument, or "Monas" is an iconic tower in the center of Merdeka Square, Central Jakarta. It stands as a symbol of the struggle for Indonesian independence. The construction of this monument began in 1961 and it was opened to the public in 1975. It is 132 meters tall and is built in the form of a traditional Indonesian pestle and mortar. The monument is topped by a flame covered with gold foil, which represents the spirit of the Indonesian people that never dies. At the base, there is a museum of Indonesian national history, which displays a collection of dioramas showing the story of Indonesia from prehistoric times to the present day. Visitors can take an elevator to the observation deck at the top to see a panoramic view of Jakarta.

21. The main topic of the text is...
- A. The history of Jakarta.
 - B. A description of the National Monument (Monas).
 - C. The struggle for Indonesian independence.
 - D. How to get to the top of a monument
22. The purpose of the text is ...
- A. To persuade people to visit Jakarta.
 - B. To relate a sequence of historical events.
 - C. To describe a particular place, Monas.
 - D. To explain how the National Monument was built.
23. According to the text, the visitors can see ... at the top of Monas
- A. A collection of historical dioramas.
 - B. The original declaration of independence.
 - C. A panoramic view of the city of Jakarta.
 - D. A flame made of pure gold.

Read the story carefully to answer questions number 24 – 28!

The Komodo Dragon

The Komodo Dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*) is the largest species of lizard in the world, found exclusively on a few Indonesian islands, including Komodo, Rinca, Flores, and Gili Motang. A full-grown Komodo Dragon can reach a length of 3 meters (10 feet) and weigh up to 70 kilograms (150 pounds).

They have thick, scaly skin that is typically an earthy brown or reddish-gray color. Their most distinguishing physical feature is their long, muscular tail and their powerful claws. Komodo Dragons are apex predators in their habitat. They hunt and ambush prey, including invertebrates, birds, and large mammals like deer, water buffalo, and pigs. They possess a deadly bite containing venom and various bacteria.

Komodo National Park was established to protect these magnificent reptiles and their ecosystem. They are listed as Endangered due to habitat loss and limited distribution. Observing these ancient creatures in their natural environment is a unique and unforgettable experience.

24. The primary purpose of the text is to...
- A. Entertain the readers with a story about a unique reptile.
 - B. Inform the readers about the appearance and life of the Komodo Dragon.
 - C. Persuade the readers to visit Komodo National Park immediately.
 - D. Explain the causes of habitat loss in Indonesian islands.
25. Komodo Dragon can be found in the following islands, EXCEPT...
- A. Rinca
 - B. Lombok
 - C. Flores
 - D. Komodo Island
26. The phrase "apex predators" means...
- A. The animals at the bottom of the food chain.
 - B. The most intelligent animals
 - C. The animals at the very top of the food chain.
 - D. The animals that only eat plants.
27. The establishment of Komodo National Park was necessary because the Komodo Dragons are currently listed as Endangered. This means their existence is...
- A. Abundant and safe.
 - B. Threatened with extinction.
 - C. Increasing rapidly in number.
 - D. Protected by law, but not threatened.

28. In the second paragraph, the word "They" in the sentence *"They have thick, scaly skin..."* refers to...
- A. Invertebrates.
 - B. Apex predators.
 - C. Komodo Dragons.
 - D. Large mammals.

Look at the picture to answer questions number 29 – 30!



29. The most likely reason the store uses a 50% OFF discount for its clearance items is...
- A. To encourage customers to shop during a less busy season.
 - B. To quickly sell off old stock to make room for new inventory.
 - C. To celebrate the store's annual founding anniversary.
 - D. To thank their loyal customers with a huge price reduction
30. If a customer wants to buy a sweater originally priced at Rp. 800.000,00, they will save ... during this sale period.
- A. Rp. 500.000,00.
 - B. Rp. 400.000,00.
 - C. Rp. 300.000,00.
 - D. Rp. 800.000,00.

31. "My mother bought a _____ dress for the party"
The correct order of adjectives to complete the sentence is...
A. Red long beautiful silk
B. Beautiful long red silk
C. Silk beautiful long red
D. Long red beautiful silk
32. I saw _____ kitten playing in the yard.
The correct order of adjectives to complete the sentence is...
A. A Persian little cute black
B. A little black cute Persian
C. A black cute little Persian
D. A cute little black Persian
33. My father is looking for his _____ coffee mug.
A. Big white favorite ceramic
B. Favorite big white ceramic
C. Ceramic favorite big white
D. White big favorite ceramic
34. The correct adjective order is...
A. He lives in a wooden old big house near the beach.
B. He lives in an old big wooden house near the beach.
C. He lives in a big old wooden house near the beach.
D. He lives in a big wooden old house near the beach.
35. "I am studying for my exam", said Budi.
The correct reported speech is...
A. Budi said that he is studying for his exam.
B. Budi said that I was studying for my exam.
C. Budi said that he was studying for his exam.
D. Budi said that he will be studying for his exam.
36. "I have finished my homework", said Siti.
The correct reported speech is...
A. Siti said that she has finished her homework.
B. Siti said that she had finished her homework.
C. Siti said that I have finished my homework.
D. Siti said that she finished her homework

37. "Do you want to eat bakso?" Rina asked me.
The correct reported speech is...
A. Rina asked me if I wanted to eat bakso.
B. Rina asked me that I wanted to eat bakso.
C. Rina asked me do you want to eat bakso.
D. Rina asked me if I want to eat bakso
38. Buyer: "The shoes are three hundred thousand rupiah, right? Wow, can I get a discount?"
Seller: "Sure, I can lower the price to two hundred and eighty-five thousand rupiah"
From the dialogue, The final price the seller offers for the shoes is...
A. Rp. 300,000,00
B. Rp. 285,000,00
C. Rp. 258,000,00
D. Rp. 385,000,00
39. Seller: "the total is Rp. 490,000,00. Ma'am"
Buyer: "Alright, here is the money. It's the exact amount"
This amount said in English according to the dialogue is...
A. Four hundred and nine dollars
B. Four hundred and nineteen dollars
C. Forty-nine dollars
D. Four hundred and ninety dollars
40. Buyer: "Excuse me, Sir. How much is this hat?"
Seller: "That hat is sixty-five thousand rupiah"
Buyer: "Can you go any lower?"
Seller: "Sorry, the price is firm"
The final price of the hat is...
A. Rp. 56,000,00
B. Rp. 65,000,00
The buyer did not buy the hat.
The price is negotiable

B. Essay

Look at the picture!



1. Read each statement carefully and decide if it is TRUE or FALSE based on the shoe advertisement ABOVE

No	Statement	True/False
a.	The sale is available every day of the week.	
b.	You need a coupon to get this special offer.	
c.	When you buy one shoe, you get the second shoe of equal or lesser value for free.	
d.	The shoes shown in the advertisement are all black.	
e.	You can save the coupon to your smartphone using a special app	

2. Arrange the jumbled adjectives in the correct order. Remember the adjective order rule: Opinion → Size → Age → Shape → Colour → Origin → Material → Purpose. Write your answers on the lines provided.

a. wooden / beautiful / small / Chinese

_____ box



b. red / old / huge / ugly

_____ car



c. round / plastic / green / large

_____ table



d. silk / expensive / yellow / square / Italian

_____ scarf



e. metal / tiny / new / cooking / blue

_____ spoon



f. sleeping / soft / purple / cotton / big

_____ bag



g. oval / antique / French / leather / brown / small

_____ mirror



h. Japanese / silver / sports / amazing / modern

_____ car



- i. white / ceramic / old / rectangular / dirty / Spanish

_____ plate



- j. striped / warm / knitted / lovely / woollen / winter

_____ jumper



3. Transform the direct speech sentences below into reported speech. Remember to change the tense, pronouns, and time expressions when necessary. Pay attention to the reporting verbs and make sure your sentences are grammatically correct.

Example:

"School is almost over", Ali said (Direct Speech)

Ali said that school was almost over (Reported Speech)

- a. "I am going to the library tomorrow," said Maya
- b. "We have finished our homework," the students told the teacher.
- c. "Can you help me with this maths problem?" asked Rudi.
- d. "I'm 70 years old" Grandma said
- e. "I have to clean the garage", Daddy said
- f. "We are going to the cinema", My friends said
- g. "I don't understand the question", John said
- h. "It is going to rain", Ella said
- i. "Our room is messy", Bobby said
- j. "I can't find my glassess", Mrs Lia said

4. Read the dialogue below and answer the questions!

- Buyer : Good morning!
- Seller : Good morning! Welcome to my store. How can I help you?
- Buyer : I'm looking for a notebook. How much is it?
- Seller : This one costs ten thousand rupiah. It has thick paper and soft cover
- Buyer : Hmmm, that's nice. How much do these pens cost?
- Seller : Those pens are five thousand rupiah each. If you buy a pack of pens, it's only twenty-five thousand
- Buyer : Oh I see, that sounds good. By the way, is there any discount today?
- Seller : Sure! For purchasing more than fifty thousand rupiah, you'll get 10% off
- Buyer : Great! I'll take two notebooks and one pack of pens. How much is that in total?
- Seller : Let's see.. Two notebooks are twenty thousand plus a pack of pens is twenty-five thousand, so the total is forty-five thousand rupiah.
- Buyer : Hmmm. It's almost fifty thousand. Can you give me a discount anyway?
- Seller : Alright! Special price for you, I'll make it forty thousand rupiah.
- Buyer : Awesome! Thank you so much, Sir.
- Seller : You're very welcome! Come again next time.

- What time of the day does the conversation take place?
- How much does one notebook cost?
- What are the two features of the notebook that the seller mentions?
- What is the total price before the discount? (Two notebooks + one pack of pens)
- Why doesn't the buyer get the 10% discount at first?