

This text is for questions number 1 to 5

Sumatran tigers are the smallest of the tiger subspecies. This smaller size allows them to move through the forest quickly. They are distinguished by heavy black stripes on their orange coats. Their stripes are also thinner than other tigers, assisting with camouflage in the shadows. Unlike other cats, Sumatran tigers like to swim. They have partial webbing between their toes, which makes them very fast swimmers. Sumatran Tigers also have a white 'beard' on their face.

Sumatran tiger is a solitary animal. A male will control a territory that contains a number of females. Tigers mark their territories by spraying scent on trees or bushes. Sumatran tigers are carnivores and will eat whatever they can catch including fish, crocodiles and fowl, with the most common larger prey being wild pigs and deer.

Sumatran tigers are under serious danger of extinction. There are now estimated to be fewer than 400 Sumatran Tigers left in the wild. The last of Indonesia's tigers are holding on for survival in the remaining patches of forests on the island of Sumatra. Sumatran tigers have been poached for their body parts which are used in traditional medicine. Habitat destruction is also a major threat to their survival. If we do not stop this, it will mean this noble creature could end up like its extinct Javanese and Balinese relatives.

- The text mainly informs the readers about
 - the danger of Sumatran tigers
 - the main preys of Sumatran tigers
 - the benefits of using Sumatran tigers for medicine
 - the decreasing number of Sumatran tiger's population
- People hunt Sumatran tigers because
 - the tigers are dangerous animals
 - the tigers live nearby human population
 - they use tigers' body parts for traditional medicine
 - they will use the tiger's leather for home decoration
- What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - Sumatran tiger is a solitary animal.
 - Sumatran tigers are in danger of extinction.
 - Javanese and Balinese tigers are already extinct.
 - Humans are the main threat for animals lost.
- "Tigers mark their territories by spraying scent on trees or bushes." (paragraph 2)
The underlined word is closest in meaning to
 - areas
 - preys
 - stripes
 - habitats
- "They have partial webbing between their toes, which makes them very fast swimmers." (paragraph 1)
The underlined word refers to
 - toes
 - cats
 - tigers
 - swimmers

This text is for questions number 6 to 9

A tsunami is a series of ocean waves that sends surges of water, sometimes reaching heights of over 100 feet (30.5 meters), onto land. These walls of water can cause widespread destruction when they crash ashore.

These awe-inspiring waves are typically caused by large, undersea earthquakes at tectonic plate boundaries. When the ocean floor at a plate boundary rises or falls suddenly, it displaces the water above it and launches the rolling waves that will become a tsunami. About 80 percent of tsunamis happen within the Pacific Ocean's "Ring of Fire", a geologically active area where tectonic shifts make volcanoes and earthquakes common. Tsunamis may also be caused by underwater landslides or volcanic eruptions. They may even be launched, as they frequently were in Earth's ancient past, by the impact of a large meteorite plunging into an ocean.

Tsunamis race across the sea at up to 805 kilometers an hour. It is about as fast as a jet airplane. At that pace, they can cross the entire expanse of the Pacific Ocean in less than a day. And their long wavelengths mean they lose very little energy along the way.

In deep ocean, tsunami waves may appear only a foot or so high. But as they approach shoreline and enter shallower water they slow down and begin to grow in energy and height. The tops of the waves move faster than their bottoms do, which causes them to rise precipitously.

A tsunami is usually composed of a series of waves, called a wave train, so its destructive force may be compounded as successive waves reach shore. The wave can destroy anything on its path, such as houses, cars, even bridges. People experiencing a tsunami should remember that the danger may not have passed with the first wave and should await official word that it is safe to return to vulnerable locations.

- What does the writer want to highlight?
 - The definition of tsunami.
 - The danger of tsunami.
 - The size of tsunami.
 - The speed of tsunami
- What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - How is tsunami formed
 - How tsunami travels very fast
 - How tsunami destroys buildings
 - How tsunami can be very deadly
- What is a wave train?
 - Series of tsunami wave.
 - The biggest tsunami wave.
 - The most destructive wave.
 - The speed of tsunami wave.
- This text is likely intended for
 - politician
 - musician
 - academician
 - electrician

This text is for questions number 10 to 13

An aurora is a natural light display in the sky particularly in the high latitude (Arctic and Antarctic) regions. It is caused by the collision of energetic charged particles with atoms in the high altitude

atmosphere (thermosphere). Most auroras occur in a band known as the aurora zone which is typically 3 to 6 in latitudinal extent and at all local times or longitudes.

Aurora is classified as diffuse or discrete aurora. The diffuse aurora is a featureless glow in the sky which may not be visible to the naked eye even in a dark night and defines the extent of the aurora zone. Discrete auroras are sharply defined feature within the diffuse aurora which varies in brightness from just barely visible to the naked eye to bright enough to read a newspaper at night. Discrete auroras are usually observed only in the night sky because they are not as bright as the sunlit sky.

In northern latitudes, the effect is known as the aurora borealis (or the northern lights). It is named after the Roman goddess of dawn, Aurora, and the Greek name for the north wind, Boreas. The name was proposed by Pierre Gassendi in 1621. Its southern counterpart, the aurora australis (or the south lights), has almost identical features to the aurora borealis and changes simultaneously with the changes in the northern auroral zone and is visible from high southern latitudes in Antarctica, South America and Australia.

10. What is the topic of the text?
 - A. Arctic
 - B. Aurora
 - C. Antarctic
 - D. Atmosphere
11. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
 - A. There are two kinds of aurora namely aurora borealis and aurora australis.
 - B. There are two kinds of aurora namely diffuse aurora and discrete aurora.
 - C. Aurora borealis is named after Roman Goddess and Greek for north wind.
 - D. Aurora borealis occurs only in the northern latitude.
12. The aurora which happens in the southern latitudes is known as
 - A. Aurora borealis
 - B. Aurora australis
 - C. Diffuse aurora
 - D. Discrete aurora
13. Aurora australis can be visible from
 - A. North America
 - B. North pole
 - C. Antarctica
 - D. Arctic

This text is for questions number 14 to 17

Rainbow is an optical and meteorological phenomenon that causes a spectrum of light to appear in the sky when the sun shines on to droplets of moisture in the Earth's atmosphere. It takes the form of a multicolored arc. Rainbows caused by sunlight always appear in the section of sky directly opposite the sun. Rainbow is one of the most spectacular light shows observed on earth. Rainbow is made up of bands or waves of colors.

Rainbows happen when the sun is shining while it is raining or just after a storm. The rainbow is made when the light from the sun enters the drops of falling water and is reflected back to us from the other side of the water drops. It appears

in the part of the sky directly opposite to the sun. So we must stand with our back to the sun to see it. The lower the sun is to the horizon, the higher the arch of the rainbow will be. There are seven colors which combined to make white light. These seven colors are called the Spectrum. The rainbow, or Spectrum, is made up of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

Sunset and sunrise rays travel long paths through the lower atmosphere where they are scattered by air molecules and dust. Short wavelength blues and greens are scattered most strongly leaving the remaining transmitted light proportionately richer in reds and yellows. The result, glorious sunsets and red rainbows.

14. What is the topic of the text?
 - A. Rainfall
 - B. Rainbow
 - C. Atmosphere
 - D. Light Spectrum
15. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - A. The sun light can enter the drops of water falling.
 - B. Rainbows usually happen after or while raining.
 - C. Rainbow is an optical phenomenon on the sky.
 - D. There are color combinations in a rainbow arc.
16. The seven colors that combined as a rainbow on the sky are called as
 - A. The spectrum.
 - B. Optical Phenomenon.
 - C. The short wavelength.
 - D. Meteorological phenomenon.
17. What are the seven colors of the rainbow?
 - A. White, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.
 - B. Brown, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.
 - C. Pink, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.
 - D. Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

This text is for questions number 18 to 20

Reptiles are a group of four-legged vertebrates (also known as tetrapods) that diverged from ancestral amphibians approximately 340 million years ago. These characteristics are scales and amniotic eggs. There are four kinds of reptiles, those are crocodylians, squamates, tuatara and turtles.

Crocodylians are a group of large reptiles that includes alligators, crocodiles, gharials, and caimans. Crocodylians are formidable predators with powerful jaws, a muscular tail, large protective scales, streamlined body, and eyes and nostrils that are positioned on top of their head. The key characteristics of crocodylians include: elongated, structurally reinforced skull, wide gape, powerful jaw muscles, teeth set in sockets, complete secondary palate, oviparous, and adults provide extensive parental care to young.

Squamates include lizards, snakes and worm-lizards. There are about 7,400 living species. The key characteristics of squamates include most diverse group of reptiles and exceptional skull mobility.

Tuatara are a group of reptiles that are lizard-like in appearance but they differ from the squamates in that their skull is not jointed. The key characteristics of tuataras include slow growth and low reproductive rates, reach sexual maturity at 10 to 20 years of age, diapsid skull with two temporal openings, prominent parietal eye on top of head,

Turtles are among the most ancient of the reptiles alive today and have changed little since they first appeared some 200 million years ago. They have a protective shell that encloses their body and provides protection and camouflage. Turtles inhabit terrestrial, freshwater, and marine habitats and are found both in tropical and temperate regions. The key characteristics of turtles include: keratinised plates in place of teeth, body enclosed in a shell that consists of carapace and plastron, keen sense of smell, good colour vision, poor hearing, and bury eggs in ground.

18. What is the purpose of the text?
- To explain how reptiles live
 - To inform the reptile's types
 - To describe reptiles in general
 - To tell about the reptile's characteristics
19. What kind of reptiles has strong jaw muscles?
- Crocodylians
 - Squamates
 - Tuatara
 - Turtles
20. From the text we can understand that ...
- reptiles are not scaly.
 - tuataras breed very quickly.
 - squamates have strong limbs.
 - there are four kinds of reptiles.

Text for questions number 21 to 23

Most crabs have a (21)shell to protect their bodies. A hermit crab has a soft body and no shell of its own. In order to (22)itself, it will find an empty mollusk shell and squeeze inside (23) Then with only its leg and head sticking out, it will around the seabed searching for food.

- 21.
- shiny
 - thick
 - soft
 - hard
- 22.
- close
 - protect
 - hide
 - D.put
- 23.
- completely
 - partly
 - insufficiently
 - slightly

Text for questions number 24 to 27

Guava (*Psidium guajava*) is a plant in the myrtle family (*Myrtaceae*) genus *Psidium*. It is native to Mexico and Central America, Northern South America, parts of the Caribbean and some parts of North Africa and also some parts of India.

The guava tree is not big. It is about 33 feet with spreading branches. The bark is smooth with green or reddish brown color. The plant branches are close to the ground. Its young twigs are soft. It has hard dark elliptic leaves. It is about 2-6 inches long and 1 - 2 inches wide.

The flowers are white, with five petals and numerous stamens.

Guava is cultivated in many tropical and sub tropical countries for its edible fruit. Guava fruit, usually 2 to 4 inches long, is round or oval depending on the species. Varying between species, the skin can be any thickness, it is usually green when unripe, but becomes yellow or maroon when ripe.

The flesh of Guava fruit has sweet or sour taste. The color of the flesh may be white, pink, yellow, or red, with the seeds in the central part of the flesh. The seeds are numerous but small. In some good varieties, they are edible. Actual seed counts have ranged from 112 to 535. Guava fruit is rich with vitamins A and C, omega-3 and omega-6, and high levels of dietary fiber. This fiber is very useful for digestion health.

24. What is the common color of unripe guava?
- Yellow.
 - Maroon.
 - Green.
 - Reddish-Brown.
25. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- The benefits of guava flesh.
 - The description of guava tree.
 - The description of guava flesh.
 - The description of guava leaves
26. "... in many tropical and sub- tropical countries for its edible fruit." (paragraph 3)
The underlined word means that the fruit can be
- eaten
 - drunk
 - blended
 - cooked
27. If we have a digestion problem, we are suggested to consume guava because
- it is rich of dietary fiber
 - it has a sweet o sour taste
 - it contains vitamin A and C
 - it contains omega-3 and omega-6

Text for questions number 28 to 30

Bees are flower-feeding insects. Bees are useful insects ... (28) they produce honey and pollinate crops.

Thousands of worker bees, hundreds of drones, and a queen live in the hive. The queen bee produces all the babies for the hive. The drone bees are male and do not have stringers. Bees provide their young with pollen and honey. ... 29) communicate with each other by dancing. The honeybee's hive has cells made of wax. This is where the queen bee lays her eggs. She can ... (30) 1500 eggs in one day.

- 28.
- since
 - however
 - although
 - because
- 29.
- Them
 - They
 - Their
 - Theirs
- 30.
- lay
 - lie
 - live
 - leave