PEMERINTAH KOTA PALEMBANG
DINAS PENDIDIKAN
SMP NEGERI 37 PALEMBANG
TERAKREDITASI "A"
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**ULANGAN SEMESTER GENAP**
**TAHUN PELAJARAN 2025- 2026**

**RAHASIA**

**LEMBAR SOAL**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Mata Pelajaran** | **: Bahasa Inggris** |
| **Hari/Tanggal** | **: Rabu / 05 Mei2026** |
| **Waktu** | **: 07.00 s/d 08.30** |
| **Kelas** | **: IX** |

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Isikan identitas Anda ke dalam Lembar Jawaban.
2. Tersedia waktu 90 menit untuk mengerjakan soal tersebut.
3. Jumlah soal sebanyak 40 Soal
4. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal sebelum Anda menjawabnya.
5. Laporkan kepada pengawas ulangan apabila terdapat lembar soal yang kurang jelas, rusak, atau tidak lengkap.

***SELAMAT BEKERJA***

**Multiple Choice**

Read the text below, to answer the questions no 1-5 !

**The Ugly Duck**

One day, there was a mother duck. She was waiting for her eggs to hatch. One by one all the eggs hatched except one. This egg was larger and browner than the rest. Finally, a large, ugly looking bird popped out of the egg. The mother duck was very disappointed. The other ducklings made fun of the ugly one. You look so ugly, said yellow duck. Yeah you are not like us, said the other. The ugly duckling was so sad.

One night, the ugly duckling decided to leave and find a new family who might want him. He walked and walked with hope. When he saw a family of different ducks. He said, "hello there". "You are so ugly, go away!", all the duckling said. "Ok, bye" the ugly duck said. He had to waddle off again in search of a nicer family. The next day, the ugly duckling came to a pond filled with a family of geese. "Hello there", said ugly duck. "You are so ugly! go away!", all the gosling said. "Ok, bye", he said. Here again he couldn't stand. With no family, the ugly duckling had to survive the cold winter alone. When spring came, the ugly duckling went into a clear pond and saw a family of the most beautiful birds, swan! He wanted to join them but didn't dare to ask. Suddenly a graceful swan came to the ugly duckling, " Oh! How beautiful you are. You have the whitest feathers I have ever seen." Confused, the ugly duckling looked at his reflection in the water. He was not an ugly duckling at all. He was a beautiful white swan with a long and elegant neck. The swan lived happily with a new swan family.

1. What is the title of the story?
   a. Narrative
   b. Descriptive

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c. The ugly duck

d. The Duck

2. What kind of text is it?

a. Narrative

b. Descriptive

c. the ugly duck

d. The Duck

3. What kinds of tense that narrative text uses?

a. simple past tense

b. past continuous tense

c. simple present tense

d. present continuous tense

4. What is the formula's of simple past tense?

a. Subject+V1+Complement

b. Subject+V2+Complement

c. Subject+V3+Complement

d. Subject+Ving+Complement

5. What is the morality of the story?

a. Don't judge others because of they look.

b. Don't judge the duck like I do

c. Don't do like the duck do

d. Don't be like the duck

6. The opposite of *fast* is…

a. quick

b. slow

c. rapid

d. speedy

7. The passive form of "He reads a book" is…

a. A book read by him

b. book is read by him.

c. book was read by him.

d. a book reading by him.

8. "She has lived here ___ two years."

a. For

b. since

c. in

d. at

**Multiple Choice Complex Questions**

9. Which of the following are irregular verbs?

a. go

b. play

c. eat

d. walk

10. Which sentences are in Present Continuous tense?

a. She is reading a book.

b. They play football every Sunday.

c. He is sleeping now.

d. We went to school yesterday.

11. Which words are synonyms of *happy*?

a. glad

b. sad

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c. joyful

d. cheerful

12. Which of the following are modal verbs?

a. can

b. must

c. should

d. went

13. Which of the following are question words?

a. what

b. who

c. when

d. went

14. Which of the following are correct plural forms?

a. child → children

b. man → mans

c. tooth → teeth

d. mouse → mice

15. Which of the following are adverbs of frequency?

a. always

b. sometimes

c. quickly

d. never v

16. Which of the following are characteristics of descriptive text?

a. It describes a person, place, or thing.

b. It tells about past events.

c. It uses adjectives.

d. It explains how to do something.

17. Which sentences are examples of descriptive text?

a. My school is big and clean.

b. Yesterday, I went to the zoo.

c. The cat has white fur and blue eyes.

d. Once upon a time, there was king.

18. Which language features are commonly found in descriptive text?

a. Adjectives

b. Action verbs in past tense

c. Present tense verbs

d. Connectors of time (then, after)

19. Which of the following are purposes of descriptive text?

a. To describe something in detail

b. To entertain the reader

c. To give information about an object

d. To retell past experiences

20. Which of the following are examples of descriptive adjectives?

a. beautiful

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b. tall

c. yesterday

d. green

21. Which of the following are characteristics of narrative text?

a. It tells a story.

b. It has orientation, complication, resolution.

c. It uses past tense.

d. It describes a place.

22. Which sentences are examples of narrative text?

a. Once upon a time, there lived a princess.

b. The library is large and quiet.

c. Last week, I visited my grandmother.

d. The rabbit ran away from the wolf.

23. Which of the following are generic structures of narrative text?

a. Orientation

b. Complication

c. Resolution

d. Description

24. Which of the following are language features of narrative text?

a. Past tense verbs

b. Adverbs of time

c. Dialogues

d. Adjectives

25. Which of the following are examples of narrative stories?

a. Cinderella

b. Snow White

c. My Holiday in Bali

d. Malin Kundang

26. Which of the following are characteristics of recount text?

a. It retells past events

b. It uses past tense.

c. It has orientation, events, re-orientation

d. It describes an object

27. Which sentences are examples of recount text?

a. Last Sunday, I went to the beach.

b. The mountain is very high.

c. Yesterday, we visited the museum.

d. Once upon a time, there was a dragon.

28. Which of the following are generic structures of recount text?

a. Orientation

b. Events

c. Resolution

d. Re-orientation

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29. Which of the following are examples of recount topics?

    a. My holiday in Yogyakarta

    b. The story of Rapunzel

    c. Visiting Borobudur Temple

    d. My first day at school

30. Which texts are written to inform about an object or place?

    a. Descriptive text

    b. Narrative text

    c. Recount text

    d. Report text

31. Teacher: "You must submit your homework tomorrow." Change the sentence into indirect speech!

    a. The teacher said that we must submit our homework tomorrow.

    b. The teacher said that we had to submit our homework the next day.

    c. The teacher told not to submit our homework the following day.

    d. The teacher said that we don't submitted our homework tomorrow.

32. Anna: "I am reading a novel now." the *indirect speech* form are…

    a. Anna said that she was reading a novel then.

    b. Anna said that she is reading a novel now.

    c. Anna said that she was reading a novel at that time.

    d. Anna said that she read a novel now.

III. ESSAY

Read the following descriptive text and answers the questions 33- 37!

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The Amazone Rainforest, often referred to as the “Lungs of the Earth,” is the largest tropical rainforest on the planet. Spanning multiple countries in South America, including Brazil and Peru, it is home to an incredibly diverse array of plant and animal species. The lush green canopy and winding rivers make the Amazone Rainforest avital part of the eart’s ecosystem.

33. Why is the amazon Rainforest called the “Lungs of the Earth”?

34. Where is the Amazone Rainforest located?

35. What contributes to the Amazone rainforest being a home for a diverse array of plant and animal species?

36. What makes the Amazone Rainforest a vital part of the Earth’s ecosystem?

37. Why is the lush green canopy and winding rivers mentioned in relation to the Amazone Rainforest?

38. Explain what you know about procedure text!

39. Why is it important to use **action verbs** (such as *put, mix, boil*) in a procedure text? Explain with examples.

40. Write a short procedure text about **how to keep your classroom clean**. Mention at least three steps.

GOOD LUCK!

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