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DINAS PENDIDIKAN DANKEBUDAYAAN
SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS NEGERI 1 PARDASUKA
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NASKAH SOAL ASESMEN SUMATIF AKHIR SEMESTER GENAP
TAHUN AJARAN 2025/2026

MATA PELAJARAN : B. Inggris
KELAS/ FASE : XI/F
HARI / TANGGAL : Jum'at 22 Mei 2026
WAKTU : 10.00 s.d. 09.00

Questions for 1 – 4!

In the modern era, education is the most powerful tool for individual growth and national progress. In Indonesia, the government has implemented a 9-year compulsory education program, which includes six years of elementary school and three years of junior high school. I personally believe that this program is essential for the future of our youth and the country for several key reasons.

Firstly, a basic 9-year education provides students with the fundamental literacy and numeracy skills needed to navigate daily life. Without completing junior high school, individuals often struggle with basic logic, communication, and digital literacy. These skills are no longer a luxury; they are a necessity in the 21st-century job market. By ensuring every child stays in school until at least age 15, we are giving them a fair chance to compete and survive in an increasingly complex world.

Secondly, completing nine years of education is a primary strategy to break the cycle of poverty. Statistics often show that individuals with higher educational attainment tend to earn better wages. When children drop out after elementary school, they are usually restricted to low-paying, unskilled labor. On the other hand, finishing junior high school opens doors to vocational training or senior high school, which eventually leads to better career opportunities. This upward mobility helps families improve their standard of living over generations.

Finally, education fosters better social behavior and character building. Schools are not just about textbooks; they are places where students learn discipline, tolerance, and social responsibility. A longer duration in the school environment keeps teenagers engaged in positive activities and reduces the risk of juvenile delinquency or early marriage.

In conclusion, the 9-year compulsory education program is a crucial foundation for Indonesia. It equips citizens with essential skills, provides a pathway out of poverty, and helps build a more disciplined society. Therefore, the government and parents must work together to ensure that no child is left behind.

1. What is the primary idea conveyed by the text regarding the 9-year compulsory education program?
   A. The program is the only way for the government to track the progress of Indonesian youth.
   B. The program serves as a fundamental pillar for both personal success and national growth.
   C. The program focuses on ensuring that all students in Indonesia can find high-paying jobs.
   D. The program aims to replace traditional vocational training with formal classroom study.
   E. The program is designed to simplify the curriculum for elementary and junior high levels.

2. What is the author's main purpose in writing the passage?
   A. To criticize the government for the lack of facilities in junior high schools.
   B. To describe the history of the 9-year compulsory education policy in Indonesia.
   C. To persuade the readers about the vital importance of completing basic education.
   D. To compare the Indonesian education system with that of other developed nations.
   E. To inform parents about the specific subjects taught during the 9-year program.

3. Based on the second paragraph, how does the author argue that basic education affects a person's career?
   A. By claiming that junior high school graduates are automatically experts in digital technology.
   B. By suggesting that 21st-century jobs no longer require skills beyond simple literacy.
   C. By stating that completing 9 years of school is the only requirement for senior high school.
   D. By explaining that basic skills are essential tools to survive in a modern, complex market.
   E. By arguing that students who stay in school until age 15 will never experience unemployment.

4. How does the author support the claim that education can break the cycle of poverty?
   A. By providing detailed statistical data on the average salary of Indonesian factory workers.
   B. By linking higher educational attainment with access to better-paying job opportunities.
   C. By promising that the government will give financial rewards to all junior high graduates.
   D. By arguing that low-paying labor is no longer available for those who drop out of school.
   E. By suggesting that vocational training is more important than finishing junior high school.

Questions for numbers 5 – 8!

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In many neighborhoods, we often see people gathering dry leaves or household plastic and setting them on fire. While it might seem like a quick way to get rid of waste, burning trash in residential areas is a dangerous habit that must be stopped immediately. This practice poses a serious threat to our health and the environment we live in.

The most urgent reason is the health risk caused by toxic smoke. When we burn trash, especially plastic and treated wood, it releases harmful chemicals like dioxins and fine particles into the air. These pollutants are easily inhaled by neighbors, including children and the elderly. Exposure to this smoke can trigger asthma attacks, cause respiratory infections, and even lead to long-term heart disease. It is unfair to force our neighbors to breathe in poisonous air just for our convenience.

Furthermore, burning trash creates a significant fire hazard. In crowded residential areas, a small backyard fire can quickly spread out of control due to wind or dry weather. A simple pile of burning leaves can turn into a house fire within minutes, endangering lives and destroying property. This is a risk that no community should have to take. Additionally, the ash left behind contains heavy metals that can contaminate the soil in our gardens.

In conclusion, the negative impacts of burning waste far outweigh the temporary convenience. We must protect our lungs and our homes from these unnecessary dangers. Therefore, I strongly recommend that residents stop burning their waste. Instead, we should practice better waste management by separating organic waste for compost and using official trash collection services for non-organic items. Let's keep our neighborhood air clean and our homes safe.

5. Which of the following best describes the organizational structure of the text?

A. It introduces a specific problem followed by several supporting arguments and a solution.
B. It provides a chronological sequence of events regarding how trash is burned in the city.
C. It compares the benefits of burning waste with the advantages of using compost systems.
D. It lists various types of household waste and explains how each one should be recycled.
E. It presents a general theory about air pollution and then gives examples of global issues.

6. In the final paragraph, what is the meaning of the phrase "outweigh the temporary convenience"?

A. The physical weight of the trash is much heavier than the smoke it produces in the air.
B. The cost of managing waste is more expensive than the price of repairing burned houses.
C. The long-term risks are more significant than the short-term ease of burning the waste.
D. The neighborhood will become cleaner once people stop using plastic for their daily life.
E. The process of burning waste is faster than waiting for the official collection service.

7. Based on the arguments presented, what is the author's primary suggestion for waste management?

A. Residents should only burn organic leaves while sending their plastic to the local factory.
B. People must stop burning any kind of waste and start using proper disposal alternatives.
C. The government should provide free masks to all neighbors to protect them from the smoke.
D. Every family in the neighborhood must build a large backyard to prevent fire from spreading.
E. Residents should wait for windy weather before they decide to burn their household rubbish.

8. How relevant is the suggestion of composting in the context of the problems mentioned in the text?

A. It is irrelevant because composting cannot stop the chemicals released from burning plastic.
B. It is relevant because it provides a safe way to handle organic waste without causing smoke.
C. It is irrelevant since the text mostly discusses the dangers of fire hazards in crowded areas.
D. It is relevant because composting is the only way to remove heavy metals from the garden soil.
E. It is irrelevant because most residents do not have enough time to manage their own compost.

Questions for numbers 9 – 12!

The ongoing tension and potential war between Iran and Israel, involving the United States, has become a hot topic on Indonesian social media. Indonesian netizens are known for being very vocal, and their opinions on this geopolitical conflict are deeply divided between those who support Iran and those who prefer a neutral or different stance.

On one hand, many Indonesian netizens strongly support Iran. This support often stems from religious solidarity and a shared opposition to what they perceive as Western imperialism. For these individuals, Iran is seen as a brave nation standing up against Israel and the United States. They often share videos and posters praising Iran's military technology. To this group, supporting Iran is a way of supporting the struggle for justice in the Middle East, particularly regarding the Palestinian cause. They believe that a strong Iran can balance the power in the region.

On the other hand, there is a significant group of netizens who argue for a more cautious or neutral approach. They believe that supporting any side in a war is dangerous and could lead to global instability. These individuals are concerned about the economic impact on Indonesia, such as rising oil prices and inflation, which usually happen during Middle Eastern conflicts. They argue that war only brings suffering to innocent civilians on all sides. Instead of picking a favorite military power, they urge the Indonesian government to remain a peace mediator, focusing on humanity rather than political or religious alliances.

In conclusion, the digital landscape in Indonesia reflects a complex mix of ideological passion and pragmatic concern. While many feel a moral obligation to support Iran against the US and Israel, others prioritize global peace and national economic stability. Ultimately, most people agree that a full-scale war would be a tragedy, and the hope for a diplomatic solution remains the most common ground among the various opinions.

9. What is the primary issue discussed in the text regarding Indonesian netizens?

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A. The specific history of the military technology developed by the Iranian government.
B. The historical relationship between the United States and various Middle Eastern nations.
C. The diverse and divided opinions on social media about the Iran-Israel-US conflict.
D. The direct impact of rising global oil prices on the daily lives of Indonesian people.
E. The role of the Indonesian government as the main mediator in international disputes.

10. Based on the passage, which statements correctly identify the pro and contra arguments?
A. Pro-Iran groups value religious solidarity; Contra-groups prioritize economic stability.
B. Pro-Iran groups focus on peace mediation; Contra-groups focus on military technology.
C. Pro-Iran groups worry about rising inflation; Contra-groups worry about imperialism.
D. Pro-Iran groups want a global tragedy; Contra-groups want a diplomatic solution only.
E. Pro-Iran groups support Israel; Contra-groups support the United States' intervention.

11. How does the author compare the motivations of the two opposing groups of netizens?
A. One group is motivated by ideological passion, while the other is driven by pragmatic concerns.
B. Both groups are primarily motivated by a desire to see a full-scale war in the Middle East.
C. Neither group considers the potential suffering of innocent civilians during a military conflict.
D. One group wants to increase oil prices, while the other group wants to reduce digital activism.
E. Both groups believe that religious alliances are more important than national economic issues.

12. How does the author evaluate the balance between the different opinions in the conclusion?
A. By suggesting that one side is more morally correct than the other regarding the conflict.
B. By arguing that the Indonesian government should strictly follow the pro-Iran netizen group.
C. By finding common ground in the shared hope for a diplomatic solution to avoid tragedy.
D. By stating that the economic concerns of netizens are irrelevant to the actual war situation.
E. By ignoring the neutral group and focusing only on those who support military technology.

Questions for numbers 13 – 16!

An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground caused by the release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere. While they can be terrifying and destructive, earthquakes are actually a natural result of our planet's constant movement. To understand why they happen, we must look at the structure of the Earth's surface, which is broken into massive pieces called tectonic plates.

The Earth's outer shell is not one solid piece; it is like a giant jigsaw puzzle. These tectonic plates float on a semi-liquid layer of hot rock called the mantle. Because the mantle is constantly moving due to heat from the Earth's core, the plates on top move as well. However, they do not move smoothly. They move very slowly, usually only a few centimeters per year, which is about the same speed that your fingernails grow.

Earthquakes typically happen at the boundaries where these plates meet. There are three main types of movement. Sometimes plates pull apart, sometimes they crash into each other, and sometimes they slide past one another horizontally. Because the edges of the plates are rough, they often get stuck while the rest of the plate keeps moving. This creates a huge amount of pressure and "stress" at the boundary, which is called a fault line.

When the force of the movement finally overcomes the friction holding the plates in place, the rocks suddenly break or slip. This sudden movement releases a massive amount of energy in the form of seismic waves. These waves travel through the ground in all directions, causing the shaking that we feel as an earthquake. The point underground where the break starts is the focus, while the spot directly above it on the surface is the epicenter.

13. According to the second paragraph, what is the specific rate of movement for tectonic plates?
A. They shift several meters every month due to the high pressure of the core.
B. They move at a speed that is comparable to the growth of human fingernails.
C. They travel across the mantle at the same speed as the rotation of the Earth.
D. They move quickly enough to cause a massive earthquake every single season.
E. They drift a few kilometers every year because of the liquid state of the mantle.

14. How does the author explain the process of energy release that leads to an earthquake?
A. The heat from the core melts the plates and turns them into a liquid form.
B. The movement of seismic waves creates pressure that breaks the fault line.
C. The friction at the edges stops the mantle from moving under the lithosphere.
D. The plates slip suddenly when the movement force overcomes the friction.
E. The rocks at the epicenter pull apart and release heat into the atmosphere.

15. Based on the text, what is the direct cause of the ground shaking that humans experience?
A. The constant heat that is generated by the core and the mantle of the planet.
B. The collision between the massive tectonic plates and the Earth's outer shell.
C. The rough edges of the plates getting stuck against the semi-liquid mantle.
D. The growing pressure that occurs when plates move smoothly past each other.
E. The seismic waves that travel through the ground after rocks suddenly slip.

16. Which of the following describes the logical sequence of an earthquake according to the text?

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A. Plate movement → friction creates stress → rocks slip → energy creates waves.
B. Seismic waves → plates crash together → heat from core → rocks suddenly break.
C. Fault lines form → rocks slip → fingernails grow → mantle moves the plates.
D. Epicenter vibrates → focus releases heat → plates pull apart → mantle cools.
E. Rocks break → seismic waves stop → plates get stuck → pressure disappears.

Questions for numbers 17 – 20!

Merah Putih: One for All is an Indonesian animated film released in August 2025 that quickly became a trending topic on social media. The story follows a group of children who embark on an adventure to find a missing Indonesian flag before their village's Independence Day celebration. While the movie aims to promote nationalism and teamwork, the execution has sparked a lot of intense debate among Indonesian netizens.

On the positive side, the story's intention is noble. It tries to teach the younger generation about the importance of unity and love for the country. The voice acting is also quite decent, and the music helps to build a patriotic atmosphere. For young children, the simple plot might be entertaining and easy to follow.

Unfortunately, the movie suffers from significant technical issues. Many viewers criticized the animation quality, which looks stiff and outdated compared to other modern Indonesian animations like *Jumbo* or *Nussa*. The graphics often look like unfinished school projects, which is disappointing considering the reported budget of billions of rupiah. Furthermore, netizens discovered that several character models were likely pre-made assets from the internet rather than original designs, leading to accusations of lack of creativity.

In my opinion, *Merah Putih: One for All* is a missed opportunity. While the message of nationalism is important, "being a local product" is no longer enough to satisfy a modern audience. The creators need to focus much more on technical details and visual consistency in the future. It is a viral film, but mostly for the wrong reasons, and it serves as a reminder that the Indonesian animation industry still has a long way to go.

17. Which of the following best represents the author's personal opinion about the movie?
A. The movie is the best example of how nationalism should be promoted to children.
B. The film's high budget successfully produced the most modern animation in 2025.
C. The noble message of the film cannot compensate for its poor technical execution.
D. The use of pre-made assets from the internet is a creative way to save the budget.
E. The story is too complicated for young children to understand without adult help.

18. According to the third paragraph, what specific detail led to the lack of creativity claims?
A. The voice acting was considered too decent and did not fit the animated characters.
B. The music failed to build a patriotic atmosphere during the Independence Day scene.
C. The plot of the story was too simple and looked like an unfinished school project.
D. The creators used several character models that were already available on the web.
E. The animation looked much better than other local movies like Jumbo and also Nussa.

19. How does the author analyze the strengths and weaknesses of "Merah Putih: One for All"?
A. By praising the outdated graphics while criticizing the very patriotic music style.
B. By highlighting the noble intentions but pointing out the stiff animation quality.
C. By comparing the high budget with the extremely original designs of the characters.
D. By arguing that the voice acting was the only reason the movie became very viral.
E. By stating that the modern audience is already satisfied with the local animation.

20. How would you evaluate the quality of the author's review based on the final paragraph?
A. It is biased because it only focuses on the billions of rupiah spent on the movie.
B. It is overly positive because the author still encourages people to watch it.
C. It is unprofessional because the author compares the movie to other local films.
D. It is unreliable since the author does not give any credit to the voice actors.
E. It is objective as it provides constructive criticism for the animation industry.

21. Read the dialog below and complete the sentence with correct passive form!
Andi: "I heard the organic waste processing factory is very modern."
Budi: "Yes, you are right. Thousands of tons of waste [...] there every single day."
A. is processed
B. are processed
C. was processed
D. were processed
E. has processed

22. Read and observe the following sentence!
"By the time the manager arrived at the office yesterday, the secretary **was already finishing** all the monthly financial reports."
Why is the bolded part grammatically incorrect in this context?
A. It should use 'had already finished' because the action happened before another past event.
B. It should use 'is already finishing' because the action is currently happening in the office.
C. It should use 'has already finished' because the action has a strong result in the present.
D. It should use 'will already finish' because the action is a plan that was made in the past.
E. It should use 'already finished' because both actions happened at exactly the same moment.

23. Situation: Sarah is talking to her friend about her future goals.
Sarah: "I will achieve my financial freedom before I turn thirty."

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What is the correct indirect speech for Sarah's statement?

A. Sarah said that she will achieve her financial freedom before she turned thirty.
B. Sarah says that she will achieve her financial freedom before she turned thirty.
C. Sarah told that she would achieve her financial freedom before she turns thirty.
D. Sarah asked if she would achieve her financial freedom before she turned thirty.
E. Sarah said that she would achieve her financial freedom before she turned thirty.

questions for 24 – 27!

Health is the foundation of learning, yet many people overlook the role of nutrition in academic success. As students spend most of their time developing their minds and bodies, the food they consume at home plays a vital role. I am convinced that maintaining adequate nutrition within the family is a critical responsibility that directly impacts a student's performance and future.

To begin with, proper nutrition is the fuel for brain function. A student's brain requires a steady supply of essential nutrients, such as Omega-3 fatty acids, vitamins, and minerals, to concentrate and process information. For instance, studies show that students who eat a balanced breakfast containing protein and fiber have better memory and higher test scores compared to those who go to school on an empty stomach. When a family prioritizes healthy meals, they are essentially sharpening the student's most important tool: their mind.

Furthermore, a nutritious diet strengthens the immune system. Students often face high pressure from exams and extracurricular activities, which can be physically exhausting. If a child lacks proper vitamins, they become more susceptible to illnesses like the common cold or fatigue. Frequent absences from school due to poor health can lead to a gap in learning that is difficult to bridge. By providing balanced meals with plenty of fruits and vegetables, families ensure that students stay strong and consistent in their attendance.

Lastly, healthy eating habits established at home create a lifelong foundation for well-being. If a family provides junk food or high-sugar snacks regularly, the student is at risk of developing long-term health issues like obesity or diabetes. Teaching a child to enjoy natural, nutritious food helps them maintain a healthy lifestyle well into adulthood.

In summary, the role of the family in providing adequate nutrition is indispensable. It does not only support immediate brain power and physical health but also ensures long-term success. Families should realize that a healthy plate is just as important as a good textbook for a student's education.

24. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

A. Families must realize that textbooks are less important than the food students eat.
B. Proper nutrition provided by the family is a vital foundation for student success.
C. Schools should be responsible for providing healthy meals to improve test scores.
D. High-sugar snacks and junk food are the primary causes of failure in examination.
E. Students who skip breakfast will eventually face many physical health challenges.

25. What is the author's primary intention in writing this argumentative text?

A. To describe the chemical processes of how Omega-3 fatty acids affect the brain.
B. To criticize schools for not monitoring the nutritional habits of their students.
C. To persuade families to take responsibility for their children's nutritional needs.
D. To provide a detailed list of healthy recipes for students to consume at home.
E. To compare the academic performance of healthy students with unhealthy ones.

26. How does the author analyze the link between nutrition and school attendance?

A. By arguing that vitamins are the only factor that determines a student's focus.
B. By suggesting that high pressure from exams is the main cause of student illness.
C. By explaining that a strong immune system prevents gaps in the learning process.
D. By stating that eating fruits and vegetables is a mandatory rule in every school.
E. By claiming that students who eat healthy food never experience physical fatigue.

27. Which statement best evaluates the strength of the author's argument in paragraph 2?

A. The argument is weak because it does not mention the specific cost of healthy food.
B. The argument is strong because it uses scientific examples to support brain power.
C. The argument is biased because it only focuses on students who eat protein at home.
D. The argument is invalid as it ignores the importance of drinking water for students.
E. The argument is circular because it repeats the same idea about memory and scores.

Questions for numbers 28 – 31!

Rivers and sewers are designed to manage water flow, yet they are often treated like giant trash cans. Many people still throw their domestic waste or plastic bags into the water, thinking it will simply flow away. However, this behavior is a major cause of environmental disasters, and we must change our habits to protect our city.

The primary reason to stop this habit is to prevent flooding. When trash accumulates in sewers and rivers, it creates massive blockages. During the rainy season, the water cannot flow properly because the pipes and riverbeds are clogged with plastic and silt. As a result, the water overflows into the streets and enters people's homes. We often complain about floods, yet we fail to realize that our own trash is frequently the main cause of the problem.

Additionally, dumping waste into the water destroys the ecosystem and ruins our water quality. Trash, especially chemical waste and plastic, poisons the water that many communities rely on. It kills fish and other aquatic life, creating a foul smell that makes the environment unpleasant to live in. Moreover, stagnant water blocked by trash becomes a perfect breeding ground for mosquitoes that carry diseases like malaria and dengue fever.

Based on these facts, it is clear that throwing trash into rivers and sewers is a destructive act. We cannot keep blaming the government for floods if we do not take responsibility for our own waste. I urge everyone to stop throwing anything into the water systems. We should dispose of our trash in the proper bins and participate in community "gotong royong" to clean our local drains. Protecting our rivers means protecting our future from floods and disease.

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28. How is the information in the text organized to build the author's argument?

A. By presenting a common misconception and then providing scientific facts to disprove it.
B. By describing a specific environmental problem followed by its causes and consequences.
C. By comparing the water management systems of different cities to find the best solution.
D. By listing various types of domestic waste and categorizing them based on their danger.
E. By telling a personal story about a flood disaster to gain the readers' emotional sympathy.

29. What is the meaning of the phrase "breeding ground" as used in the third paragraph?

A. A physical location where people gather to discuss how to clean the local river systems.
B. A specific type of soil that is very fertile for growing various kinds of organic plants.
C. A dangerous area where chemical waste is processed before it is thrown into the sewer.
D. A place or situation that provides the perfect conditions for something to develop.
E. A modern facility used by the government to produce clean water for the local community.

30. Based on the passage, what can be inferred about the author's view on flood management?

A. The government is solely responsible for fixing the drainage systems during the rainy season.
B. Personal responsibility in waste disposal is just as important as the government's efforts.
C. Floods are natural disasters that cannot be prevented regardless of our daily waste habits.
D. Building more rivers is the most effective way to handle the massive amount of city trash.
E. Residents should stop complaining about the foul smell because it is a normal city problem.

31. How does the suggestion of "gotong royong" relate to the problems mentioned in the text?

A. It is relevant because it helps people find expensive items that were lost in the river.
B. It is irrelevant because community work cannot reduce the chemical poison in the water.
C. It is relevant because it is the only way to kill all the mosquitoes that carry diseases.
D. It is irrelevant since the government has already provided enough proper trash containers.
E. It is relevant because cleaning local drains directly prevents blockages that cause floods.

Questions for numbers 32 -35

Digital "warfare" between Indonesian and Malaysian *netizens* is a recurring phenomenon, especially when it involves claims over traditional culture like *Batik*, *Wayang*, or *Reog*. This has led to a heated debate within Indonesia about whether "attacking" Malaysia on social media is a valid way to protect national pride or just a display of bad digital manners.

Those who support the aggressive online response argue that it is a form of digital activism. They believe that if Indonesians do not speak up loudly, other countries might successfully claim Indonesian heritage as their own. To these *netizens*, "attacking" Malaysia's official social media pages is a way to show the world that Indonesians are protective of their culture. They feel that being loud and firm is the only way to get the attention of international organizations like UNESCO and to stop cultural "theft." For them, this is a matter of national dignity that must be defended at all costs.

Conversely, many other *netizens* disagree with this aggressive behavior, labeling it as "cyber-bullying." This group argues that attacking a neighboring country online only damages Indonesia's international reputation. They believe that being "the most toxic *netizens*" does not actually protect culture; instead, it creates unnecessary hatred between two nations that share similar roots. Critics of the online attacks suggest that it is better to "defend" culture by practicing it, wearing Batik, and teaching traditional dances to the younger generation. They believe that legal documentation and cultural preservation are more effective than leave-calling or spamming *hashtags*.

To sum up, the tension over cultural claims remains a sensitive issue. While some see online aggression as a necessary shield for national identity, others view it as a negative habit that ignores the more important work of actual cultural preservation. While it is important to protect our heritage, finding a respectful way to communicate internationally might be more beneficial for everyone involved in the long run.

32. What is the primary issue being debated in the passage regarding the behavior of netizens?

A. The specific history of traditional culture like Batik and Wayang.
B. The effectiveness of social media as a tool for economic growth.
C. The validity of using digital attacks to defend national heritage.
D. The role of UNESCO in mediating conflicts between two countries.
E. The negative impact of digital technology on traditional dances.

33. Based on the text, which statement correctly identifies the pro and contra arguments?

A. Pro-activists want UNESCO's help; Contra-critics want more toxic comments online.
B. Pro-activists seek international attention; Contra-critics prefer cultural practice.
C. Pro-activists focus on legal documents; Contra-critics focus on spamming hashtags.
D. Pro-activists focus on legal documents; Contra-critics focus on actual cultural preservation.
E. Pro-activists focus on legal documents; Contra-critics focus on beneficial for everyone.

34. How does the author compare the two opposing viewpoints regarding national dignity?

A. One side views loud reactions as a shield, while the other sees it as cyber-bullying.
B. One side prioritizes legal protection, while the other side focuses on toxic manners.

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C. Both sides agree that attacking neighbors is the most effective way to gain respect.
D. Both sides believe that national dignity can only be protected through social media.
E. Neither side cares about how the international community views Indonesia's reputation.

35. How does the author evaluate the balance between the two arguments in the conclusion?
A. By taking a side and encouraging all netizens to be more aggressive on social media.
B. By suggesting that legal documentation is the only valid way to protect our culture.
C. By stating that both groups are wrong and that international communication is useless.
D. By emphasizing the need for respectful communication despite the sensitive problem.
E. By ignoring the pro-argument and focusing only on the benefits of digital activism.

Questions for numbers 36– 39!

Once upon a time, in a dusty attic of a very old house, lived a small ghost named Barnaby. Unlike the tall, terrifying spirits in the movies, Barnaby was quite round, translucent blue, and had a voice that sounded like tiny silver bells. Most ghosts spent their nights practicing their "scary faces" in the mirror, but Barnaby spent his time hiding behind old trunks. Why? Because Barnaby was absolutely terrified of children.

To Barnaby, children were the true monsters. They were loud, they moved too fast, and they had sticky fingers that could pass right through his misty tummy. One rainy Tuesday, a new family moved into the house. Among them was a five-year-old girl named Lily. While Barnaby was trembling in the corner of the attic, he heard the door creak open. It was Lily, carrying a bright yellow flashlight.

Barnaby tried to turn invisible, but he was so nervous that he accidentally turned bright pink instead. Lily pointed her light at him and gasped. Barnaby squeaked and covered his eyes, waiting for a loud scream. Instead, he felt something soft hit his feet. He opened one eye and saw that Lily had thrown her favorite teddy bear toward him.

"Don't be sad, Pinky," she whispered. "You look cold."

Barnaby realized that Lily wasn't trying to catch him or scream at him; she was trying to be his friend. He floating down slowly and poked the teddy bear. It didn't hurt at all. For the first time in a hundred years, Barnaby didn't feel like hiding. He realized that children weren't scary; they were just full of imagination. From that day on, the attic wasn't a place for hiding anymore—it became a secret playroom where a tiny ghost and a little girl shared stories every night.

36. Which of the following best describes the plot progression of the story?
A. A scary ghost tries to protect his old house from a group of noisy children.
B. A small ghost overcomes his deep fear after meeting a kind and gentle child.
C. A young girl moves into a dusty attic and learns how to become a blue spirit.
D. A group of ghosts practice their scary faces to frighten a new family away.
E. A brave child discovers a hidden treasure chest inside a very dark old house.

37. Based on the first and second paragraphs, what is Barnaby's personality like?
A. He is a brave and tall spirit who enjoys scaring everyone who enters the attic.
B. He is a very competitive ghost who wants to be better than all of his friends.
C. He is a shy and timid creature who feels uncomfortable around human beings.
D. He is a noisy and loud character who sounds like a large bell during the night.
E. He is a very cruel monster who plans to trap any children who visit the house.

38. What is the main internal conflict that Barnaby faces in the narrative?
A. He has to decide whether to move out of the house or fight the new family.
B. He struggles with his physical inability to turn invisible when he is happy.
C. He needs to find a way to make his voice sound much scarier like other spirits.
D. He must deal with his own prejudice and fear toward children like little Lily.
E. He is trying to recover his favourite teddy bear that was stolen by a monster

39. What is the most important moral lesson that can be learned from the story?
A. We should always hide in dark places if we feel nervous about meeting people.
B. Imagination is a dangerous thing that can make us see ghosts in our own house.
C. Understanding and kindness can help us overcome the fears we have of others.
D. It is better to practice scary faces if we want to gain respect from our peers.
E. New families should never move into old houses that have dusty and dark attics.

40."The community leaders strictly forbid any kind of cyber-bullying on the neighbourhood's official Facebook group." The correct passive form is …
A. Any kind of cyber-bullying has strictly forbidden on the Facebook group.
B. Any kind of cyber-bullying was strictly forbidden on the Facebook group.
C. Any kind of cyber-bullying are strictly forbidden on the Facebook group.
D. Any kind of cyber-bullying being strictly forbidden on the Facebook group.
E. Any kind of cyber-bullying is strictly forbidden on the Facebook group.

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