



SMA NEGERI 1 MARGAASIH

Alamat : Jalan Terusan Taman Kopo Indah III - Mekarrahayu-Margaasih-Bandung

**SOAL PENILAIN AKHIR SEMESTER GANJIL
TAHUN AJARAN 2021-2022**

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris Waktu : 07.30 – 09.00
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Text 1



Karimunjawa is an archipelago of 27 islands in the Java Sea, stretching approximately 83 kilometres northwest of Jepara, Central Java. It consists of small islands, mostly uninhabited, with the main ones being Karimunjawa, Kemujan, Menjangan Besar and Menjangan Kecil islands.

The name of Karimunjawa was derived from the Javanese language “kremun kremun saking tanah jawi” as addressed by one from Wali Songo. The name describes how far these islands from Java, to be exact from Semarang and Jepara.

Designated as a national marine park, Karimunjawa is home to mangrove, coastal forests and a great variety of marine animals such as crabs, anchovy, starfish, sharks, stingray, jellyfish, red snappers, etc. It is also a popular tourist destination, with its white sandy beaches, pristine coral reefs and challenging treks through the hills. The reefs are a mixture of fringing and barrier and patched with bottom depths ranging from 15 to 40 meters.

The islands offer stunning diving and snorkelling trips. Fringing reefs, atolls, wrecks and an excellent variety of species make diving in Karimunjawa an unforgettable adventure

No. 1

What is the paragraph two about?

- A. The main islands in Karimunjawa.
- B. The origin of the Karimunjawa name.
- C. The roles of Wali Songo in Java.
- D. The biodiversity in Karimunjawa.
- E. The national marine park

No 2

From the text, it can be concluded that ...

- A. tourists can dive and snorkel in Karimunjawa
- B. there are ten inhabited islands in Karimunjawa
- C. Karimunjawa comprises with more than 30 islands
- D. Karimunjawa is 83 kilometres northeast of Jepara
- E. Karimunjawa is popular for its pink beaches and atolls

No 3

What kinds of vegetation are there in Karimunjawa?

- A. Swamp land and mangrove forests.
- B. Savannah and tropical rain forests.
- C. Mangrove and coastal forests.
- D. Ironwood and rain forests.
- E. Scrub and grassland.

No 4

“Designated as a national marine park, ...” (Paragraph 3).

- A. What does ‘to designate’ mean?
- B. To inaugurate.
- C. To preserve.
- D. To appoint.
- E. To campaign.
- F. To develop.

No 5

According to the text, we can find the following marine animals in Karimunjawa, except ...

- A. Starfish
- B. Goldfish
- C. Stingray
- D. Snappers
- E. Jellyfish

Text 2



Bukit Duabelas National Park in Jambi is a relatively small park, compared to Indonesia’s large national parks. Covering only 60,500 hectares, the park was established in 2000, mainly to allow the regrowth of secondary forests and to protect the home of the forest people ‘Suku Anak Dalam’ or ‘Orang Rimba’.

The northern part of the park is primarily jungle, but the remainder is a tract of deforested land that was formerly a production forest but allowed to revert as a tropical rainforest. The park is in fact the most important water catchment area in the province.

Bukit Duabelas, or Twelve Hills, is a lowland park with undulating contours. This is the habitat of Sumatra’s endangered species, such as tapirs, gibbons, clouded leopards, sun bears, wild cats and crested serpent eagles, including endangered plant species.

Orang Rimba are an isolated tribe who have lived in these jungles for years and have maintained their simple, natural lifestyle. There are several theories and legends as to who they are and where they originate from. One story relates that when the Sultan of Palembang had feuds with the Sultan of Jambi, the Sultan of Jambi asked for help from the Sultan of Pagaruyung who in turn sent soldiers to Jambi. On their way in the dense jungles, never came back out, but instead settled in the Jambi jungles and adopted the natural lifestyle.

Anak Dalam tribe live in and around the forest, and survive chiefly on hunting, gathering, agriculture and fishing.

No 6

What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To amuse the readers.
- B. To relate the writer's experience.
- C. To describe what Jambi Province is like.
- D. To describe Bukit Duabelas National Park.
- E. To tell readers on how to reach Bukit Duabelas National Park.

No 7

What endangered animals are protected in the park?

- A. Tapirs, gibbons and one-horned rhinoceroses.
- B. Clouded leopards, sun bears and orangutans.
- C. Crested serpent eagles, tapirs and crocodiles.
- D. Clouded leopards, gibbons and wild boars.
- E. Tapirs, gibbons and clouded leopards.

No 8

Which statement is not true?

- A. Bukit Duabelas National Park in Jambi is only 60, 500 hectares.
- B. Suku Anak Dalam or Orang Rimba live in Bukit Duabelas National Park.
- C. Orang Rimba have lived in these jungles for years.
- D. The park is in fact the most important water catchment area for Jambi.
- E. Anak Dalam tribe survives chiefly on hunting, gathering, agriculture and fishing.

No 9

“...lost their way in the dense jungles, never came back out ...” (Paragraph 4)

What is the synonym of ‘dense’?

- A. Orderly
- B. Sluggish
- C. Thick
- D. Fertile
- E. Barren

Text 3

Gamalama, which is often called the peak of Ternate, is a strato-volcano in Ternate, North Maluku, Indonesia. It is one of Indonesia's active volcanoes. Standing about 1,715 meters tall, Mount Gamalama has spewed lava more than 70 times since 1538 A. D.

Although it may pose a danger to the communities and surroundings, Mount Gamalama keeps the charm and its incredible beauty. Stunning views are spread around. Stretches of clove and nutmeg plantations can be seen by tourists during their trip to the summit. On reaching the summit, tourists can see Ternate Island landscape and other islands such as Tidore and Halmahera Islands.



Tourists can also find unique places on the mountain, one of which is Abdas Springs.

No 10

Where is the mountain located?

- A. On Bacan Island
- B. On Tidore Island
- C. On Maitara Island
- D. On Ternate Island
- E. On Halmahera Island

No 11

What kinds of plantations are there around the mountain?

- A. Cacao and wheat.
- B. Cinnamon and tea.
- C. Cloves and rubber.
- D. Carrots and cabbages
- E. Cucumber and carrot

No 12

Which statement is true according to the text?

- A. Mount Gamalama is a dormant volcano.
- B. Mount Gamalama is about 1,500 meters tall.
- C. There have been 17 eruptions since 1538 A. D.
- D. The view around the mountain is stunning.
- E. There is a crater lake called Abdas.



Toyota, a city in Japan, is on east central Honshu Island, in Central Aichi Prefecture on the Yahagi River. Toyota is the headquarter of the Toyota Motor Corporation and is a major automobile manufacturing and assembly centre. A classic company town, it has a planned layout for its sprawling assembly plants, office complexes, and housing-developments for workers and their families.

The city was formerly named Koromo, meaning “clothing” and prospered from the late 19th century until the 1930s as a centre of the silk industry. Its development as an automobile manufacturing centre began with the opening of the first assembly plant in 1937. The city’s name was changed to Toyota in 1959 after the second plant, Motomachi, was opened and the population began to grow rapidly, Population (2002): 342, 835.

No 13

What is the main idea of the text?

- A. The citizen of the Toyota City.
- B. The history of the Toyota City.
- C. The geographical aspects of the Toyota City.
- D. The production of the Toyota Motor Corporation.
- E. The families and workers of the Toyota Motor Corporation.

No 14

What was the old name of the Toyota City?

- A. Tokyo
- B. Yahagi.
- C. Honshu.
- D. Koromo.
- E. Motomachi

No 15

The word “their” in the sentence ‘it has planned layout for its sprawling assembly plants, office complexes, and housing development for workers and their families’ refer to ...

- A. Towns
- B. Workers.
- C. Headquarters.
- D. Assembly plants.
- E. Housing developments.

Text 5

My name is Roberto, and I am 34 years old. My family and I left our hometown Acapulco, Brazil for New York fifteen years ago. Initially, I missed the sunshine, food, my friends, etc. However, I now have a successful business with my brother and two sisters. We run a soccer store in New Brunswick, and I am married with two children, who attend American schools.

When asked why I came to the US, I say without hesitation, “Because I wanted to work hard and be successful.” I certainly work hard. I am at the store all day, then work as a driver in the evening. “That’s why I like America,” I say, “You can be what you want.”

No 16

How old was Roberto when he left his country?

- A. Eighteen years old.
- B. Nineteen years old.
- C. Twenty years old.
- D. Twenty-one years old.
- E. Thirty-four years old.

No 17

What was Roberto’s reason leaving his country?

- A. He got a job there.
- B. He wanted to continue his studies.
- C. He wanted to open a new business.
- D. He pursued his dream to be a businessman.
- E. He wanted to work hard and be successful.

No 18

From the text, we can conclude that Roberto ...

- A. feels regret moving to New York.
- B. has got married and has two sons.
- C. spent his childhood in Acapulco.
- D. has one sister and two brothers.
- E. earns money for living as a taxi driver only.

No 19

“...I say without hesitation.” (Paragraph 2)

The underlined word is similar to ...

- A. doubt
- B. certainly
- C. sadness
- D. reason
- E. regret



Galang is an island of 80 km² of Riau Archipelago Province. It is located on the southeast of Batam. The two islands with Rempang Island form a group called Barelang. They are connected by the Barelang Bridge. The nearest city to Galang is Tanjung Pinang on Bintan, about a 30-minute boat ride away.

Galang island is well-known as a Vietnamese refugee camp from 1979 to 1996, administrated by the UNHCR, the UN's organization which takes care for refugees. On this island, many Vietnamese boat people, and asylum seekers were temporarily accommodated in Galang camp during the determination of their refugee status and their subsequent resettlement in the USA, Australia and a few European countries.

Today, Galang island (and the former refugee area known as Sinam Camp) is managed by Batam Industrial Development Authority (BIDA). In 1992 according to Indonesian Presidential Decree No. 28 /1992, the expanded BIDA Working Area includes Rempang islands. BIDA built six bridges which were inaugurated on January 25, 1998. They provide a land connection between Batam Island-Tonton Island-Nipah Island-Setoko Island-Rempang Island-Galang Island-Galang Baru (New Galang) Island in order to develop all these islands.

No. 20

What does Barelang stand for?

- A. Batam-Rempang-Galang
- B. Bintan-Rempang-Galang
- C. Batam-Tanjung Pinang-Galang Baru
- D. Bintan-Rempang-Tanjung Pinang
- E. Batam-Rempang-Galang Baru

No 21

What is the main idea of paragraph two?

- A. The description of Galang Island.
- B. Galang Island's history as a refugee camp.
- C. Galang Island as a historical tourist destination.
- D. Vietnamese boat people and asylum seekers.
- E. UNHCR, the UN's organization which takes care of refugees.

No 22

What is the purpose of building six bridges to connect Batam Island and its nearby islands?

- A. To improve the number of tourist visits.
- B. To shorten the distance between the islands.
- C. To develop new tourist destinations on the Islands.
- D. To increase the development of those islands.
- E. To be icons of those island's development.

No 23

What can we infer from the text?

- A. Galang Island belongs to Riau Province.
- B. Vietnamese boat people returned to their country.
- C. We can reach Galang Island from Tanjung Pinang by plane.
- D. Vietnamese refugees lived on Galang Island permanently.
- E. Galang Island served as a refugee's camp for seventeen years.



There are a large number of people in Hotel Armico. They are attending the opening ceremony of One-Day Seminar on Business. They are now at the meeting room. The man at the podium is the president of the seminar. His name is Mr. Doni Juanda. He is from Bandung. The people beside him are the main speakers who would like to make a speech in the seminar.

At first Mr. Doni says: Ladies and Gentlemen, well, to shorten the time allow me here to introduce on my right is Mr. Dadi Permadi, he is an expert in economics, from Jakarta. On my left is Mr. Darmawan, he is an economics lecturer at the STIE Bandung. From the far right is Mr. Sumantri, he is a skilful and successful businessman in Indonesia, and from the far left is Mrs. Susilawati, she is a company director of PT HUTAMA DORAYA in Surabaya. They are all qualified speakers and good at business.

All of the participants are on their seats. Mrs. Lusi is among them. Her seat is in front of the podium. On her right side is Mr. Surya. He is from Solo. All the people are silent. They are paying attention to the speakers concentratedly.

No 24

What sort of ceremony are they attending?

- A. Special meeting

- B. General meeting
- C. Successful businessman
- D. One Day Seminar on Business
- E. Flag ceremony

No 25

The text tells us that the man at the podium is ...

- A. the committee of the seminar
- B. the expert of economics
- C. the president of the seminar
- D. the participants of the meeting
- E. the speakers of the meeting

No 26

The main idea of the second paragraph is....

- A. an expert in business
- B. introducing oneself
- C. introducing other people
- D. qualified speakers
- E. ladies and gentlemen

No 27

He is from Bandung (paragraph 1). The underlined words here refer to

- A. Mr. Darmawan
- B. Mr. Sumantry
- C. Mr. Dadi
- D. Mr. Dadi
- E. Mr. Doni

No 28

In accordance with the text above Mr. Dadi is an ... in economics.

- A. applicant
- B. costumer
- C. user
- D. lecturer
- E. expert

No 29

They are all qualified speakers and good at business.

The underlined word means

- A. being equipped by training
- B. be equipped
- C. be quailed
- D. be supplied
- E. be applied

No 30



Lake Toba is one of the most famous tourist attractions in Indonesia. Lake Toba is located at North Sumatra, this lake is also the largest lake in Indonesia. Because this lake has a length of 100 KM or 62 miles with a width of 30 KM or 9 miles and the depth of this lake is 505 meters.

What is the paragraph about?

- A. The general statement about lake Toba
- B. The identification about lake Toba
- C. The explanation about lake Toba
- D. The issue about lake Toba
- E. The review about lake Toba

No 31



She has a beautiful face, wavy black hair, round eyes, and a beautiful smile. She has qualities that can make me amazed and proud to be his and make me want to be. My mother is a tough, unyielding, and patient woman.

The sentence “She has a beautiful face, wavy black hair, round eyes, and a beautiful smile”, describes about...

- A. Mother's physical appearance
- B. Mother's beautiful face
- C. Mother's beautiful smile
- D. Mother's wavy black hair
- E. Mother's characters

No 32



She has a beautiful face, wavy black hair, round eyes, and a beautiful smile. She has qualities that can make me amazed and proud to be his and make me want to be. My mother is a tough, unyielding, and patient woman.

The sentence “My mother is a tough, unyielding, and patient woman”, describes about...

- A. Mother's physical appearance
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- D. Mother's wavy black hair
- E. Mother's characters