

The following text is for questions 1 to 4.

The Lion and the Gnat

"Away with you, vile insect!" said a lion angrily to a gnat that was buzzing around his head. But the gnat was not in the least disturbed.

"Do you think," he said spitefully to the lion, "that I am afraid of you because they call you king?"

The next instant he flew at the lion and stung him sharply on the nose. The lion was mad with rage. He struck fiercely at the gnat, but only succeeded in tearing himself with his claws. Again and again the gnat stung the lion, who now was roaring angrily. At last, worn out with rage and covered with wounds that his own teeth and claws had made, the lion gave up the fight.

The gnat buzzed away to tell the whole world about his victory, but instead he flew straight into a spider's web. And there, he who had defeated the king of beasts came to a miserable end, the prey of a little spider.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20200221014254/https://fablesfaesop.com/the-gnat-and-the-lion.html> (March 22, 2021)

1. What did the gnat do to the lion?
 - A. He stung the lion on the nose.
 - B. He stung the lion on his left ear.
 - C. He buzzed around the lion's nose.
 - D. He scratched the lion's nose.
2. What happened when the lion struck at the gnat?
 - A. The gnat disappeared.
 - B. He could touch the gnat's body.
 - C. He could only hurt the gnat's wings.
 - D. He tore himself with his claws.
3. What happened to the gnat?
 - A. He told other animals about his victory.
 - B. He was trapped in a spider's web.
 - C. Another lion killed him.
 - D. The lion beat him.
4. What can we learn from the story?
 - A. We should be diligent.
 - B. We should be honest.
 - C. We should be humble.
 - D. We should be wise in choosing friends.

The following text is for questions 5 to 7.

Beef *rendang* is one of the original cuisines of Minangkabau descent and Sumatra's culture.

It is served at special occasions to honor guests and during festive seasons. It is a delicious Indonesian dish prepared with a myriad of herbs and spices cooking for a few hours until all the liquids have been completely absorbed by the meat. Beef *rendang* is best eaten with steamed rice and condiments such as fried onions and chili pieces.

There are two types of beef *rendang*, i.e. dried and moist. According to Minangkabau (hence the name Minang *rendang*) tradition, their authentic beef *rendang* should be dry. Beef *rendang* is carefully stirred, simmered and cooked for three to four hours until the coconut milk has totally evaporated and the meat has absorbed the flavor of the herbs and spices. Dried *rendang* can be stored at room temperature for three to four weeks. It can even last up to six months if frozen.

Moist beef *rendang* is cooked for a much shorter time than dried beef *rendang*. The cooking process ends when the coconut milk becomes a thick gravy of the *rendang*. Moist *rendang* is more popular in neighboring countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei and southern Thailand. One exception is *rendang* Tok found in the state of Perak, Malaysia, which is dry. Most *rendang* served in western countries is moist *rendang*.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210321170429/https://tasteasianfood.com/beef-rendang-recipe/> (March 20, 2021)

5. What is the text about?
 - A. An Indonesian traditional beverage
 - B. Indonesian traditional food
 - C. Dried beef *rendang*
 - D. Moist beef *rendang*
6. *Rendang* has to be cooked for hours so that
 _____.
 - A. it will taste sweeter
 - B. it will last for a long time
 - C. the herbs and spices are well cooked
 - D. the meat becomes tastier and spicy

7.

- What is the difference between dried beef *rendang* and moist beef *rendang*?
- Dried beef *rendang* can last longer.
 - Dried beef *rendang* is more delicious.
 - Dried beef *rendang* is cooked for shorter hours.
 - Dried beef *rendang* uses more ingredients.

The following text is for questions 8 to 11.

Sea anemones are stinging polyps that spend most of their time attached to rocks on the sea bottom or on coral reefs. They are waiting for fish to pass close enough to get ensnared in their venom-filled tentacles. There are more than 1,000 sea anemone species found throughout the world's oceans at various depths, although the largest and most varied occur in coastal tropical waters. They run the full spectrum of colors and can be as small as half an inch (1.25 centimeters) or as large as 6 feet (1.8 meters) across.

Their bodies are composed of an adhesive pedal disc, or foot, a cylindrical body, and an array of tentacles surrounding a central mouth. The tentacles are triggered by the slightest touch, firing a harpoon-like filament into their victim and injecting a paralyzing neurotoxin. The helpless prey is then guided into the mouth by the tentacles.

Several sea anemones establish symbiotic relationships with green algae. The sea anemones provide safe harbor and exposure to sunlight for the algae and the anemone receives oxygen and sugar, the bi-products of the algae's photosynthesis. They form another, more famous symbiotic alliance with clown fish, which are protected by a mucus layer that makes them immune to the anemone's sting. Clown fish live within the anemone's tentacles, getting protection from predators, and the anemone snacks on the scraps from the clown fish's meals.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210217195717/https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/invertebrates/facts/sea-anemones> (March 22, 2021)

- Paragraph three talks about _____.
 - the description of sea anemones
 - the habitat of sea anemones
 - the symbiotic of sea anemones with other creatures
 - the food of sea anemones
- Where do sea anemones live?
 - On the sand on the seabed
 - On the rock on the seashore
 - On the beach
 - On coral reef

- How do sea anemones weaken their prey?
 - Pulling the prey with their tentacles
 - Injecting a paralyzing neurotoxin
 - Hitting with their tentacles
 - Swarming the prey

- "... the anemone snacks on the scraps from the clown fish's meals." (Last sentence)
What is the synonym of the underlined word?
 - Dirt
 - Prey
 - Feed
 - Leftovers

The following text is for questions 12 to 14.

Almond (*Prunus dulcis*) is a tree native to southwestern Asia. A member of the Rosaceae family, almond is economically important, grown primarily in Mediterranean climates between 28° and 48° N and between 20° and 40° S, with California producing nearly 80 percent of the world's supply.

There are two varieties, sweet almond (*P. dulcis variety dulcis*) and bitter almond (*P. dulcis variety amara*). Sweet almonds are the usual, edible type consumed as nuts and used in cooking or as a source of almond oil or almond meal. The oil of bitter almonds is used in the manufacture of flavoring extracts for food and liqueurs, though prussic acid must first be removed.

Almonds may be eaten raw, blanched or roasted and are commonly used by confectionery. In Europe almonds are used to make marzipan, a sweet paste used in pastries and candies, and in Asia almonds are often used in meat, poultry, fish and vegetarian dishes.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210301105242/https://www.britannica.com/plant/almond> (April 13, 2021)

- How many kinds of almond are there?
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
 - Five
- Where is almond mainly produced?
 - France
 - Greece
 - Germany
 - The United States
- "... producing nearly 80 percent of the world's supply." (Paragraph 1)
What is the synonym of the underlined word?
 - Hardly
 - Enough
 - Almost
 - Often

The following text is for questions 15 to 18.

Once upon a time in Kalimantan, there lived a mother with her daughter. The daughter was really a beautiful girl. But, she was arrogant, lazy girl. She never helped her mother to do some chores. She always admired her beauty every day. The girl was also a spoiled girl. Her mother had to work day and night, but she was doing nothing.

One day, the girl and her mother went out. They wanted to buy something at the market. They had to walk miles away because the location of the market was really far from home. The girl was walking in front of her mother and she wore a beautiful dress. Meanwhile, her mother was walking behind the girl. The mother's dress was dirty and ugly. She brought an umbrella. No one expected that the two people who walked was a mother and her daughter. When they entered a village, the villagers saw the girl and admired her. But, when they saw the woman who walked behind the girl they wondered. Who was the old woman?

"Hey, beautiful girl. Is that your mother who walks behind you?" asked one of the villagers.

"Of course no, she is my maid," said the girl.

The girl and the mother met other people. Again they asked who the woman behind the beautiful girl was and the girl answered that she was her servant.

Her mother was really disappointed with her daughter and she couldn't bear the pain. The girl's saying hurt her heart. The poor mother finally prayed to God to punish her daughter. Suddenly the girl's gradually turned into a stone. The changes started from the leg and the other parts of the body. The girl panicked.

"Please forgive me mother ... forgive my attitude ... please mother ... please help me," she cried and asked her mother to forgive her.

However, it's too late. Her whole body finally turned into a stone. Until now, people can see tears on the stone. People call it '*batu menangis*', meaning a crying stone.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20201217012117/https://www.kompas.com/skola/read/2020/12/15/175812569/contoh-narrative-text-beserta-strukturnya?page=all> (March 23, 2021)

15. What is the story about?

- A. A simple and kind mother
- B. A beautiful and obedient daughter
- C. A patient old mother
- D. A rebellious daughter

16. The girl wasn't willing to recognize the old woman as her mother because _____.

- A. she was the most beautiful girl in her village
- B. she was ashamed of her mother's simplicity
- C. her mother often treated her badly
- D. her mother was a widow

17. What finally happened to the girl?

- A. She turned into a crying stone.
- B. She lived happily with her mother.
- C. She apologized to her mother.
- D. She married a handsome prince.

18. From the story we can learn that _____.

- A. we should do our best
- B. we should respect our mother
- C. we should walk behind our mother
- D. we should treat other people well

The following text is for questions 19 to 21.

The tongue is a muscular organ in the mouth. The tongue is covered with moist, pink tissue called mucosa. Tiny bumps called papillae give the tongue its rough texture. Thousands of taste buds cover the surfaces of the papillae. Taste buds are collections of nerve-like cells that connect to nerves running into the brain.

The tongue is anchored to the mouth by webs of tough tissue and mucosa. The tether holding down the front of the tongue is called the frenum. In the back of the mouth, the tongue is anchored into the hyoid bone. The tongue is vital for chewing and swallowing food, as well as for speech.

The four common tastes are sweet, sour, bitter, and salty. A fifth taste, called umami, results from tasting glutamate (present in MSG). The tongue has many nerves that help detect and transmit taste signals to the brain. Because of this, all parts of the tongue can detect these four common tastes; the commonly described "taste map" of the tongue doesn't really exist.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210412010828/https://www.webmd.com/oral-health/picture-of-the-tongue> (March 20, 2021)

19. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To describe the parts of the tongue
- B. To describe the tongue in general
- C. To explain the function of the tongue
- D. To inform how the tongue detects the tastes

20. From the text we can conclude that _____.
 A. the tongue helps us produce sounds of speech
 B. taste map of the tongue determines the tastes
 C. papillae makes the tongue texture soft
 D. papillae contains many nerves connected to the brain
21. "The tongue is vital for chewing and swallowing food," (Paragraph 2)
 What is the closest meaning of 'vital'?
- A. Easy B. Useful
 C. Necessary D. Valuable

The following text is for questions 22 to 25.

A Bowl of Noodles from a Stranger

That night, Sue quarreled with her mother, then stormed out of the house. While enroute, she remembered that she did not have any money in her pocket, she did not even have enough coins to make a phone call home.

At the same time, she went through a noodle shop, picking up sweet fragrance, she suddenly felt very hungry. She wished for a bowl of noodles, but she had no money!

The seller saw her standing wheat faltered before the counter and asked, "Hey little girl, you want to eat a bowl?"

"But ... but I do not carry money," she shyly replied.

"Okay, I'll treat you," the seller said. "Come in, I will cook you a bowl."

A few minutes later the owner brought her a steaming bowl of noodles. Having eaten some pieces, Sue cried.

"What is it?" he asked.

"Nothing, I am just touched by your kindness!" Sue said as she wiped her tears, "even a stranger on the street gives me a bowl of noodles, and my mother, after a quarrel, chased me out of the house. She is cruel!"

The seller sighed, "Girl, why did you think so? Think again. I only gave you a bowl of noodles and you felt that way. Your mother has raised you since you were little. Why are you not grateful and disobeyed your mom?"

Sue was really surprised after hearing that. "Why did I not think of that? A bowl of noodles from a stranger made me feel indebted, and my mother has raised me since I was little and I have never felt so, even a little."

On the way home, Sue thought in her head what she would say to her mother when she arrived home, "Mom, I'm sorry. I know it is my fault, please forgive me."

Once up the steps, Sue saw her mother worried and tired of looking for her everywhere. Upon seeing Sue, her mother gently said, "Sue, come inside honey. You are probably very hungry. I have cooked rice and prepared the meal already. Come eat while it is still hot."

Being unable to control her emotion any longer, Sue cried in her mom's hands.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20170520183107/https://daily-dew.com/a-bowl-of-noodles-from-a-stranger/> (March 21, 2021)

22. The text is conducted to _____.
 A. entertain the readers
 B. relate one's experience
 C. tell us how to do something
 D. describe a particular person
23. What was the mother like?
 A. Kind B. Caring
 C. Honest D. Diligent
24. What mistake did Sue do?
 A. She did not carry any money.
 B. She begged for a bowl of noodles.
 C. She left the house after quarreling.
 D. She never realized her mother's big love.
25. What can we learn from the text?
 A. Never argue with our friends
 B. Never neglect our parents' sacrifices
 C. Always stay and help our parents
 D. Be grateful for what we have achieved

For questions 26 and 27, arrange the words to form meaningful sentences.

26. for-in-established-ten years-has been-

1 2 3 4 5
my father's bakery-this town
 6 7

- A. 6-5-2-7-1-4-3 B. 6-5-3-2-7-1-4
 C. 6-3-2-7-5-1-4 D. 6-3-2-7-1-4-5

27. always-Raka-in-flowering trees-watered-

1 2 3 4 5
the garden-by-are
 6 7 8

- A. 4-3-2-6-8-1-5-7 B. 4-3-5-1-8-6-7-2
 C. 4-3-6-5-1-2-8-7 D. 4-3-6-8-1-5-7-2

For questions 28 to 30, choose the correct words to complete the following text.

The *Reog* traditional dance has become the main identity of Ponorogo Regency and because of this, Ponorogo is also known as *Reog* City. This theater is well known in Indonesia, even by foreign tourists. *Reog* national festival (28) _____ annually to commemorate the anniversary of Ponorogo Regency and Grebeg Suro celebrations. The *Reog* dance is also staged during the full moon in paseban, Ponorogo Town Square.

The *Reog* dance (29) _____ about the struggle of a prince who will propose to a pretty princess. The dance (30) _____ by 25–40 dancers and the musician. The interest of *Reog* is its main leading figure, Singo Barong. The dancer of Singo Barong wears a 30–40 kg mask, supported by the strength of his teeth.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20180808215543/http://www.eastjava.com/tourism/ponorogo/culture.html> (March 20, 2021)

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 28. A. hold | B. held |
| C. is held | D. was held |
| 29. A. relate | B. relates |
| C. is related | D. was related |
| 30. A. are performed | B. is performed |
| C. was performed | D. were performed |

B. Fill in the blanks correctly.

The following text is for numbers 1 and 2.

You may not think about your nails, unless you just painted them blue or your mom says it's time to trim them. However, your nails have a job to do. The hard surface of your nails help protect the tips of your fingers and toes. Besides, your fingernails make it easier to scratch or remove a cat hair from your sweater.

Nails themselves are made of keratin. This is the substance your body uses to create hair and the top layer of your skin. You had fingernails and toenails before you were even born. Where did they come from?

It may look like your fingernails and toenails start growing where your U-shaped cuticle begins. However, there's more going on under the surface. Nails start in the nail root, hidden under the cuticle.

When cells at the root of the nail grow, the new nail cells push out the old nail cells. These old cells flatten and harden, thanks to keratin, a protein made by these cells. The newly formed nail then slides along the nail bed, the flat surface under your

nails. The nail bed sits on top of tiny blood vessels that feed it and give your nails their pink color.

Your fingernails grow slowly—in fact, they grow about one tenth of an inch (2.5 millimeters) each month. At that rate it can take about 3 to 6 months to completely replace a nail.

Where your nail meets your skin is your cuticle. Cuticles help protect the new nail as it grows out from the nail root. The lunula—which comes from the Latin word for “moon”—is that pale half circle just above the cuticle. Your lunula is the easiest to see on your thumbnails.

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210319190555/https://kidshealth.org/en/kids/your-nails.html> (March 21, 2021)

- The main idea of paragraph five is _____.
- From the text we know that keratin is _____.

The following text is for numbers 3 and 4.

Snidely was a giant that lived under The Creek Bridge down at Low Hollow creek. His body was not as big as typical giants. He was slightly bigger than human beings.

Every time someone tried to cross the bridge, Snidely would demand a dollar. If you didn't pay, he would throw you over the side.

One day, it rained hard and the water started to rise in the creek. Snidely began to worry. He was a strong giant, but he could not swim.

It rose higher and higher. Snidely began to sweat.

Snidely had to do something quickly or he would be washed down the river.

He got out from under the bridge and went over to a tall fir tree next to the creek. He would climb high enough to save himself.

Just as he began to climb, he heard, “Stop, you can't climb this tree without paying me five dollars.”

It was Chunky the gorilla. Chunky was a nice gorilla. However, he was very tired of Snidely's bad attitude.

“I only have four dollars,” said Snidely.

“I guess you'll have to swim for it then,” said Chunky to Snidely.

“I don't know how to swim,” said Snidely, “I will surely drown!”

“I tell you what I'll do,” said Chunky, “If you agree not to charge people for crossing the bridge anymore, I will let you climb my tree. Besides, I will invite you to come into my house and have dinner with me.”

"It's a deal," said Snidely.

They sat down, ate dinner, and became very good friends.

From that day onward, Snidely became known as the nice troll that lived under the bridge. Whenever someone came down the hollow to cross The Creek Bridge, Snidely would walk and talk with them as they crossed.

Now people come to The Creek Bridge, whenever they can, to see Snidely. He is actually a real fun guy!

Adopted from: <https://web.archive.org/web/20210128084937/https://www.bedtime.com/snidely-the-bridge-troll/> (March 25, 2021)

3. The purpose of the text is _____.

4. Chucky asked Snidely to _____.

5. Benny : There are many problems in this school. Why do the teachers not discuss them?

Donita : Don't worry. The problems _____ in the teacher's meeting now.

C. Write a report text about interesting animals.