Nama : .....

No Presensi/Kelas : .....

A. Choose A, B, C, or D for the correct answer.

The following text is for questions 1 to 4.

The green jumping spider *(mopsus mormon)* is the largest jumping spider in Australia. Generally, a jumping spider's fangs are too tiny to pierce human skin, but this species can manage it and delivers a painful, although ultimately harmless, bite.

The green jumping spider hunts on leaves and stalks for insect prey, ambushing them with a long jump that can be several times the spider's body length. Wherever it goes, the spider lets out a safety line of silk in case it loses its footing. However, jumps are seldom off target thanks to the acute vision afforded by two huge forward-facing eyes, supported by six others elsewhere on the head.

The male sets up home next to the female's nest and waits for her to molt into a fully mature form. The nest is a crudely woven sheet of silk made on the concave side of long, narrow leaves. It has three sections. The female lives at one end and guards the middle section that will house the eggs. The male builds the far end.

Adopted from: Smithsonian, *Wildlife of the World*, New York, Dorling Kindersley Limited, 2015.

1. What is the purpose of the text?
   A. To tell readers about the writer's spider
   B. To inform about kinds of spider
   C. To explain how a spider's net is formed
   D. To describe a green jumping spider in general

2. How do green jumping spiders catch their prey?
   A. By catching the prey with their legs
   B. By attracting the prey to their nests
   C. By biting the prey with their fangs
   D. By ambushing the prey with a long jump

3. What is the topic of the last paragraph?
   A. The green jumping spider's bite
   B. The green jumping spider's nest
   C. The green jumping spider's dietary
   D. The green jumping spider's appearance

4. "However, jumps are seldom off target thanks to the acute vision afforded by two huge forward-facing eyes ...." (Paragraph 2)
   What is the synonym of 'vision'?
   A. Aim
   B. Sight
   C. Mission
   D. Balance

The following text is for questions 5 to 7.

The true fruit of the cashew tree *(Anacardian occidentale* or *A. Curatellifolium)* is the cashew nut. However, what looks as if it is the fruit (but it is technically the "receptacle" of the flower) grows immediately above the nut and, when the nut in its double shell is near ripening, it fills out to become plump and fleshly, in shape much like a red or yellow pepper. Inside the waxy skin of this cashew apple—which is thus a false fruit, or pseudocarp, and is hardly comparable with a real apple, either—is fibrously spongy yellow pulp with a quantity of juice that has a sweetish but tangy taste.

As skin of the fruit bruises easily, and because the cashew nut is of far greater commercial value as a crop, cashew apples are rarely harvested for transportation. Instead, they are eaten fresh or mashed for their juice, close to the location of their growth. The juice, which is rich in vitamin C, is highly popular as a cold drink in the cashew apple's native Brazil.

Adopted from: Mike Darton, *A Potted History of Fruit*, Sussex, The Ivy Press Limited, 2011.

5. What does the text mostly tell us about?
   A. Apples
   B. Cashew nuts
   C. Cashew trees
   D. Cashew apples

6. From the text we can conclude that _____.
   A. cashew apples contain vitamin C
   B. cashew nuts grow inside cashew apples
   C. the true fruit of cashew trees are cashew apples
   D. cashew apples are harvested for transportation

7. "... is fibrously spongy yellow pulp with a quantity of juice that has a sweetish but tangy taste." (Paragraph 1)
   What is the closest meaning of 'spongy'?
   A. Soft
   B. Hard
   C. Chewy
   D. Flimsy

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The following text is for questions 8 to 10.

Plastics are synthetic (man-made) materials that can be easily shaped and moulded. Most plastics are polymers. The structure of polymers gives plastic different properties. Long chains of molecules that slide over each other easily make flexible plastics such as polythene. Tangled chains make rigid plastics such as melamine.

Typically plastics are made by joining carbon and hydrogen atoms. These form ethene molecules, which can be joined to make plastic called polythene. Many plastics are made from liquids and gases that are extracted from crude oil. Thermoplastics are soft and easily moulded when warm but set solid when cool. They are used to make bottles and drainpipes and can be melted again. Thermoset plastics, which cannot be remelted once set, are used to make telephones and pan handles.

Blow moulding involves using compressed air to push a tube of plastic into a mould. Vacuum moulding involves using a vacuum to suck a sheet of plastic into a mould. Extrusion moulding involves heating plastics pellets and forcing them out through a nozzle to give the right shape.

Adopted from: John Farndon, *1000 Things You Should Know about Science*, Essex, Miles Kelly Publishing, 2001.

8. What are the characteristics of thermoplastics when warm?
   A. They are soft.
   B. They are set solid.
   C. They are hard to be moulded.
   D. They are difficult to be remelted.

9. What is the topic of the last paragraph?
   A. Blow moulding
   B. Vacuum moulding
   C. Extrusion moulding
   D. Types of plastics mouldings

10. "They are used to make bottles and drainpipes ...." (Paragraph 2)
    What does the word 'they' refer to?
    A. Liquids
    B. Crude oil
    C. Thermoplastics
    D. Thermoset plastics

The following text is for questions 11 to 13.

Border areas where land gives way to water, are ecologically important, taking on many forms throughout the world. One boundary area type is so unusual that is often considered a biome unto itself: the mangrove swamp. Mangrove swamps exist at the border between fresh and saltwater area and are common in tropical and subtropical coastal areas, particularly along the Indian Ocean and Pacific coast of southern Asia, the Pasific coast of Mexico, and throughout the Caribbean.

There are dozens of species of mangrove tree. All exist in a unique relationship with the saturated earth in which they root. Mangroves grow in intertidal areas, land that is flooded as the tide moves in and muddy and soggy otherwise–conditions that would suffocate the root systems of most trees. To compensate, mangroves have developed an above ground root system: a tangled, crisscrossing network that makes a passage through these swamps virtually impossible for large animals.

Mangrove swamps are relatively rich and diverse in other life-forms. Algae and seaweeds grow from tree trunks and roots. Decaying mangrove leaves add nutrients to the mud, supporting the plant life that, in turn, feeds a variety of crabs, shrimps, clams, snails, and other aquatic animals. The dense roof system and foliage also provide food and protective cover for a variety of birds–herons, egrets, ibises, and less well-known species like the mangrove cuckoo.

Adopted from: National Geographic, *Answer Book 10,001 Fast Fact about Our World*, Washington DC, National Geographic, 2015.

11. What is the text about?
    A. The border areas
    B. The mangrove trees
    C. The aquatic animals
    D. The mangrove swamp

12. What information can you find in the text?
    A. Mangrove trees benefit the living things.
    B. Aquatic animals keep away from mangrove swamps.
    C. Mangrove swamps can be found throughout the world.
    D. Border areas are habitats for algae and seaweeds only.

13. What does the writer expect to the readers through the text?
    A. They are entertained by the story of mangrove swamps.
    B. They gain knowledge about magrove swamps.
    C. They are interested to visit magrove swamps.
    D. They share the location of magrove swamps with others.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

The following text is for questions 14 to 16.

The pancreas is one of our lesser-known organs, but you'll very glad you have one! The pancreas is our control center for using, storing, and releasing energy. It is a flat gland around 6 inches long and is found behind your stomach. After you have eaten your breakfast, lunch, dinner, or even a snack, your pancreas goes to work to produce the enzymes that are important for digestion and hormones which control the sugar in your blood.

The pancreas has two main functions:

1. The first of these is creating special chemicals called enzymes. These enzymes travel into the small intestine and produce powerful juices that help digest the food we eat. This food once digested gives us energy to live and grow.
2. The second is creating another kind of special chemicals called hormones. Two hormones called insulin and glucagon are created by the beta cells in the pancreas and these special hormones control the amount of sugar in our blood.

The pancreas is an organ that can be transplanted. If a transplant is successful, a person who was formerly diabetic would no longer have to take insulin or other medication for diabetes.

Adopted from: Anonymous, *The Amazing Human Body*, Sywell, Igloobooks, 2017.

14. When does the pancreas work?
    A. After we eat
    B. Before we eat
    C. When we sleep
    D. When we are hungry

15. What are the main functions of pancreas?
    A. It increases the sugar in the boold.
    B. It controls blood to flow in the body.
    C. It creates chemical to make sugar in the body.
    D. It produces certain enzymes and hormones.

16. We know from the text that the pancreas _____.
    A. is a round gland
    B. can be transplanted
    C. is a well-known organ
    D. is located behind our chests

The following text is for questions 17 to 20.

A mobile application, most commonly referred to as an app, is a type of application software designed to run on a mobile device, such as a smartphone or tablet. Mobile applications frequently serve to provide users with similar services to those accessed on PCs. Apps are generally small, individual software units with limited functions.

Apps are divided into two broad categories: native apps and web apps. Native apps are built for a specific mobile operating system. Native apps enjoy a better performance and a more finely-tuned user interface (UI), and usually need to pass a much stricter development and quality assurance process before they are released. Web apps are used in HTML5 or CSS and require minimum device memory since they're run through a browser. The user is redirected on a specific web page, and all information is saved on a server-based database. Web apps require a stable connection to be used.

There are several types of apps currently available.

- Gaming apps: The equivalent of computer video games, they are among the most popular types of apps.
- Productivity apps: These focus on improving business efficiency by easing various tasks, such as sending emails, tracking work progress, booking hotels, and much more.
- Lifestyle and entertainment apps: Increasingly popular, these encompass many aspects of personal lifestyle and socialization such as communicating on social media, as well as sharing (and watching) videos.

Other app types include mobile commerce (M-commerce) apps used to purchase goods online and utility apps such as health apps and barcode scanners.

Adopted from: https://web.archive.org/web/20210118012833/https://www.techopedia.com/definition/2953/mobile-application-mobile-app (March 5, 2021)

17. What is the topic of the text?
    A. Science
    B. Commerce
    C. Technology
    D. Modern life

18. What are native apps?
    A. They're run through a browser.
    B. They are used in HTML5 or CSS.
    C. They require minimum device memory.
    D. They are for a specific mobile operating system.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

19. What type of application do you need to send an email?
    A. Utility apps
    B. Lifestyle apps
    C. Commerce apps
    D. Productivity apps

20. "Web apps require a stable connection to be used." (Paragraph 2)
    What is the closest meaning of 'require'?
    A. Give
    B. Need
    C. Limit
    D. Spend

B. *Fill in the blanks correctly.*

The following text is for numbers 1 and 2.

Lichens are a remarkable partnership between algae and fungi. The algae in lichens are tiny green balls which make the food from sunlight to feed the fungi. The fungi make protective layers around the algae and hold water.

There are 20,000 species of lichens. Some grow on soil, but most grow on rocks or tree barks. Fruticose lichens are shrub-like, foliose lichens look like leaves, and crustose lichens look like crusts. Lichens only grow when moistened by rain. Lichens can survive in many places where other plants would die, such as the Arctic, in deserts, and on mountain tops. Lichens are very sensitive to air pollution, especially sulphur dioxide, and are used by scientists to indicate air pollution.

Adopted from: John Farndon, *1000 Facts on Plants*, Essex, Miles Kelly Publishing, 2002.

1. The text is about _____.
2. The plants benefit to _____.

The following text is for numbers 3 to 5.

Large, thick, sharp-edged scales around the body and a habit of curling up when threatened give this distinctive reptile its common name. The armadillo lizard is a type of girdled lizard. Its hard scales, reinforced with bony plates, form bands or rings that encircle its body. With such defenses the armadillo lizard usually lives an unhurried life. It basks in the sun or ambles around its dry scrub habitat in search of small prey, especially termites, then rests in a rocky crevice, empty burrow, or among tree roots by night.

Armadillo lizards are unusual in both their social and breeding habits. Extended family groups numbering three or four to occasionally 50 or more, of all ages and both sexes, rest together in crevices. The territorial males within a group generally defend their small areas peaceably, but are extremely aggressive to unrelated intruding males. Also unusually for a reptile, the female gives birth to just one or two large young. Mating occurs in early spring and the offspring are born six to seven months later.

Adopted from: Smithsonian, *Wildlife of the World*, New York, Dorling Kindersley Limited, 2015.

3. The purpose of the text is _____.
4. Thanimal protects itself with _____.
5. Paragraph two tells us about _____.

C. *Write an information report text about an animal.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS