SOAL PENILAIAN HARIAN

MATERI : CAUSE DAN EFFECT

KELAS/ SEMESTER: XI/ 2

Nama : .....

Kelas : .....

No : .....

This text is for questions 1 to 4

Public transportation systems are interdependent with other critical infrastructures (especially the communications and information sectors), and the impact ot an incident or event during service provision can have cascading effects because of the complexity and resulting multi-sector vulnerability. For example, most commuters use just-in-time arrival goals in planning their work trips. They know when they are required to be at work and take scheduled public transportation vehicles that will allow for on-time arrival. A serious incident involving the public transportation infrastructure would cause large numbers of employees to be late to work or to not arrive at work at all. This impact is reinforced as their non-productivity would cause similar economic impacts to commerce partners.

Public transportation system (passenger rail including subways, metros, light rail, commuter, and interurban rail) and transportation terminals (bus, rail, terry, intermodal) are vulnerable to terrorist attacks such as a disruption to the transportation infrastructure, which include various types of terrorism and sabotage. Disruptions directed towards public transportation systems can place communities and national security a risk. Significant economic losses and interruption of vital services are also a result d terrorist attacks. Public transportation is also susceptible to secondary impacts from attack directed against the energy, communication and information infrastructure attacks on public facilities.

1. What is the text about?

   A. Public transportation systems
   B. The problems of infrastructures.
   C. The security of public transportation.
   D. The impacts of public transportation service.
   E. Disruptions of transportation infrastructure.

2. What causes the impact of an incident during service have cascading effect?

   A. The commuters.
   B. The complexity.
   C. The critical infrastructure
   D. The non-productivity.
   E. Commerce partners.

3. The example of serious incidents involving the public transportation infrastructure is…

   A. the late passengers
   B. the public transportation system

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C. the scheduled transportation vehicle

D. the delay of the transportation schedule

E. the number of employees

4. "They know when they are required to be at work and take scheduled public transportation vehicles that will allow tor on- time arrival."
The word "they" refers to …

A. most commuters

B. the work trips

C. the employees

D. the commerce partners

E. the scheduled transportation vehicles

This text is for questions 5 to 9

The Javan tiger *(Panthera Tigris sondaica)* is a subspecies of tiger that lived uniquely on the Island of Java, In Indonesia. It became extinct at the beginning of the 1980s, mainly due to deforestation, hunting, and the loss of its prey.

At the beginning of the 20°' century, as the human population on Java increased, so did related human activity and agricultural land use. Hunted and killed by local populations, the Javan tiger also suffered the destruction of its habitat through the expansion of ricefields. teak forests, and coffee and hevea plantations. These crops invaded the Indonesian island and replaced natural spaces, forcing all fauna to survive in ever-shrinking areas, poor in biodiversity.

The scarcity of its two favourite prey: Javan rusa deer (*Rusa timorensis)* and wild boar *(Sus scrota),* and modification of its habitat forced the tiger to look for new sources of nutrition. Monkeys become the feline's main prey. Sadly, in order to feed, it entered into competition with another big cat, much more adapted to primate- hunting (which are arboreal): the Javan leopard *(Panthera pardus melas).* Thus, the last know specimen of tiger was seen in 1976. In the absence of its natural habitat and available prey, the subspecies disappeared.

5. What is the topic of the text?

A. Why the local people hunted tigers.

B. What made the Javan tiger leave.

C. Why the Javan tiger became extinct.

D. The increase of Javan tiger population.

E. The absence of natural habitat for the Javan tiger.

6. What mainly caused the Javan tiger disappeared?

A. Deforestation, the loss of its prey, and the illness.

B. The loss of its prey, habitat, and particular viruses.

C. Numbers of habitat, the climate, and deforestation.

D. The change of climate, the loss of its prey, and the local people.

E. Hunting, deforestation, and the loss of its prey.

7. What caused human activity and agricultural use increase?

A. The numbers of Javan tiger.

B. The human population on Java increased.

C. The expansion of ricefields.

D. The poor in biodiversity.

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E. The new sources of nutrition for human.

8. "Sadly, in order to feed, it entered into competition with another big cat, much more adapted to primate-hunting. From the sentence above, it has similar in meaning to ...

A. The Javan tigers had to feed, so they can defeat the big cat.

B. The Javan tigers must feed the big cat, so they can save their habitat.

C. The Javan tigers entered the competition with another cat therefore they need to protect their territory.

D. The Javan tiger had to compete with another big cat because they need to feed.

E. The Javan tigers had to compete with the big cats, so the hunters can hunt them.

9. "Thus, the last know specimen of Javan tiger was seen in 1976." (paragraph 3)
The underlined word has closest in meaning to....

A. therefore

B. because

C. as

D. for

E. due to

This text is for questions 10 to 12.

Today, about half of the world's population lives in urban areas. There are over 400 cities with more than a million people. In developed countries, up to 70% or more live in larger cities, whereas in poorer countries this rate is below 40%.

During the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century cities grew fast, especially in Europe and North America, because new industries were created there and people found many jobs. Later on cities grew more slowly because they became overcrowded and diseases could spread faster. Today death rates in cities are low because they have better doctors and more hospitals.

Taken from: https://www.english-online.at/geography/world-population/urban-reas.htm

10. What is the text tell about?

A. Why people live in suburban areas.

B. Why people move to cities.

C. Why cities are crowded.

D. The death rates in cities.

E. The facilities in cities.

11. What caused people live in cities?

A. The urban areas are in poor condition.

B. Their hometowns are overcrowded.

C. Their areas grow slowly.

D. There are many jobs.

E. There are many doctors.

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12. From the text, we know that many people moved to cities, so…

A. the cities became overcrowded

B. the cities became poor

C. there was no job

D. the death rate was high

E. there were not many residents in the suburban areas

This incomplete text is for numbers 13 to 15.

Most residents throw garbage at inappropriate places 13) ……makes our surroundings dirty and pollute the environment. It not only makes very unhygienic, but also causes bad odors and encourages the infestation of cockroaches, flies, and other insects. There are various diseases caused 14) ……poor maintenance hygienic conditions. We know for a fact that the habits learnt or followed at a young age of get embedded into one's personality some it poor maintenance. It is very important 15) ……...that adults set an example at home for children and are taught clean disposal of home waste.

13. A. because D. so
B. because of E. since
C. due to

14. A. due to D. For
B. because E. since
C. as a result

15. A. because of D. moreover
B. consequently E. therefore
C. hence

16. What is the definition of a cause?

A. The reason something happened in a given situation.

B. The effect of what happened in a given situation,

C. The result of what happened in a given situation.

D. The similarity meaning towards something.

E. Something happened in a given situation.

17. What is the definition of an effect?

A. What happened in a given situation

B. The order of events in a given situation.

C. The similarity meaning towards something.

D. The result of what happened in a given situation.

E. The reason something happened in a given situation.

18. The following are signal words for cause-effect, except….

A. since

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B. due to

C. after

D. therefore

E. consequently

19. The mother bird gathers dried grass to build her nest.

What is the EFFECT in the sentence above?

A. Gathers

B. Her nest

C. Mother bird

D. Build her nest

E. Gathers dried grass

20. The tree fell in the middle of the road because of the high wind.

What is the CAUSE in the sentence above?

A. In the middle of the road

B. High wind

C. Low wind

D. Because

E. Tree fell

Jika sudah selesai mengerjakan klik: **FINISH & PILIH** via email agar nilai bisa dicek oleh guru,
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