PENILAIAN TENGAH SEMESTER GENAP
MTs AL- AKBAR

Kelas : IX (Sembilan)
Mata pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

A. Choose the correct answer by crossing (X) A, B, C or D on your paper sheet!

The following text to answer questions number 1 to 4.

A long time ago, there lived an old man in the Penanggungan Mountain. His name was Kiai Gede Penanggungan. He had supernatural power. Kiai Gede Penanggungan had a beautiful daughter named Dewi Walangangin who was not married yet. Kiai Gede Penanggungan prayed days and nights for her daughter to have a husband. One day, a young handsome man came to his place. The name of the man was Jaka Pandelengan. He wanted to be Kiai Gede Penanggungan's student. Kiai Gede agreed to have Jaka as his student with one condition that he would marry her daughter. Jaka Pandelengan and Dewi Walangangin soon got married. Kiai Gede Penanggungan taught Jaka many things.

After several years, now it was time for the couple to live separately from Kiai Gede Penanggungan. They would move to another village. Kiai Gede gave some seeds of pari or paddy to the couple. He asked the couple to plant the seeds. He also warned the couple not to be arrogant when they were rich. He wanted the couple to help poor people. The couple started a new life. They planted the seed. Soon, the seeds grew and became a lot of rice. Now the couple became very rich. The poor neighbours came to the couple to ask for some pari seeds but the couple refused to help them.

Kiai Gede heard about the couple's bad behavior. Soon he visited the couple. He met them when the couple was working in the field. Kiai Gede talked to the couple. He reminded the couple not to be arrogant, but the couple ignored him. They said nothing to Kiai Gede. Kiai Gede got very angry. Then he said, "You two are like temples. You do not listen to me". Right after he said those words, an incredible thing happened. Slowly, Jaka and Dewi turned into temples. Because the temples stood among the pari, people then named them as Pari Temples.

1. What did Jaka Pandelengan and his wife do to be rich?
   A. Helped poor people
   B. Had a great power
   C. Planted pari seeds
   D. Built a temple

2. The couple becomes temples because ....
   A. They were rich
   B. Kiai Gede said so
   C. Kiai Gede liked them
   D. They were good people

3. " ... , an **<u>incredible</u>** thing happened." The underlined word means ....
   A. Untouchable B. Unbelievable C. Common D. Usual

4. What can we learn from the story?
   A. We should live separately from our parents

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B. We have to listen to our parent's advice
C. We have to prepare a good paddy field
D. We should refuse other people's help

The following text to answer questions number 5 to 8.

An ant nimbly running in search of food came across a chrysalis that was close its time to change. The chrysalis moved and this attracted the attention of the ant who for the first time realized that it was a living thing. "Poor, pitiable animal!", cried the ant disdainfully "what a sad fate is yours! While I can run with my pleasure, you lie imprisoned here in your shell". The chrysalis heard all this, but did not try to make any reply.

After a few days, when the ant passed that way again, nothing but the shell remained. Wondering what had happened to its content, he felt himself suddenly shaded and fanned by the gorgeous wings of a beautiful butterfly. "Behold in me," said the butterfly, "your much pitied friend!". So the butterfly rose in the air and lost in the summer breeze.

5. What happened to the chrysalis after few days?
   A. The chrysalis had gone from the shell
   B. The chrysalis had become a butterfly
   C. The ant felt sad about chrysalis death
   D. The ant felt happy for the butterfly

6. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
   A. Chrysalis is a animal
   B. The chrysalis lie imprisoned
   C. The ant was feeling sorry for the chrysalis
   D. The ant goes around to have fun

7. The text generally tells us about ....
   A. The adventure of an ant
   B. The ant and the chrysalis
   C. The changing of the chrysalis
   D. The regret of the ant

8. From the text we can learn that ....
   A. We have to be arrogant to others
   B. Freedom is everything in life
   C. We have to take revenge
   D. The appearance may be deceptive

Read the following text to answer questions number 9 to 12

In ancient times, the king placed a boulder on a roadway. Then he hid and watched to see if anyone would remove the huge rock. Some of the king's wealthiest merchants and courtiers came by and simply walked around it.

Many loudly blamed the king for not keeping the roads clear, but none did anything to get the big stone out of the ways. Then a peasant came along, carrying a load of vegetables. On approaching the boulder, the peasant laid down his burden and tried to move the stone to the side of the road. After lots of pushing and straining, he finally succeeded. As the peasant picked up his load of vegetables, he noticed a purse lying on the road where the boulder had been.

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The purse contained a lot of gold coins and a note from the king indicating that the gold was for the person who removed the boulder from the roadway. The peasant learned what many others never understand.

9. Why did many people blame the king?
   A. He did not make good roads for them
   B. He loved to hide behind the rock
   C. He showed no care on their roads
   D. He did not keep the road clear
10. What does the last paragraph tell us?
   A. The roads that people built with the king
   B. The person who liked keeping the roads well
   C. The purpose of putting the boulder and purse
   D. The way the peasant removed the boulder on the road

11. From the story, we know that ….
   A. Many people liked the peasant
   B. The peasant was a good man
   C. The boulder was really small
   D. The king was very stingy

12. What can we learn from the story?
   A. A problem may be a blessing in disguise
   B. There are so many problems in life
   C. An obstacle may make us stronger
   D. We have to avoid any problem in our life

Read the following text to answer questions number 13 to 16

Once upon a time, there was a small village in Baghdad. Its population was very small. In this village everybody knew each other and knew every little or big problems that went on in the village. In this small village there was a bakery that was popular for its delicious bread.

One day a poor old man was walking in the street passing the bakery and he stopped to smell the scent of the bread which was spreading out of the bakery.

Suddenly, the baker caught the old man and shouted at him demanding the price of bread's scent. He almost dragged him to the police.

A very famous wise man named Juhha heard the baker shouting. So he went to him and asked about the problem. Juhha stood calmly listening to the baker and he thought for a solution.

After a few minutes Juhha's eyes glistened and an amused smile was on his face. He asked the baker "How much money do you want?". The baker and poor man were astonished, but the baker answered "3 dinars". Juhha took the money out of his wallet and put it in his pocket and shook the money. "Did you hear the sound of the money?" Juhha asked. "Yes, I did", the baker replied, and with big smile Juhha said "Well then, this is the price of your bread's scent!"

13. Who stopped to smell the scent of the bread?
   A. The baker.
   B. The police.
   C. The old poor man
   D. Juhha, the wise man.

14. What did the baker do to the old man?
   A. He wanted to hear the sound of the old man money.
   B. He demanded the old man to pay for the scent.

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C. He shouted his kasus to the old man.
D. He gave the old man some solution.

15. " ....., which was popular for its delicious bread" (paragraph 1)
What does the word "delicious" mean?
A. Sour B. Tasty C. Bitter D. Unpleasant

16. What can we learn from the story above?
A. We must help poor people.
B. We must take the benefit of what we offer.
C. We should pay nothing for things we use.
D. We shouldn't ask other to pay for what they don't get.

17. Choose the correct answer to complete the conversation!
A: Why can't I find my script files on this laptop?
B: It's already gone because the laptop . . . . yesterday.
A. Be fixed B. Fixed C. Was fixed D. Are fixed

18. Choose the correct answer to complete the conversation!
A: Why are you so hurry?
B: I have to arrive there on time because I . . . by my fiends there.
A. Waited B. to be waited C. Am waiting D. am waited

19. Choose the correct answer to complete the conversation!
A: The room is so dark. I think the lamps is broken.
B: You are right! The lamps . . . a long time ago.
A. Repairs B. Repaired C. To be repaired
D. Should have been repaired

20. Choose the correct answer to complete the conversation!
A: Why does he panic?
B: He is panic because his name . . . by the principal.
A. is called B. was called C. are called D. were called

21. The window . . . since three days ago.
A. Is cleaned B. Has not been cleaned C. Have not been cleaned D. To be cleaned

22. He rides a fixed-gear bike. *The Passive form of the sentence is…*
A. A fixed-gear bike is ridden by him.
B. A fixed-gear bike is rode by him.
C. A fixed-gear bike are ridden by him.
D. A fixed-gear bike are rode by him.

23. They access the internet. *The Passive form of the sentence is…*
A. The internet are access by them. C. The internet are accessed by them.
B. The internet is accessed by them. D. The internet is access by them.

24. She brings little money. *The Passive form of the sentence is…*
A. Little money is bring by her. C. Little money is brought by her.
B. Little money are brought by her. D. Little money are bring by her.

25. He plays the game. *The Passive form of the sentence is…*
A. The game is play by him. C. The game are play by him.
B. The game is played by him. D. The game are played by him.

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