**E. Ardiati**
**SMP Mater Dei**
**Pamulang**

**Subject** : **English**
**Lesson** : **KD 3.9 dan Passive Voice**
**Class/Sem.** : **9/1**

**I. Choose the best answer by crossing the letter A, B, C or D!**

**Read the following text and answer the questions 1 – 10**

The Island of Wingo is by the island of Singa. In the water around Wingo Island, there are hundreds of sharks. They are so many that the water bubbles like a whirlpool. People can only get to Wingo Island by boat. The boat has a rocket on it. The rocket takes people over the sharks and onto the island.

Wingo Island has no sand but it has green moss. At night the moss sparkles like stars. Tall stars called Fruji grow everywhere The Fruji tress have purple leaves at the top and yellow fruit all over them. When a fruit falls off, another tree grows in a minute.

The Weather on Wingo Island is very hot but at twelve o'clock, every day, it rains. Sometimes, there are windstorms. They happen when too many animals fly around at the same time.

People who stay on Wingo Island sleep in a big-gloo. It is like an igloo but it is on long poles. It has a ladder to get up and a slide to come down. The big-gloo has a moss bed, chairs, and tables that are made of Fruji tress.

There is no television on Wingo Island. So is the telephone and computer. It is a place to listen to the leaves whispering. It is a place to lie on soft green moss and look at the clouds. It is really a place to dream.

1. Fruji is the … on Wingo Island.
   A. Name of a river
   B. Name of a mountain
   C. Name of a tree
   D. Name of someone who lives

2. What are the chairs and tables in that island made of?
   A. Iron
   B. Moss
   C. Trees
   D. Fruji trees

3. What causes windstorms at Wingo?
   A. Moss
   B. The sand
   C. Animals
   D. The sea around Wingo

4. Where do the people of the island live in?
   A. In the houses
   B. In the forest
   C. In the tree holes
   D. In the big-gloos

5. According to passage, which of the following is not true?
   A. Wingo is an island.
   B. Many sharks are in Wingo island.
   C. The weather in Wingo Island is tropic all the time.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

D. Rain always falls in Wingo Island.

6. "People can only get to Wingo Island by boat."

   The sentence implies that Wingo Island is ….

   A. Near to other islands
   B. Close to another island
   C. Near to another island
   D. Far from other islands

7. What is the story about?

   A. A lake
   B. A river
   C. An island
   D. A continent

8. "It is a place to listen to the leaves whispering"

   The underlined word refers to ….

   A. The telephone
   B. The computer
   C. An island
   D. Wingo Island

9. "People can only get to Wingo Island by boat." (paragraph 1)

   What does the word "boat" mean?

   A. A rocket
   B. An island
   C. A small ship
   D. A helicopter

10. "It is place to listen to the leaves whispering." (last paragraph)

    The closest meaning of the underlined word is ….

    A. Talking in a soft way
    B. Singing
    C. Laughing
    D. Makes a soft sound



LIVEWORKSHEETS

**Read the following text and answer the questions 11 – 12**

The platypus is a semi-aquatic mammal endemic to East to North Australia, including Tazmania. It is one of the five extreme species of mono-dreams. The only mammal that lays eggs instead of giving birth to live young. The body and the broad flat tail of these animals are covered with dense brown fur, that traps a lay including ear to keep the animals warm. It uses its tail for story joy fact. It has webbed feet and the large robbery's net. These are species that are be closer to those of ducks, then to these any known mammals. Weight varies considerably from 0.7 to 2.4 kg with males being larger than females. And male averages 50 cm total length whiles the female major approximately 45 cm. The platypus has an average temperature of 32 degrees Celsius rather than 37 degrees Celsius that is typical of the placental mammals.

11. What animal is being described in the monologue?

A. Octopus.

B. Rhinoceros.

C. Platypus

D. Mosquitos.

12. How much does the Platypus weigh?

A. 0.7 to 2.4 kg

B. 0.7 to 2.5 kg.

C. 0.7 to 2.6 kg.

D. 0.7 to 2.7 kg.

**Read the following text and answer the questions 13 – 14**

Snakes are reptiles (cold-blooded creatures). They belong to the same group as lizards (the scaled group, Squamata) but from a sub-group of their own (Serpentes).

Snakes have two legs but a long time ago they had claws to help them slither along. Snakes are not slimy. They are covered in scales which are just bumps on the skin. Their skin is hard and glossy to reduce friction as the snake slithers along the ground.

Snakes often sun bathe on rocks in the warm weather. This is because snakes are cold-blooded; they need the sun's warmth to heat their bodies up.

Most snakes live in the country. Some types of snakes live in tress, some live in water, but most live on the ground in deserted rabbit burrows, in thick, long grass and in old logs.

A snake's diet usually consists of frogs, lizard, and mice and other snakes. The Anaconda can eat small crocodiles and even bears. Many snakes protect themselves with their fangs. Some snakes are protected by scaring their enemies away like the Cobra. The flying snakes glide away from danger. Their ribs spread apart and the skin stretches out. Its technique is just like the sugar gliders.

13. Since the snakes are cold-blooded, they…

A. like sucking the cool blood

B. avoid sun-bathing to their skins

C. never sun bathe in the warm weather

D. require the sun's warmth to heat their bodies

14. We know from the text that snakes…

A. do not have claws



LIVEWORKSHEETS

B. do not like sunlight

C. have two legs and claws

D. use their claws to slither along the ground

**Read the following text and answer the questions 15 – 17**

Napoleon is a favorite fish for divers in many regions of the world. The fish can instantly be recognized by its size, color and shape. It is one of the largest reef fish in the world. They can grow up to 230 cm and weigh 190 kg. They have fleshy lips and a hump over the head that is similar to a napoleon hat. The Hump becomes more prominent with age.

Colors vary with age and sex. Males range from a bright electric blue to green or purplish blue. Mature males develop a black stripe along the sides, blue spots on their body scales, and blue scribbles on the head. Juveniles can be identified by their pale greenish color and two black lines running behind the eye. Females, both old and young, are red-orange on the upper parts of their bodies and red-orange to white yellow.

Napoleon fish are carnivorous and eat during the day. They can be seen feasting on shellfish, other fish, sea stars, sea urchins and crabs, crushing the shells to get the animal within. They also crush large chunks of dead coral rubble with peg-like teeth to feed on the burrowing mussels and worms.

Pairs spawn together as part of a larger mating group that may consist of over 100 individuals. The planktonic eggs are released into the water, and once the larvae have hatched they will settle out on the substrate. Adult females are able to change sex but the triggers for this development are not yet known.

The Napoleon is mainly found on coral reef edges and drop-offs. They move into shallow bays during the day to feed, and tend to move into deeper waters as they grow older and large. Adults, therefore, are more common offshore than inshore.

15.What is the text about?

A. The description of Napoleon fish

B. The physical characteristics of carnivorous fish

C. The divers' favorite animals

D. Napoleon's family

16. Where do Napoleon fish move during the day to feed?

A. Offshore

B. Onshore

C. Deeper water

D. Shallow bays

17. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the text?

A. Napoleon fish tend to move into shallow waters as they grow older and large

B. Napoleon fish move into deep bays during the day to feed

C. Adult females are not able to change sex

D. The male has more attractive colours than the females



LIVEWORKSHEETS

**Read the following text and answer the questions 18 – 20**

Ant-eaters are perhaps the most curious looking animals.Their long head and snout look like tubes, and they have no teeth at all. Their front legs are very strong and armed with heavy curved claws with which they break open the nets of ants and termites and then, when the insects rush out, use their long, sticky tongues to lick them up at great speed.

True ant-eaters are found in the swamps and forests of central and South America. Scaly ant-eaters, or pangolins, are found in Africa and tropical Asia.

Various other insect-eating animals are sometimes called ant-eaters, although they really belong to other groups of animals. One of them is the ant-bear, which lives on the plains of South and Central Africa. This has long, erect ears but short blunt claws, an almost hairless tail, yellow brown in color. Unlike the true ant-eaters, it has small teeth.

18. The text tells us ….

A. the story of ant-eaters

B. the report of ant-eaters

C. the discussion of ant-eaters

D. the description of ant-eaters

19. 19. What is the ant-bear?

A. The animal has long, erect ears and small teeth

B. The animal looks like a pangolin.

C. The animal has no sticky tongue

D. The animal does not like to eat ants.

20. From the passage above, we can conclude that….

A. all ants are friends of other insects

B. ants live in the disgusted places

C. ants are classified as predators

D. ants belong to the insect group

**Read the following text and answer the questions 21 – 25**

An elephant is the largest and strongest animals. It is a strange looking animal with its thick legs, huge sides and backs, large hanging ears, a small tall, little eyes, long white tusks and above all it has a long noise, the trunk.

The trunk is the elephant's peculiar feature, and it has various uses. The elephant draws up water by its trunk and can squirt it all over its body like a shower bath. It can also lift leaves and puts them into its mouth. In fact the trunk serves the elephant as a long am and hand. An elephant looks very clumsy and heavy and yet it can move very quickly.

The elephant is a very intelligent animal. Its intelligence combined with its great strength makes it a very useful servant to man and it can be trained to serve in various ways such as carry heavy loads, hunt for tigers and even fight.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

21. The text tells us about….

A. the Elephant's peculiar feature

B. useful servant

C. strange looking animal

D. an elephant

22. The third paragraph is mainly about the fact that….

A. elephants are strong

B. elephants can lift logs

C. elephants are servants

D. elephant are very useful

23. The most distinguishing characteristic of an elephant is…..

A. its clumsiness

B. its thick legs

C. its large body

D. its long nose

24. Which of the following is NOT part of the elephant described in the first paragraph ?

A. It looks strange

B. It is heavy

C. It is wild

D. It has a trunk

25. The elephant draws up water by its trunk and can squirt it all over its body like a shower bath (paragraph 2). The word "it" refers to….

A. a shower bath

B. elephant's body

C. water

D. elephant's trunk



LIVEWORKSHEETS

LIVEWORKSHEETS