

**SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT
READING COMPREHENSION
ENGLISH GRADE 9
SMPN 2 PAMIJAHAN**

Name:

Class :

Multiple Choice Questions

Instructions: Read the text about the Komodo dragon and choose the best answer for each question.

Text 1 is for number 1 to 10:

****Komodo Dragon****

The Komodo dragon, scientifically known as **Varanus komodoensis**, is the largest lizard species in the world. Native to Indonesia, these magnificent reptiles inhabit the volcanic islands of Komodo, Rinca, Flores, and Gili Motang. They thrive in dry, savanna-like habitats, which provide ample sunlight and open space.

As carnivores, Komodo dragons primarily feed on large mammals such as deer, wild boars, and even other smaller Komodo dragons. They are known for their powerful bite and keen sense of smell, which help them locate carrion from great distances.

Physically, Komodo dragons are impressive creatures, growing up to 10 feet in length and weighing over 150 pounds. They possess sturdy, scaly skin, long claws, and a forked tongue that enhances their sense of smell. Their powerful limbs and muscular bodies make them efficient hunters.

Behaviorally, Komodo dragons are solitary animals, often seen basking in the sun or patrolling their territory. They are also known for their ambush hunting tactics, patiently waiting for the right moment to strike. Despite their formidable nature, they face threats from habitat loss and poaching, as well as competition with other predators.

In the wild, their main enemies are larger predators like wild boars and, occasionally, other Komodo dragons. However, their size and strength often place them at the top of the food chain, making them apex predators in their habitat.

This unique combination of characteristics makes the Komodo dragon a fascinating subject of study and a critical species for conservation efforts.

1. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - a) Komodo dragons live in various habitats.
 - b) Komodo dragons are carnivores that primarily eat large mammals.
 - c) Komodo dragons have powerful physical features.
 - d) Komodo dragons are endangered species.

Answer:

2. What is the scientific name of the Komodo dragon?
 - a) **Varanus giganteus**
 - b) **Komodo lizard**
 - c) **Varanus komodoensis**
 - d) **Varanus rex**

Answer:

3. Where are Komodo dragons primarily found?
 - a) Australia
 - b) India
 - c) Madagascar
 - d) Indonesia

Answer:

4. What do Komodo dragons primarily eat?
 - a) Fruits and vegetables
 - b) Large mammals
 - c) Small mammals
 - d) Insects

Answer:

5. Which physical characteristic is NOT mentioned in the text?
 - a) Colorful feathers
 - b) Long claws
 - c) Scaly skin
 - d) Muscular body

Answer:

6. How do Komodo dragons hunt their prey?
 - a) They chase them for long distances.
 - b) They use traps to catch them.
 - c) They ambush and wait for the right moment.
 - d) They fly to spot their prey.

Answer:

7. What can be inferred about Komodo dragons' role in their ecosystem?
 - a) They are weak and vulnerable animals.
 - b) They mainly eat plants.
 - c) They are preyed upon by many other animals.
 - d) They are apex predators in their habitat.

Answer:

8. What does the text imply about the competition among Komodo dragons?
 - a) They work together to hunt.
 - b) They sometimes compete for food.
 - c) They are always friendly with each other.
 - d) They migrate to avoid competition.

Answer:

9. What is the purpose of the text describing the Komodo dragon?
 - a) To entertain readers with stories.
 - b) To persuade people to visit Komodo Island.
 - c) To inform readers about the characteristics and behavior of Komodo dragons.
 - d) To describe the habitat of other reptiles.

Answer:

10. Which of the following details supports the idea that Komodo dragons are apex predators?
 - a) They are large and strong with few natural enemies.
 - b) They are often seen in groups.
 - c) They eat mostly fruits.

d) They are afraid of other animals.

Answer:

Text 1 is for number 11 to 20:

Bird of Paradise

The bird of paradise, known scientifically as **Paradisaea**, is famous for its breathtaking beauty and elaborate courtship displays. Native to the rainforests of Papua New Guinea and nearby islands, these birds thrive in lush, tropical environments where they can find plenty of food and nesting sites.

Birds of paradise primarily feed on fruits, nectar, and insects, making them important pollinators in their ecosystem. Their diet supports the growth of various plant species, which in turn sustains the rainforest habitat they depend on.

Physically, birds of paradise are strikingly colorful, with males often displaying bright plumage and intricate feather patterns. Their long, ornate tail feathers are used during mating rituals, where males perform elaborate dances to attract females. The females, generally less colorful, are responsible for building nests and caring for the young.

Behaviorally, these birds are known for their unique mating displays, which can include jumping, dancing, and fluttering their feathers. While they are not aggressive, they do face threats from predators such as snakes and birds of prey. Habitat loss due to deforestation also poses a significant risk to their populations, making conservation efforts crucial for their survival.

Answer:

11. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?

- a) Birds of paradise are friendly animals.
- b) Their diet consists mainly of fruits and insects.
- c) They are the most beautiful birds in the world.
- d) They face threats from predators and habitat loss.

Answer:

12. What is the scientific name of the bird of paradise?

- a) *Aves cendrawasih*
- b) *Paradisaea*
- c) *Cendrawasih magnificus*
- d) *Paradisea ornata*

Answer:

13. Where do birds of paradise primarily live?

- a) Australia
- b) North America
- c) Papua New Guinea and nearby islands
- d) Africa

Answer:

14. What do birds of paradise mainly eat?

- a) Fish
- b) Seeds and nuts
- c) Insects and small mammals
- d) Fruits, nectar, and insects

Answer:

15. Which physical characteristic is typical of male birds of paradise?

- a) Long, ornate tail feathers
- b) Dull-colored feathers
- c) Strong beaks
- d) Small size

Answer:

16. What behavior is associated with male birds of paradise during mating?

- a) They build nests.
- b) They perform elaborate dances.
- c) They sing songs.
- d) They fight with other males.

Answer:

17. What can be inferred about the role of birds of paradise in their ecosystem?

- a) They are a nuisance to plants.
- b) They do not contribute to their environment.
- c) They are primarily predators.
- d) They help pollinate plants and disperse seeds.

Answer:

18. What does the text imply about the relationship between birds of paradise and their habitat?

- a) They thrive in urban areas.
- b) They require healthy rainforests for survival.
- c) They can adapt to any climate.
- d) They are not affected by habitat changes.

Answer:

19. What is the purpose of the text describing the bird of paradise?

- a) To entertain readers with myths.
- b) To promote bird watching tourism.
- c) To inform about the characteristics and importance of the bird of paradise.
- d) To explain the threats to all bird species.

Answer:

20. Which detail supports the idea that birds of paradise are threatened?

- a) Habitat loss due to deforestation is a concern.
- b) Their populations are stable.
- c) They have no natural predators.
- d) They are commonly kept as pets.

Answer: