Text for No. 1-4

My Holiday in Bali

Last summer, my family and I went to Bali for a vacation. We stayed in a beautiful hotel near the beach. Every morning, we ate breakfast at a small restaurant and then swam in the ocean. The weather was perfect, and we enjoyed every moment.

One day, we visited a famous temple and took many pictures. In the evening, we watched a traditional Balinese dance performance. The trip was amazing, and we had a great time. I hope we can visit Bali again next year!

1. What did the writer do every morning during the holiday?
   A. Ate breakfast and swam in the ocean.
   B. Slept all day.
   C. Went hiking in the mountains.
   D. Played video games.
   E. Stayed in the hotel room.

2. What did the writer do at the famous temple?
   A. Bought souvenirs.
   B. Took many pictures.
   C. Swam in the ocean.
   D. Ate lunch at a restaurant.
   E. Played traditional Balinese music.

3. Which sentence is the correct negative form of this sentence?
"We watched a traditional Balinese dance performance."
   A. We don't watch a traditional Balinese dance performance.
   B. We didn't watched a traditional Balinese dance performance.
   C. We doesn't watch a traditional Balinese dance performance.
   D. We didn't watch a traditional Balinese dance performance.
   E. We weren't watching a traditional Balinese dance performance.

4. What did the writer hope at the end of the story?
   A. To stay in Bali forever.
   B. To visit Bali again next year.
   C. To move to another country.
   D. To never go on vacation again.
   E. To forget the trip.

Text for No. 5-8
"The cat bit fish while running yesterday."

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5. What is the **subject** of the sentence?
   A. The
   B. The Cat
   C. Bit
   D. Fish
   E. Running

6. What is the **verb** in the past tense in the sentence?
   A. Bit
   B. Bite
   C. Biting
   D. Running
   E. Did

7. What is the correct question form of the sentence?
   A. Does the cat bit fish while running yesterday?
   B. Did the cat bite fish while running yesterday?
   C. Did the cat bit fish while running yesterday?
   D. Do the cat bite fish while running yesterday?
   E. Did the cat bites fish while running yesterday?

8. What is the correct affirmative (positive) form of the sentence?
   A. The cat does not bite fish while running yesterday.
   B. The cat did not bites fish while running yesterday.
   C. The cat bites fish while running yesterday.
   D. The cat bit fish while running yesterday.
   E. The cat was biting fish while running yesterday.

Text for No. 9-13
"They played the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night."

9. Which word in the sentence shows that it is in the simple past tense?
   A. They
   B. Played
   C. The
   D. At
   E. House

10. What is the negative form of the sentence?
   A. They not played the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night.
   B. They did not played the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night.
   C. They did not play the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night.
   D. They do not played the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night.
   E. They was not play the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night.

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11. What is the correct question form of the sentence?
   A. Did they played the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night?
   B. Did they play the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night?
   C. Do they played the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night?
   D. Does they play the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night?
   E. Are they played the Mobile Legends game at Andi's house last night?

12. Which word in the sentence shows that it is **adverb of time** for the simple past tense?
   A. They
   B. played
   C. the Mobile Legends game
   D. at Andi's house
   E. last night

13. Which word in the sentence shows that it is **adverb of place** for the simple past tense?
   A. They
   B. played
   C. the Mobile Legends game
   D. at Andi's house
   E. last night

14. Choose the correct sentence using the verb in the past tense:
   A. I eat fried rice two days ago.
   B. I eaten fried rice two days ago.
   C. I was eating fried rice two days ago.
   D. I ate fried rice two days ago.
   E. I am eating fried rice two days ago.

15. Which of the following sentences is the correct negative form of the sentence: "I ate fried rice two days ago"?
   A. I do not eat fried rice two days ago.
   B. I did not ate fried rice two days ago.
   C. I did not eat fried rice two days ago.
   D. I was not eat fried rice two days ago.
   E. I have not eaten fried rice two days ago.

16. Which of the following sentences is NOT in the Simple Past Tense?
   A. I cooked fried rice yesterday.
   B. She eats fried rice every day.
   C. They visited Bali last month.
   D. He played football last week.
   E. We watched a movie last night.

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17. Choose the correct past tense form of the verb in the sentence:
"She ____ to the market yesterday."
A. Go
B. Goed
C. Goes
D. Went
E. Going

18. She ___ her grandmother in the village last weekend.
A. visits
B. visiting
C. visited
D. visit
E. has visited

19. He ___ from the bike yesterday and hurt his knee.
A. falls down
B. fall down
C. fell down
D. falling down
E. has fallen down

20. My father ___ tea instead of coffee this morning.
A. drinks
B. drank
C. drink
D. drinking
E. has drunk

Text for No. 21-28

The Importance of Museums

Museums are seen in every city, in every part of the world. They act as valuable storage houses for the history of human civilization and the evolution of life on this planet. In this article, we will discuss the importance that museums hold in our lives.

The role of museums today is the preservation of history. Museums store artifacts that have a significant cultural, religious, scientific, and historical value that denotes significant turning points in the history of mankind and of the planet in general. It is thanks to the museums that we can look and objects that marked significant achievements by man. They provide tangible proof of history and help us identify ourselves in context. Museums help in preserving the cultural remnants and provide proof of man's survival through the ages. It is through museums that we can get a solid, evidence-backed glimpse into our past.

The museum holds a place of prime importance in the field of education. Any education is incomplete without proper cultural education and awareness, and museums play an undeniable role in this respect. A museum holds the cultural history of a nation and its many

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inhabitants, along with the history of other cultures as well. The only other mode of imparting cultural history to a nation would be through verbal dissertations, and that is not as effective as museums since it lacks the element of being able to interact and physically see and touch the artifacts being presented.

Mankind can't progress if we are not aware of our past, and museums provide the only window to our history. The artifacts stored and displayed in museums help us to understand where we came from, and thus determine where we are going. For instance, the Holocaust museums in different parts of the world help us know about the immensely mindless atrocities that humans once committed against fellow humans, and that makes it possible for us to know why such atrocities should never be committed again. Similarly, the relics of a country's great past in its museums invoke the spirit of nationality and propel the nation to stand up and be great again. Without museums, humanity would lack the crucial awareness of its necessary for progress.

Based on those reasons, we as the young generation must realize the necessity of museums. Museums are the key to learning our history and our identity. It is a must to preserve our museums.

21. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
    A. The role of museums in tourism
    B. The funding of museums
    C. The educational programs in museums
    D. The architecture of museums
    E. The role of museums today is the preservation of history

22. What is discussed in the text?
    A. The history of world museums
    B. The importance of museums in our lives
    C. The construction of new museums
    D. Famous museums around the world
    E. The role of museums in tourism

23. The primary role of museums based on the text is
    A. preservation of history
    B. entertainment
    C. tourism promotion
    D. modern art exhibitions
    E. technological advancements

24. How do museums help us identify ourselves in context?
    A. By providing interactive displays
    B. By offering guided tours
    C. By hosting educational workshops
    D. By showcasing contemporary art
    E. By preserving cultural remnants

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25. Why are museums considered important for education?
   A. They offer online courses.
   B. They provide cultural history through artifacts.
   C. They are entertainment centers.
   D. They conduct scientific research.
   E. They are tourist attractions.

26. How many arguments are in the text?
   A. One
   B. Two
   C. Three
   D. Four
   E. Five

27. What is the function of the text?
   A. To entertain readers with museum stories
   B. To persuade the readers to preserve the museums
   C. To persuade readers to donate to museums
   D. To critique modern museum practices
   E. To compare different museums worldwide

28. What is the recommendation of the text?
   A. To increase funding for new museums
   B. To visit museums regularly
   C. To volunteer at local museums
   D. To preserve and appreciate museums
   E. To create virtual museum tours

29. Part of the exposition text which contains the supporting arguments of the writer is called....
   A. classification
   B. identification
   C. argumentation
   D. thesis
   E. recommendation

30. The purpose of exposition text is ...
   A. ensuring valid arguments
   B. persuading information, opinions, or ideas
   C. persuading readers to do something
   D. giving direction to do something
   E. telling a story

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31. The nature of exposition writings is....
   A. informative
   B. persuasive
   C. entertaining
   D. seducing
   E. fictive

32. A text is categorized into exposition text if it contains....
   A. the affirmation of the truth of an opinion
   B. the adventure of a character
   C. a thorough description of the place and event
   D. personal experiences for the readers
   E. an imaginative story of the author

33. Which statement is the thesis?
   A. People's economy is the economic activity of many people.
   B. If it is related to agricultural activities, people's economic activities are the economic activities of farmers or breeders or small fishermen, small farmers, fishermen without boats, farmers without land, and the like.
   C. Another perspective of the people's economy can also be seen by using the perspective of the jargon "the economy of the people, by the people, and for the people."
   D. "For the people", means that the people are the main beneficiaries of every production and consumption on activity.
   E. In this case it should also be stated that the people's economy can be related to anyone, in the sense that transaction activities can also be carried out with a "non-people-economy."

Text for questions number 34 to 38

Learning English through music and songs can be very enjoyable. You can mix pleasure with learning when you listen to a song and exploit the song as a means to your English progress. Some underlying reason can be drawn to support the idea why we use songs in language learning.

Firstly, "the song stuck in my head" phenomenon (the echoing in our minds of the last song we heard after leaving a restaurant, shopping malls, etc.) can be both enjoyable and sometimes unnerving. This phenomenon also seems to reinforce the idea that songs work on our short-and-long term memory.

Secondly, songs in general also use simple conversational language, with a lot of repetition, which is just what many learners look for sample text. The fact that they are effective makes them many times more motivating than other text. Although usually simple, some songs can be quite complex syntactically, lexically and poetically, and can be analyzed in the same way as any other literary sample.

Furthermore, listeners can choose appropriate song for their own purpose. Most pop songs and probably many other types don't have precise people, place or time reference.

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In addition, songs are relaxing. They provider variety and fun and encourage harmony within oneself and within one group. Little wonder they are important tools in sustaining culture, religion, patriotism and revolution.

Finally, yet importantly, we can do many learning activities with songs such as studying grammar, practicing selective listening comprehension, translating songs, learning vocabulary, spelling, and culture.

From the elaboration above, it can be concluded that learning through music and songs, learning English can be enjoyable and fun.

34. The generic structures of the text are....
    A. thesis arguments - recommendation
    B. general statement – sequential explanation
    C. newsworthy events – background events-sources
    D. thesis - arguments- reiteration
    E. general statement - arguments

35. What is the communicative purpose of the text?
    A. To tell the reader about the English songs
    B. To entertain the reader with the English songs
    C. To tell the readers how to sing an English song
    D. To explain how a song is composed
    E. To convince the readers that it's necessary to learn English through songs

36. The type of the text above is ....
    A. exposition
    B. recount
    C. narrative
    D. discussion
    E. explanation

37. What is the text about?
    A. Learning songs
    B. Using songs in language learning
    C. The phenomenon
    D. Music listeners
    E. Very enjoyable music

38. Based on the text, there are... reasons for using songs in learning an English language.
    A. 6
    B. 4
    C. 5
    D. 3
    E. 2

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"Therefore, we as students must keep the school clean. A clean environment reflects a healthy mind."

39. The sentences above are included into ....
    A. argument
    B. thesis
    C. reiteration
    D. description
    E. opinion

40. The characteristic of an exposition text is fact-based. The way to find out is by ....
    A. the provable facts
    B. number and statistics
    C. its scientific terminologies
    D. its natural characteristics
    E. the explanation of something general

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