

The text for question no. 1-3.

Botanic gardens bogor



Botanic Gardens Bogor

The Bogor Botanic Gardens is one of the oldest botanical gardens in Southeast Asia. Located in Bogor, Indonesia, this garden is home to a vast collection of plants from all over the world. Visitors can explore the various themed gardens, such as the orchid garden, the bamboo garden, and the palm garden. The garden also has a herbarium, a library, and a research center. Many people visit the Bogor Botanic Gardens to relax, learn about plants, and enjoy the beautiful scenery.

1. What makes the Bogor Botanic Gardens one of the most significant in Southeast Asia?
 - A. It is the largest garden in Asia
 - B. It is the oldest botanical garden in Southeast Asia
 - C. It is located in the capital city
 - D. It has the most diverse plant collection in the world
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a part of the themed gardens in Bogor Botanic Gardens?
 - A. Orchid garden
 - B. Bamboo garden
 - C. Palm garden
 - D. Rose garden
3. How is the Bogor Botanic Gardens beneficial for those interested in learning about plants?
 - A. It offers guided tours to plant nurseries
 - B. It has a library and research center dedicated to plant studies
 - C. It sells books about gardening
 - D. It offers online courses

Read the text below correctly and answer the questions No. 4-5

The Thousand Islands, known as "Kepulauan Seribu" in Indonesian, are a group of islands located in the Jakarta Bay, north of the coast of Jakarta, Indonesia. The archipelago consists of over 100 small islands, many of which are uninhabited. The islands are known for their beautiful beaches, clear blue waters, and diverse marine life, making them a popular destination for tourists seeking a tropical getaway close to the capital city.

Pulau Pramuka is the administrative center of the Thousand Islands and is one of the few islands with a significant population. Other popular islands include Pulau Tidung, known for its long bridge connecting two islands, and Pulau Bidadari, famous for its historical ruins and beautiful resorts. The main activities in the Thousand Islands include snorkeling, diving, and enjoying the natural beauty of the surrounding coral reefs.

4. What is Pulau Pramuka known for?

- A. It is the largest island in Indonesia
- B. It is a famous surfing destination
- C. It is the administrative center of the Thousand Islands
- D. It is uninhabited

5. What is unique about Pulau Tidung?

- A. It has a long bridge connecting two islands
- B. It has a large population of tigers
- C. It is known for its desert landscape
- D. It is the only island with a volcano

6. The birds are building ____ nest.

- A. they
- B. them
- C. their
- D. Theirs

7. Bird of Paradise.....colorful feathers

- A. has
- B. have
- C. hasn't
- D. haven't

The text for no. 8-11.

Today's topic for the animal is orangutans. The name orangutan means "man of the forest." It's the largest arboreal mammal. *Pongo pygmaeus* is their scientific name.

Their long, powerful arms and holding hands, as well as their feet, help them to move through the branches.

Orangutans are one of the smartest primates. They can vary in height from 1 to 1.4 meters and weight from 29.9 to 99.79 kilos.

Orangutans live in Borneo's swamps and forests. They usually go down from the trees to explore the ground. They sleep at night and relax during the day on trees. They eat lychees, mangosteens, and figs, and drink from holes in the ground.

Threats to orangutans include habitat loss through deforestation and illegal hunting.

Adapted from:

<https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/orangutan>

8. What does the name "orangutan" mean?
- A. Man of the river
 - B. Man of the forest
 - C. Ape of the trees
 - D. King of the jungle
9. Which of the following is NOT a physical characteristic of orangutans?
- A. Long, powerful arms
 - B. Holding hands
 - C. Short legs
 - D. Webbed feet
10. What is the scientific name of orangutans?
- A. *Pongo pygmaeus*
 - B. *Gorilla gorilla*
 - C. *Pan troglodytes*
 - D. *Homo sapiens*

11. Where do orangutans primarily live?

- A. African savannas
- B. Borneo's swamps and forests
- C. Amazon rainforest
- D. Arctic tundra

The text for question no. 12-22.

Pak Romi : All right, get your VR goggles guys. I will play a program to take you to a special place to see various Indonesian birds.

Andre : Wow. It's amazing. Where are we?

Pipit : I think we are in a rainforest.

Monita : Galang, look! Is that the helmeted hornbill?

Galang : Where?

Monita : Over there. On the branch of the old tree to your right.

Galang : That's right. It is a helmeted hornbill.

Pipit : Its neck is white.

Galang : So, that must be a female. If it is a male, the neck is red.

Monita : It is a beautiful bird.

Andre : It is also a unique bird. It is the only hornbill that the casque is made of keratin.

Monita : What is casque?

Pipit : The bird's helmet.

Andre : I think she is feeding her chicks now.

Monita : What do they eat?

Galang : I'm not sure, but their main food is fig.

Monita : Is it an endangered animal?

Pipit : It is critically endangered now. Illegal hunting makes helmeted hornbills' numbers decrease rapidly.

12. Why do you think Pak Romi uses VR goggles instead of taking the students directly to the rainforest?

- A. It is cheaper and safer while still giving a realistic experience
- B. He doesn't like going outdoors
- C. Rainforests are too boring for students
- D. The birds no longer exist in the wild

13. Which observation helped Galang decide the hornbill was female?

- A. The casque was small
- B. The bird had a white neck
- C. The bird was feeding chicks
- D. The casque was made of keratin

14. The casque of the helmeted hornbill is made of keratin. Which of the following is also made of keratin?
- A. Human hair
 - B. Bird feathers only
 - C. Bird bones
 - D. Tree bark
15. What is the purpose of Monita asking "What is casque?" in the conversation?
- A. To test the group's knowledge
 - B. To clarify a new vocabulary word
 - C. To change the topic
 - D. To joke about the bird
16. If the helmeted hornbill's main food is figs, what might happen if fig trees in the rainforest are cut down?
- A. The birds might struggle to survive
 - B. The birds will grow faster
 - C. The casque will change color
 - D. They will migrate to the city permanently
17. What clue in the conversation suggests the bird is caring for her young?
- A. She is on a high branch
 - B. She is feeding her chicks
 - C. She is making a loud call
 - D. She is flying above the forest
18. Why is the helmeted hornbill considered critically endangered according to the text?
- A. Lack of food sources
 - B. Illegal hunting
 - C. Climate change
 - D. Habitat expansion
19. What happens to the helmeted hornbill population because of illegal hunting?
- A. It increases
 - B. It stays the same
 - C. It decreases rapidly
 - D. It becomes stronger
20. Where did Pak Romi take the students using VR goggles?
- A. To a beach
 - B. To a rainforest
 - C. To a zoo
 - D. To a bird park
21. What bird did Monita see in the rainforest?
- A. Peacock
 - B. Helmeted hornbill
 - C. Parrot
 - D. Eagle
22. Where was the helmeted hornbill sitting?
- A. On the grass
 - B. On a rock
 - C. On the branch of an old tree
 - D. On the riverbank

The text for question no. 23-27.

Apes and monkeys are two different animals. The first and easiest way to know the difference is by observing the absence or presence of their tails. Monkeys have tails while apes don't. The second thing that we can observe is their body shape. Apes' body shape is similar to humans'. They have larger and heavier bodies than monkeys. Third, we can teach apes to use sign language and technology to communicate with people.

23. What is the easiest way to tell the difference between apes and monkeys?

- A. Their size
- B. Their food
- C. The presence or absence of tails
- D. The way they walk

24. Which of these animals has a tail?

- A. Gorilla
- B. Chimpanzee
- C. Monkey
- D. Orangutan

25. How is an ape's body shape described in the text?

- A. Similar to cats
- B. Similar to humans
- C. Similar to dogs
- D. Similar to birds

26. Which is generally larger and heavier?

- A. Apes
- B. Monkeys
- C. Both are the same
- D. It is not mentioned

27. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. Apes and monkeys live in the forest
- B. Apes and monkeys have different body colors
- C. Differences between apes and monkeys
- D. Apes are smarter than monkeys

28. In which countries can Bekantans be found?

- A. Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei
- B. Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines

- C. Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei
- D. Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia

29. Which city uses Bekantan as its icon?

- A. Pontianak
- B. Samarinda
- C. Banjarmasin
- D. Balikpapan

30. Where do Bekantans live?

- A. Grasslands
- B. Mangrove trees
- C. Mountain forests
- D. Bamboo forests

31. What does "arboreal" mean ?

- A. Animals that eat fish
- B. Animals that eat grass
- C. Animals that eat, sleep, and play in trees
- D. Animals that swim in rivers

32. Can Bekantans swim?

- A. No, they cannot
- B. They can swim but only in freshwater
- C. Only baby Bekantans can swim
- D. Yes, they can swim well

33. What helps Bekantans swim well?

- A. Their long tails
- B. Their short fur
- C. Their strong noses
- D. Their webbed skin between hands and feet

34. How long can Bekantans live in the wild?

- A. 10 years
- B. 15 years
- C. 25 years
- D. 20 years

35. Which predators eat Bekantans?
- A. Owls, foxes, and jaguars
 - B. Tigers, sharks, and eagles
 - C. Lions, wolves, and snakes
 - D. Crocodiles, leopards, monitor lizards, and pythons
36. Tigers ____ strong jaws and sharp teeth.
- A. have
 - B. has
 - C. having
 - D. had
37. An eagle ____ very sharp eyesight.
- A. have
 - B. has
 - C. having
 - D. had
38. The rabbit's ears are long. Another way to say this is:
- A. Its ears are long.
 - B. It's ears are long.
 - C. Their ears are long.
 - D. They ears are long.
39. This song ____ by a famous Indonesian singer.
- A. is sung
 - B. sung
 - C. was sing
 - D. is sing
40. The classroom ____ every morning before the students arrive.
- A. clean
 - B. cleans
 - C. is cleaned
 - D. was cleaned
41. English ____ in many countries around the world.
- A. speaks
 - B. is spoken

- C. spoke
- D. is speaking

42. The passive sentence of **"The chef cooks the meal"** is

- A. The meal cooks by the chef.
- B. The meal is cooked by the chef.
- C. The chef is cooking the meal.
- D. The meal was cooked by the chef.

43. The passive sentence of **"The students cleaned the park yesterday"** is

- A. The park cleans by the students yesterday.
- B. The park was cleaned by the students yesterday.
- C. The students were cleaned by the park yesterday.
- D. The park is cleaned by the students yesterday.

44. Choose the sentence written in passive voice.

- A. My father paints the house every summer.
- B. The house is painted by my father every summer.
- C. My father will paint the house next year.
- D. The house painted by my father every summer.

45. Choose the sentence written in passive voice.

- A. The letter is written by Sarah.
- B. Sarah writes the letter.
- C. Sarah is writing the letter.
- D. Sarah wrote the letter.

The text for question no. 46-50.

Cendrawasih

Cendrawasih or the birds of paradise are from the family of Paradisaeidae. These birds are easily recognized by their bright blue, yellow, scarlet, and green feathers. The males' tails are longer than the females'. Their tails are known as wires or streamers.

Birds of Paradise live in Eastern Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Eastern Australia. The diet of these birds are fruits and arthropods. The natural devastation and illegal hunting make Cenderawasih an endangered species. Their reproduction cycle also makes the preservation difficult as they only produce one until two eggs.

Adapted from: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/birds/facts/birds-of-paradise?msclkid=26256016d06b11eca2f6547d404146b0>, <https://westpapuastory.com/cenderawasih-bird-paradise/>

46. Which color is NOT mentioned in the description of Cendrawasih feathers?

- A. Blue
- B. Yellow
- C. Scarlet
- D. Orange

47. What makes the males different from the females?

- A. They have shorter tails
- B. They have longer tails
- C. They have bigger heads
- D. They have different diets

48. The word "scarlet" in the text means...

- A. dark green
- B. bright red
- C. light yellow
- D. deep blue

49. If people keep hunting Cendrawasih illegally, what will most likely happen?

- A. Their numbers will decrease
- B. They will grow bigger tails
- C. They will move to other countries
- D. They will eat different food

50. Which of the following is the MAIN idea of the text?

- A. Cendrawasih are beautiful birds that are now endangered.
- B. Cendrawasih live in the ocean and eat fish.
- C. People keep them as pets in many countries.
- D. Cendrawasih change colors every season.