

SOAL TKA BAHASA INGGRIS 1

Nama : _____

Kelas : _____

Once upon a time, in a village nestled by a whispering forest, lived a young girl named Elara who possessed a peculiar talent: she could weave moonlight into thread. Every night, she would sit by her window, gathering the silvery light and spinning it into shimmering cloth. The cloth was so beautiful that it was coveted by everyone, but Elara only ever made simple scarves for the village children. One day, a greedy merchant from a faraway city heard of her gift. He travelled to the village and offered Elara a chest of gold for a single bolt of her moonlit cloth. 'I will make you rich,' he promised. Elara looked at the gold, then at the happy faces of the children wearing her scarves. She politely refused, saying, 'Some gifts are not meant to be sold.'

Soal 1. The word 'coveted' in the passage means...

- A. Easily forgotten
- B. Frequently criticized
- C. Secretly disliked
- D. Carefully made
- E. Strongly desired

Soal 2. Why did Elara refuse the merchant's offer?

- A. Because she believed her gift was meant for sharing freely, not for profit.
- B. Because she did not know how to make a bolt of cloth.
- C. Because she wanted to sell it to someone else.
- D. Because the merchant did not offer enough gold.
- E. Because she was afraid of the merchant.

Soal 3. What was Elara's special talent?

- A. Making beautiful scarves from wool
- B. Talking to animals
- C. Singing to the moon
- D. Finding gold
- E. Weaving moonlight into thread

Last summer, my family and I decided to visit the village where my grandmother grew up. It was a small, quiet place nestled between rolling green

hills. We stayed in a small cottage with a garden full of blooming flowers. The first thing I noticed was the silence, which was very different from the constant noise of the city. During the day, we explored the narrow lanes, talked to the friendly locals, and learned about their traditions. In the evening, we would sit on the porch, listening to the sound of crickets and watching the stars, which were incredibly bright without the city lights. That trip was a refreshing break from our busy lives and gave me a deeper appreciation for a simpler way of living.

Soal 4. What was the most significant difference the writer noticed between the village and the city?

- A. The houses were bigger in the village.
- B. The food was better in the village.
- C. The silence in the village compared to the city's noise.
- D. There were more cars in the village.
- E. The people were taller.

Soal 5. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To persuade people to move to a village
- B. To recount a personal experience and share feelings about it
- C. To provide a guide for traveling
- D. To argue about the benefits of village life
- E. To describe the history of a village

Soal 6. The word 'nestled' in the first paragraph suggests that the village was...

- A. Loud and busy
- B. Situated in a comfortable and sheltered position
- C. Difficult to access
- D. Large and exposed
- E. Newly built and modern

How to Create a Strong Password

1. Make it long: A strong password should be at least 12 characters long. The longer, the better.
2. Use a mix of characters: Include a combination of uppercase letters, lowercase letters, numbers, and symbols (e.g., !@#%).
3. Avoid the obvious: Do not use personal information like your name, birthday, or common words like 'password' or '123456'.

4. Make it unique: Use a different password for each of your important accounts. If one account is compromised, the others will remain safe.
5. Consider a passphrase: Think of a memorable sentence, like 'I love eating spicy noodles at midnight!', and use the first letter of each word, adding numbers and symbols, to create something like 'llesn@m1!'.

Soal 7. Which of the following would be considered a strong password according to the text?

- A. MyBirthday1995
- B. password123
- C. Tr0ub4dour&3
- D. johndoe
- E. MyP@ssw0rd!

Soal 8. What is the main reason for using a unique password for each account?

- A. It makes the password shorter.
- B. It is a requirement by all websites.
- C. It looks more creative.
- D. It is easier to remember.
- E. To prevent one compromised account from affecting others.

Soal 9. What is a 'passphrase' as described in the text?

- A. A password created from a memorable sentence.
- B. A password that is the same for all accounts.
- C. A word that is difficult to spell.
- D. A very short and simple password.
- E. A password that only contains numbers.

Text 1

Homeschooling offers a highly personalized learning environment. Parents can tailor the curriculum to their child's specific interests and learning pace. This one-on-one attention can be very effective for students who struggle in a traditional classroom setting. Furthermore, homeschooling provides a flexible schedule, which can be beneficial for families with unique circumstances or for children involved in demanding extracurricular activities.

Text 2

Traditional schooling plays a crucial role in developing a child's social skills. In a school environment, children learn to interact with a diverse group of peers,

navigate social hierarchies, and work collaboratively. They are exposed to different viewpoints and learn to resolve conflicts. While academic knowledge is important, these social lessons learned in a school setting are essential for preparing children for life in a complex society.

Soal 10. What key life skill is emphasized in Text 2 as a benefit of traditional schooling?

- A. Social skills development
- B. Computer programming
- C. Academic excellence
- D. Financial management
- E. Artistic talent

Soal 11. What is the main advantage of homeschooling according to Text 1?

- A. It provides more opportunities for sports.
- B. It is less expensive than traditional school.
- C. It guarantees better social skills.
- D. It requires less work from the parents.
- E. It offers a personalized curriculum and flexible schedule.

Urban heat islands are metropolitan areas that are significantly warmer than their surrounding rural areas. This phenomenon is caused by several factors. Firstly, materials commonly used in cities, such as concrete and asphalt, absorb and retain more of the sun's heat than natural landscapes like forests and bodies of water. Secondly, human activities, including the heat generated by vehicles and air conditioning units, contribute to the increased temperature. Lastly, the lack of vegetation in urban areas means there is less shade and less cooling effect from evapotranspiration (the process by which plants release water vapor). The urban heat island effect can have serious consequences, including increased energy consumption for cooling, elevated emissions of air pollutants, and heat-related health issues for residents.

Soal 12. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a cause of the urban heat island effect?

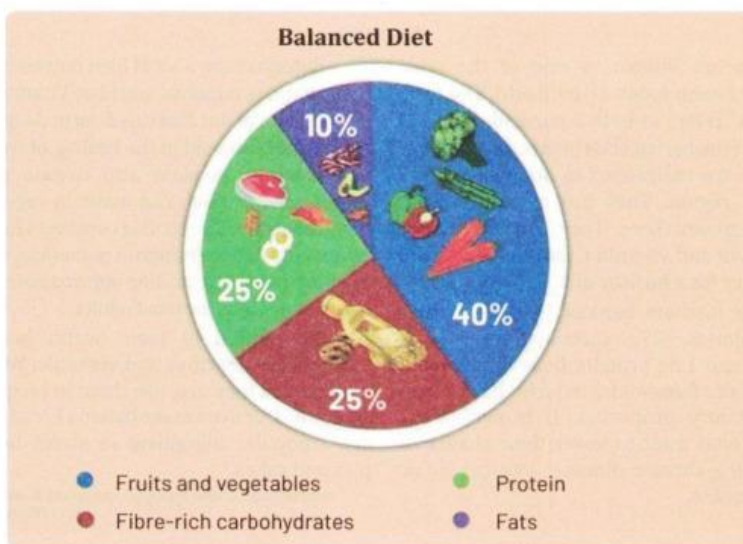
- A. Heat from air conditioning systems
- B. The presence of large forests in the city center
- C. A lack of trees and vegetation
- D. Heat generated by cars and vehicles
- E. The use of materials like concrete and asphalt

Soal 13. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. The process of evapotranspiration
- B. The causes and effects of urban heat islands
- C. The benefits of living in a city
- D. The importance of air conditioning
- E. The types of materials used in construction

Soal 14. The word 'elevated' in the last sentence is closest in meaning to...

- A. Reduced
- B. Famous
- C. Hidden
- D. Stable
- E. Increased



Soal 15. Identify the correct statement based on the text.

- A. Fibre-rich carbohydrates make up only 25%.
- B. Fruit and vegetables have the smallest percentage.
- C. The percentages between protein and fats are equal.
- D. Protein's percentages is lower than the fibre-rich carbohydrates.
- E. Protein percentage is lower than fiber-rich carbohydrates