



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI KALIMANTAN SELATAN
DINAS PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
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KELAS : XI
MATA PELAJARAN : BAHASA INGGRIS

ASESMEN SUMATIF SEMESTER GANJIL

Choose the best answer !

This dialog for number 1 to 4 !

Gio : Hi, Vani.
Vani : Hi, Gio.
Gio : What are you doing ?
Vani : I am setting up a solar panel.
Gio : Let me help you.
Vani : Sure, thanks.
Gio : That's cool !
Vani : Thanks, but I am still in the learning process. It can only supply low electricity.
Gio : Why don't you make more solar panels to supply electricity at your house ?
Vani : That's what I'm going to do, but it must be costly.
Gio : I suggest you tell your parents or the local government about it. I believe they will support you.
Vani : Good idea !

1. What is Vani doing when Gio meets her?
 - a. She is repairing a machine.
 - b. She is installing a lamp.
 - c. She is setting up a solar panel.
 - d. She is cleaning her house.
 - e. She is studying electricity.
2. Why doesn't Vani immediately make more solar panels?
 - a. Because she already has enough electricity.
 - b. Because she does not like using solar panels.
 - c. Because she thinks it is too costly.
 - d. Because her parents forbid her.
 - e. Because the government doesn't allow it.

Decide if the statement is true or false based on the dialog!

No.	Statements	True	False
3.	Gio offers to help Vani set up the solar panel		
4.	Vani says that her solar panel can supply a lot of electricity		

This dialog for number 5 to 8 !

Rama : Hi, Sofia. You are sitting here all alone. Why don't you stay with those girls ?

Sofia : Hi, Yan. In my opinion, it doesn't make any sense if we sit together, but we are busy with our cell phones. So, I'm sitting here memorizing vocabulary than playing with my phone. It's much beneficial.

Rama : You're right. Several people believe that a smartphone may keep people away.

Sofia : That's the reaction I don't open my phone before the class starts. I prefer chatting with friends to playing with my phones.

Rama : So do I. I'd like to point out that I'm here not only to study but also to develop my social relationship. I want to have lots of friends by joining this course. By the way, why don't you ask them to stop playing with their phones ?

Sofia : Sorry, that's none of my business. I shouldn't bother them.

5. Why does Sofia choose to sit alone?

- a. Because she doesn't like her friends
- b. Because she is waiting for someone
- c. Because she wants to finish her math homework
- d. Because she prefers memorizing vocabulary to playing with her phone
- e. Because the teacher told her to sit alone

6. What is Rama's reason for joining the course?

- a. To play on his phone with his friends
- b. To study and develop his social relationship
- c. To help Sofia memorize vocabulary
- d. To become the class leader
- e. To avoid other students

Decide if the statement is true or false based on the dialog!

No.	Statements	True	False
7.	Sofia does not open her phone before class because she prefers chatting with friends.		
8.	Rama suggests that Sofia ask her friends to play on their phones together.		

Text for number 9 to 14 !

Did you know that waste can actually be classified into five different types ? Moreover, some types of waste are recyclable whereas others are not.

1. Liquid waste is commonly found both in households as well as in industries. This waste includes dirty water, organic liquids, wash water detergents and even rainwater.
2. Solid rubbish is commonly broken down into the following types :

- Plastic waste – This consists of bag, containers, jars, bottles and many other products that can be found in your household. Plastic is not biodegradable, but many types of plastic can be recycled. Plastic should not be mixed in with your regular waste, it should be sorted and placed in your recycling bin.
 - Paper/card waste – This includes packing materials, newspaper, cardboard and other products. Paper can easily be recycled and reused.
 - Tins and metals – this can be found in various forms throughout your home. Most metals can be recycled.
 - Ceramics and glass – these items can easily be recycled. Look for special glass recycling bins and bottle banks to dispose of them correctly.
3. Organic waste is another common household. All food waste, garden waste, mature and rotten meat are classified as organic waste. Over time, organic waste is turned into manure by microorganisms. However, this does not mean that you can dispose of them anywhere.
 4. Recyclable rubbish includes all waste item that can be converted into product that can be used again. Solid items such as paper, metals, furniture and organic waste can all be recycled.
 5. Hazardous waste includes all types of rubbish that are flammable, toxic, corrosive and reactive.
9. Which statement is TRUE about plastic waste?
 - a. Plastic is biodegradable and easy to decompose
 - b. Plastic cannot be recycled at all
 - c. Plastic should be mixed with regular household waste
 - d. Many types of plastic can be recycled
 - e. Plastic is classified as hazardous waste
 10. What happens to organic waste over time?
 - a. It becomes harmful chemicals
 - b. It turns into manure by microorganisms
 - c. It becomes liquid waste
 - d. It cannot be broken down naturally
 - e. It turns into glass-like material
 11. Which of the following is classified as hazardous waste?
 - a. Newspapers and cardboard
 - b. Rainwater and wash detergents
 - c. Flammable and toxic materials
 - d. Plastic bottles and containers
 - e. Food scraps and garden waste

Decide if the statement is true or false based on the text!

No.	Statements	True	False
12.	Paper and cardboard waste can be easily recycled and reused.		
13.	All types of waste can be recycled without exception.		
14.	Ceramics and glass can be disposed of properly in special recycling bins.		

Text for number 15 to 22 !

From the 1950s to 2015, the production of plastic products grew from virtually zero to about 320 million tons per year. This continuous increase has resulted in a cumulative total of 7.8 billion tons of plastic produced during this period, corresponding to more than one ton of plastic for each person alive as of the end of 2015.

Up until the 1980s, the idea of recycling plastic was unheard of. From the 1950s to 1980s, plastic were either simply discarded into landfills or incinerated. From the onset of plastic recycling in the 1980s to the present, the portion of plastic products that were recycled increased by an average of 0.7% per year.

As of the end of 2015, a staggering 55% of all plastic products end up in landfills. This corresponds to about 4600 million tons of accumulated plastic waste has been incinerated and about 2500 million tons remain in active use.

Of the entire volume of plastic that have been produced since the 1950s, only 500 million tons (roughly 6 %) have been recycled. Of this portion, only 100 million tons remain in active use. The other 400 million tons have also ended up either getting discarded in landfills or incinerated. Around 3 % of plastic waste produced annually ends up in oceans – or about 8 million tons by the end of 2015.

15. How much plastic had been produced in total by the end of 2015?

- a. 320 million tons
- b. 500 million tons
- c. 7.8 billion tons
- d. 4.6 billion tons
- e. 2.5 billion tons

16. When did plastic recycling begin to be practiced?

- a. In the 1950s
- b. In the 1960s
- c. In the 1970s

d. In the 1980s

e. In the 1990s

17. What percentage of all plastic products end up in landfills as of 2015?

a. 6%

b. 10%

c. 25%

d. 55%

e. 70%

18. Which of the following statements is **correct** about plastic recycling from the 1950s to 2015?

a. More than 50% of all plastic produced has been recycled.

b. About 6% of the total plastic produced has been recycled.

c. All recycled plastic remains in active use.

d. No plastic waste ends up in the ocean.

e. The recycling rate has increased by 5% per year since the 1980s.

Decide if the statement is true or false based on the text!

No.	Statements	True	False
19.	Before the 1980s, plastic waste was mostly thrown into landfills or burned.		
20.	Only about 6% of all plastic produced since the 1950s has been recycled.		
21.	As of 2015, about 4600 million tons of plastic waste remain in active use.		
22.	About 3% of plastic waste produced annually ends up in oceans.		

Text for number 23 to 26 !

Indonesia is the second – biggest marine polluter in the world. It alone contributes to 10% of global marine pollution. Kuta Beach is Bali's most popular and most visited destination and that are collected since there are huge mounds of garbage on the beach that are collected on a daily basis. Especially during the rainy season, there is garbage awash on the shores. Authorities declared an emergency after they realized the volume of plastic thrown on the beach was turning into an endangering tourist trade. 100 tons of junk was being cleaned by workers on a daily basis.

23. How much does Indonesia contribute to global marine pollution?

a. 5%

b. 8%

c. 10%

d. 20%

e. 25%

24. Why did authorities declare an emergency at Kuta Beach?

a. Too many tourists were visiting

b. The beach facilities were damaged

c. The amount of plastic waste threatened tourism

d. Workers refused to clean the beach

e. The beach was closed for renovation

Decide if the statement is true or false based on the text!

No.	Statements	True	False
25.	Kuta Beach faces more garbage problems during the rainy season.		
26.	Workers clean about 10 tons of garbage from the beach each day.		

Text for number 27 to 30 !

The Easiest Way to Stay Healthy

In this era, healthy life is expected as something that is expensive. It is not totally wrong but isn't totally right, there is inexpensive activity to get a healthy life. That is jogging. Jogging is a sport that everyone can do because this sport does not require a lot costs to carry out but is as good as other sports that require high princes for the health of our bodies. Jogging is an excellent sport for everyone. You can go jogging anytime and anywhere and also you can either do it alone or with your friends.

On average, jogging burns about 100 calories every mile, but it depends on your weight and the intensity of your workout. For example, a man weighing 68 kg can burn 600 calories per 10 km. then, jogging can keep your cardiovascular (heart pumping) in good condition. Moreover, you will also avoid heart attacks and strokes if you do it regularly.

Besides being good for health, jogging is also perfect for mental health. Every time you finish jogging, you will feel refreshed. Several studies revealed that people who like jogging will tend to have a better outlook on life and make them happier than people in general.

Those reason above should make us realize and keep maintaining our health with the easiest and lowest cost of exercises, jogging. Thus, there should be no excuses not to exercise, because we know the benefits of exercise besides eating healthy food. Therefore, by taking a little time to jog, it means that we love our lives more.

27. Why is jogging considered an easy and affordable way to stay healthy?

a. It requires expensive equipment

b. It can only be done at a gym

c. It does not require much cost and can be done anywhere

d. It must be done with a professional trainer

e. It requires special training shoes

28. How many calories can a 68 kg man burn by jogging 10 km?

a. 100 calories

b. 300 calories

c. 400 calories

d. 600 calories

e. 800 calories

Decide if the statement is true or false based on the text!

No.	Statements	True	False
29.	The text suggests that jogging requires a high cost to perform.		
30.	Jogging is only beneficial for physical health but not mental health.		