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HARI/TANGGAL : .....

Text 1. The following text is for questions no. 1 – 4

Dear Juliana

How are you? Hope everything is okay with you. I'm all right here. We are going to have the national examination, aren't we? Are you well prepared for it? Well, to be honest, I just have some difficulties in preparing for it, especially in science. There are extra lessons in my school and I take them all. But, I feel that they don't help. I'm still confused in solving mathematic problems. I'm just worried that I fail the national examination. Do you have any suggestion for me? I really appreciate your help. Please reply it soon.

Your friend, Wulandari

1. What does the letter tell us about?
   A. Asking for a friend to teach mathematic
   B. Preparing for the national examination
   C. Asking for a friend's suggestion to solve a problem
   D. Giving a solution to a friend
   E. Having extra lesson at school
2. "I'm still confused in solving mathematic problems." The underlined word means ...
   A. unable to read quickly
   B. unable to think clearl
   C. unable to behave politely
   D. unable to perform well
   E. unable to speak fluently
3. "I'm just worried that I fail the national examination." The antonym of the underlined word is ...
   A. raise
   B. underestimate
   C. predict
   D. success
   E. reach
4. Why is Wulandari worried that she may fail the national examination?
   A. There are extra lessons at Juliana's school
   B. She will have the national examination soon
   C. She is confused in solving mathematic problem
   D. Her friends are all well-prepared
   E. She appreciated Juliana's help

Text 2 The following text is for questions no 5 – 11

Gelatin is a protein substance that comes from the skins and bones of animals. Most people know it as the substance used to make a jellylike salad or dessert. Not only is it useful in making these foods, but it is also beneficial to the consumer because of its high protein content. Gelatin is also commonly used in the photographic

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industry and in making medicinal capsules.

The process for producing gelatin is a long and complex one. In the processing of gelatin made from bones, which varies slightly from that of gelatin make from skin, the grease first must be eliminated. Then, the bones are soaked in a solution of hydrochloric acid in order to rid them of minerals and are washed several ties in water. Next, the bones are placed in distilled water, heated to over $90^{o}F$ for a few hours, placed in fresh distilled water, and then heated again at a little over $100^{o}F$. A fluid forms from this heating, and it is concentrated, chilled, and sliced. Finally, it is dried and ground. In its final form, gelatin is white, tasteless, and odorless.

5. The text above discusses about …
   A. the process of making gelatin.
   B. advantage of minerals.
   C. uses of bones.
   D. protein food.
   E. gelatin's products.
6. "….. the grease first must be eliminated." (Paragraph 2) What does the underlined word mean?
   A. fat
   B. junk
   C. acid
   D. mineral
   E. protein
7. Which of the following statement is true?
   A. The chemical used in making gelatin comes off the surface of the bones by rinsing with water.
   B. Gelatin made from skin is produced in the same way as that made from bones.
   C. When the gelatin is dried, it is in powder form.
   D. Grease probably does not aid in producing gelatin.
   E. A fluid does not form from this heating.
8. "Next, the bones are placed in distilled water, ….." (Paragraph 2). The word "distilled" is closely meaning to …
   A. hot
   B. cool
   C. boiled
   D. plenty
   E. purified
9. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
   A. The final form of gelatin is white and odorless
   B. Gelatin can only be produced in distilled water
   C. Producing gelatin is not simple work
   D. Producing gelatin needs a lot of fresh water
   E. Gelatin can be produced from two sources
10. From the text we know that …
    A. we can easily produce gelatin at home
    B. gelatin can only be used in photographic industry
    C. it is necessary to add mineral to the gelatin
    D. fat aids in the process of making gelatin
    E. gelatin is good food because of its high protein
11. "….. but it is also beneficial to the consumer ….." (par. 1). The underlined word means …
    A. useful
    B. unfaithful
    C. dangerous
    D. various
    E. addictive

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Text 3 The following text is for questions no 12 – 15

Dear Fina,

Hi there. How are things with you? It's good to know that you are doing fine in business. Have you received my postcard? I am now sitting in my hotel room writing a letter to you about my wonderful holiday. I think this is the most wonderful holiday have I ever had. The people are very friendly. There are a lot of interesting tourist objects to visit, beautiful local art and craft, tasty traditional food, and much more. It's Thursday today. I can't believe this is my last day. I wish I could spend more time here. I am certain I will stay longer on my next visit. I'll be home at about *3* p.m. tomorrow if the flight is on time. On Monday I must go back to work, I can't wait to show my video to my class. Okay, that's all for now. Send my love to your children. Bye.

Best wishes from,
Fico

12. The letter tell us about …
    A. Fico's holiday in Bali
    B. Fina's letter
    C. Fico's experience
    D. Fico's favorite places
    E. Fina's plan to Bali
13. Which statements are true based on the letter above?
    A. Fina is Fico's sister
    B. Fico is doing a business
    C. Fina has not got married
    D. Fico is a student
    E. Fico's holiday was exciting
14. What day is Fico going to arrive home?
    A. Thursday
    B. Friday
    C. Saturday
    D. Sunday
    E. Monday
15. The letter shows that Fico …
    A. has not eaten the day before
    B. bought all beautiful local arts
    C. has tried the traditional food
    D. has showed his holiday video to his class
    E. had bad holiday

Text 4. The following text is for questions no 16 – 20

In autumn, the colour of the leaves changes into beautiful yellow, red, and brown. Do you know how this happens? To answer that question, first we have to understand about leaves.

Leaves are the food factories of plants. Plants take water from the ground through their roots and they take carbon dioxide from the air. Plants need glucose for energy and for their growth.

The plants use sunlight to turn water and carbon dioxide into glucose. The process is called photosynthesis and the substance that helps this photosynthesis process is called chlorophyll. This chlorophyll makes plants look green.

As summer ends and autumn comes, the days get shorter and shorter. The trees "know" that they have to be ready for winter. During winter, there is not enough sunlight or water for the photosynthesis process. The trees will rest, and use the food that they have stored

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during summer. The trees begin to close their food factories. The green chlorophyll substance disappears from the leaves. As the leaves begin to lose their green colour, they change into beautiful yellow and orange.

In some trees, like maple tree, glucose is trapped in the leaves after the photosynthesis process stops. Sunlight and cool rights turn the green colour of the leaves into red. Oak leaves become brown because of wastes that are left in the leaves. This combination of red and brown makes the trees look very beautiful in autumn.

16. What is the best title for the text above?
    A. Tree
    B. Seasons
    C. Photosynthesis
    D. The changes of leaves
    E. Beautiful Autumn
17. A part of trees which is used to take water from the ground is...
    A. branch
    B. root
    C. leave
    D. fruit
    E. stem
18. When do the trees produce their food?
    A. in winter
    B. in spring
    C. in autumn
    D. in summer
    E. in fall
19. "The plants use sunlight to turn water and carbon dioxide into glucose" (paragraph 3). The underlined word "turn" has the same meaning as ...
    A. change B. absorb C. dry D. take E. preserve
20. What makes the trees look beautiful in autumn?
    A. Because their leaves are doing photosynthesis.
    B. Because the trees will rest and use their food.
    C. Because they have stored their food.
    D. Because sunlight and cool nights turn the color of leaves in maple tree.
    E. Because the leaves color of trees change into beautiful combination of colours.

Text 5 The following text is for questions no 21 – 24

Sinta: The school yard looks dirty today, doesn't it?

Rafi: Yes, it does. Some students still throw garbage carelessly.

Sinta: We should keep our environment clean, shouldn't we?

Rafi: Absolutely. A clean school makes everyone comfortable, doesn't it?

Sinta: That's true. Let's clean the yard together after class.

Rafi: Great idea!

21. What are Sinta and Rafi mainly talking about?

A. School activities
B. Classroom decoration
C. Caring about cleanliness
D. Sports competition
E. Healthy food

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22 . What does Sinta suggest to do after class?

A. Playing in the school yard
B. Cleaning the school yard together
C. Going to the library
D. Buying some snacks
E. Studying in the classroom

23. Why is a clean school important according to Rafi?

A. It makes students richer
B. It helps teachers give more homework
C. It makes everyone comfortable
D. It makes the school smaller
E. It reduces study time

Text 6. The following text is for questions no 25 – 33

It has long been known that when exposed to light under suitable conditions of temperature and moisture, the green parts of plants use carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen to it. These exchanges are the opposite of those that occur in respiration. The process is called photosynthesis. In photosynthesis, carbohydrates are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water by the chloroplasts of plant cells in the presence of light. In most plants, the water used in photosynthesis is absorbed from the soil by the roots and trans- located through the xylem of the root and stem to the leaves. Except for the usually small percentage used in respiration, the oxygen released in the process diffuses out of the leaf into the atmosphere through the stomata. Oxygen is the product of the reaction. For each molecule of carbon dioxide used, one molecule of oxygen is released. A summary chemical equation for photosynthesis is:

As a result of this process, radiant energy from the sun is stored as chemical energy. In turn the chemical energy is used to decompose carbon dioxide and water. The products of their decomposition are recombined into a new compound, which is successively built up into more and more complex substances.

After many intermediate steps, sugar is produced. At the same time, a balance of gases is preserved in the atmosphere.

24. Which title best expresses the ideas in the passage?
A. A chemical Equation
B. The exchange of Respiration
C. The Process of Photosynthesis
D. The Parts of vascular Plants
E. The Production of Sugar

25. In photosynthesis, water …
A. must be present
B. is produced in carbohydrates
C. is stored in chemical energy
D. is diffused out of the leaf
E. interrupts the chemical reaction

26. Which process is the opposite of photosynthesis?
A. decomposition
B. synthesization
C. diffusion
D. respiration
E. equation

27. The combination of carbon dioxide and water to form sugar results in an excess of …
A. water
B. oxygen
C. chlorophyll
D. carbon
E. stomata

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28. The word "stored" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to …

A. changed
B. discovered
C. connected
D. attended
E. saved

29. In photosynthesis, energy from the sun is …

A. synthesized
B. changed to chemical energy
C. stored in the tree
D. conducted from the xylem to the leaves of green plants
E. released one to one for each molecule of carbon dioxide used

30. The word "their" in Paragraph 2 refers to …

A. products
B. most plants
C. complex substances
D. carbon dioxide and water
E. radiant and chemical energy

31. "….. that occur in respiration." (Paragraph 2). The underlined word is closest in meaning to …

A. process
B. bloom
C. happen
D. blossom
E. disappear

32. Besides the manufacture of food for plants, what is another benefit of photosynthesis?

A. It produces solar energy.
B. It absorbs the water.
C. It diffuses additional carbon dioxide into the air.
D. It removes harmful gases from the air.
E. It maintains the balance of gases in the atmosphere.

Text 7. The following text is for questions no 34 – 38

Tips to Cook Bitter Melon Without Bitterness

Bitter melon, or *pare*, is a healthy vegetable that contains many vitamins and antioxidants. However, many people dislike it because of its strong bitter taste. Fortunately, there are several simple ways to reduce the bitterness while cooking it.

First, wash the bitter melon carefully and cut it into thin slices. Remove the seeds from the middle part because they can make the taste more bitter. After that, sprinkle some salt on the slices and leave them for about 15 minutes. The salt helps remove the bitter juice from the vegetable. Then, rinse the slices with clean water.

Another useful tip is to soak the bitter melon in warm water before cooking it. Some people also add a little sugar while cooking to balance the flavor. In addition, bitter melon tastes better when it is cooked with strong spices such as garlic, chili, or onion.

Finally, do not cook bitter melon for too long because overcooking can make the texture too soft and the taste unpleasant. By following these tips, bitter melon can become a delicious and healthy dish for everyone.

34. What is the main purpose of the text?

A. To explain the history of bitter melon
B. To describe different vegetables
C. To give tips on reducing bitterness in bitter melon
D. To compare bitter melon with other foods
E. To explain how to grow bitter melon

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35. Why should the seeds of bitter melon be removed?

A. They are dangerous to eat
B. They make the vegetable sweeter
C. They contain too much water
D. They can make the taste more bitter
E. They are difficult to cook

36. What does the word “sprinkle” in paragraph two mean?

A. To wash something carefully
B. To cut into small pieces
C. To add small amounts over something
D. To boil in hot water
E. To mix ingredients together

37. Which ingredient can help balance the bitter flavor?

A. Pepper
B. Sugar
C. Vinegar
D. Ginger
E. Tomato sauce

38. According to the text, what may happen if bitter melon is cooked too long?

A. It becomes sweeter
B. It loses its color completely
C. It becomes too soft and unpleasant
D. It turns very spicy
E. It becomes difficult to chew

39. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the text as a way to reduce bitterness?

A. Using salt
B. Soaking in warm water
C. Cooking with strong spices
D. Adding a little sugar
E. Freezing the bitter melon

40. Why does the writer suggest using strong spices such as garlic, chili, or onion when cooking bitter melon?

A. Because strong spices can completely remove all nutrients from bitter melon
B. Because strong spices help improve the flavor and reduce the strong bitter taste
C. Because bitter melon cannot be cooked without strong spices
D. Because strong spices make bitter melon cook faster
E. Because bitter melon naturally tastes sweet with strong spices

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