

**SOAL SUMATIF AKHIR TAHUN
SMK AS-SALIMIYAH
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Pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling tepat.

Part 1: Offers and Suggestions (Soal 1-5)

1. Dialogue for number 1

Dika: I'm having trouble finishing this English report.

Rani: _____ help you with that? I've finished mine.

- A. Would you like me to
- B. Why don't you
- C. I think you should
- D. Do you mind if
- E. How about

2. Dialogue for number 2

Sita: I am so tired, but I still have to clean the living room.

Andi: _____ take a rest. I can clean it for you.

- A. Let's
- B. You should
- C. Shall I
- D. How about
- E. Would you

3. Maya: "I have a terrible headache."

Budi: "_____ go to the clinic and see a doctor."

- A. Why don't you
- B. Can I
- C. Let me
- D. I will
- E. How about

4. Which of the following expressions is used to ACCEPT an offer?

- A. No, thank you. I can manage.
- B. That's very kind of you, thanks!
- C. I'm sorry, I can't.
- D. You don't need to do that.

E. I think it's okay.

5. Tom: "It's very hot in this classroom."

Jerry: "_____ the air conditioner?"

- A. Shall I turn on
- B. You should turn on
- C. Why don't you opening
- D. I will to open
- E. Let's to turn on

Part 2: Opinions and Thoughts (Soal 6-10)

6. Dialogue for number 6

Arif: What do you think about the new school rule regarding the ban on smartphones?

Bima: _____. It helps students focus more during lessons.

- A. I completely disagree
- B. In my opinion, it's a good idea
- C. I don't think so
- D. I am not sure about it
- E. That's a terrible idea

7. Dialogue for number 7

Dina: I think local digital applications are better than foreign ones.

Eko: _____ because foreign apps usually have better user interfaces and stability.

- A. I agree with you
- B. I couldn't agree more
- C. I hold the same opinion
- D. I disagree with that
- E. You are absolutely right

8. "As far as I'm concerned, online shopping is more efficient than traditional shopping."

The underlined phrase is used to express...

- A. An offer
- B. A suggestion
- C. An opinion
- D. An agreement
- E. A disagreement

9. Dialogue for number 9

Santi: English is a very difficult language to learn.

Riko: _____. If you practice every day, it becomes easier.

- A. I think so too
- B. I don't think so
- C. I exactly agree
- D. That's true
- E. You're right

10. Which phrase indicates a strong DISAGREEMENT?

- A. I'm not sure about that.
- B. I see your point, but...
- C. I totally disagree with your view.
- D. I think you might be right.
- E. That's partly true.

Part 3: Analytical Exposition Text (Soal 11-20)

Text for questions 11 to 14

The internet has become an essential tool for students in the modern era. Firstly, it provides access to a vast amount of information. Students can find research papers, educational videos, and e-books within seconds, which helps them understand their lessons better.

Secondly, the internet facilitates online learning and collaboration. Through platforms like Google Classroom or Zoom, students can attend classes from anywhere and work on group projects with classmates without meeting physically.

Lastly, the internet offers various interactive learning tools, such as quizzes and educational games, which make studying more engaging. From these reasons, it is clear that the internet plays a crucial role in improving the quality of education for students.

11. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The danger of using the internet for students.
- B. Why students should avoid online games.
- C. The benefits of the internet for students' education.
- D. How to access Google Classroom.
- E. The history of internet development in schools.

12. Based on the text, how does the internet help students with group projects?

- A. It does the project automatically.
- B. It allows them to collaborate without physical meetings.
- C. It provides answers to all quiz questions.
- D. It connects them directly to the teachers.
- E. It gives them free e-books.

13. "From these reasons, it is clear that..." (Paragraph 4). In an analytical exposition, this part is called...

- A. Thesis
- B. Arguments

- C. Reiteration
- D. Recommendation
- E. Orientation

14. The word "vast" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to...

- A. Small
- B. Limited
- C. Huge
- D. Expensive
- E. Difficult

Text for questions 15 to 17

Cars should be banned in the city center. First, cars contribute significantly to air pollution, which causes respiratory diseases like asthma. City air would be much cleaner if cars were restricted.

Second, cars cause severe traffic congestion. People waste hours stuck in traffic, which reduces productivity and increases stress levels.

Finally, city centers are meant for people to walk and interact. With fewer cars, there would be more space for pedestrian walks and parks, making the city livelier and safer. Therefore, banning cars in the city center is a necessary step for a healthier environment.

15. What is the writer's thesis statement?

- A. City air is already clean.
- B. Cars should be banned in the city center.
- C. Traffic congestion increases productivity.
- D. Pedestrian walks are dangerous.
- E. People love driving cars in the city.

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a negative effect of cars?

- A. Air pollution
- B. Traffic congestion
- C. Stress levels
- D. High fuel prices
- E. Respiratory diseases

17. What is the communicative purpose of the text?

- A. To persuade the reader that banning cars in the city center is important.
- B. To tell a story about traffic jams.
- C. To describe how a car engine works.
- D. To entertain the reader with city life jokes.
- E. To explain the steps of buying a car.

18. Which connector is used to introduce the final argument in an exposition text?

- A. Furthermore
- B. In addition
- C. Firstly
- D. Lastly
- E. On the other hand

19. "Cars contribute significantly to air pollution..." The passive voice form of this sentence is...

- A. Air pollution is contributed significantly by cars.
- B. Air pollution was contributed significantly by cars.
- C. Air pollution has been contributed by cars.
- D. Cars are contributed by air pollution.
- E. Air pollution is being contribute by cars.

20. Analytical exposition texts usually use which tense?

- A. Simple Past Tense
- B. Simple Present Tense
- C. Present Perfect Tense
- D. Past Continuous Tense
- E. Future Tense

Part 4: Narrative Text (Soal 21-30)

Text for questions 21 to 25

Long ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra, lived a woman and her son, Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang's father had passed away when he was a baby, and he had to live hard with his mother. Malin Kundang was a smart but a bit diligent boy. He always helped his mother.

When Malin Kundang grew up, he decided to go sailing to another country to get a better life. His mother cried but eventually let him go. Many years later, Malin Kundang became a wealthy merchant with a huge ship and a beautiful wife.

One day, his ship landed on the beach of his old village. The villagers recognized him. His mother ran to the beach to meet her beloved son. However, when she called his name, Malin Kundang denied that she was his mother because he was ashamed of her poor appearance in front of his wife. Heartbroken, his mother prayed to God. Suddenly, a violent storm broke out, and Malin Kundang was turned into a stone.

21. Why did Malin Kundang leave his village?

- A. To escape from a violent storm.
- B. To find his father in another country.
- C. To seek a better life and wealth.
- D. To buy a huge ship for his mother.
- E. To get married to a rich woman.

22. How did Malin Kundang treat his mother when they met again?

- A. He hugged her tightly.

- B. He gave her a lot of money.
- C. He denied that she was his mother.
- D. He took her to his huge ship.
- E. He introduced her to his wife.

23. What caused Malin Kundang to turn into stone?

- A. A curse from his heartbroken mother.
- B. An accident on his ship.
- C. A disease he caught during the journey.
- D. The direct attack of a giant fish.
- E. He hid behind a big rock during the storm.

24. "Suddenly, a violent storm broke out..." (Paragraph 3). The word "violent" is closest in meaning to...

- A. Calm
- B. Soft
- C. Powerful and destructive
- D. Beautiful
- E. Slow

25. What is the moral lesson of the story?

- A. We must work hard to become rich.
- B. Don't go sailing when the weather is bad.
- C. We must always respect and love our parents.
- D. Beauty is more important than family.
- E. Don't return to your village if you are wealthy.

Text for questions 26 to 28

A Fox once saw a Crow fly off with a piece of cheese in its beak and settle on a branch of a tree. "That's for me, as I am a Fox," said Master Reynard, and he walked up to the foot of the tree.

"Good day, Mistress Crow," he cried. "How well you are looking today! How glossy your feathers! How bright your eye! I feel sure your voice must surpass that of other birds."

The Crow lifted up her head and began to caw her best, but the moment she opened her mouth the piece of cheese fell to the ground, only to be snapped up by Master Fox.

26. What trick did the Fox use to get the cheese?

- A. He climbed the tree and stole it.
- B. He threw a stone at the Crow.
- C. He flattered and praised the Crow's appearance and voice.
- D. He scared the Crow with a loud noise.
- E. He offered a better food to swap.

27. What happened when the Crow opened her mouth to sing?

- A. The Fox ran away.
- B. The cheese fell down.
- C. The branch broke.
- D. Other birds came to listen.
- E. The Fox fell asleep.

28. This type of narrative text is called a...

- A. Legend
- B. Myth
- C. Fairy Tale
- D. Fable
- E. Folk tale

29. Narrative texts usually use which tense?

- A. Simple Present Tense
- B. Simple Past Tense
- C. Present Continuous Tense
- D. Future Tense
- E. Present Perfect Tense

30. Change this sentence into past tense: "The fox *tricks* the crow."

- A. The fox tricking the crow.
- B. The fox tricked the crow.
- C. The fox has tricked the crow.
- D. The fox was trick the crow.
- E. The fox tricksed the crow.

Part 5: Hortatory Exposition Text & Grammar (Soal 31-40)

Text for questions 31 to 34

Students should not spend too much time playing online games. First, excessive gaming can lead to addiction, which causes students to neglect their studies and homework. Consequently, their academic performance will decline.

Second, spending long hours in front of screens is harmful to physical health. It can cause eye strain, poor posture, and lack of sleep, leaving students tired during school hours.

Therefore, schools and parents should limit students' gaming hours and encourage them to participate in healthier outdoor activities.

31. What is the main difference between this text (Hortatory) and an Analytical Exposition?

- A. Analytical has no arguments.
- B. Hortatory includes a recommendation/suggestion at the end.
- C. Analytical uses past tense.

- D. Hortatory does not use facts.
- E. Analytical is only written by students.

32. What is the writer's recommendation in the text?

- A. Students should quit school to play games.
- B. Parents should buy better gaming computers.
- C. Schools and parents should limit gaming hours and promote outdoor activities.
- D. Online games should be banned completely from the country.
- E. Students must play games only during lessons.

33. "Consequently, their academic performance will decline." (Paragraph 1). The word "decline" means...

- A. Improve
- B. Get worse / drop
- C. Stay the same
- D. Become popular
- E. Increase

34. Which modal verb is commonly used in hortatory exposition to express recommendation?

- A. Might
- B. Should
- C. Could
- D. Would
- E. May

35. Complete the sentence: "If I _____ enough money, I would buy that new English textbook."

- A. have
- B. had
- C. will have
- D. has
- E. having

36. Complete the sentence: "The students _____ the assignment before the bell rang yesterday."

- A. finish
- B. finishes
- C. had finished
- D. will finish
- E. are finishing

37. "Students must wear their uniforms on Mondays." The underlined word "must" expresses...

- A. Ability
- B. Obligation / Necessity
- C. Permission
- D. Possibility
- E. Suggestion

38. Choose the correct passive voice: "The teacher evaluated the presentation."

- A. The presentation is evaluated by the teacher.
- B. The presentation was evaluated by the teacher.
- C. The presentation has evaluated by the teacher.
- D. The presentation evaluates by the teacher.
- E. The presentation being evaluated by the teacher.

39. Rian: "I have a lot of things to do. I don't know which one to do first."

Deni: "_____ making a to-do list?"

- A. Why don't you
- B. You should
- C. How about
- D. Let's
- E. I think you

40. Identify the adjective clause in this sentence: "The book *that you lent me yesterday* is very interesting."

- A. The book is very interesting
- B. that you lent me yesterday
- C. is very interesting
- D. The book
- E. lent me yesterday