

Appendix 20

READING TEST (TRY – OUT)

Subject	: English
Level/Class	: Senior High School 2 nd Grade
Time Allocation	: 90 minutes

Read the text carefully then answer the questions by giving a cross mark (X) on the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

The following text is for the questions number 1 to 5.

Once there were two thin goats. Both of them were hungry. They were together with a brown rope. They wanted to eat the green leaves from two separated bushes on bush was on the left. The other bush was on the right. The goats thought they could do everything on their own. The first goats wanted to go to the bush on the left, but the second goat wanted to go to the bush on the right.

However, the rope was short. They tried but they could not reach the bushes. They were sad.

Then the goat decide to work together. First, they ate the leaves of the bush on the right. They ate the leave on the left. The leaves were delicious. They were happy.

(Modul Bahasa Inggris for Senior High School Year 3)

- Where did the story take place?

A. At the zoo	D. In a jungle
B. At the bushes	C. At the park
- What does the story talk about?

A. The bushes	C. The brown rope
B. The green leaves	D. The two thin goats.
- In line 2 you read "They tried but they could not reach the bushes. The word *they* refers to ?

A. The goats	C. The bushes
B. The leaves	D. The readers
- The purpose of the text above is

A. To tell a true story	D. To entertain the readers
B. To give a report	C. To share about the goats

5. In line 2 you can read “. . . but they could not reach the bushes”. Which of the following is the closest in the meaning to underlined phrase?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. separate | C. take apart |
| B. approach to | D. keep away |

The following text is for the questions number 6 to 10.

The Lion and The Mouse



Sometime later, the lion was caught in a net. He roared loudly. Deep in the forest, the little mouse heard him. The lion was in trouble, “It was said”. I must go help him”. The mouse soon found the lion. It began to bite the ropes of the net. Its sharp teeth soon made a big hole in the net. Before long the lion was out of the net.

“Thank you for saving my life, little mouse,” said the king of the beasts. He felt so embarrassed.

Please let me go, “begged the frightened mouse.” All right, said the lion. “but don’t disturb me again. “then he let the little mouse free. “Thank you, “ the mouse said. “I will never forget your kindness. I might even pay you back one day. “ The lion only laughed. “How can tiny mouse help me? He thought. He rolled over and went back to sleep.

It was a hot day and the lion laid fast asleep in the forest. Suddenly, a little mouse ran up to his mouse. The lion woke up and caught the mouse in his paw.

(<http://kumpulanilmu2.blogspot.com/2012/11/5-contoh-narrative-text-fabel.html>)

6. What was the lion doing in the forest on that hot day?

- A. The lion as exiting.
- B. The liom has cathing a mouse.
- C. The lion was sleeping.
- D. The lion were scratching its back.

7. How did the mouse feel when the lion caught it?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. The mouse was frustated. | C. The mouse was scared |
| B. The mouse was proud | D. The mouse was sad |

8. Why did the lion roar loudly some time later?
 - A. The lion was hungry.
 - B. The lion was caught.
 - C. The lion was tired.
 - D. The lion was sleepy.
9. How did the mouse free the lion?
 - A. The mouse gnawed the ropes of the net.
 - B. The mouse pulled the ropes of the net.
 - C. The mouse cut the ropes of the net.
 - D. The mouse tore the ropes of the net.
10. What the main idea of paragraph 2?
 - A. The lion was trouble.
 - B. The lion got tired.
 - C. The lion freed the mouse
 - D. The mouse was happy.

The following text is for the questions number 11 to15.

Junha's Wonders

Once upon a time, there was a small village in Baghdad, with a small population. In this village, everybody knew each other and about every problem in the village. There was a bakery that was popular for its delicious bread.

One day, a poor old man was walking along the street. When he passed, the bakery, he stopped to smell the scent of the bread being emitted. Suddenly, the baker caught the old man and shouted at him, demanding the price of the bread's scent. He almost dragged him to the police.

A very famous wise man named Junha heard the baker shouting. So, he approached him and asked about the problem. Junha stood calmly listening to the baker, as he thought about a solution.

After a few minutes, Junha's eyes glistened and amused smile was on his face. He asked the baker, "How much money do you want?" The baker and the poor man were astonished, but the baker answered, "3 dinars." Junha took the money out of his wallet and put it in his pocket and shook the money. "Did you hear the sound of the money?" Junha asked. "yes, I did," the baker replied and with a big smile Junha said, "Well then, this costs the same as your bread's scent."

(<http://kumpulanilmu2.blogspot.com/2012/11/5-contoh-narrative-text-storyhtml>)

11. Who demanded the price of the bread's scent?
 - A. The poor old man
 - B. Junha, the wise man
 - C. The baker
 - D. The police

12. The text mainly tells us about
 - A. Junha's help for the poor old man to solve his problem
 - B. Junha's relationship with the baker to get his money back
 - C. The poor old man who thanked Junha for his help
 - D. The baker, Junha and the old man
 - E. The relationship between old man and the baker

13. Why did Junha's eyes glisten and start smiling? Because . . .
 - A. He started to be crazy
 - B. He got some money
 - C. He got an idea
 - D. He was mad

14. What did the writer write the text for?
 - A. To tell the reader about Junha's wonder
 - B. To give information about Junha's wonder
 - C. To describe about Junha's wonder
 - D. To amuse the reader about the story

15. How did Junha help the poor old man?
 - A. Paying the baker the money he asked
 - B. Giving smile to the poor old man
 - C. Giving the baker sounds of money
 - D. Buying the bread for the poor

The following text is for the questions number 16 to 20.

The Fisherman and The Giant

Long ago, there lived a fisherman in a hut by the sea. He had a wife and three children. He made living catching fish and selling them.

One day, he cast his net into the sea and pulled out a brass jar instead of fish. He uncorked the jar to find out what was inside. At once smoke came out and rose to the sky. After a while, the smoke took the shape of a giant.

The fisherman trembled at the sight. He grew even more terrified when the giant thundered, "I am going to kill you!"

"Why?" cried the fisherman. "What have I done? In fact, I have saved you. I have set you free from the jar."

"I am going to kill you!" Giant shoot back. Again the fisherman asked, "What wrong have I done? Why do you want to kill me?"

"Well," answered the giant, "about five hundred years ago I rebelled against my king, and to punish me, he put me in the jar and threw me into the sea.

Two hundred years passed, and I said, 'If any man sets me free I will make him rich forever.' But no one came."

"Another two hundred years passed, and I said, 'If any man sets me free I will grant him three wishes.' But no one came. Then I grew angry and said, 'If any man sets me free I will kill him'. So I must kill you."

But the fisherman said, "Before I die let me ask you one question. How did you get into the jar? It can barely contain one of your toes! How could it contain your whole body?"

"Don't you believe that I was in it?" cried the giant.

"I cannot believe until I see you in it," answered the fisherman.

The giant grew angry. "You fool," said he, "see how I can get into the jar," and he turned once more into smoke, and grew smaller and smaller till he entered the jar.

At once the fisherman put the cork back on the jar and said, "Stay there forever. I am going to throw you back into the sea.

"No, no!" cried the giant. "Open the jar, and I will give you great gifts." But the fisherman only replied, "I cannot trust you." And he threw the jar into the sea.

(An English Text Book for Senior High School eleventh Grade. Yudhistira :2010.)

16. What does the text above belong to?

- A. Analytical exposition
- B. Report

- C. Narrative
- D. Description

17. Who are the characters of the story?

- A. A giant and three children
- B. A fisherman and his three children

- C. A giant and a fisherman
- D. A giant and his king

18. How did the fisherman feel when he found a giant coming out of the jar?
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Scared and curious | E. Shocked and curious |
| B. Scared and shieving | D. Astounded and relieved |
19. Which of the following statements is true based on the story?
- A. The giant and the fisherman were friend
 B. The fisherman was lucky to have his three wishes granted
 C. The giant went back to the jar because he was smart
 D. The fisherman was more brilliant than the giant
20. What does **it** refer to “It can barely contain one of your toes!” (line 20)?
- A. The fisherman’s net
 B. The jar the giant had come from
 C. The giant’s whole body
 D. The fisherman’s boat

The following text is for the questions number 21 to 25

Why Cats Kill Rats

Long time ago, there lived Ansa. He was the king of Calabar for fifty years. He had a very faithful cat as a housekeeper, and a rat was his house-boy. The king was an obtinate, headstong man, but was very fond of the cat, who had been in his store for many years.

The rat, who was very poor, fell in love with one of king’s sevant girls, but was unable to give her any presents as he had ni money.

At least he thought of the king’s store. So, in the night-time, being quite small, he had a little difficulty, having made a hole, in the roof, in getting in to the store.

He then stole corn and native pears. And presented them to his sweetheart.

At the end of the month, when the cat had to render her account of the things in the store to the king, it found that a lot of corn and native pears were missing. The king was very angry at this, and asked the cat for an explanation. However, the cat could not account for the loss until the one of her friends told her that the rat had been stealing the corn and givig it to the girl.

When the cat told the king, he called the girl before him and had her flogged. The rat he handed over to the cat to deal with, and dismissed them both from his service. The cat was so angry at this that she killed and ate the rat, and ever since that the time whenever a cat sees a rat, she kills and eats it.

(Source :Detik-Detik Ujian Nasional Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA)

21. The story tells about...?
- A. The reason for cats chase and kill rats
 B. The reason for the king preferred a cat to a rat.
 C. The reason for the rat loved the servant.

- D. The reason for rat stole the grain.
22. Ansa had a very...cat as a house keeper.
- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A. wild | C. loyal |
| B. fast | D. kind |
23. What can you learn from the story?
- A. We should not hate to each other.
- B. We should be fair to other people.
- C. A leader should respect and care for the other people.
- D. Being poor, we should not do a crime to fulfill our wishes.
24. The purpose of the text is to..
- A. Telling past even.
- B. Explaining how to do something step by step.
- C. Entertaining the reader.
- D. Explaining about cats and rats in general.
25. The king was an obstinate (in Line 3).
The word that has similar for underlined word is ...?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. Honest | C. kind |
| B. arrogant | D. obdurate |

The following text is for the questions number 26 to 30

An ant nimbly running in search of food came across a chrysalis that was close to its time of change. The chrysalis moved and this attracted the attention of the ant, who for the first time realized that it was a living thing. "Poor, pitiable animal!" cried the ant disdainfully. "What a sad fate yours is! While I can run around at my pleasure, you lie imprisoned in your shell." The chrysalis heard all this, but did not respond.

After few days, when the ant passed the same way, nothing but the shell remained. Wondering what had happened to its content, the ant felt itself suddenly shaded and fanned by the gorgeous wings of a beautiful butterfly. "Behold in me," said the butterfly, "your much pitied friend!" So butterfly rose in the air and was lost in the, summer breeze.

(<http://kumpulanilmu2.blogspot.com/2012/11/5-contoh-narrative-text-storyhtml>)

26. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. The chrysalis had left the shell
- B. The chrysalis had become a butterfly
- C. The ant felt sorry about the butterfly
- D. The ant felt happy about the butterfly

27. "...who for the first time realized that **it** was a living thing." (paragraph 1)

The underlined word refers to

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. The chrysalis | C. The shell |
| B. The ant | D. The butterfly |

28. "...who for the first time **realized** that it was a living thing." (paragraph 1)

The underlined word is similar meaning to

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. remember | C. believe |
| B. know | D. achieve |

29. What can we learn from the text?

- A. We should not look at somebody down
- B. We should be proud of ourselves
- C. Be thankful of everything we have
- D. Live your life and mean it

30. Who felt suddenly shaded by the gorgeous wings?

- A. The chrysalis
- B. The ant
- C. The butterfly
- D. The shell

The following text is for the questions number 31 to 35

The Tortoise and Cheetah

A long time ago, in a desert lived a tortoise. The tortoise had a brown wrinkly body because the sun always beating down on him, without any protection his skin was getting burnt.

One day, the tortoise was running a race with a cheetah; he was running so fast. The cheetah couldn't see him. Suddenly the tortoise tripped and then tumbled down a steep, rocky mountain. Later that day, at the bottom of the mountain the tortoise woke up, spinning on his back. The tortoise felt all dizzy and he had a lot of pain, he tried to get up but he couldn't. He felt something hard and heavy on his back. He realized he had a cracked rock on his wrinkle body.

The cheetah came crashing down the mountain to see if the tortoise was OK. He tried to help the tortoise to get up and pull the rock off his back. The tortoise screamed in pain because the rock wouldn't come off. The cheetah said "You look better with the rock and it will protect you from the sun".

(Student text book English Alive for Senior High School)

31. Why did the tortoise scream in pain?
- He crashing down the mountain
 - He felt all dizzy and in a lot of pain
 - He looked better with the rock on his back
 - The cheetah pull the rock off but it wouldn't come off
32. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- the tortoise couldn't get up
 - the tortoise had a lot of pain
 - The tortoise felt something hard on his back
 - the tortoise had a shell to cover its body
33. What does the text tell us about?
- How the tortoise felt dizzy.
 - How tortoise got his shell
 - How the cheetah became the fastest animal
 - How the cheetah pull the rock off the tortoise' back
34. What can we learn from the story?
- Sometimes a bad situation can give you a good thing
 - Don't go for a race in a rocky mountain
 - You should help your friend when he needs you
 - Never give up when something bad happen to you
35. The tortoise felt all dizzy and he had a lot of *pain*. The italic word has similar word to
- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| A. happy | C. cheery |
| B.sad | D. disappointed |

The following text is for the questions number 36 to 40

Once upon a time there lived a group of rats under a tree in peace. However, a group of elephants crossing the jungle unknowingly destroyed the homes of all the rats. Many of them were death.

Then the king of rats decided to approach the elephant chief and request him to guide his herd through another route. On hearing the sad story, the elephant king apologized and agreed to take another route. And so the lives of the rats were saved.

One day elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants in huge nets. Then the elephant king suddenly remembered the king of the rats. He

summoned one of the elephants of his herd, which had not been trapped, to go seek help from the king of rats.

The elephant went to the rat king and told him about the trapped elephants. The rat king immediately looked at his entire group of rats and they cut open the nets which had trapped the elephants' herd. The elephants' herd was totally set free. They danced with joy and thanked the rats.

(<http://alfurqoncell.wordpress.com/2011/04/25/the-rats-and-the-elephants/> 8 Maret 2013)

- 36." He summoned one of the elephants of his herd". (paragraph3) The underlined word has closest meaning to . . .
- A. gave C. called
B. took D. looked
37. "...and request **him** to guide his herd through another route. The word him in that sentence refers to
- A. Elephant's chief
B. King of rats
C. Hunters
D. Mouse
- 38.What does the third paragraph tell about ?
- A. The elephant went to the rat king
B. Elephant-hunters came to the jungle and trapped a group of elephants.
C. The elephant remembered the king of the rats
D. He summoned one of the elephants
39. What does the word "them" on line 3 refer to ?
- A. King C. Elephants
B. Rats D. Trees
40. How did the rats release the trapped elephants?
- A. The rats go seek help the king of rats
B. The rats cut open the nets.
C. The rats trapped the elephant
D. The rats danced with joy
41. What did the rats and elephants were set free?
- A. They danced with joy and thanked the rats
B. They apologized and agreed to take another route
C. They took the entire group of rats
D. They cut open the nets.

42. "They cut open the nets. . ." The word "*they*" in that sentence refer to

- A. Elephants
- B. Hunters
- C. Rats
- D. Rat king

The following text is for the questions number 43 to 50

There was once a little fly who thought he was very important. One sunny morning, he flew around looking for someone to talk to. He saw a bull grazing in the field and decided to fly down and talk to him.

The little fly flew down and buzzed around the bull's head. The bull did not bother with him. He went chewing grass. The fly then buzzed right inside the bull's ear. The bull continued chewing the grass.

Now, the fly decided to land on one of the bull's horn to make the bull notice him. It waited for the bull to say something but the bull kept his busy. Angrily, the fly shouted, "Oh bull, if you find that I am too heavy for you, let me know and I'll fly away."

The bull laughed and said: "Little fly, I don't care if you stay or leave, you are so tiny that your weight does not make any difference to me. So please be quiet while I am eating and leave me alone.

(An English Textbook for Senior High School Year 1.Erlangga:2008)

43. "he saw a bull *grazing*....(paragraph 1).

The italic word "grazing" means

- A. running widely
- B. bathing in the puddle of mud
- C. eating grass
- D. grazing at something

44. Why did the fly land on one of the bull's horn?

- A. to look for someone to talk
- B. to chew grass
- C. to shout angrily
- D. to make the bull notice him

45. What can we learn from the story?

- A. Small things are sometimes important
- B. Don't be too proud of ourselves
- C. Size doesn't really matter
- D. Never give up to get what we want

The following text is for the questions number 46 to 50

Over a river there was a very narrow bridge. One day a goat was crossing this bridge. In the middle of the bridge he met another goat. There was no room for them to pass. "Go back." said one goat to the other, "There is no room for both of us."

"Why should I go back?" said the other goat. "Why shouldn't you go back?" "You must go back," said the first goat. "Because I am stronger than you." "We will see about that," said the first goat, and he put down his horns to fight. "Stop!" said the second goat. "If we fight, we shall both fall into the river and be drowned. Instead I have a plan I shall lie down, and you walk over me."

Then the wise goat laid down on the bridge, and other goat walked lightly over him. So they passed each other, and went on their ways.

(<http://alfurqoncell.wordpress.com/2011/04/25/the-rats-and-the-elephants/> 8 Maret 2013)

46. How is the bridge?

- A. large C. wide
- B. shallow D. narrow

47. How could the two goats cross the bridge?

- A. The first goat pushed the second boat back
- B. Both of them took turn to cross the bridge
- C. The two goats were fighting until one of them fell down
- D. The wise goat lied down and the other goat walked over him

48. "...we shall both fall into the river and be **drowned**"

The underlined word means. . . .

- A. running so fast that no one can catch
- B. being in the water because one is unable to swim or breathe
- C. jumping into the water and stay in
- D. being able to swim along the river without breathing

49. "**There** was no room for them to pass." (paragraph 1)

The underlined word refers to . . .

- A. River C. Room
- B. Bridge D. Goat

50. We can learn from the text that . . .

- A. Cooperation in solving problem is needed
- B. Anger can overcome obstacles
- C. A wise person is not always good
- D. We have to show our strength

Good Luck