

- Semua sarung bermotif kotak-kotak
Sebagian kebaya adalah sarung.
A. Semua sarung adalah kebaya.
B. Semua kebaya bermotif kotak-kotak.
C. Sebagian kebaya bermotif kotak-kotak.
D. Semua yang bermotif kotak-kotak adalah kebaya.
E. Sebagian yang bermotif kotak-kotak adalah sarung.

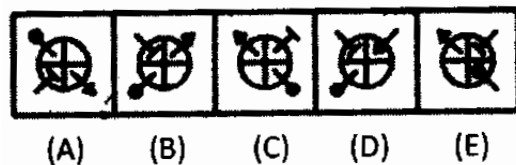
- 4, 4, 11, 9, 18, 16, 25, ...
A. 25
B. 28
C. 32
D. 36
E. 40

- Jika $p = 2q - 1$, $q = r + 2$ dan $r = 3$, maka yang benar adalah ...
A. $p < q < r$
B. $p < r < q$
C. $q < r < p$
D. $r < p < q$
E. $r < q < p$

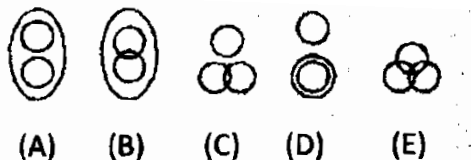
4.



Gambar selanjutnya adalah ...



- Buah, Tomat, Apel



- Misalkan $a \neq 0$ serta x_1 dan x_2 adalah akar-akar $x^2 - \left(a + \frac{1}{a}\right)x + 1 = 0$. Jika persamaan

$x^2 + bx + c = 0$ memiliki akar-akar $2x_1$ dan $2x_2$, maka $2a^2 + c + ab = \dots$

- 6
- 2
- 0
- 2
- 6

- Jika $F\left(\frac{6}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{x}}}\right) = x + 3$, dengan $x \geq 0$, maka nilai dari $F(2) = \dots$

- 52
- 49
- 36
- 25
- 16

- Jika matriks $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$, dan $B = \begin{pmatrix} 57 & -15 \\ 15 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, serta A^{-1} menyatakan invers matriks A , maka $(A^{-1})^3 + B = \dots$

- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\begin{pmatrix} 61 & 0 \\ 0 & -59 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\begin{pmatrix} 61 & -30 \\ 0 & -59 \end{pmatrix}$
- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- Diketahui sistem persamaan : $y + \frac{2}{x+z} = 4, 5y + \frac{18}{2x+y+z} = 18, \frac{8}{x+z} - \frac{6}{2x+y+z} = 3$. Nilai dari $y + \sqrt{x^2 - 2xz + z^2}$ adalah ...

- 3
- 5
- 7
- 9
- 10

- Suatu pin kartu ATM terdiri dari tiga angka berbeda, tetapi angka pertama tidak boleh nol. Peluang bahwa kartu ATM tersebut mempunyai nomor cantik 123, 234, 345, 567, 678, atau 789 adalah ...

- 3/500
- 3/448
- 3/360
- 3/324
- 3/343

(1) Generasi hari ini berbeda dengan generasi sebelumnya karena generasi hari ini lahir di tengah kecanggihan teknologi digital sehingga mereka dimanjakan *game online* dan media sosial. (2) Sejatinya, *smartphone* mendukung proses belajar-mengajar sehingga proses *transfer of knowledge* dan pembinaan karakter dan keterampilan berjalan lancar. (3) Namun, kita juga sering menjumpai remaja yang berada dalam sebuah forum tanpa berkomunikasi satu dengan yang lain, karena asyik dengan dunianya sendiri. (4) Meminjam bahasa Don Tapscott (2013), generasi ini adalah generasi acuh tak acuh. (5) Minat mereka hanya mengenai budaya populer, para pesohor, dan teman-teman mereka. (6) Hal itu menunjukkan bahwa teknologi digital membawa sejumlah dampak positif dan negatif.

(7) Menurut Felder dan Solomon (1993), “Pembelajar di zaman informasi ini mempunyai kecenderungan gaya belajar aktif, sequential, sensing, dan visual.” (8) Fokus pembelajaran adalah pembelajaran seumur hidup, bukan demi ujian semata. (9) Guru tidak perlu khawatir jika siswa lupa tanggal peristiwa penting dalam sejarah, karena mereka dapat mencarinya melalui buku dan web. (10) Guru perlu mengajari mereka cara belajar yang baik dan mendorong mereka untuk gemar membaca dan menulis. (11) Jadi, yang terpenting bukan hanya tentang apa yang diketahui ketika mereka lulus, melainkan juga untuk mencintai pembelajaran seumur hidup.

11. Kalimat topik paragraf pertama adalah kalimat ...

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)
- E. (5)

12. Kesalahan penggunaan tanda baca koma terdapat pada kalimat ...

- A. (3)
- B. (5)
- C. (7)
- D. (8)
- E. (11)

13. Pertanyaan manakah yang jawabannya tidak ditemukan dalam teks tersebut?

- A. Apa keuntungan teknologi digital bagi generasi sekarang?
- B. Mengapa generasi sekarang berbeda dengan generasi sebelumnya?
- C. Di manakah generasi sekarang biasa menggunakan teknologi digital?
- D. Bagaimana pendapat pakar mengenai model pembelajaran yang ideal?
- E. Apa tujuan jangka panjang pembelajaran bagi siswa?

14. Kata ganti mereka pada kalimat (5) merujuk kepada ...

- A. Generasi acuh tak acuh
- B. Generasi ini
- C. Generasi
- D. Remaja
- E. Siswa

15. Kelemahan paragraf kedua teks tersebut adalah ...

- A. Data tidak dipaparkan dengan jelas dan menyeluruh
- B. Hal yang harus dilakukan guru dalam mengajar tidak dikemukakan
- C. Pentingnya pembelajaran seumur hidup tidak dijelaskan
- D. Gaya belajar sequential, sensing, dan visual tidak dijabarkan
- E. Manfaat web dalam pembelajaran tidak dijelaskan

At the point when purchasing a house, you must make sure to have it checked for termites. A termite is much like an burrowing little creature in its mutual propensities, albeit physically the two creepy crawlies are unmistakable. Like those ants, termite states comprise of diverse classes, each with its own specific occupation. The most impeccably shaped termites, both male and female, make up the gainful class. They have eyes, hard body dividers and completely created wings. A couple of conceptive termites establishes the province. At the point when new conceptive termites create, they leave to shape another province.

They utilize their wings just this on time and after that sever them. The specialist termites are little,

dazzle and wingless, with delicate bodies. They make up the dominant part of the province and do all the work. Troopers are eyeless and wingless however are bigger than the specialists what's more, have hard heads and solid jaws and legs. They shield the state and are tended to by the specialists.

The male and female of the conceptive class stay inside a shut in cell when the female lays a great many eggs. The laborers put the eggs in cell and look after them. Regardless of the possibility that one province is dealt with with toxic substance, if a male and female of the regenerative class escape, they can shape another province. Bug control organizations can examine a house for infestation of termites. Regularly, of layman can not spot the confirmation, so it is discriminating to have the supposition of a professional. Medicines change contingent on the sort of termite.

16. How are termites like ants?
 - A. They live in groups, and every class has a particular obligation
 - B. Their bodies are the same shape
 - C. The lord and ruler are detained
 - D. They make up every part of the province
 - E. The females regenerative limits are the same
17. In line 6, "classes" is nearest in intending to ...
 - A. Colleagues
 - B. Genders
 - C. Settlements
 - D. Courses
 - E. Classes
18. Which of the accompanying is not genuine?
 - A. All termites have eyes
 - B. A few termites can't fly
 - C. Termites make up their dominant part of the province
 - D. Laborers are littler than fighters
 - E. Termites don't fly frequently

The most common causes of tsunamis are underwater earthquakes. To understand underwater earthquakes, you must first understand

plate tectonics. The theory of plate tectonics suggests that the lithosphere, or top layer of the Earth, is made up of a series of huge plates. These plates make up the continents and seafloor. They rest on an underlying viscous layer called the asthenosphere.

Think of pie cut into eight slices. The pie crust would be the lithosphere and the hot, sticky pie filling, underneath would be the asthenosphere. On the earth, this plates are constantly in motion, moving along each other at a speed of 1 to 2 inches (2,5-5 cm) per year. The movement occurs most dramatically along fault lines (where the pies is cut). These motions are capable of producing earthquakes and volcanism, which, when they occur at the bottom of the ocean, are two possible sources of tsunamis.

When two plates come into contact at a region known as a plate boundary, a heavier plate can slip under a lighter one. This is called subduction. Underwater subduction often leaves enormous "handprints" in the form of deep ocean trenches along the seafloor. In some cases of subduction, part of the seafloor connected to the lighter plate may "snap up" suddenly due to pressure from the sinking plate. This results in an earthquake. The focus of the earthquake is the point within the Earth where the rupture first occurs, rock break and the first seismic waves are generated. The epicenter is the point on the seafloor directly above the focus.

When this piece of the plate snaps up and sends tons of rock shooting upward with tremendous force, the energy of that force is transferred to the water. The energy pushes the water upward above normal sea level. This is birth of a tsunami. The earthquakes that generated the December 26, 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean was a 9.0 on the Richter scale – one of the biggest in the recorded history.

19. The main idea of this text is that ...
 - A. A deep ocean trench is a result of an earthquake
 - B. The energy of subduction can lead to earthquakes
 - C. Plate tectonics lead to an earthquake and volcanism

NAMA : _____

- D. Tsunamis in Indian Ocean are biggest in the history
 - E. Strong movements of undersea fault lines cause tsunami
20. Which of the following natural disasters happening in Indonesia is related to the fault movement of plate tectonics?
- A. Volcanic eruptions
 - B. Soil erosion
 - C. Forest fires
 - D. Landslides
 - E. Floods

KUNCI JAWABAN

1. C
2. A
3. E
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. A
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. A
13. D
14. B
15. D
16. A
17. E
18. B
19. E
20. D