

PREDIKSI UM-UGM 2008 KEMAMPUAN DASAR

Bahasa Inggris

1. 'When did the guests come yesterday?'
'When she ___ cooking.'

- A. had just finished
- B. is finishing
- C. was finished
- D. has finished
- E. finishes

2. 'You seem to be waiting for something these days.'
That's true; I'm waiting ___ for an interview.'

- A. called
- B. to call
- C. be called
- D. calling
- E. to be called

3. 'What are you planning to do with all these paintings?'
' ___ them in the cultural centre next month'

- A. To be exhibiting
- B. To exhibit
- C. Will exhibit
- D. Be exhibiting
- E. We exhibit

4. 'Why don't ask Mr. Abidin for donation?'
'Well you know that he is not generous. So it's no use ___ him.'

- A. To ask
- B. You ask
- C. To be asking
- D. Asking
- E. ask

5. Neither the hotel facilities ___ ensure a comfortable stay for the guests. _

- A. and also its services
- B. nor its services
- C. and not its hotel services

- D. or its hotel services
- E. both its hotel services

6. Mr. Sulaiman is a prominent figure among Indonesian scientists; moreover, people know him as _____ person.

- A. an arrogant
- B. a strict
- C. a proud
- D. a tough
- E. a sociable

7. 'Why does the baby next-door keep crying?'

As usual, it ... by the baby sitter.'

- A. is neglecting
- B. is neglected
- C. neglects
- D. is to be neglected
- E. is to neglect

8. There was so much noise next door.
Our neighbor ... from their vacation abroad.

- A. may come back
- B. would have come back
- C. is supposed to come back
- D. must have come back
- E. ought to come back

9. I am still waiting ... for an interview.

- A. to be called
- B. be called
- C. be calling
- D. to call
- E. called

10. 'Why didn't you print your report at home?'
'I ran out of ink for my printer. It's ... expensive that I can't afford it.'

- A. such
- B. very
- C. so
- D. such an
- E. very much

11. The hotel provides good facilities; yet

- A. the occupancy rates is very low
- B. foreign tourists like to stay there
- C. it is located on a beautiful beach
- D. on-the-job training is provided for the employees
- E. it is advertised in the yellow pages

TEXT 1

How much living space does a person need? What happens when these space ¹² are not adequately met? Sociologists and psychologists are conducting experiments on rats to try ¹³ the effects, of overcrowding on humans. Recent studies have shown that the behaviour of rats is greatly affected by space. If rats have adequate living space, they eat well, sleep well, and reproduce well. But if their living conditions become too crowded their behaviour patterns and even their health change ¹⁴ . They cannot sleep and eat well, and signs of fear and tension become ¹⁵ – The more crowded they are the more they tend to bite each other and even kill each other. ¹⁶ . for rats, population and violence are directly related. Is this a natural law for human society as well? Is adequate space not only desirable but essential for human survival?

12. A. requirements
B. influences
C. problems
D. resources
E. possibilities

- D. Perceptible
E. perception

13. A. to emerge
B. to propose
C. to imagine
D. to examine
E. to simplify

15. A. tremendous
B. registered
C. concise
D. obsolete
E. obvious

14. A. to perceive
B. B, perceptibly
C. Perceptive

16. A. However
B. Yet
C. Thus
D. Moreover
E. Finally

TEXT 2

Nobody actually wants to hurt the feelings of others but, as business becomes ever more international, it is increasingly easy to get it wrong. There may be a single European market but it does not mean that managers behave the same in Greece as they do in Denmark. In Many European countries handshaking is an automatic gesture. In France good manners require that on arriving at a business meeting a manager shakes hands with everyone present. This can be a demanding task and, in a crowded room, may require great efforts if the farthest hand is to be reached. Handshaking is almost as popular in other countries - including Germany, Belgium, and Italy. But Northern Europeans, such as the British and Scandinavians, are not quite so fond of physical demonstrations of friendliness. In Europe the most common challenge is not the content of the food, but the way you behave as you eat. Some things are just not done. In France it is not good manners to raise questions of business over the main course. Business has its place; after the cheese course. Unless you are prepared to eat in silence you have to talk about something - something, that is, other than the business deal which you are continually thinking about.

In Germany, as you walk sadly back to your hotel room, you may wonder why your apparently friendly hosts have not invited you out for the evening. Don't worry, it is probably nothing personal. Germans do not entertain business people with quite the same enthusiasm as some of their European counterparts. The Germans are also notable for the amount of formality they bring to business. As an outsider, it is often difficult to know whether colleagues have been working together for 30 years or have just met in the lift. If you are used to calling people by their first names this can be a little strange. To the Germans,

titles are important. Forgetting that someone should be called Herr Doctor or Frau Direktorin might cause serious offence. It is equally offensive to call them by a title they do not possess. These cultural challenges exist side by side with the problems of doing business in a foreign language. Language, of course, is full of difficulties – disaster may be only a syllable away. But the more you know of the culture of the country you are dealing with, the less likely you are to get into difficulties. It is worth the efforts. It might be rather hard to explain that the reason you lost the contract was not the product of the price, but the fact that you offended your hosts in a light-hearted comment over the wine served. Good manners are admired but they can also make or break the deal.

17. The topic of the text is ____.

- A. managers in international businesses
- B. different meanings of handshaking
- C. how to address business colleagues
- D. business customs in Europe
- E. how to behave during business meals

18. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about handshaking?

- A. It is uncommon in conducting business in Europe.
- B. In Scandinavian countries people are not expected to shake hands.
- C. Unlike Englishmen, Germans show friendliness by shaking hands.
- D. In France, it is considered impolite not to shake hands.
- E. In England, handshaking is not very popular.

19. As business has become more international,

- A. all managers should behave in the same way
- B. it is easy for people to make mistakes
- C. countries should maintain their different customs
- D. it is important to have a standardized custom
- E. business dealings are based on many new customs

20. A noticeable cultural difference in one of the European countries is ____.

- A. talking about business over lunch
- B. discussing food at business dinner
- C. addressing people by their titles
- D. complaining about different customs
- E. showing hospitality to business associates

21. A businessman might fail in doing business overseas because he ____.

- A. ignores the culture of the host country
- B. does not speak the language of his counterpart
- C. knows too much about the other culture
- D. insists on the acceptance of his product price
- E. adapts himself to the cultural environment

TEXT 3

Whales are the largest animals on earth. Bigger than elephants, they may grow 95 feet long, and weigh 150 tons. A baby blue whale, just born, can be 23 feet long and weigh 3 tons. Although whales live in the oceans and swim like fish, they are not fish. They are mammals, like cows and elephants. Unlike fish they bear young live, not as eggs. Their babies live on their mother's milk. They breathe through their lungs and hold their breath when they go under water. If they cannot come to the surface to breathe fresh air, they will drown. They are warmblooded. Fish, however, lay eggs, breathe oxygen in the water, and are cold-blooded. Whales live in all the oceans. In the winter some of them go to warm waters to breed and in the summer most of them go to cold waters to feed. There are two kinds of whales, whales with teeth (toothed whales) and whales without teeth (baleen whales). The toothed whales eat fish and squid, which they can catch with their teeth, although they swallow their food without chewing it. The baleen whales eat plankton (small sea animals and plants). When they find plankton, they open their mouths and swim into the plankton. When They close their mouths they squeeze out the water and swallow the plankton. Whales have few enemies. Only human beings and the killer whales attack whales. And whales do not seem to fight among themselves. They usually live from 20 to 30 years.

22. The difference between whales and fish is that whales....

- A. do not have to come to the surface to get fresh air
- B. deliver their young like elephants do
- C. will die if they cannot get oxygen in the water
- D. are mammals that are cold blooded
- E. can easily breathe when they are under water

23. A suitable title for the text is

- A. Large animals on earth
- B. Difference between whales and elephants
- C. Whales, the biggest animals on earth
- D. Similarity between fish and whales
- E. The life of whales in the oceans

24. Which of the following is TRUE about whales?

- A. Whales are generally 95 feet long and weigh 150 tons.
- B. Big animals living in the ocean tend to be their enemies.
- C. Like fish, whales can live in all kinds of waters.
- D. Their life-span is usually longer than human beings'.
- E. A new-born baby whale may weigh one-fifteth of its mother.

25. Whales occasionally live in warm waters

- A. to act more food
- B. for reproduction
- C. to avoid water
- D. for fresh air
- E. to feed their babies