DOKUMEN NEGARA

SANGAT RAHASIA

Ujian Akhir Nasional

Tahun Pelajaran 2002/2003

SMU/MA

Program Studi Bahasa

Paket Utama

(P2)

BAHASA INGGRIS (D3)

SENIN, 5 MEI 2003

Pukul 10.00 – 12.00

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL

©Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan – BALITBANG - DEPDIKNAS

02 01-30-D3-P10 03

http://www.puspendik.com

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Perhatikan dan ikuti petunjuk pengisian pada lembar jawaban yang disediakan.
2. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal sebelum Anda menjawabnya.
3. Jumlah soal sebanyak 60 butir, setiap butir soal terdiri dari 5 (lima) pilihan jawaban.
4. Laporkan kepada pengawas ujian kalau terdapat tulisan yang kurang jelas, rusak atau jumlah soal kurang.
5. Mintalah kertas buram kepada pengawas ujian, bila diperlukan.
6. Periksalah pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ujian.
7. Tidak diijinkan menggunakan kalkulator, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.

Text 1. (This text is for items number 1 – 3)

The family is changing. In the past, grandparents, parents, and children used to live together; in other words, they had an "extended family". Sometimes two or more brothers with their wives and children were part of this large family group, but family structure is changing throughout the world. The "nuclear family" consists of only one father, one mother, and children; it is becoming the main family structure everywhere.

The nuclear family offers married women some advantages: They have freedom from their relatives, and the husband does not have all the power of the family. Family structure in most parts of the world is still "patriarchate", that is, the father is the head of the family and makes important decisions. Studies show, however, that in nuclear families, men and women usually make an equal number of decisions about family life. Also, well-educated husbands and wives often prefer to share the power.

But wives usually have to "pay" for the benefits of freedom and power. When women lived in extended families, sisters, grandmother, and aunts helped one another with housework and child care. In addition, older women in a large family group had important positions. Wives in nuclear families do not enjoy this benefit, and they have another disadvantage, too: Women generally live longer than their husbands, so older women from nuclear families often have to live alone.

1. The text tells us about ....
   a. women in nuclear families
   b. the power of husbands in nuclear families
   c. the freedom of women in nuclear families
   d. the power of husbands in extended families
   e. the function of old women in extended families

2. The main idea of the second paragraph is ....
   a. father makes most of the important decisions
   b. married women have freedom from the relatives
   c. husbands and wives decided something together
   d. the power is shared by well-educated husbands and wives
   e. married women are offered some advantages in nuclear families

 © Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

3. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
   a. The man has all the power in nuclear families.
   b. The decisions are only made by men in nuclear families.
   c. Family structure in most parts of the world is "Patriarchate".
   d. The housework is only burdened to the wives in extended families.
   e. Grandparents are also regarded as the main family structure in nuclear families.

Text 2. (This text is for number 4 – 7)

Jakarta, Indonesia's capital, is also a city steeped in history. Under its former Dutch name of Batavia, it was a major trading port of the east for several centuries. Jakarta today is a metropolis of more than seven million people with modern shopping, hotels and industry.

Jakarta's nightlife and shopping are described as 'the best kept secret in Asia'. An array of modern nightclubs and discotheques are open till all hours. Its many shopping centers are stocked with a wide variety of goods, from local art and handicraft, electronic equipment garments, jewelry, etc. at very competitive prices. There are also many top class hotels and restaurants in Jakarta providing international cuisine as well as a variety of Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese and European food.

The city is home to Taman Mini, a vast complex of Indonesia in Miniature; and Ancol, a sophisticated amusement park. Pasar Seni (the art market) is also situated in Ancol, where artists sit at work and a wide variety of carvings, paintings and marble, wood, brass and leather souvenirs can be bought at reasonable prices.

4. Which food is NOT stated in the second paragraph?
   a. Chinese food.
   b. Japanese food.
   c. African food.
   d. European food.
   e. Indonesian food.

5. This text tells us about ....
   a. Jakarta now and in the past
   b. Jakarta with its various facilities
   c. Jakarta as the best kept-secret in Asia
   d. Jakarta with its international cuisine
   e. Jakarta's nightlife and its shopping centers

6. Which of the following sentences is <u>TRUE</u>?
   a. Jakarta has less than seven million people.
   b. Weaving is one of the skills displayed at the art market.
   c. Nightclubs and discotheques are just open at certain hours.
   d. International cuisine is available at top class restaurants.
   e. Jakarta has been minor trading part of the east for several centuries.

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

7. Which statement is NOT true?
   a. The price of souvenirs of Pasar Seni is very cheap.
   b. Chinese food is also served at the top class restaurants.
   c. Batavia was the name of Jakarta during the occupation.
   d. Ancol is famous for its sophisticated amusement park.
   e. Taman Mini is located at a very large complex of Indonesia in miniature.

Text 3. (This text is for items number 8 – 11)

Japanese Films

The 20th century has gone, and the 21st century has begun. There is no change in the International film industry, however, American movies, centered mainly in Hollywood, still lead the industry. Japan is no exception. ***Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone*** and other Hollywood entertainment blockbusters rake in huge profit. On the other hand, Japanese films still enjoy wide popularity domestically. Animated features like Hayao Miyaki's ***Spirited away*** are long-running hits, with fans from all age groups. Entertainment films made by television station-led groups also have good profits.

"The Japanese film industry is like the world film industry in microcosm. The structure where big Hollywood concerns gets 80 % of the world's movie making capital, while more artistic films get the remaining 20 %, is pretty much what we have in Japan. About 80 % of the movie made in Japan are animated films and television-produced, big budget movies. The other 20 % is made by Kurosawa, Aoyama, Kitano, and so on," analyzes Professor Yoichi Umemoto of Yokohama National University.

It is clear from the interviews with Kurosawa, Miike, and Shiato that independent directors face many obstacles in making their films. Kitano made his directorial debut in 1989 with ***Violent Cop***, but his image as a popular comedian prevented positive evaluations of his works as director. His movies often features irrational violence. They are seen as art films and failed as commercial ventures. Looking back, producer Masayuki Mori, a long time supporter of Kitano and head of office of Kitano, comments, "Domestically, a small group of enthusiastic fans supported Kitano's work, but there was very little fair evaluation by the film industry as whole.

However, well-known British film critic Tony Rayns gave Kitano's work high praise. Rayns arranged for him to be invited to the London International Film Festival, where films fans greeted him enthusiastically. The excitement for Kitano crossed the English Channel to Paris, where all his films were shown at the Festival d'Automne. It was in Europe that Kitano was first truly recognized as an artist. Kitano's reputation began to grow at home as well, reimporting the high marks he had earned overseas.

Taken from "Pacific Friend" Magazine, Vol.29 NO.11, March 2002

8. What is the main idea of paragraph one?
   a. In the 21st century both American and Japanese film industry still make desirable income.
   b. In 21st century film industry's profit is much better than that of Japanese one.
   c. American movies are mainly centered in Hollywood.
   d. Japanese movies are long running hits.
   e. Japanese entertainment film is better than that of America.

©Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

9. What is the percentage of the artistic films in Japan?
   a. Less than 20%.
   b. 20%.
   c. More than 20%.
   d. 80%.
   e. More than 80%.

10. What does Professor Yoichi Umemoto mainly analyse?
   a. The movies in Japan.
   b. The budget of animated films and television films.
   c. Calculation of the capital for making movies in the world.
   d. Comparison of the capital for making movies in the world to that in Japan.
   e. The huge profit of making movies both in Japan and all over the world.

11. The underlined phrase 'at home' in the last sentence of the last paragraph means ....
   a. The United States of America
   b. Kitano's house
   c. England
   d. Japan
   e. Hollywood

Text 4. (Text 4 is for number 12 – 15)

I think that I never see
A poem lovely as a tree
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Whom intimately lives with rain
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

12. The text tells us ....
   a. why God creates a tree
   b. how a tree looks at its God
   c. how a tree is grateful to God
   d. why the writer is surprised at the tree
   e. how perfect and beautiful a tree with all its functions is

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

13. "And lifts her leafy arms to pray." The word "her" refers to ....
    a. a tree
    b. the other
    c. the tree owner
    d. the author's friend
    e. the robin's owner

14. Poems are made by fools like me, But only God can make a tree.
    From the two sentences above we can conclude that ....
    a. the author is very foolish
    b. God is clever enough to create a tree
    c. the author admires God's creation very much
    d. the author is too foolish to make a poem
    e. God asks the writer to pray like that tree

15. "Upon whose bosom snow has lain." The word "bosom" means ....
    a. arm
    b. hair
    c. neck
    d. back
    e. breast

Text 5. (Text 5 is for number 16 – 20)

There are lots of entrepreneurs who have been successful in Indonesia. They use their savings or other people's saving to buy raw materials, hire labour, and buy machinery to produce goods or services. Entrepreneurs's job is undertaking business ventures(risks). Entrepreneurs usually receive profit. The cheaper the cost of producing goods and services, the greater will be the profit earned by entrepreneurs. Therefore they weight carefully the prices of land, labour, and capital.

Partnership is the state of being a partner to carry on business in association with another or others. The generous and rich entrepreneurs or industrialists will help the other entrepreneurs who have gone bankrupt to be able to survive by giving financial aid, suggestion, and training,etc. Then they co-operate in business. They should be honest in business affairs.

Most of them are becoming richer and richer. But there are also a few entrepreneurs who are not successful. Their companies went bankrupt. There are also lots of industries which cannot produce goods well. They need capital and labours.

16. From the second paragraph we can conclude that ....
    a. there is a good co–operation among entrepreneurs
    b. the generous entrepreneurs just help the rich ones
    c. the generous entrepreneurs just wait for their failures
    d. the generous entrepreneurs help the new entrepreneurs
    e. the successful entrepreneurs only think about them

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

17. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
    a. Entrepreneurs rarely get profit.
    b. The moral aid is given to bankrupt entrepreneurs.
    c. Several entrepreneurs fails in their business.
    d. There are a few successful entrepreneurs in Indonesia.
    e. Partnership is the state of being a partner to discuss business.

18. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
    a. Only a few entrepreneurs have been successful in Indonesia.
    b. The rich entrepreneurs will aid the bankrupt ones.
    c. The bankrupt entrepreneurs need capital badly.
    d. The bankrupt entrepreneurs also need suggestion from the successful ones.
    e. Entrepreneurs produce goods using their savings.

19. "Then <u>they</u> co–operate in business …" (paragraph 2). What does the underlined word refer to?
    a. The rich entrepreneurs.
    b. The generous entrepreneurs.
    c. The rich and the bankrupt entrepreneurs.
    d. The generous entrepreneurs and industrialists.
    e. The generous and rich entrepreneurs or industrialists and the bankrupt ones.

20. "Partnership is the state of being a partner to carry on business in association …" (paragraph 2). The word " <u>carry on</u> " means ....
    a. plan
    b. manage
    c. practice
    d. support
    e. continue

21. Rearrange these sentences into a good paragraph!
    1. Although a gateway city, Jakarta is much more than a place to hurry through.
    2. Capital to the world's fifth most populous nation and home for 7 million Indonesian, Jakarta is the chief gateway to Indonesia and Vayatour's home base.
    3. Its attractions are abundant.
    4. It is a contrast of modern western architecture and traditional Indonesia culture.
    5. Those with an interest in Indonesian history and culture can enjoy its museum, colonial architecture performing arts and rich intelectual life.
    6. Adventurous types can enjoy tales of traditional temples and busy markets in obscure corners of the city.

    The good arrangement is ….
    a. 1–2–4–3–6–5
    b. 2–1–3–4–6–5
    c. 2–1–4–3–5–6
    d. 2–4–1–3–5–6
    e. 2–4–1–3–6–5

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

From number 22 – 28 , fill in the blanks with the suitable words

A large number of poems are written in such a way that they are easy to comprehend. Most humorous poems are easily (22) ... , actually they are not easier than other types; it is your (23) ... of humor that makes them appear (24) ... than the others.

Occasionally, however, you will find a poem that is difficult to understand, one in which you are not sure what the writer is (25) ... to express. Frequently a poet writes to (26) ... his own desire for self-expression, and he takes shortcuts in wording, or he packs a great deal of thought into a few brief lines. As a result the (27) ... of the poem is not clear to you (28) ... you read it.

22.
a. brought
b. seen
c. played
d. made
e. understood

23.
a. objective
b. appreciation
c. sight
d. spirit
e. work

24.
a. simpler
b. harder
c. busier
d. more complicated
e. more difficult

25.
a. singing
b. preparing
c. trying
d. getting
e. attending

26.
a. recognize
b. satisfy
c. remember
d. give
e. hold

27.
a. form
b. rhyme
c. meaning
d. kind
e. emphasis

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

28.
a. however
b. as
c. then
d. but
e. therefore

29. Rendy : Bob, … to my classmate, Tom?
Bobby : With pleasure.
Rendy : Tom, this is Bobby, my close friend.
Tom : Hi, nice to meet you, Bob.
Bobby : Glad to meet you, Tom.
a. do you know
b. have you met
c. have you known
d. may I introduce you
e. have you seen

30. Rudy : I went to your home but you were not in.
Shanty : What time?
Rudy : At about 8:00 am. Your sister ... the flowers when I came.
a. waters
b. watered
c. is watering
d. has watered
e. was watering

31. Andi : I'm feeling better now. May I go to school today, Mom?
Mom : Andi, you ... stay in bed and rest for three more days.
a. may
b. can
c. could
d. should
e. will

32. Teacher : Well students! For our next school party, special delicious cooking must be well provided.
Students : Don't worry, sir! <u>Susan is good at cooking any dishes</u>.
The underlined utterance expresses ....
a. ability
b. possibility
c. surprise
d. dislike
e. pride

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

33. Yoga : How long has Taufik Hidayat been in the national badminton training center?
Rudi : He has been there <u>for six years</u>.
The underlined phrase is expressing ....
    a. the duration
    b. the estimate
    c. the requirement
    d. the prediction
    e. the reason

34. Kemal : Tasya, ... your dictionary? I have to translate this article.
Tasya : Of course. I am not using it at the moment. Here you are.
    a. may I use
    b. shall I use
    c. will you use
    d. do I have to use
    e. what about using

35. Hendra : You promised to remind me to go to Rina's party last night, didn't you?
Roni : ... I forgot. I was so busy that I did not remind you.
    a. It's a pity
    b. I beg your pardon
    c. Excuse me
    d. I am terribly sorry
    e. It's terrible

36. Shopkeeper : Excuse me, Madam ...?
Customer : Sure. I need a sport T Shirt for my son.
    a. Do you want to buy something
    b. Could you stay outside please
    c. Do you see something new here
    d. Is there anything I can do for you
    e. Could you entrust your bag in the corner there

37. Robby : Excuse me, sir. ... move a little bit?
I'll take my magazine over there.
Mr. x : You're kidding. I can't. I'm up against the wall already.
    a. Do you agree to
    b. Would you mind
    c. What do you think about
    d. Is it really enjoyable
    e. Would you please

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

38. Bactiar : I heard your father's rice field was damaged by the flood last week.
Amin : Yes, that's right.
Bachtiar : Oh, I'm terribly sorry to know it.
Amin : Thank you.
With the underlined sentence, Bachtiar expresses his ....
a. salutation
b. sympathy
c. apology
d. desire
e. offer

39. Andy: Gus, let me help you clean your car. It's too dirty.
Agus : No, thank you. I will have the servant ... it soon.
a. wash
b. washed
c. to wash
d. washing
e. have washed

40. Lala : If you don't mind, would you accompany me to buy ceramic pottery at the antique shop tomorrow?
Fenti : I am so sorry. ... to go to the museum.
a. I am planning
b. I decided
c. I am suggested
d. I am encouraged
e. I wonder if I can go

41. Mr. Beny : Our family will have a party tomorrow evening. Do you feel like coming around to our house?
Mr. Brown: Sure, but we're sorry to come late as we should visit an acquaintance in hospital.
The underlined part expresses ....
a. refusal
b. acceptance
c. agreement
d. invitation
e. hope

42. Robby : Will you go to the movie with me tonight?
Ratih : I'd love to but I don't think I can.
There's so much homework to do.
From the dialogue we know that Ratih is ....
a. stating agreement
b. giving an opinion
c. accepting an offer
d. asking for permission
e. refusing the invitation

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

43. Joko : Where is your motorcycle Jon?
Joni : It ... by my father two days ago.
   a. is sold
   b. was sold
   c. has been sold
   d. had been sold
   e. was being sold

44. Miss. Anita : Mr. Rachman, do you mind if I have a day off tomorrow?
Mr. Rachman : I'm afraid you can't. I need you badly to finish our monthly report.
The underlined sentence is used for ....
   a. giving permission
   b. refusing an invitation
   c. delivering an offer
   d. accepting an invitation
   e. declining permission

45. Ria : What would you do if you were accepted in a student exchange program to Canada?
Linda : I would promote our country to invite tourists to come to Indonesia.
The underlined utterance means ... in a student exchange.
   a. Linda is accepted
   b. Linda was accepted
   c. Linda is not accepted
   d. Linda was not accepted
   e. Linda has been accepted

46. Budi : Will you agree that the general election is held once in two years?
Wawan : I can't go along with you on that. It needs a lot of preparation: fund, time, energy, etc.
The underlined utterance is used to express ....
   a. refusal
   b. displeasure
   c. uncertainty
   d. disagreement
   e. impossibility

47. Gatot : Did you see the *ngaben* ceremony when you were in Bali?
Bambang : No, I didn't. You know, I would have seen it if I hadn't been in a hurry to come back to Jakarta.
It means Bambang ... *Ngaben* ceremony
   a. saw
   b. sees
   c. didn't see
   d. doesn't see
   e. would see

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

48. Diana : How did John succeed in his career?
Yoga : He succeeded ....
a. by working hard
b. to work hard
c. in working hard
d. for working hard
e. in order to work hard

Text 6. From no 49-55, find the meanings of the underlined words.

Many stories, legends and myths have been associated with the kris. In the olden days the kris was an important weapon. Now it is **(49)** **rarely** worn, except at formal ceremonies **(50)** **requiring** the wearing of traditional costume.

No one knows exactly where the originated kris from. Many people say that it came from India because the kris is **(51)** **wavy** which is a well-known characteristic of ancient Indian weapons. Others say it originated in Malaysia. The primitive Malay fisherman found a natural **(52)** **weapon** in the sting-ray fish. The sting-ray's bone is barbed on both sides. Later when the early Malays were introduced to metal, they made weapons which **(53)** **conformed** to their earlier natural weapons. This could have resulted in the making of the kris.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the kris was designed **(54)** **mainly** for fighting. Under the skillful hands of the Javanese state iron smiths, the kris became the national weapon of Majapahit, the Javanese state that **(55)** **conquered** most of the Malay world in the thirteenth century.

49.
a. never
b. seldom
c. always
d. usually
e. sometimes

50.
a. using
b. causing
c. needing
d. resulting
e. suggesting

51.
a. round
b. square
c. curved
d. triangle
e. rectangular

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

52. Something used in ....
    a. wearing
    b. dancing
    c. curing
    d. fighting
    e. quarrelling

53.
    a. similar to
    b. precise with
    c. suitable for
    d. compared with
    e. different from

54.
    a. lately
    b. chiefly
    c. exactly
    d. precisely
    e. temporarily

55.
    a. won
    b. broke
    c. defeated
    d. damaged
    e. weakened

56. I don't like buying things in a department store because everything for sale cannot be ....
    a. reduced
    b. decreased
    c. changed
    d. purchased
    e. bargained

57. The aim of growing one million trees in cities is not only for restoration but also ... of pollution.
    a. caution
    b. consumption
    c. reduction
    d. regulation
    e. absorption

58. It is the custom in England to form a ... when waiting for the bus.
    a. gap
    b. line
    c. space
    d. group
    e. circle

© Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS

http://www.puspendik.com

59. Mother Theresa ... her life to help the poor people.
    a. donated
    b. supported
    c. distributed
    d. dedicated
    e. contributed

60. Our ... to the OPEC Conference will be headed by a prominent person in the mining industry.
    a. people
    b. mission
    c. attendants
    d. candidates
    e. representatives

©Hak Cipta pada Pusat Penilaian Pendidikan - BALITBANG DEPDIKNAS