DOKUMEN NEGARA

SANGAT RAHASIA

Ujian Akhir Nasional

Tahun Pelajaran 2002/2003

SMU/MA

Program Studi Bahasa

Paket Utama

(P1)

BAHASA INGGRIS (D3)

SENIN, 5 MEI 2003

Pukul 10.00 – 12.00

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL

02 01-30-D3-P9 03

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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

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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.

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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)

Readers do you know Anorexia and Bulimia?

Literally, the words of "Anorexia Nervosa" mean "nervous loss of appetite". However, in reality anorexics do feel hunger pains, at times severe ones, but their compulsive fear of gaining weight stops from eating.

Anorexia is psychosomatic illness. It means that ones suffer from symptom of psychological problem. Teens with this disease starve themselves under the distorted belief that they need to lose weight. Some of the deeper psychological problems behind anorexia include depression, feeling a loss of control over life and an intense fear of entering adulthood. In severe cases, the anorexics will develop fluffy, white hair on her arms, face and back, and her menstrual periods will stop.

Bulimia is characterized by the binge/purge syndrome. Binging is eating large amounts of food in a short amount of time. Some bulimics consume up to 20,000 calories in one sitting the equivalent of over twenty, 10 inch pepperoni pizzas. Purging is the method used to get rid of the food just eaten. Bulimics purge by causing themselves to vomit, abusing laxatives and diuretics, fasting or compulsive and excessive exercising.

Bulimia is also a psychosomatic illness indicating psychological problems such as self-esteem, an inability to express emotion or difficult dealing with responsibility and growing up. Many bulimics remember their symptoms beginning after home for the first time or breaking up with their boyfriend, pointing to problems handling independence.

According to a recent national poll, about one teen in every four claims to personally know someone with the symptoms of bulimics are of normal weight and because they often hide their behaviour from others, this illness often goes undiscovered for several years. The physical effects of bulimia can include kidney failure, menstrual irregularity, swollen salivary glands, muscle cramps, an irregular hear beat, internal bleeding from the tearing of the esophagus caused by excessive as well as destruction of the teeth and gums.

8. The main idea of the third paragraph is ....
   a. Anorexia is a symptom of psychological problem.
   b. Anorexia causes people to live in hunger.
   c. Anorexia is a symptom of feeling a loss of control.
   d. Anorexia causes menstrual periods to stop.
   e. Anorexia is a good way of losing weight.

9. What do Anorexia sufferers do?
   a. They find difficulties to eat because they lose their appetite.
   b. They avoid eating because they are afraid of being fat.
   c. They don't have any desire for food.
   d. They eat a lot when they are hungry.
   e. They try to control their emotions by eating less.

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10. What does the text tell us about?
    a. Psychosomatic illness is caused by of psychological problems which influence one's way of eating.
    b. Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia sufferers lose their desire for food.
    c. Both Anorexia Nervosa and Bulimia are psychosomatic illnesses which are difficult to discover.
    d. Bulimia sufferers grow thinner and thinner but Anorexia sufferers have normal weight.
    e. Usually the sufferers of Bulimia and Anorexia are teenagers who have good self confidence.

11. Literally the words of "Anorexia Nervosa" mean "Nervous loss of appetite". (Paragraf 2) The underlined word means ....
    a. hunger pains
    b. body weight
    c. feeling hungry
    d. eating habits
    e. desire for food

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

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

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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. (This text is for items number 16 – 19)

In almost all developing countries, the lack of adequate supplies of cheap, convenient and reliable fuel is major problem. Rural communities depend largely on kerosene, wood and dung for their cooking and lighting needs. But kerosene is now priced out of reach of many people and wood, except in heavily forested areas, is in short supply. The search for firewood occupies a large part of the working day and has resulted in widespread deforestation.

Dung is in constant supply wherever there are farm animals and, when dried, it is convenient to store and use. But burning dung destroys its values as fertilizer, thus depriving the soil of the much needed source of humus and nitrogen.

Rural areas of developing countries are also plagued by a lack of adequate sanitation. Improper waste disposal spreads disease, contaminates water sources and provides breeding ground for diseases-carrying insects.

The problem of improving environmental hygiene, conserving resources, and finding alternative sources of fuel may be unrelated. Their solutions, however, are not, as many countries experimenting with biogas technology are discovering. Biogas, a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide, is produced by the fermentation of organic matter. The process of anaerobic fermentation is a natural one, occurring when never living matter decomposes. By keeping the matter, – and the process – in a digester or biogas plant the combustible gas can be trapped and used as fuel for household lighting and cooking. The digested slurry that remains can be used on the land as a soil conditioner and fertilizer.

16. The main problems mentioned in the text are ….
    a. pollution and the high price of fuel
    b. widespread deforestation and the use of dung
    c. the lack of adequate fuel and hygienic condition
    d. the lack of humus and nitrogen in the soil
    e. contaminated water sources and rural areas

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17. The disadvantage of traditional fuels used in developing countries is that they ....
    a. reduce people‘s energy
    b. are difficult to extract
    c. make the soil poor
    d. do not meet people needs
    e. cause damage to the environment

18. The main factor causing the lack of adequate sanitation is ....
    a. the domestic biogas
    b. the pollution of water sources
    c. the great number farm animal
    d. the badly managed waste disposal
    e. the increase of disease- carrying insects

19. What is the text mainly about?
    a. A hygienic way to overcome lack of fuel and fertilizer.
    b. The process of producing biogas.
    c. The effect of burning dung on the soil.
    d. Biogas as a solution to many problems.
    e. The disadvantages of using dung as fuel.

20. As an <u>inexhaustible</u> source of energy, the sun will never stop shining.
    The underlined word means ....
    a. never used up completely
    b. easy to get burned
    c. reduce quickly
    d. wasted easily
    e. economically

21. Arrange these jumbled sentences into a good paragraph!
    1. He is not lazy to save money in the bank.
    2. So he has a lot of money in a bank.
    3. Despite a little money, it becomes greater and greater.
    4. Wawan doesn’t believe about my friend, Dody.
    5. He often goes to the bank.
    6. Although he looks poor, he is rich.
    a. 4–1–5–3–2–6
    b. 4–6–5–1–3–2
    c. 2–6–4–3–5–1
    d. 4–5–1–3–2–6
    e. 1–2–3–4–5–6

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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

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

29. Anton : Hello Winda, ...
Winda : Oh, how do you do?
Rudy : How do you do. Nice to meet you.
a. This is Rudy
b. Rudy is my friend
c. I know Rudy
d. He is Rudy
e. His name is Rudy

30. Y : Did you know your parents went to the show?
X : Oh certainly, I ... my homework when they left.
a. have done
b. am doing
c. was doing
d. had done
e. have been doing

31. Husband : The roof needs mending. Will you hold the ladder when I am climbing up?
Wife : Sure. But ..., the steps are slippery.
a. don't worry
b. you can head up
c. you may look out
d. you could watch out
e. you should be careful

32. Benny : Would you like to drive the boat?
Paul : Sorry. I don't know how to.
In the dialogue Paul expresses his ....
a. dislike
b. inability
c. disinterest
d. disagreement
e. unwillingness

33. Y : Well, it is really nice to meet you again, Dan. I haven't seen you for ages.
X : I … in Bandung since the last time we met.
a. will have left
b. have been living
c. could have left
d. am going to live
e. will be living

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34. X : …. Where can I try this one on?
    Y : There's a fitting room over there.
    a. I am sorry
    b. Excuse me
    c. I will ask you
    d. Tell me
    e. Let me ask you

35. Alice : …. I've worn your scarf.
    Nancy : Forget it. I still have some.
    a. I'm terribly sorry
    b. I'm regretful
    c. Please, excuse me
    d. I'm disappointed
    e. Let me get you a new one

36. Fadli : What's going on with you, Anton?
    Anton : I feel extremely annoyed. The sound of my neighbour's tape recorder disturbs me everyday.
    Fadli : ...?
    Anton : I want you to tell him to slow it down.
    a. How is it going
    b. What can I do for you
    c. What's in your mind
    d. What's your suggestion to me
    e. Is it possible for me to help you

37. X : We are a new couple. We don't know anything about family planning program in detail. ...?
    Y : Sure. I am very pleased to do it for you.
    a. What should we do
    b. Who suggests you to tell us
    c. What is your idea about us
    d. Would you mind explaining it to us
    e. Is there anything you can do for us

38. Umar : You look so gloomy, Hadi? What's the matter?
    Hadi : My farmland was destroyed by floods.
    Umar : <u>I know how you must feel</u>.
    The underlined sentence is used to express ....
    a. hope
    b. choice
    c. apology
    d. sympathy
    e. invitation

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39. Shopkeeper : Can I help you, sir?
The tourist : Yes, may I have a look at that silver purse?
Shopkeeper : Sure. Here you are.
The tourist : Did you make it by yourself?
Shopkeeper : No ....
   a. I had made it
   b. I had it made
   c. I had to make it
   d. Someone and me made it
   e. I made it for someone.

40. Lala : 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. Ferdi : <u>Do you feel like coming around</u> to see the exhibition of traditional handicraft from my province?
Iqbal : Sure. Where is it held?
Fadli : At Taman Mini Indonesia Indah.
The underlined part of the sentence is used to express ....
   a. plan
   b. order
   c. choice
   d. sympathy
   e. invitation

42. Ida : Would you like to go with me to see the flood victims at Cilincing area?
Novia : .... May be we can do something for them.
   a. It's up to you
   b. I don't think I can
   c. I leave it to you
   d. I have no idea about it
   e. That sounds like a nice idea

43. Topan : I haven't seen Deni for a long time. Do you get any news about him?
Faisal : Yes, I do. He ... by the Japan foundation to Tokyo two years ago.
   a. is sent
   b. was sent
   c. will be sent
   d. has been sent
   e. had been sent

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44. Zoo visitor : Can I give some food to that deer?
Zoo guardian : I am sorry. That's not allowed to.
The underlined sentence is used to ....
   a. accept advice
   b. refuse an offer
   c. give permission
   d. remind someone
   e. refuse 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

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

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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

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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

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

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. Every country must ... that no state can interfere in another state's internal affairs.
a. deny
b. refuse
c. identify
d. concede
e. proclaim

57. Some students prefer to stay in a / an ... because it costs cheaper than one in a rented room.
a. house
b. hotel
c. villa
d. apartment
e. dormitory

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58. Before we perform our drama in front of the audience, we must ... it several times.
    a. make
    b. rehearse
    c. write
    d. compose
    e. watch

59. Crude oil is transported to a refinery in order to be ... before being sold as final products such as, gasoline, kerosene etc.
    a. sent
    b. drilled
    c. refined
    d. explored
    e. exported

60. Nowadays women are not ... to do female work any more. Instead they can choose any kinds of professions.
    a. motivated
    b. supported
    c. restricted
    d. neglected
    e. inspired.

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