

BAHASA INGGRIS

UMPTN 2001 – 2009

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2009

Passage I

Sometimes experience in other countries can help people to understand their own identity better. Mahatma Gandhi was born 1869 at Portandar in Western India. After studying in India, he dreamt of going to England to study. He was told that his Hindu religion did not allow voyages abroad. However, Gandhi was very determined and he finally left for England in 1887. At first he tried to learn to behave like an English gentleman, but he soon learnt that it was better *to* be himself. He studied law in London, qualifying in 1891. He also learnt about other religions.

He returned home to India and worked as a lawyer for two years. After some problems, he was offered a job in South Africa. Here he experienced racism as a member Indian community. He decided to fight for the rights of Indians using "passive resistance". He had three main beliefs, namely non-violence, religious tolerance and truth. When he finally returned to India in 1915, he became a great political leader. During the fight for independence he was often put in prison, but his beliefs never changed.

Gandhi had studied in Britain, so he understood the British better than they understood him. Gandhi's leadership led to independence, but, on Independence Day, 15 August, 1947, Gandhi refused to celebrate. He was in favor of Hindu-Muslim unity but Muslims and Hindus could not agree, so a separate Muslim state was formed in Pakistan. In 1948, Gandhi started fasting to death as a protest against fighting between India and Pakistan. He was assassinated by a Hindu fanatic on 30th January 1948. India and Pakistan are still fighting in Kashmir today. The fight for independence was a difficult one, but not as difficult as the fight for non-violence, religious tolerance and truth.

1. SNMPTN 2009

The passage above mainly deals with Mahatma Gandhi's ...

- A. search for principles of his three main beliefs.
- B. fighting against racism in South Africa.
- C. political career as an important national leader.
- D. experience to identify his life principles.
- E. political struggle for India's independence.

2. SNMPTN 2009

The following statements are true about Mahatma Gandhi, EXCEPT ...

- A. Mahatma Gandhi's studying in Britain was against Hinduism principles.
- B. Mahatma Gandhi believed in non-violence, religious tolerance and truth.
- C. Mahatma Gandhi learned and understood about some religions well.
- D. Mahatma Gandhi fought hard for unity of his nation.
- E. Mahatma Gandhi did not like the idea of Hindu-Muslim unity in India.

3. SNMPTN 2009

The word *non-violence* in '*He had three main beliefs, non-violence, religious tolerance and truth*' (line 8) can best be replaced by ...

- A. favorable conducts.
- B. peaceful actions.
- C. political spirits.
- D. religious prejudices.
- E. passive behaviors.

4. SNMPTN 2009

Mahatma Gandhi got his university degree in ...

- A. 1887.
- B. 1915.
- C. 1891.
- D. 1947.
- E. 1948.

5. SNMPTN 2009

We can infer from the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi, EXCEPT ...

- A. he understood Hinduism and Islam equally well.
- B. he knew well the characteristics of the English people.
- C. he had good knowledge about law issues.
- D. he had the hardest time fighting for independence of his nation.
- E. he experienced racism when he was in South Africa.

Passage 2

Education is often viewed as school in a traditional, formal sense. Many people believe that true learning can only take place in a formal classroom setting. Others feel education occurs in many different forms and environments. There may not be a definitive answer to the question of, 'What is education?' However, we can start thinking about the purpose of education. Is it to educate youth to be responsible citizens? Is it to develop individuals, as well as society, in order to ensure a society's economic success? Or is it to simply focus on developing individual talents and intelligence? Perhaps it is the balance of all three that defines education? While our answers may differ, we can perhaps agree that education is a basic human right. When that right is granted growth and development, the society as a whole is more likely to improve in areas such as health, nutrition, general income and living standards and population fertility rates.

As global citizens it is our responsibility to critically think about the issues and attempt to come up with solutions to the problems plaguing education. In 1990 UNESCO launched EFA, the movement to provide quality education for all children, youth, and adults by the year 2015. The unfortunate reality is that for many countries, larger issues come before improving the quality of education. How can we achieve the goals of EFA when numerous countries around the world are faced with challenges that seem far too impossible to overcome? The answer lies in attempting to bridge some of the gaps that prevent developing nations to compete with developed nations. One example is that of providing greater access to technology and narrowing the ever widening digital divide. In many ways the most basic access to technology can serve as a valuable educational tool. Individuals who are not afforded this access are at a disadvantage when trying to grasp opportunities to make life better for themselves, their families, and their community.

6. SNMPTN 2009

The author's main concern in the first paragraph of the passage is that ...

- A. there is no exact definition about education.
- B. education is a fundamental individual's right.
- C. everyone has the right to get quality education.
- D. education occurs in any place not just schools.
- E. development can be gained through education.

7. SNMPTN 2009

The situation the author shows in the passage above is best described as follows ...

- A. quality education fundamentally ensures quality living in all sectors.
- B. education is essentially everyone's right yet it still has its challenges.
- C. there are problems in education in spite of its significant role.
- D. as long as nations compete, education cannot progress.
- E. absence of an exact definition causes problems in education.

8. SNMPTN 2009

The following sentences reflect the author's opinions in the passage, EXCEPT ...

- A. everyone has the right to get education.
- B. education cannot be easily defined.
- C. EFA provides quality education by 2015.
- D. education is basic to human development.
- E. the EFA goals are faced with serious challenges.

9. SNMPTN 2009

If the author is right concerning the role of education, the following might be predicted to take place, EXCEPT

...

- A. longer life expectation.
- B. lesser birth rates.
- C. improved welfare.
- D. better quality living.
- E. more job opportunities.

10. SNMPTN 2009

The part following the passage above would likely discuss ...

- A. lack of access to technology in developing countries to support educational practices.
- B. needs of modern digital technology to back up the implementation of EFA in education.
- C. roles of technology in providing individuals with cheap and accessible quality education.
- D. inability of developing nations to compete with developed countries in technology.
- E. government's roles and responsibilities in managing education for their citizens.

Passage 3

Generally, by peoples own accounts, the public idea of women at home is that they are dull and boring. And the stereotype of a working woman is of hard, ambitious, selfish creatures. It is not just that you are either gentle and dull or selfish and interesting. It is that you are either a good mother or you are an interesting woman.

'Young women now seem to get a very clear picture that they have got a choice. If they are going to do mothering well, they have got to pay for it by not being interesting women. If you are an interesting working woman, you are a bad mother.' Lyn Richards puts the blame for such notions and for resulting family tensions on the failure of people to talk enough about them. The media, too, are guilty. 'There is a lot of media coverage of successful career women and still a lot, especially in women's magazines, on the joys of motherhood. There's not that much about the trouble of either role and precious little about combining the roles. Yet half the women who are married in our society are working.'

Nor is much thought given to the task of loosening the ties entrapping men. Lyn Richards, a working mother, grateful for the privilege of genuinely choosing and being able to afford the role, criticizes the systematic exclusion of men from 'child rearing and the really pretty fabulous aspects of having children'. She condemns as ludicrous the idea of the 9 to 5 treadmill of work as an absolute duty for men. 'The sheer irony to me is that the women's movement has told women the way to be liberated is to get into the 9 to 5 tied work force that men have been fighting against for a century. Really we should be using changes in women's values to shake up all the oppression and rigidity that men have been under.'

Indeed, there has been a change. 'The new thing since I married is that it's normal for both husband and wife to go on working when they marry. Now marriage isn't a particularly big deal. Very often it just legalizes something which has been going on anyway and it certainly doesn't change a women's whole basis of life, her notion of who she is. The real life change is having the first child and when that happens I think that probably most couples are still reverting to something like the traditional concept of marriage. But the longer people put off having a child the more likely it is that they won't because they have set up a viable life style. They don't need to have kids now to have a good marriage.'

Not that motherhood and raising families are wholly going out of fashion but rather that people are having

smaller families. Consequently, the period in a woman's life when she is not required to devote herself to mothering is lengthening. 'Motherhood – the mother role – just isn't a very good identity base today,' Lyn Richards says. 'Motherhood is a short-term appointment now. It doesn't last long.'

11. SNMPTN 2009

The passage mainly deals with women's...

- A. alternative role.
- B. social function.
- C. natural interest.
- D. fundamental duty.
- E. main responsibility.

12. SNMPTN 2009

The expression *combining the roles* in '... *precious little about combining the roles.*' (line 9) in the passage means ...

- A. being either a married or a career woman.
- B. working both in an office and at home.
- C. serving the family and doing office work.
- D. enjoying motherhood and caring for the family.
- E. having a dual role of mother and career woman.

13. SNMPTN 2009

Lyn argues that in rearing children in a family ...

- A. women's role should be more dominant.
- B. both men and women are equally responsible.
- C. men's role should be put into account.
- D. working women share equal work distribution.
- E. men's role should be excluded.

14. SNMPTN 2009

If Lyn is correct, in the future women in families of younger generations ...

- A. have less children to care for.
- B. make up career individuals.
- C. will be more prosperous.
- D. are more individualistic.
- E. share an equal responsibility.

15. SNMPTN 2009

A relevant question that can be raised out of the passage would be ...

- A. what characterizes a good working woman?
- B. how could men and women build eternal marriage?
- C. what ways are thereto keep a family harmonious?
- D. why would the role of a woman in mothering not last long?
- E. what requirements should working women fulfill?

UM UNDIP 2009

Passage 1

- 1 Solar energy is used to produce salt from salt water. In solar evaporation, brines are placed in large open shallow ponds or pans from which water evaporates. The brines become concentrated, and crystallization occurs. After all the water is driven off, the salt is harvested mechanically. Solar evaporation, an 5 ancient art, now is a large-scale industrial process.

Solar energy is also used to produce drinkable water from salt water. In the most common solar still brines are put in

- black pans that have transparent sloping covers made of glass or plastic. Solar energy enters through the cover and is absorbed in the basin. The absorbed solar energy evaporates water from the brine, leaving salt water in the basin. The water vapor rises inside the still and comes in contact with the cover, where it condenses. The fresh water runs down the sloping underside of the cover to collection troughs at the edges of the cover and then goes to a storage tank, ready for use.

1. UM UNDIP 2009

According to the passage, what happens if the water vapor condenses in the cover?

- A. The water vapor rises inside the still
- B. The fresh water flows down the sloping underside of the cover
- C. The fresh water goes directly to a storage tank
- D. The fresh water is absorbed at the edges of the cover
- E. The fresh water leaks to the cover and goes to a tank

2. UM UNDIP 2009

In line 3, the word *brines* could best be replaced by _____

- A. stores
- B. sea water
- C. safety valves
- D. bricks
- E. coats

3. UM UNDIP 2009

Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Two Uses of Solar Energy
- B. How Solar Energy Produces Fresh Water from Salt Water
- C. The Process of Producing Salt from Salt Water
- D. How Solar Energy Is Used as an Ancient Arts to Generate Fresh Water
- E. How The Absorbed Solar Energy Evaporates Water from The Brine

4. UM UNDIP 2009

The word *sloping* in line 7 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. lower
- B. rounded
- C. curved
- D. steep
- E. deep

5. UM UNDIP 2009

Where in the passage does the author discuss the use of solar energy to generate fresh water?

- A. Lines 1 - 2
- B. Lines 3 - 4
- C. Lines 5 - 6
- D. Lines 7 - 8
- E. Lines 9 - 10

Passage 2 :1

- Amoebas vary greatly in size and shape, but basically they contain the same structures found in most animal cells. The cell membrane is usually highly elastic, although in one group, the verrucose amoebas, the membrane is thickened and somewhat stiff. The amoeba's body is divided into a relatively rigid outer zone, called ectoplasm. The endoplasm contains one or more nuclei, a number of mitochondria and other typical cell organelles, and several vacuoles containing food particles. Usually, a contractile vacuole that expels fluids is also present.
- The most distinctive anatomical feature of amoebas is *their* capacity to form pseudopods of strikingly

- different forms, and this trait is used as the basis for
- 10 classifying amoebas into different groups. Some amoebas, including the common amoeba (*Amoeba proteus*), have bluntly rounded pseudopods, called lobopods, which are composed of both endoplasm and ectoplasm. Others have *slender*, tapering pseudopod, called filopods, composed only of ectoplasm.
6. **UM UNDIP 2009**
The pronoun *their* in line 8 refers to ____
A. anatomical feature of amoebas
B. different groups
C. different forms
D. pseudopods
E. amoebas
7. **UM UNDIP 2009**
What is true about amoeba?
A. Its contractile vacuole is always present.
B. Its body is divided into rigid inner zone
C. Its cell membrane is usually highly stretchable
D. It does not always have lobopod
E. Its membrane is always dense and somewhat rigid
8. **UM UNDIP 2009**
In line 7, the word *expels* is closest in meaning to ____
A. absorbs
B. undertakes
C. rejects
D. impresses
E. receives
9. **UM UNDIP 2009**
What is the meaning of *slender* in line 12?
A. shadow
B. tiny
C. visible
D. strong
E. short
10. **UM UNDIP 2009**
What is the tone of the passage?
A. Humorous
B. Argumentative
C. Descriptive
D. Cynical
E. Narrative

Passage 3

The common type of acne, acne vulgaris, usually (___11___) on adolescents between the ages of 12 and 18. The skin becomes very oily, and blemishes start to appear. The first lesion to appear is usually a blackhead that blocks the normal flow of oil. Some blackheads develop into (___12___) papules, which may become (___13___) with bacteria on the surface of the skin and form infected lesions. In severe cases, several lesions may coalesce to form a cyst. If the lesions (___14___) they often burrow deeper into the skin, and permanent scarring may occur. A severe case of acne with the (___15___) scarring often causes adolescent to become very shy and introverted.

11. **UM UNDIP 2009**

- A. occurred
- B. occurring
- C. occurs
- D. occurrence
- E. occur

12. UM UNDIP 2009

- A. inflame
- B. inflamable
- C. inflaming
- D. inflammation
- E. inflamed

13. UM UNDIP 2009

- A. infecting
- B. infected
- C. infectious
- D. infection
- E. infested

14. UM UNDIP 2009

- A. persistent
- B. persisting
- C. persitence
- D. persist
- E. persisted

15. UM UNDIP 2009

- A. resultant
- B. resulting
- C. resulted
- D. result
- E. results

Pilihlah kata atau frasa yang diberi garis-bawah pada kalimat berikut ini yang penggunaannya salah atau kurang betul.

16. UM UNDIP 2009

The physical act of refloating sunken and stranded vessels together with any cargoes are defined as salvage operations

A B C D E

17. UM UNDIP 2009

Although pioneer explorers has cruised along the Californian coast as early as the mid-16th century, all failed to see the narrow cleft in the hills that marked the entrance to San Francisco Bay

A B C D E

18. UM UNDIP 2009

At first historians were concerned with politic and military history, but gradually they learned to attach more attention to arts, and letters, religion, and economics.

A B C
D E

19. UM UNDIP 2009

Although seed formation is usually dependent upon fertilization process, seeds may be formed from certain parts of the ovary normally considered as pure vegetative.

A B C
D E

20. UM UNDIP 2009

In general, the ability to use language in abstract and indirect contexts of situation is what distinguishes the speech of adults from those of children.

A B C D
E

UM UGM 2009

BAHASA INGGRIS

Petuniuk A dipergunakan dalam menjawab soal nomor 41 sampai dengan nomor 60.I

I. Read the following passage carefully. Answer the questions that follow, and choose the best answer to each question.

In today's fast-paced, cyber-linked world, it would be hard to imagine working without the internet. Most of us would probably feel pretty desperate. Well, how about trying to live a day without water, a real every-day nightmare for some people. I know how it feels.

After suffering from one-day emergency shutdown of my local water supply, which prevented me from getting a single drop of water from the tap, let alone showering or flushing the toilet, I started to think how ironic it is that on a planet where water covers 71 percent of its surface, I suddenly had no.

But when I learned that just over 2 percent of the total volume of water in the global cycle is fresh water, and that most of that is locked up as polar ice caps and in glaciers, I became horrified.

Yes, horrified at the thought of more than 6 billion people sharing this small amount of water that is available. It 10 made me wonder: is there anything I can do to use this precious resource more wisely?

That question leads me to one of my favorite lines from the movie *Evan Almighty*. "How do we change the world? By doing one act of random kindness at a time". It's a message that applies to all aspects of life, including in conserving water.

15 So, to begin with, I started to list some of my water-consuming activities. And from various sources, I found out that taking a bath is the biggest water consumer (about 45 percent of the total daily consumption), followed by toilet flushing (25 percent) and kitchen activities (15 percent).

A survey conducted in 2006 by the Directorate of Water Development of the Public Works Ministry showed that the average daily use of fresh water in Indonesia was 144 liters per person. Based on that figure, bathing, flushing and

20 kitchen activities represent 65, 36, and 21.5 liters respectively or 122.5 liters in total. Assuming the Indonesian population represents around 230 million people, all having equal access to 122.5 liters per day, can you imagine what happens to that 2% of global fresh water? You do the math!

Those numbers have given me a stronger urge to be more efficient with my personal consumption of fresh water. So, I started off with my-bathroom. First, I readjusted the showerhead to a low-flow version and took shorter showers, 25 less than 5 minutes long, since that could already reduce my water use approximately by half.

Second, I tried a simple trick suggested by a friend to save water in the toilet tank, by placing a one-liter plastic bottle filled with water in the tank. This way, I save one liter of fresh water every time I flush the toilet. If the toilet is used 10 times a day, I have already saved 10 liters of fresh water.

And since I am not really a kitchen type of person, I believe my water spending in that department

wouldn't 30 exceed 10 liters per day.

So in total, I could save around 56.6 liters per day from bathroom and kitchen activities. Not bad for a start, as there are still more things that can be done to efficiently use water.

"Before the Water Runs Dry," *The Jakarta Post, Weekender Magazine*, May, 2008, 23.

1. UM UGM 2009

What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. A nightmare for some people in Indonesia when living a day without water
- B. The importance of people's awareness in using the precious resource wisely
- C. The need to start saving the use of water in the toilet tank and bathroom
- D. The stronger urge to make a list of water-consuming activities at home
- E. The need to make a personal consumption of fresh water more efficient

2. UM UGM 2009

The pronoun "it" in line 5 refers to

- A. after suffering from one-day emergency shutdown of my local water supply
- B. which prevented me from getting a single drop of water from the tap
- C. that on a planet where water covers 71 percent of its surface, I suddenly had no
- D. that just over 2 percent of the total volume of water in the global cycle is fresh water
- E. that most of that is locked up as polar ice caps and in glaciers, I became horrified

3. UM UGM 2009

Which of the following is closest in meaning to "locked up" in line 8?

- A. restricted
- B. kept
- C. limited
- D. bordered
- E. secured

4. UM UGM 2009

According to the passage, which of the following best describes the word "urge" in line 23?

- A. wish
- B. longing
- C. desire
- D. craving
- E. aspiration

5. UM UGM 2009

The author's purpose in this passage is to

- A. explain how difficult it can be to live a day without fresh water.
- B. present the data about the total volume of fresh water on the planet.
- C. make the reader aware of using water more wisely for personal use.
- D. cite statistics about the average daily use of fresh water in Indonesia.
- E. warn that six billion people share the small amount of fresh water.

6. UM UGM 2009

Where in the passage does the author mention how the author has been inspired to save fresh water?

- A. lines 1-2
- B. lines 4-6
- C. lines 9-10
- D. lines 11-13
- E. lines 18-20

7. UM UGM 2009

The pronoun "this" in line 27 refers to which of the following?

- A. A simple trick suggested by a friend to save water in the toilet tank
- B. My water spending in that department wouldn't exceed 10 liters per day
- C. By placing a one-liter plastic bottle filled with water in the tank
- D. I save one liter of fresh water every time I flush the toilet
- E. And since I am not really a kitchen type of person

8. UM UGM 2009

Which of the following has the same meaning as the word "exceed" in line 30?

- A. transcend
- B. rise above
- C. do better than
- D. overtake
- E. go beyond

9. UM UGM 2009

According to the passage, all of the following are true about saving fresh water EXCEPT

- A. washing fruits under running water.
- B. taking a shower rather than using a bathtub.
- C. brushing teeth with a glass of water.
- D. using a new type of toilet flush.
- E. washing dishes in a soaking sink.

10. UM UGM 2009

The tone of this passage could best be described as

- A. concerned
- B. calm
- C. emotional
- D. informative
- E. exaggerated

II The text below has incomplete sentences. Choose the one word or phrase from each number that best completes the sentence.

Depending on your point of view, the business of bargaining can be: a method of solidifying your position in local economic community; a pleasant pastime; a technique for saving money; a social vehicle for requesting and receiving favours; an example of unevolved and unsophisticated economics.

Judge gently! Throughout Asia for many, (11)___ the price of goods and services is an art form as complicated as a dance, as expressive as a fine painting or poem, as affirming as the practice of religion. Bargaining (12)___ by the practitioners is definitely a method for establishing and solidifying one's status in economic community—an item may have a variety of prices, (13)___ in the eye of the merchant the correct price for each of his customers. To offer everyone the same price removes the opportunity to 'do a favor for my special customer' (14)___ the opportunity to blatantly overcharge an unsuspecting buyer!

(15)___ in Asia who do not smile when a preferred price is offered to them as a 'courtesy'. Equally flattering is to be the recipient of an extra fruit, an extra spray of flowers, an additional potted plant as a favor, a small gift.

As one bargains and prices are bandied back and forth, there is ample time (16)___ the progress of children, or share some local gossip. Of course one must feel a sense of conquest at the amount of money saved, but most people would admit (17)___ not the real purpose of bargaining.

The typical westerner-in-a-hurry is confused and vexed at (18)___ business quickly. Many foreigners will spend much time looking for the 'fixed price' stores and embrace the goods and services (19)___ like familiar friends. 'Unevolved and lacking sophistication' is the general snarl of the westerner who looks limply about for the familiar green screen of the checkout computerized cash register (20)___ a smiling man digging in twelve pockets for the bits of change.

Adapted from Draine Hall, *Culture Shock : A guide to Customs and Etiquette : Indonesia*, 63-65.

- 11. UM UGM 2009**
A. over bargain
B. over bargaining
C. to bargain over
D. bargaining over
E. bargain over
- 12. UM UGM 2009**
A. as understood
B. is understood
C. understood
D. it is understood
E. understanding
- 13. UM UGM 2009**
A. each reflection
B. the reflection of each
C. reflecting each
D. each reflects
E. each reflecting
- 14. UM UGM 2009**
A. and equally
B. equally and
C. equal and
D. and equals
E. equally
- 15. UM UGM 2009**
A. Very few of them
B. Few are those
C. Those are few
D. A few of them
E. Few are there
- 16. UM UGM 2009**
A. asking about
B. asking for
C. to ask about
D. to ask for
E. which ask about
- 17. UM UGM 2009**
A. this is
B. it is
C. that is
D. there are
E. they are
- 18. UM UGM 2009**
A. resisting to do
B. resisting to doing
C. having resisted to doing
D. the resistance to doing
E. the resistance to do

19. UM UGM 2009

- A. here
- B. then
- C. where
- D. there
- E. look

20. UM UGM 2009

- A. encounters only and
- B. only encounters and
- C. encounters and only
- D. only and encounters
- E. and only encounters

SOAL SIMAK UI 2009

BAHASA INGGRIS

BACAAN

Third World countries often mistakenly decide to permit rapid industrialization. When this industrialization *occurs*, many *new* factories open And workers get jobs. Unfortunately, many of these new jobs are not permanent. The leaders of an industry want their factories to be as productive as possible, and they will do anything to achieve that goal. Whenever they can, they take advantage of automation, which means that workers are replaced by a more efficient machine. _____

1. SIMAK UI 2009

- The main information of the text tells us about ____
- A. rapid economic growth in developing countries
 - B. the importance of automation for Third World countries
 - C. the advantage and disadvantage of industrialization
 - D. the advantage of automation for leaders of industries
 - E. automation which is the best way to get maximum profit

2. SIMAK UI 2009

- Which of the following sentences is the best concluding sentence for the text?
- A. Thus, industrialization can boost Third World countries' economic growth.
 - B. in short, many employees have the opportunity to get new jobs.
 - C. Therefore, there is an increase in employees' standard of living.
 - D. To conclude, industrialists can better share their profit with employees.
 - E. As a result, automation may increase the rate of unemployment.

Text II

A longitudinal fissure separates the human brain into two distinct cerebral hemispheres, connected by the corpus callosum. The sides resemble each other and *each* hemisphere's structure is generally mirrored by the other side. Yet despite the strong similarities, the functions of each cortical hemisphere are different Ph

Popular psychology tends to make broad and sometimes pseudoscientific generalizations about certain functions (e.g. logic, creativity) being lateral, that is, located in either the right or the left side of the brain. Researchers often criticize popular psychology for this, because the popular lateralizations are often distributed across both hemispheres, although mental processing is divided between them.

Fundamental to brain process lateralization is the fact that the lateral sulcus generally is longer in the left hemisphere than in the right hemisphere. The extent of specialized brain function by area remains under investigation. If a specific region of -the brain is either injured or r destroyed, its functions can sometimes be recovered by a neighboring region, even in the opposite hemisphere, depending upon the area damaged and the patient's age.

Brain function lateralization is evident in the phenomena of right- or left-handedness and of right or left ear

preference, but a person's preferred hand is not a clear indication of the location of brain function. Although 95% of right-handed people have left-hemisphere language function, only 18.8% of left-handed people have right-hemisphere language function. Additionally, 19.8% of the left-handed *have* bilateral language functions.

3. SIMAK UI 200

What is the best title of the text?

- A. Lateralization process
- B. Brain anatomy
- C. Lateralization of brain function
- D. Brain function
- E. Right and left handedness

4. SIMAK UI 2009

According to the text, when there is damage in a specific region, its function_____

- A. maybe remedied by another region
- B. will be permanently injured
- C. signs the end of lateralization
- D. also destroys the other hemisphere
- E. takes a long time to recover

5. SIMAK UI 2009

We can conclude that the writer's stance on popular psychology in defining lateralization of certain function is _____

- A. supportive
- B. ignorant
- C. neutral
- D. excited
- E. attentive

6. SIMAK UI 2009

The text mainly discusses _____

- A. the process and the function of brain lateralization
- B. the structure of the brain
- C. how popular psychology define lateralization
- D. right- and left- handedness
- E. the two hemispheres of the brain

7. SIMAK UI 2009

The text is most probably found in _____.

- A. an encyclopedia
- B. a guidebook
- C. a leaflet
- D. a brochure
- E. an editorial"

Text III

High blood pressure, smoking, obesity are known risk factors for stroke. But since several recent studies suggest that bacterial infection may play a role, doctors at McGill University in Montreal, Canada, were __(8)___ whether antibiotics could lower stroke __(9)___ . They can. In the study, people taking any antibiotic were 20% less likely, to have a stroke than those who were antibiotic-free. Penicillin was __(10)___ effective: patients on that drug were 47% less likely to have a stroke. The drugs are thought to slow or __(11)___ fatty build-up in the arteries. More research is underway, and if it confirms the link, antibiotics may one day be prescribed for high-risk patients. __(12)___ , researchers warn that the medications be used sparingly to avoid the rise of drug-resistant bacteria.

8. SIMAK UI 2009

- (A) surprised
- (B) exciting
- (C) attraction
- (D) essential
- (E) curious

9. SIMAK UI 2009

- (A) disease
- (B) risk
- (C) level
- (D) rate
- (E) illness

10. SIMAK UI 2009

- (A) intensively
- (B) thoroughly
- (C) entirely
- (D) particularly
- (E) abundantly

11. SIMAK UI 2009

- (A) prevent
- (B) prevention
- (C) preventive
- (D) preventable
- (E) preventer

12. SIMAK UI 2009

- (A) Moreover
- (B) However
- (C) Therefore
- (D) Otherwise
- (E) Besides

13. SIMAK UI 2009

- 'I'd like to remind you of the staff meeting that will be conducted at 1 o'clock tomorrow'. 'Please, _____ because a very important business associate is coming to see me!'
- A. it has cancelled
 - B. has it been cancelled
 - C. have it cancelled
 - D. you have cancelled it
 - E. it has been cancelled

14. SIMAK UI 2009

- The news _____ everybody talked about during the workshop was the pros and cons of the pornographic law.
- A. about which
 - B. who
 - C. of which
 - D. that
 - E. whose

15. SIMAK UI 2009

- Erika _____ on her report for three days in a row without much sleep. That's why she looks so tired.
- A. works

- B. is working
- C. has been working
- D. was working
- E. had been working

16. SIMAK UI 2009

If Wanda had visited the doctor as soon as *the* symptoms of her asthma appeared, she wouldn't be hospitalized now.

The above sentence means that _____

- A. Wanda went to the doctor soon enough so she is not hospitalized now
- B. Wanda went to the doctor soon; otherwise, she is hospitalized now
- C. Wanda didn't see the doctor soon but she didn't need to be hospitalized
- D. Wanda is hospitalized as she did not follow the doctor's order
- E. Wanda is in hospital now because she did not see the doctor immediately

17. SIMAK UI 2009

'What are you doing?'

I'm looking for my calculator. I remember _____ it into *the* car when we left for work!

- A. to throw
- B. throw
- C. throwing
- D. threw
- E. had thrown

18. SIMAK UI 2009

'Why did you use a manual typewriter to type the report?'

'My office computer broke down yesterday, and my electronic typewriter _____

- A. was repairing
- B. was being repaired
- C. to be repaired
- D. to repair
- E. to be repairing

19. SIMAK UI 2009

Being manufactured domestically, _____

- A. a foreign brand should not be given to the product
- B. the product should not be given a foreign brand
- C. the company should not give the product a foreign brand
- D. the product's brand should not be a foreign brand
- E. we should not give the product a foreign brand

20. SIMAK UI 2009

'May I borrow your calculator, please?'

'Sorry, I can't find it in my bag. I _____ at home.'

- A. had to leave it
- B. must have left it
- C. should leave it
- D. have to leave it
- E. should have left it

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2008

UMB UI

Veins are responsible for transporting blood from the body back to the heart where it is loaded with oxygen in the lungs before being distributed to the rest of the body again. Veins on the legs have the toughest job because they must push the blood against the force of gravity and the pressure of body weight in an upstream motion. To assist in this task, veins have one-way valves that prevent the blood from flowing backward. When there are problems with the valves, it causes blood to stay in the leg and cause the vein to swell.

There are two kinds of enlarged veins: varicose veins and spider veins. Varicose veins are dark blue or purplish in color and they bulge above the skin's surface. Spider veins are much smaller and they look like red or blue spider webs which lie close to the surface of the skin. Forty-five-year-old Sarah developed varicose veins on her thighs many years ago, after giving birth to her third child. Initially, she ignored it, thinking that it was nothing more than an aesthetic hindrance. Shortly after, Sarah experienced cramps, especially at night and both legs were constantly aching, tired and swollen. She also felt conscious of its appearance whenever she wears a skirt to work.

Varicose veins are common among the general population - 35% of women and 20% of men over 20 years old are diagnosed with this condition. Factors that increase the risk of developing varicose veins include prolonged sitting or standing, multiple pregnancies, family history of varicose veins, obesity and wearing of high heels or tight garments. To prevent the development of varicose veins, one should exercise regularly to keep the blood flowing. Women should also avoid wearing high heel shoes (not more than 3-4 cm high) and tight clothing that wraps around the legs.

To alleviate the discomfort, people with varicose veins can try raising both legs above their chest to facilitate the blood flow or wearing compression stockings. Clinical treatments for varicose veins are also available to improve the cosmetic appearance and reduce the aching, swelling, and other serious problems such as blood clots and ulcers. In Sarah's case, the many doctors she had consulted offered surgery as an option to remove the varicose veins on her legs. However, this is an invasive procedure which requires an anesthesia and hospitalization.

1. UMB UI 2008

What is the text mainly about?

- A. Types of veins
- B. Functions of veins
- C. Varicose veins
- D. Kinds of enlarged veins
- E. Spider veins

2. UMB UI 2008

This text is most probably found in a/an

- A. medical textbook
- B. newspaper editorial
- C. sports magazine
- D. (M) health report
- E. health magazine

3. UMB UI 2008

Which of the following is NOT included in the causes of varicose veins?

- A. Delivering a baby
- B. Constant aching of both legs
- C. Wearing high heel shoes
- D. Sitting or standing for hours
- E. Hereditary

4. UMB UI 2008

'an aesthetic hindrance' (lines 10) means' _____'.

- A. a restriction to keep one's health
- B. an obstruction to become beautiful
- C. a difficulty to overcome the disease
- D. A constraint to the beauty of the skin
- E. an obstacle to move freely

5. UMB UI 2008

According to the text, a surgery is most needed for a patient with varicose veins when _____

- A. the patient's legs are constantly aching and swollen
- B. the patient has problems after delivering a baby
- C. the patient's exercise keeps the blood flowing
- D. the patient wants to improve his/her appearance
- E. the patient has already suffered for a long time

Text II

- (1) _____
- (2) Psychologists call this "math anxiety." (3) Teachers used to think that this happened because the students were not very good at math. (4) Anxiety is an uncomfortable feeling of nervousness or worry about something that is happening or might happen in the future. (5) Now, however, researchers think that students who get math anxiety are not necessarily bad at math. (6) There is a very It- rent reason for their poor performance on math tests. (7) New studies show that their feelings of anxiety prevent their brains from working well. (8) One area of the brain it is especially affected is the working memory, which Ids new information in your mind. (9) This type of memory is essential for doing math problems. (10) But why do students get math anxiety in the first place? (11) that is another important question for teachers and researchers education.

6. UMB UI 2008

With which of the following sentences should the text begin?

- A. Whenever students have to do a math problem or take a math test, they experience math anxiety.
- B. Some students who are not very good at math experience an uncomfortable feeling of nervousness.
- C. Some students become very anxious wherever they have to do a math problem or take a math test.
- D. Research found the reasons why some students are bond at math while others are not
- E. There is an area in the brain that especially affects a person's ability at math.

7. UMB UI 2008

The sentence which is irrelevant to text is sentence number

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 7
- E. 8

Text III

Up to now confessions that have been obtained from defendants in a hypnotic state have not been admitted into evidence by courts in the U.S. Experts in the field' of hypnotic have found that such confessions are not completely reliable. Subjects in hypnotic state may confess to crimes they did not commit for one or two reasons. Either they fantasize that they committed the crimes or they believe that others want them to confess. A landmark case concerning a confession obtained under hypnotic went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. In the case of Layra v Dinno, a suspect was hypnotized by a psychiatrist for the district attorney; in posthypnotic state the suspect signed three separate confessions to a murder.

8. UMB UI 2008

What is the topic of the text?

- A. Valid confession in the US courts
- B. The unreliability of hypnotised confessions
- C. The case of Layra v Dinno in US Supreme Court
- D. The reasons why confessions are hypnotised

E. Psychiatrists' role in making defendants confess

9. UMB UI 2008

Which of the following statements should best end the text?

- A. The result of hypnotised confessions might mislead the criminal and the court.
- B. To conclude, the confessions were the only evidence against the murder.
- C. To summarize, making hypnotised confession is a phenomenon worth considering.
- D. Invalid confessions are rejected in the US they are all the result of hypnotism.
- E. Thus, hypnotised confessions could accelerate the truth-finding process in court.

Text III

Studies indicate that the average global surface temperature has increased by approximately 0.5°F - 1.0°F (0.3°C - 0.6°C) over the last century. Global warming – a ____ (10) ____ increased condition in planet-wide temperatures-is now well documented and accepted by scientists as fact. Average global temperatures may by 1.4°C - 5.8°C (that's 2.5°F -10.4°F) by the end of the 21st century. Although the numbers sound small, they can ____ (11) ____ significant changes in climate. ____ (12) ____ resulting in more hot days, many scientists believe an increase in temperatures may lead to changes in precipitation and weather patterns. Warmer ocean water may result in more ____ (13) ____ and frequent tropical storms and hurricanes. Sea levels are also expected ____ (14) ____ by 0.09 - 0.88 m. in the next century, mainly from melting glaciers and expanding sea water. Global warming may also affect wildlife, and - species that cannot survive in warmer environments may become ____ (15) ____ Human health is also at ____ (16) ____, as global warming may result in the spreading of certain diseases such as malaria. This warming is largely attributed to the increase of greenhouse gases (primarily carbon dioxide and methane) in the Earth's tipper atmosphere caused by human burning of fuels, as well as ____ (17) ____ activities, a farming, and deforestation.

10. UMB UI 2008

- A. grading
- B. gradual
- C. gradually
- D. graded
- E. grade

11. UMB UI 2008

- A. affect
- B. result
- C. lead
- D. trigger
- E. contribute

12. UMB UI 2008

- A. Despite
- B. Besides
- C. For example
- D. According to
- E. Due to

13. UMB UI 2008

- A. intense
- B. intensive
- C. intensified
- D. intensifying
- E. intensity

14. UMB UI 2008

- A. improve
- B. expand

- C. rise
- D. grow
- E. climb

15. UMB UI 2008

- A. extended
- B. extinguished
- C. modified
- D. dead
- E. vanished

16. UMB UI 2008

- A. danger
- B. threat
- C. stake
- D. warning
- E. hazard

17. UMB UI 2008

- A. industry
- B. industrial
- C. industrially
- D. industrialization
- E. industrialized

18. UMB UI 2008

"Fred, you should have given the letter from the School Principal to your parents.

This means that Fred

- A. gave the letter to his parents
- B. will give the letter to his parents
- C. was giving the letter to his parents
- D. is giving the letter to his parents
- E. didn't give the letters to his parents

19. UMB UI 2008

My friend got the job as a manager not because of his uncle's position in the company,

- A. but because he is very well qualified for the job
- B. but because of his good qualifications
- C. also because he is very, well qualified for the job
- D. but also because of his good qualifications
- E. but also because he is very well qualified for the job

20. UMB UI 2008

"I met Dr. Sitorus last week."

"You mean the man _____ you the letter of recommendation for your scholarship?"

- A. give
- B. to give
- C. giving
- D. given
- E. to be giving

21. UMB UI 2008

"Do you receive cash for your salary?" "No, it _____ to my account."

- A. transfer
- B. be transferred
- C. are transferring
- D. to be transferred

E. are transferred

22. UMB UI 2008

"How about seeing the new film at the nearest cinema?"

- A. Really?
- B. Pardon?
- C. My pleasure.
- D. Sounds great.
- E. Are you sure?

23. UMB UI 2008

"Did you tell your parents that you failed in two subjects this semester?"

"Well, of course. I even told them

- A. why I failed
- B. did I fail
- C. why did I fail?
- D. I failed
- E. why I failed?

24. UMB UI 2008

The ex-president passed away before having the chance.....on trial.

- A. put
- B. to put
- C. be put
- D. to be put
- E. being put

25. UMB UI 2008

"Most of our company rules were set up in 1980; think they need to be revising."

"That's right, until now, none of them

- A. is ever revised
- B. was ever revised
- C. will ever be revised
- D. has ever been revised
- E. had ever been revised

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2008

UM_UGM

Petunjuk A dipergunakan dalam menjawab soal nomor 1 sampai dengan nomor 25.

- I. The text below has incomplete sentences. Choose the one word or phrase from each number that best completes the sentences.

The cultural values of a society determine the social norms of the society. The social norms are the group-shared rules of behavior. These norms are the (1)..... ways of behavior in the society based on the shared values – the purpose and goals – of that society. For, example, because we place some value on physical modesty, we have the social norm of wearing clothes in public. (2) members of the society, we must

live by the rules which that society imposes on us. When a person doesn't behave according to these norms, he or she is considered deviant. Someone who walks down the main street of an American city without clothes on (3)..... a deviant, since he or she is not following the standard rules of behavior.

Some norms apply to all persons in a particular situation. For example, in a certain culture all persons are expected to be quiet in a library, obey the traffic signals, eat with knife, fork, and spoon, (4)..... during the playing of the National Anthem, and pay the bills. These are just a few of the many norms that every member of the society (5) expected to follow.

Other norms, however, (6) to be individual. They may vary from one person to another. These norms are related to the individual's special role. A role is the behavior expected of a person because of his or her position in the social structure or group. Roles are actuality specific norms related to the particular position of the individual. They tell people how they are to behave in their particular position in the society or group. For example, an onlooker and a doctor (7) different roles to play if both were at the scene of a serious car crash (8) several persons were critically injured. The role of the doctor would demand that he or she (9) first aid to try to save the lives of the injured. The role of the onlooker might simply (10) the person to stay out of the way.

Source: Thomas, W.L. & Anderson, R.J. 1977.
Sociology: The Study of Human Relationships.
New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.

1. **UM UGM 2008**
 - A. expecting
 - B. expected
 - C. expectation
 - D. expect
 - E. expectancy
2. **UM UGM 2008**
 - A. To accept
 - B. Accepting
 - C. To be accepted
 - D. Accepts
 - E. Be accepted
3. **UM UGM 2008**
 - A. is regarded by
 - B. are regarded by
 - C. is regarded as
 - D. are regarded as
 - E. is regarded for
4. **UM UGM 2008**
 - A. standing
 - B. to stand
 - C. stand
 - D. stands
 - E. stood
5. **UM UGM 2008**
 - A. is
 - B. was
 - C. are
 - D. were
 - E. be
6. **UM UGM 2008**
 - A. are applied

- B. applies
 - C. applied
 - D. apply
 - E. applying
7. **UM UGM 2008**
- A. would have
 - B. will have
 - C. would have had
 - D. have
 - E. had
8. **UM UGM 2008**
- A. which
 - B. by which
 - C. at which
 - D. from which
 - E. in which
9. **UM UGM 2008**
- A. give
 - B. will give
 - C. to give
 - D. has given
 - E. giving
10. **UM UGM 2008**
- A. requiring
 - B. to require
 - C. requires
 - D. required
 - E. require

II. Study the passage and choose the best answers to the questions that follow

“Your biggest enemy is yourself,” This idea is being explored by teachers as they and their students deal with the issue of bullying.

“The hardest thing is to control our own emotions because some teachers, like myself, are used to the stern approach in disciplining students,” vice principal of SMAN 103 state high school in East Jakarta, Budi Muntoro, told *The Jakarta Post* on Wednesday.

Most people do not realize that at some stage, adults – parent and teachers – unconsciously teach bullying to children, especially in the way they use violence in education.

“About 50 percent of teachers might be guilty of bullying at some point,” said Budi.

SMAN 103 is one of three public high schools in Jakarta taking part in a pilot project on bullying prevention.

Teachers and principals from the school participated in a workshop on bullying hosted by the Semai Jiwa Amini Foundation in September. The workshop was attended by 57 SMAN 103 teachers.

“Previously, I thought bullying was only physical violence. But now I realize that is also involves psychological aspects,” said Budi who teaches geography.

“So, the violence is not just physical but it can also be in the form of verbal and non-verbal expressions,” said the 43-year-old teacher.

Budi, who has been teaching for 23 years, now tries to watch his words. “I never thought before that calling students by their nicknames was bullying,” he said.

Budi, describing himself as a former “killer” teacher, said he used to regard slapping and pinching as common in disciplining students.

“Now, we give priority to counseling rather than just punishing problematic students,” Budi said, referring to consultation hours provided once a week for student.

SMAN 103 currently has four teachers who have counseling hours, with five intern teachers assisting them.

“Those teachers rarely helped students with counseling before, but lately they provide more time on a weekly basis for the activity, which is a good thing,” said 15-years-old Sari, one of 840 students at SMAN 103.

Asked about the benefit of the counseling, second year student Sari acknowledged she was not used to sharing her private thoughts with others, including teachers, but the service was helpful for some of her troubled friends.

Budi said he has been trying for years to change his rather militaristic approach in the classroom.

“Now, I don’t want to have obedient student just because they are afraid of me.”

However, he said some student tended to do as they pleased if they were not punished harshly.

“I’m still looking for a solution, but of course I don’t want to go back to my old ways of teaching.”

Source: *The Jakarta Post*, November 28, 2007

11. UM UGM 2008

The passage mainly discusses

- A. the use of stern approach in disciplining students in classrooms
- B. the need to give harsh punishment to problematic student at schools
- C. violence that possibly teaches bullying to children
- D. the teachers’ difficulty in controlling their emotions in classrooms.
- E. The use of softer approach in dealing with problematic students

12. UM UGM 2008

Which of the following is closest in meaning to “stern” in line 3?

- A. uncompromising
- B. strict
- C. frightening
- D. lenient
- E. ruthless

13. UM UGM 2008

According to the passage, which of the following best describes the word “bullying” in line 8?

- A. Nuisance
- B. Unfairness
- C. Intimidation
- D. Verbal abuse
- E. Insults

14. UM UGM 2008

In line 12, the word “it” refers to

- A. Violence
- B. Psychological aspects
- C. Bullying
- D. Physical violence
- E. Geography

15. UM UGM 2008

The passage indicates that

- A. The majority of teachers in high school might have bullied their students.
- B. All high school teachers participated in the workshop in September 2007.
- C. Not all teachers knew the kinds of violence bullying might involve.
- D. The workshop on bullying will be hosted by the Semai Jiwa Animi Foundation.
- E. The stern approach in disciplining students makes teachers able to control emotions.

16. UM UGM 2008

In line 18, the word “regard” could best be replaced by ...

- A. Consider
- B. Ignore
- C. Doubt
- D. Conclude
- E. Presume

17. UM UGM 2008

The pronoun “them” in line 22 refers to which of the following?

- A. Problematic students who need counseling.
- B. Five intern teachers who assist other teachers.
- C. Parents whose children get punishment.
- D. Teachers who have counseling hours.
- E. Some of the 840 students at SMAN 103.

18. UM UGM 2008

Which of the following has the same meaning as the word “acknowledged” in line 25?

- A. Denied
- B. Allowed
- C. Knew
- D. Recognized
- E. Admitted

19. UM UGM 2008

Which of the following is NOT considered as bullying?

- A. Calling someone “shorty”
- B. Hitting someone’s head.
- C. Punishing severely.
- D. Shouting disapproval.
- E. Giving a hard blow.

20. UM UGM 2008

It can be inferred from the passage that Budi

- A. Realizes that using militaristic approach is definitely needed in education.
- B. Is a senior teacher in one of the junior high schools.
- C. Has better understanding about what bullying is.
- D. Is a “killer” teacher who considers that slapping and pinching are common.
- E. Believes that bullying is merely physical violence.

SNMPTN 2008

BACAAN

Text I

We often think it very funny if a film shows a woman or a girl screaming and running fright in the sight of a mouse or a cockroach. But we don't consider our own little, secret fears a laughing matter. Perhaps you shiver at the sight of a snake or an eel, cannot bear to hear the sound of jagged metal rubbing against metal, or feel uneasy in a lift. Fortunately, most of us suffer only a mild form of fright about certain things. According to psychiatrist, this is quite normal.

It becomes a problem only when the fear develops into a mental condition that affects all aspects of a person's life. Studies of thousands of people with an abnormal dread show that every time they think about - or come into contact with - the subject of their fear, they show all the physical signs of a person who is facing, serious danger: a racing heart, dry mouth, cold sweat and weak knees.

10 Doctors and psychiatrists welcome publicity about phobias, for this helps to convince their patients that their fears are not unique. It reassures the patients to know that there are other people who are afraid of the same thing, and it makes the patients more willing to try to understand what is causing their fear. Once they realize what in their subconscious is causing their fear, they are half-way to being cured. Psychiatrists believe that those unreasonable fears are caused by deep-seated reasons, perhaps a terrifying experience during Childhood

15 One typical case was Mrs. Mary Batchelor, a London housewife, who suffered from agoraphobia (fear of open spaces). For twenty-three years, she remains indoors. Following publicity about other agoraphobia cases, she was persuaded to go out for the first time to watch her son perform with a pop group.

Most of us suffer from claustrophobia (fear of being in closed spaces) in a mild way, but the real go about in great fear of being trapped without escape in a lift, in a packed train or in an aircraft. Altogether there a
20 hundred and thirty phobias listed in the medial dictionary, ranging from acrophobia (fear of heights) to xenophobia (morbid dislike of foreigners). Some phobias are very odd indeed. There are cases of people who turn cold with terror at the sight of a cabbage leaf, run away in fright at the sight of a bird or faint when they hear a dog bark. There was even a man who refused to eat anything that he knew had been touched by someone who had handled matches.

1. SNMPTN 2008

Fear of certain things will become a problem when the fear_____

- A. disturbs all aspects of the sufferer's life
- B. is influenced by a person's personality
- C. develops mentally or physically
- D. is reflected in a person's daily life
- E. makes the sufferer unfriendly to others

2. SNMPTN 2008

'deep-seated reasons' (line) most likely means reasons that are_____

- A. long forgotten
- B. difficult to choose
- C. not easy to handle
- D. difficult to realize
- E. flexible to change

3. SNMPTN 2008

To cure their phobias, patients_____

- A. should take their unusual fear seriously
- B. may have to consider publicize of their fears
- C. determine the dangers caused by their phobias
- D. try to convince their doctors of their secret fear
- E. try to understand the real cause of their phobias

4. SNMPTN 2008

The following statements may be the purposes of the writer in writing the text, EXCEPT_____

- A. to explain the causes of different kinds of phobias
- B. to convince people about the importance of publicity about phobias
- C. to inform people how to overcome their abnormal fears
- D. to persuade people with abnormal fears to talk to psychiatrists
- E. to inform people about different kinds of phobias

5. SNMPTN 2008

In which of the following combined courses would this passage probably be used as assigned reading?

- A. psychology/sociology
- B. medicine/biology
- C. philosophy/medicine
- D. psychology/medicine
- E. sociology/biology

Text II

(1) _____ (2) That should not be surprising, since the study of music and the study of language have a lot in common. (3) Both require you to have a 'good ear' _ 'the ability to hear the difference between various sounds. (4) They also require you to reproduce sounds you have heard. (5) Finally, when you learn music or language, you have to learn complex sets of rules. (6) With language, the rules are about grammar and meaning. (7) In fact, grammar is the rules about how words change their form and combine with other words to make sentences. (8) With music, the rules are about sounds and rhythm. (9) Not surprisingly, researchers have discovered a scientific reason why people are good at music and languages. (10) According to a study done in Germany, you use the same part of the brain for both subjects. (11) This part of the brain is called Broca's area. (12) Scientists have known, for some time that it is connected to learning languages. (13) Now they believe that it is also the part of the brain you use when you are learning music.

6. SNMPTN 2008

With which of the following sentences should the text begin?

- A. We are lucky if we are good at both music and languages.
- B. Many people who are good at music are good at languages as well.
- C. Both music and languages are commonly taught at schools.
- D. Music and languages are two relevant subjects to learn.
- E. Both music and language basically apply the same rules.

7. SNMPTN 2008

The sentence which is irrelevant to the text is sentence number _____

- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9
- E. 10

Text III

Colours, hair, and Jewellery are frequently determined by a person's sex. This is not always true for all cultures, and it is not even true now throughout the United States. In this country, there were protests to bring about a change from these culturally strict norms. The anti-military attitudes of the 1960s and the 1970s sought to break with the military tradition masculine or 'macho' position, thus making it more acceptable for men to wear floral designs on their shirts in pinks, purples, violets, and other 'feminine colours'. For some people, long hairs and jewellery on men also became acceptable as a means of expressing this changed way of thinking. More facial hair also became common, precisely because it differed from the military norm. The business world, however, has been slow to change.

8. SNMPTN 2008

What is the topic of the text?

- A. The change in gender-based attitude in the U.S.
- B. Jewellery as a means of expressing thoughts.
- C. Feminine colours versus masculine colours.
- D. The anti military movement in the U.S.
- E. Various cultures in the world.

9. SNMPTN 2008

With which of the following sentences should the texts end?

In most offices today, _____

- A. wearing bright colors, jewellery, and long hair is still not acceptable for men
- B. men and women have the same right in deciding the color of their rooms

- C. Men are free to wear bright and colorful shirt
- D. bright colors are used in the working areas, well as in the common room
- E. people coming from various cultural backgrounds work hand 'in hand

Text IV

One of the major achievements of modern science is the determination of the approximate age of the Earth, now reckoned at 4.6 billion years. This makes the Earth far older than was ___ (10) ___ imagined. Indeed, one eighteenth-century religious and scientific authority circulated the widely ___ (11) ___ view that the planet was only some four thousand years old. To modern

Scientists, ___ (12) ___ geologic time begins with the formations of the Earth's solid crust sometime earlier than the age of the oldest known rock. Geologists divide this vast expanse of time into four eras - the Precambrian, the Paleozoic, the Mesozoic, and the Cenozoic, which takes us to the present. Thus, the almost five billion years of planetary history and the 100,000 or so years of human ___ (13) ___ are encapsulated in a mere four categories. ___ (14) ___, to aid in the discussion of such vast periods of time, further division and ___ (15) ___ becomes necessary. Accordingly, the last three eras are further ___ (16) ___ into 12 periods and more than 40 epochs each division being ___ (17) ___ by characteristic types of rock and plant and animal fossils.

10. SNMPTN 2008

- A. comfortably
- B. cautiously
- C. separately
- D. formerly
- E. quietly

11. SNMPTN 2008

- A. constructed
- B. accepted
- C. formulated
- D. circulated
- E. protected

12. SNMPTN 2008

- A. otherwise
- B. moreover
- C. therefore
- D. besides
- E. however

13. SNMPTN 2008

- A. existence
- B. existed
- C. existing
- D. existent
- E. exist

14. SNMPTN 2008

- A. Finally
- B. Literally
- C. Obviously
- D. Approvingly
- E. Completely

15. SNMPTN 2008

- A. specifics

- B. specification
- C. specifically
- D. specificity
- E. specify

16. SNMPTN 2008

- A. staged
- B. planned
- C. determined
- D. divided
- E. multiplied

17. SNMPTN 2008

- A. determiner
- B. determinate
- C. determination
- D. determinant
- E. determined

18. SNMPTN 2008

Prof. Bahren was not satisfied with the data that I collected; therefore, ____ to support my arguments.

- A. he had me collect more data
- B. I had him collect more data
- C. he had more data collected
- D. I had collected more data
- E. he had to collect more data

19. SNMPTN 2008

'I always admire artists who succeeded in winning the Citra Trophy.'

'I'm sure they ____ for it.'

- A. must have worked hard
- B. should be working hard
- C. had rather work hard
- D. ought to work hard
- E. would have worked hard

20. SNMPTN 2008

Invited to present a paper in a seminar,

- A. Mr. Suryadi's soft copy of the paper was sent to the committee by email this morning
- B. The committee was sent a soft copy of the paper by email this morning +
- C. The soft copy of the paper was sent by Mr. Suryadi to committee by email this morning
- D. An email with the soft copy of the paper was sent to the committee this morning
- E. Mr. Suryadi sent the soft copy of the paper to the committee by email this morning

21. SNMPTN 2008

Where's Fred? I haven't seen him."

"Well, he ____ the reports when I arrived."

- A. had typed
- B. was typing
- C. has typed
- D. is typing

E. typed

22. SNMPTN 2008

The children went on talking when the teacher came into the room; in fact, they didn't even stop_____ 'Good morning'.

- A. saying
- B. to say
- C. say
- D. to saying;
- E. to be saying

23. SNMPTN 2008

'You didn't forget your appointment, did you?
_____ I might have forgotten it.'

- A. If Tom hadn't reminded me
- B. Had Tom reminded me
- C. If Tom didn't remind me
- D. When Tom didn't remind me
- E. Even if Tom reminded me

24. SNMPTN 2008

"Would you like to join us for a picnic this week-end?"

"Oh, ____ I have to prepare for my project presentation."

- A. thanks for asking
- B. I'm afraid I can't
- C. I'd love to ,
- D. it's very kind of you
- E. do you want me to come?

25. SNMPTN 2008

Most mangoes in Britain arrive by airfreight____ they are still fresh when they reach the consumers.

- A. while
- B. although
- C. whenever
- D. so that
- E. because

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2007

UM UGM

Petunjuk A dipergunakan dalam menjawab soal nomor 1 sampai dengan nomor 20

Taking advantage from a high new birth rate and the enormous potential of stem cell research, India's biotechnology firms are coaxing more parents to bank blood from their newly born's umbilical cord from which the blood cells are frozen and to be revived and when there is a scientific breakthrough. Blood which is extracted from the baby's umbilical cord and placenta discarded after birth are loaded with stem cells. They are master cells from which the body's immune and blood systems originate and which can develop into cells of any organ. Doctors harvest the blood cells once the umbilical cord is clamped and cut, using a collection kit. The blood is then packaged in a special shipping material provided. The company officials then ship the package to the laboratory where the stem cells are processed and tested for various diseases.

These cells can help cure more than 75 serious ailments, according to Naimi Khrisnan, a medical advisor of Life

Cell, a firm which deals in preserving cord blood. She further says that collecting and preserving the baby's cord blood. Stem cells is a security blanket for the baby itself and its immediate family members. It is effective in the treatment of leukemia, anemia, inherited disorders and several other deficiencies of immune systems. Even lifestyle disease such diabetes, liver disorders, and heart ailments and infection diseases such as hepatitis, HIV, and malaria can also be treated with stem cell.

The two Indian companies which offer cord blood cell banking –Life Cell and Reliance Life Science- have a combined repository of more than 4,000 units with Reliance dominating 3,000 units. They are targeting to get 15,000 unit by the end of year 2006 Life Cell is going to open two banking centers outside India and to clock 10 billion rupees (US\$ 222 million) within the next five years. Parents must pay 60,000 rupees (US\$ 1,333) for the process of cord blood banking.

Prasad Mangupid, marketing vice-president of Life Cell the company followed "ethnical standards" despite controversial surrounding the stem cell research. In December, South Korean investigator said that the apparent landmark stem cell research by cloning expert Hwang Woo-suk had been faked, turning the one-time national hero into a disgraced fabricator. People are not worried with the controversy, though. Although the research at present is shrouded in a bit controversy, no one knows what will happen in the future. It is the "best gift" parents can give to their children, said Roopa Devi, a doctor, who banked her son's cord blood cells at Life Cell.

Adapted from Jakarta Post, January, 2006

1. **UM UGM 2007**

What do biotechnology firms in India successfully do? They successfully ...

- A. make a breakthrough in producing healthy stem cells from newborn babies.
- B. convince parents to keep their newborn baby's blood cells in their firms promising that they can be reused in the future.
- C. persuade parents to preserve their newly born baby's placenta and umbilical cord to be used for medical research.
- D. Make money from parents who are made to believe that their babies' cord blood cells have curative 'value.
- E. make parents believe that the newly born baby's blood is loaded with stem cells useful for their firms to make a breakthrough in medical treatment.

2. **UM UGM 2007**

The word "discarded" in line 3 is closest in meaning to ...

- A. thrown away
- B. taken from
- C. collected from
- D. pulled out
- E. put into

3. **UM UGM 2007**

In paragraph 1, we can infer that

- A. newly born babies are a source of medical breakthrough.
- B. the umbilical cord of newly born babies can be made into immune and blood systems.
- C. impaired human organs can be repaired by stem cells derived from fresh umbilical cord and placenta.
- D. human immune and blood system originate stem cells derived from the placenta and umbilical cord of newborn babies.
- E. the firms can process the blood cells wherever the samples are taken

4. **UM UGM 2007**

It can be impaired that a baby's cord blood cells ...

- A. are life-saving for all human kind.
- B. are not useful for other than the baby itself and its family.
- C. are still a controversy over who will benefit from it.
- D. are useful for anyone who can afford them.
- E. are a medical breakthrough.

5. **UM UGM 2007**
 "These cells" in line 8 refer to ...
 A. cells of any organ
 B. immune and blood system cells
 C. blood cells
 D. stem cells
 E. all of above.

6. **UM UGM 2007**
 How do these firms treat the newly born baby's cord blood cells?
 A. They extract the baby's blood
 B. They freeze the umbilical cord and placenta and then ship them
 C. They clamp and cut the umbilical cord and then ship them
 D. They bank the baby's blood cells
 E. They freeze the baby's blood cells taken from its umbilical cord

7. **UM UGM 2007**
 Stem cells cannot possibly cure ...
 A. blood cancer
 B. nutritional deficiency
 C. leukemia
 D. haemoglobin deficiency
 E. epilepsy

8. **UM UGM 2007**
 What is/are the possibly the cause(s) of controversy over the research of stem cells?
 A. The cost of the procedure is very high
 B. The effectiveness of the result is still questionable
 C. Fabrications might occur
 D. Commercialism may happen
 E. All of the above

9. **UM UGM 2007**
 The word "disorders" in line 11 can best be replaced by ...
 A. abnormalities
 B. troubles
 C. disturbances
 D. difficulties
 E. irregularities

10. **UM UGM 2007**
 We can infer from the article that the stem cell research ...
 A. has resulted in many new medical treatments.
 B. searched for possible alternatives in medical treatment, but failed.
 C. has created new hope among people that most diseases may have cures.
 D. will be stopped in time due to its controversial nature.
 E. may cause more problems than giving solutions.

The Internet, World Wide Web or simply the Web started life as a means of communication for serious computer technicians. The "ARAP" in ARPANET stands for Advanced Research Projects Agency, a branch of the American military (11) top secret systems and weapons during the Cold War. (12) attached the "net" bit as an afterthought and in 1969 work began on the grandfather of today's internet. (13) a set of interlinked computer systems that could withstand a nuclear explosion, ARPANET protected the flow of information between military (14) by creating a network of geographically separated computers that

exchanged data via a newly developed protocol called NCP or Network Control Protocol. This Protocol would be superseded by TCP/IP in later years.

The web at this stage, (15), was no place for today's Internet surfer. After all the browser we take for granted today hadn't even been thought about. It wasn't until 1993 when an Englishman, Tim Berners-Lee, decided that the volumes of information (16) to be formulated in such a way that no matter where in the world the data had come from or on what system it had (17) he could still read it with ease. Thus the Hyper Text Markup Language or HTML was born.

It may have been Berners-Lee who originally developed HTML (18) it was a young student by the name of Marc Andreessen who made (19) today with a little start up company and a product called Mosaic. Suddenly anybody was throwing together web pages and putting them on the internet (20) Now the home computer really could be put to use with the help of the browsers, navigating you around the world while still sitting at your desk happily sipping Horlicks.

Adapted from "How the Internet was Born"

by Philip Hall, Hamsafar

(January-February 2001)

11. UM UGM 2007

- A. that developed
- B. that the development of
- C. developed the
- D. in the development of
- E. by developing

12. UM UGM 2007

- A. It
- B. They
- C. The projects
- D. The systems
- E. The techies

13. UM UGM 2007

- A. As initially designed
- B. As an initial design of
- C. Designed initially as
- D. As initiated designs of
- E. As of initially designed

14. UM UGM 2007

- A. basement
- B. basics
- C. basically
- D. basis
- E. bases

15. UM UGM 2007

- A. in fact
- B. as a result
- C. in addition
- D. however
- E. furthermore

16. UM UGM 2007

- A. that he had received
- B. he was receiving had

- C. which he was receiving
- D. about which he had received
- E. received he had

17. UM UGM 2007

- A. existed
- B. sent
- C. remained
- D. received
- E. originated

18. UM UGM 2007

- A. although
- B. however
- C. but
- D. whereas
- E. despite

19. UM UGM 2007

- A. it what it is
- B. what it is
- C. what is it
- D. it
- E. it is

20. UM UGM 2007

- A. for reading all
- B. for all to read
- C. reading for all
- D. all to read
- E. to read all

SPMB 2007

BACAAN

Text 1

Technology plays an increasingly important part in our daily lives. While many technological developments may be beneficial-in the field of medicine, for instance-there are many others whose effects are less positive. We may find examples of these in the world of work, in the home and in the whole area of freedom and privacy.

In the world of work, technological advances have had various negative effects. The development of robotics has meant that in industries, such as car-manufacturing, robots are replacing people. They work faster and more accurately and they don't need breaks. As a result, industrial workers see work opportunities decreasing further and unemployment levels rising. In addition, more and more people are working from home using personal computers, which means that they lose the stimulus that comes from working in direct contact with other people and may feel isolated.

Finally, there are the implication of information technology for freedom and privacy. More facts about individuals are being stored in data banks, which may be accessed through networks of computers. This creates an ever-increasing risk of accidental or deliberate leaking of private detail. Every day more information is collected by banks, credit card companies, consumer organization and so on- and who is there to keep an eye on what happens to it? It is certainly convenient to store information in this way, but I feel it could lead to long-term problems. There may be other hidden danger-theoretically; could a 'thinking' computer start to use the data against us?

To sum up, I believe that we must be very careful with technology. While it has clear advantages, there is also the danger that it could turn on us and we could find ourselves the victims of our success.

Petunjuk A dipergunakan dalam menjawab soal nomor 1 sampai nomor 17.

1. SPMB 2007

The text mainly discusses....

- A. the importance of modern technology
- B. the benefit of technological developments
- C. the advantages and disadvantage of technology
- D. the bad effect of technological advantages
- E. the influence of modern technology on our life.

2. SPMB 2007

Which is TRUE about the technological modernization in factories?

- A. It opens more job opportunities for the unemployed
- B. It enables the company to multiply the sales of its products.
- C. It solves the problem of a company's lack of human resources.
- D. It always uses robots to manage the activities in factories
- E. It increases the number of unemployed people.

3. SPMB 2007

The technological advantages in business also result in...

- A. people's preference to stay away from office work
- B. the decrease of socialization among working people.
- C. decreasing individualism among working people.
- D. the use of more personal computer in offices
- E. employs' working more closely together to achieve greater benefits.

4. SPMB 2007

Information technology for freedom and privacy may hurt computer users because...

- A. their personal data can be subject to crime
- B. more facts about individuals are stored in banks
- C. freedom allows people to use other people's data
- D. individuals leak their private details to computer hackers
- E. strict control is performed on the access of private data

5. SPMB 2007

From the text we may conclude that....

- A. technology can only be entirely beneficial in the field of medicine
- B. advanced technology is believed to create great problems to all computer users
- C. information technology can both give benefit and cause trouble to human beings
- D. advanced technology has greater negative effects than positive ones
- E. freedom and privacy in information technology should be eliminated

Text II

Starvation is widespread in the Third World because of a climate change, natural disasters, political turmoil, and wars—all of which disrupt food production and cause mass migrations of refugees. Refugees are unable to produce food, and poor people cannot afford food. At the other end of the scale, modern industrial societies account for most of the consumption of the world's resources, although within these societies the resources are distributed unevenly among people of different classes. Both wealthy individuals consume most goods and services, but they also produce most of the world's hazardous waste. We do not know whether there are enough resources to go around.

6. SPMB 2007

What is the topic of the paragraph?

- A. Starvation in the Third World
- B. Problems in food production
- C. Factors influencing food shortage
- D. Consumption of the World resources
- E. Effects global food shortage

7. SPMB 2007

With which of the following sentences should the paragraph begin?

- A. It is not easy to overcome starvation since it is caused by political turmoil and wars
- B. Food cannot be grown in some regions because the soil is too poor.
- C. People cannot survive solely on root crops, which are poor in nutrients.
- D. Food shortage which in the main causes of starvation is a large and growing problem in the world.
- E. The quality of life does not affect the world's resources es much as others factors do.

TEXT III

(1) In many organizations, perhaps the best way to approach certain new project is to assemble a group of people on team. (2) Having a team of people attack a projects offers several advantages. (3) First of all, a group of people has wider range of knowledge, expertise, and skills than any single individual is likely to possess. (4) A senior manager usually possesses high management skills due to his experience. (5) Also, because of the number of people involved and the greater resources they possess, a group can work more quickly in response to the task assigned to it and can come up with highly creative solution to problem and issues. (6) Sometimes these creative solutions come about because a group is more likely to make a risky decision that and individual might not undertake. (7) This is because the group spreads responsibility for a decision to all the members and thus no single individual can b held accountable if the decision turns out to be wrong.

8. SPMB 2007

What is the topic of the paragraph?

- A. The advantages of team work
- B. How to choose team members
- C. The use of team in organization
- D. How to prepare a project
- E. The equipment of team work

9. SPMB 2007

The sentence which is irrelevant in the above paragraph is sentence number....

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 6

TEXT IV

A Little nervousness before an important test is normal. After all, such a test can have an important___ (10)___ on your plans for your education and future carrier. If you were going to participle in a big athletic contest or give an important business presentation, you___ (11)___ The same way. There is___ (12)___ In English that describes this feeling quite well: " Butterflies in your stomach." These "butterflies" will mostly___ (13)___ once the best stars. And a little___ (14)___ Can actually help by making you more alert and fussed___ (15)___ it can slow you down and cusses you to make mistakes. One way to avoid stress on the test day is to give yourself plenty of time to get to the test center. If you___ (16)___ rush you'll be even more nervous during the exam. If you feel extremely anxious during the test, try to take a short break. Close your eyes and put down your pencil. Take a few deep___ (17)___, shake out your hands, roll your head on your neck, relax-then go back to work.

10. SPMB 2007

- A. effect
- B. situation

- C. factor
- D. appearance
- E. impression

11. SPMB 2007

- A. will feel
- B. had felt
- C. would feel
- D. feel
- E. felt

12. SPMB 2007

- A. a motto
- B. an explanation
- C. a quotation
- D. an expression
- E. a proverb

13. SPMB 2007

- A. disappear
- B. evaporate
- C. accumulate
- D. disseminate
- E. estimate

14. SPMB 2007

- A. nerve
- B. nerveless
- C. nervous
- D. nervousness
- E. nervously

15. SPMB 2007

- A. therefore
- B. moreover
- C. however
- D. In addition
- E. Despite

16. SPMB 2007

- A. gave to
- B. might
- C. would
- D. could
- E. can

17. SPMB 2007

- A. breathing
- B. breathable
- C. breathed
- D. breathe
- E. breaths

TATA BAHASA

Petunjuk : Soal nomor 18 sampai nomor 25 tidak berhubungan dengan bacaan.

18. SPMB 2007

'How did your sister get a scholarship to study in Japan?'

'She got it after ____ A writing competition.'

- A. win
- B. winning
- C. won
- D. to win
- E. she won

19. SPMB 2007

As I found out that not all the workshop participants knew about today's schedule, I got my secretary ____ it right away.

- A. distributing
- B. distributed
- C. she distributes
- D. to distribute
- E. in distributing

20. SPMB 2007

As European artists began flocking to Bali in the 1930s, Western influences.....into Balinese art.

- A. were gradually introduce
- B. gradually introduce
- C. were gradually
- D. to be gradually introduced
- E. they were gradually introduced

21. SPMB 2007

____ to life imprisonment, the murderer of this wife appealed to the Higher Court Justice.

- A. Sentencing
- B. He was sentenced
- C. To be sentenced
- D. Sentenced
- E. To be sentence

22. SPMB 2007

"Had there not been a black-out for more than thirty minutes yesterday, the performance of our play would have been a success."

From the above sentence, we may conclude that ____.

- A. we received a big applause
- B. the lighting was just perfect
- C. we were very disappointed
- D. the play was too long
- E. we were very grateful

23. SPMB 2007

Tari was punished by the teacher only because she forgot to bring her book ____.

- A. and she didn't do her homework
- B. but she didn't do her homework either
- C. but also for not doing her homework
- D. as well as she didn't do her homework

E. but also because she didn't do her homework

24. "What about eating out? I don't feel like cooking dinner."

"Ok. Just let me know_____."

- A. where do you want to go
- B. where you want to go
- C. whether you want to go
- D. how do you want to go
- E. why you want to go

25. **SPMB 2007**

"Would you like to have some coffee?"

"Thanks, but_____."

- A. I like coffee
- B. get me some
- C. tea is better
- D. coffee is good
- E. I prefer tea

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2006**UM_UGM**

These days, people spend a great deal of time on their health on fitness. Exercises, nutrition and an emphasis on general wellness are important to people not only for medical reasons, but for social as well. Everyone wants to feel and look their best. Unfortunately, people around the world suffer from a condition that cannot be cured at a health club, spa or even a hospital chronic bad breath.

It is estimated that over 80 million people worldwide suffer from bad breath, or halitosis. In the past, treatment has consisted of masking the odor with mouthwashes or mints, flooding the mouth with alcohol-based rinses, or the latest craze, popping pills that claim to cure the problem in the stomach. None of these treatment works, because halitosis is caused by bacteria on the back of the tongue and upper throat that produce sulfurous gases. The way to stop bad breath is to stop this process.

Because halitosis originates in the mouth, it is virtually undetectable by your own sense of smell. You may notice a bitter, sour taste in your mouth or a whitish coating on the back of your tongue, but you generally find out there is a problem when a family member, friend or co-worker brings it to your attention. At that point, you need an effective, long-lasting and easy-to-use method of eliminating the problem. Without proper treatment, chronic bad breath can lead to a loss of confidence and self-esteem, and it can even result in depression. The problem can effective treatment that work naturally with no side effects.

As a dentist with a degree in bacteriology, Dr. Katz has been keenly aware of the widespread nature of this problem. It was not until his daughter came to him about the source of bad breath: It does not originate in the digestive system, and the food you eat has no direct effect on your breath.

Certain foods, however, contribute to the production of sulfurous gases in the back of the mouth. Acids in coffee and proteins in dairy products exacerbate the problem. Mints and mouthwashes intended to mask or prevent bad breath actually worsen the condition because sugar and alcohol dries out the mouth. Many common medications for everything from high blood pressure to depression have the same drying effect, resulting in the formation of odorous gases. Mucous from post-nasal drip contains dense proteins that are full of sulfur. Some treatments for halitosis contain Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, which can cause canker sores. The only effective means of eliminating the sulfur gas production is to introduce oxygen to the bacteria, causing them to produce tasteless, odorless sulfates.

Extracted from "Finally a cure for bad breath" by Jason Williams,
World Traveler, August 1999

1. UM UGM 2006

The passage tells us about which of the following?

- A. The causes of and solution to halitosis
- B. People who suffer from halitosis
- C. Dr. Katz's problem in carrying out his research
- D. Breath, mouthwashes and popping pills
- E. A research in digestive system

2. UM UGM 2006

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. People who consume liquor regularly are likely to suffer from halitosis
- B. People who suffer from halitosis do not go to health club
- C. People know very well that mouthwashes cure halitosis
- D. Mouthwashes contain sugar and alcohol
- E. The easily obtained mouthwash makes 80 million people use it

3. UM UGM 2006

The word “it” in line 12 refers to ...

- A. halitosis
- B. sense of smell
- C. proper treatment
- D. problem
- E. method

4. UM UGM 2006

It can be inferred from the passage that...

- A. chronic bad breath can be cured by a dentist
- B. most people are concerned with the treatment of bad breath
- C. protein and bacteria in the mount are the causes of bad breath
- D. the production of sulfurous gases is carried out in the mouth through two stages
- E. the bitter and sour taste in the mouth are caused by common medicines

5. UM UGM 2006

Which of the followings in TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Halitosis is caused by bad digestive system
- B. Some common medicine will create odorless gases
- C. The bacteria in the mouth are tasteless
- D. Mouthwashes give effective result in the problem of halitosis

6. UM UGM 2006

The word “nature” in line 16 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. characteristic
- B. existence
- C. quality
- D. state
- E. kind

7. UM UGM 2006

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The primary need of people going to health club is to improve their social life
- B. The treatment of halitosis with medicine containing oxygen is effective and has no side effects
- C. The depression caused by halitosis can be lessened by taking medication for high blood pressure
- D. It is easy to use mouthwashes because the products can be found in any store
- E. Mouthwashes have a long lasting effect in the treatment of halitosis

8. UM UGM 2006

The word “amazing” in line 18 is closest meaning to which of the following?

- A. well-known
- B. outstanding
- C. striking
- D. surprising
- E. unusual

9. UM UGM 2006

Which of the following foods or beverages are the least to cause halitosis?

- A. mint, milk and meat
- B. coffee, candy and cheese
- C. chocolate, ice cream and egg
- D. liquor, cake and syrup
- E. water, carrot and tomato

10. UM UGM 2006

The word “exacerbate” in line 21 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. exaggerate
- B. evoke
- C. worsen
- D. cause
- E. irritate

II. Read the following text find the appropriate word or phrase to fill in each of the blanks

You many have wondered why the use of cellular is not telephones is not permitted in the cabin of the plane. There are very good reasons for this. Modern air crafts depend greatly on radio waves (11) _____ many functions, including communication with the control tower, navigation, and even control of the atmosphere within the cabin. Radio wave (12) _____ from cell phones seriously disrupts these functions.

How bad is this disruption ? Between March 1996 and February 2002. The British Civil Aviation Authority recorded no less than 35 air safety incidents related to the use of cell phones.

NASA has analyzed 118 cases elated to the use of personal electronic devices in air crafts. The NASA (13) _____ in June 2001, concluded that 25 of these cases were strongly correlated with the use of cell phones, and 16 of these were critical cases.

You many not realize that (14) _____ it is on standby, your phone is still emitting electromagnetic signals. These signals serve to notify your sell phone network that the phone is active and can be contacted. These signals (15) _____ when the transmitter at a base terminal station (BTS) communicates with your phone to send you a call or a text message (SMS).

In fact, once the plane has taken off and (16) _____ altitude, your cell phone will not work, First, the distance between the BTS and the air craft is too great. Second the plane moves (17) _____ before the phone is detected and registered by a cell in the network, it has already left that cell (18) _____ you cannot be contacted, if you leave your phone on “active” it continues to emit electromagnetic signals that could seriously disrupt various types of flight control equipment.

That is why, although no nation has yet passed a law that would impose prison sentences on passengers who insist on using their phones while in the air craft, you (19) _____ turn off your phone as soon as you enter the cabin. If your cell phone is in your hand-carry luggage, lease check and make sure the phones is off.

Isn't it better to be careful, (20) _____ the lives of hundreds of passengers, including yourself?

Extracted from Garuda, Desember 2005

11. UM UGM 2006

- A. to carry on
- B. to carry out
- C. to be carried away
- D. to carry
- E. to be carrying

12. UM UGM 2006

- A. interfering
- B. interfered
- C. interfere
- D. interferes
- E. interference

13. UM UGM 2006

- A. released report
- B. report release
- C. report released
- D. which released report
- E. releasing report

14. UM UGM 2006

- A. even
- B. even when
- C. even though
- D. it even
- E. when even

15. UM UGM 2006

- A. will be strong
- B. must be strong
- C. are strong
- D. get stronger
- E. are stronger

16. UM UGM 2006

- A. approached cruising
- B. is approaching cruised
- C. is cruising approaching
- D. cruised approaching
- E. is approaching cruising

17. UM UGM 2006

- A. so fast that
- B. not so fast
- C. very fast
- D. faster
- E. fast

18. UM UGM 2006

- A. Because
- B. But
- C. But, even though
- D. However
- E. Nevertheless

19. UM UGM 2006

- A. can
- B. could
- C. should
- D. must
- E. ought to

20. UM UGM 2006

- A. rather than risking
- B. rather risk
- C. risking
- D. to risk
- E. risk

SPMB**Text I**

One of the critical factors that play a part in susceptibility to colds is age. A study done by the University of Michigan School of Public Health revealed particulars that seem to hold true for the general population. Infants are the most cold-ridden group, averaging more than six colds in their first year. Boys have more colds than girls up to age three. After the age of three, girls are more susceptible than boys, and teenage girls average three colds a year to boys' two.

The general incidence of colds continues to decline into maturity. Elderly people who are in good health have as few as one or two colds annually. One exception is found among people in their twenties, especially women, who show a rise in cold infections, because people in this age group are most likely to have young children. Adults who delay having children until their thirties and forties experience the same sudden increase in cold infections.

The Study also found that economy plays an important role. As income increases, the frequency at which colds are reported in the family decreases. Families with the lowest income suffer about a third more colds than families at the highest end. Lower income in general forces people to live in more cramped quarters than those typically occupied by wealthier people, and crowding increases the opportunities for the cold virus to travel from person to person. Low income may also adversely influence diet. The degree to which poor nutrition affects susceptibility to colds is not yet clearly established, but an inadequate diet is suspected of lowering resistance in general.

1. SPMB 2006

The text mainly discusses ____

- A. measures taken to prevent colds
- B. the most cold-ridden infants
- C. symptoms of colds in infants
- D. studies conducted on causes of colds
- E. people's susceptibility to colds

2. SPMB 2006

Which of the following is NOT TRUE about colds?

- A. Unlike children, grown-ups suffer less from colds.
- B. A research has revealed that colds are likely to attack parents.
- C. Compared to boys, girls are more susceptible to catch cold.
- D. Mothers who have young children are likely to be infected by their children.
- E. Age plays a contributing part in people's susceptibility to colds.

3. SPMB 2006

In what way can a family's economic condition influence cold susceptibility?

- A. People with low income can prevent colds more than others.
- B. Cold susceptibility increases among people who are wealthy
- C. Nutritious foods is likely to make people susceptible
- D. The cold virus travels from wealthy to poorer families
- E. Living in cramped houses increases the susceptibility

4. SPMB 2006

From the text, we may conclude that _____

- A. there are more than two factors influencing people's susceptibility to colds
- B. all people have the same level of susceptibility to colds
- C. in general, resistance to colds for all ages can be achieved through adequate diet
- D. the higher people's income the higher their risk of getting colds
- E. low income families have colds three times more in a year than wealthy families

5. SPMB 2006

'Cold ridden-group' in line 2-3 means group

- A. which can get rid of colds
- B. the least susceptible to colds
- C. which can prevent colds
- D. frequently attacked by colds
- E. which do not easily catch colds

Text II

Languages are much like living creatures that become endangered when numbers decline. Some linguists are taking action in preserving endangered languages. They believe it should be a priority since they are on the brink of extinction. Preservation can occur in two ways. First, linguists can study dying languages and seek to preserve the components of the language: the sounds, the vocabulary, the grammar, and the traditions. The second way is to teach children the language and have linguists advise on language maintenance. An example of this latter method is the Maori language of New Zealand. It has seen an increase in the number of speakers between the 1960s and 1970s. New Zealand has since set up 'language nest's in early childhood centers to teach children the Maori language, exposing 100,000 children to their native tongue so far .

.....

6. SPMB 2006

The topic of the paragraph is ____

- A. how to preserve endangered languages.
- B. The movement of languages in the world
- C. The Maori language of New Zealand
- D. The estimated rate of language extinction
- E. How to maintain aboriginal languages.

7. SPMB 2006

With which of the following sentences should the paragraph end ?

- A. Revival of languages such as the Maori language is gaining ground
- B. Languages become endangered when they are not passed on to children or when there is a dominant language.
- C. These methods have so far proved excellent to preserve many endangered languages.
- D. They believe that their language is on the brink of extinction because their children cannot use it.
- E. Actions should be taken because a loss in global languages means a loss of the diverse ideas and cultures.

Text III

.....

(2) When you are reading a report, listening to instructions, filling out an application for, or speaking about your interests, you are spending your time communicating. (3) Communication activities take skill. (4) When you send a message to others, you want to be sure that the receiver of your message understands exactly what you mean. (5) Facial expression can also be used to convey what you mean. (6) When you are receiving a message from someone, you want to be sure you understand what that person means. (7) To be an effective communicator, you need to know the importance of communication skills both in your personal life and in your career. (8) Finally, you also need to know how communication psychology and evolving technologies can affect your communication skill.

8. SPMB 2006

Which of the following sentences should best begin the text?

- A. Think about how much time you spend communicating with others.
- B. Why do you want to spend time to communicate with others?
- C. There are several important characteristics of communication.
- D. Do you send messages to others or do you receive messages from others?
- E. When communicating with others, we have to consider several factors.

9. SPMB 2006

Which of the following sentences is irrelevant to the text?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6
- E. 7

Text IV

The word music includes a great many different kinds of pieces that have been written for many different reasons. You already know many of the uses of music. In a movie, music in the background helps ___(10)___ your mood. In a church or temple, music makes the ceremonies more effective. Some pieces of music ___(11)___ unity in a group or in a country. The song "We shall Overcome" is an example. It was sung by those ___(12)___ for civil rights in the 1960s. Some people use music or clothing or certain certain hairstyles ___(13)___ them feel a connection with a certain group. Teenagers who learn certain pieces of music ___(14)___ other teenagers like them are examples of this use of music. People use music as an outlet for deep feelings. Spirituals are examples of such music. At other times, people enjoy music just for fun. They might, ___(15)___, sing "Ninety-Nine Bottles of Beer on the Wall" when riding a school bus. Many Americans use music as ___(16)___ to activities such as studying, jogging, or driving a car. In some parts of the world, people use music along with physical work like paddling a canoe or gathering crops. All these uses of music have one thing ___(17)___ Music goes along with something else. It is not being listened to for it self.

10. SPMB 2006

- A. determination
- B. determined
- C. determining
- D. determiner
- E. determine

11. SPMB 2006

- A. help
- B. promote
- C. expect
- D. endorse
- E. advocate

12. SPMB 2006

- A. working
- B. work
- C. worked
- D. to work
- E. are working

13. SPMB 2006

- A. help
- B. helping
- C. helped
- D. to help
- E. hey help

14. SPMB 2006

- A. if
- B. while
- C. although
- D. because
- E. in order to

15. SPMB 2006

- A. in addition
- B. for instance
- C. furthermore
- D. such as
- E. nevertheless

16. SPMB 2006

- A. an environment
- B. a theme
- C. a background
- D. a call
- E. an atmosphere

17. SPMB 2006

- A. in common
- B. on average
- C. as usual
- D. to the effect
- E. in reality

Soal Nomor 18 sampai nomor 25 tidak berhubungan dengan bacaan.

18. SPMB 2006

‘Thank you for driving me home, Tom.’

- A. No, thanks
- B. Yes, please
- C. Not at all
- D. The same to you
- E. You too

19. SPMB 2006

‘Your train was delayed, wasn’t it?’

‘Yes, therefore, when I arrived, the driver picking me up _____ for more than an hour.

- A. waited
- B. would wait
- C. was waiting
- D. would have waited
- E. had been waiting

20. SPMB 2006

These tourists, _____ are Japanese, were among the crowd participating in the “dangdut” dance.

- A. there are many
- B. many of them
- C. whose many
- D. many of whom
- E. they who

21. SPMB 2006

'I don't see any direction to get to the waterfall'. ' _____ to show us the way.'

- A. Also there are no guides
- B. We can also not have guides
- C. Nor are there any guides
- D. There are no guides
- E. So guides are not there

22. SPMB 2006

'Has mother finally decided what to buy for herself?'

'I don't know; let's ask her what _____'

- A. does she want to buy
- B. to buy
- C. is buying
- D. does she buy
- E. she wants to buy

23. SPMB 2006

'There is no strict control on the preservation of forests; otherwise, many areas _____.'

- A. would be safe from floods
- B. used to be flooded
- C. are being flooded
- D. were all be flooded
- E. cannot be saved from floods

24. SPMB 2006

'What a nuisance! This is the second time that my cell phone isn't working.'

'Have you taken it to the service center _____?'

- A. they will check it for you
- B. to have it checked
- C. they have to check it
- D. you should check it
- E. to have to check it

25. SPMB 2006

'Think twice before you decide to marry a man much older than you.' _____

- A. You'd better watch out
- B. I'd rather not say
- C. Say nothing else
- D. Mind your own business
- E. You should not interrupt

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2005**UM_UGM**

The threat to our health from environmental poisons, and specifically heavy metals, is increasing every day. Lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, and copper poisoning are becoming epidemic. Lead and mercury come mostly from polluted air plus industrial and medical uses, such as lead-containing paint and mercury-containing amalgam dental fillings. Contaminated fish are also a common source of mercury poisoning. Copper enters our bodies usually from copper water pipes commonly used in plumbing.

Heavy metal poisoning is difficult to treat. Chelation treatment is the only known medical treatment that is effective in detoxifying the body of heavy metal. Now, the Japanese study conducted by Drs Ikezoe and Kitahara shows that Kyolic, a raw garlic extract developed in Japan, is effective in protecting the body from the toxic effects of heavy metal poisoning.

Dr Kitahara and his co-workers, Ikezoe and Yamada, conducted controlled studies on animals (rabbits) and humans. The method of study was : observation of release of potassium and hemoglobin by heavy metals from erythrocytes and destruction of the erythrocytes membrane. The conclusion of the study was that garlic preparation prevented the poisoning effect arising from heavy metals and protected the erythrocyte membrane from destruction.

In another study, conducted in Russia, a drug made from garlic extract was given to workers in industrial plants who were suffering from chronic lead poisoning. The daily doses of garlic improved the symptoms of chronic lead poisoning and lowered the high porphyrin levels in the urine. The preparation also normalized the elevated blood pressure in the majority of workers. Russian researchers believe that the efficacy of the garlic preparation is due to garlic's high content of sulfur compounds.

Extracted from *The Miracle of Garlic* by Paavo Airola

1. UM UGM 2005

The passage tells us about which of the following?

- A. The problem of heavy metals in heavy metals
- B. The increasing number of heavy metals
- C. The threat of heavy metals to our health
- D. Heavy metal poisoning and garlic
- E. Environmental poisons

2. UM UGM 2005

It can be inferred that motorbike riders without masks may inhale.

- A. copper
- B. cadmium
- C. lead
- D. arsenic
- E. amalgam

3. UM UGM 2005

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Chelation treatment is not the only possible method to protect our body from heavy metal poisoning.
- B. The only thing we can do to protect our body from metal poisoning is by way of Chelation treatment.
- C. Chelation treatment is the only possible medical treatment to detoxify the body of heavy metals.
- D. We can do nothing to protect our body from heavy metal poisoning
- E. Kyolic is the only possible treatment to detoxify our body from heavy metal poisoning

4. UM UGM 2005

The word "contaminated" in line 3 can best be replaced by

- A. poisoned
- B. polluted
- C. rotten
- D. dead
- E. unhealthy

5. UM UGM 2005

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Drs Ikezoe and Kitahara developed a raw garlic extract.
- B. Drs Ikezoe and Kitahara were probably not the persons who developed Kyolic.
- C. It was Dr Kitahara and his co-workers who developed Kyolic.
- D. Chelation treatment was developed by Drs Ikezoe and Kitahara
- E. Both Chelation treatment and Kyolic originated from Japan.

6. UM UGM 2005

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The erythrocyte membrane is important to protect us from heavy metal poisoning.
- B. Heavy metals may harm the erythrocyte membrane
- C. The damage of the erythrocyte membrane is harmful to human beings.
- D. The erythrocyte membrane is immune to heavy metals.
- E. The erythrocyte membrane is indestructible.

7. UM UGM 2005

Who reported the use of garlic to help workers in industrial plants suffering from chronic lead poisoning?

- A. The Japanese government
- B. Drs Ikezoe and Kitahara
- C. Dr Kitahara, Ikezoe and Yamada
- D. The Russian government
- E. Russian researchers

8. UM UGM 2005

According to the passage, the use of garlic

- A. may increase blood pressure
- B. may decrease high blood pressure
- C. regulates blood pressure
- D. maintain normal blood pressure
- E. is good to elevate blood pressure

9. UM UGM 2005

The word "efficacy" in line 15 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. effectiveness
- B. use
- C. consumption
- D. result
- E. strength

10. UM UGM 2005

What makes Russian researchers recommend the use of garlic is that it ...

- A. is inexpensive
- B. is available everywhere
- C. is suitable for eating
- D. contains certain chemical compounds
- E. has a lot of functions

Torajans believe that their ancestors originated from a marriage of people from the heaven and sea creating their offspring together with the unique culture of Aluk Todolo.

That is the folklore version, more contemporary anthropological research reveals that ancestors to Torajans came from Indochina and belong (11) _____ proto Malays, like the Batak of North Sumatra and the Dayak of Kalimantan (12) _____ migrated to the land many centuries ago.

The number of Torajans adhering to the Aluk Torajans (13) _____ is continues to decrease and is now estimated at only 5 percent of the 400.000 population. Although most Torajans (14) _____ Christianity, may Torajans Christians still perform traditional ritual's, especially (15) _____ for death and marriage.

Major parts of Aluk Todolo are based on the belief (16) _____ is about upholding its principles, especially ancestor worship, in accordance with the time-honoured adat (customs).

For Torajans the world is the place to see goodness, (17) _____ people fulfill all obligations and responsibilities to the community, to live (18) _____ until death and the transition to the spirit world.

The final purpose of life (19) _____ for death, so that when one dies the customary ceremonies reflect the (20) _____ efforts during the ephemeral world.

Extracted from *The Jakarta Post*, 30 Nov 2004

11. UM UGM 2005

- A. in
- B. with
- C. from
- D. into
- E. to

12. UM UGM 2005

- A. who
- B. tha
- C. which
- D. whom
- E. whose

13. UM UGM 2005

- A. however
- B. in addition
- C. furthermore
- D. accordingly
- E. in fact

14. UM UGM 2005

- A. converted with
- B. have to convert
- C. are converted to
- D. have been converted
- E. have converted to

15. UM UGM 2005

- A. that
- B. these
- C. those
- D. them
- E. theirs

16. UM UGM 2005

- A. that life
- B. of life
- C. that this life
- D. life
- E. of life that

17. UM UGM 2005

- A. content
- B. in that
- C. when
- D. where
- E. to which

18. UM UGM 2005

- A. content
- B. contented
- C. contending
- D. to content
- E. contentedly

19. UM UGM 2005

- A. is prepared to
- B. is to prepare
- C. prepared to be
- D. is prepared to be
- E. is to be preparing

20. UM UGM 2005

- A. decreased
- B. deceasing
- C. deceased
- D. de cease
- E. deceases

SPMB

The catastrophe called the Great Dying, which occurred between the Permian and Triassic periods wiped out 90 percent of the planet's marine life and 70 percent of all plant and animal life. The most recent popular scientific belief about what caused it was the impact of a large object from space, but the examination of sediment and fossils deposited at the time has led two groups of scientists to revise this belief.

Animals and plants both on land and in the sea were dying at the same time and apparently from the same causes- 'too much heat and too little oxygen,' said Peter Ward, a University of Washington paleontologist. In their research published in Science Express, the groups found increased levels of sulphur and depleted oxygen in the ancient rock. Ward and his team of researchers from the United States and South Africa thought that the sulphur came from continued volcanic eruptions in an area known as the Siberian Trap. The eruptions warmed the Earth, trapped sunlight, and depleted oxygen in the air.

At the same time, the Earth's shifting tectonic plates lowered the levels of the ocean, exposing seabeds and releasing methane trapped in the sediment there, further increasing the global warming. The temperatures kept rising so that it got hotter and until it reached a critical point causing everything to die. Temperatures around the world rose 8 degrees, killing off plants which served as food animals, thereby starving them. In addition, oxygen levels dropped to about 16 percent the atmosphere, whereas normal levels today are at 21.

Therefore, it is believed that widespread volcanic eruptions that led to global warming was likely the cause of massive extinction 250 million years ago, not the impact of an asteroid or comet

1. SPMB 2005

Which of the following is NOT the cause of the massive extinction millions of year ago?

- A. Increased global warming.
- B. Sudden drop of high temperatures.
- C. Gradual less of oxygen.
- D. Widespread eruptions of volcanoes.
- E. High rate of sulphur emissions.

2. SPMB 2005

From the text we may conclude that the writer's objective is to show the public that

- A. the Great Dying occurred two hundred and fifty million years ago
- B. there is a new theory about the cause of the Great Dying
- C. the enormous extinction on earth was caused by the fall of a comet
- D. it was during the Permian and Triassic periods that the earth changed
- E. the Great Dying referred to the dying of marine life the world

3. SPMB 2005

The text tells us about

- A. the extinction of global life
- B. research conducted by scientists
- C. the effect of the shifting of tectonic plates
- D. Prof. Ward, the anthropologist
- E. The cause of the Great Dying

4. SPMB 2005

What was most probably the cause of the Great Dying?

- A. Volcanic eruptions in the area called the Siberian Trap
- B. The shifting of tectonic plates caused by terrible earthquakes
- C. The publication of scientists researches in the United States and in Africa
- D. The finding of excessive amounts of sulphur and lack of oxygen in the ancient rock
- E. The massive extinction of animal and plant life on the planet

5. SPMB 2005

Marine life in line 2 means the life of ____

- A. all life existing in the sea
- B. people working for sea-lines
- C. creatures living in nature
- D. sailors living in nature
- E. fisherman living along the beach

TEXT II

- (1)
- (2) It often must be distinguished from lack of communication, for the rapid spread of rumor may very well be due to effective communication. (3) The term rumor refers not to a method of its communication, but to its content. (4) Under crowd conditions, it become difficult to check the source and accuracy of the information one receives, and thus to evaluate it, and so rumors are acted on as if they were true information. (5) Rumor often arises because of a lack of information. (6) People want to know what is happening, and so the rumor fills that need. (7) Many TV programs provide gossips specially those about celebrities. (8) Rumor may also be created as a rationalization or justification for emotional excesses and collective behavior.

6. SPMB 2005

The sentence which is irrelevant to the text is sentence number _____

- A. three
- B. five
- C. six
- D. seven
- E. eight

7. SPMB 2005

Which sentence would best begin the paragraph above?

- A. Collective behavior is very much affected by communication
- B. The method of communication should be improved to avoid misunderstanding
- C. A rumour is a widespread report that is not confirmed as fact
- D. The source of rumour is generally very unreliable
- E. The people who create rumours do not think rationally

TEXT III

The term 'primitive art' has been used in a variety of ways to describe works and styles of art. One way that this term has been used is to describe the early period within the development of a certain style of art. Another way is to describe artists who have received little professional training and who demonstrate a non-traditional naivete in their work. A wonderful example of this second type of primitive artist is Grandma Moses, who spent all her life living on a farm and working at tasks normally associated with farm life. She did not begin painting until she reached the age of seventy-six, when she switched to painting from embroidery because the arthritis in her hands made embroidery too difficult. Totally without formal education in art, she began creating panoramic images of everyday life on the farm that have achieved international fame.

8. SPMB 2005

Which of the following does NOT show the characteristic of 'primitive art'?

- A. The artist did not have formal education
- B. It shows a particular naivete
- C. The artist might not follow traditions
- D. It does not have a professional touch
- E. The artist started producing works at old age.

9. SPMB 2005

From the text we may conclude that

- A. it is difficult to give a definition to primitive art
- B. Grandma Moses embroidered panoramic images of farm life
- C. primitive art is a product of artists centuries ago
- D. most primitive artists were people who live on farms
- E. there is no difference between primitive and formal art

Scientists have experimented with a new procedure for alleviating the damage caused by strokes. Strokes are frequently caused by a blood clot staying in the tree of arteries in the head, choking the flow of blood. Some brain cells die as a __ (10) __ result of the stroke, but others also die over several hours because the proteins spilling out of the first cells that die __ (11) __ a chemical chain reaction that kills the __ (12) __ cells. The current method of reducing the amount of damage is to give a clot dissolver, __ (13) __ as TPA, as soon as possible. But generally TPA is not given to the patient until he or she __ (14) __ the hospital, and it still does not immediately stop the damage. The new technology, still in the research stage, involves cooling the area or the patient __ (15) __. It is already known that when an organ is cooled, damage is slowed. This is why sometimes a person who __ (16) __ into an icy pond is not significantly harmed __ (17) __ being warmed up again.

10. SPMB 2005

- A. directly
- B. direction
- C. directive
- D. direct
- E. directed

11. SPMB 2005

- A. support
- B. add
- C. trigger
- D. involve
- E. prevent

12. SPMB 2005

- A. neighbor
- B. neighboring
- C. neighborly
- D. neighborhood
- E. neighborliness

13. SPMB 2005

- A. is known
- B. knowing
- C. know
- D. which knows
- E. known

14. SPMB 2005

- A. reaches
- B. reached
- C. is reaching
- D. will reach
- E. was reaching

15. SPMB 2005

- A. wholly
- B. accordingly
- C. entirely
- D. commonly
- E. perfectly

16. SPMB 2005

- A. is falling
- B. falls
- C. was falling
- D. fell
- E. had fallen

17. SPMB 2005

- A. as
- B. hence
- C. while
- D. after
- E. so that

18. SPMB 2005

In spite of the many vacancies in a neighboring factory, the unemployed in my village cannot get work because ____

- A. they need money
- B. they have jobs
- C. they are unfamiliar
- D. they work part-time
- E. they are unskilled

19. SPMB 2005

'I haven't got the report on the seminar held last week'

'I'm sure it _____ on your desk yesterday'

- A. put
- B. being put
- C. was putting
- D. was put
- E. putting

20. SPMB 2005

'What has the donated money been used for?'

"..... a school for the needy"

- A. We set up
- B. Setting up
- C. It is set up
- D. In setting up
- E. Sets up

21. SPMB 2005

Being lost, the tourist stopped _____ at his map for the place they wanted to visit.

- A. looking
- B. to look
- C. looked
- D. he looked
- E. was looking

22. SPMB 2005

A : "This is the third time you do not submit your paper on time"

B : "I'm sorry, but there was a virus in my computer."

A : ' _____ "

- A. I know it's true
- B. I can't trust you
- C. Don't say that is the truth
- D. Do you really expect me to believe that?
- E. Oh yes, I quite agree that's the case

23. SPMB 2005

'How can you determine students' ability in writing?'

'For a start, ____ a five-hundred-word essay.'

- A. the students write
- B. the students are writing
- C. have the students to write
- D. the students have written
- E. have the students write

24. SPMB 2005

'Even though the speaker had been reminded that his time was up, ____

- A. he kept on talking
- B. he stopped his presentation
- C. he did not realize it
- D. the audience enjoyed it
- E. the talk was boring

25. SPMB 2005

‘Until now I haven’t found any decent place to live in.’

-
- A. Well, I’m very fortunate
 - B. You have to find a better one
 - C. I don’t mind sharing my flat with you
 - D. You shouldn’t stay in your old place
 - E. I guess, you like the place, don’t you

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2004**UM_UGM****I. Read the text carefully, then choose the best alternatives to answer the question.**

To be good consumer it is necessary for us to understand why prices and productions of goods are always changing. This following information is a simple law to help us understand it. When prices are low people will buy more, and when prices are high they will buy less. Everyone knows this. But at the same time, producers want higher prices for their goods when they make more goods. How can we find the best price for the goods? The Law of Supply and Demand is the answer to this question.

According to this law, changes in the prices of goods cause changes in supply and demand. An increase in the price of goods causes an increase in supply-the number of that producer make. Producer will make more goods when they can have higher prices for the goods. At the same time, an increase in the price of the goods causes a decrease in demand-the numbers of goods the consumers buy. This is because people buy less when the price is high. Conversely, a decrease in the price causes an increase in demand and a decrease in supply.

Business firms look at both supply and demand when they make decisions about prices and production. They look for the equilibrium point where supply equals demand. The equilibrium point is a point where the supply curve and the demand curve intersect. At this point, the number of goods produced will all be bought by the consumer at a certain price. This is called the equilibrium price. If the producers increase the price, or if they produce more, the consumers will not buy all of the goods. The producer will have a surplus-more supply than demand-so they must decrease the price in order to sell all of the goods. On the other hand, if they make fewer goods, there will be a shortage- more demand than supply-and the price will go up.

According to the Law of Supply and Demand, the equilibrium price is the best price for the goods. The consumers and the producer will agree on this price because it is the only price that helps them both equally.

1. UM UGM 2004

Why does an increase in price cause an increase in supply?

- A. Consumers buy more goods when prices are high.
- B. Producers make fewer goods when prices are high.
- C. Producers want to sell all of their goods.
- D. Consumers will not buy all of the goods.
- E. Consumers will buy all of the goods.

2. UM UGM 2004

Why does a decrease in prices cause an increase in demand?

- A. Consumers buy fewer goods when prices are high.
- B. Producers make fewer goods when prices are low.
- C. Producers make more goods when prices are high.
- D. Consumers buy more goods when prices are low.
- E. Consumers buy goods even if the price is high.

3. UM UGM 2004

What do a business firms look all at when they make decisions about prices and demand?

- A. The surplus curve
- B. The supply curve
- C. The demand curve
- D. The equilibrium point
- E. B, C, and D

4. UM UGM 2004

Why will consumers and producers agree on the equilibrium price?

- A. It will help both equally.
- B. It is the only price for the goods.
- C. It is lowest price.
- D. It is the highest price for the goods.
- E. All of the goods will be sold.

5. UM UGM 2004

When will the producers have a surplus of goods?

- A. when supply equals demand
- B. when were is more supply than demand
- C. when were is more demand than supply
- D. when they sell all of their goods
- E. when consumer buy all of the goods

II. Read the following paragraph and find the appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

Islam first arrived in the Indonesian archipelago not through a series wars or ___ 6 ___ rebellions, but rather on the coattails of peaceful economic expansion along the major trade routes the East. ___ 7 ___ Muslim traders ___ 8 ___ the region for centuries, it was not until important Indian trading center of Gujarat fell into Muslim hands in the mind 13th century that Indonesian rulers began to ___ 9 ___ to the new faith. The trading ports of Samudra, Perlak, and Pasai on the northeastern coast of Sumatra-ports that guarded the entrance to the ___ 10 ___ strategic Strait of Malacca-become the first Islamic kingdoms in Indonesia. Marco Polo mentions that Perlak was already Muslim at the of his visit in 1299, and the tombstone of the first Islamic ruler of Samudra, Sultan Malik al Saleh, bears the date 1297.

6. UM UGM 2004

- A. arms
- B. army
- C. arm
- D. armies
- E. armed

7. UM UGM 2004

- A. Although
- B. Because
- C. Therefore
- D. Since
- E. Unless

8. UM UGM 2004

- A. visited
- B. had visited
- C. have visited
- D. visiting
- E. would visit

9. UM UGM 2004

- A. persuade
- B. hug
- C. convert
- D. change
- E. replace

10. UM UGM 2004

- A. economy
- B. economic
- C. economize
- D. economical
- E. economically

III. Read the following paragraph. Answer the questions about the topics and main idea of the paragraph.

Today most cars use gasoline, but in the future many people may drive electric cars. Electric cars do not pollute the air. Electricity from a battery powers the motor of an electric car. Drivers of electric cars do not fill their gasoline; they connect their cars to an electrical outlet to charge the battery with electricity. The driver of an electric the car to an electrical outlet at night. In the morning, the battery is charged with enough electricity to drive all day. Electric cars are not as fast as gasoline-powered cars, and they cannot travel more than 150 miles (270 kilometers). After 150 miles, the driver must charge the battery again. However, electric cars may be one answers to the of pollution and high gasoline prices.

11. UM UGM 2004

What is the topic of this paragraph?

- A. pollution and expensive gasoline
- B. the batteries of electric cars
- C. gasoline cars
- D. electric cars
- E. functions of a battery

12. UM UGM 2004

Compared with gasoline-powered cars, electric cars are...

- A. slower and travel shorter distance
- B. faster but travel shorter distance
- C. faster and travel longer distance
- D. faster but travel longer distance
- E. as fast, but travel longer distance

IV. Choose the best alternative to complete the sentences.

13. UM UGM 2004

A number of students___ complaining about the test.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. be
- D. being
- E. been

14. UM UGM 2004

Digitalis is a drug___ from the seeds and leaves of a plant with the same name and is used as a cardiac stimulant.

- A. prepares
- B. which prepares
- C. is prepares
- D. which is prepared
- E. which prepared

15. UM UGM 2004

Having read the document carefully,___

- A. the manager signed it
- B. the manager's signature was affixed
- C. the document is signed by the manager
- D. it was signed by the manager
- E. the document that is signed by the manager

16. UM UGM 2004

A: I think we're going to be here for a while.

B: But we___ in line for almost an hour!

- A. are standing
- B. have stood
- C. stand
- D. were standing
- E. have been standing

17. UM UGM 2004

Do you think___ by the time return to this country next year?

- A. they will get married
- B. will they have got married
- C. will they get married
- D. they will have got married
- E. they will get married

18. UM UGM 2004

Had he handed in the application latter earlier, he___ last week?

- A. would be allowed to join the interview test
- B. was being allowed to join the interview test
- C. would have been allowed to join the interview test
- D. he will have been allowed to join the interview test
- E. he was allowed to join the interview test

19. UM UGM 2004

When Tomoko, a Japanese student, was asked___ of the museum, she quickly replied that it had taught her a great deal about the history of Kraton Jogja.

- A. what did she think
- B. about thinking
- C. what she thought
- D. if she was thinking
- E. what she did think

20. UM UGM 2004

Between the Rockies and the Pacific lie plateaus and mountains____ the driest parts of the United States are situated.

- A. which
- B. that
- C. where
- D. whose
- E. of which

SPMB

Scientists have discovered the bones of what may be the largest meat-eating dinosaur ever to walk the earth. The discovery was made by a team of researchers from Argentina and North America in Patagonia, a desert on the eastern slopes of the Andes in South America. Besides the interesting fact that the dinosaur was huge and horrifying, it is even more astounding that the bones of a number of the dinosaurs were found together. This discovery challenges the prior theory that the biggest meat eaters live as loners and instead indicates that they may have lived and hunted in packs. The Tyrannosaurus Rex live in North America and was believed to hunt and live alone.

The newly discovered meat-eater appears to be related to the Giganotosaurus family, being as closely related to it as a fox would be to a dog. It is actually not of the same family at all as the Tyrannosaurus Rex, being as different from it as a cat is from a dog.

The fossilized remains indicate that the animals lived about 100 million years ago. With needle-shaped noses and razor sharp teeth, they were larger than the Tyrannosaurus Rex, although their legs were slightly shorter and their jaws were designed to be better able to cut the body of their prey into pieces quickly and precisely.

1. SPMB 2004

The main information of the text is about _____.

- A. the discovery made Patagonia
- B. the research on dinosaurs
- C. the bones of dinosaurs
- D. the types of dinosaurs
- E. the meat-eating dinosaur

2. SPMB 2004

The researchers found the bones of a new type of dinosaur in _____.

- A. Argentina
- B. North America
- C. East Patagonia
- D. the Andes forests
- E. South America

3. SPMB 2004

From the text we may conclude that _____.

- A. the jaws of dinosaurs were shape the same.
- B. dinosaurs' characteristics and way of live are different
- C. North America was the origin of all dinosaurs
- D. dinosaurs could not live together with their own kind
- E. all dinosaurs have the same bones and the same height

4. SPMB 2004

The bones of the dinosaurs discovered recently shows that the newly-discovered dinosaurs _____.

- A. are closely related to those living in North America
- B. Have the same bone structure as those of foxes and dogs
- C. eat their prey in neat pieces due to the shape of their jaws
- D. lived a hundred million years earlier than other dinosaurs
- E. belong to the same family and origin as the Giganotosaurus

5. **SPMB 2004**

Which of the following is TRUE about the newly discovered dinosaurs?

- A. They are called Tyrannosaurus Rex.
- B. They liked living as loners.
- C. They are called Giganotosaurus.
- D. They used to live in groups.
- E. They were not as huge as other dinosaurs

Nutrition message can be very confusing. One minute you're advised to eat plenty of fruit and vegetables to get your essential vitamins and minerals and next, you're told that too many vitamins might actually be harmful. But wait! If you take vitamin supplements, you should be aware that very high intakes of some vitamins could be potentially harmful. If you eat a healthy, balanced diet, then there is no need for you to take supplements. Here are some of the effects that excessive intakes of some vitamins can have : too much vitamin A can cause nausea headaches, blurred vision, and orange skin color and possibly even liver damage. Over-consumption of vitamin D can lead to loss of appetite, weakness and excessive thirst and the other fat-soluble vitamins E and K can interfere with some blood clotting medications. We all know how good vitamin C can be for us but did you know that too much of it can form kidney stones? High levels of vitamin B6 can also cause nerve damage.

6. **SPMB 2004**

Which of the following is the best thing for our health?

- A. To eat fruit and vegetables only.
- B. Not to consume any supplement.
- C. To have a diet balanced in nutrition.
- D. Not to take vitamins at all.
- E. To take a daily, high dosage of vitamin C.

7. **SPMB 2004**

The topic of the above paragraph is _____

- A. the effects of vitamin supplements
- B. confusing ideas about nutritious food
- C. the harm of some vitamins to people
- D. diseases caused by consuming vitamins
- E. the effects of excessive intake of vitamins

Time is a very important commodity when you are a university student: there simply never seems to be enough of it to go around. You will need to attend classes, study, complete homework assignments, work on research, eat, sleep, perhaps hold down a part-time job, and maybe actually find time to relax for a moment or two. If you manage your time wisely, you will find that there is enough time to do all these things. One valuable tool in time management is to monitor how you spend your time for a week. Then, after you spend a week monitoring your time, you can evaluate what you have done with your time and learn to make the best use of it. During the week of personal time monitoring, you should divide each twenty-four hour day into fifteen minute blocks, so each day has ninety-six blocks of time. Then, write down how you spend each fifteen-minute period. At the end of a week, you will see just how much time you have not.

8. **SPMB 2004**

The author's purpose of writing this text is to show _____.

- A. how university students utilize their time
- B. how to find out whether students know about time-management
- C. how short time is for a student to complete his tasks
- D. how students can manage their time to work productively
- E. how to divide our day into fifteen-minute blocks

9. **SPMB 2004**

University students never seem to have enough time to go around because _____.

- A. they have to attend classes and do their homework
- B. they have to work part-time to pay their tuition fee
- C. they are not able to manage their time properly
- D. they have regularly monitored and evaluated their time
- E. they do not write down how they spend each fifteen-minute period

For several decades, the term “psychosomatic” has been in general use. It means mind-body ____ (60) _____. But the precise way the mind affects the body has not been clearly defined. As the result of recent research. ____ (61) _____, it is possible to say that specific changes take place throughout the body as the result of human attitudes. Placebos – a ‘pill’ that contains no medical ingredients but that often ____ (62) _____ the same effect as genuine medication – provide ample proof that expectations can have an effect on body chemistry. The explanation for this phenomenon is that the human mind can ____ (63) _____ actual changes in body-chemistry as a result of what it believes. If, for example, a person believes that a certain medication ____ (64) _____ a substance that can accomplish a specific need, the body tends to move to that direction.

10. **SPMB 2004**

- A. relate
- B. relatively
- C. relationship
- D. relative
- E. related

11. **SPMB 2004**

- A. furthermore
- B. however
- C. moreover
- D. therefore
- E. in addition

12. **SPMB 2004**

- A. establishes
- B. enhances
- C. activates
- D. produces
- E. concludes

13. **SPMB 2004**

- A. create
- B. creation
- C. creative
- D. created
- E. creating

14. **SPMB 2004**

- A. follows
- B. contains
- C. excludes
- D. defines
- E. improves

15. **SPMB 2004**

'There's a letter stating that Ina has to leave for the U.S. next week.'

'Well, she _____ the news right away then.'

- A. should tell
- B. should have told
- C. should be telling
- D. should be told
- E. should be telling it

16. **SPMB 2004**

'Why don't you want Amir to be the team leader?'

'Well, I don't like _____ people around!'

- A. his ordering
- B. why he orders
- C. he is ordering
- D. he orders
- E. with his ordering

17. **SPMB 2004**

This area is not feasible for transmigration because of its infertile soil and _____

- A. it has a dry climate
- B. the climate is dry
- C. because the climate is dry
- D. the dryness of the climate
- E. dry climate

18. **SPMB 2004**

'Even though he has seen a doctor. I can see that his condition is not improving.'

'_____ a specialist then!'

- A. Does he have
- B. Isn't he seen
- C. Have him see
- D. He has see
- E. He too has seen

19. **SPMB 2004**

'How was your test?'

'Not very good. I _____ much better if I had not misread the directions for the last section.'

- A. might do
- B. must have done
- C. should do
- D. could have done
- E. would do

20. **SPMB 2004**

'You were supposed to be here ten minute ago. Where were you?'

'I _____ a specialist then!'

- A. am looking
- B. looked
- C. have looked
- D. look
- E. was looking

21. SPMB 2004

If Angga had chosen to play football instead of going to Puncak with his friends on their motorbikes, he would not have got that terrible accident.

From the above sentence we may conclude that now Angga is _____

- A. enjoying the holiday
- B. hospitalized
- C. very tired
- D. still at the football field
- E. in Puncak

22. SPMB 2004

Many people in the world are against the construction of nuclear power plants in their neighbourhood for fear of the accidents that may harm their lives: nevertheless, _____

- A. governments insist on using nuclear power as alternative energy
- B. most recently established stations are closed
- C. there is no future for nuclear power industry
- D. people still prefer various traditional kinds of energy
- E. nuclear energy has many disadvantages over traditional ones

23. SPMB 2004

All the doctors in our hospital have their own practice room and each of them _____ a nurse to assist him.

- A. needs
- B. they need
- C. he needs
- D. need
- E. to need

24. SPMB 2004

There tourists, _____ are Japanese, were among the crowd participating in the “dangdut” dance.

- A. there are many
- B. many of them
- C. whose many
- D. many of whom
- E. they who

25. SPMB 2004

‘Why are your friends writing a petition to the headmaster?’

‘_____ our canteen and sport facilities improved’.

- A. Get
- B. Getting
- C. For getting
- D. Got
- E. To get

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2003

UM_UGM

Choose the best alternatives to complete the sentences.

1. UM UGM 2003

The way he talks and smokes ___ me of his father.

- A. remind
- B. reminding
- C. it reminds
- D. they remind
- E. reminds

2. UM UGM 2003

"Vina had just finished her big dinner when Jordy came in, bringing her favorite durian" We may conclude that ___

- A. Vina had durians for her dinner.
- B. Vina and Jordy for her dinner.
- C. Vina would most unlikely have the durians for dinner.
- D. Vina would have dinner after eating durians.
- E. Vina must not have finished her dinner.

3. UM UGM 2003

Windy has stayed with us since her father ___

- A. sends abroad by his company.
- B. sent abroad by his company.
- C. was sent abroad by his company.
- D. is sent abroad by his company.
- E. To be sent abroad by his company.

4. UM UGM 2003

"We need to replace the glass in the picture."

"We can go to the shop and ___ now."

- A. it's being done
- B. have it done
- C. have done
- D. it's done
- E. do it

5. UM UGM 2003

I am looking forward to ___ you next week.

- A. seeing
- B. see
- C. will see
- D. be seeing
- E. be seen

6. UM UGM 2003

"Having seen the movie before, I did not find it as exciting as it had been."

The above sentence means ___

- A. The movie is very interesting
- B. She has watched the film at last twice.
- C. Because the movie was not exciting, she did not watch it again.
- D. She watched the movie and she not like it.
- E. She like watching movie.

7. UM UGM 2003

The motion picture originated when a series of still photographs were spliced and viewed in rapid succession___ the illusion of movement and continuity.

- A. for creation
- B. in the creation of
- C. to be created by
- D. to create
- E. created

8. UM UGM 2003

This is the room___ Churchill was born.

- A. that
- B. which
- C. in which
- D. whose
- E. of which

9. UM UGM 2003

“Look at all those broken street lamps.” They___ a long time ago.

- A. should repair
- B. should have been repaired
- C. ought to repair
- D. must have been repaired
- E. must be repaired

10. UM UGM 2003

___ but he is also trustworthy.

- A. Ali is not only dependable
- B. Ali is only not dependable
- C. Not only Ali is dependable
- D. Is Ali not only dependable
- E. Not only is Ali dependable

Read the following paragraph and find the appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

A popular method of treating exposure to very cold weather and frostbite is to slowly rewarm the fingers or toes or to rub them with snow. The best treatment,___ (11) ___ is not slow rewarming but___ (12) ___. Putting the fingers or toes in a warm bath. ___ (13) ___ a heating pad, or using a hot water bottle are all good ways to___ (14) ___ frostbite. Hot drinks to warm the body from within are helpful. One must be careful about burning the skin, however,___ (15) ___ the affected parts are___ (16) ___. The temperature of any heat applied not be greater than 43°C (110°F)

11. UM UGM 2003

- A. because
- B. while
- C. However
- D. since
- E. although

12. UM UGM 2003

- A. gradual
- B. long
- C. sleady
- D. extensive
- E. rapin

13. UM UGM 2003

- A. applicant
- B. application
- C. apply
- D. applied
- E. applying

14. UM UGM 2003

- A. help
- B. survive
- C. treat
- D. conquer
- E. endure

15. UM UGM 2003

- A. while
- B. due to
- C. in order that
- D. since
- E. but

16. UM UGM 2003

- A. anesthetized
- B. anesthetist
- C. anesthesia
- D. anesthesiologist
- E. anesthetizing

Read the following paragraph and find the appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

Paragraph I

Ecologist Dr. Barry Commoner says that ecology has not yet developed specific laws, as has physics. But suggests four generalizations that have resulted from ecological research on ecosystem. These might be considered as an informal set of laws of ecology. The four generalizations are (1) Everything is connected to everything. This means, everything plays a part in the endless cycles of ecosystem. (2) Everything must go somewhere. This implies that there is no such thing as waste in nature. What is given off by one organism as "waste" is taken up by another organism as food. (3) *Nature knows best*. This explains the changes having occurred over billions of years, which have made up the delicately balance ecosystem that we have today. For every organic substance produced by a living organism, nature has provided an enzyme capable of breaking down that substance. Nature takes care of all natural materials, both organic and inorganic. (4) There is not such thing as "a free lunch", meaning that all life in nature lives at the expense of some other life.

17. UM UGM 2003

That is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Ecology has not yet developed specific laws.
- B. Physics has developed specific laws.
- C. The four generalization resulting from ecological research on ecosystems.
- D. Natural laws of ecology
- E. Ecological research as the developed of ecosystems.

18. UM UGM 2003

According to the passage, our ecosystem is in a delicately balance condition. This is made possible by____

- A. the ecologists' concern for the ecosystem.
- B. The never-ending research on ecosystems.
- C. People's awareness of the important of ecosystem.
- D. The availability of adequate fund to keep the ecosystem balanced.

- E. The characteristic of nature which takes care all natural things.

Paragraph 2

The beaver's comical-looking flat tail, which is three quarters of an inch thick, six or seven inches, and perhaps a foot long, is unique in the animal world. In the water, it serves as a rudder for swimming and on land it props the beaver upright while the animal is cutting trees. It also serves as a radiator through which the heavily insulated beaver passes off excess body heat. The beaver uses the broad tail for an early warning system by slapping it against the water's surface, making a resounding whack that can be heard half a mile away.

19. UM UGM 2003

- What is the purpose of this passage? It is ____
- A. to describe what the beaver's tail looks like to the reader.
 - B. to inform the reader about the uses of a beaver's tail.
 - C. to give the reader a lesson in nature studies.
 - D. to teach the reader how to use a beaver's tail.
 - E. to inform the reader about beavers

20. UM UGM 2003

- It can be inferred from the passage that the beaver ____
- A. doesn't live on land
 - B. is a funny animal
 - C. needs trees for its nest
 - D. has thick fur
 - E. needs a radiator

Read the text carefully, then choose the best alternatives to answer the question.

Often people use the term personality as an easy way of explaining a person's behavior. Someone says that "she is a good saleswoman because she is an extrovert" or her uncle is hard to get along with because he has an authoritarian personality." Actually, the concept of personality does not explain anything about the person's behavior. Instead, the concept of personality is a descriptive one. It relates to specific behavioral traits of an individual. It describes the individual's specific adaptation to his or her cultural surroundings.

We might define personality as the basic organization of people that determines the uniqueness of their interaction with themselves, with others, and with the nonhuman aspects of their environment. The basic organization refers to the structure of the personality how it is put together, and the relationships among the various parts, it concerns the total physical, intellectual, and emotional structure of the individual.

The personality structure determines the uniqueness of the individual's interactions. Now two personalities are alike. All persons have their own way of interacting with themselves and with their environment, and the way they interact with others.

Human interaction always brings about some change in the individual. This change takes place very slowly. It is generally not noticeable from day to day. Nevertheless, the personality is changing constantly. Personalities don't all change at the same rate. For example, the child changes very rapidly in both physical and intellectual aspects of personality. The adult may change very slowly. However, every personality undergoes constant, gradual change as the individual interacts with others.

The personality of individuals: their basic organization is blending of all the factors present in their particular social situation with whatever traits they inherit biologically. This brings us to one of the age-old questions: which is more important, heredity or environment?

21. UM UGM 2003

- What is the best title for the passage?
- A. An easy way of explaining behavior.
 - B. The description of specific behavioral traits.
 - C. The meaning of personality.
 - D. The uniqueness of the individual's interactions
 - E. The change of personality.

22. UM UGM 2003

According to the passage, the personality change happening in the individual as affected by human interactions ____ from day to day.

- A. can be observed
- B. cannot be seen
- C. can be noticed
- D. cannot be expected
- E. can be watched

23. UM UGM 2003

Every personality changes ____

- A. drastically
- B. swiftly
- C. dramatically
- D. gradually
- E. erratically

24. UM UGM 2003

According to the author, the expression “her uncle is hard to get along with because he has an authoritarian personality” indicates ____

- A. People’s difficulty in understanding the concept of personality.
- B. People’s difficulty in explaining the concept of personality.
- C. People’s certain about the term personality.
- D. People’s misunderstanding about others’ behavior.
- E. People misunderstanding about others’ behavior.

25. UM UGM 2003

Which of the following is true about change personality?

- A. Personality change applies to all individuals in the same way.
- B. The physical and intellectual aspect of personality within a child change less quickly than an adult.
- C. The physical and intellectual aspect of personality within both child and adult undergo the same rate of change.
- D. The personality in either child or adult changes uncertainly.
- E. Personality constantly changes.

SPMB

Not being able to sleep, Iwan sat up in bed peering into the darkness. Suddenly he felt a current of cold air. He jumped out of bed. However, having forgotten the motion of the ship, he was instantly thrown violently across the room.

With difficulty he got up and groped his way towards the window which, to his surprise, he found wide open, for he was certain that he had fastened it securely before he went to bed.

Suddenly, as he stood by the window, he distinctly heard something moving behind him and, a moment afterwards, as he turned to look, he heard a faint groan. He sprang across the room and jumped back into bed, only to discover to his horror that someone else was lying there stretching out his hand, he laid hold of something that had the shape of a man’s arm but was smooth, wet, and icy-cold. He pulled, but the creature, whatever it was, tore itself out of his grasp, ran across the room, opened the door and rushed out. Quickly recovering from his fright, he started to chase at top speed but he was too late. The passage outside his room was empty.

1. SPMB 2003

The story tells us about

- A. Iwan’s journey
- B. a mysterious creature
- C. a burglary at sea
- D. an adventurous night
- E. the chase on board

2. SPMB 2003

Why did Iwan jump out of bed and tried to get to the window?

- A. He was thrown violently across the room.
- B. He knew that the window was open.
- C. He wanted to know where the cold air came from.
- D. He was restless and could not sleep.
- E. He couldn't see anything in the dark room.

3. SPMB 2003

Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the text?

- A. Iwan wondered why the window was open.
- B. Iwan jumped out of bed because he heard something moving.
- C. Iwan had forgotten to fasten the window when he went to bed.
- D. Iwan was waiting in the dark for the creature.
- E. Seeing the window open, he immediately ran to close it.

4. SPMB 2003

Which of the following did not frighten Iwan?

- A. Something moving behind him.
- B. Finding somebody lying on his bed.
- C. A sound unfamiliar to him.
- D. The violent moving of the ship.
- E. Touching something smooth and wet.

5. SPMB 2003

From the text we may conclude that

- A. Iwan succeeded in catching the creature.
- B. Iwan and the creature ran out of the room together.
- C. Iwan did not dare to ran out of the room together.
- D. The creature remained a mystery.
- E. The creature tried very hard to catch Iwan.

6. SPMB 2003

This area is not suitable for farming because the soil is not

- A. fertility
- B. fertilize
- C. fertile
- D. fertilizer
- E. fertilization

7. SPMB 2003

Deni has to take a part-time job during the vacation; ... he will not be able to pay his tuition fee.

- A. nevertheless
- B. otherwise
- C. moreover
- D. therefore
- E. beside

8. SPMB 2003

"May I borrow your magazine?"

"I'm sorry, my brother ... it."

- A. is still reading it
- B. has been reading it
- C. will still read
- D. still read
- E. still reads

9. SPMB 2003

He told me a lot about the Philippines.

He ... there for a long time.

- A. must have lived
- B. might be living
- C. ought to have lived
- D. should be living
- E. would have lived

10. SPMB 2003

The company's new product was ... advertised on TV.

- A. nation
- B. national
- C. nationally
- D. nationalize
- E. nationalization

11. SPMB 2003

I want to ... to his behaving so rudely toward his sister.

- A. object
- B. dislike
- C. disagree
- D. complain
- E. regret

12. SPMB 2003

"He needs a visa because he is a foreigner."

We can also say : "... , he needs a visa."

- A. By being a foreigner
- B. In being a foreigner
- C. Having been a foreigner
- D. To be a foreigner
- E. Being a foreigner

13. SPMB 2003

The traffic regulations in US are different from in Indonesia.

In the US, you ... drive on the right side of the road.

- A. can
- B. may
- C. must
- D. would rather
- E. could

14. SPMB 2003

"I can not bring my car because it ..."

- A. is being repairing
- B. is being repaired
- C. was repaired
- D. repaired
- E. is repairing

15. SPMB 2003

"Did you buy the computer?"

"No, but I would have if my father ..."

- A. had given me the money
- B. would give me the money
- C. would have given me the money
- D. gave me the money
- E. was giving me the money

16. SPMB 2003

She wanted the children to come to the dining room, so that ... can have dinner together.

- A. she
- B. we
- C. you
- D. they
- E. all

17. SPMB 2003

Dona : "I am sorry you failed in the examination."

Doni : "I wish I ... harder."

- A. study
- B. studied
- C. have studied
- D. had studied
- E. wanted to study

18. SPMB 2003

"All the students had just left the classroom when the English teacher came in."

From the sentence, we may conclude that ...

- A. The students came late for the English class.
- B. The teacher cancelled the English class.
- C. The English class started late that day.
- D. There was no English class that day.
- E. The teacher asked the students to leave the class.

19. SPMB 2003

The victims of flood ... we have collected money and clothes are now housed in barracks outside the town.

- A. which
- B. whose
- C. whom
- D. of which
- E. for whom

20. SPMB 2003

They passed their exam, but I ...

- A. did
- B. did not
- C. did not either
- D. did too
- E. was not

21. SPMB 2003

We shall go to Bali next month and

- A. so they will
- B. they will either
- C. so will they
- D. neither will they
- E. they won't either

22. SPMB 2003

Neither her parents nor her brother happy about the result of her examination.

- A. are
- B. were
- C. was
- D. have been
- E. to be

23. SPMB 2003

He not only read the news but also what happened.

- A. see
- B. sees
- C. saw
- D. have seen
- E. is seeing

24. SPMB 2003

I would prefer to swim rather than

- A. sing
- B. to sing
- C. singing
- D. have singing
- E. prefer singing

25. SPMB 2003

"Where is your car?"

"I"

- A. have repaired it
- B. have it repaired
- C. have been repaired it
- D. get it repair
- E. get it repairing

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2002

SPMB

Fertilizer is any substance that can be added to soil to provide chemical elements essential for plant nutrition. Natural substances such as animal droppings and straw have been used as fertilizers for thousands of years, and lime has been used since the Romans introduced it during the Empire. It was not until the nineteenth century, in fact, that chemical fertilizers became popular. Today, both natural and synthetic fertilizers are available in a variety of forms.

A complete fertilizer is usually marked with a formula consisting of three numbers, such as 4-8-2 or 3-6-4, which designate the percentage content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the order stated.

Synthetic fertilizer are available in either solid or liquid form. Solids, in the shape of chemical granules are popular because they are easy to store and apply. Recently, liquids have shown an increase in popularity, accounting for about 20 percent of the nitrogen fertilizer used throughout the world. Formerly powders were also used, but these were found to be less convenient than either solids or liquids.

Fertilizer have no harmful effects on the soil, the crop, or the consumer as long they are used according to recommendations based on the results of local research. Occasionally, however, farmers may use move fertilizer than necessary, damaging not only the crop but also the animals of humans that eat it. Accumulations of fertilizer in the water supply accelerate the growth of algae and, consequently, may disturb the natural cycle of life, contributing to the death of fish. Too much fertilizer or grass can cause digestive disorders in cattle and in infants who drink cow's milk.

1. SPMB 2002

The topic of the text is

- A. natural and synthetic fertilizer
- B. the formula of complete fertilizers
- C. effects of fertilizers on the soil
- D. the solid and liquid forms of synthetic fertilizers
- E. the damage caused by using excessive fertilizers

2. SPMB 2002

The function of any fertilizer is

- A. to produce natural substances for plants
- B. to make chemical granules easy to store and apply
- C. to prevent the crop from being damaged
- D. to replace animal droppings and lime
- E. to provide rich nutrients to plants

3. SPMB 2002

In the formula 4-8-2, the content of

- A. phosphoric acid is twice as much as that of nitrogen
- B. nitrogen is much less than that of potash
- C. potash is greater than of nitrogen
- D. nitrogen is equal to that of potash and phosphoric acid
- E. phosphoric acid is half of that nitrogen

4. SPMB 2002

According to the text, which of the following statements is true about fertilizers?

- A. Today, farmers do not use animal dung to fertilize their plants.
- B. Throughout the world liquid fertilizers are more popular than solids.
- C. Using fertilizers in farming is a modern phenomenon.
- D. Farmers were introduced to synthetic fertilizers in the 1800 s.
- E. Powders are used as an alternative of solids and liquids.

5. SPMB 2002

Which of the following is not the result of using excessive fertilizers?

- A. Water creatures may die.
- B. The soil can yield the expected crop.
- C. Humans and animals may be intoxicated.
- D. The growth of algae in water may increase.
- E. Cow's milk may harm consumers.

The YHA (Youth Hostels Association) welcomes quests – young or old, individuals or groups. who need a wheelchair to get around or who have visual, hearing or other handicaps. We have many positive advantages to offer – above all friendly companionship and inexpensive accommodation at hostels throughout England and Wales, in the country-side, in cities, towns and on the coast.

Of course there have to be some 'ifs'. We must be realistic. Only one of our hostels – Broad Haven on the Pembroke shire coast – is specially designed to cater for handicapped people. Other hostels (castles, old mills, mansions, former schools, town houses and country cottages) vary greatly in such things as accessibility (particularly for wheelchair), the amount of ground floor accommodation available, the with of doorway and the number of downstairs toilets.

6. SPMB 2002

The topic of the text is

- A. the best youth hostels in the world
- B. the hostels operated by the YHA
- C. a special hostel for YHA staff members
- D. the types of buildings used as hostels
- E. the importance of hostels for the handicapped

7. SPMB 2002

What is 'unusual' about the YHA is that it

- A. provides inexpensive accommodation
- B. is owned by a group of youngsters
- C. particularly locates its hostels on the coast.
- D. has a hostel for handicapped people
- E. has hostel with different types of architecture

About one hundred eighty million years ago, strange flying reptiles called pterosaurs first appeared on Earth. Some were smaller than sparrows but others may have been large than planes. Their wings, which were somewhat like the wings of bats, were made of thin, leathery skin stretched across slender bones. Of all, the dinosaurs, pterosaurs were the only ones that could fly.

When pterosaurs died, some of them fell into lakes, marshes, or seas where their bodies were covered by layers of mud and earth. Slowly, over thousands of years, the earth around the bones and the space inside them filled with minerals and became hard, or fossilized. Scientists can now tell what pterosaurs looked like by examining these preserved skeletons. Because scientists can determine the age rocks in which fossils are found, they know when different types of pterosaurs lived.

8. SPMB 2002

The main information of the paragraph is about

- A. scientific methods in examining fossils
- B. the history of flying reptiles
- C. the unique size and ability of pterosaurs
- D. the importance of scientific study
- E. the only flying reptiles of the dinosaur family

9. SPMB 2002

Scientists can determine the age in which pterosaurs lived by

- A. examining layers of mud and earth
- B. comparing pterosaurs with animals alive today
- C. measuring the wingspans of pterosaurs
- D. studying the rocks around the pterosaur fossils
- E. analyzing the minerals that let to fossilization

The term placebo is used to describe a pill that contains no medical ingredients but that often produces the same effect as real medicine. Placebos ...(60)... ample proof that expectations can have an effect on body chemistry. Studies conducted over the past 25 years have shown that placebos ...(61)... relieved symptoms in an average of 35 percent of patients tested. Their symptoms ...(62)... fever, severe post-operative pain, anginal pain, headache, and anxiety. The ...(63)... for this strange phenomenon is that the human mind can create actual change in body chemistry as a result of what it believes. If, ...(64)... a person believes that a certain medication contains a substance that can accomplish a specific need, the body tends to move in that direction.

10. SPMB 2002

- A. discover
- B. contain
- C. establish
- D. maintain
- E. provide

11. SPMB 2002

- A. satisfy
- B. satisfaction
- C. satisfying
- D. satisfactory
- E. satisfactorily

12. SPMB 2002

- A. include
- B. inclusion
- C. inclusive
- D. included
- E. including

13. SPMB 2002

- A. solution
- B. discussion
- C. intention
- D. explanation
- E. addition

14. SPMB 2002

- A. for example
- B. in addition
- C. such as
- D. in turn
- E. as well as

15. SPMB 2002

- “What is a pediatrician?”
“Oh, it’s a doctor specialization is treating children.”
- A. whom
 - B. which
 - C. who
 - D. that
 - E. whose

16. SPMB 2002

- The expensive treatment had been well researched, however,
- A. it cured the patient effectively
 - B. it could comfort the patient
 - C. it was not very effective
 - D. it made the patient feel well
 - E. it did not cause discomfort

17. SPMB 2002

- “Does Anto know that Myrna had an accident yesterday?”
“I don’t thing so. We as soon as we were informed.”
- A. may have told him
 - B. should have told him
 - C. had to tell him
 - D. must have told him
 - E. had better tell him

18. SPMB 2002

They have worked hard to prevent excessive government spending protect environment, and

- A. provide quality education
- B. the provision of quality education
- C. providing quality education
- D. quality education is provided
- E. for providing quality education

19. SPMB 2002

"I wonder where my reading glasses are. Have you seen them?"

"No, I haven't. You left them in the office."

- A. should have D. could have
- B. must be having E. ought to have
- C. must be having

20. SPMB 2002

.... she was able to achieve what she had dreamed of.

- A. Carefully did she plan her future
- B. She planned her future carefully
- C. Her future was planned with care
- D. Her future was carefully planned
- E. Having planned her future carefully

21. SPMB 2002

"When are you going to tell your sister the good news?"

"When she from her business trip.

- A. will be returning
- B. is gong to return
- C. returns
- D. was returning
- E. had returned

22. SPMB 2002

"If I had known you needed a camera for your project, I could have lent you mine".

'Oh

- A. thanks a lot for the camera
- B. I didn't know you had a camera
- C. I'll borrow it from you then
- D. thanks, it's an excellent camera
- E. I' ll. soon return it.

23. SPMB 2002

The Amazon valley is extremely important to the ecology of the earth. Forty percent of the world's oxygen there.

- A. are being produced
- B. are produced
- C. is being produced
- D. is produced
- E. was produced

24. SPMB 2002

"I need to do some exercise to stay fit."

"Have you considered for one hour everyday?"

- A. walking
- B. you walk
- C. to walk
- D. to be walking
- E. walk

25. SPMB 2002

'Hari started learning to play chess when he was only five years old won his first national chess competition when he was ten'.

This means that Hari ... to play chess very well by the time he was 10 years old.

- A. had learned
- B. was learning
- C. will have learned
- D. would learn
- E. has learned

SOAL BAHASA INGGRIS TAHUN 2001

UMPTN

Text I

During the 1980s unemployment and underemployment in some countries have been as high as 90%. Some countries do not produce enough food; basic needs in housing and clothing are unmet. Many of these countries look to the industrial processes of the developed nations for solutions to these problems.

But the problems are not always solved this way. The industries of the developed nations is highly automated and very expensive. It provides fewer jobs than no automated industrial processes, and highly skilled workers are needed maintain and repair the equipment. These workers must be trained, but many nations do not have necessary training institutions. Thus, the cost of importing industry becomes higher. Students must be sent abroad to receive vocational and professional training. Often, just to begin training, the students must first learn English, French, German, or Japanese. The students their spend many years abroad, and some do not return home.

All nations agree that science and technology should be shared. However, countries adopting the industrial processes of the developed nations need to look carefully at the costs. Many of these costs are hidden. Students from these nations should study the problems of the industrialized countries closely. With care, they will take home not the problems of science and technology, but they benefits.

Petunjuk A : digunakan dalam menjawab soal nomor 66 sampai ke nomor 95

1. UMPTN 2001

The topic of the text is _____

- A. the reasons why some countries do not produce enough food
- B. industrialization of countries with a high rate of employment
- C. the economic condition of less developed countries
- D. problems in transferring advanced technology to developing countries
- E. the efforts made by developed countries to eliminate unemployment in developing countries

2. UMPTN 2001

Some developing countries want to take over industrial processes of developed countries because they

- A. look for financial aid to develop their economies
- B. cannot meet their people's basic needs
- C. need more people who master foreign languages
- D. want to establish training institutions for their people
- E. have to overcome problems caused by industrializations

3. UMPTN 2001

The following are problems faced by developing countries in transferring advanced technology EXCEPT

- A. the lack of highly skilled labor
- B. the development of human resources
- C. the no automated industrial processes
- D. the maintenance and repair of equipment
- E. the high cost of industrialization

4. UMPTN 2001

Which of the following is TRUE about developing the countries' adoption of advanced technology ?

- A. Not every developing country has the means to adopt advanced technology.
- B. Vocational and professional training should be done domestically.
- C. More job opportunities will be created when adopting advanced technology.
- D. The problem of poverty can be solved by adopting industrial processes.
- E. Advanced technology decreases the rate of unemployment in developing countries.

5. UMPTN 2001

It is important for people who get training in developed countries to study the problems of industrialized countries in order _____

- A. be able to overcome those problems in their countries
- B. take home the problems of science and technology
- C. reveal all hidden costs which may cause problems
- D. reduce the high cost of science and technology transfer
- E. get the real advantages from the adopted technology

Text II

Children love cartoons, and they can sit for hours watching them. For this reason, Sunday morning television offers one cartoon program after another. However, given the age of the viewing audience, these programs communicate a disturbing message : they suggest that the world in one big battlefield with ware fare which is the primary activity of human and aliens alike. In cartoon after cartoon, animated characters shoot, boom, and blow one another up. The message is that warfare is fun, without any serious or damaging effects. And that message is further reinforced by the commercial interruptions which are designed to sell everything from play thanks to toy grenades.

6. UMPTN 2001

The main idea of this paragraph is _____

- A. children love cartoon on Sunday morning
- B. cartoons give children a mistaken view of the world
- C. children spend too much time watching cartoon
- D. television offers the children too many cartoons
- E. children love the animated characters in cartoons

7. UMPTN 2001

From the paragraph we can conclude that the writer _____

- A. is concerned about the effect of all TV programs on children
- B. objects to the violence shown in cartoon films
- C. thinks that too many commercials interrupt television programs
- D. is worried about the warfare that is going on in the world
- E. suggests that children should not be allowed to watch television

Text III

As there is not enough land, food or work for all the people on earth, living underwater will help solve these problems. But how will we breathe underwater ? Just as our lungs take in oxygen from the water. However, it is dangerous for man to breathe in ordinary sea-water because there not enough oxygen for him. Scientists have then come up with some solutions. One is to set up large tents on the sea-bed and then to pump in enough oxygen which will not be able to escape to other part of the sea. Another is to wear diving gear equipped with a tank of oxygen. In fact, American scientists have already invented artificial gills—an organ with which a fish breathes – which enable man to stay underwater for sometime.

8. UMPTN 2001

The text tells us about how to _____

- A. live underwater
- B. wear diving gear
- C. invent artificial gills
- D. set up tents on the sea-bed
- E. design oxygen tanks

9. UMPTN 2001

There should be supporting devices to enable people to stay underwater because _____

- A. people underwater need a place to live
- B. it is the task of the scientists to invent them
- C. people will have to protect themselves from danger
- D. there is not enough oxygen underwater
- E. they will make people breathe like a fish

Text IV

At least one-quarter of the medicines we buy in the developed world have their ____ (10) ____ in tropical forest plants. Many such medicines are still ____ (11) ____ much more cheaply by isolation from the plant than by synthetic processes, and in fact, many cannot be synthesized at all. Morphine, quinine, ipecac, atropine, caffeine, and nicotine are all well-known derivatives of tropical forest plants. Over a thousand ____ (12) ____ of tropical forest plants are believed to be potentially effective ____ (13) ____ cancer. One such plant, Rosy Periwinkle, a herb of the tropical forest edge, has already provided two drugs that have ____ (14) ____ the chances of recovery for children with leukemia.

10. UMPTN 2001

- A. origin
- B. original
- C. originate
- D. originality
- E. originating

11. UMPTN 2001

- A. bought
- B. received
- C. produced
- D. invented

E. created

12. UMPTN 2001

- A. species
- B. system
- C. quantities
- D. series
- E. cluster

13. UMPTN 2001

- A. toward
- B. on
- C. over
- D. againts
- E. with

14. UMPTN 2001

- A. heightened
- B. increased
- C. stretched
- D. extended
- E. enlarged

TATA BAHASA

Petunjuk soal nomor 80 sampai ke nomor 95 tidak berhubungan dengan bacaan.

15. UMPTN 2001

‘Do you really want to buy this old crumbling house ?’

‘Yes, we know the house needs _____, but we love the surrounding.’

- A. to repair
- B. to be repairing
- C. repairing
- D. repaired
- E. be repaired

16. UMPTN 2001

The news on the local radio stations as well as in the newspapers _____ that the riots have spread to other places in the city.

- A. to be confirmed
- B. is confirmed
- C. confirm
- D. are confirmed
- E. confirms

17. UMPTN 2001

‘While living in Bogor, we always went to school on foot.’

This means that we _____ on foot while we were living in Bogor.

- A. go to school
- B. are going to school
- C. used to go to school
- D. are used to going to school
- E. liked going to school

18. UMPTN 2001

'When I arrived at his office at 3.00, Indra was not there.'

'Well, he _____ early.'

- A. should go home
- B. must have gone home
- C. might go home
- D. would have gone home
- E. had better go home

19. UMPTN 2001

'People are concerned about the depletion of energy sources. However, they should not forget another important thing.'

'You mean _____ our environment ?'

- A. should go home
- B. it is protecting
- C. they protect
- D. having to protect
- E. protected

20. UMPTN 2001

I _____ all over the place for my dictionary when I suddenly rembered that my sister had borrowed it.

- A. have looked
- B. was looking
- C. looked
- D. am looking
- E. have been looking

21. UMPTN 2001

'I can't find my hand phone in my bag !'

'Well, you _____ in the car. Let's take a look!'

- A. may have to leave it
- B. had to leave it
- C. should have left it
- D. may have left it
- E. must leave it

22. UMPTN 2001

'I've heard that your daughter is going to climb Mount Semeru for the second time.'

'That's right. I don't understand _____ to do it.'

- A. why does she want
- B. that she wants
- C. why she wants
- D. does she want
- E. what she wants

23. UMPTN 2001

Trying to smuggle drugs into the country, the criminals were caught by customs officials at the airport.

The underlined words mean : ' _____ to smuggle drugs into country.'

- A. When the criminals were trying
- B. Although the customs officials have tried
- C. Before the smuggle tried
- D. Because the customs officials were trying
- E. Until the criminals were trying

24. UMPTN 2001

This is the latest news about the kidnapping of the richest businessman in town _____ we received a few minute ago

- A. whom
- B. of which
- C. where
- D. whose
- E. which

25. UMPTN 2001

'I don't think you can translate the whole book by yourself.'

'You're right. I'd like to _____ a part of it for me.'

- A. have your translate
- B. you have translated
- C. have translated for you
- D. you have to translate
- E. have been translating

26. UMPTN 2001

Now that he has moved to my town, we can see each other regularly.

The underlined words mean : '_____ to my town, we can see each other regularly.'

- A. Before he has moved
- B. Because he has moved
- C. Although he has moved
- D. Provided that he has moved
- E. In the meantime he has moved

27. UMPTN 2001

Smoking can be the cause of many illnesses and respiratory disorders; _____, it may harm non- smokers.

- A. consequently
- B. however
- C. in addition
- D. nevertheless
- E. otherwise

28. UMPTN 2001

'If I hadn't booked in advance, I would have had difficulties in getting good accommodation at a reasonable price.'

This sentence means: _____.

- A. It was difficult to get a room although I had a reservation
- B. I found a room in advance but it wasn't comfortable
- C. The room I got was good but rather expensive
- D. I was lucky to get a good room without reservation
- E. I got a good room and I didn't have to pay much

29. UMPTN 2001

'What do you think about the location of our new restaurant ?'

'Excellent, _____ in the center of the town.'

- A. which location is strategical
- B. locating it strategically
- C. it is strategically located
- D. that is a strategical location
- E. the strategical location

30. UMPTN 2001

Parliament members were troubled not only by the present political condition _____

- A. but the current socio-economic condition is also bad
- B. and so is the current socio-economic condition
- C. besides the current socio-economic condition is bad
- D. but also by the current socio-economic condition
- E. as well as the current socio-economic condition