

DOKUMEN NEGARA
SANGAT RAHASIA

B17

BAHASA INGGRIS SMA/MA IPA

Nama :

No Peserta :

UJIAN NASIONAL

TAHUN PELAJARAN 2011/2012

SMA/MA
PROGRAM STUDI
IPA

BAHASA INGGRIS

Selasa, 17 April 2012 (08.00 – 10.00)



PUSPENDIK
BALITBANG

BSNP
Badan Standar Nasional Pendidikan

KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN

MATA PELAJARAN

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Jenjang : SMA/MA
Program Studi : IPA

WAKTU PELAKSANAAN

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 17 April 2012
Jam : 08.00 – 10.00

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Isilah Lembar Jawaban Ujian Nasional (LJUN) Anda sebagai berikut:
 - a. Nama Peserta pada kotak yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai dengan huruf di atasnya.
 - b. Nomor Peserta, Tanggal Lahir, dan Paket Soal (lihat kanan atas sampul naskah) pada kolom yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai dengan angka/huruf di atasnya.
 - c. Hitamkan bulatan pada kolom Nama Mata Ujian yang sedang diujikan.
 - d. Nama Sekolah, Tanggal Ujian, dan Bubuhkan Tanda Tangan Anda pada kotak yang disediakan.
2. Tersedia waktu 120 menit untuk mengerjakan Paket Soal tersebut.
3. Jumlah soal sebanyak 50 butir, pada setiap butir soal terdapat 4 (empat) atau 5 (lima) pilihan jawaban.
4. Periksa dan laporkan kepada pengawas ujian apabila terdapat lembar soal yang kurang jelas, rusak, atau tidak lengkap.
5. Tidak diizinkan menggunakan kalkulator, HP, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.
6. Periksalah pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ujian.
7. Lembar soal boleh dicoret-coret.

SELAMAT MENGERJAKAN

Listening Section

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. There are four parts to this section with special directions for each part.

PART I**Questions 1 to 4.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues and questions spoken in English. The questions and the dialogues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying.

After you listen to the dialogue and the question about it, read the five possible answers, and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear:

Man : We are almost out of cereal.

Woman : I know. I will go to the grocery store to buy some more. I will also get some milk, bread and fruit.

Man : Would you get me some instant noodles?

Woman : Sure.

Narrator : What does the man want the woman to buy?

- A. Fruit.
- B. Milk.
- C. Bread.
- D. Noodles.
- E. Cereal.

Sample answer



The best answer to this question is "Noodles". Therefore you should choose answer (D)

1.
 - A. Shopping at a grocery store.
 - B. Going to a grocery store.
 - C. Following directions.
 - D. Giving directions to the man.
 - E. Walking down Maple street.
2.
 - A. In the morning.
 - B. In the afternoon.
 - C. In the evening.
 - D. At noon.
 - E. At midnight.
3.
 - A. Expressing hope.
 - B. Expressing pride.
 - C. Expressing satisfaction.
 - D. Showing happiness.
 - E. Asking for an apology.

4. A. Buying a book.
 B. Celebrating a birthday.
 C. Getting a beautiful book.
 D. Giving a birthday present.
 E. Thanking the man for his gift.

PART II**Questions: 5 to 7****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some incomplete dialogues spoken in English, followed by four responses, also spoken in English. The dialogues and the responses will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. You have to choose the best response to each question.

Now listen to a sample question.

Man : May I taste the caramel pudding you just made?

Woman : Of course you may. How does it taste?

Man :

Narrator : What is the most appropriate response for the man to reply?

- A. It is very expensive, I think.
- B. It's very delicious. I really enjoy the taste.
- C. I think I will cook it myself.
- D. I don't think I'll come with you.

Narrator : The best answer to the question "It's very delicious. I really enjoy the taste." is choice B. Therefore, you should choose answer B.

5. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

PART III

Questions: 8 to 11.

Directions:

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues or monologues spoken in English. The dialogues or monologues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. After you listen to the dialogue or monologue, look at the five pictures provided in your test book, and decide which would be the most suitable one with the dialogue or monologue you have heard.

8.

A.



B.



C.



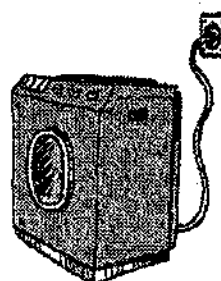
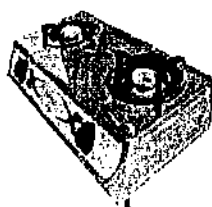
D.



E.



9.



A

B

C

D

E

10. A.



B.



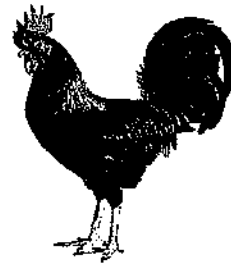
C.



D.



E.



11.

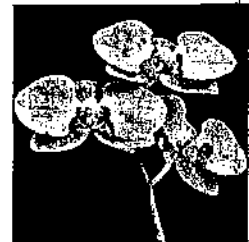
A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



PART IV**Questions 12 to 15.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear several monologues. Each monologue will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying.

After you hear the monologue and the question about it, read the five possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

12. A. Rail services.
 B. Christmas holiday.
 C. Airports.
 D. Snowfall.
 E. Snowstorm.
13. A. Two.
 B. Three.
 C. Four.
 D. Five.
 E. Six.
14. A. Snakes.
 B. Anacondas.
 C. Kinds of snakes.
 D. What an anaconda looks like.
 E. Another name for an anaconda.
15. A. 10 – 20.
 B. 10 – 30.
 C. 20 – 30.
 D. 20 – 40.
 E. 30 – 40.

This is the end of the listening section.

This text is for question 16.

Dear Mr. Anwar,

We regret to inform you that we are unable to lend you the sum of \$ 500 that you have requested, but it is possible to grant you part of the sum.

If you are still interested, please contact our main office to arrange an appointment with the assistant manager. He will be happy to discuss the matter further.

Your sincerely

(Lending Officer)

16. Instead of a loan of \$500, what alternative is offered by the officer?
- A. An appointment to discuss the offer.
 - B. A cash of \$500.
 - C. An appointment with the lending officer.
 - D. A loan of less than \$500.
 - E. An appointment with the assistant manager.

This text is for questions 17 and 18.

PAKUAN PAPER COMPANY

Jl. Daan Mogot 122 – 124

Tangerang

INDONESIA

March, 19, 2012

Mr. Mukhlis Riady

PT Agung Nusa

Jl. Kol. Atmo 85-87

Palembang

Dear Mr. Riady,

In response to your letter of February 6, 2012, we apologize for the error in our shipment. We are sending immediately the additional 1000 cases of facsimile paper, model P-345X, that were not included in the shipment.

We value our relationship with your company, and we regret the inconvenience. The incomplete shipment may have caused you inconvenience. You can be assured that this will not happen again in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Indawan Tan

Indawan Tan

Manager, Order Department

17. Why did the paper company send another shipment?
- A. The requested paper was excluded in the previous shipment.
 - B. There was a not function form facsimile machine.
 - C. The facsimile paper were included in the previous shipment.
 - D. PT Agung Nusa requested more than 1000 cases of P-345X facsimile paper.
 - E. The paper company had to complete another request from other company.
18. We know from the text that the first shipment
- A. was not complete
 - B. was not insured
 - C. arrived late
 - D. was damaged
 - E. was sent to the wrong address

The following text is for questions number 19 and 20.

This new and unusual building in the downtown business district offers unique opportunities for small to midsize tenants to occupy an entire floor



OFFICE SUITES

from 1,600 to 6,000 square feet are available for immediate occupancy.

Commuting is easy, with the subway stop only one block away. It's convenient to shops, restaurants, hotels, and business services.

For leasing information call

303-572-5947

19. The good point about the office suits is
- A. they are furnished
 - B. they are available in one type sizes
 - C. they are far from public places
 - D. they are several blocks away to from subway stop
 - E. they are easy to reach for commuters
20. What is this advertisement about?
- A. A new office building.
 - B. Office suites to rent.
 - C. The unusual building downtown.
 - D. Office suites to sell.
 - E. A building in the business district.

This text is for questions 21 and 22.

Once, a cap seller was passing through a jungle. He was dead tired and needed to rest. Then, he stopped and spread a cloth under a tree. He placed his bag full of caps near him and lay down with his cap on his head.

The cap seller had a sound sleep for one hour. When he got up, the first thing he did was to look into his bag. He was startled when he found all his caps were not there. He was wondering where they could have gone. Indeed, he was greatly puzzled.

When he looked up the sky, he was very surprised to see monkeys sitting on the branches of a tree, each wearing a cap on his head. They had evidently done it to imitate him.

He decided to get his caps back by making a humble request to the monkeys. In return, the monkeys only made faces of him. When he began to make gestures, even when he raised his fist towards them to threaten them, they also imitated him.

At last he hit upon a clever idea. "Monkeys are a great imitator," he thought. So he took off his own cap and threw it down on the ground. As he had expected, all the monkeys took off the caps and threw them down on the ground. Quickly he stood up and collected the caps, put them back into his bag and went away.

21. Why was each monkey wearing a cap on their head?
- A. They liked them.
 - B. They liked wearing caps.
 - C. They were imitating the cap seller.
 - D. They were teasing the cap seller.
 - E. They had stolen the caps.
22. What is the moral value of the text?
- A. Monkeys are clever animals.
 - B. Put your belongings in a safe place.
 - C. Kindness must be possessed by everyone.
 - D. Foolishness is a source of faulty
 - E. You have to know who you are talking to.

The following text is for questions 23 and 24.

Tourist boats collided in Thailand, 42 Injured

Thailand: Forty-two passengers were injured and two were missing after two boats carrying Thai and foreign tourists collided in the popular island beach party, police said Sunday.

The speedboats were ferrying tourists to the Pha-Ngan island for a "Fullmoon" party, a monthly event that attracts thousands of young, mostly western tourists.

Provincial police officer, Adipong Tapee said of the 42 travelers injured, 39 were hospitalized including four Britons, four Australians and four Singaporeans. Also among them were Irish, Norwegian, Malaysian and Thai tourists, he said.

The boats collided and overturned before midnight Saturday, throwing the passengers into the rough sea water just off the island, the website of *The Nation* newspaper said. – AP

23. We know from the text that
- A. the boat carried forty two passengers
 - B. the accident happened not far from Pha-Ngan
 - C. the two missing passengers were westerners
 - D. the passengers were mostly foreign tourists
 - E. the boats collided on the way back to Pha-Ngan island
24. What had possibly caused the accident?
- A. A careless captain.
 - B. Too many passengers on board.
 - C. There were too many boats.
 - D. A rough weather.
 - E. The boats were speeding.

This following text is for questions 25 to 27.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel was a Swedish chemist, engineer, innovator, and ornament manufacturer. He was the inventor of dynamite. He also owned Bofors, which he had redirected from its previous role as primarily an iron and steel producer to a major manufacturer of cannons and other ornaments. He held 355 different patents, dynamite being the most famous. In his last will, he used his enormous fortune to institute the Nobel Prizes. The synthetic element nobelium was named after him. He was the third son of Immanuel Nobel and Andriette Ahlsell Nobel. Born in Stockholm on 21 October 1833, he went with my family to Saint Petersburg in 1842, where his father invented modern plywood. He studied chemistry with Professor Nikolay Nikolaevich Zinin. When he was 18, he went to the United States to study chemistry for four years and worked for a short period under John Ericsson, who designed the American Civil War ironclad USS Monitor.

Returning to Sweden with his father after the bankruptcy of his family business, he then devoted himself to the study of explosives, and especially to the safe manufacture and use of nitroglycerine (discovered in 1847 by Ascanio Sobrero, one of his fellow students under Theophile-Jules Pelouze at the University of Turin). A big explosion occurred on 2 September 1864 at his factory in Heleneborg in Stockholm, killing five people. Among them was his younger brother, Emil.

The foundations of the Nobel Prize were laid in 1895 when Alfred Nobel wrote his last will, leaving much of his wealth for its establishment. Since 1901, the prize has honored men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and for work in peace.

25. Where did Alfred Nobel work with John Ericsson?
- In Sweden
 - In the USA
 - In Stockholm
 - In Heleneborg
 - In Saint Petersburg
26. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- Alfred Nobel devoted himself to the study of chemistry.
 - His success with explosive finally led to the 1864 tragedy.
 - A big explosion in Helenborg in Stockholm killed many people.
 - A big explosion destroyed his factory in Heleneborg Stockholm.
 - Alfred Nobel planned the safe manufacture and use of nitroglycerine.
27. What was Bofors's main business under Alfred Nobel?
- It manufactured cannons and other ornaments.
 - It designed the ironclad monitor.
 - It produced iron and steel.
 - It produced dynamite.
 - It invented nobelium.

This text is for questions 28 and 29.

**NOTICE TO BID
PURCHASE OF CARBON CREDIT USING CDM SCHEME**

PT PLN (Persero) invites eligible bidders for purchasing Carbon Credit from PLN's Projects Using CDM scheme.

Requirements:

Bidding is open to Local or Internasional organization having business line in CDM project development and/or has successful experiences in purchasing Carbon Credit.

Bidder may obtain and collect further information on the Terms of Transaction Document (DTS) at the following address:

Date : 22 October – 29 October 2011

Time : 10.00 am – 03.00 pm

Place : Secretariat of VP LKL

PT PLN (Persero)

Main Building 13th Floor, Jl. Trunojoyo Blok M1/135,
Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12160 Indonesia

Phone : 62217251234, ext 1397

Fax : 622172786245

Detailed explanation and information, bid submission, etc will be applied in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the DTS. DTS can be obtained free of charge.

This notification does not cause any financial liability to PT PLN (Persero).

Jakarta, October 24, 2011

COMMITTEE FOR CARBON CREDIT SALE PT PLN (Persero)

28. The condition for candidates to join the bid is that it must
- A. be an international organization
 - B. have successful experiences in purchasing carbon credit
 - C. be a local organization
 - D. be financially safe
 - E. be invited by PLN
29. "This notification does not cause any financial liability to PT PLN (Persero)."
The underlined word is closest in meaning to
- A. guarantee
 - B. procedure
 - C. responsibility
 - D. development
 - E. improvement

This following text is for questions 30 to 32.

Remote sensing is the acquisition of information about an object or phenomenon, without making physical contact with the object. In modern usage, the term generally refers to the use of aerial sensor technology to detect and classify objects on Earth (both on the surface, and in the atmosphere and oceans) by means of propagated signals (e.g. electromagnetic radiation emitted from aircraft or satellites).

There are two main types of remote sensing: passive remote sensing and active remote sensing. Passive sensors detect natural radiation that is emitted or reflected by the object or surrounding area being observed. Reflected sunlight is the most common source of radiation measured by passive sensors. Examples of passive remote sensors include film photography, infra-red, charge-coupled devices, and radiometers. Active collection, on the other hand, emits energy in order to scan objects and areas whereupon a sensor then detects and measures the radiation that is reflected or backscattered from the target. RADAR and LIDAR are examples of active remote sensing where the time delay between emission and return is measured, stabilizing the location, height, speed and direction of an object.

30. From the text we know that remote sensing
- A. is a way to obtain information about an object or phenomenon. ✓
 - B. does not difficult to do.
 - C. makes physical contact with the object.
 - D. does not make use of sensors.
 - E. does not make use propagated signals.
31. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A. Active sensing is better than passive sensing.
 - B. The energy in sunlight is important for remote sensing.
 - C. Passive sensing is not as strong as active sensing.
 - D. The source of energy radiated for sensing determines whether it is the active or passive type.
 - E. Active remote sensing and passive remote sensing are equally useful for the development of knowledge and technology. ✓
32. Based on the text we can say that
- A. remote sensing is expensive technology
 - B. remote sensing is useful for transportation
 - C. we can apply the technology to study animals
 - D. medical science can be improved through remote sensing
 - E. remote sensing make it possible to collect information of an object in a dangerous area ✓

This text is for questions 33 to 35.

NEGERI Sembilan is unique among Malaysian states for its *Adat Papatih*, a matrilineal social system which came together with the Minangkabau people from the Indonesian island of Sumatra who settled in the state.

The cultural heart of Minangkabau culture in Negeri Sembilan is the pretty royal town of Seri Menanti, about 50km from the state capital, Seremban. Here, you will find a traditional timber palace. It was the residence of Negeri Sembilan's rulers until 1992 when it was turned into the Royal Museum. It is a showcase of Minangkabau architecture and design, and was built by two local craftsmen in 1908. No screws or nails were used in its construction. Many houses in the vicinity of Seri Menanti adopt the distinct feature of Minangkabau architecture - the curved roof which resembles the horns of the buffalo.

For more of the state's history, you can head to the State Museum in Seremban which is also housed in a former palace, the Istana Ampang Tinggi. The Adat Museum in Rembau, 25km south of Seremban, contains a fascinating array of cultural artefacts from handcrafted antiques to community heirlooms. Further to the south is the Pengkalan Kempas Historical Complex. Its most fascinating feature is a group of stone megaliths which are referred to as *batu hidup* (living rocks). Villagers believe the rocks can grow and move on their own.

33. The second paragraph is about
- A. Seri Menanti
 - B. Negeri Sembilan
 - C. Traditional culture in Sumatera
 - D. Architectural building in Negeri Sembilan
 - E. Minangkabau palace in Negeri Sembilan
34. Where can visitors find *batu hidup*?
- A. In the State Museum.
 - B. In Pengkalan Kempas.
 - C. In the Adat museum.
 - D. In Rembau.
 - E. In the Istana Ampang Tinggi.
35. Why can Minangkabau culture be found in Negeri Sembilan?
- A. Minangkabau people adopt the culture.
 - B. The resident live together with Minangkabau people.
 - C. Minangkabau people inhabited the town.
 - D. Many homes have the culture of Minangkabau.
 - E. The Royal museum has Minangkabau characteristics.

This text is for questions 36 to 38.

A laptop is a kind of computer unit which has the same function as a PC (personal computer), but it is smaller, lighter and of different sizes. Nowadays, most people choose laptops for several reasons.

A laptop is a portable device. This portability is very helpful for our work, study and other activities. We do not need complicated cable installations to activate a laptop, and with a laptop, we can do our work anytime anywhere.

Moreover, a laptop allows us to access the internet in public places which provide free access called hot spot areas. Some people like to use this facility to carry out their tasks.

Finally, a laptop consumes energy more efficiently than a PC does. This device uses a rechargeable battery as a source of electric energy. So if we prefer using a laptop, it means that we support the government program to save energy.

That's why a laptop has become very popular recently.

36. A public place where we can have free access to the internet is a/an

- A. free access
- B. hot spot
- C. internet installation
- D. laptop facility
- E. hot spot area

37. A laptop has become very popular because ...

- A. it is portable
- B. it allows us to access internet
- C. it gives several benefits to the user
- D. it doesn't need complicated cable installations
- E. we can do our work with it anytime anywhere

38. From the text we know that

- A. a laptop is usually more expensive than a PC
- B. more people like a laptop better than PC
- C. more people like a PC better than a laptop
- D. for a mobile person a laptop is more handy than a PC
- E. a laptop is cheaper now than it was before

This text is for questions 39 to 41.

Smoking is dangerous for people, not only for smokers themselves, but also for people around them who are called passive smokers.

Smokers have risks of suffering from cancer, heart diseases, including heart attack, breathing problems, cough/sore throat. This is because there are more than 4,000 chemicals found in cigarettes, 250 are toxic poisons and 50 cause cancer. Some other chemicals found in tobacco include: Ammonia, Arsenic, Polonium 210, Carbon Monoxide, and Acetone. Nicotine remains in the body for 8 to 12 hours after a single use of tobacco.

The smoke which arises when a person is smoking a cigarette is very hazardous, and the smoke of bidi or cigar is even more hazardous to passive smokers who inhale the smoke in the vicinity of active smokers. The smoke inhaled by the former is unfiltered thereby causing more ill effects. Several pulmonary diseases such as cough, bronchitis asthma and last but not the least carcinoma of lungs may occur as a consequence of breathing in cigarette or cigar smoke.

39. What remains in the body for 12 hours after a person smokes?
- A. Arsenic.
 - B. Nicotine.
 - C. Polonium.
 - D. Ammonia.
 - E. Acetone.
40. According to the text, smokers have risks of suffering from cancer because
- A. they breathe in so many harmful chemicals
 - B. they inhale too much smoke
 - C. their body can not stand dangerous smoke
 - D. they are not strong enough to inhale smoke
 - E. they are passive smokers
41. "The smoke of bidi or cigar is more hazardous to passive smoker". (Paragraph 3)
The underlined word can be replaced by
- A. dangerous
 - B. serious
 - C. nutritious
 - D. disadvantageous
 - E. mischievous

This following text is for questions 42 to 44.

There are many arguments in favor of a boarding school education. Nevertheless, the boarding school is not always the best education institution for everyone.

At an early age interacting and communicating with people is very important for a child's personal life and can be especially helpful for his/her future. In a boarding school, shy children can take advantage of interaction through communal activities. The boarding school also offers a great variety of activities such as arts, sports, and music that allow children to demonstrate and develop specialized skills in their free time.

Furthermore, the structured way of life and strict rules at the boarding school may helps students to get used to a well ordered way of life. The manners and social skills will help them to become more responsible and confident, and to develop their talents in leadership. Professionally trained teachers and educators in the boarding school can offer excellent education without the parents' constant supervision.

In spite of these good points, it is not advisable to send a child to a boarding school if he/she is a dependent learner. A boarding school usually demands that student learn independently. In addition, the boarding school should not be seen as a measure to solve inappropriate behaviour or unsatisfactory study performance. Instead of improving, problematic children may close off their relationship with their peers and teachers.

In conclusion although a boarding school may provide good education to many children, it is not recommended for those who are strongly attached to their families. They may become frustrated and socially isolated.

42. According to the writer, children in a boarding school can develop specialized skills in
- A. entrepreneurship
 - B. community service
 - C. reading
 - D. drama
 - E. music
43. Why does parents send their children Boarding School? Because
- A. it is good for shy children
 - B. it gives good education for adults
 - C. interacting and communicating with people is very important
 - D. it does not allow children demonstrate excellence and develop their skills
 - E. it is safe and makes children become responsible and develop talents in leadership
44. From the text, we can conclude that
- A. the boarding school can be very expensive
 - B. there are good and bad boarding schools
 - C. the boarding school is the solution to our educational problems
 - D. it's not necessary to send children to a boarding school because the students can live independently
 - E. not everyone thinks that the boarding school is the best educational institution for children

This text is for questions 45 and 46.

'Laskar Pelangi': The Audacity of Hope

This is a movie adapted from a best-selling Indonesian novel. It took 40 days of filming on Belitung Island, Bangka-Belitung province. Involving 12 local actors, it reportedly cost Rp 8 billion. With all the efforts of transforming *Laskar Pelangi* (Rainbow Warrior) into a moving picture, will it satisfy readers' imaginations?

Laskar Pelangi, the novel, was written by Andrea Hirata in 2005, based on his own experiences. It is about an inspiring teacher and her 10 students in the poverty-stricken Kampung Gantong in Belitung. The poor condition of their school building does not dampen their high spirits and hopes for a better future.

Two years later, the novel became a phenomenon in Indonesian literature. With its humanistic touch, *Laskar Pelangi* has sold more than 500,000 copies and has won the position of Must-Read Novel in every corner of the nation's bookshops and media review pages. It has finally overcome the domination of teen-lit, chick-lit and even religious novels, the popular theme of today.

Andrea entrusted the filming of the story to the respected figures in the film industry, Mira Lesmana and Riza, as producer and film director. In July 2007, Mira and Riri started the pre-production, which took a year to finish. Together with the scriptwriter Salman Aristo they decided to create a different scenario for the film.

45. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- 'Laskar Pelangi' is the story of poor people at the Bangka Belitung province.
 - 'Laskar Pelangi' is the story of poor school children of the Belitung Island.
 - 'Laskar Pelangi' is about poverty in Kampung Gantong in Bangka Belitung.
 - 'Laskar Pelangi' is about an inspiring story towards a better life.
 - 'Laskar Pelangi' is about Andrea Hirata.
46. From the text above, we know that
- the movie was played by poor children
 - Andrea Hirata is the producer of *Laskar Pelangi*
 - the novel of *Laskar Pelangi* was a phenomenal work of literature
 - people like the movie better than the novel
 - people like the novel better than the movie
- 47.
- (1) In Los Angeles, we had a great time in its most famous district, Hollywood.
 - (2) In Cleveland, I watched Cleveland Cavalier basketball match.
 - (3) I visited some great places; Cleveland, Los Angeles, and New York.
 - (4) Last summer, I had a fantastic holiday,
 - (5) Lastly, I went to the Statue of Liberty and Manhattan in New York.
 - (6) In Hollywood I had a chance to know the world-famous film industry.

The best arrangement of the sentences is

- 4 - 2 - 3 - 6 - 1 - 5
- 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 - 6 - 5
- 4 - 2 - 6 - 5 - 1 - 3
- 4 - 3 - 1 - 2 - 6 - 5
- 4 - 2 - 3 - 1 - 5 - 6

Questions no. 48 to 50 based on the following cloze test.

I can't believe that my time in Valencia was a perfect ending to my perfect (48) abroad. After listening one last time to my Spanish friends play the guitar, having lunch with Anna (a wonderful Spanish girl who I (49) Spanish with), saying good-bye to my (50) roommates and other friends I met here, it's inevitable that I will miss Espana and all the experiences I have had there.

48.

- A. adventure
- B. chance
- C. risk
- D. treatment
- E. threat

49.

- A. performed
- B. expressed
- C. practiced
- D. explained
- E. said

50.

- A. wonder
- B. wondering
- C. wonderful
- D. wonderfully
- E. wonderfulness

