

Ujian Nasional Tahun 2003 Bahasa Inggris

Text 1 This test is for Kerns number 1-2

A planet is a body in space that revolves around a star. There are nine planets in our solar system, and these nine planets travel around the sun. The names of the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto.

Planets travel in orbit, around the stars. All of the planets of the solar system revolve in elliptical orbits. In other words, their orbits are like large, flat circles. The time that it takes a planet to make one revolution around the sun is called a year.

The Greeks were the first people to recognize and give names to some of the planets. The word *planet* comes from a Greek word meaning *wanderer*. If a person wanders, it means that he goes from one place to another and does not have a home. The Greeks thought that planets "wandered" in the sky. However, modern scientists can predict the movement of the planets very accurately.

UN-SMA-03-01

What is the suitable title for this text?

- A. The Stars.
- B. The Planets.
- C. The Orbits.
- D. The Wanderers
- E. The Greeks.

UN-SMA-03-02

The planets in our solar system travel ...

- . around the stars
- . around the circles
- . in one movement
- . from one position to another
- . in elliptical orbits

Text 2 This test is for items number 3-7

There are millions of plants and animals living in the sea. Most of the plants and animals living in the oceans are extremely small and float near the surface of the water in their thousands. They are food for huge numbers of small animals that also live near the surface. Together, they are all known as plankton.

Many fish feed on this plankton, including one of the largest, the whale shark. Despite their great size, certain whales live entirely on plankton.

The blue whale is the largest animal ever to live. It grows to a length of over 100 feet. The humpback whale is a smaller kind and has long flippers. It can jump right out of the water. The Californian grey whale makes long migrations every year - it spends the summer feeding in the Arctic but swims south to the warmer waters off the coast of Mexico in the winter. The females give birth in the shallow, warm water there.

Many of the fish in the sea may be eaten by other meat-eaters. Sharks, for example, are some of the fastest hunters, although not all of them eat other fish.

Deep down in the oceans live many strange fish. It is so dark down there that many of these fish have "light" on them, which are used for attracting smaller fish for the larger ones to eat.

Jellyfish are peculiar-looking creatures ranging in size from a fraction of an inch to 6 feet across. They don't really swim but drift in the currents of the open oceans. Although they contain a powerful sting, they are often eaten by turtles. Turtles are reptiles that spend most of their eggs on sandy beaches.

UN-SMA-03-03

... are food for huge numbers of small animals that also live near the surface.

- . Very small plants and animals
- . Big animals
- . The Ocean mammals
- . The smallest animal
- . Big plants

UN-SMA-03-04

Paragraph three tells us about ...

- E. the life, of whales
- E. the size of whales
- E. the movement of whales
- E. three kinds of whales
- E. the migration of whales

UN-SMA-03-05

The main information of the passage is that ...

- . most plants are food for animals
- . the colour of the largest whale is blue
- . the female whales give birth in the shallow and warm water
- . the great size fish also eat plankton
- . millions of plants and animals live in the sea

UN-SMA-03-06

Which statement is TRUE according to the text?

- E. The turtles eat jellyfish.
- E. The turtles lay their eggs in the seabed.
- E. The sharks possess a powerful sting.
- E. The Californian grey whales immigrate to the Arctic in winter.
- E. The humpback whale is the largest animal in the sea.

UN-SMA-03-07

The word "despite" in paragraph two could be replaced by ...

- . therefore
- . referring to
- . in spite of
- . except
- . instead of

Text 3 This text is for items number 3-7

The average person will say (hat agriculture means farming. He is partly right, for raising crops is a branch of agriculture. So do livestock raising, dairy forming, fruit growing, chicken raising and even fur farming. Agriculture includes the raising of every kind of plants and animals that is useful to man.

With all its many branches, agriculture is the world's most, important industry. It supplies the food we eat and many of the materials from which we make our clothing.

Farms are classified according to the type of farming that is done and kinds of crops and livestock that are raised. They may be classified in several different ways, such as general, specialized, intensive, and extensive farms.

General farming is a farm where a variety of things is raised. On such a farm there may be a herd of dairy cows whose milk the farmer sells. There may also be poultry to provide extra income and supply some of the family's needs.

There are many factors that influence the types of crops and livestock that a farmer raises. The most important one is climate which includes temperature, length of growing season, sunshine, and rainfall. Another is the type of soil. The third is the amount of water available for irrigation. By concentrating on the particular crops or animals that fit best with this situation, the specialized farmer hopes to use his land in the most efficient and profitable way.

When a farmer devotes a great deal of labour to a piece of land, he is practicing intensive agriculture. If he works in a large area of land with relatively little labour, he is practicing extensive agriculture. Intensive agriculture usually goes together with small farms. A great deal of careful work is always involved in intensive agriculture. Often this work must be done by hand. Extensive agriculture is usually practiced on large farms or ranches where most of the work is done by machinery.

UN-SMA-03-08

These words are related to farming, EXCEPT ...

- E. livestock
- E. extensive farming
- E. irrigation
- E. stock exchange
- E. type of soil

UN-SMA-03-09

The practice of intensive and extensive agriculture is the main idea of paragraph ...

- . 2
- . 3
- . 4
- . 5
- . 6

UN-SMA-03-10

The text tells us about ...

- E. intensive agriculture
- E. extensive agriculture
- E. types of farming
- E. the important factors in farming
- E. specialized farms

UN-SMA-03-11

"They may be classified in several different ways ." (Paragraph 3).

The underlined word refers to ...

- . crops
- . plants
- . farms
- . cows
- . animals

Text 4 This text is for items number 12-16

Many people now have a card which enables them to withdraw money from a cash dispenser. You feed your card into the machine and key in your PIN (Personnel Identification Number) and the amount of money you want. If you have enough in your account, the money requested will be issued to you up to a daily limit. Your account is automatically debited for the amount you have drawn on.

Provided you have a sound credit, you can get a credit card from a bank and other financial institutions. To obtain goods or services, you present your card and sign a special voucher. When it receives the voucher, the credit card company pays the trader (less a commission) and then sends you a monthly statement. Depending on the type of card you have, you will either have to pay in full or be able to pay part of what is owed and pay interest on the balance; left outstanding.

If you need to make fixed payments at regular intervals, e.g. for insurance premiums, you can arrange a standing order (sometimes known as a banker's order) so that the bank will do this for you.

UN-SMA-03-12

If you withdraw your money from the cash dispenser the amount of your money will ... as you have drawn out.

- A. become more
- B. be credited
- C. become lost.
- D. become less
- E. be doubled

UN-SMA-03-13

The main purpose of the writer is to ...

- A. give the reader information about bank service
- B. persuade the readers to have a credit card
- C. check the customers' account
- D. explain to the reader how to use PIN
- E. explain to the customers how to pay the employee's salaries

UN-SMA-03-14

Which of the following is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- A. The credit card company pays the traders.
- B. The credit card company sends you a monthly statement.
- C. Banks and other financial institutions offer us credit cards to get goods and services.
- D. Other financial institutions help the banks to provide credit cards,
- E. A voucher is the only way to buy goods.

UN-SMA-03-15

"Many people now have a card which enables them _____." (Paragraph. 1).

"enables" means ...

- A. forces
- B. supports
- C. asks
- D. allows
- E. encourages

UN-SMA-03-16

If you have enough money in your account ...

- A. you can withdraw your money from a cash dispenser
- B. you have a special voucher.
- C. the bank sends you a monthly statement.
- D. you have paid special interest.
- E. the type of card is acceptable.

Text 5 This text is for items number 17-20

Trappists are monks who are not allowed to preach or to teach. Their lives are devoted to meditation, studying and reading.

In 1949, one group of Trappists fled to Hong Kong from China, leaving behind their houses and their dairy industry. They dressed themselves as labourers and carried only a few possessions.

' Here, the monks had to start a new life. They found it difficult to obtain food and they had nowhere to live; but somehow they managed with the help of the community and charitable organizations. It was not until 1995 that the Hong Kong government granted them land on Lantau island.

The monks are not allowed to beg for a living, so they had to work very hard on the island. They started a dairy farm, kept about five hundred chickens and started growing their own vegetables.

' A large part of the work of the Trappists is concerned with their dairy. The cows are fed regularly, milked and kept healthy. The dairy, which produces about two thousand bottles of milk a day, brings the

monks their main income. The monks sell about half of the milk to a large hotel in Hong Kong, while hospitals and schools buy the rest. The monks also earn some money by selling eggs. Sometimes, the Trappists sell some of their cattle. The monks themselves do not eat meat, however, as they are vegetarians.

UN-SMA-03-17

The Trappists are forbidden to ...

- A. obtain food
- B. grow vegetables
- C. work very hard
- D. beg for a living
- E. start a dairy farm

UN-SMA-03-18

What is the text about?

- A. The monks who never preach or teach.
- B. The Trappists on Lantau island.
- C. The Trappists' dairy product.
- D. The vegetarian monks.
- E. The Trappists' new life on Lantau island.

UN-SMA-03-19

What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. Managing the dairy is the Trappists' main work.
- B. The monks provide milk to a large hotel.
- C. The Trappists feed the cows regularly.
- D. The Trappists sell eggs for a living.
- E. Most of the Trappists' work is related to their dairy.'

UN-SMA-03-20

The Trappists are monks who are not allowed to preach or to teach. (The first paragraph), "allowed" means ...

- A. advised
- B. ordered
- C. permitted
- D. suggested
- E. instructed

UN-SMA-03-21

1. His sister added Wage Rudolf to His name, so it became Wage Rudolf Supratman.
2. When he was seven years old his father sent him to Budi Utomo elementary school.
3. Two years later he joined his sister in Ujung Pandang.
4. She did this to enable her to send his brother to the Dutch elementary school.
5. Supratman was born on 9th March, 1903.
6. In 1912, his mother died.

The best arrangement of the sentences above is ...

- A. 2 – 5 – 3 – 6 – 1 – 4
- B. 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 6 – 4
- C. 5 – 6 – 2 – 3 – 1 – 4
- D. 5 – 2 – 6 – 3 – 1 – 4
- E. 2 – 3 – 5 – 1 – 6 – 4

UN-SMA-03-22

Tutut : Were you sleeping when I called you last night?

Indra : No, I went to the cinema.

From the dialogue we know that Tutut wanted to know if India ... when she called him.

- A. sleeps
- B. slept
- C. was sleeping
- D. has been sleeping
- E. had been sleeping

UN-SMA-03-23

Nindy : When did you get this cassette?

Lia : Yesterday. When I ... home, a boy asked me to give it to you.

- E. walk
- E. walked
- E. walking
- E. was walked
- E. has been walking

UN-SMA-03-24

Andi : I didn't see your sister. Where is she?

Roy : She's studying in Australia.

Andi : Oh, how long has she been there?

- Roy : ...
- . Last year
 - . A year ago
 - . Since last year
 - . By next years
 - . Yesterday

UN-SMA-03-25

Mawar : This telegram is for my husband. He's out on duty. What do you recommend me to do?

Putri : Why don't you ring him and tell him that a telegram's arrived?

In the dialogue above,

Mawar is asking for Putri's ...

- E. advice
- E. curiosity
- E. agreement
- E. permission
- E. information

UN-SMA-03-26

Mrs. Anwar : I heard that your son had won a scholarship to Pajajaran University.

Mrs. Budiinan : Yes, that's right He never ignores our advice and always studies hard.

- A. I'm proud of him
- B. I prided myself on his success
- C. His pride would not let him down
- D. I'm too proud to have been successful
- E. He is a profile of a successful student

UN-SMA-03-27

X : Morning, sir ...?

Y : No, thanks..

- A. What can I do for you
- B. Something I can do for you.
- C. What would you like me to do
- D. Would you help me with this bag.
- E. Could you carry my luggage

UN-SMA-03-28

Shopkeeper : ... to try the shoes on?

Mrs. Bakar : No, thank you. I can do it myself.

- A. Can you help me
- B. Would you like to help me
- C. May I help you
- D. Do you mind helping me
- E. Do you object to helping me

UN-SMA-03-29

X : Have you visited Bob? He got an accident last week.

Y : Oh, poor Bob. I hope he'll be better soon.

The underlined sentences expresses ...

- A. sadness
- B. pleasure
- C. sympathy
- D. expectation
- E. satisfaction.

UN-SMA-03-30

X : Jane didn't pass her exam.

Y : Ok I am sorry to hear that

From the underlined words we know that the second speaker expresses her ...

- A. disappointment
- B. sympathy
- C. displeasure
- D. apology
- E. anger

UN-SMA-03-31

Tati : May I borrow your new novel?

Lina : Yes, but next Monday, I ... reading it by then.

- A. would finish
- B. am finishing
- C. have finished
- D. will be finishing
- E. will have finished

UN-SMA-03-32

Koko : Have you finished your report?

Reno : Not yet.

Koko : ...?

Reno : Of course. I'll be very happy then.

- A. What can I do for you
- B. Would you like me to help you
- C. Can you do something for me
- D. Can you do me a favour
- E. Is there something you can do for me

UN-SMA-03-33

- Dio : You look sad. What has happened to you?
 Dipta : My father lost his crops. Insects ate them up.
 Dio : What is he going to do now?
 Dipta : ... His brother has given him capital to start with,
 A. He plans to have another business
 B. He has nothing to do
 C. He is retired from his job
 D. He promises not to plant anything
 E. He has no idea what to do

UN-SMA-03-34

- Fitri : What would you like to drink tea or coffee?
 Helmi : Actually I drink both, but I ... tea ... coffee now.
 A. prefer-than
 B. like-than
 C. prefer-to
 D. would rather - to
 E. choose - better man

UN-SMA-03-35

- Mary : Hello.
 John : Hi, Mary. This is John; Do you feel like going to a movie this evening?
 Marry : That sounds great, John. I haven't been to a movie for a long time.
 The underlined utterance expresses ...
 A. intention
 B. invitation
 C. suggestion
 D. permission
 E. persuasion

UN-SMA-03-36

- Harry : Would you like to go camping with us next holiday?
 Donny : ... but I have to take care of my mom. Site has been hospitalized for a week.
 A. It sounds interesting
 B. Sorry I can't
 C. I'm afraid not
 D. I am sorry to hear that
 E. It's really boring

UN-SMA-03-37

- Rudi : Why are you so late today?
 Tino : Sorry, Rud. My car...
 Rudi : So you came here on foot.
 Tino : Yes, I did.
 . is repairing
 . has just repaired
 . will be repairing
 . is being repaired
 . will have been repaired

UN-SMA-03-38

- A : Er, excuse me, Yes?
 B : I wonder if you could lend me your dictionary. I'm doing my homework.
 B : Oh, sure. Here it is.
 The underlined expression is used to express ...
 E. giving permission
 E. certainty
 E. pleasure
 E. capability
 E. possibility

UN-SMA-03-39

- A : Why don't you try to find a job in a With tire money you earn, you can buy things you need.
 B : If I worked in a factory. I wouldn't have time to study.
 What does the underlined sentences mean?
 . B works hard in a factory
 . A allows B to work in a factory.
 . B didn't work in a factory
 . B worked in a factory
 . B doesn't work in a factory

UN-SMA-03-40

- Boss : Are you sure that you can deal complaints from angry clients?
 Salesman : I'd say I am capable of doing that
 The salesman wants to tell us that he has the ... deal with angry people.
 A. opportunity
 B. it is terrible
 C. quality
 D. capacity
 E. reliability

UN-SMA-03-41

- Aunti : Have you heard that you have be promoted to a higher position?
 Weny : Oh, ... Thank God.
 A. it's a nuisance
 B. it is terrible
 C. I haven't heard about it
 D. I'm sorry to hear that
 E. it's really wonderful

UN-SMA-03-42

- Dina : I will ask Fito to repair my computer.
 Susi : ... to do it. He knows nothing about computer.
 A. He is the right person
 B. Give a chance to him
 C. You can ask him
 D. It's necessary for him
 E. It's impossible for him

UN-SMA-03-43

- X : Tom, are you sure that we are going to have a math test next Monday?
- Y : ... We've finished lesson 5, haven't we?
- A. I hope so
- B. I agree with that
- C. I am sorry to hear that
- D. It's out of the question
- E. I am 100 percent certain about it.

UN-SMA-03-44

Lawyers: Tom, your wife wants to get half of the property, the investment and also the children.

Tom : I don't get along with that. She claims too much, I think.

The underlined expression shows ...

- A. disagreement
- B. impossibility
- C. uncertainty
- D. inability
- E. denial

UN-SMA-03-45

Dito : I heard your brother was robbed in front of a bank after he had withdrawn a lot of money.

Yono : ... He is at home and he is fine.

- A. It's not true
- B. I cannot deny it
- C. I bet you will deny that
- D. I disagree with your opinion
- E. I'm not sure about it

UN-SMA-03-46

Waiter : What do you think of our "honey roasted chicken"?

Customer : ... with the dishes you served me.

- A. I'm extremely satisfied
- B. I hate
- C. I don't like
- D. I prefer
- E. I try

UN-SMA-03-47

Ria : We'll have to steam rice for dinner.

Yanto : Why? What's happened with the rice cooker?

Ria : It is broken.

Yanto : ... then

- A. We'll get it repaired
- B. We'll have repaired it
- C. We'll get someone repair it
- D. We'll have someone repaired ft
- E. We'll have it to repair

UN-SMA-03-48

X : Did you come to Jane's party?

Y : I wish I had gone there. I had a terrible headache.

From the dialogue we may conclude that the second speaker ... to Jane's party.

- A. didn't come
- B. doesn't come
- C. would come
- D. has come
- E. had come

UN-SMA-03-49

Hayati : Bonny is very disappointed.

Hanafi : It's his own fault. If he had come on time, he would have got the job.

From the dialogue we can conclude mat

- A. Bony got the job
- B. Hanafi came on time
- C. Bony came late
- D. Hanafi got the job
- E. Hanafi missed the opportunity

UN-SMA-03-50

X : Why do you look sad?

Y : I got 5 for my English test.

X : ...

- A. You should have studied well
- B. You have prepared before
- C. You may prepare it
- D. You have studied hard
- E. You can study well if you like

Choose a suitable word to complete the following paragraph.

Water pollution is really a problem for all people to solve. Solution to the problem (51) ... people to demonstrate their quality as responsible citizens. Individuals as well as their industries (52) ... that they should not do anything (53) ... to the problem. They must handle wastes properly. They must not (54) ... harmful substances, including chemical wastes, into the river or other public waterways. Furthermore, it is (55) ... that everyone fully understands the impotence of recycling rubbish.

UN-SMA-03-51

- A. makes
- B. helps
- C. encourages
- D. brings
- E. requires

UN-SMA-03-52

- A. will realize
- B. could realize
- C. must realized
- D. are realized
- E. has realized

UN-SMA-03-53

- A. contributing
- B. to contribute
- C. contributes
- D. is contributing
- E. is contributed

UN-SMA-03-54

- A. pollute
- B. waste
- C. dump
- D. keep
- E. store

UN-SMA-03-55

- A. accepted
- B. welcomed
- C. expected
- D. cleared
- E. accounted

UN-SMA-03-56

In 1946 Mother Teresa went into the slums in order to be of better use to the poor. "Slums" are ...

- A. places where people live in dirty, poor and unhealthy environment
- B. medicine which is given to the poor
- C. things which are distributed to the poor
- D. hospitals where poor people are treated
- E. people who are poor

UN-SMA-03-57

One bad effect of playing a computer game is eye irritation.

The underlined word means ...

- A. advantage
- B. result
- C. benefit
- D. issue
- E. cause

UN-SMA-03-58

In the old of trade, people didn't use money but they exchanged something they had for something they needed.

The word 'exchanged' is closest in meaning to ...

- A. gave
- B. offered
- C. exported
- D. attired
- E. bartered

UN-SMA-03-59

It is easy to produce electricity from a wind generator. This is simply a windmill that converts the kinetic energy of the wind into electricity.

The underlined word means ...

- A. develops
- B. adapts
- C. changes
- D. replaces
- E. produces

UN-SMA-03-60

Atomic energy can either be used to create electric or to destroy millions of homes in war.

The underlined word means ...

- A. build
- B. protect
- C. produce
- D. demolish
- E. renovate