

**UJIAN MANDIRI UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
PROGRAM STUDI D3 TEKNIK ELEKTRO**

KERJASAMA FAK. TEKNIK UNDIP-PT. PLN (PERSERO)

MATA UJIAN:

- **BAHASA INGGRIS**

KODE NASKAH: 261

SABTU, 28 MEI 2016

WAKTU:

11.30 – 12.30 WIB

<https://Soal-soal-kitah.Blogspot.co.id>

**UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
2016**

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Kode naskah ujian ini adalah **261**.
2. Jawaban benar mendapat nilai 4, jawaban salah mendapat nilai -1, tidak menjawab mendapat nilai 0.
3. Naskah ujian Bahasa Inggris ini terdiri dari 50 soal dan 10 halaman.
4. Tulislah nomor peserta saudara pada lembar jawaban di tempat yang disediakan, sesuai dengan petunjuk yang diberikan oleh pengawas ujian.
5. Bacalah dengan cermat setiap petunjuk yang menjelaskan cara menjawab soal.
6. Jawablah lebih dulu soal-soal yang menurut saudara mudah, kemudian lanjutkan dengan menjawab soal-soal yang lebih sukar, sehingga semua soal terjawab.
7. Tulislah jawaban saudara pada lembar jawaban ujian yang disediakan dengan menggunakan pensil 2B.
8. Untuk keperluan coret-mencoret dapat dipergunakan tempat yang terluang pada naskah ujian ini dan jangan sekali-kali menggunakan lembar jawaban.
9. Selama ujian berlangsung saudara tidak diperkenankan bertanya atau minta penjelasan mengenai soal-soal yang diujikan kepada siapapun, termasuk pengawas ujian.
10. Setelah ujian selesai, saudara harap tetap duduk di tempat sampai pengawas ujian datang untuk mengumpulkan lembar jawaban.
11. Lembar jawaban ujian tidak boleh kotor, basah, terlipat, ataupun sobek.

PETUNJUK KHUSUS

Pilih **1 (satu)** jawaban yang paling tepat dari **5 (lima)** jawaban yang tersedia!

MATA UJIAN : Bahasa Inggris
TANGGAL UJIAN : 28 Mei 2016
WAKTU : 60 Menit
JUMLAH SOAL : 50 Soal

BAHASA INGGRIS

Pilihlah 1 (satu) jawaban yang paling tepat

Passage 1

Shinto for the Japanese is 'way of the gods' or '*kami* way', an indigenous and simple cosmic religion in Japan. The early Japanese never thought of themselves as in any way separated from cosmic existence and the rhythm of nature. They did not draw a sharp line of distinction between the heavenly and earthly domains, and they had only a vague notion about the life to come. Central to their religion was the belief in *kami*, which is usually translated as 'god' or 'gods' but also means 'above', superior', or 'divine', signifying any thing sacred or extraordinary that arouses man's respect and reverence. The ancient Shinto myths mention 800 myriads of *kami* manifested in mountains, trees, plants, beasts, birds, rivers, and human beings – implying that the entire universe is a community of living beings, all sharing the *kami* nature. Line
5
10

The cosmological myths of primitive Shinto depict a three-dimensional universe. In the highest level (plain of the high sky) male and female *kami* reside, in the lowest level (nether world) unclean and malevolent spirits reside, and in the middle domain (manifested world) humans and other beings reside. However, in actual practice the early Japanese paid little attention to the myths of the three-dimensional universe. Rather, they envisaged both the domain of *kami* and the nether region as being in the other world, which was frequently associated with certain mountains or with islands. At any rate, the Shinto myths trace the origin of heaven and earth to the marriage of Izanagi ('he who invites') and Izanami ('she who is invited'), whose union also resulted in the birth of the sun goddess Amaterasu O-mikami. The sun goddess in turn sent her grandchild, Ninigi, and other *kami* into the human domain, and Ninigi's descendant, Jimmu, is said to have been the first legendary Emperor of Japan. 15
20

(International Encyclopedia, *Shinto*, p. 433)

1. What is mainly discussed in the passage?
 - A. The origin of Shinto
 - B. The characteristics of Shinto
 - C. The History of Shinto ✓
 - D. The primitive Shinto
 - E. The belief in Shinto
2. Jimmu, who was said to be the first legendary Emperor of Japan, was ...
 - A. The sun goddess ✓
 - B. Ninigi's grandchild
 - C. Ninigi's descendant
 - D. Amaterasu O-mikami's child
 - E. Kami's ancestors

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Myths of Shinto belong to a local religion of Japan
 - B. Early Japanese did not have a clear idea about life after death
 - C. In spite of the early Japanese belief in three-dimensional universe, they actually only considered both gods and evils often related to mountains, to islands
 - D. In the primitive Shinto, the early Japanese divided the world into three domains: the highest level (high sky) where gods lived, the second level (manifested world) where human beings resided, and the lowest level (nether world) where evils settled
 - E. The early Japanese is said to have embraced an intricate cosmic religion
4. The word 'vague' (in line 4) is closest in meaning to ...
- A. Intangible
 - B. Indefinite
 - C. Fixed
 - D. Flexible
 - E. Opinionated
5. The word 'envisaged' (in line 15) is closest in meaning to ...
- A. Imagine
 - B. Understand
 - C. Consider
 - D. Recognize
 - E. Apprehend

Passage 2

The African country of the Democratic Republic of Congo has had a turbulent past. Line
It was colonized by Belgium in the late 19th century. King Leopold officially declared it
Belgian territory in 1895. The country, called the Belgian Congo after 1908, was under
Belgian rule for 65 years. Then, in 1960, after several years of unrest, Congo was granted
independence. The country was unstable for several years. Two presidents were elected 5
and deposed, and there was much arguing over who should run the country and how.
Finally, in 1965, a man named Mobutu Sese Seko rose to power. He changed the name of
the country from Congo to Zaire.

Sese Seko was not a cruel dictator, but he certainly was rapacious. Zaire, which is
rich in diamonds and other minerals, is one of the wealthiest African nations in terms of 10
natural resources. Yet under Sese Seko's rule, the majority of Zairian people lived in
complete squalor. They had no electricity, no running water, and no doctors, schools, or
jobs to go to.

Finally, in 1997, after 32 years of growing poorer while their leader grew richer, the
people of Zaire rebelled. Led by Laurent Kabila, rebels captured city after city with little 15
bloodshed. As soon as his troops reached the capital, Kinshasa, Kabila changed the name of
Zaire to the Democratic Republic of Congo.

(Read Better Remember More, 2000:100)

6. Which of the followings that refers to the name of the country in 1980?
- A. Belgian Congo
 - B. Democratic Republic of Congo
 - C. African Country Congo
 - D. Belgian territory
 - E. Zaire

7. Which lecture that the passage above would fit with?
- A. International law
 - B. World History
 - C. Gender Equality
 - D. Macro Economy
 - E. Modern Philosophy
8. The following clause 'Congo was granted independence' in lines 4-5 means that ...
- A. People of Congo managed to get rid of the colonizer
 - B. Belgium has lost the war with Congo freedom fighter
 - C. The independence was a gift from Belgia
 - D. Congo subjugated Belgium, hence obtained their independence
 - E. None of the above
9. What does 'rapacious' in line 9 mean?
- A. Malicious
 - B. Generous
 - C. Caring
 - D. Bewildered
 - E. Greedy
10. The word 'they' in line 12 refers to ...
- A. King Leopold
 - B. Sese Seko
 - C. Sese Seko and Laurent Kabila
 - D. Zairians
 - E. Troops

Passage 3

Sanskrit is the ancient literary and sacred language of India which is no longer spoken except as a liturgical language. Sanskrit is the oldest of the Indic (or Aryan or Indo-Aryan) languages and these languages constitute a branch of the Indo-Iranian subgroup of the Indo-European family languages. Sanskrit penetrated the Indian subcontinent c.1500 B.C. in a series of migration from the northwest.

The word "Sanskrit" itself means "refined," "elaborated," or "well formed." The language is distinct from the generally late languages, called Prakrits ("Prakrit" means "natural" or "common"), which constitute the second stage of development of the Indic languages. Although there undoubtedly were a number of dialects of Sanskrit, only two have come down to us. These two represent chronological stages rather than contemporaneous regional variants of the same language. The oldest form of the language is called Vedic Sanskrit, or simply Vedic, after its principal (and oldest) literary documents, the monumental Vedas. The Vedas are in the language of a people who called themselves Aryans and who were the earliest Indo-Europeans to enter the Indian subcontinent. The later stage of the language is called Classical Sanskrit. The term "Sanskrit," as here employed, generally embraces both stages.

In terms of its grammar Sanskrit can be said to be the most complex of the extant Indo-European languages. The inflectional systems of both noun and verb are quite elaborate. For instance, both show a dual number in addition to the unusual singular and plural numbers. Its derivational system is quite extensive, consisting as it does of a primary system (from roots) and a secondary system (from already derived forms). There is an elaborate system of compounding and a highly refined system of euphonic combination.

11. What is the main point of the passage?
 - A. The origin of Sanskrit
 - B. The grammar of Sanskrit
 - C. The functions of Sanskrit
 - D. The development of Sanskrit
 - E. The characteristics of Sanskrit
12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. The Sanskrit is only applied for public worship
 - B. The Sanskrit belongs to the Indo-European family of languages
 - C. The Sanskrit is used as an official language in India
 - D. The Indian people no longer speak in Sanskrit
 - E. The Sanskrit is a sanctified language for Indian people
13. The following statements are true about Sanskrit, EXCEPT ...
 - A. Sanskrit is older than Prakrit
 - B. Prakrit is less complicated than Sanskrit
 - C. Prakrit is spoken by common people
 - D. Both Sanskrit and Prakrit are sacred languages
 - E. Sanskrit is used for literary works in India
14. The word "elaborate" in line 19 is closest in meaning to ...
 - A. Intricate
 - B. Plain
 - C. Redundant
 - D. Verbose
 - E. Lengthy
15. According to the passage, the Aryans who were the earliest settlers of Indian continent, spoke ...
 - A. The Vedic
 - B. The Vedas
 - C. The Prakrit
 - D. The Sanskrit
 - E. The Aryan

Passage 4

Melancholia, in psychiatry, is a term describing mental disorders in which depression is the major symptom. These include neurotic depression, the depressive phase of manic-depressive psychosis, and involutional melancholia. The last condition occurs primarily in women in the age group 40 to 60. Affected persons are usually orderly, conscientious individuals who are basically insecure and have a highly developed sense of duty and responsibility. With the decline in physical vigor which accompanies aging and particularly with the changes in sexual functioning, these persons (who are often repressed sexually) may feel that life has passed them by. They withdraw from the world, narrowing their interest and activities and developing hypochondria, insomnia, loss of appetite, and a haunting fear of death. Characteristically, they awaken before dawn and lie in bed in the morning, unable to arise because of fatigue. The patient may attempt suicide.

16. What is the main idea of the above passage?
A. The types and solution of melancholia
B. The types and characteristics of melancholia
C. The types and treatment of melancholia
D. The types and victims of melancholia
E. The types and causes of melancholia
17. The word "vigor" in line 6 can best be replaced by ...
A. Beauty
B. Attractiveness
C. Strength
D. Seduction
E. Improvement
18. According to the passage, a woman of 45 years old is susceptible to ...
A. Depressive phase
B. Neurotic depression
C. Mental disorder
D. Involutional melancholia
E. Manic-depressive psychosis
19. The tone of the passage is ...
A. Informative
B. Gloomy
C. Supportive
D. Oppressed
E. Cheerful
20. All of the followings are the characteristics of the affected persons, EXCEPT ...
A. Insecure
B. Friendly
C. Conscientious
D. Responsible
E. Orderly

Soal No. 21 sampai dengan No. 25: Pilihlah 1 (satu) jawaban yang paling tepat untuk mengisi bagian yang kosong dari bacaan berikut ini

Passage 1

The term melting pot is strongly ... (21) ... with the United States. The U.S. is a melting pot of people from different cultures and races. Throughout the U.S. you will notice differences in the way people live, eat and even talk. While American English is generally standard, American speech can ... (22) ... according to what part of the country you are in. Certain traits and personalities are also connected with certain regions. Westerners are known as the least traditional of Americans, and the most tolerant of change and differences. Midwesterners are known for being honest, straightforward people of traditional values. The southwest has had the least influence by European immigrants. Much of its culture has been defined by native Americans and by the Spanish. Southerners are probably the most ... (23) ... of all American regional groups, with more relaxed attitudes and traditional ways than their neighbors to the north. They are known for their hospitality. The Northeast is well known for its culture with excellent theaters and museums. It is also regarded for its educational system with some of the most highly rated and respected universities in the country. This region is also known for its large mix of ethnic ... (24) Every time we speak, we say volumes about where we are from; the neutral tones of the Midwest, the rapid speech of New York City, the long drawl that characterizes the South. If you say a certain word or phrase, people will most likely be able to ... (25) ... where you are from.

(Read and Think English, 2008:5).

21. ☒ A. associated
B. associates
C. associatively
D. associate
E. associating
22. A. differences
B. difference
C. different
D. differents
☒ E. differ
23. A. distinction
☒ B. distinctive
C. distinctively
D. to distinct
E. distinctions
24. A. group
☒ B. groups
C. unique
D. uniques
E. uniqueness
25. ☒ A. guess
B. guest
C. guesses
D. guests
E. guessing

Passage 2

Social security in the United States is a term popularly used to refer to the old-age, survivors and disability insurance (OASDI) program established by the Social Security Act. Throughout the world, and ... (26) ... in the United States, "social security" since 1935 is also used in a much broader sense collectively to mean all those social insurance and related welfare programs ... (27) ... by the government which are designed to assist individuals and families to meet the loss or absence of income, or the costs of accidents, sickness, disability, unemployment, old age, or death, or the financial costs of rearing children. Winston Churchill once ... (28) ... these programs as "bringing the magic of averages to the rescue of the millions." Social security programs developed as a result of the economic hazards and social and political ... (29) ... arising out of an industrialized, money, urban society. Today such programs are in effect in both capitalist and communist nations, and in both highly developed and developing nations ... (30) ... of political ideology.

26. ☒ A. frequently
B. frequency
C. frequent
D. frequenter
E. frequenting
27. A. establish
B. establishing
☒ C. establishment
D. established
E. establisher
28. A. characterization
☒ B. characterized
C. characterize
D. characteristics
E. characterizing
29. A. consequently
☒ B. consequences
C. consequent
D. consequence
E. consequencing
30. A. irrespective
B. irrespectively
C. respective
D. respectively
☒ E. respectability

Passage 3

The word "testing" has been used in this article, ... (31) ... test experts might prefer the more inclusive term "measurement" or the even ... (32) ... inclusive term "evaluation." A test implies an instrument made up of questions ... (33) ... which there are right and wrong answers. Many measurement devices used in ... (34) ... and industry are not scored in this way. Attempts to measure interests ... (35) ... examples of such instruments.

31. A. after
B. since
C. before
D. although
E. as soon as
32. A. less
B. lest
C. least
D. most
E. more
33. A. for
B. in
C. by
D. on
E. to
34. A. educate
B. educator
C. education
D. educational
E. educationalist
35. A. is
B. are
C. was
D. were
E. been

Soal No. 36 sampai dengan No. 50: Pilihlah kata atau frasa yang diberi garis-bawah pada kalimat-kalimat berikut ini yang penggunaannya salah atau kurang tepat

36. To reduce the pressure from grazing cattle on the remained grasslands, the Drought Relief Service of the Department of Agriculture purchased more than 8 million head of cattle in 1934 and 1935
A B C D E
37. Dust storms made it difficult for human and livestock to breathe and destroyed crops and trees over vast areas
A B C D E
38. With native buffalo grass destroyed for the sake of wheat growing, there was nothing left to prevent soiled erosion
A B C D E
39. An ecological and economical disaster of unprecedented proportions struck the Southern Great Plains in the mid 1930s
A B C D E
40. Black blizzards of dust a mile and a half high rolled across the landscape, darkening the sky and whipped the earth into great drifts of dust
A B C D E
41. The Austrian National Library (Nationalbibliothek) in Vienna even includes early printing books in its manuscript department
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
42. Following their efforts, the Roman Seneca penned a series of tragedies imitative of the Greek form but more rhetorical and sense
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
43. The patient usually recovers from the moods of depression and mania, only to fall ill again at a latter date
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
44. In the 4th century this wooden structure became a stone building that took on the added function of provider an architectural background for the performance
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
45. In the mild forms the individual is fatigued, lacks confident, and withdraws from society
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

46. There is an immense variety of wines within most people's reach and there are some real delightful table wines which are not expensive
(A) (B) (C) (D)
(E)
47. Red wines should be served at the temperature of a comfortably warmed room, said 60 degrees Fahrenheit
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
48. The nominee was Lewiss Cass, the father of soverignity, but the party does not endorse that
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
49. They were forced to move first to Missouri and then back to Illinois, where in 1839 they founded Nauvoo, into the Mississippi
(A) (B) (C)
(D) (E)
50. Score comparisons can be using for understanding relationships between similar skill sections on two tests but differences in the tests can make it difficult to establish exact comparisons
(A) (B)
(C) (D) (E)