

**BAHASA INGGRIS**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) Depending on what it resembles, a doll may seem to the little girl who plays with it to be a baby, a child, or an older person. (3) The baby doll presumably appeals to the girl's developing sense of her own nature as a female, and by "mothering" the doll she strengthens her role identity. (4) Some dolls, on the other hand, can be bought in the same size and "age" as the child, up to maxima usually of about 40 inches and 6 years of age; these dolls can actually wear the same clothes the little girl herself wears. (5) Collecting dolls is a very popular hobby. (6) Their appeal therefore seems to lie in a sort of companionship they provide in the girl's imagination. (7) Finally, the dolls that represent older people presumably provide a focus for the child's ego ideal, appealing to his or her sense of a desired future identity. (8) In Japan, for instance, where dolls have been very important for millennia, both boys and girls celebrate annual festivals during which they are presented with dolls that represent men and women outstanding in Japanese history; during the festivals manly and womanly virtues are praised for the children's edification.

Gunakan **Petunjuk A** dalam menjawab soal nomor 41 sampai nomor 42.

41. The paragraph should begin with \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Baby dolls, child dolls, older dolls are common examples of dolls
  - (B) There seems to be three ways in which dolls are valued
  - (C) Dolls attract children regardless their age and sex
  - (D) There are several kinds of dolls that girls prefer to buy
  - (E) The annual doll festivals are very important for Japanese children
42. The sentence which is irrelevant to the topic of the text is sentence number \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) three
  - (B) four
  - (C) five
  - (D) six
  - (E) seven

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. It could be described as a form of artificial or "heightened" documentary. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000.

Reality television covers a wide range of television programming formats, from game or quiz shows which resemble the frantic, often demeaning programmes produced in Japan in the 1980s and 1990s (a modern example is *Gaki no tsukai*), to surveillance- or voyeurism- focused productions such as *Big Brother*.

Critics say that the term "reality television" is somewhat of a misnomer and that such shows frequently portray a modified and highly influenced form of reality, with participants put in exotic locations or abnormal situations, sometimes coached to act in certain ways by off-screen handlers, and with events on screen manipulated through editing and other post-production techniques.

Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. For example, on the ABC show, *The Bachelor*, an eligible male dates a dozen women simultaneously, travelling on extraordinary dates to scenic locales. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, in talent and performance programs such as *Pop Idol*, though frequently *Survivor* and *Big Brother* participants also reach some degree of celebrity.

Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description for several styles of program included in the genre. In competition-based programs such as *Big Brother* and *Survivor*, and other special-living-environment shows like *The Real World*, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the competition plays out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviours and conflicts. Mark Burnett, creator of *Survivor* and other reality shows, has agreed with this assessment, and avoids the word "reality" to describe his shows; he has said, "I tell good stories. It really is not reality TV. It really is unscripted drama."

Gunakan **Petunjuk A** dalam menjawab soal nomor 43 sampai nomor 47.

43. The topic of this text is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) critics on reality television programs  
 (B) what reality television programs really are  
 (C) the popularity of reality television programs  
 (D) manipulation in reality television programs  
 (E) the appeal of reality television programs
44. In the first line, the writer says "it is claimed" to show that \_\_\_\_\_ in the first sentence.
- (A) the writer agrees with the statement  
 (B) everyone agrees with the statement  
 (C) no one agrees with the statement  
 (D) the writer gives his approval to the statement  
 (E) the writer somewhat disagrees with the statement
45. The words "heightened documentary" in paragraph 1 means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the story in the reality television program is made up  
 (B) the story in the reality television program is of a real event  
 (C) the reality television is able to locate people in an extraordinary situation  
 (D) the reality television focuses on games and quizzes  
 (E) the production of the reality television programs is well-managed
46. Which statement is NOT true about *Survivor*?
- (A) It is a popular reality TV show.  
 (B) Its creator does not think it shows reality.  
 (C) Its participants can become celebrities like those of pop idol.  
 (D) It involves an important element of competition.  
 (E) It is considered to be in the same category of shows as *The Real World*.

47. The purpose of the writer is to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) that the term "reality television program" is not precise
  - (B) some criticisms on reality television programs
  - (C) various formats that the reality television programs have
  - (D) the maneuvers used in the reality television programs
  - (E) screen manipulation in the reality television programs

Gastronomy is the study of the relationship between culture and food. It is often thought \_\_\_\_ (48) \_\_\_\_ that the term gastronomy refers exclusively to the art of cooking, but this is only a small part of this discipline; it cannot always be said that a cook is also gourmet. Gastronomy studies various \_\_\_\_ (49) \_\_\_\_ components with food as its central axis. Thus, it is related to the Fine Arts and Social Sciences, and even to the Natural Sciences in terms of the digestive system of the human body. A gourmet's principal activities involve discovering, tasting, experiencing, researching, understanding and writing about foods. Gastronomy is, \_\_\_\_ (50) \_\_\_\_, an interdisciplinary activity. Good observation will \_\_\_\_ (51) \_\_\_\_ that around the food, there exist dance, dramatic arts, painting, sculpture, literature, architecture, and music; in other words, the Fine Arts. \_\_\_\_ (52) \_\_\_\_, it also involves physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, geology, agronomy, and also anthropology, history, philosophy, psychology, and sociology. The application of scientific knowledge to cooking and gastronomy has become known as molecular gastronomy.

Gunakan **Petunjuk A** dalam menjawab soal nomor 48 sampai nomor 52.

48. ....

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|------------------|---------------|
| (A) accurately   | (D) strangely |
| (B) erroneously  | (E) seriously |
| (C) surprisingly |               |

49. ....

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) culture    | (D) culturalist |
| (B) cultural   | (E) culturing   |
| (C) culturally |                 |

50. ....

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) in addition | (D) nevertheless |
| (B) in contrast | (E) furthermore  |
| (C) therefore   |                  |

51. ....

- (A) convince
- (B) propose
- (C) differentiate
- (D) refuse
- (E) reveal

52. ....

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| (A) However      | (D) Thus      |
| (B) Consequently | (E) Therefore |
| (C) Hence        |               |

Gunakan *Petunjuk A* dalam menjawab soal nomor 53 sampai nomor 60.

53. "I'm afraid you can't get away with this kind of work."  
"\_\_\_\_\_"
- (A) I guess you're right. I didn't realize it was that bad.  
(B) Don't worry, I'm not going away.  
(C) I'm sorry, I didn't mean to frighten you.  
(D) That's the only way I can do anyway.  
(E) Don't be afraid. I'm going to be away.
54. "The earthquake happening at about 3 o'clock yesterday caused many people to panic."  
"Including me, as I \_\_\_\_\_ on the third-floor of my office at that time."
- (A) worked  
(B) have worked  
(C) have been working  
(D) was working  
(E) had worked
55. "Did you receive our inquiry? When will we receive your confirmation?"  
"My apology. It seems that \_\_\_\_\_. Could you possibly resend it?"
- (A) we mislay your letter  
(B) your letter is mislaid  
(C) we had mislaid your letter  
(D) your letter has been mislaid  
(E) your letter was mislaid
56. In the treatment of people \_\_\_\_\_, the diet must include more calories than the body needs for energy so that the excess calories can be stored in the body as fat.
- (A) whose underweight  
(B) which are underweight  
(C) that are to be underweight  
(D) who are underweight  
(E) whom are underweight
57. "Where's the report, Ben? You told me it would be ready by now. I need it for the board meeting this afternoon."  
"Don't worry, Jim. \_\_\_\_\_ before the board meeting."
- (A) I have it finished  
(B) I have had it finished  
(C) I will have it finished  
(D) The report will finish  
(E) The report has finished
58. "This rock concert is boring and too loud for me."  
"I agree. \_\_\_\_\_ leave?"
- (A) Will we  
(B) Shall we  
(C) Must we  
(D) Would we  
(E) Don't we
59. \_\_\_\_\_ as the author of *Faust*, Goethe, made important contributions to every branch of writing, and from the 1770's until his death all major developments in German literature reflected his influence.
- (A) Knowing most widely  
(B) To be most widely known  
(C) He was most widely known  
(D) Having known most widely  
(E) Most widely known
60. "I wouldn't have bought a new laptop if I had not needed one."  
This means that I \_\_\_\_\_ a new laptop.
- (A) did not need  
(B) would buy  
(C) would need  
(D) bought  
(E) didn't buy