

Paket Soal

Bahasa Inggris

Petunjuk A digunakan untuk menjawab soal nomor 51 sampai dengan 75.

Text I

1 We all know that mobile phones, cell phones, handphones, whatever we want to call them (and shouldn't we all be calling them the same thing?) are changing our lives. But it takes a good old-fashioned survey to wake us up to the glaring reality: they have changed who we are. The mobile phone has indeed changed the way we behave. But perhaps we don't realize how much we have
5 become its slave. Consider other elements of the Siemens Mobile Survey: With the exception of Australia, in every country surveyed the majority polled said they would go back for their phone if they left it at home (in Australia it was a respectable 39%). If you've endured the traffic in Indonesia, Philippines and India, you'll know what kind of sacrifice some two-thirds of those surveyed are making. I can't think of anything I would go back for - except my wallet, maybe, or my clothes.

10 And even if we remember to bring it, we're still not happy. Many of us get anxious if hasn't rung or a text message hasn't appeared for a while (a while being about an hour). Once again of those surveyed, Indonesians (65%) and Philippines (77%) get particularly jittery. Australians are more laid back about this (20%), but every other user in Asia seems to be glancing at the phone every few
15 second. This statistic, I have to say, is highly believable, and the instinct highly annoying. There's nothing worse than chatting to someone who constantly checks his or her handphone.

20 Then there's the fact that mobile phones are not only enslaving the user, they're trampling the rights of everyone else. Around a third of folk surveyed acknowledge they get so engrossed in mobile conversations that they're often unaware of speaking loudly while discussing their private lives in public. At least most of us agree on one thing: With the exception of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, the increasing use of mobile phones has led to a decline in courtesy and considerate behavior.

25 The bottom line here is that we are more than a little bit out of control. Mobile phones are great: but if we allow them to dominate our lives to this extent - interrupting conversations with those around us to take a call, staring at our phones rather than relating to the world and people around us, sending flirty text messages to random numbers - then I can only assume that in another 10 years, society as we know it will no longer exist. All we'll see is a blur of digital data going out and having all the fun, socializing, falling in love and taking sneaky pictures of each other.

51. What makes Asian users of cell phones different from Australian ones?
- (A) They mostly use their cell phones for chatting.
 - (B) The number of users in Asia is greater than in Australia.
 - (C) They become angry when nobody calls or sends messages.
 - (D) Their cell phones ring every hour throughout the day.
 - (E) They are much more dependent on their cell phones.
52. Cell phones have not only enslaved the users but have also ...
- (A) Disturbed other people's conversation in public.
 - (B) Eliminated the existence of social life.
 - (C) Made the users behave impolitely.
 - (D) Prevented people from socializing with each other.
 - (E) Caused the user to become quite considerate.
53. The phrase 'trampling the rights of everyone else' in lines 17 means
- (A) Interfering with somebody else's affairs.
 - (B) Prohibiting somebody else's right to talk.
 - (C) Rejecting to acknowledge one's ownership.
 - (D) Ignoring the rights of other people.
 - (E) Making use of other people's property.
54. The main purpose of the writer is to inform the readers about
- (A) the popularity of communication technology
 - (B) the effects of cell phones on the behavior of users
 - (C) the various kinds of handphones available in the market
 - (D) the advantages of using cell phones in many Asian countries
 - (E) the percentage of cell phone users in Asia
55. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about cell phones?
- (A) By using cell phones people can change their lives.

- (B) People become upset when they forget to bring their cell phone.
- (C) Cell phones have made users quite enslaved.
- (D) The writer is not one who is enslaved by cell phones.
- (E) The change in people's behavior may be caused by cell phone.

Text II

(1) _____

(2) Biodiesel is free of lead, contains virtually no sulphur and produces lower quantities of cancer-causing emissions than petrodiesel. (3) In particular, using biodiesel in school buses makes a lot of sense. (4) Young children are more susceptible than adults to the toxic and potentially cancer-causing emissions from petro diesel. (5) Many teachers are also offering from asthma. (6) This fact has led more than 50 school boards across nation to require that their buses use biodiesel fuel. (7) This cleaner-burning fuel is also an attractive option in recreation areas. (8) Yellowstone National Park was the first national park to test biodiesel as a fuel, and the project was such a success that the National Park Service has introduced biodiesel to 20 other parks across the country.

56. With which of the following sentences should the paragraph begin?
- (A) Biodiesel is now compulsory for public transport across the country because it is cleaner.
 - (B) Biodiesel is catching on in many markets, largely because it is a cheaper-burning fuel.
 - (C) Because it is a cheaper-burning fuel, biodiesel has become compulsory in all

- markets.
- (D) Biodiesel has replaced petrodiesel as a fuel for school buses because it is cleaner.
 - (E) As it does not produce as many pollutants, biodiesel's popularity is decreasing.

57. Which sentence does not belong in the paragraph?
- (A) three
 - (B) four
 - (C) five
 - (D) six
 - (E) seven

Text III

Due to the cases of Salmonella food poisoning in Europe, the sale of duck eggs reached its lowest point in the 1970's. Although it was never conclusively shown that duck eggs were to blame, the egg-eating public stopped buying and many egg producers went bankrupt. Indeed, there is a risk of Salmonella poisoning when ducks lay their eggs in damp conditions, such as on ground that is constantly wet, but the same can be said for the eggs of hens. Moreover, commercial duck production in France and England, where the outbreaks of Salmonella poisoning took place, followed the same standards as those used in the hen industry, which experienced no Salmonella problems. Storage of eggs, whether those of hen or duck, can also be a factor in contamination. Studies have found that bacterial growth reaches potentially dangerous levels at storage temperatures of 50 °C or greater.

58. What is the topic of the paragraph?
- (A) *Salmonella* food poisoning as tile cause of the collapse of duck business in Europe.
 - (B) The increase of commercial duck egg production in Europe in 1970.

- (C) The effects of *Salmonella* food poisoning on the sale of duck eggs.
- (D) Ways to increase the sale of duck eggs in Europe in 1970's.
- (E) Wet ground and had storage system of eggs as the causes of *Salmonella* food poisoning.

59. With which of the following sentences should the paragraph end?
- (A) Yet, it has never been clear what caused *Salmonella* food poisoning in the 1970's.
 - (B) Because of these, many duck egg producers stopped their business in the 1970's.
 - (C) As a result, eggs which are laid in damp conditions can cause *Salmonella* food poisoning.
 - (D) Consequently, it was also possible that the food poisoning was caused by the bad storage system of eggs.
 - (E) Therefore, wet ground and bad storage system of eggs could be the causes of decreased sale of duck eggs the 1970's.

Text IV

Small genetic differences make one person different from another. Now medical researchers have a new map to help them find these _____(60). This is possible because some time ago more than two hundred scientists from six nations _____(61) the HapMap. The name comes from the word haplotype. A haplotype is a group of differences that are _____(62) to come close together, in a block. These blocks _____(63) to pass from parent to child. The HapMap scientists hope to identify up to six million DNA differences _____(64) they finish. The scientists say the findings may lead to _____(65) genes that cause common diseases like diabetes and heart disease. _____(66) diseases to genes could lead to new treatments. _____(67) people will be able to know if they have an increased risk of a disease because of their genes.

60. (A) advantages (D) characteristics
(B) consequences (E) differences
(C) comparisons
61. (A) develop (D) had developed
(B) developed (E) were developing
(C) have developed
62. (A) Similarly (D) Timely
(B) Comparatively (E) Accordingly
(C) Likely
63. (A) emerge (D) appear
(B) create (E) establish
(C) continue
64. (A) after (D) at the time
(B) while (E) afterwards
(C) before
65. (A) identify (D) identifiable
(B) identity (E) identifying
(C) identification
66. (A) Linking (D) Diagnosing
(B) Finding (E) Knowing
(C) Curing
67. (A) However (D) Moreover,
(B) As a result (E) In addition
(C) In short,

Petunjuk: Soal nomor 68 sampai nomor 75 tidak berhubungan dengan bacaan

68. 'Your car is badly damaged; I need more than two days to repair it' ['It's OK, ____ then.'].
(A) take your time
(B) you cannot finish it
(C) finish it on time
(D) you need two days
(E) do not repair it
69. "I'm ashamed because now all my family secrets are exposed in court."
"You ____ your neighbor for such a rival case."

- (A) had better sue
(B) should not have sued
(C) might not have sued
(D) would rather sue
(E) could not have sued

70. So far this term, the student in the writing class have learned how to write thesis statements, ____ and summarize their conclusions.
(A) their materials organization
(B) the organizing of their materials
(C) organize their materials
(D) the organization of their materials
(E) how their materials are organized
71. 'What should the government do to create political stability?'
(A) Law enforcement should work effectively.
(B) The effective work of law enforcement.
(C) Enforcing the law to work effective.
(D) Working to make law enforcement effective.
(E) To make law enforcement work effectively.
72. 'I get bored with all the things I do in my office after 5 years of working as secretary of the Dean.' '____'
(A) Should you leave your job.
(B) What do you want.
(C) Why are you bored.
(D) What would you like to do for a change.
(E) Which job do you like best.
73. More government policies related to people's welfare ____to help people who have suffered because of the drastic oil price hike.
(A) Are to be implemented
(B) implement
(C) are to implement
(D) to be implemented
(E) are implementing
74. For the past few year last decade the rate of crime has been high due to the increase in the rate of unemployment. Today people wish that the local government ____ first priority to the solution of this problem.

- (A) gives
- (B) would give
- (C) will give
- (D) should give
- (E) had given

75. 'You didn't like the horror film you saw yesterday, did you?'

'You're right. I really wish _____'

- (A) I did not see it
- (B) I would not see it
- (C) I have not seen it
- (D) I had not seen it
- (E) I would not have seen it