

**BAHASA INGGRIS**

\_\_\_\_\_. So far we have been concerned primarily with positive economic theories. Such “scientific” theories take the real world as an object to be studied, attempting to explain those economic phenomena that are observed. Positive economics seeks to determine how resources are in fact allocated in an economy. A somewhat different use of economic theory is normative, taking a definite stance about what should be done. Under the heading of normative analysis, economists have a great deal to say about how resources should be allocated. For example, an economist engaged in positive analysis might investigate why and how the American health care industry uses the quantities of capital, labor, and land that are currently devoted to providing medical services. The economist might also choose to measure the costs and benefits of devoting even more resources to health care. But when economists advocate that more resources should be allocated to health, they have implicitly moved into normative analysis.

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

41. This paragraph should begin with \_\_\_\_.
- (A) A final feature of most economic models is the attempt to differentiate carefully between “positive” and “normative” questions.
  - (B) The difference between “positive” and “normative” questions is how resources should be allocated.
  - (C) The different use of economic theory is the attempt to analyze “positive” and “normative” questions.
  - (D) A final feature of most economic models is the attempt to analyze positive theories.
  - (E) Most economic models are positive and “normative” analysis.
42. From the passage, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) normative economic theory has influenced most economists
  - (B) economists tend to use positive economic theory rather than normative one
  - (C) both positive and normative economic theories have been used by economist
  - (D) either positive or normative economic theories have not been used by economist
  - (E) the difference between positive and normative theories is how to measure the capital

Sometimes, race and ethnicity are used interchangeably, but it is important to understand that they are two different things, else they would not have two different names. Race has been defined as, "human population, that is believed to be distinct in some way from other human beings based on real or imagined physical differences". The racial classification is rooted more in the idea of biological classification of humans, based on the morphological features, such as skin color or facial characteristics. More often than not, an individual is externally classified into a racial group, instead of the individual choosing, where he/she belongs as part of his/her identity. The whole concept of race and specific racial groupings is often controversial, because of their impact on social identity and how the identity influences a person's position in the social *fabric*. Some examples of race include, Chinese, the Indians, the Arabs, etc. The term ethnicity is derived from the Greek word *ethnos*, which roughly translates to 'nation'. More commonly it is said to be people of the same race, who share a distinctive culture. In the modern day usage, the word ethnicity is used to reflect the different kinds of encounters industrialized states have with the different types of so called 'subordinate' groups, such as immigrants and colonized subjects. To explain it further, ethnicity refers not to the physical characteristics, but to the social traits, which are shared by a certain group of human population. The distinction is made on the basis of nationality, tribe, religion, faith, language, culture and traditions. The examples of ethnicity include the Hispanics or the Latin American community, the Native Americans in the United States of America, etc. The first main difference between race and ethnicity is the fact that race is primarily unitary. A person can only belong to one race, but can have multiple ethnic affiliations. To elaborate the point further, ethnically a person can be called Irish or Polish, but if the difference has to be made on the basis of race, then the person is classified as black or white. The next fundamental difference is that race is socially imposed and is also hierarchical. At the same time, a person has no control over his or her race. It is more about how you are perceived by others around you. But when it comes to ethnicity, a person can have control over ethnicity up to a certain limit. We will take an example to understand the point better. If a person is born in India to Indian parents, but is adopted by a French family in France, ethnically he feels French, eats French food, speaks French and is well versed with the French history and culture, but is not aware of Indian history, language, culture, etc. However, when the person travels to the United States, he is treated racially as Asian.

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

43. What is the best title of the passage?
- (A) Race and Ethnicity: Similarities and Differences.  
 (B) The Differences between Race and Ethnicity  
 (C) Race and Ethnicity are Used Interchangeably  
 (D) The Definition of Race and Ethnicity  
 (E) Race and Ethnicity: Some Common Characteristics
44. The word '*fabric*' can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_.
- (A) cloth (D) condition  
 (B) material (E) gap  
 (C) structure
45. Which of the following statements about the passage is FALSE?
- (A) The word race and ethnicity are occasionally used to mean each other.  
 (B) Race is based more on people's physical appearance.  
 (C) The concept of racial labeling might lead to social conflict.  
 (D) The term ethnicity has always been defined the same.  
 (E) Ethnicity is based more on people's social characteristics than physical ones.
46. What can be inferred from the passage about race and ethnicity?
- (A) Race is something that you are born with, but ethnicity can be controlled to some extent.  
 (B) Race and ethnicity are both innate characteristics.  
 (C) Both race and ethnicity might be the reasons for discrimination.  
 (D) People can easily identify to which ethnicity a person belongs, but not to which race he is affiliated.  
 (E) People cannot choose which ethnicity and race they want to belong to.

47. This passage is most likely found in a textbook of which of the following subjects?

- (A) Geography
- (B) Politics
- (C) Philosophy
- (D) Psychology
- (E) Sociology

People who drink two or more sweetened soft drinks a week have a much higher risk of pancreatic cancer, an unusual but \_\_56\_\_ cancer. People who drink mostly fruit juice \_\_57\_\_ sodas did not have the same risk. Sugar may be to \_\_58\_\_ but people who drink sweetened sodas regularly have other poor health habits. The high levels of sugar in soft drinks may be increasing the level of insulin in the body, which we think \_\_59\_\_ to pancreatic cancer cell growth. Insulin which helps the body \_\_60\_\_ sugar is made in the pancreas.

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

48. ...

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| (A) died  | (D) dead   |
| (B) death | (E) deadly |
| (C) dying |            |

49. ...

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (A) despite    | (D) less       |
| (B) than       | (E) other than |
| (C) instead of |                |

50. ...

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) blame   | (D) reject  |
| (B) destroy | (E) consume |
| (C) exceed  |             |

51. ....

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (A) contributing | (D) contributes  |
| (B) contribution | (E) contributory |
| (C) contributed  |                  |

52. ...

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| (A) digest     | (D) produce |
| (B) metabolize | (E) apply   |
| (C) stimulate  |             |

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

53. Toni: I'm going to a jazz concert. Do you fancy coming along?  
Yunita: \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) I don't listen to jazz.  
(B) Never mind.  
(C) Sounds fantastic. That's my type.  
(D) That's incredible!  
(E) Sounds great, why not?
54. Lisa: Introduction to Literature' is only offered every other semester.  
Reni: \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) That's too bad. Now I have to find something else.  
(B) Will you give me another offer?  
(C) I thought it was offered to everyone.  
(D) Can you suggest another book?  
(E) There aren't enough offers this semester.
55. Hadi: What emergency measure does the government usually take to save people from the explosion of a volcano?  
Andi: People \_\_\_\_\_ to leave their houses and evacuate to a much safer area.
- (A) be urged                      (D) urged  
(B) urge                            (E) are urged  
(C) to be urged
56. Dani was extremely tired when he arrived, because he \_\_\_\_\_ for his flight for three hours.
- (A) waited  
(B) was waiting  
(C) had waited  
(D) had been waiting  
(E) had been waited
57. The term 'rock', \_\_\_\_\_ a shortened form of 'rock-and-roll', was coined by an American broadcaster to replace 'rhythm-and-blues'.
- (A) it is                            (D) which it is  
(B) which is                      (E) is  
(C) for which
58. \_\_\_\_\_ students studying in a foreign country are provided with information about literacy practices and academic culture of that country, they will feel stranded in that academic environment.
- (A) As  
(B) In order that  
(C) Unless  
(D) As soon as  
(E) Where
59. Performed in Senayan Indoor Stadium during the school holiday, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) many children were attracted by the puppet show from Spain  
(B) Spain presented its puppet show to attract many children  
(C) it was brought from Spain a puppet show to attract many children  
(D) the puppet show from Spain attracted many children  
(E) the puppeteers attracted many children to the show
60. The budget allocated for reducing child-labor will not be enough until the government agencies are closely coordinated to use these funds effectively. From the above sentence we may conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the government lacks funds to reduce the rate of child-labor  
(B) the rate of child-labor tends to increase due to lack of funds  
(C) the government has been successful in reducing the rate of child-labor  
(D) child-labor has been reduced due to the abundant funds allocated to it  
(E) the funds allocated for reducing child-labor has been used ineffectively