

## Bahasa Inggris SPMB Tahun 2005 Regional III

### Text I

Heart disease is Western society's number-one killer. It accounts for one - third of all deaths in America and for well over half the deaths among middle-aged men. Heart disease was relatively rare in America at the turn of the century, but it has risen dramatically since then, with a slight downturn in 1960.

Heart disease is often viewed as a disease of modern living, spurred on by the habits and the stress of industrialized society. Evidence for this idea comes from the fact that non-Western societies have relatively low rates of heart disease. And there is a higher rate of heart disease among immigrants to America, such as Japanese Americans and Chinese-Americans, than among those who remain in their native country, suggesting that something about the Western environment promotes the development of the disease.

Heart disease usually involves the formation of a fatty substance called plaque in the walls of the coronary arteries that supply blood to the heart. If the arteries become narrowed enough or blocked, the person may suffer a heart attack, that is death of a region of heart muscle tissue.

Among the many factors that have been found to be related to the risk of developing heart disease are high blood pressure, a history of heart disease among one's close relatives, cigarette smoking, being relatively overweight, and a high level of a fatty substance called cholesterol in the blood. In addition to all of these well-established risk factors, it is now clear that stress can have a major impact on the development of heart disease. People who continually undergo a great deal of stress - and who lack the ability to control it - are at a significantly greater risk for disease than people who undergo less stress or who can manage stress successfully. Jobs that impose high psychological demands but that provide the worker with the little control - such as a cook, waiter, and hospital orderly - seem to breed heart disease.

01. There is a higher number of heart patients among Japanese and Chinese immigrants in the U.S. because
- (A) the U.S. has the highest rate of heart disease in the world
  - (B) they might not have been able to cope with the stress of living in an industrialised society
  - (C) the food in the U.S. contains too much cholesterol
  - (D) they are often unjustly treated in their adopted home country
  - (E) they work hard to create a better life for their children

02. How serious' is the prevalence of heart disease among people living in the U.S?
- (A) Fifty percent of the deaths is caused by heart disease deceased sharply
  - (B) In 1960 the rate of death caused by heart disease decreased sharply
  - (C) Thirty percent of the victims of heart disease were men
  - (D) Heart disease has always been rare among American citizens
  - (E) More than fifty percent of people in their 40s died of heart disease
03. A person gets a heart attack when \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) plaque is formed in the walls of the arteries
  - (B) coronary arteries are blocked by a fatty substance
  - (C) smoking cigarettes causes hypertension
  - (D) a region of heart muscle tissue is dead
  - (E) heart disease is genetic among close relatives
04. The third paragraph tells us about a person can get a heart attack \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the process
  - (B) how much
  - (C) the reason
  - (D) what time
  - (E) how long
05. "Well-established risk factors' in line 17 are risk factors which \_\_\_\_\_."
- (A) have been proved real
  - (B) are related to the environment
  - (C) show a contagious disease
  - (D) are formed by the disease
  - (E) create a belief among people

## Text II

- (1) .....
- (2) This is because the cost and the unavailability of conventional fuels became a major problem in industrial countries.
- (3) Getting energy from the sun is not a new idea.
- (4) Most people have had the experience of getting a sunburn on a cloudy day, much to their surprise.
- (5) The energy is always there,
- (6) Technology has now brought the cost of harnessing the sun closer to being economically competitive.
- (7) The conventional fuels, such as petrol, coal, and gas are usually called non-renewable sources of energy.
- (8) Finally, the fact that solar heating and solar cooling are very attractive environmentally provides another reason to switch from conventional fuels.

06. Which sentence would best begin the paragraph?
- (A) People are trying to find an alternative source of energy as a replacement of solar energy
  - (B) Solar energy is considered as an impractical alternative source of energy
  - (C) Solar energy is rapidly becoming a logical alternative source of heat
  - (D) The sun is an alternative source of energy which is expensive and dangerous
  - (E) Nowadays people tend to keep using petroleum production as fuels
07. The sentence which is irrelevant to the text is sentence number \_\_\_\_.
- (A) four
  - (B) five
  - (C) six
  - (D) seven
  - (E) eight

## Text III

All Dutch children go through the same non-selective primary school. They then go through a sophisticated assessment process, based on which the head-teacher produces a recommendation to the secondary school. As they enter secondary school, pupils are divided into four pathways within the same school, each studying the same 15 subjects from the same books but at four different levels and speeds. After two years, these four pathways take radically different routes. About 1,5% of the children take the most demanding academic route, which lasts a further -four years; 25% take the slightly less demanding academic route, which takes three years; 45% take two-year academic route that includes some practical vocational work; and 'the remaining 15% take an essentially vocational pathway with some academic extras for two years.

.....

08. Which sentence would best end the paragraph?
- (A) It is clear then that education is a complicated problem for the government
  - (B) These four pathways indicate the government's concern about different needs and wants
  - (C) Thus, in this system a different pathways shows a different duration of study
  - (D) In conclusion, the Dutch-government is have a great problem with the four pathways in education
  - (E) Therefore, only in primary school do Dutch children get similar subjects during the same period of time
09. The topic of the paragraph is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the pathways in the Dutch education system
  - (B) non-selective primary school for Dutch children
  - (C) different speeds and levels for learning
  - (D) subjects taught to Dutch children at secondary school
  - (E) different duration of study for Dutch children

## Text IV

It seems many people are still out on the question of whether TV advertising influences children. After \_\_10\_\_ 20 international studies on children as consumers, Adrian Furnham, professor of psychology at University College, London, found there was no evidence to support calls for stricter \_\_11\_\_ on the advertising of sweets, toys, and other goods \_\_12\_\_ children. The studies \_\_13\_\_ indicated that children are far more sophisticated consumers than is imagined popularly and that is no esoteric knowledge which advertisers can employ \_\_14\_\_ demands in children. \_\_15\_\_, they showed that authoritative parenting styles - laying down rules and expectations, but explaining. \_\_16\_\_ and valuing the child's points of view - nurture responsibility in children. Professor Furnham concluded that it was not advertising that \_\_17\_\_ children, but irresponsible parenting.

10. (A) calculating (D) analysing  
(B) estimating (E) regarding  
(C) predicting
11. (A) instructions (D) indicators  
(B) controls (E) information  
(C) commands
12. (A) aimed at (D) aim at  
(B) aiming at (E) which aims at  
(C) are aimed at
14. (A) created (D) creator  
(B) creation (E) creative  
(C) to create
15. (A) However (D) Meanwhile  
(B) Therefore (E) Furthermore  
(C) In conclusion
16. (A) decisive (D) decidedly  
(B) decide (E) decisiveness  
(C) decisions
17. (A) harmed (D) was harming  
(B) is harming (E) has been harming  
(C) had harmed
18. "Did Paul get his work done?"  
"He if his computer had not broken down."  
(A) could  
(B) could be  
(C) could not  
(D) could have  
(E) could not have

## Bahasa Inggris SPMB Tahun 2005 Regional III

19. "What has the donated money been used for?"  
" \_\_\_\_\_ a school for the needy."
- (A) We setup (D) Insetting up  
(B) Setting up (E) Sets up  
(C) It is setup
20. When I was visiting my friend, I suddenly had to make an urgent call. Having forgotten my mobile phone I asked my friend."
- (A) Do you have a phone?  
(B) May I use your phone?  
(C) Will you allow one to make a-phone call?  
(D) Do you think I can call home?  
(E) Should I call home from here?
21. "I wonder why Hera has not contracted me for so long."  
"She busy looking after her baby, because her baby sitter has resigned."
- (A) must have been (D) might have been  
(B) has to be (E) must be  
(C) should have been
22. "Congratulations for being the best in our caiss."
- (A) Thank anyway (D) Thanks, you too  
(B) Thanks (E) That's OK  
(C) I'd love to
23. The singing contest participants, only five of grand final are now waiting for the jury's decision.
- (A) whom (D) which  
(B) whose (E) these  
(C) them
24. The camping ground where we camped last week-end neither had a facility for rock climbing practice
- (A) the water was also dirty  
(B) nor did it have clean water  
(C) there was no clean water  
(D) we could also not find clean water  
(E) and the water was dirty too
25. "How can you determine students' ability in writing?"  
"For a start, a five-hundred-word essay"
- (A) the students write  
(B) the students are writing  
(C) have the students to write  
(D) the students have written  
(E) have the students write