

## Bahasa Inggris SPMB Tahun 2006 Regional III

### *Text I*

The 44.5-carat Hope Diamond is the world's largest blue diamond. It is also one of the most popular attractions in the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. The Hope Diamond is flawless and priceless. However, ownership of this gem has not always been a stroke of great fortune.

The Hope Diamond is a remnant of a 112-carat Indian diamond stolen from a statue of the Hindu goddess, Sita. The angry goddess cast a spell of misfortune on anyone who acquired the gem. The spell began to work when the stone arrived in France. It was sold to the French King, Louis XIV. Louis had the gem cut into a 67-carat jewel. After wearing it once, he became sick and died of smallpox. Next, the stone was passed down to Louis XVI and his wife, Marie Antoinette. Their bad misfortune was to lose their heads in the French Revolution.

The gem was stolen again at the end of the French Revolution. It reappeared in London 38 years later. It was recut and bought by a British banker and gem collector, Henry Thomas Hope. We do not know about any misfortune Henry Hope suffered. However, in 1890 Lord Francis Hope inherited the Hope Diamond. His wife soon ran off with another man. Lord Hope was later forced to sell the diamond to avoid bankruptcy. His unfaithful wife died in poverty.

The ongoing woeful story of the diamond's owner continued for decades. An Eastern European prince gave it to an exotic dancer. But later he became jealous and shot her to death. Another owner had a car accident and died with his wife and children. Finally, in 1911, Evalyn Walsh McLean purchased the Hope Diamond. She was a wealthy American socialite. She was sometimes unconventional. For example, she had her dog wear the diamond to greet party guests. She said she did not believe in the diamond's curse. However, she suffered several personal tragedies while she owned the gem. Her son died in a car accident. Her daughter died from an overdose of sleeping pills, and her husband went insane.

The diamond's final owner, Harry Winston bought the stone after Dame McLean died in 1947. He donated it to the Smithsonian 11 years later. Without explaining his actions, Winston sent the stone in a plain brown wrapper to the museum. The Hope Diamond now holds a place of honor in the museum's remodelled Hall of Gems, perhaps bringing an end to its colourful yet sometimes tragic history.

51. The Hope Diamond was originally \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a jewel exhibited in a museum in Washington, DC
  - (B) a bigger gem stone attached to an Indian statue
  - (C) a 112-carat diamond owned by European kings
  - (D) meant to be auctioned to the royal families in France
  - (E) a sacred object worshipped by Indian people
52. The main topic of the whole text is \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History
  - (B) the diamond on the statue of the Hindu goddess
  - (C) the cutting of the Hope Diamond into smaller carats
  - (D) the history of the world's largest blue diamond
  - (E) the kings who were at one time owners of the Hope Diamond

53. The following were misfortunes happening to the owners of the Hope Diamond, *except* \_\_\_\_.
- (A) death from smallpox
  - (B) beheaded in a revolution
  - (C) broken marriage
  - (D) a fatal car accident
  - (E) getting married to an exotic dancer
54. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the Hope Diamond?
- (A) Dame McLean was the most cursed person among the owners of the Diamond.
  - (B) Not only people but also an animal had worn the Hope Diamond.
  - (C) Having been the owner of the diamond for a decade, Winston donated it to the Smithsonian.
  - (D) The Hope Diamond maintained its original shape after it had been cut.
  - (E) As the diamond is flawless and priceless, it has never been sold.
55. 'To cast a spell of misfortune on someone' in line 5 means \_\_\_\_.
- (A) to wish someone bad luck
  - (B) to do magic by saying special words
  - (C) to put a curse on someone
  - (D) to throw bad words to someone
  - (E) to look at something quickly

### **Text II**

Archaeologists disagree as to exactly what constitutes a city. There have been many attempts to define a city, but none has been entirely satisfactory. Nevertheless, archaeologists have established a number of characteristics which mark true urbanization. These characteristics include a permanent settlement, a specialization of skills and functions among the inhabitants, the development of a characteristic style of architecture, the construction of public buildings, and the reaching of a certain population size.

56. Which of the following statements is the best conclusion of the paragraph?
- (A) These factors do not need to exist at the same time for a community to be regarded as urban.
  - (B) However, the main characteristic of a city is the construction of public buildings.
  - (C) Therefore, it is difficult for archaeologists to determine whether a discovered area was a city.
  - (D) To conclude, the definition of a city is based on which of the above characteristics an area has.
  - (E) Only by having all those characteristics can an area be called a true city.
57. The main idea of this paragraph is that \_\_\_\_.
- (A) none of the definitions of a city has been satisfactory
  - (B) archaeologists have agreed as to what exactly constitutes a city
  - (C) a city must include permanence of settlement
  - (D) certain characteristics mark true urbanization
  - (E) an area must reach a certain size to become a city

**Text III**

(1).....  
(2) Fats provide the body's best means of storing energy, a far more efficient energy source than either carbohydrates or proteins. (3) The intake of too much fat may lead to a variety of health problems. (4) They act as insulation against cold, as cushioning for the internal organs, and as lubricants. (5) Without fats energy would have no way to utilize fat-soluble vitamins. (6) Furthermore, some fats contain fatty acids that contain necessary growth factors and help with the digestion of other foods.

58. The sentence that best begins the paragraph above is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Many people have condemned fats for their bad effects
- (B) Fats store food more efficiently than carbohydrates
- (C) Although condemned, fats are in fact essential for us
- (D) Fats prove to be able to prevent some kinds of diseases
- (E) Fats are an increasingly important factor

59. The sentence which is irrelevant to the text is sentence number \_\_\_\_.

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5
- (E) 6

**Text IV**

Only humans have a spoken, symbolic language; scientists have long thought that non-human primates had much less sophisticated communication systems. True, but chimpanzees use gestures and many voice sounds in the wild, \_\_\_60\_\_\_ other apes use sounds to communicate territorial information. Chimpanzees seem to have a \_\_\_61\_\_\_ talent for learning symbolic language under controlled \_\_\_62\_\_\_. A famous chimpanzee named Washoe, \_\_\_63\_\_\_ to communicate with humans, using no less than 175 sign language gestures similar to those of the American Sign Language. After more than a year Washoe could associate \_\_\_64\_\_\_ signs with activities, such as eating and drinking. Another chimpanzee \_\_\_65\_\_\_ Sarah was taught to read and write with plastic symbols and \_\_\_66\_\_\_ a vocabulary of 130 different words, to the extent that she \_\_\_67\_\_\_ sequences of written instructions given with the symbols.

60. (A) when (D) so that  
(B) while (E) although  
(C) if
61. (A) naturally (D) naturalistic  
(B) naturalize (E) naturalism  
(C) natural
62. (A) protection  
(B) reservations  
(C) performance  
(D) conditions  
(E) experience
63. (A) it trained (D) was training  
(B) being trained (E) was trained  
(C) it was trained

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64. (A) particulars (D) particularity  
(B) particular (E) particularize  
(C) particularly
65. (A) naming (D) to name  
(B) named (E) names  
(C) It names
66. (A) applied (D) produced  
(B) required (E) attempted  
(C) acquired
67. (A) practiced (D) obeyed  
(B) reminded (E) listened  
(C) detected
68. 'I'm really worried about his health as his next semester starts two weeks from now.'  
'Let's just hope that by that time he \_\_\_\_.'  
(A) has recovered  
(B) is going to recover  
(C) will be recovering  
(D) is recovering  
(E) will have recovered
69. 'These tourists, \_\_\_\_ are Japanese, were among the crowd participating in the "dangdut" dance.'  
(A) there are many  
(B) many of them  
(C) whose many  
(D) many of whom  
(E) they who
70. 'That woman over there looks confused.' 'Why don't you ask her \_\_\_\_?'  
(A) does she need help  
(B) if she needed help  
(C) whether she needs help  
(D) do you need help  
(E) she needs help or not
71. 'Can you come to my birthday party this Saturday?'  
'\_\_\_\_, I will have to work overtime.'  
(A) Of course  
(B) I'd like to  
(C) Sorry I can't  
(D) I'm afraid so  
(E) I might not

72. 'When will the debate contest take place this year?'  
'I'll let you know later as it \_\_\_\_.'
- (A) has not scheduled yet
  - (B) has been scheduled
  - (C) has to schedule
  - (D) has been scheduling
  - (E) has not been scheduled yet
73. The local society cannot continue with the construction of the two school buildings because of the lack of funds and \_\_\_\_.
- (A) the local political condition is very unstable
  - (B) the locally unstable political condition
  - (C) the political condition is locally unstable
  - (D) the instability of the local political condition
  - (E) the local instability of the political condition
74. 'Why were they suddenly ill after having lunch in the cafeteria?'  
'There \_\_\_\_ something wrong with the food.'
- (A) must have been
  - (B) ought to be
  - (C) would have been
  - (D) might be
  - (E) should have been
75. 'Have you finished writing your final paper?' 'Not quite.'  
From the above dialogue we may conclude that the paper \_\_\_\_.
- (A) is ready to be submitted
  - (B) still has to be published
  - (C) is rejected by the examiners
  - (D) still needs revising
  - (E) is to be presented in a seminar