

Bahasa Inggris UMPTN Tahun 2001 Rayon C

Text I

There are three reasons why solar cell energy generation has not developed more rapidly. First, the cost per watt of solar cell generation is more expensive than that of steam power or nuclear power generation. Therefore, researchers are still looking for ways to make solar cells cheaper. Second, nature plays a large part in solar cell generation. For example, some days are cloudy and rainy; because there is not always fine weather, solar energy cannot be generated every day. No solar energy is generated at night. Consequently, solar cells must have the capacity to store energy for use during these times, and these storage cells are very expensive. As a result, only in low latitude areas can enough solar energy be generated effectively at these times. Finally, building plants for solar cell generation is extremely expensive. A very large space is needed, and the need for maintenance is constant. To illustrate, the surface of the solar cell plant has to be cleaned daily.

For all these reasons, it is very difficult to develop solar cell plants and make solar cell energy available to the general public for a competitive price. Despite all these problems, I believe the day will come when we use solar energy cells because they are a form of clean energy with no pollution.

01. The text describes _____ of the slow development of solar cell energy.
- (A) the process
 - (B) the causes
 - (C) the purposes
 - (D) the benefit and harm
 - (E) the condition
02. Efforts have been made to develop solar cell energy because _____.
- (A) it can be generated at any time
 - (B) it is reversible
 - (C) it is easy to generate
 - (D) it does not cause any pollution
 - (E) it is not costly
03. Which of the following statements is TRUE about solar cells?
- (A) Great progress has been made in the development of solar cell energy.
 - (B) Solar cells can generate and store energy during the night.
 - (C) Unlike solar cell energy, nuclear energy is more expensive to generate.
 - (D) Producing solar energy is quite a profitable business nowadays.
 - (E) Generating solar cell energy greatly depends on the condition of the weather.

04. The development of solar cell energy for public use has been rather slow due to the following, EXCEPT _____
- (A) the nature of solar energy itself
 - (B) the high cost of production
 - (C) the condition of nature
 - (D) the high construction costs of the plant
 - (E) the daily maintenance of the plant
05. The author expects that _____.
- (A) efforts to develop solar cell energy will be stopped immediately
 - (B) nuclear power will be a better energy alternative
 - (C) solar energy will become popular among consumers
 - (D) the generation of solar cells can be done in lower altitude areas
 - (E) solar energy will remain difficult to develop

Text II

As time goes by, more and more crimes and accidents are caused by alcohol. In Britain the government has long been aware of this problem. As far back as 1925 laws to control drinking and driving were introduced. In the 1960s the power of the police was considerably strengthened and far higher penalties and punishment for drunken driving were introduced. However, none of them has proved effective. As long as people remain within the bounds of man-made laws they can destroy their lives through alcohol. In contrast, Moslems have a divine law - godly law - which guides them away from touching a single drop of alcohol.

06. The text tells us about _____.
- (A) crimes and accidents
 - (B) British laws on drinking
 - (C) man-made and divine laws
 - (D) efforts to prevent drunken driving
 - (E) crimes caused by drinking
07. Which of the following is TRUE according to the text?
- (A) British laws against drinking succeeded in decreasing the rate of accidents.
 - (B) It has been proved that no government law can entirely stop people from drinking.
 - (C) The strengthened power of the police contributes effectively to the decrease of crimes.
 - (D) A single drop of alcohol is likely to ruin a person's life.
 - (E) Unlike divine laws, man made laws are much more effective.

Text III

Methods have recently been elaborated to measure food crushing sounds so that foods can be manufactured to produce the exact level of noise considered desirable. After a considerable amount of preliminary study a technique was developed which records the sounds of food being chewed. The instrument is similar to a transistorized hearing aid and inserted in the ear for the experimenter. The hearing aid picks up the noise produced and transmits it via an appropriate circuit to a magnetic tape and the recording is subsequently analyzed for frequency and amplitude.

08. What is the topic of the above paragraph?
- (A) The use of hearing aid in the process of eating.
 - (B) The crushing sound in the production of food.
 - (C) The function of the crushing sound of food.
 - (D) The hearing aid for the crushing sound of food.
 - (E) The technique of measuring the crushing sound of food.
09. The purpose of using the hearing instrument is to _____.
- (A) help people identify the crushing sounds of food
 - (B) produce the crushing sound of food
 - (C) help people soften the crushing sound of food
 - (D) find out the right level of the crushing sound of food
 - (E) help people avoid the sound of chewing food

Text IV

While the advent of air travel has scattered *Aedes aegypti* across the globe, increased urbanization has helped the mosquito breed. Metropolises ___10___ Jakarta, where open sewers crisscross vast slums and rainwater collects in ___11___ barrels and tires, provide many ___12___ breeding grounds for the mosquito. This is proved by the fact that a third of the dengue fever cases in Indonesia have been recorded in the capital. ___13___, researchers note that epidemics usually develop every five years, before subsiding when develop ___14___ to the disease.

10. (A) according to
(B) compared with
(C) such as
(D) as well as
(E) related to
11. (A) discarded
(B) discarding
(C) discardable
(D) discards
(E) discard
12. (A) capable
(B) total
(C) restrictive
(D) valuable
(E) potential
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13. (A) In conclusion
(B) In spite of
(C) In additon
(D) In relation
(E) In terms of
14. (A) immune
(B) immunity
(C) immunized
(D) immunizing
(E) immunization
15. About ten percent of the Earth's land area, or nearly 5.8 million square miles, _____ by glacial ice.
- (A) are covered
(B) has covered
(C) to be covered
(D) had covered
(E) is covered
16. Potatoes, now a major source of food worldwide, _____ to Europe by the Spanish in the 16th century.
- (A) were brought
(B) had been brought
(C) were being brought
(D) brought
(E) had brought
17. The importance of the laser lies in the great variety of its uses and the great number of benefits _____ in the field of medicine.
- (A) is expected
(B) expected
(C) it expects
(D) expecting
(E) to expect
18. "How could Juli afford to go abroad at least twice a year?"
"I am also wondering _____."
- (A) that she has earned her living
(B) what she was earning a living for
(C) why does she earn her living
(D) how she earns her living
(E) does she earn a living

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19. While living in Bogor, we always went to school on foot. This means that we _____ on foot while we were living in Bogor.
- (A) go to school
(B) are going to school
(C) used to go to school
(D) are used to going to school
(E) liked going to school
20. Helen introducing me to her former lecturer _____ she married after she had graduated.
- (A) whom
(B) whose
(C) which
(D) with whom
(E) of which
21. "I can't find my handphone in my bag!"
"Well, you _____ in the car. Let's take a look!"
- (A) may have to leave it
(B) had to leave it
(C) should have left it
(D) may have left it
(E) must leave it
22. Smoking can be the cause of many illnesses and respiratory disorders; _____, it may harm non-smokers.
- (A) consequently
(B) however
(C) in addition
(D) nevertheless
(E) otherwise
23. "I called him several times yesterday but there was no answer."
'He _____ out of town'.
- (A) should have been
(B) would rather be
(C) might have been
(D) had better be
(E) would have been
24. I deposited all my idle money in the bank; if not, I _____ it on things I did not really need.
- (A) will spend
(B) am going to spend
(C) could spend
(D) can spend
(E) would have spent

25. 'Why don't you ask Mr. Abidin for a donation?'
'Well, you know that he is not generous. So it's no use _____ him'.
- (A) to ask
(B) you ask
(C) to be asking
(D) asking
(E) ask
26. 'What are you planning to do with all these painting?'
' _____ them in the cultural center next month.'
- (A) To be exhibiting
(B) To exhibit
(C) Will exhibit
(D) Be exhibiting
(E) We exhibit
27. It is impossible for us to translate the whole book within 2 weeks.
So we _____.
- (A) have to translate it all by ourselves
(B) have some assistants help us
(C) have translated the whole book
(D) have been asked to translate it
(E) have given all the translation to the assistants
28. 'What did your father say when you told him you had lost all your money?'
'He was so angry _____ he couldn't say anything.'
- (A) therefore
(B) after
(C) that
(D) so
(E) when
29. 'Can I see you tomorrow about the seminar?'
'All right, come at 10 o'clock, and I _____ teaching by then.'
- (A) will have finished
(B) have finished
(C) am finishing
(D) will be finishing
(E) will have been finishing
30. The higher rate of pollution in this area is caused by the increasing number of cars as well as by _____.
- (A) the smoke from factories are emitted
(B) the factories emit smoke
(C) the smoke which factories emit
(D) the factory smoke is emitted
(E) the emission of the smoke from factories
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