

Bahasa Inggris SPMB Tahun 2002 Regional III

Text I

One of the most mysterious things in nature is the ability of certain creatures to find their way home, sometimes from great distances. Birds are not the only ones who can do this. Bees, eels, and salmon are able to return to a particular place after doing journeys, too.

Most migrations take place between breeding grounds and regions where animals feed. For some animals, such as the lemming, the move is a one-way trip. Scientists call this movement emigration, because these animals never return to their homes. For other animals, such as birds, the migration includes a return trip home. Birds move in periodic migration, or at regular times during their lives, and often to the same place year after year.

Many experiments have been made with birds in an attempt to find out what guides them on their way home. In one case, seven swallows were taken 400 miles from home. When they were set free, five of them returned to their nests. In another case, a certain kind of sea bird was taken from its nests on the Welsh coast to Venice by plane. When it was released, it made its way home to its nests, a distance of 930 miles if it flew in a straight line.

Migrating birds offer an even more amazing example of this ability. There are swifts and house martins that migrate from England to South Africa every year. They not only return to England the next spring, but many of them come back to nests in the very same house they nested the year before. They not only return to England the next spring, but many of them come back to nests in the very same house they nested the year before. They fly the incredible distance of 6,000 miles, one way.

Certain types of butterfly migrate, too, and find their way home over long distances. In the tropics one can sometimes see the great mass flights of butterflies all flying steadily in one direction. They may go a thousand miles and more and then return again in another season.

Despite all the efforts that have been made to explain how these creatures find their way home, we still have no sure explanation. Since many of the birds fly over great bodies of water, we cannot explain it by saying they use landmarks to guide them. Just to say they have an "instinct" does not really explain the right conditions. The reason they do it may be to obtain food or to reproduce under the right conditions. But the signals and guideposts they use on their flights are still a mystery to man.

01. The best title for the text is

- (A) The Mystery of Migrating Birds.
- (B) Popular Places for Migration.
- (C) Reasons for Animals Migration.
- (D) The Migration of Birds.
- (E) The Experiments on Migratory Animals.

02. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage
- (A) Flying is not the only way of migration.
 - (B) Scientists are still in doubt why some creatures migrate.
 - (C) Some birds can identify their former nests.
 - (D) Winged creatures migrate periodically.
 - (E) The migrating creatures usually return within the same season.
03. According to the passage, swifts and house martins returning from South Africa to England,
- (A) fly in a relatively straight line.
 - (B) often return to precisely the same place each year.
 - (C) are guided by various landmarks.
 - (D) always fly in groups to find the right direction.
 - (E) are similiar to lemmings in their flying.
04. Animals which emigrate
- (A) always leave their homes in winter
 - (B) manage to fly in a big group home
 - (C) cannot find the way back home
 - (D) return home using the same route
 - (E) will stay in the new place forever
05. It can be concluded that the author shows concerning the ability of certain creatures to find their way home.
- (A) annoyance
 - (B) regret
 - (C) admiration
 - (D) disappointment
 - (E) sympathy

Text II

Most doctors and scientists believe there are different causes for the different forms of cancer. Working conditions may lead to this disease. For example, people who work in close contact with chemical compounds like arsenic and asbestos may develop cancer. Smoking is another cause of cancer. Many experiments have shown that smoking can produce lung cancer. Scientific research has shown that viruses bring about certain kinds of cancer in laboratory animals. Scientists are now trying to find out if this is true for humans as well.

06. The topic of the text is
- (A) scientists research on cancer
 - (B) the causes of cancer
 - (C) different kinds of cancer
 - (D) the danger of smoking
 - (E) viruses, the source of cancer

07. A person may get cancer if he or she
- (A) refuses to smoke cigarettes
 - (B) makes experiments on animals
 - (C) performs scientific research
 - (D) has a variety of domestic animals
 - (E) works in a lab with chemical substances

Text III

Anorexia nervosa is an emotional illness in which the sufferer does not let herself eat. The anorexic or sufferer, in fact, starves herself. This condition affects girls between the ages of 12 to 18 (only one in fifteen is male). The typical victim is a bright, sensitive person from an upper-middle-class or wealthy family. She has high expectations of herself and is self-critical even when her performance is excellent. She is often close to her parents. The girl's parents are conscious of weight or appearance and are concerned about athletics or fatness. They may have high expectations for achievement from their children. Sometimes they are overprotective of or overly involved with their children.

08. The text tells us about an illness which
- (A) belongs to infectious diseases
 - (B) is commonly genetic
 - (C) damages one of the organs
 - (D) is caused by psychological problems
 - (E) occurs more in male adults
09. From the text we may conclude that an anorexic person is
- (A) very friendly
 - (B) a perfectionist
 - (C) overweight
 - (D) self-centred
 - (E) mentally ill

Text IV

High school graduates are sometimes nervous attending college, because they fear that everything will be different. ___10___, there are some important similarities between college and high school. In both place, academic ___11___ depends on being a responsible student. This means attending classes regularly. Similarly, ___12___ success in college is like that in high school. If you have had friends in high school, chances are you will have friends in college too. College also ___13___ high school in student activities. Musical groups, sports teams, special interest clubs, and other activities are found in both ___14___.

10. (A) in fact (D) Therefore
(B) In contrast (E) Consequently
(C) However

11. (A) succeed
(B) success
(C) succeeding
(D) successful
(E) successfully
12. (A) socialise
(B) socialisation
(C) socialised
(D) socialising
(E) social
13. (A) resembles
(B) looks like
(C) duplicates
(D) imitates
(E) agrees with
14. (A) colleges
(B) institutions
(C) schools
(D) clubs
(E) activities
15. the great inconvenience of travelling, many TV reporters went to the flooded area for their reports.
- (A) Despite
(B) In addition to
(C) Although
(D) In case of
(E) Because of
16. A symbol of royal prosperity in the past, the old castle, firmly on the island shore, is frequently visited by foreign tourists.
- (A) stand
(B) stood
(C) standing
(D) to stand
(E) are standing
17. 'Does Anto know that Myra had an accident yesterday?'
'I don't think so. We as soon as we were informed.'
- (A) may have told him
(B) should have told him
(C) had to tell him
(D) must have told him
(E) had better tell him

18. We sometimes miss the neighbourhood we grew up.
- (A) in which
 - (B) in where
 - (C) which
 - (D) that is
 - (E) that
19. 'Can we postpone the class meeting until Friday?'
'I'm afraid not. I basketball on Friday.'
- (A) would play
 - (B) will have been playing
 - (C) have been playing
 - (D) always play
 - (E) played
20. 'Hasn't Anita submitted her report yet?'
'I don't think so. It'
- (A) be printing
 - (B) is printing
 - (C) being printed
 - (D) to be printing
 - (E) is being printed
21. 'When are you going to tell your sister the good news?'
'When she from her business trip.'
- (A) will be returning
 - (B) is going to return
 - (C) returns
 - (D) was returning
 - (E) had returned
22. 'What do you enjoy most during your weekends at Puncak?'
' for a walk in the early morning.'
- (A) I go
 - (B) Go
 - (C) To be going
 - (D) Going
 - (E) Be going
23. 'I ran through the red light and I got fined by the traffic policeman.'
'Oh, you more careful.'
- (A) must have been
 - (B) could be
 - (C) might have been
 - (D) may be
 - (E) should have been

24. 'Had I known you were expecting a call, I wouldn't have used the phone so long.' The underlined words mean
- (A) I would like to talk on the phone
 - (B) I was about to use the phone
 - (C) I kept talking on the phone
 - (D) I was waiting to use the phone
 - (E) I stopped talking on the phone
25. In evaluating your progress, the teacher will take into account, attitude, and achievements.
- (A) how you performed
 - (B) your performance
 - (C) if you performed well
 - (D) that you performed
 - (E) when you have performed