

## Bahasa Indonesia

# SPMB Tahun 2003 Regional III

### Teks 1

About two-thirds of the world's population is expected to live in cities by the year 2020 and, according to the United Nations, approximately 33.7 billion people will inhabit urban areas some ten years later. As cities grow, so does the number of buildings that characterise them: office towers, factories, shopping malls, and high-rise apartment buildings. These structures depend on artificial ventilation systems to keep clean and cool air flowing to the people inside. We know these systems by the term 'air-conditioning'.

Although many of us may feel air-conditioners bring relief from hot, or polluted outside air, they pose many potential health hazards. Much research has looked at how the circulation of air inside a closed environment - such as an office building - can spread disease or expose occupants to harmful chemicals.

One of the more widely publicised dangers is that of Legionnaire's disease, which was first recognised in the 1970s. This disease was found to have affected people in buildings with air-conditioning systems in which warm air pumped out of the system's cooling towers somehow flowed back into the building, in most cases owing to poor design. This warm air was, needless to say, the perfect environment for the rapid growth of disease-carrying bacteria originating from outside the building, where it existed in harmless quantities. The warm, bacteria-laden air was combined with cooled, conditioned air and was then circulated around various parts of the building. Studies showed that even people outside such buildings were at risk if they walked past air exhaust ducts. Cases of Legionnaire's disease are becoming fewer with system design and modifications to older systems, but many older buildings, particularly in developing countries, require constant monitoring.

01. In the above text, the writer wants to show the readers \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the advantages of using air-conditioners
  - (B) the reason why people choose to live in urban areas
  - (C) the development of Legionnaire's disease
  - (D) the potential risk of being in air-conditioned buildings
  - (E) the improvement of the cooling system technology
02. It is predicted that in the coming two decades there will be an increase in the use of air-conditioners, because there will be \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a rapid development in technology
  - (B) a population increase in big cities
  - (C) a higher rate of air population
  - (D) an increase in people's standard of living
  - (E) a rapid rise in the world's population

03. Air-conditioners give people comfort: nevertheless, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) they bring relief from hot, polluted outside air
  - (B) they produce clean air which is good for people's health
  - (C) research shows the cool air they produce may eliminate health hazards
  - (D) the closed environment will make the air too humid
  - (E) the air the circulate contains chemicals harmful to people's health
04. Legionnaire's disease in air-conditioned buildings exists due to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the flow of clean and cool outside-air
  - (B) the lack of constant monitoring
  - (C) an inappropriate air-conditioning system
  - (D) the exhaust pipes outside the building
  - (E) outside bacteria-laden air
05. The outside air which carries bacteria may enter an air-conditioned room through \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) various parts of the building
  - (B) newly designed air-conditioners
  - (C) the cooling towers taking in the outside air
  - (D) all air-conditioners found in developing countries
  - (E) old air-conditioner systems

## Teks 2

One example of a product invented by chance was the popsicle. In 1905, eleven-year-old Frank Epperson stirred up a drink of fruit flavoured powder and soda water and then mistakenly left the drink, with the spoon in it, on the back porch overnight. As the temperature dropped that night, the soda water froze. When Frank found the glass the next morning, he pulled out the spoon and the frozen soda water stuck around the spoon. This was a tasty treat for him. Years later, remembering how enjoyable the treat had been, Frank Epperson went into business producing popsicles.

06. The text tells us about \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) how popsicles came into being
  - (B) Frank Epperson's favourite drink
  - (C) what popsicles really are
  - (D) Frank Epperson;s childhood
  - (E) who Frank Epperson is
07. From the text we learn tha conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) popsicles can olny be produced during winter
  - (B) popsicles were invented by accident
  - (C) Frank Epperson started his business in 1905
  - (D) a popsicle is a kind of soft drinks
  - (E) many drinks wee invented in the 20<sup>th</sup> century

**Teks 3**

Small children often laugh at a lame or blind person, at someone who is not dressed as well as they are. But as they grow up, they learn not to hurt people's feelings by laughing at their problems. They learn to laugh at other things. Most importantly, they learn to laugh at themselves. For example, you are playing a game. You make a silly mistake and lose. Do you become angry? Or, can you laugh at yourself and hope to do better next time? Suppose you are at a special dinner. You accidentally spill some food. Why keep worrying about how clumsy you looked? Why not laugh it off and enjoy yourself anyway? If you can, it is a good sign you have really grown up.

08. From the text we may conclude that the writer wants to tell the reader \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) how children laugh at handicapped persons
  - (B) how people feel at being laughed at
  - (C) why children laugh at somebody else's problems
  - (D) that people should learn to laugh at themselves
  - (E) when people are not dressed properly
09. If one makes a silly mistake, one should do the following things, except \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) not to become angry
  - (B) to laugh at your mistake
  - (C) to become sad about it
  - (D) not to make the same mistakes
  - (E) not to worry about it

**Teks 4**

Doctors are developing a new test for Down's syndrome that could help save the lives of hundreds of babies. Research by a leading medical expert Prof. Kypros Nicolaides of King's College Hospital, London ...(10)... more than 600 pregnant women, showed that fetuses without a nose bone are more than 100 times more ...(11)... to have Down's syndrome. The new ...(12)... involves examining the nose area in babies during routine scans 11 to 14 weeks into pregnancy. British screening techniques ...(13)... up to 85 percent of babies with Down's syndrome....(14)..., 30.000 pregnant women in Britain must the choose whether to undergo further testing or not.

10. (A) involving  
(B) requesting  
(C) producing  
(D) collecting  
(E) carrying
11. (A) supposedly  
(B) possibly  
(C) correctly  
(D) likely  
(E) closely
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## Bahasa Inggris SPMB Tahun 2003 Regional III

12. (A) technique (D) research  
(B) equipment (E) capability  
(C) characteristic
13. (A) detect (D) detector  
(B) detection (E) detectable  
(C) detective
14. (A) In addition (D) In conclusion  
(B) However (E) Therefore  
(C) For example
15. My brother and I were invited to attend the opening ceremony of our neighbour's restaurant; however, neither of us \_\_\_\_\_ come.
- (A) be able to (D) are able to  
(B) have been able to (E) were able to  
(C) was able to
16. "How long have you been a consultant for our firm?"  
"Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ for this firm for 5 years next month!"
- (A) have been working (D) worked  
(B) am working (E) will have worked  
(C) have worked
17. All new students at this university are required \_\_\_\_\_ by Friday, please.
- (A) taking (D) will take  
(B) having to take (E) to take  
(C) take
18. "There are students who want to take the new course."  
"\_\_\_\_\_ before Friday, please."
- (A) To register  
(B) Registration is  
(C) Having registered  
(D) Have them register  
(E) Have to register
19. Having been bribed by the rich businessman, \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the businessman was freed from all charges by the judge  
(B) the judge freed the businessman from all charges  
(C) all charges were dropped by the judge  
(D) there were no charges on the businessman  
(E) freedom was given by the judge to the businessman

20. "I'd like to book three standard rooms for next week, please,"  
"I'm sorry, Sir, our hotel \_\_\_\_\_ until the end of the month."
- (A) it is fully booked  
(B) we book it fully  
(C) is fully booked  
(D) booking it fully  
(E) to be fully booked
21. "Tito, I think my fever is getting worse."  
"You \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor before you get seriously ill."
- (A) had better see  
(B) may have seen  
(C) should have seen  
(D) had to see  
(E) would rather see
22. "What can we do to increase next year's production?"  
" \_\_\_\_\_ new technology in the factory is one alternative."
- (A) We adopt  
(B) To be adopting  
(C) Our adopted  
(D) Adopting  
(E) It is adopting
23. "Had the company been fair in giving bonuses, the employees would not have gone on strike."  
From the above sentence we may conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the employees are still going on strike  
(B) the company gave the employees fair bonuses  
(C) the employees were not given bonuses at all  
(D) the company has lost many employees  
(E) the employees were very dissatisfied
24. The water flooding the street and \_\_\_\_\_ caused people to panic and leave their valuables behind.
- (A) it was the heavy storm damaging the houses  
(B) also the heavy storm getting the houses damaged  
(C) because the heavy storm damaged the houses  
(D) the heavy storm damaging the houses  
(E) the houses were damaged by the heavy storm
25. We should immediately make reservations for our seminar at the Mandarin Hotel; \_\_\_\_\_, the rooms would be booked by others.
- (A) nevertheless  
(B) however  
(C) otherwise  
(D) still  
(E) yet