

### Text I

Ultraviolet light means the invisible part of the spectrum beyond violet. This light has always been regarded as very useful because it is used to cure certain skin diseases, kill bacteria, detect counterfeit money, form vitamins, etc.

Along with the increasingly extensive use of computers in financial activities, ultraviolet light has been widely applied by banks to identify the signatures of the customers in passbooks. When a customer opens "a new account with a bank, the bank teller always asks him to sign on a card placed in the signature column of a passbook. When the card is removed, the trace of his signature will be left; this can be used to compare with the signature on the customer's withdrawal slip under ultraviolet light.

Ultraviolet light certainly has many practical applications, but it may also be harmful to human being on some occasions. To everyone's knowledge, the direct impact of the lightening the eyes for an excessive length of time may blind a person.

Even though it can cure certain skin diseases, it is also very harmful to the skin, a study just completed in the United States says that the light may cause skin cancer. The ultraviolet rays of the sun have been ranked as the third most dangerous cancer-causing agent after alcohol and tobacco.

It is high time to warn sun-worshippers in the quest for a bronzed look to be careful of excessive and uncontrolled exposure to the sun.

*Petunjuk A dipergunakan dalam menjawab soal nomor 61 sampai nomor 74.*

#### **UMPTN-96-61**

We may conclude that the main information of the text is about....

- A. the advantages and disadvantages of ultraviolet light
- B. the use of ultraviolet light in business
- C. the application of ultraviolet light in people's lives
- D. the effect of ultraviolet rays on human beings
- E. the danger of ultraviolet light to people's health

#### **UMPTN-96-62**

Which of the following statements about ultraviolet light is TRUE according to the text?

- A. Ultraviolet is used by banks for computers.
- B. The position of ultraviolet rays is above the spectrum.
- C. Skin diseases can only be caused by ultraviolet rays.
- D. Ultraviolet light, which is part of the spectrum, cannot be seen.
- E. Ultraviolet light is one of the existing vitamins.

#### **UMPTN-96-63**

We benefit from ultraviolet rays as they can ....

- A. sign customers' passbooks
- B. detect false signatures
- C. cure a particular kind of cancer
- D. check customers' deposits
- E. be a component in medicines

#### **UMPTN-96-64**

Ultraviolet rays may endanger people who....

- A. take vitamins regularly
- B. stay indoors
- C. have skin cancer
- D. consume alcohol and tobacco
- E. like sunbathing

#### **UMPTN-96-65**

We may conclude that the writer's main purpose in writing the text is to ....

- A. encourage people to get the best advantage of ultraviolet rays
- B. explain that sunrise consist of violet and ultraviolet rays
- C. introduce the effective use of ultraviolet light in banks
- D. warn people against the alarming dangers caused by sunrise
- E. ask people to avoid the use of ultraviolet light as much as possible

### Text II

Hospitality is natural in my village. Guests arrive at any time of the day or night and they are always welcome. Nobody asks them 'Why have you come?' or 'How long are you going to stay?' They become a part of the family.

The villagers are delighted to receive guests. They are fed, clothed and given presents. When guests arrive they are offered a pot of water to wash their hands, face, and feet. Then they are given a seat or a chair to sit on. Previously, sherbet was offered, but now it is the custom to give a cup of tea, depending on the time of the day. Guests are never asked 'Have you eaten?' or 'Would you like something to eat or drink?' Food is placed before them and it is impolite for guests to refuse. Hospitality means giving yourself completely to guests and strangers.

#### **UMPTN-96-66**

What is the topic of the paragraph?

- A. Guests and strangers
- B. Hospitality in a village
- C. Rule of politeness
- D. Advice for guests
- E. The-arrival of guests

#### **UMPTN-96-67**

What is the main idea of the text?

- A. In the writer's village, guests are always received warmly.
- B. Guests have to wash their hands, face, and feet when they arrive.
- C. The hosts never ask their visitors questions.
- D. Guests are usually asked about the purpose of their visit.
- E. It is impolite to refuse food and drink offered by the host.

**Text III**

Progress is gradually being made in the fight of cancer. In the early 1900s, few cancer patients had my hope of long-term survival. In the 1920s, the ratio was one m four. Currently, the ratio is down to one in three. The gain from one in four to one in three represents about 58,000 lives saved each year.

**UMPTN-96-68**

What is the topic of the paragraph?

- A. The dangers of cancer
- B. Cancer victims
- C. The problem of cancer
- D. Progress in the fight of cancer
- E. The history of cancer

**UMPTN-96-69**

What is the main idea of the text?

- A. In the 1900s cancer patients had good hope of long-term survival.
- B. The progress in fighting cancer results in the increasing number of survivals.
- C. There is progress in preventing people from getting cancer.
- D. Currently, the gain from the fight against cancer is the survival of 58,000 lives.
- E. The number of cancer victims has gradually increased.

**Text IV**

No one knows who invented mechanical clocks. However, the clock 85 can be traced back to the Middle Ages in Europe. The earliest clocks were actually made by blacksmiths, the main principles in the design of these clocks, 86, are still use in mechanical clocks today, though modern clocks are much more accurate.

Early clocks had no dial, and 87 the time simply by striking a bell. The word clock, in fact, means bell. Before the invention of clocks, a man 88 as a clock-jack used to ring a large bell in a castle or monastery to tell everyone the time. This man was able to 89 the time by means of a sundial or a hour glass containing sand.

**UMPTN-96-70**

- A. industry
- B. company
- C. fabrication
- D. installation
- E. procedure

**UMPTN-96-71**

- A. moreover
- B. besides
- C. therefore
- D. however
- E. consequently

**UMPTN-96-72**

- A. stated
- B. assumed
- C. predicted
- D. mentioned
- E. indicated

**UMPTN-96-73**

- A. called
- B. known
- C. used
- D. noticed
- E. grown

**UMPTN-96-74**

- A. estimate
- B. estimation
- C. estimator
- D. estimated
- E. estimating

*Petunjuk A dipergunakan dalam menjawab-soal nomor 75 sampai nomor 90*

**UMPTN-96-75**

..., his good performance as a student, he is always nervous when doing exams.

- A. Unless
- B. although
- C. Instead of
- D. Even though
- E. Despite

**UMPTN-96-76**

'Could you please book e on the next flight to Mexico City?'

Tm sorry, sir. Our airline.... to Mexico. City.<sup>1</sup>

- A. will not fly
- B. has not been flying
- C. did not fly .
- D. wasn't able to fly
- E. doesn't fly

**UMPTN-96-77**

Being an outgoing person. Again .... his time with friends on Saturday nights than stay at home.

- A. might be spending
- B. would rather spend
- C. ought to have spent
- D. could he spent
- E. had better spend

**UMPTN-96-78**

.... she likes him very much, she always pretends to ignore him.

- A. Since
- B. Because
- C. Whereas
- D. Even though
- E. However

**UMPTN-96-79**

'Having been defeated three times in a row, the boxer decided to give up fighting.' means: '....'

- A. He decided to give up fighting although he was defeated three times in a row.
- B. He decided to give up fighting after he had been defeated three times in a row.
- C. As he had decided to give up fighting, he was defeated three times in a row.
- D. He decided to give up fighting, so he was defeated three times in a row.
- E. When he decided to give up fighting, he was defeated three times in a row.

**UMPTN-96-80**

In her letter my friend said that she was looking forward ... from me again.

- A. to hearing
- B. to hear
- C. hearing
- D. having heard
- E. to being heard

**UMPTN-96-81**

The original.... manuscript of the play is on display in the museum.

- A. written by hand
- B. writing hand
- C. hand-written
- D. that is hand-written
- E. hand-writing

**UMPTN-96-82**

'Do I have to go to the post office to get my package?'  
"No. You can...."

- A. have delivered it
- B. deliver it
- C. have it to be delivered
- D. have to deliver it
- E. have it delivered

**UMPTN-96-83**

If he had taken a computer course, it would have been easier for him to get a good ob. this means that....

- A. it wasn't easy to find a good ob although he had taken a computer course.
- B. he had taken a computer course, so it wasn't difficult to find a good ob.
- C. even though he'd taken a computer course, it wasn't easy to find a good job.
- D. he hadn't taken a compute course, so it wasn't easy to get a good job.
- E. he took a computer course so that it would be easier to find a good job.

**UMPTN-96-84**

Anita and I missed the morning flight, and this made .... late for our friend's wedding.

- A. his
- B. them
- C. me
- D. her
- E. us

**UMPTN-96-85**

'I have a problem with my thesis.'  
'.... it?'

- A. Shall we discuss
- B. Did we use to discuss
- C. May we have discussed
- D. Had we better discuss
- E. Would we rather discuss

**UMPTN-96-86**

My parents advised my sister.... too much money on clothes.

- A. don not spend
- B. not to spend
- C. did not spend
- D. not spending
- E. not spend

**UMPTN-96-87**

The progress of this class needs ...

- A. to be evaluated
- B. evaluated
- C. to evaluate
- D. in evaluating
- E. be evaluated

**UMPTN-96-88**

Doctors agree.... patients should try to reduce taking medicine for slight headaches.

- A. whether
- B. which
- C. that
- D. how
- E. what

**UMPTN-96-89**

Sydney ... is more than three and a half million, is Australia's largest city.

- A. whom the population
- B. that the population
- C. whether the population
- D. the population of it
- E. the population of which

**UMPTN-96-90**

'Did you see the children when you came home this afternoon?'

'No, they.... their teacher in Priok.'

- A. visited
- B. had visited
- C. to visit
- D. were visiting
- E. would have visited