

### **Text I**

Most large companies do not know how to make the best use of clever people. Employees who criticize the old ways of doing things and want to try out new ideas are disliked both by their colleagues and by their bosses. Comments like 'They wouldn't listen to me' or 'I kept presenting new product ideas, *only to hear nothing*' are typical of many a manager who become an entrepreneur. All of this causes frustration, which can quickly lead to boredom. Often, middle managers start to think; 'Only another 30 more years of working may lead to retirement. At this point, they want to find a way out.

They need to get away from a job that is no longer attractive. So they decide to set up on their own. But they need something else, too: the challenge of taking risks. They are like people who climb a mountain by the most dangerous route. Entrepreneurial types need to try out new things without knowing whether they will succeed or fail. They also want to prove that they can make it without big company support.

As well as motivation, most successful entrepreneurs have a number of personal characteristics in common. The first is self-confidence, the feeling of certainty that you have got the skills, knowledge and energy to build up your own business. There is also stubbornness, the determination to prove to the boss who rejected your ideas that they were good ideas which can be made to work. Possessing this quality means that you won't give up: you *have* to make your ideas work.

#### **UMPTN-01-66**

The main information of the text is about \_\_\_\_ .

- A. why a manager prefers to set up his own business
- B. how large companies treat their managers
- C. when a manager wants to retire from the company
- D. what kind of new ideas a manager gives to his company
- E. why a manager thinks it is important to criticize the company

#### **UMPTN-01-67**

Many managers like to become an entrepreneur because \_\_\_\_ .

- A. they will no longer obey the company rules
- B. they get frustrated of being criticized
- C. their new ideas are rejected by their superiors
- D. they have been managers for thirty years
- E. they dislike their colleagues and bosses

#### **UMPTN-01-68**

We may conclude that a manager who becomes an entrepreneur is a person who \_\_\_\_ .

- A. wants to have a large income
- B. likes to climb high mountains
- C. does not need any support from others
- D. dares to take the risk of failure
- E. always makes changes to the environment

#### **UMPTN-01-69**

An entrepreneur is expected to be all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_ .

- A. motivated
- B. confident
- C. determined
- D. ambitious
- E. hesitant

#### **UMPTN-01-70**

'*only to hear nothing*' in line 3 means to be \_\_\_\_

- A. silenced
- B. ignored
- C. isolated
- D. distributed
- E. excused

### **Text II**

Cameroon is a West African country often million people which has been very successful in growing food for its people, unlike many other West African countries. Since 1971 it has doubled its output of major foodstuffs such as maize and potatoes. Now it is one of the few African countries able to feed itself. This was not the case five years ago when the country was only 75-80% self-sufficient in food. Although isolated pockets of hunger still remain, the World Bank nowadays gives Cameroon money to sustain, not to achieve, self-sufficiency in food production.

#### **UMPTN-01-71**

The text tells us about \_\_\_\_ .

- A. West African countries
- B. Cameroon's ability to feed its people
- C. major foodstuffs in West Africa
- D. Cameroon's food production
- E. food self-sufficiency

#### **UMPTN-01-72**

Which of the following statements is TRUE about Cameroon?

- A. The World Bank financially supports Cameroon to maintain its self-sufficiency.
- B. Cameroon is the biggest and richest country among West African countries.
- C. It was the World Bank which financed the production of food in Cameroon.
- D. Similar to other West African countries Cameroon has always been self-sufficient.
- E. Cameroon has succeeded in its food production because of the fertility of its soil.

### ***Text III***

Continued progress in advanced technology is not necessary. Already the technical progress in our world has caused severe pollution in the air and in the water. Although the technical progress in previous years has been helpful recent technology has significantly increased pollution. Another reason to stop technical progress is that many inventions which were developed for good causes are now also used for powerful weapons or have been found to have serious side effects. For example, pesticide put inside particle boards to prevent termites has now been found to be toxic to human life. Technology does not always bring good effects; for example, computers do much work faster than man. but then man loses his job to a machine. Because no man can guarantee that technology will have only good effects and will be used only for the benefit of man, we should delay the continued development of technology.

#### **UMPTN-01-73**

- The author's purpose in writing this paragraph is
- A. to describe pollution caused by advanced technology
  - B. to show how advantageous advanced technology is for human beings
  - C. to have people stop developing advanced technology
  - D. to explain what further inventions in technology should be made
  - E. to make people implement advanced technology

#### **UMPTN-01-74**

- Advanced technology has made people's lives more comfortable; nevertheless, \_\_\_\_.
- A. it is causing a lot of damage to the environment
  - B. many inventions were developed for good causes
  - C. it helps people to kill termites through pesticides
  - D. many people are no longer unemployed
  - E. it is useful and beneficial to people

### ***Text IV***

Many countries realize the dangers of smoking and have tried to ban cigarette advertisements completely so that children never see them, or at least reduce smoking advertisements so that they are not widespread. But these 75 are often not successful; on the whole, they have not restricted cigarette advertising. Through their activities, US cigarette companies 76 these laws even if they obey the wording of the laws. There are a number of ways in which these companies violate the spirit of laws 77 to protect young people from cigarettes. 78 some companies don't advertise their cigarettes; but they give them away free. Even more potentially harmful is the involvement of cigarette companies in sports events. They 79 to be promoting a sports event when, in fact, they are selling cigarettes.

#### **UMPTN-01-75**

- A. intentions
- B. demands
- C. interruptions
- D. suggestions
- E. controls

#### **UMPTN-01-76**

- A. violate
- B. consider
- C. omit
- D. complicate
- E. investigate

#### **UMPTN-01-77**

- A. to intend
- B. intention
- C. intentional
- D. intended
- E. intending

#### **UMPTN-01-78**

- A. Such as
- B. In conclusion
- C. For example
- D. In addition
- E. Compared to

#### **UMPTN-01-79**

- A. to appear
- B. appear
- C. appearance
- D. appeared
- E. apparent

### **TATA BAHASA**

#### **UMPTN-01-80**

- All new students at this university are required \_\_\_\_ an English proficiency test.
- A. taking
  - B. having to take
  - C. take
  - D. D. will take
  - E. to take

#### **UMPTN-01-81**

- 'Whose car is that?'
- 'You mean the one \_\_\_\_ in front of the bookstore.'
- A. parking
  - B. it parks
  - C. to be parked
  - D. parked
  - E. to park

**UMPTN-01-82**

\_\_\_ for five years in the marketing department, I feel well qualified to apply for the job of marketing manager advertised in the newspaper.

- A. Worked
- B. Having worked
- C. Have worked
- D. I have worked
- E. To work

**UMPTN-01-83**

'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

**UMPTN-01-84**

She did not tell me where \_\_\_ aster classes

- A. she would go
- B. she will go
- C. she would have gone
- D. will she go
- E. would she go

**UMPTN-01-85**

'Mom, why do you insist on my wearing a jacket?'  
' \_\_\_ I'm sure it's going to be very cold outside!'

- A. Until
- B. Since
- C. Although
- D. So that
- E. Because of

**UMPTN-01-86**

'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

**UMPTN-01-87**

'I spilled some ink on my coat.'  
'You must \_\_\_ at the laundry immediately.'

- A. clean it
- B. have cleaned it
- C. have to clean it
- D. have to be cleaned it
- E. have it cleaned

**UMPTN-01-88**

'The hotel is suffering a great loss.'  
'Yes, only ten percent of their rooms \_\_\_.'

- A. being occupied
- B. occupied
- C. is occupied
- D. are occupied
- E. they are occupied

**UMPTN-01-89**

'Why aren't you driving your own car?'  
'It \_\_\_'

- A. has sold
- B. has to sell
- C. has been selling
- D. has been sold
- E. has to be sold

**UMPTN-01-90**

'Who is Ismail Marzuki?'  
'Well, he's the composer \_\_\_ people consider one of the greatest in Indonesia.'

- A. whom
- B. to whom
- C. with whom
- D. who
- E. of whom

**UMPTN-01-91**

'Paula fell asleep in class this morning.'  
'She \_\_\_ late last night.'

- A. must stay up
- B. must have stayed up
- C. would stay up
- D. should have stayed up
- E. ought to stay up

**UMPTN-01-92**

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

**UMPTN-01-93**

'After she had already signed a year's rent for the house, she found another that she liked much better.'

From the above sentence we may conclude that \_\_\_\_.

- A. she had to stay in the house for which she had paid the rent
- B. she found it more profitable to stay in the house she liked better
- C. she signed a year's rent for the house although she did not like it
- D. she decided to cancel the house which she had already rented
- E. she signed a year's rent for the house she liked much better

**UMPTN-01-94**

\_\_\_\_ but he also goes to school in the evening.

- A. Not only Tono works in the mornings
- B. Only Tono does not work in the mornings
- C. Not only does Tono work in the mornings
- D. Tono does not work in the mornings only
- E. Tono works not only in the mornings

**UMPTN-01-95**

'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 has given the employees fair bonuses
- C. the employees were not given bonuses at all
- D. the company has lost many employees
- E. the employees were quite dissatisfied