

## INGGRIS SPMB 2007

### Text!

More than one-third of foreign students graduating from Australian universities, mainly Asians, have such poor English skills they should never have been admitted, research showed. A study by demographer Bob Birrell found that more than 50 percent of South Korean and Thai students did not have sufficient English to work professionally in Australia, along with more than 43 percent of Chinese graduates. Some  
5 17 percent of students from Singapore and India, where English is more widely spoken, also failed to reach the required level. Overall, 34 percent of the graduating foreign students offered permanent residence visas in 2006 did not have competent English.

Birrell of Melbourne's Monash University, said almost all the 12,000 graduates tested for the survey were from Asia because these students are the most likely to apply for permanent residency on completing their studies.  
10 However, he said that he believed the study to be representative of all foreign students, partly because Asia was a major source of fee-paying overseas students for Australian universities. 'It does raise questions about university standards,' Birrell told AFP. Tertiary institutions are reliant on international students because they provide 15 percent of funding, leading to suggestions that academic standards are sacrificed in favor of financial rewards.

Education Minister Julie Bishop described the survey as "an extraordinary attack by Professor Birrell on our  
15 universities." 'International students must meet international benchmarks in language in order to get a place in a university in Australia,' she said. The study found all graduates tested had enough command of the language to cope in most situations. 'But people who have reached this standard are still not capable of conducting a sophisticated discourse at the professional level,' it said.

In his report, Birrell said there was a "mountain of anecdotal material" that many overseas students struggle  
20 to meet their course requirements and that universities cope by lowering the English demands of the courses. 'There is widening recognition of the English problem,' he said. 'But universities were hesitant to make students

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take extra language courses because this would make them more expensive and therefore less attractive than rival institutions,' he said. However, Professor Gerard Sutton, the president of the Australian Vice-Chancellors Committee, said most foreign students would be proficient in reading, writing and listening to English. 'What I think has been highlighted is a deficiency in spoken language,' he told AFP, adding that a deficiency in this area would not prevent them from completing a university course.

**Petunjuk A:** *dipergunakan dalam menjawab soal nomor 51 sampai ke nomor 75*

51. The respondents of the survey were \_\_\_\_.
- (A) students entering Australian universities from Asia
  - (B) all foreign students graduating from Australian universities
  - (C) mostly Asian students who graduated from Australian universities
  - (D) foreign students at graduate programs in Australian universities
  - (E) Australian and foreign graduates of all Australian universities
52. This passage is probably taken from \_\_\_\_.
- (A) a demographic report for the Australian Ministry of Education
  - (B) a handbook for foreign university students in Australia
  - (C) an article in the education column of a newspaper
  - (D) a brochure about tertiary education in Australia
  - (E) a popular lifestyle magazine for young people
53. Which of the following statements is FALSE about Asian students studying in Australian universities?
- (A) Most of these students do not meet the requirements for Australian universities.
  - (B) Students from Singapore and India are better in their English than those from China.
  - (C) They pay the highest fees for their education compared to other foreign students.
  - (D) There is no problem for graduating foreign students to get permanent resident visas.
  - (E) Australian universities consider Asian students as the major source of their income.
54. From the text we can infer that Australian universities \_\_\_\_.
- (A) are lowering their standards to get more foreign students
  - (B) are making it easier for Asian students to learn English
  - (C) are willing to provide English language courses for students
  - (D) are hesitant to admit students with insufficient English skills
  - (E) don't require foreign students to take courses in English
55. The minister of Education thinks that the report is an attack on Australian Universities because it \_\_\_\_.
- (A) was made to undermine the position of the Australian Minister of Education
  - (B) could damage the good reputation of Australian universities

- (C) aims at destroying the image of the universities accepting foreign students
- (D) has been published without getting the approval of the Ministry of Education
- (E) shows that Australian universities are not successful in teaching English

### Text II

Some have to do with the environment. For example, coffee that is grown in the shade supports a wide variety of bird species, but few or no birds live among plants grown in full sun. For this reason, many people support the "shade" method of growing coffee. Other issues are related to labor. Although coffee consumers often lead very comfortable lives, in the coffee-producing communities of Latin America and Africa, life can be very difficult, with hard physical work, little income and few basic services. History shows us that violent conflict can occur when groups fight each other for control of important resources such as oil, gold, and water. Sadly, areas where coffee is grown are sometimes also places of political unrest and hardship.

56. With which of the following sentences should the paragraph begin?
- (A) There are several methods of producing coffee.
  - (B) Latin America and Africa are coffee-producing countries.
  - (C) Coffee-production methods are influenced by certain factors.
  - (D) Several issues are related to the production of coffee.
  - (E) Growing coffee depends on various required conditions.
57. What is the paragraph following the above text most probably about?
- (A) The causes of various problems existing in the coffee plantation.
  - (B) The economic and political problems that exist in the coffee producing areas.
  - (C) How coffee producers should handle the conflict among their workers.
  - (D) The easy and happy life of the coffee consumers in big cities.
  - (E) How to implement the "shade" method of growing coffee to save bird species.

### Text III

(1) Vaccines are developed to fight diseases. (2) For example, when the disease bacteria are dead, or they have lost their danger, they can be used for good purposes. (3) Pasteur discovered that inactive bacteria, if introduced back into the

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body by means of inoculation, can have beneficial effects and speed up the development of our natural defences, the antibodies which are capable of fighting and blocking an invading disease. (4) So the same bacteria that produce a disease can also produce in us the extra defences our body needs to fight against the disease. (5) Louis Pasteur was the great French chemist and biologist who saved a nine-year-old boy from Alsace in France.

58. The sentence which is irrelevant to the topic in the text above is sentence number \_\_\_\_.
- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 5
59. The main information of the text tells us about \_\_\_\_.
- (A) how vaccines protect people from a disease  
 (B) the use of dead bacteria for vaccines  
 (C) what Pasteur did to kill active bacteria  
 (D) the inventor of the first vaccine  
 (E) when vaccines are needed to fight disease

### Text IV

The potentials of solar energy are great. The total amount of solar energy reaching the earth each year is over 30,000 times as much as the total energy used by man. Even a very small satellite in orbit round the earth can be used (60) twice as much electricity as the largest (61) power station. For a long time men (62) to use solar energy because sunshine is not something which is constant and thus always available, especially in temperate and cold climates. The direction of the sun's rays varies, too, however, during the past two hundred years significant (63) have been made in the use of solar energy (64) heat and more recently to produce electricity. During the nineteenth century, (65), solar steam generators were built. These generators consisted of mirrors that could be moved and could thus concentrate large amounts of (66) from the sun on blackened pipes through which water was circulated. In this way the water was turned to steam. Even ice (67) by a similar method a hundred years ago in Paris.

60. (A) product (D) productive  
 (B) to produce (E) productivity  
 (C) production
61. (A) conventional (D) classic  
 (B) virtual (E) powerful  
 (C) exceptional
62. (A) fail (D) had failed  
 (B) failed (F) is failing  
 (C) have failed
63. (A) steps (D) opinions  
 (B) advances (E) uses  
 (C) proposals
64. (A) to generate (D) to intensify  
 (B) to reduce (E) to extract  
 (C) to combine
65. (A) for example (D) moreover  
 (B) however (E) nevertheless  
 (C) therefore

66. (A) radiate (D) radiating  
 (B) radiation (E) radiator  
 (C) radiated
67. (A) produced (D) to be produced  
 (B) was produced (E) being produced  
 (C) it produced

### TATA BAHASA

*Petunjuk: Soal nomor 68 sampai 75 tidak berhubungan dengan bacaan*

68. \_\_\_\_ after working for the company for more than twenty years, Alan started taking up farming seriously.
- (A) Retiring (D) To retire  
 (B) Retired (E) To be retired  
 (C) He was retired
69. "What did the speaker say at the seminar?"  
 "\_\_\_\_ while they are watching TV is very important".
- (A) That you should accompany your children  
 (B) You should accompany your children  
 (C) That accompanying your children  
 (D) Accompany your children  
 (E) You are accompanying your children
70. "My little sister broke the antique vase I bought last year."
- (A) What did she do? (D) Oh, where was she?  
 (B) Oh, I'm so sad (E) What a shame!  
 (C) Oh, it must be expensive
71. As I found out that not all the workshop participants knew about today's schedule, I got my secretary \_\_\_\_ it right away.
- (A) distributing (D) to distribute  
 (B) distributed (E) in distributing  
 (C) she distributes
72. Tari was punished by the teacher not only because she forgot to bring her book \_\_\_\_.
- (A) and she didn't do her homework too  
 (B) but she didn't do her homework either  
 (C) but also for not doing her homework  
 (D) as well as she didn't do her homework  
 (E) but also because she didn't do her homework
73. My brother is in the intensive care unit now. I \_\_\_\_ him to the doctor earlier before he got worse.
- (A) may have taken (D) should have taken  
 (B) might have taken (E) must have taken  
 (C) could have taken
74. \_\_\_\_ their village is located in the dangerous zone of Mt. Merapi, the people do not want to leave their home.
- (A) Because (C) Although (E) Before  
 (B) While (D) Since
75. "Has there been a new policy about sick leaves?" "I don't know, I don't remember \_\_\_\_ about it."
- (A) was being told (D) to be told  
 (B) being told (E) be told  
 (C) I was being told