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BACAAN

We all know that mobile phones, cellphones, hand-phone, whatever we want to call them (and shouldn't we all be calling them the same thing?) are changing our lives. But it takes a good old-fashioned survey to wake us up to the glaring reality: they have changed who we are. The mobile phone has indeed changed the way we behave. But perhaps we don't realize how much we have become its slave. Consider other elements of the Siemens Mobile.

5. Survey: With the exception of Australia, in every country surveyed the majority polled said they would go back for their phone if they left it at home (in Australia it was a respectable 39%). If you've endured the traffic in Indonesia the Philippines and India, you'll know kind of sacrifice some two-thirds of those surveyed are making. I can't think of anything I would go back for - except my wallet, maybe, or my clothes.

And even if we remember to bring it, we're still not happy. Many of us get anxious if it hasn't rung or a text

10. message hasn't appeared for a while (a while being about an hour). Once again of those surveyed, Indonesians (65%) and Filipinos (77%) get particularly jittery. Australians are more laid back about this (20%), but every other user in Asia seems to be glancing at the phone every few second. This statistic, I have to say, is highly believable, and the instinct highly annoying. There's nothing worse than chatting to someone who constantly checks his or her hand-phone.

15. Then there's the fact that mobile phones are not only enslaving the user, they're *trampling the rights of everyone else*. Around a third of folk surveyed acknowledge they get so engrossed in mobile conversations that they're often unaware of speaking loudly while discussing their private lives in public. At least most of us agree on one thing. With the exception of China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, the increasing use of mobile phones has led to a decline in courtesy and considerate behaviour.

20. The bottom line here is that we are more than a little bit out of control. Mobile phones are great: but if we allow them to dominate our lives to this extent - interrupting conversations with those around us to take a call, staring at our phones rather than relating to the world and people around us, sending flirty text messages to random numbers - then I can only assume that in another 10 years, society as we know it will no longer exist. All we'll see is a blur of digital data going out and having all the fun, socializing, falling in love and taking sneaky pictures of each other.

Petunjuk A: dipergunakan dalam menjawab soal nomor 51 sampai nomor 67

51. The main purpose of the writer is to inform the readers about ____.
- the popularity of communication technology
 - the effects of cellphones on the behaviour of users
 - the various kinds of hand-phones available in the market
 - the advantages of using cellphones in many Asian countries
 - the percentage of cellphone users in Asia
52. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about cellphones?
- By using cellphones people can change their lives.
 - People become upset when they forget to bring their cellphone.
 - Cellphones have made users quite enslaved.
 - The writer is not one who is enslaved by cellphones.
 - The change in people's behaviour may be caused by cellphone.

53. What makes Asian users of cellphones different from Australian ones?
- A. They mostly use their cellphones for chatting
 - B. The number of users in Asia is greater than in Australia
 - C. They become angry when nobody calls or sends messages
 - D. Their cellphones ring every hour throughout the day
 - E. They are much more dependent on their cellphones
54. Cellphones have not only enslaved the users but have also ____.
- A. Disturbed other people's conversation in public
 - B. Eliminated the existence of social life
 - C. Made the users behave impolitely
 - D. Prevented people from socializing with each other
 - E. Caused the user to become quite considerate
55. The phrase 'trampling the rights of everyone else' in lines 23 - 24 means ____.
- A. Interfering with somebody else's affairs
 - B. Prohibiting somebody else's right to talk
 - C. Rejecting the rights of other people
 - D. Ignoring the rights of other people
 - E. Making use of other people's property

Text II

Due to the cases of *Salmonella* food poisoning in Europe, the sale of duck eggs reached its lowest point in the 1970's. Although it was never conclusively shown that duck eggs were to blame, the egg-eating public stopped buying and many egg producers went bankrupt. Indeed, there is a risk of *Salmonella* poisoning when ducks lay their eggs in damp conditions, such as on ground that is constantly wet, but the same can be said for the outbreaks of *Salmonella* poisoning that took place, followed the same standards as those used in the hen industry, which experienced no *Salmonella* problems. Storage of eggs, whether those of hen or duck, can also be a factor in contamination. Studies have found that bacterial growth reaches potentially dangerous levels at storage temperatures of 50°C or greater. _____.

56. What is the topic of the paragraph?
- A. *Salmonella* food poisoning as the cause of the collapse of duck business in Europe
 - B. The increase of commercial duck egg production in Europe in 1970
 - C. The effects of *Salmonella* food poisoning on the sale of duck eggs
 - D. Ways to increase the sale of duck eggs in Europe in 1970's
 - E. Wet ground and bad storage system of eggs as the causes of *Salmonella* food poisoning
57. With which of the following sentences should the paragraph end?
- A. Yet, it has never been clear what caused *Salmonella* food poisoning in the 1970's.
 - B. Because of these, many duck egg producers stopped their business in the 1970's.
 - C. As a result, eggs which are laid in damp conditions can cause *Salmonella* food poisoning.
 - D. Consequently, it was also possible that the food poisoning was caused by the bad storage system of eggs.
 - E. Therefore, wet ground and bad storage system of eggs could be the causes of decreased sale of duck eggs in the 1970's.

Text III

(1) _____ (2) Biodiesel is free of lead, contains virtually no sulphur and produces lower quantities of cancer-causing emissions than petrodiesel. (3) In particular, using biodiesel in school buses makes a lot of sense. (4) young children are more susceptible than adults to the toxic and potentially cancer-causing emissions from petrodiesel. (5) Many teachers are also suffering from asthma. (6) this fact has led more than 50 school boards across nation to require that their buses use biodiesel fuel. (7) This cleaner-burning fuel is also an attractive option in recreation areas. (8) Yellowstone National Park was the first national park to test biodiesel as a fuel, and the project was such a success that the National Park Service has introduced biodiesel to 20 other parks across the country.

58. With which of the following sentences should the paragraph begin?
- A. Biodiesel is now compulsory for public transport across the country because it is cleaner.
 - B. Biodiesel is catching on in many markets, largely because it is a cheaper-burning fuel.
 - C. Because it is cheaper-burning fuel, biodiesel has become compulsory in all markets.
 - D. Biodiesel has replaced petrodiesel as a fuel for school buses because it is cleaner.
 - E. As it does not produce as many pollutants, biodiesel's popularity is decreasing.
59. which sentence does not belong in the paragraph?
- A. three
 - B. four
 - C. five
 - D. six
 - E. seven

Text IV

Small genetic differences make one person different from another. Now medical researchers have a new map to help them find these _____(60)_____. This is possible because some time ago more than two hundred scientists from six national _____(61)_____ the HapMap. The name comes from the word haplotype. A haplotype is a group of differences that are _____(62)_____ to come close together, in a block. These blocks _____(63)_____ to pass from parent to child. The HapMap scientists hope to identify up to six million DNA differences _____(64)_____ they finish. The scientists say the findings may lead to (65)_____ genes that cause common diseases like diabetes and heart disease. _____(66)_____ diseases to genes could lead to new treatments. _____(67)_____ people will be able to know if they have an increased risk of a disease because of their genes.

60. (A) advantages
(B) consequences
(C) comparisons
(D) characteristics
(E) differences
61. (A) develop
(B) developed
(C) have developed
(D) had developed
(E) were developing
62. (A) similarly
(B) comparatively
(C) likely
(D) timely
(E) accordingly

63. (A) emerge
(B) create
(C) continue
(D) appear
(E) establish
64. (A) after
(B) while
(C) before
(D) at the time
(E) afterwards
65. (A) identify
(B) identity
(C) identification
(D) identifiable
(E) identifying
66. (A) linking
(B) finding
(C) curing
(D) diagnosing
(E) knowing
67. (A) However,
(B) As a result,
(C) In short,
(D) Moreover,
(E) In addition,

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

68. More government polices realted to people's welfare _____ to help people who have suffered because of the drastic oil price hike.
A. are to be implemented
B. implement
C. are to implement
D. to be implemented
E. are implementing
69. For the past fewyear last decade the rate of crime has been high due to the increase in the rate of unemployment. To day people wish that today the local government ____ fist priority to the solution of thei problem.
A. gives
B. would give
C. will give
D. should give
E. had given
70. 'You didn't like the horror film you saw yesterday, did you?'
'You're right. I really wish _____'
A. I did not see it
B. I would not see it
C. I have not seen it
D. I had not seen it
E. I would not have seen it

71. 'Your car is badly damaged; I need more than two day's to repair it' ['it's OK, _____, then.']
- A. take your time
 - B. you cannot finish it
 - C. finish it on time
 - D. you need two days
 - E. do not repair it
72. 'I'm ashamed because now all my family secrets are exposed in court.'
'You _____ your neighbour for such a trival case.'
- A. had better sue
 - B. should not have sued
 - C. might not have sued
 - D. would rather sue
 - E. could not have sued
73. So far this term, the student in the writing class have learned how to write thesis statements, _____, and summarize their conclusions'
- A. their materials organization
 - B. the organizing of their materials
 - C. organize their materials
 - D. the organization of their materials
 - E. how their materials are organized
74. 'What should the government do to create political stability?'
- _____
- A. Law enforcement should work effectively
 - B. The effective work of law enforcement
 - C. Enforcing the law to work effective
 - D. Working to make law enforcement effective
 - E. To make law enforcement work effectively
75. 'I get bored with all the things I do in my office after 5 years of working as secretary of the dean.'
- _____
- A. Should you leave your job
 - B. What do you want
 - C. Why are you bored
 - D. What would you like to do for a change
 - E. Which job do you like best