

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
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Wilayah : Solo, Banjarmasin, Makassar, Malang, Yogyakarta,
Manado, Surabaya, Semarang, Pontianak, Samarinda,
Balikpapan.

BACAAN**Text 1**

We often think it very funny if a film shows a woman or a girl screaming and running in fright at the sight of a mouse or a cockroach. But we don't consider our own little, secret fears a laughing matter. Perhaps you shiver at the sight of a snake or an eel, cannot bear to hear the sound of jagged metal rubbing against metal, or feel uneasy in a lift. Fortunately, most of us suffer only a mild form of fright about certain things. According to psychiatrists, this is quite normal.

It becomes a problem only when the fear develops into a mental condition that affects all aspects of person's life. Studies of thousands of people with an abnormal dread show that every time they think about – or come into contact with – the subject of their fear, they show all the physical signs of a person who is facing serious danger : a racing heart, dry mouth, cold sweat and weak knees.

Doctors and psychiatrists welcome publicity about phobias, for this help to convince their patients that their fears are not unique. It reassures the patients to know that there are other people who are afraid of the same thing, and it makes the patients more willing to try to understand what is causing their fear. Once they realize what in their subconscious is causing their fear, they are half-way to being cured. Psychiatrists believe that these unreasonable fears are caused by deep-seated reasons, perhaps a terrifying experience during childhood.

One typical case was Mrs. Mary Bachelor, a London housewife who suffered from agoraphobia (fears of open spaces). For twenty-three years, she remains indoors. Following publicity about other agoraphobia cases, she was persuaded to go out for the first time to watch her son perform with a pop group.

Most of us suffer from claustrophobia (fear of being in closed areas) in a mild way, but the real sufferers go about in great fear of being trapped without escape in a lift, in a packed train or in an aircraft. Altogether, there are a hundred and thirty phobias listed in the medical dictionary, ranging from acrophobia (fear of heights) to xenophobia (morbid dislike of foreigners). Some phobias are very odd indeed. There are cases of people who turn cold with terror at the sight of a cabbage leaf, run away in fright at the sight of a bird or faint when they hear a dog bark. There was even a man who refused to eat anything that he knew had been touched by someone who had handled matches.

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

51. Fear of certain things will become a problem when the fear _____
- (A) disturbs all aspects of the sufferer's life
 - (B) is influenced by a person's personality
 - (C) develops mentally or physically
 - (D) is reflected in a person's daily life
 - (E) makes the sufferer unfriendly to others

52. 'deep-seated reasons' (line ...) most likely means reasons that are _____.
(A) long forgotten
(B) difficult to choose
(C) not easy to handle
(D) difficult to realize
(E) flexible to change
53. To cure their phobias, patients _____.
(A) should take their unusual fear seriously
(B) may have to consider publicity of their fears
(C) determine the dangers caused by their phobias
(D) try to convince their doctors of their secret fears
(E) try to understand the real cause of their phobias
54. The following statements may be the purposes of the writer in writing the text, EXCEPT _____.
(A) to explain the causes of different kinds of phobias
(B) to convince people about the importance of publicity about phobias
(C) to inform people how to overcome their abnormal fears
(D) to persuade people with abnormal fears to talk to psychiatrist
(E) to inform people about different kinds of phobias
55. In which of the following combined courses would this passage probably be used as assigned reading?
(A) psychology / sociology
(B) medicine / biology
(C) philosophy / medicine
(D) psychology / medicine
(E) sociology / biology

Text II

(1) _____. (2) That should not be surprising, since the study of music and the study of language have a lot in common. (3) Both require you to have a 'good ear' - the ability to hear the difference reproduce sounds you have heard. (5) Finally, when you learn music or language, you have to learn complex sets of rules. (6) With language, the rule are about grammar and meaning. (7) in fact, grammar is the rules about how words change their form and combine with other words to make sentences. (8) With music, the rules are about sounds and rhythm. (9) Not surprisingly, researchers have discovered a scientific reason why people are good at music and languages. (10) According to a study done in Germany, you use the same part of the brain for both subjects. (11) This part of the brain is called Broca's area. (12) Scientists have known for some time that it is connected to learning languages. (13) Now they believe that it is also the part of the brain you use when you are learning music.

56. With which of the following sentences should the text begin?
(A) We are lucky if we are good at both music and languages.
(B) Many people who are good at music are good at languages as well.
(C) Both music and languages are commonly taught at schools.
(D) Music and languages are two relevant subjects to learn.
(E) Both music and languages basically apply the same rules.

57. The sentence which is irrelevant to the text is sentence number _____
- (A) 6
 - (B) 7
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 9
 - (E) 10

Text III

Colours, hair, and jewellery are frequently determined by a person's sex. This is not always true for all cultures, and it is not even true now throughout the United States. In this country, there were protests to bring about a change from these culturally strict norms. The 'anti military' attitudes of the 1960's and the 1970's sought to break with the military tradition masculine or 'macho' position, thus making it more acceptable for men to wear floral designs on their shirts in pinks, purples, violets, and other 'feminine colours'. For some people, long hair and jewellery on men also became acceptable as a means of expressing this changed way of thinking. More facial hair also became common, precisely because it differed from the military norm. The business world, however, has been slow to change. _____.

58. What is the topic of the text?
- (A) The change in gender-based attitude in the U.S.
 - (B) Jewellery as a means of expressing thoughts.
 - (C) Feminine colours versus masculine colours.
 - (D) The anti military movement in the U.S.
 - (E) Various cultures in the world.
59. With which of the following sentences should the text end?
- In most offices today, _____
- (A) wearing a bright colours, jewellery, and long hair is still not acceptable for men
 - (B) men and women have the same right in deciding the color of their rooms
 - (C) men are free to wear bright and colorful shirts
 - (D) bright colours are used in the working areas as well as in the common room
 - (E) people coming from various cultural backgrounds work hand in hand

Text IV

One of the major achievements of modern science is the determination of the approximate age of the Earth, now reckoned at 4.6 billion years. This makes the Earth far older than was ___(60)___ imagined. Indeed, one eighteenth century religious and scientific authority circulated the widely ___(61)___ view that the planet was only some four thousand years old. To modern scientists, ___(62)___, geologic time begins with the formation of the Earth's solid crust sometime earlier than the age of the oldest known rock. Geologists divide this vast expanse of time into four eras - the Precambrian, the Paleozoic, the Mesozoic, and the Cenozoic, which takes us to the present. Thus, the almost five billion years of planetary history and the 100,000 or so years of human ___(63)___ are encapsulated in a mere few categories. ___(64)___, to aid in the discussion of such vast periods of time, further division and ___(65)___ becomes necessary. Accordingly, the last three eras are further ___(66)___ into 12 periods and more than 40 epochs, each division being ___(67)___ by characteristic types of rock and plant and animal fossils.

60. (A) comfortably
(B) cauriously
(C) separately
(D) formerly
(E) quietly
61. (A) constructed
(B) accepted
(C) formulated
(D) circulated
(E) protected
62. (A) otherwise
(B) moreover
(C) therefore
(D) besides
(E) however
63. (A) existence
(B) existed
(C) existing
(D) existent
(E) exist
64. (A) Finally
(B) Literally
(C) Obviously
(D) Approvingly
(E) Completely
65. (A) specifics
(B) specification
(C) specifically
(D) specificity
(E) specify
66. (A) staged
(B) planned
(C) determined
(D) divided
(E) multiplied
67. (A) determiner
(B) determinate
(C) determination
(D) determinant
(E) determined

68. Prof. Bahren was not satisfied with the data that I collected, therefore _____ to support my arguments.
- (A) he had me collect more data
 - (B) I had him collect more data
 - (C) he had more data collected
 - (D) I had collected more data
 - (E) he had to collect more data
69. 'I always admire artists who succeeded in winning the Citra Trophy.'
'I'm sure they _____ for it.'
- (A) must have worked hard
 - (B) should be working hard
 - (C) had rather work hard
 - (D) ought to work hard
 - (E) would have worked hard
70. Invited to present a paper in a seminar, _____.
- (A) Mr Suryadi's soft copy of the paper was sent to the committee by email this morning
 - (B) The committee was sent a soft copy of the paper by email this morning
 - (C) The soft copy of the paper was sent by Mr. Suryadi to committee by email this morning
 - (D) An email with the soft copy of the paper was sent to the committee this morning
 - (E) Mr. Suryadi sent the soft copy of the paper to the committee by email this morning
71. "Where's Fred? I haven't seen him."
"Well, he _____ the reports when I arrived."
- (A) had typed
 - (B) was typing
 - (C) has typed
 - (D) is typing
 - (E) typed
72. The children went on talking when the teacher came into the room; in fact, they didn't event stop _____ "Good morning.'
- (A) saying
 - (B) to say
 - (C) say
 - (D) to saying
 - (E) to be saying
73. 'You didn't forget your appointment, did you?'
_____, I might have forgotten it.'
- (A) If Tom hadn't reminded me
 - (B) Had Tom reminded me
 - (C) If Tom didn't remind me
 - (D) When Tom didn't remind me.
 - (E) Even if Tom reminded me.

74. "Would you like to join us for a picnic this week-end?"
'Oh, _____ I have to prepare for my project presentation."
(A) thanks for asking
(B) I'm afraid I can't
(C) I'd love to
(D) it's very kind of you
(E) do you want me to come?
75. Most mangoes in Britain arrive by airfreight _____ they are still fresh when they reach the consumers.
(A) while
(B) although
(C) whenever
(D) so that
(E) because