

Evaluasi Belajar Tahap Akhir Nasional
Tahun 1992
Bahasa Inggris

WACANA 1

TRADE FOR THE GOOD THINGS IN LIFE

People have always traded. Why have they traded? They have traded because they have wanted a better life. At first people exchanged their things for other things. Now people buy and sell things—they trade for money.

Many foreigners have come to Indonesia for trade. The first traders come for spices. That was very long time ago. Now the traders come here for many other things. History has shown us that a country has to trade if its people want a better life. Indonesia is trying hard to improve its trade. It sells many things to other countries but the most important things are oil, rubber, tin and copra.

What has trade with other countries brought us? If its brought the things that we do not make. The cars that we drive, the trains that we ride in, and the watches that we wear are example of these things. It is not hard to understand that have made life better.

But we can trade only if we have more things that we need. So we have to make or produce more things to sell.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-01

How did people trade many years ago ?

- A. They brought and sold things.
- B. They borrowed things from other.
- C. They lent their things to others.
- D. They exchanged things for other things.
- E. They went to the market to get their things.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-02

Why did the first traders from other countries come to Indonesia ?

They came for ...

- A. Things.
- B. Money.
- C. Spices.
- D. Rubber.
- E. Oil.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-03

Indonesia has been trying hard to ... its products so that other countries will buy them.

- A. Send.
- B. Improve.
- C. Bring.
- D. Exchange.
- E. Make.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-04

Which paragraph tell us about trade that has brought the things we don't make ? It is told in the ... paragraph.

- A. First.
- B. Second.
- C. Third.
- D. Fourth.
- E. Fifth.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-05

The word "it" (paragraph 3), refer to ...

- A. Indonesia.
- B. History.
- C. Country.
- D. Trade.
- E. Life.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-06

Many foreigners come to Indonesia for trade
The underline word means ...

- A. Product.
- B. Economy.
- C. Commerce.
- D. Exchange.
- E. Marketing.

WACANA2

THE CITY OF LONDON

The history of London cannot be separated from the river Thames. If you look at the map you will see that it is the gateway to London from the European continent. In the first century, when the Romans occupied England, there was a small village on Lud Hill along the Thames, where the river was at its lowest point. It was about ten miles from the sea. The Romans discovered that they could load and unload their merchant ships here. So, they build a city on Lud Hill.

More and more ships could now for either loading or unloading, bringing more and more business to the city. They called the city Londinium (meaning: city) from which the name London was probably derived. In order to connect both sides of the river, called the Thames, the Romans built the London bridge here.

A great fire in 1665 brought a big change to London. The great will surrounding the city was destroyed and today we can only see its ruins. Another change was brought by the Second World War. From August 1940 to May 1941, German bombers attacked the city almost every night, destroying thousands of buildings and houses, and killing thousands of people. For the second time, the greater part of London was in ruins.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-07

Where did the Romans load and unload their merchant ships ?

- A. On Lud Hill.
- B. In the river Thames.
- C. In the European Continent.
- D. In the city of London.
- E. In the gateway to London.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-08

What brought a big change to London ?

- A. Second World War.
- B. A great fire.
- C. German bombers.
- D. The death of many people.
- E. The ruins of the houses.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-09

In the first Century when the Romans occupied England, there was a small village on Lud Hill along the Themes.

The underline word is similar in meaning to ...

- A. Stated.
- B. Destroyed.
- C. Colonized.
- D. Separated attacked.
- E. Attacked

EBTANAS-SMA-92-10

Which of the following statement is true according to the text ?

- A. The London bridge has disappeared now.
- B. We can't see ruins of the great fire now.
- C. The Romans called the city built on the Lud Hill London.
- D. The city of London was in fact built by the Romans.
- E. Ruins of the city of London will become boring to tourists.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-11

// was about ten. miles from the sea. (paragraph 1)

What does the word *it* refer to ? ...

- A. England.
- B. Lud Hill.
- C. Thames.
- D. London.
- E. A small village.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-12

They called the city Londonium from which the name London was probably derived.

The underline word means ...

- A. Came from.
- B. Accepted.
- C. Received.
- D. Given.
- E. Got.

WACANA3

DRIVING SAFELY

Like many others that we do well, safe driving begins with simple matter. It begins as soon as you sit behind the steering wheel. The first things that you should do is to get the proper seating position and the proffer distance between yourself and the steering wheel. You should sit down in such a way that your shoulders rest easily again the seat. Your back should also be against the seat, not hunched forward. Move the set until your arms are straight in front of you when holding the-steering wheel.

Of course, you are not going to drive with your hands in the top position, but that is how you measure the proper distance. Make sure, however, that at that distance you can reach the foot pedals easily. Otherwise make the necessary adjustments to your seating position, for example by moving the seat forward bit. If it is your own car, it will be better and safer to have blocks installed on the pedals. At any rate, you should be able to sit comfortably bin the proper distance.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-13

When does safe driving begins ?

- A. As soon as your sit behind the steering wheel.
- B. When you get the prefer seating position.
- C. When you know the simple matters.
- D. As soon as you start the engine.
- E. When you check everything.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-14

What should you do so that you can hold the steering wheel firmly ?.

- A. Move the body backward.
- B. Handle the steering wheel.
- C. Move the sit forward a bit.
- D. Have blocks installed on the pedals.
- E. Measure the proper seating distance.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-15

Which of the following statement is not true according to the text ?

- A. You should sit down firmly.
- B. Your back should be against the seat.
- C. You should be able to sit uncomfortably.
- D. Your foot must not be too far from the pedals.
- E. Necessary adjustments are advisable.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-16

If in your own car, it will be better to have blocks installed on the pedals, the underline word refer to ...

- A. Positive.
- B. Distance.
- C. Foot.
- D. Seat.
- E. Car.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-17

Any necessary ... should be taken to make sure whether you can reach the foot pedals easily.

- A. Improvement.
- B. Adjustments.
- C. Installment.
- D. Attendants.
- E. Equipment.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-18

It will be better and safer to have blocks installed on the pedals in order to get the best driving position, the underline word means ...

- A. Fixed.
- B. Pulled.
- C. Pressed.
- D. Tied.
- E. Push.

WACANA 4**NOISE**

Noise can be defined as sound that we do not want. This definition is a subjective one, however, because what is unwanted sound to some people may be desirable sound to other. Noise is subjective.

That noise is subjective may mean that people receive it at different levels. This two people will not agree that the loud music from a neighbor's house, for example, is noise! To one of them, however, it is tolerable, noise while to the others it is annoying noise. This difference in the levels of reception between two people may be due to the fact the former is a patience person, while the latter is not. It may also be due to the fact that the former is used to having loud music, while the latter is not.

To borrow a term from psychology, the person who can tolerate the loud music is said to have been conditioned, while the person who is annoyed by it is said not to have been conditioned by the noise.

In addition to the tolerance and annoyance levels, there is yet another level of noise reception. This is what might be called the damage level, where the noise is such that it damage the eardrum. The damage may be temporary, and in this case the person concerned may be only temporarily deafened. It may be also be that the damage is permanent. When this occurs the person become permanently deaf.

Very often however, deafness does not occur right way but comes gradually as result of a long period of exposure to the same source of loud noise. The person concerned may tolerate that noise because he was been conditioned by it, but damage is done. The damaging noise will accelerate his gradual loss of hearing due to growing age.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-19

What is means by noise ?

- A. The desirable sound.
- B. The unwanted sound.
- C. The pleasant sound.
- D. The explosive sound.
- E. The booming voice.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-20

Why is the definition of sound subjective ? because ...

- A. The reception of sound is not the same for everyone.
- B. The sound which is received by some people is the same.
- C. For some people sound can cause the damage of eardrum.
- D. The reception of sound can make someone enjoy.
- E. The sound is difficult to be classified.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-21

Which of the statements is true according to the text?

- A. The damaging noise will damage the ear.
- B. The tolerable noise will cause the temporary deaf.
- C. The soothing and loud music can cause the person of be deaf.
- D. The tolerable noise will accelerate the hard of hearing.
- E. The damaging noise will accelerate the person's loss hearing;

EBTANAS-SMA-92-22

"The level of noise reception have the subjective value". This is the idea of ...

- A. Paragraph 1.
- B. Paragraph 2.
- C. Paragraph 3.
- D. Paragraph 4.
- E. Paragraph 5.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-23

The person concerned may tolerate that noise because he has been conditioned by it. The underline word refer to ...

- A. Damage.
- B. Deafness.
- C. Exposure.
- D. Loud noise.
- E. The result of permanent deaf.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-24

The damaging noise will accelerate the gradual loss of hearing due to growing age.

"accelerate" here means ...

- A. Happen later.
- B. Move earlier.
- C. Become faster.
- D. Become earlier.
- E. Speed move.

WACANA5

COMPULSARY EDUCATION AND FOSTER PARENTS

In realization of the mission in the preamble of our Constitution which urges us to raise the intelligence of nation, the government announced the beginning of a compulsory education programme in Indonesia in a ceremony celebrating the Nation Education Day, on 2nd May 1984. the programme was begun almost at the same time as the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Development Plan (1984-1989).

The programme requires that children from seven to twelve years age complete at least six years of primary education. With this compulsory education programme, children of seven to twelve years of age will have an equal opportunity to enjoy primary education throughout the country.

On the occasion of celebration of International Children's Day, on 23rd July 1984, the government launched another scheme calling for well-to-do economically able person to become foster parent. The duty of a foster parent is to finance the children's education as well as to provide all basic requirements that the fostered children may need in their schooling such as nutritious food, school uniform and textbook. The help be given on the basic of the spirit of humanity.

Once a foster parent agrees to finance a child's the foster parent should be prepared to do it at least for one years, although the ideal target is six years; that is, until the child finish his primary education. The foster parent may be an individual or a corporate body, like a foundation, social organization, business enterprise, or private social institution.

The response to this scheme has been very good. Thousands of people have pledged to help finance the poor children or orphans. It is hoped that in the near future, through the compulsory education and foster parent programme, the intelligence of the nation will be raised.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-25

What's the duty of a foster parent ?

- A. To call well-to-do persons.
- B. To lunch another scheme.
- C. To provide all the children's need.
- D. To up left the children's spirit of humanity.
- E. To support the fostered children financially.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-26

What is the minimum time span for foster parent to finance a child ?

- A. At least one years.
- B. Less than six years.
- C. Before his finish his study.
- D. Until he graduate from primary education.
- E. After he prepared for higher education.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-27

What are some children's basic requirements which a foster parent may finance ?

- A. All the children's needs in their schooling.
- B. Nutritious food and school fee.
- C. Private teacher and text books.
- D. Food and accommodation.
- E. A school uniform only.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-28

The government got good response from its people.

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.
- D. Four.
- E. Five.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-29

What does the word 'it' refer to ?

See sentence "... the foster parents should be prepared to do it at least for one year."

The word 'it' refers to ...

- A. providing a child's daily need
- B. financing a child's education
- C. motivating a child to study
- D. preparing food for a child,
- E. providing school uniform

EBTANAS-SMA-92-30

A foster parent is usually a well-to-do man.

"well-to-do" means ...

- A. Friendly
- B. Stingy.
- C. Wealthy.
- D. Lucky.
- E. Thrifty.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-31

A person who flies spacecraft is called ...

- A. A pilot.
- B. A driver.
- C. A steward.
- D. A technician.
- E. An astronaut.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-32

There are four season in Europe.

Based on this picture, the season is ...

- A. Spring.
- B. Summer.
- C. Autumn.
- D. Winter.
- E. Rainy.



EBTANAS-SMA-92-33

One of the police duties is to arrest ...

- A. Pedestrians.
- B. Lawbreakers.
- C. Lawyers.
- D. Traders.
- E. Drivers.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-34

The diplomats, staff and their families can enjoy their freedom from being arrested by the foreign country's ' security organ. Because of their diplomatic ...

- A. Immunity.
- B. Relation.
- C. Affair.
- D. Mission.
- E. Rank.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-35

A manager is put in charge of the business. The underline words mean ..."

- A. To obtain.
- B. To develop.
- C. To cooperate.
- D. To take part.
- E. To be responsible.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-36

Look at the table below!

Data

Name	Age	Height in centimetres	I.Q
Partha	19	165	90
Dharma	19	162	80
Budi	18	165	70
Rama	17	160	90

From this table we know that

- A. Partha is taller than Budi.
- B. Budi is older than Dharma.
- C. Partha is" as old as Dharma.
- D. Dharma is as intelligent as Rama.
- E. Rama is more intelligent than Partha

EBTANAS-SMA-92-37

He had dinner then he went to the cinema.

We can also say ...

- A. He went to the cinema after he had dinner.
- B. He went to the cinema after he had dinner.
- C. He had dinner after he went !o the cinema.
- D. He had dinner before he had gone to the cinema.
- E. He went to the cinema before he had had dinner

EBTANAS-SMA-92-38

X : Where does he come from ?

Y : No body knows ...

- A. Where does he came from.
- B. Where did he come from.
- C. From where does he come.
- D. Where did he come from.
- E. Where he come from.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-39

Dian is a clever student.

She wants to be a mathematics teacher.

These two sentences can be combined into:

Dian, ... is a clever student, want to be a math teacher.

- A. Who.
- B. Whose.
- C. That.
- D. Which.
- E. Whom.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-40

Look at this street, it is very muddy, it ... have rained heavily last night

- A. Will.
- B. Would.
- C. Could.
- D. Must.
- E. Might.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-41

When I entered the room, every body stared at me. Perhaps they thought I was a stranger.

We can say : ...

- A. Everybody stares at me as if I were a stranger.
- B. Everybody stares at me as if I was a stranger.
- C. Everybody stares at me as if I had been a stranger.
- D. I entered the room as if I were a stranger.
- E. I entered the room as if I had been a stranger..

EBTANAS-SMA-92-42

A lieutenant: "Did you find his house?"

A sergeant : " Yes, I did. But I have got a bit trouble" "I found ... to go there."

- A. It hard.
- B. It is hard.
- C. Its hard.
- D. It's hard.
- E. Hard.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-43

John prefers listening to the radio reading newspapers.

This sentence means that ...

- A. John always read newspapers.
- B. John seldom listens to the radio.
- C. John likes listening to the radio very much.
- D. John likes reading newspapers very much.
- E. Listening to the radio and reading newspapers are John's hobbies.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-44

The police ... investigating the crime,

- A. Is.
- B. Are.
- C. To be.
- D. Was.
- E. Have.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-45

Effendi's car is out of order.

He asked the driver to repair it.

You can say ...

- A. Effendi had repaired hi scar.
- B. His driver asked to repair the car.
- C. His driver asked Effendi to repair the car.
- D. Effendi himself repaired his car.
- E. Effendi had his car repaired.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-46

Jack : You know I have passed my final exams.

Bob : Oh ...!

- A. Pretty well.
- B. Good luck.
- C. Good heavens.
- D. Thank you.
- E. Congratulation.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-47

X : I wonder if you could go with me to the Cinema.

Y : I'm sorry, I can't because I have an Appointment with a friend of mine.

The underline words express ...

- A. Disagreement.
- B. Uncertainty.
- C. Ignorance.
- D. Surprise.
- E. Regret.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-48

Jane : You see that some companies would soon install computers to save the energy of the secretaries.

Ann : ... they will be happy about it. '

- A. Oh dear.
- B. I'm sure.
- C. What a pity.
- D. What a mess.
- E. I should say.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-49

X : Where is Vivin? I haven't see her for about a month.

Y : Vivin is in hospital. She is very sick. I'm worried about her.

The underline words express ...

- A. Assurance.
- B. Sympathy.
- C. Anxiety.
- D. Apology.
- E. Hope.

EBTANAS-SMA-92-50

Jack : ... for spilling milk on your table cloth.

Smith : That's all right. Accidents happen.

- A. I'm afraid.
- B. I apologize.
- C. Excuse me.
- D. It's my fault.
- E. I beg your pardon.