

Evaluasi Belajar Tahap Akhir

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Bahasa Inggris

Wacana 1

POLLUTION

There many kinds of pollution. They can be grouped into several major classifications, of which we mention here; water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and radiation pollution.

Air pollution is caused by car engines and by big factories with large chimneys through which dirty air escapes.

Land pollution can be caused by waste or rubbish such as paper, bottles, aluminium, scraps, junk, etc. Because of our carelessness and laziness, our surrounding are very dirty. They are filled with household as well factory waste. Some waste can be broken down by natural organisms such as bacteria. Rubbish like this is called organic waste. On the other hand, rubbish which cannot be broken down by natural organisms is called inorganic waste. This is more difficult to dispose of and it makes the surroundings very unpleasant to look at.

Noise pollution can be caused by several things; loud music through loudspeakers, the noise of motorized vehicles such as trucks, buses, motorcycles, and also aircraft. Loud noise may cause deafness. It can affect the heart and cause nervous strain.

Radiation pollution can kill many people in one moment. It is caused by uranium and other radioactive. The testing of atomic weapons is feared by people in general because atomic weapons are radioactive. These are a few examples of the different kinds of pollution in our lives.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-01

Rubbish such as bottles, paper, plastic etc may cause ... pollution.

- A. air
- B. noise
- C. land
- D. water
- E. radiation

EBTANAS-SMA-93-02

Why is loud noise dangerous to our ears?

- A. It causes deafness
- B. It makes us feel nervous
- C. It can cause annoyance
- D. It can make us feel upset
- E. It may disturb our concentration

EBTANAS-SMA-93-03

Radiation pollution can cause the death of many people. We can get information from paragraph ...

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four
- E. five

EBTANAS-SMA-93-04

Which of these statements is true according to the text?

- A. Loud noise is harmless to our ears.
- B. Rubbish or waste can cause air pollution.
- C. Factories and cars can cause land pollution.
- D. Natural organisms can break down some waste.
- E. People are in favour of testing or atomic weapons.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-05

This is more difficult to dispose of ... (paragraph 3). "Dispose of means to ...

- A. keep out
- B. carry out
- C. get rid of
- D. arrange for
- E. finalize with

Wacana 2

CASTOR FUEL AND LIGHT

The air we breathe contains the gases oxygen and nitrogen, and small quantities of other gases. Every gas consists of molecules of a particular substance, moving rapidly about. The molecules are comparatively far apart, but they fill evenly any vessel containing them. All gases can be changed to liquids, and some even to solids, if they are cooled down enough.

The oxygen used in factories for making a very hot flame to cut and weld steel is sometimes stored and carried about in the liquid state and solid carbon dioxide, usually called dry ice, is used for keeping ice-cream cold.

The kinds of gases used in cookers and gas fires come from three sources. The first kind is made of naphtha, which is a light oil; the second is made from coal; while the third, natural gas, is almost entirely methane.

Geologists believe that natural gas was produced from carboniferous, or coal-bearing rocks. The gas rose into the rock holes in the sandstone, and was prevented from escaping upwards out of the sandstone by a "cap" rock-usually a form of rock salt-which formed a dome over the natural reservoir of gas.

In Jakarta and other big cities in Indonesia it is common practice to use gas for cooking. Gas reaches the houses through large underground pipes called gas mains; and smaller pipes called service pipes lead to the gas meters in each house or building. The meter records how much gas is used.

Natural gas and gas from oil has no distinctive smell, so an artificial smell is produced by adding small quantities of concentrated odorants, to enable people to detect any leak that may occur.

Pertamina sells bottled gas under the name of "Elpiji".

The gas is put in steel drums or cylinders. Bottled gas is used by people who live places without a piped supply, by yachtsmen and campers. Indonesia's role in LNG production started in 1977 with the initiation of the LNG facility at Bontang. About a year later the plant at Arun also started production and exportation.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-06

People, especially those who in big cities, commonly use ... for cooking.

- A. oil
- B. gas
- C. coal
- D. naphtha
- E. oxygen

EBTANAS-SMA-93-07

People who want to cook about usually use bottle gas. This information is found in paragraph ...

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5
- E. 6

EBTANAS-SMA-93-08

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

- A. Carboniferous doesn't produce natural gas.
- B. Air only contains oxygen and nitrogen.
- C. All gases become liquids when they are cooled down enough.
- D. Dry ice can't be used for keeping ice cream cold.
- E. It's not dangerous to use gas without distinctive smell.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-09

Paragraph... is about-the kinds of gas that people use for doing something

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

EBTANAS-SMA-93-10

... to enable people to detect any leak (paragraph 5)

"Detect" means ...

- A. turn off
- B. look for
- C. find out
- D. look at
- E. decide on

Wacana 3

THE CENTURY'S GREATEST MAN OF SCIENCE

In 1894, when Albert Einstein was 15, his father lost money and could not support him any longer. Other boys would have left school and stopped studying. Not Albert. He left school for sometime, but he later managed to go to a better school, the Polytechnic in Zurich, Switzerland.

On leaving the Institute he discovered that no one would offer him the kind of job he wanted. At last he found a suitable one at the patent office in Berne. Einstein's task at the patent office was to make an investigation of the new products sent to his office. The job did not require much of Einstein's new products sent to his office. The job did not require much of Einstein's time, so he was able to write scientific articles. He published these in 1905. Scientists were surprised by what he had written. They were even more surprised when they knew that these articles, when could have been written by a university professor, were actually written by an official at a patent office.

Investigations were made and it was decided that the official should be taken from the patent office and given a more suitable job. A few years later, Einstein became a professor at the University of Zurich. In 1911 he taught in Prague, and later at the Polytechnic Institute in Switzerland, where he had been a student. Then he was requested to move to Berlin.

Einstein stayed in Berlin for 20 years, from 1913 to 1933. During that period he worked on his famous Theory of Relativity. He gave a simple example, in simple language, to explain the idea of relativity. A man riding on a train drops a stone out of the window. To the man on the train, it seems that the stone follows a straight path as it drops. However, to a man outside the train, the path of the stone does not seem straight; it looks like a parabola. The theory; expands those of Newton and Galileo, which are correct; only under certain conditions.

Einstein made very important contributions in the field; of physics. The Nobel Prize that he won in 1921 at the age of 42 was no surprise to the scientific world. No scientist beat him in his field. What beat him was time. He died in Princeton in the U.S.A in 1955. People believed that he was the century's greatest man of science.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-11

Why did Albert Einstein leave school?

- A. He found it difficult to find a job.
- B. He went to a better school in Zurich.
- C. He was offered to work at a patent office.
- D. Other boys left school and stopped studying.
- E. His parent could not finance his education.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-12

Which statement is correct according to the text?

- A. Einstein wasn't at his office because he was being interrogated.
- B. Einstein wasn't a professor when he published the surprising articles in 1905.
- C. After leaving school for some time Einstein worked at the patent office.
- D. The scientist were surprised that the articles they/I read was written by a university professor.
- E. Because his job at the patent office didn't require much of his time, he wrote the Theory of Relativity.¹

EBTANAS-SMA-93-13

Albert Einstein was able to write scientific articles;; that surprised scientist. You can get this information-¹ from paragraph ...

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

EBTANAS-SMA-93-14

They were even more surprise.... (paragraph 2)

The word "they" refers to ...

- A. articles
- B. products
- C. scientist
- D. the new products
- E. Scientific articles

EBTANAS-SMA-93-15

.... his father lost money.... (paragraph 1)

The word "lost" in the sentence above means ...

- A. no longer had
- B. couldn't get
- C. used unwisely
- D. had just enough
- E. failed to obtain

Wacana 4**VOLCANOES**

A volcano is a mountain surrounding an opening in the earth's crust. Steam, gases, lava, ashes, and other material are forced out almost continuously from an active volcano. A dormant volcano, on the other hand, erupts at long intervals. In an extinct volcano, the crater has long been closed up with cold, solid lava.

Our earth was a sphere of gases which slowly cooled off from the outside, forming a thin crust of clod, solid materials, containing hot liquid, magma, and gases. It was the very high pressure of the gases

forcing the magma through weak parts in the earth's crust that formed volcanoes.

Most of our volcanoes are in Java. The most active one is Mount Merapi at the north of Yogya. The northern I-part of the crater has a high wall, so in eruptions the lava r flows in every direction. The hot lava slowly cools off into what is called 'lahar'.

In the rainy season, when the cool "lahar" on Merapi's slopes is hit by rain it flows down the slopes with great force, destroying everything in its path. The flow of "lahar" mixed with rocks fills up the rivers, while sand covers the fields.

The eruptions of sea volcanoes cause high waves, flooding regions on the coasts. This happened when Krakatau erupted in 1833. The sound of the eruption was heard from places as far away as India and Australia, distance of 3,600 to 4,800 km from Krakatau. Around 18 cubic km of solid materials were thrown up. The skies above place as far away as the southern Pacific. Africa and South America were darkened. 30 meter high waves flooded the coast of Java and Lampung, sweeping away villages and 35,000 people.

However, volcanoes are also a great blessing. Volcanoes and mountains force the clouds to rise, and cool them off, causing them a drop the water they contain in the from of rain. The materials thrown up by volcanoes contain minerals needed by plants.

The higher regions, being cool, are good for coffee, tea and other plantations. The woods on the slopes protect the soil against erosion, while the soil acts as a water reservoir giving water to the rivers.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-16

Volcanoes are formed from ...

- A. moving lahar
- B. solid materials
- C. earth's crust
- D. hot melted rock
- E. materials thrown up

EBTANAS-SMA-93-17

Why is the northern side of mount Merapi relatively safe when there is an eruption?

- A. The hot lava slowly cools off.
- B. Mount Merapi lies at the north of Yogya,
- C. In an eruption the lava flows in one direction.
- D. Mount Merapi lies outside the three rows of volcanoes.
- E. E There is a high wall at the northern side of the mountain.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-18

There are three kinds of volcanoes according to the text.

This information is found in paragraph ...

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

EBTANAS-SMA-93-19

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

- A. Volcanoes are formed by solid materials.
- B. A volcanoes doesn't have any connection with magma.
- C. Volcanoes have several advantages and disadvantages.
- D. The northern side of Mount Merapi is covered with lahar in eruptions.
- E. The cool lahar on Merapi's slope always remain solid in the rainy season.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-2

In an Extinct volcano, the crater has log been closed up with cold, sold lava. (Paragraph 1) The underlined word means ...

- A. no longer active
- B. erupting continually
- C. destroying everything
- D. causing many disasters
- E. forcing out many materials

Wacana 5

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

There is reason for the deepest concern about the plight of Wildlife in our country. Many rare species are threatened with extinction because of the greed of hunters game collections. Orangutan are rarely found in their natural habitat in the forest of Kalimantan and Sumatra, but one may find them in zoo and private menageries all over the world. Ruthless hunters kill innocent elephants for their valuable ivory tusks, or catch them alive to perform in circuses. Tiger's hides decorate walls and floors of rich people's home in distant countries.

If things are allowed to continue in this way, it is feared that very soon all wildlife will disappear from our forests. Fortunately, the government has now imposed strict law on hunting. Some areas are designated wildlife reserves where hunters cannot enter. These include Ujungkulon and Pangandaran in West Java, Merubetiri in East Java, and many more in the other islands.

Some time ago our newspapers contained reports of elephants which had run amok in the province of Lampung. They had emerged from their abode in the forest and destroyed crops and houses belonging to the villagers. The people could not understand why the beasts had suddenly gone wild. The strange thing was that the animals had not come for food, because having wrought destruction they returned to the forest. They seemed to have come only to vent their anger. As elephants are protected by law, the people could not kill any of them.

The explanation for the elephants strange behaviour is that they felt their quiet life had been disturbed by the timber-felling projects and saw-mills set up deep in the forest.

The animals felt their domain was being narrowed by man, and so they got angry. Elephants need peace and quiet for their family life. They also need vast

areas of land in which to roam. They live in herds, and each herd likes to have its own territory.

Now the government has driven the elephants back into the forests, away from any village or lumber-mill. By shouting and shooting in the air the people drove the great beasts to a new abode in the district of Air Sugihan. It is hoped that they will feel at home there and can live in peace and quiet.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-21

The elephants were angry because their area was being ... by man.

- A. burned
- B. narrowed
- C. disturbed
- D. threatened
- E. interrupted

EBTANAS-SMA-93-22

The ... paragraph says that all wildlife will be extinct if our government does not impose strict laws on hunting.

- A. first
- B. second
- C. third
- D. fourth
- E. fifth

EBTANAS-SMA-93-23

Which the following statements is true according to the text?

- A. Our government lets people fell timber in the forests.
- B. elephants emerged from their place because they need food.
- C. Orangutan are not found in the forests of Kalimantan and Sumatra.
- D. The people can kill elephants although they are protected by law.
- E. Elephants need to live in herds and each herd likes to have its own territory.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-24

..., but one may find them zoos and private menageries all over the world, (par. 1 }

The underlined word refers to ...

- A. tigers
- B. species
- C. circuses
- D. elephants
- E. orangutan

EBTANAS-SMA-93-25

They also need vast areas of land in which to roam, (paragraph 4). The underlined word means ...

- A. wide
- B. large
- C. small
- D. narrow
- E. immense

EBTANAS-SMA-93-26



The part that is pointed by the arrow in the picture is called the ...

- A. temple
- B. eyelid
- C. eyelash
- D. eyebrow
- E. forehead

EBTANAS-SMA-93-27

An astronaut must be accustomed to walking on the moon, because the ... gravity is only one sixth to that of the earth.

- A. sun
- B. lunar
- C. solar
- D. space
- E. atmospheric

EBTANAS-SMA-93-28

Bacteria are very small organism that can be seen only through a ...

- A. camera
- B. binocular
- C. telescope
- D. microscope
- E. contact lens

EBTANAS-SMA-93-29

Famine, harsh climates, and wars have been man's constant enemies. The word 'famine; means an serious lack of ...

- A. food
- B. clothes
- C. medicine
- D. education
- E. nutrition

EBTANAS-SMA-93-30

One of the aims of ASEAN is to promote ... peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

- A. global
- B. regional
- C. external
- D. national
- E. international

EBTANAS-SMA-93-31

The following words are connected with ecology, *except* ...

- A. tools
- B. forest
- C. people
- D. animals
- E. environment

EBTANAS-SMA-93-32

The sunlight is really an inexhaustible source of energy. The word 'inexhaustible' means ...

- A. that is easy to go
- B. that is hard to obtain
- C. that is able to get lost
- D. that is difficult to exploit
- E. that cannot be used up completely

EBTANAS-SMA-93-33

Which of the following words does not belong to electrical appliances'?

- A. hairdryer
- B. warning pan
- C. refrigerator
- D. television set
- E. vacuum cleaner

EBTANAS-SMA-93-34

The announcer at the airport asked the passengers for Singapore to board the aircraft. The underlined word means ...

- A. get in
- B. get on
- C. get to
- D. get at
- E. get up

EBTANAS-SMA-93-35

The recent development in medicine has brought a decrease in ... rate.

- A. density
- B. poverty
- C. rapidity
- D. fertility
- E. mortality

EBTANAS-SMA-93-36

The sentences:

Susi began to study English in 1986. She is still studying English now.

Could be expressed:

Susi ... English since 1986?

- A. studies
- B. is studying
- C. has been studying
- D. will be studying
- E. will have studied

EBTANAS-SMA-93-37

Ari : Budi, have you heard that Ruslan is sick?

Budi : Yes, I have. He ... for a week.

- A. is hospitalized
- B. was hospitalized
- C. will be hospitalized
- D. has been hospitalized
- E. had been hospitalized

EBTANAS-SMA-93-38

- A : Mr. Witular is very friendly, isn't he?
B : Yes, I have. He ... for a week.
A. Since
B. Unless
C. Because
D. Although
E. In spite of

EBTANAS-SMA-93-39

- If Rani were not busy at the moment, she would go out with me, said Maria. From Maria's utterance we know that Rani ... with her.
A. goes
B. went
C. would go
D. didn't go
E. doesn't go

EBTANAS-SMA-93-40

- The child ate up all the meal we had served. He... very hungry.
A. will have been
B. could have been
C. must have been
D. would have been
E. should have been

EBTANAS-SMA-93-41

- Bob : I won't come to the meeting tomorrow. What about you?
Janet : Well, I'm afraid ...
A. so will I
B. I will too
C. neither do I
D. I won't either
E. I don't either

EBTANAS-SMA-93-42

- 'I wish my sister had mailed my letter yesterday', said John.
From John's utterance we know that his sister ... it.
A. has mailed
B. had mailed
C. would mail
D. didn't mail
E. hadn't mailed

EBTANAS-SMA-93-43

- Anggi : Do you prefer playing hockey or playing football?
Janet : Well, I'm afraid ...
A. play
B. washes
C. to play
D. an playing
E. to be playing

EBTANAS-SMA-93-44

- John : Your car always looks shiny. Do you wash it yourself?
Paul : No, I don't. I always get it ...
A. wash
B. washes
C. washed
D. washing
E. to wash

EBTANAS-SMA-93-45

- Mother : ta, have you had your breakfast.
Ita : Not yet, mum.
Father : What did your mother ask you, Ita?
Ita : Oh, she wanted to know whether ...
A. I had my breakfast
B. I had had my breakfast
C. You had your breakfast
D. I have had my breakfast
E. You had had you breakfast

EBTANAS-SMA-93-46

- A : Can you play tennis?
B : Certainly.
The underlined expression is used ...
A. to ask about likes
B. to ask for permission
C. to ask for information
D. to ask someone's ability
E. to ask about possibility

EBTANAS-SMA-93-47

- Andy : Excuse me. May I go home earlier? I have an important business to do.
Mira : ...
Whish one of these expressions can be used to complete the dialogue?
A. Thank you.
B. Oh, wonderful.
C. By all means
D. I'll do it for you.
E. I'm glad to hear that.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-48

- Suppose you have some guests at home. As it is very hot, you ask them whether they want you to switch on the fan. What would you say?
A. May I switch on the fan?
B. Switch on the fan, please?
C. Shall I switch on the fan?
D. It's very hot in here, isn't it?
E. Why don't you switch on the fan?

EBTANAS-SMA-93-49

It is Friday afternoon. Budi and Santo are getting ready to leave the office.

Budi tells Santo what he is going to do at the weekend. What does Budi say to Santo?

Budi can say to Santo each of the following expression except ...

- A. I'm not sure where to go.
- B. I plan to go to Taman Safari.
- C. I'm thinking of visiting my uncle.
- D. I'm going to Puncak with my family.
- E. I intend to invite my former classmates to have dinner.

EBTANAS-SMA-93-50

Susan : Do you think the manager will come soon?

Clerk : ... He is always punctual.

- A. I doubt it.
- B. Certainly not.
- C. I'm absolutely sure
- D. It depends, you know.
- E. I don't think he will.