

PETUNJUK UNTUK PESERTA

Tes terdiri dari dua bagian. Bagian pertama terdiri dari 48 soal pilihan ganda dan bagian kedua terdiri dari 2 soal essay.

2. Waktu yang disediakan untuk menyelesaikan semua soal adalah 120 menit.
3. Tuliskan nama, kelas dan asal sekolah Anda di sebelah kanan atas pada lembar jawaban.
4. Untuk soal bagian pertama :
 - a) Masing-masing soal bagian pertama bernilai 1,5 (satu setengah) poin.
 - b) Pilihlah satu jawaban yang paling tepat
5. Untuk soal bagian kedua :
 - a) Masing-masing soal bagian kedua bernilai 14 (empat belas) poin.
 - b) Anda diminta menulis tentang topik yang ditetapkan
6. Tuliskan jawaban menggunakan ballpoint, bukan pensil.
7. Tidak diperkenankan menggunakan kamus, catatan dan alat bantu

BAGIAN PERTAMA : SOAL PILIHAN BERGANDA**A. MULTIPLE CHOICES**

Directions: Read the passages below thoroughly and answer the questions correctly!

❖ Text 1 (Questions 1-11)

Birds that feed in flocks commonly retire together into roosts. The reasons for roosting communally are not always obvious, but there are some likely benefits. In winter especially, it is important for birds to keep warm at night and conserve precious food reserves. One way to do this is to find a sheltered roost. Solitary roosters shelter in dense vegetation or enter a cavity – horned larks dig holes in the ground and ptarmigan burrow into snow banks – but the effect of sheltering is magnified by several birds huddling together in the roosts, as wrens, swifts, brown creepers, bluebirds, and anis do. Body contact reduces the surface area exposed to the cold air, so the birds keep each other warm. Two kinglets huddling together were found to reduce their heat losses by a quarter, and three together saved a third of their heat.

The second possible benefit of communal roosts is that they act as "information centers." During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to forage over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat. Some investigators have observed that when the birds set out again next morning, those birds that did not feed well on the previous day appear to follow those that did. The behavior of common and lesser kestrels may illustrate different feeding behaviors of similar birds with different roosting habits. The common kestrel hunts vertebrate animals in a small, familiar hunting ground, whereas the very similar lesser kestrel feeds on insects over a large area. The common kestrel roosts and hunts alone, but the lesser kestrel roosts and hunts in flocks, possibly so one bird can learn from others where to find insect swarms.

Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially counteracted by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground. Even those in trees can be attacked by birds of prey. The birds on the edge are at greatest risk since predators find it easier to catch small birds perching at the margins of the roost.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) How birds find and store food
 - (B) How birds maintain body heat in the winter
 - (C) Why birds need to establish territory
 - (D) Why older birds should care of the young
 - (E) Why some species of birds nest together

2. The word "conserve" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) retain
 - (B) watch
 - (C) locate
 - (D) share
 - (E) stare

3. Ptarmigan keep warm in the winter by
 - (A) huddling together on the ground with other birds
 - (B) building nests in trees
 - (C) burrowing into dense patches of vegetation
 - (D) digging tunnels into the snow
 - (E) entering a cavity

4. The word "magnified" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) caused
 - (B) modified
 - (C) intensified
 - (D) combined
 - (E) arranged

5. The author mentions kinglets in line 9 as an example of birds that
 - (A) protect themselves by nesting in holes
 - (B) nest with other species of birds
 - (C) nest together for warmth
 - (D) usually feed and nest in pairs
 - (E) digging tunnels into the snow

6. The word "forage" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) fly
 - (B) assemble
 - (C) rest
 - (D) feed
 - (E) nest

7. Which of the following statements about lesser and common kestrels is true?
 - (A) The lesser kestrel and the common kestrel have similar diets.
 - (B) The lesser kestrel feeds sociably but the common kestrel does not.
 - (C) The common kestrel nests in larger flocks than does the lesser kestrel.
 - (D) The common kestrel nests in trees; the lesser kestrel nests on the ground.
 - (E) The common kestrel nests on the ground; the lesser kestrel nests in trees.

8. The word "counteracted" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- (A) suggested
 - (B) negated
 - (C) measured
 - (D) shielded
 - (E) counterattack
9. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as an advantage derived by birds that huddle together while sleeping?
- (A) Some members of the flock warn others of impending dangers.
 - (B) Staying together provides a greater amount of heat for the whole flock.
 - (C) Some birds in the flock function as information centers for others who are looking for food.
 - (D) Several members of the flock care for the young.
 - (E) There is safety in numbers at communal roosts.
10. Which of the following is a disadvantage of communal roosts mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Diseases easily spread among the birds.
 - (B) Groups are more attractive to predators than individual birds are.
 - (C) Food supplies are quickly depleted.
 - (D) Some birds in the group will attack the others.
 - (E) Information is easy to get.
11. The word "they" in line 25 refers to
- (A) mass roosts
 - (B) a few birds
 - (C) predators
 - (D) trees
 - (E) food

❖ **Text 2 (Questions 11-21)**

Beads were probably the first durable ornaments humans possessed, and the intimate relationship they had with their owners is reflected in the fact that beads are among the most common items found in ancient archaeological sites. In the past, as today, men, women, and children adorned themselves with beads. In some cultures still, certain beads are often worn from birth until death, and then are buried with their owners for the afterlife. Abrasion due to daily wear alters the surface features of beads, and if they are buried for long, the effects of corrosion can further change their appearance. Thus, interest is imparted to the bead both by use and the effects of time.

Besides their wearability, either as jewelry or incorporated into articles of attire, beads possess the desirable characteristics of every collectible: they are durable, portable, available in infinite variety, and often valuable in their original cultural context as well as in today's market. Pleasing to look at and touch, beads come in shapes, colors, and materials that almost compel one to handle them and to sort them.

Beads are miniature bundles of secrets waiting to be revealed: their history, manufacture, cultural context, economic role, and ornamental use are all points of information one hopes to unravel. Even the most mundane beads may have travelled great distances and been exposed to many human experiences. The bead researcher must gather information from many diverse fields. In addition to having to be a generalist while specializing in what may seem to be a narrow field, the researcher is faced with the problem

of primary materials that have little or no documentation. Many ancient beads that are of ethnographic interest have often been separated from their original cultural context.

The special attractions of beads contribute to the uniqueness of bead research. While often regarded as the "small change of civilizations," beads are a part of every culture, and they can often be used to date archaeological sites and to designate the degree of mercantile, technological, and cultural sophistication.

12. What is the main subject of the passage?
 - (A) Materials used in making beads
 - (B) How beads are made
 - (C) The reasons for studying beads
 - (D) Different types of beads
 - (E) Various kinds of beads

13. The word "adorned" in line 4 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) protected
 - (B) decorated
 - (C) purchased
 - (D) enjoyed
 - (E) distracted

14. The word "attire" in line 9 is Closest in meaning to
 - (A) ritual
 - (B) importance
 - (C) attitude
 - (D) history
 - (E) clothing

15. All of the following are given as characteristics of collectible objects **EXCEPT**
 - (A) durability
 - (B) portability
 - (C) value
 - (D) scarcity
 - (E) availability

16. According to the passage, all of the following are factors that make people want to touch beads **EXCEPT** the
 - (A) shape
 - (B) color
 - (C) material
 - (D) odor
 - (E) shape

17. The word "unravel" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) discover
 - (B) communicate
 - (C) transport
 - (D) improve
 - (E) disguise

18. The word "mundane" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
- (A) carved
 - (B) beautiful
 - (C) ordinary
 - (D) heavy
 - (E) extraordinary
19. It is difficult to trace the history of certain ancient beads because they
- (A) are small in size
 - (B) have been buried underground
 - (C) have been moved from their original locations
 - (D) are frequently lost
 - (E) are relatively expensive
20. Knowledge of the history of some beads may be useful in the studies done by which of the following?
- (A) Anthropologist
 - (B) Agricultural experts
 - (C) Medical researchers
 - (D) Economists
 - (E) Politician

❖ **Text 3 (Questions 21-30)**

In the two decades between 1929 and 1949, sculpture in the United States sustained what was probably the greatest expansion in sheer technique to occur in many centuries. There was, first of all, the incorporation of welding into sculptural practice, with the result that it was possible to form a new kind of metal object. For sculptors working with metal, earlier restricted to the dense solidity of the bronze cast, it was possible to add a type of work assembled from paper-thin metal sheets or sinuously curved rods. Sculpture could take the form of a linear, two-dimensional frame and still remain physically self-supporting. Along with the innovation of welding came a correlative departure: freestanding sculpture that was shockingly flat.

Yet another technical expansion of the options for sculpture appeared in the guise of motion. The individual parts of a sculpture were no longer understood as necessarily fixed in relation to one another, but could be made to change position within a work constructed as a moving object. Motorizing the sculpture was only one of many possibilities taken up in the 1930's. Other strategies for getting the work to move involved structuring it in such a way that external forces, like air movements or the touch of a viewer, could initiate motion. Movement brought with it a new attitude toward the issue of sculptural unity: a work might be made of widely diverse and even discordant elements; their formal unity would be achieved through the arc of a particular motion completing itself through time.

Like the use of welding and movement, the third of these major technical expansions to develop in the 1930's and 1940's addressed the issues of sculptural materials and sculptural unity. But its medium for doing so was the found object, an item not intended for use in a piece of artwork, such as a newspaper or metal pipe. To create a sculpture by assembling parts that had been fabricated originally for a quite different context did not necessarily involve a new technology. But it did mean a change in sculptural practice, for it raised the possibility that making sculpture might involve more a conceptual shift than a physical transformation of the material from which it is composed.

21. The word "innovation" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
- (A) limitation
 - (B) important concept
 - (C) use
 - (D) new idea
 - (E) restriction
22. It could be inferred that between 1929 and 1949 sculptors changed in what way?
- (A) They depended less on patrons to finance their work.
 - (B) They were less imaginative in their designs.
 - (C) They exhibited sculpture more often outside than in galleries.
 - (D) They used a wider variety of materials and techniques.
 - (E) They are limited to the dense solidity of the bronze cast.
23. It can be inferred that which of the following happened when sculptors began to use welding as a technique?
- (A) Some sculpture became lighter and thinner.
 - (B) Sculpture became more expensive to create.
 - (C) Sculptors took more time to complete their work.
 - (D) Sculpture became more costly to order.
 - (E) Sculpture became more ornate.
24. The word "initiate" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
- (A) cause
 - (B) alter
 - (C) hinder
 - (D) prolong
 - (E) change
25. The word "it" in line 16 refers to
- (A) viewer
 - (B) movement
 - (C) attitude
 - (D) issue
 - (E) art
26. According to the passage, how did the use of motion affect sculpture?
- (A) It changed the concept of sculptural unity.
 - (B) It caused the old materials to be discarded.
 - (C) It required sculptors to collaborate with engineers.
 - (D) It forced sculptors to weld all parts permanently.
 - (E) It urged sculptors to use many kinds of materials.
27. The word "diverse" in line 17 is closest in meaning to
- (A) dissimilar
 - (B) unappealing
 - (C) unreliable
 - (D) distinctive
 - (E) equalize

28. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) Found objects make unattractive sculptures.
 - (B) Sculptors looked for found objects in garbage cans.
 - (C) The use of found objects changed the way sculpture is created.
 - (D) Sculptors who used found objects enjoyed great success.
 - (E) Sculptors found it difficult to use found objects.
29. The word "fabricated" in line 23 is closest in meaning to
- (A) enlarged
 - (B) made
 - (C) ordered
 - (D) revealed
 - (E) endorse
30. Which of the following was NOT a new technique developed during this period?
- (A) Creating sculptures that move
 - (B) Welding metal pieces together
 - (C) Including found objects in sculpture
 - (D) Making a bronze cast
 - (E) Adding a type of work assembled from paper-thin metal sheets

Question 31-35

Directions: below are some dialogues and sentences. Choose the best meaning/inference for each pair of dialogues/sentences.

31. Andi : 'Fatima's wedding dress is so beautiful.'
Putri : 'I heard she had her friend design it.'
This implies that Fatima's friend...
- (A) is a very skilful designer.
 - (B) is wearing a beautiful wedding dress.
 - (C) is going to get married.
 - (D) is a very awful designer.
 - (E) is going to design it.
32. If Niko hadn't hurt Julia nor treated her badly, she would still be his friend.
We can conclude that...
- (A) Julia is no longer Niko's friend since he hurt and treated Jane badly.
 - (B) Julia was no longer Niko's friend because he hurt and treated Jane badly.
 - (C) Julia is no longer Niko's friend as he hurts and treats Jane badly.
 - (D) Julia was no longer Niko's friend for he had hurt and treated Jane badly.
 - (E) Julia was no longer Niko's friend since he hurt and treated Jane badly.
33. Jonatan : 'I think you can solve this problem over.'
Norman : 'Well, I wish I could.'
We can infer that...
- (A) Norman can solve the problem.
 - (B) Jonatan thinks he could solve the problem.

40. A mortgage enables a person to buy property without paying for it outright; thus more
- A B C
- people are able to enjoy to own a house.
- D E

Question 41 -48

Directions: Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

41. Regarded as the world's foremost linguistic theorist, Noam Chomsky continues ... new theories about language and language learning.
- (A) for creating
(B) by creation
(C) to create
(D) create
(E) from creating
42. Celluloid and plastics have largely replaced genuine ivory in the manufacture ... buttons, billiard balls, and piano keys.
- (A) of such things as
(B) as of such things
(C) such things as of
(D) things as of such
(E) as such things as
43. The chair may be the oldest type of furniture, ... its importance has varied from time to time and from country to country.
- (A) but when
(B) until then
(C) in spite of
(D) although
(E) and
44. Fish are the most ancient form of vertebrate life, and ... all other vertebrates.
- (A) from them evolved
(B) evolved them
(C) to evolve
(D) they are evolved
(E) being evolved
45. When Taufik was walking in front of my house yesterday, I had him ... me fix my Radio.
- (A) stop helping
(B) stopped helping
(C) stops to help
(D) to stop to help
(E) stop to help

46. The robber was guilty ... stealing the diamond.
(A) with
(B) of
(C) for
(D) from
(E) to
47. Relative humidity is the amount of water vapour the air contains at a certain temperature ... with the amount it could hold at that temperature.
(A) to compare
(B) compared
(C) comparing
(D) compares
(E) being compared
48. Margaret Brent, because of her skill in managing estates, became ... largest landholders in colonial Maryland.
(A) what the
(B) one of the
(C) who the
(D) the one that
(E) the one who

BAGIAN KEDUA : SOAL ESSAY

B. ESSAY

49. Write a descriptive text by choosing one of the following topics. (Your writing should be at least 75 words)
- 1) Your local culture which is still obeyed by the people.
 - 2) A tourism place in your hometown which people should visit.
50. Write an argumentative text by choosing one of the following topics. (Your writing should be at least 75 words)
- 1) School should/ shouldn't be free of tuition fee.
 - 2) Students should/ shouldn't sing Indonesian anthem before class to build up nationalism.
 - 3) The advantage and disadvantages of gadgets used during the lesson.

>>>GOOD LUCK<<<