

APPENDIX A

Taxonomy of Educational Objectives

COGNITIVE DOMAIN

1.0 KNOWLEDGE

- 1.1 Knowledge of specifics
- 1.2 Knowledge of ways and means of dealing with specifics
- 1.3 Knowledge of the universals and abstractions in a file

2.0 COMPREHENSION

- 2.1 Translation
- 2.2 Interpretation
- 2.3 Extrapolation

3.0 APPLICATION

4.0 ANALYSIS

- 4.1 Analysis of elements
- 4.2 Analysis of relationships
- 4.3 Analysis of organizational principles

5.0 SYNTHESIS

- 5.1 Production of a unique communication
- 5.2 Production of a plan or proposed set of operation
- 5.3 Derivation of a set of abstract relations.

6.0 EVALUATION

- 6.1 Judgements in terms of internal evidence
- 6.2 Judgements in terms of abstract criteria

AFFECTIVE DOMAIN

1.0 READING

- 1.1 Awareness



- 1.2 Willingness in receive
- 1.3 Controlled or selected attention

2.0 RESPONDING

- 2.1 Acquiescence in responding
- 2.2 Willingness to respond
- 2.3 Satisfaction in respond

3.0 VALUING

- 3.1 Acceptance of a value
- 3.2 Preference for a value
- 3.3 Commitment

4.0 ORGANAZATION

- 4.1 Conceptualization of a value
- 4.2 Organazation of a value system

5.0 CHARACTERIZATION by A VALUE or VALUE COMPLEX

- 5.1 Generalized set
- 5.2 Characterization

APPENDIX B

A list of English Language Teaching Objectives and Language Contents of the English Subject at the first-grade of Senior High School in Indonesia.

1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING OBJECTIVES

1.1 STRUCTURE

- 1.1.1 Understand grammatical rules to construct grammatically correct English sentences
- 1.1.2 Ability to apply grammatical rules to construct grammatically correct English sentences.

1.2 VOCABULARY

- 1.2.1 Ability to understand the meaning of a word
- 1.2.2 Ability to use particular words through contextual settings

1.3 READING

- 1.3.1 Knowledge of the ways to understand the content of English reading passage
- 1.3.2 Ability to interpret reading passages

1.4 CONVERSATION

- 1.4.1 Ability to understand simple dialogues
- 1.4.2 Ability to produce simple dialogues

1.5 WRITING

- 1.5.1 Understand better the ways to express ideas or answer questions in English
- 1.5.2 Ability to express ideas or answer questions in English

2. LANGUAGE CONTENTS

2.1 STRUCTURE

- 2.1. 1 Sentence Pattern with "to be" and "to have"
- 2.1. 2 Simple Present Tense
- 2.1. 3 Present Progressive Tense
- 2.1. 4 Present Perfect Tense
- 2.1. 5 Present Perfect Progressive Tense
- 2.1. 6 Simple Past Tense
- 2.1. 7 Past Progressive
- 2.1. 8 Noun and Pronoun
- 2.1. 9 Modification
- 2.1.10 Modals
- 2.1.11 Adjective: Degree of Comparison
- 2.1.12 Adverb of Manner: Degree of Comparison
- 2.1.13 Preposition
- 2.1.14 Request
- 2.1.15 Future Tense
- 2.1.16 Future Continuous
- 2.1.17 Sentence Pattern with "be": Here/There+be+S
- 2.1.18 Modals
- 2.1.19 Introductory It
- 2.1.20 Independent Clause with "if/that"
- 2.1.21 Dependent Clause with "if/that"
- 2.1.22 Reflexive Pronouns
- 2.1.23 Direct/ Indirect
- 2.1.24 Concord/ Agreement
- 2.1.25 Word Order
- 2.1.26 Noun Position
- 2.1.27 Past Perfect Tense
- 2.1.28 Passive Voice
- 2.1.29 Adjective Clause
- 2.1.30 Sentence Pattern S+V+O+to+V1

2.2 VOCABULARY

- 2.2. 1 Sports
- 2.2. 2 Library
- 2.2. 3 Our Body
- 2.2. 4 Trade
- 2.2. 5 The Matric System
- 2.2. 6 Family Planning
- 2.2. 7 Aviation
- 2.2. 8 Dictionary
- 2.2. 9 Traffic Control
- 2.2.10 Bhinneka Tunggal Ika
- 2.2.11 Home Industries
- 2.2.12 Astronauts
- 2.2.13 Hang Tuah
- 2.2.14 Maps and Geography
- 2.2.15 Computer
- 2.2.16 National Education
- 2.2.17 The Indonesia Coat of Arms

- 2.2.18 The Indonesian Archipelago
- 2.2.19 The Duty of The Police
- 2.2.20 Galileo Galilei
- 2.2.21 Tourism in Bali

- 2.2.22 Staple Food in Indonesia
- 2.2.23 Water
- 2.2.24 Botanical Gardens
- 2.2.25 Health
- 2.2.26 English Alphabet
- 2.2.27 Pollution
- 2.2.28 Spacecraft
- 2.2.29 Borobudur
- 2.2.30 The School Year

2.3 READING COMPREHENSION

- 2.3.1 English Reading Passages

2.4 CONVERSATION

- 2.4.1 Oral English materials with emphasis on the production of English sentences in correct grammar, vocabulary, intonation, pronunciation, stress and rhythm

2.5 WRITING

- 2.5.1 Spelling
- 2.5.2 Composition

2

IV. READING COMPREHENSION

1. First Reading Passage Trade & Commerce	26	27	4
	28		
	29		
2. Second Passage Borobudur	30	34	5
	31		
	32		
	33		
3. Third Passage Water	35	38	6
	36	39	
	37		
	40		
4. Fourth Passage Pollution	41	43	5
	42	45	
	44		
=====			
T O T A L	10	4	6
		15	5
			45
=====			

- Note:
1. ability to understand grammatical rules
 2. ability to apply grammatical rules
 3. ability to give meaning or synonym through contextual settings
 4. ability to use a particular word through contextual settings
 5. ability to understand simple dialogues
 6. ability to produce simple dialogues
 7. ability to give literal information
 8. ability to answer reference questions

Note:

Numbers 21.- 25 cannot be put in the table above as they don't meet the objectives in the syllabus.

TABLE II
SELECTION OF VOCABULARY ITEMS

NO.	WORDS	SOURCES
11.	erect	Paket Bahasa Inggris Ia (P&K) p.49
12.	BKKBN	Paket Bahasa Inggris Ib
13.	unsure x secure	Penuntun Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.48
14.	powerful	Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.17
15.	land pollution	Paket Bahasa Inggris Ib p.128
16.	sound	Penuntun Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.94
17.	independent figures	Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.9
18.	visitors	Paket Bahasa Inggris Ib p.9
19.	archipelago	Paket Bahasa Inggris Ib p.29
20.	gravity	Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.136




APPENDIX E

TABLE III
 ITEM CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS
 FOR THE 1989 - 1990 OBJECTIVE ENGLISH UUB TEST OF 40 ITEMS

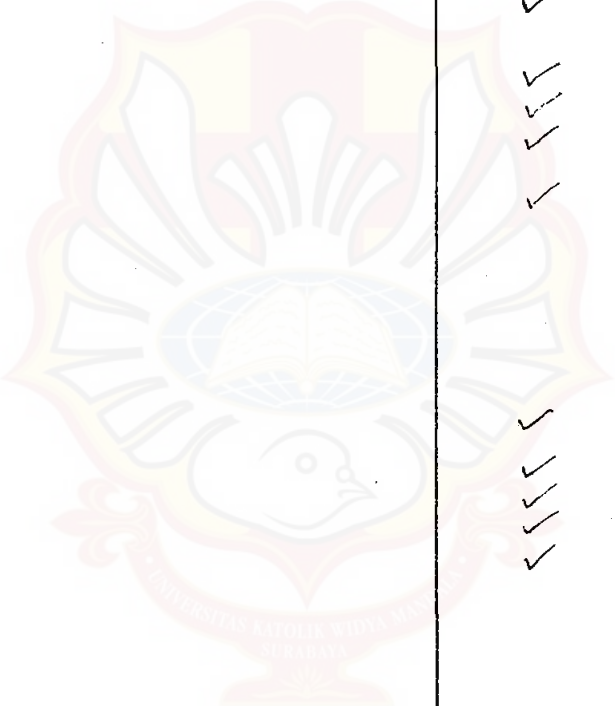
NO.	TEST ITEMS	PARAMETERS	EVALUATION		EVALUATION REASONS
			GOOD	BAD	
1	The moon ... around the earth. a. is revolving b. has revolved c. revolve d. revolves e. revolved	1. The instructions must be clear, simple and adequate. 2. Each item must be independent of the other items in the test. 3. There must be a single clearly formulated problem in the stem.	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓	not grammatically correct when placed in the stem.(mixed content)
2	A: Do you know Bob, Bill? B: Sure. I ... him since he was in SMP. a. had known b. was knowing c. know d. knew e. have known	4. Test items must not contain trick questions. 5. Redundant wording must be avoided by putting as much of the wording as possible in the stem. 6. Test items must not contain	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓	a non-occurrent form.



3	<p>J: It's very cold outside. ... the children to stay inside mom? M: Sure</p> <p>a. Ought you to tell b. Should you tell c. Must you tell d. May you tell e. Would you tell</p>	<p>mixed content.</p> <p>7. Test items should have only one answer.</p> <p>8. The intended correct option must be the clearly best answer.</p> <p>9. All alternatives must be grammatically consistent with the stem of the item and parallel in form.</p>	<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>not natural</p>
4	<p>"To save money for your future is important." This sentence can be changed into ...</p> <p>a. It is important to save money for your future. b. It is for your future important to save money. c. To save money for your future it is important. d. To save money it is important for your future. e. It is to save money for your future important.</p>	<p>10. Divergence and convergence cues must be avoided.</p> <p>11. Verbal cues that might en- able students to select the correct answer must be avoid- ed.</p> <p>12. Negative washback through non occurrent forms must be avoided</p> <p>13. The distractors must not be too difficult than the correct answer.</p>	<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓ ✓</p>	<p>non occurent forms</p>

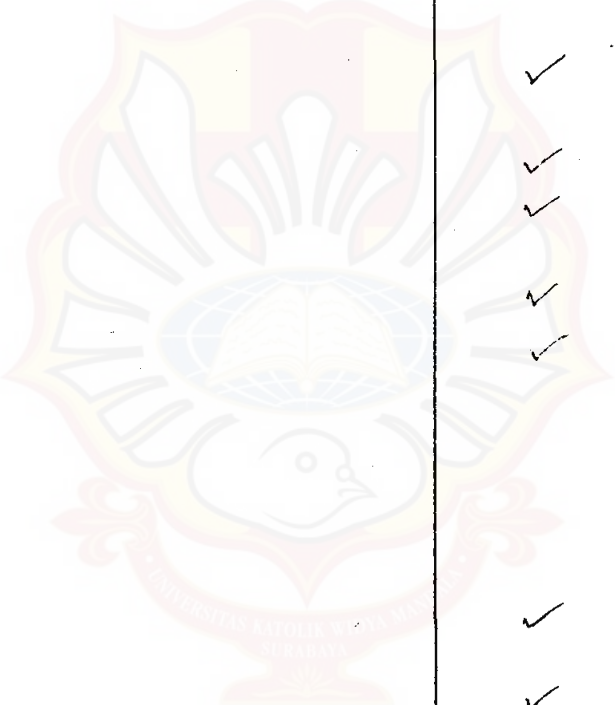

5	<p>Elsa: Did your mother make this cake? Anna: Oh, no. I ...</p> <p>a. made by myself it b. by myself made it c. made it myself d. made myself it e. myself it made</p>	<p>14. The test items must be arranged so that all items of the same types are grouped together.</p> <p>15. The test items should be arranged in rough order of increasing difficulty.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>Non occurent forms</p> <p>Redundant wording. The phrase "waiting for him" is better inserted in the stem</p>
6	<p>"My brother always keeps me waiting for him," Mary said. Mary told me that ...</p> <p>a. her brother always kept me waiting for him. b. her mother always kept her waiting for him. c. my brother always kept me waiting for him. d. my brother always kept me waiting for him. e. his brother always kept her waiting him.</p>		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	




	<p>The <u>National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board</u> is familiar for us as ...</p> <p>a. BKPM B. HKS C. BAKN D. NKKBS E. BKKBN</p>		<p>✓</p>	<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>not familiar to the testees.</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>Without security and order we would feel ...</p> <p>a. safe b. strong c. healthy d. unsecured e. secured</p>		<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>Divergence cue</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>The Indonesian Coat of Arms is in the shape of a ... eagle which is stretching its wings.</p> <p>a. bravery b. dangerous c. huge d. flying</p>		<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>grammatical inconsistent.</p>

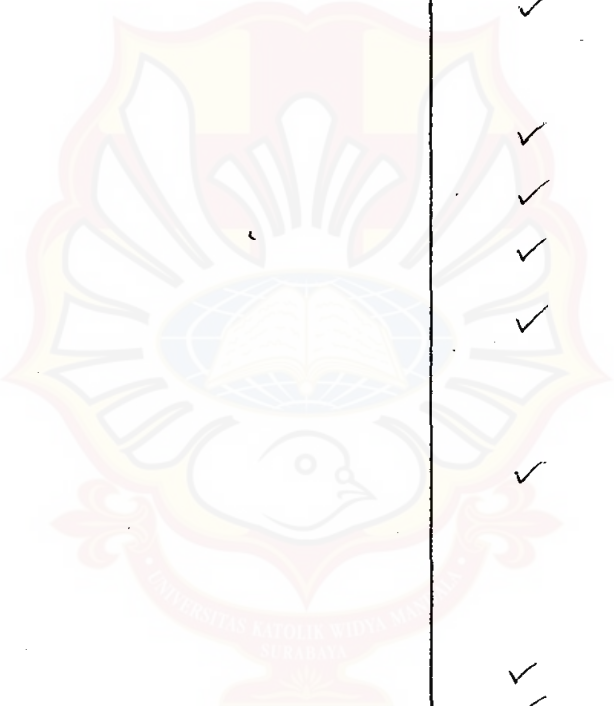
	<p>e. powerful</p>				
15	<p>Waste or rubbish such as paper, bottles, plastics, aluminium, scraps, and junk which cannot be broken by natural organism can cause ... pollution.</p>		✓		
	<p>a. radiation b. air c. water d. land e. noise</p>		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		
16	<p>The best way to keep our body <u>sound</u> and strong is to take care of it properly. Sound means ...</p>		✓		
	<p>a. attractive b. healthy c. powerful d. weak e. safe</p>		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	<p>not meaningfully correct when placed in the stem.</p>
17	<p>Ki Hajar Dewantara's ideal was to</p>				




	<p>educate the people to become men and women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. independent figures b. scientists c. prime ministers d. judgement e. teachers 		<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>		
18	<p>Roads and airports are like the doors of a house, and Bali has opened its doors to <u>everyone who comes there</u>. <u>Everyone who comes there</u> means ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. pedestrians b. warriors c. guides d. visitors e. journeys 		<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>not grammatically correct.</p>
19	<p>The Indonesian ... is the largest group of islands in the world. It lies between two oceans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. continent b. land 		<p>✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>unparallel form</p>


	<p>e. Sure. I remember to bring it.</p>		✓		
22	<p>Tony: Well, Ann ... This is Ann. Ann: How do you do? Mother: Nice to meet you, Ann</p> <p>a. Do you want to meet my mother? b. I'm surprised to introduce you to my mother. c. Will you meet my mother? d. I'd like you to meet my mother. e. I wonder if you meet my mother.</p>		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓	<p>seem unnatural</p>
23	<p>Anton: I feel well, mother. ... Mother: No, you must stay in bed and rest for two or three days. You mustn't get tired.</p> <p>a. Let me go to school today b. May I go to school? c. Will I go to school today? d. Should I stay at home today? e. Should I go to school today?</p>		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	<p>Possible to be the correct answers.</p>

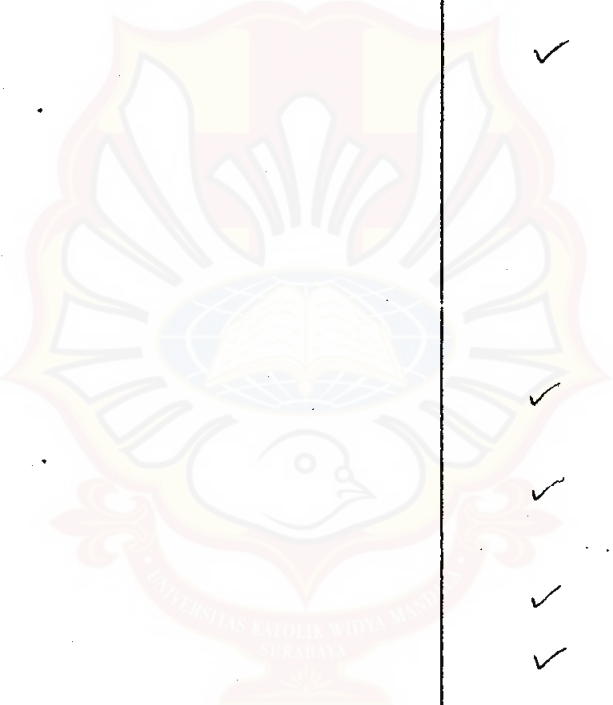
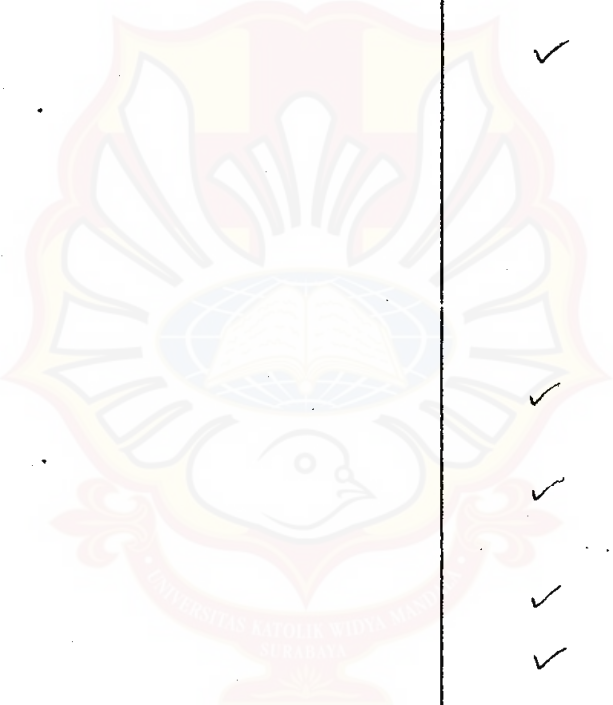
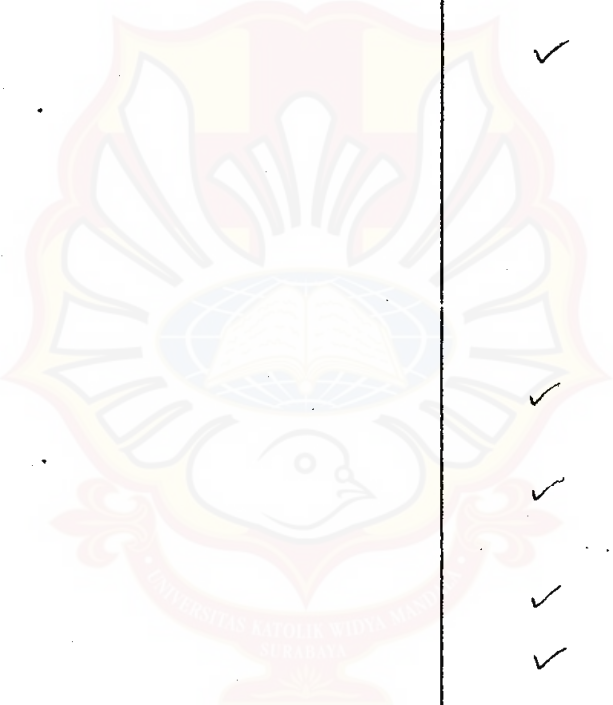
24	<p>Reni: Hi, Retno! ... Retni: Thanks a lot, Reni. I missed you very much.</p> <p>a. Have a nice day to be home again. b. It's nice being home again. c. Congratulation on your coming home. d. Welcome home, dear! I'm glad you come. e. How are you today?</p>		<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>unnatural</p>
25	<p>Andi: Riska. Here's a present for you. Riska: A present --- for me? What is it all about? Andi: Today is your birthday, isn't it? Riska: Oh ...</p> <p>a. Thanks so much. It's very kind of you. b. That's fine c. How could you know it? d. You remember everything e. I'm really surprised.</p>		<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>		

26	<p>What have people traded for?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. selling their things b. being a trader c. a better life d. getting other things e. exchanging their things 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<p>unparallel form and gives the clue as the correct answer.</p>
27	<p>What do we get from other countries in trade? We get ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a good relationship b. oil, rubber, tin and copra c. many things that we do not produce d. nothing e. a better life 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 	<p>Divergence cue</p>
28	<p>In the old form of trade. we did use money, but we ... something we had for something we needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. traded b. improved c. changed d. exchanged 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ 		

	e. sold		✓		
29	<p>What does Indonesia do to make its people have a better life?</p> <p>a. Indonesia imports rice</p> <p>b. Indonesia produces many things to be sold</p> <p>c. Indonesia is trying hard to provide them everything they needed</p> <p>d. Indonesia sells things to other countries and buys many things that its people do not make</p> <p>e. Indonesia buys oil, tin and copra</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>divergence clue</p>
30	<p>Borobudur was built ...</p> <p>a. for praying</p> <p>b. a hundred years later</p> <p>c. later than Prambanan</p> <p>d. early in the ninth century</p> <p>e. as the oldest temple in Indonesia</p>		<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>not clearly formulated</p> <p>not parallel in form</p>

31	<p>A stupa looks like ...</p> <p>a. a beautiful carving b. a statue c. a sacred statue d. a sacred bell e. a big bell</p>		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓	Divergence clue
32	<p>The carving on the walls of Borobudur indicate us ...</p> <p>a. the greatness of Gautama Buddha b. the life of Buddhist monks c. the life and teaching of Gautama Buddha d. The sacred statue e. the sacred monastery</p>		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	Divergence cues and not grammatically correct when placed in the stem
33	<p>Nowadays, Borobudur is considered as a ...</p> <p>a. Buddhists' monastery b. Buddhists' heaven c. Sacred place d. Tourism object e. Sacred monument</p>		✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓	Possible to be the correct answers

<p>34</p>	<p>Recently, this temple was opened for the general public, but on a certain occasion like Waisak, the festive day for Buddhists, this temple returns to its original function. The synonym of occasion is ...</p> <p>a. date b. ceremony c. moment d. year e. period</p>	 <p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>			
<p>35</p>	<p>If a person drinks very little water, he ...</p> <p>a. might suffer from dehydration b. might suffer from kidney trouble c. might suffer from diarrhoea d. will die soon e. cannot live longer</p>	<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>		<p>✓ ✓</p>	<p>have almost the same meaning</p>
<p>36</p>	<p>... is worried by many governments in the world.</p>	<p>✓</p>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The water supplies in the country b. The level of water in the underground wells c. Many children die of dehydration d. People die because of lack of water e. Many children suffer from diarrhoea 		<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p>grammatically inconsistent</p>
37	<p>The level of water in the underground wells is getting lower and lower ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. because of the loss of forests b. because of erosion c. because of the irresponsible cutting down of trees d. because fresh water is getting more and more difficult e. because trees do not act as water preservation 		<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p>possible to be the correct answers</p>
38	<p>Dehydration is caused by serious ...</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>	<p></p>

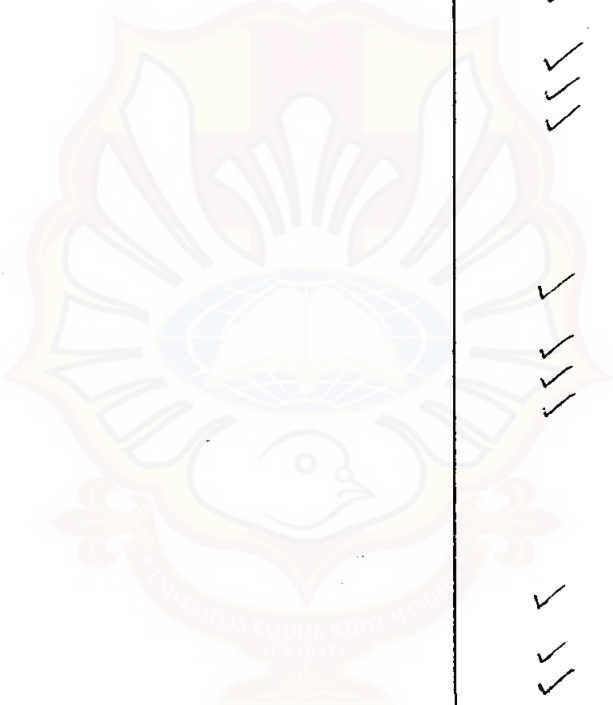

<p>39</p>	<p>a. illness b. water supplies c. kidney trouble d. diarrhoea e. lack od water</p> <p>The loss of forest <u>due to</u> erosion or the irresponsible cutting down of trees. The underlined words mean ...</p> <p>a. made of b. caused by c. developed by d. according to e. in spite of</p>	 <p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p> <p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>✓ ✓</p> <p>✓</p>	<p>illogical</p> <p>Unparallel in form</p> <p>divergence cue</p>
<p>40</p>	<p>Trees are very important for water preservation, because trees ...</p> <p>a. need much water to grow well b. themselves preserve water c. spend water from underground wells d. act as the underground wells e. prevent land which hold rain</p>	<p>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</p>	<p>✓</p>	<p>divergence cue</p>

TABLE IV
ITEM CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS
FOR THE 1989 - 1990 SUBJECTIVE ENGLISH UUB TEST OF 5 ITEMS

NO	TEST ITEMS	PARAMETERS	EVALUATION		EVALUATION REASONS
			GOOD	BAD	
41	What are the sources of noise pollution?	1. Use essay questions to measure complex learning outcomes only	✓		
42	It can affect the heart and nervous strain. What does it refer to?	2. Formulate questions that present a clear task to the students	✓		
43	Loud noise may cause deafness. A person is deaf when he cannot ... any voice.	3. The desired response from the students must be answered as clearly as possible			
44	What is the danger of Uranium and other radioactive waste?	4. Do not permit students a choice of questions unless the learning outcomes require it	✓		
		5. Provide ample time for answering question.	✓		

45	Why are people afraid of the testing of atomic weapons?		✓		
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DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
SATUAN TUGAS ULANGAN UMUM BERSAMA SMA SEMESTER 2 DAN 4
TAHUN AJARAN 1989/1990

LEMBARAN SOAL

Mata pelajaran : BAHASA INGGRIS
Kelas : I
Hari/Tanggal : JUMAT, 25 Mei 1990
Waktu : 90 menit
Dimulai - diakhiri : 07.30 - 09.00

PETUNJUK UMUM:

1. Tulislah terlebih dahulu NOMOR, NAMA dan ASAL SEKOLAH Anda pada tempat yang tersedia pada lembar jawaban.
2. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal lebih dahulu sebelum Anda menjawab.
3. Laporkan pada Pengawas UUB kalau terdapat tulisan yang kurang jelas atau ada yang rusak atau jumlah soalnya kurang.
4. Jumlah soal sebanyak 45 (empat puluh lima) dan semuanya harus dijawab.
5. Kerjakan pada lembar jawaban yang telah tersedia dengan menggunakan "Pensil 2B"
 - Pilihan ganda : Yaitu nomor 1 sampai dengan nomor 40.
Pilihlah jawaban yang paling tepat.
 - Essay Berstruktur : Yaitu nomor 41 sampai dengan nomor 45.
Jawablah dengan jelas dan singkat.
6. Kerjakan lebih dahulu soal-soal yang Anda anggap mudah.
7. Hitamkan dengan Pensil 2B pada kotak di bawah huruf jawaban yang Anda anggap paling benar.
Contoh:

A B C D E

8. Apabila ada jawaban yang Anda anggap salah dan Anda ingin memperbaiki, hapuslah sampai bersih dengan menggunakan karet penghapus yang baik dan kemudian hitamkanlah kembali pada kotak yang Anda anggap benar.

Contoh : A B C D E pilihan semula

dibetulkan menjadi : A B C D E

9. Tidak diperbolehkan memperbaiki jawaban dengan menggunakan "TIPP EX."
10. Periksaalah pekerjaan Anda lebih dahulu sebelum diserahkan pada pengawas.

SELAMAT BEKERJA

PETUNJUK KHUSUS :

Untuk soal-soal nomor 1 s/d 40, pilihlah satu jawaban yang paling tepat.

Contoh : He ... a new novel last month.

- A. write
- B. writes
- C. wrote
- D. has written
- E. is writing

Jawaban : A B C D E

1. The moon ... around the earth.
A. is revolving D. revolves
B. has revolved E. revolved
C. revolve
2. Anna : Do you know Bob, Bill ?
Bill : Sure. I ... him since he was in SMP.
A. had known D. knew
B. was knowing E. have known
C. know
3. Joan : It's very cold outside.
 ... the children to stay inside, mom ?
Mother : Sure.
A. Ought you to tell
B. Should you tell
C. Must you tell
D. May you tell
E. Would you tell
4. "To save money for your future is important." This sentence can be changed into : ...
A. It is important to save money for your future
B. It is for your future important to save money
C. To save money for your future it is important
D. To save money it is important for your future
E. It is to save money for your future important
5. Elsa : Did your mother make this cake ?
Anna : Oh, no. I ...
A. made by myself it
B. by myself made it
C. made it myself
D. made myself it
E. myself it made
6. "My brother always keeps me waiting for him," Mary said.
Mary told me that ...
A. her brother always kept me waiting for him
B. her brother always kept her waiting for him
C. my brother always keeps me waiting for him
D. my brother always kept me waiting for him
E. his brother always kept her waiting for him
7. After a few minutes, the police arrived and the bleeding child ... to hospital.
A. had taken D. is taking
B. was taken E. was taking
C. took

8. Bob : Did you meet Pamela last night ?
Bill : No, she ... home when I arrived.
A. went
B. is going
C. was going
D. had gone
E. has gone
9. Two boys ... have stolen some candies from the Department Store have been arrested by the guard.
A. whose
B. what
C. who
D. whom
E. which
10. Mother always ... my little brother to brush his teeth before going to bed.
A. promises
B. invites
C. instructs
D. permits
E. reminds
11. The human body has many kinds of organs. For example, it has a skeleton to hold the body erect.
The synonym of ERECT is ...
A. strong
B. healthy
C. upright
D. downright
E. upwards
12. According to the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board, having a small family has many advantages.
The National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board is familiar for us as ...
A. BKPMD
B. HIKSN
C. BAKN
D. NKKBS
E. BKKBN
13. Without security and order we would feel ...
A. safe
B. strong
C. healthy
D. unsecured
E. secured
14. The Indonesian Coat of Arms is in the shape of a ... eagle which is stretching its wings.
A. bravery
B. dangerous
C. huge
D. flying
E. powerful

15. Waste or rubbish such as paper, bottles, plastics, aluminium, scraps, and junk which cannot be broken by natural organism can cause ... pollution.

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

16. The best way to keep our body sound and strong is to take care of it properly.

Sound means: ...

- A. attractive
- B. healthy
- C. powerful
- D. weak
- E. safe

17. Ki Hajar Dewantara's ideal was to educate the people to become men and women ...

- A. independent figures
- B. scientists
- C. prime ministers
- D. judgement
- E. teachers

18. Roads and airports are like the doors of a house, and Bali has opened its doors to everyone who comes there.

Everyone who comes there means: ...

- A. pedestrians
- B. warriors
- C. guides
- D. visitors
- E. journeys

19. The Indonesian ... is the largest group of islands in the world. It lies between two oceans.

- A. Continent
- B. Land
- C. Isle
- D. Island
- E. Archipelago

20. Astronauts on the moon experience weightlessness because of the absence of ...

- A. spaceship
- B. speed
- C. gravity
- D. satellite
- E. energy

Wacana I

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 came for spices. That was a very long time ago. Now the traders come home 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 important things are oil, rubber, tin, and copra.

26. What have people traded for?

- They have traded for ...
- A. selling their things
- B. being a trader
- C. a better life
- D. getting other things
- E. exchanging their things

21. Ani : Hi, Tuty! You've promised to bring me your new novel, haven't you?

Tuty : Oh, ... What about tomorrow?

Ani : That's all right. I'll be here tomorrow.

- A. I really don't mind
- B. Not really, but I cannot bring it
- C. I'm terribly sorry. I forgot to bring it
- D. Yes, that's OK
- E. Sure. I remember to bring it.

22. Tony : Well, Ann. ... This is Ann.

Ann : How do you do?

Mother : Nice to meet you, Ann.

- A. Do you want to meet my mother?
- B. I'm surprised to introduce you to my mother
- C. Will you meet my mother?
- D. I'd like you to meet my mother
- E. I wonder if you meet my mother

23. Anton : I feel well, mother ...

Mother : No, you must stay in bed and rest for two or three days. You mustn't get tired.

- A. Let me go to school today
- B. May I go to school today?
- C. Will I go to school today?
- D. Should I stay at home today?
- E. Should I go to school today?

24. Reni : Hi, Retno! ...

Retno : Thanks a lot, Reni. I missed you very much.

- A. Have a nice day to be home again
- B. It's nice being home again
- C. Congratulation on your coming home
- D. Welcome home, dear I'm glad you come.
- E. How are you today?

25. Andi : Riska. Here's a present for you.

Riska : A present --- for me? what is it all about?

Andi : Today is your birthday, isn't it?

Riska : Oh, ...

- A. Thanks so much. It's very kind of you
- B. That's fine
- C. How could you know it?
- D. You remember everything
- E. I'm really surprised

27. What do we get from other countries in trade?

We get ...

- A. a good relationship
- B. oil, rubber, tin, and copra
- C. many things that we do not produce
- D. nothing
- E. a better life

28. In the old form of trade, we did not use money, but we

- A. ... something we had for something we needed.
- A. traded
- B. improved
- C. changed
- D. exchanged
- E. sold

29. What does Indonesia do to make its people have a better life?

- A. Indonesia imports rice
- B. Indonesia produces many things to be sold
- C. Indonesia is trying hard to provide them everything they needed.
- D. Indonesia sells things to other countries and buys many things that its people do not make
- E. Indonesia buys oil, tin, and copra

Wacana II.

Borobudur is one of the oldest temple in the world. It was built early in the ninth century by the ancient of Javanese architects during the reign of the Buddhist King. Some historian stated that this temple was older than that of Prambanan which was built about a hundred years later by another king.

Borobudur was actually a monastery for the Buddhist monks. It was a place for praying just like a mosque for the moslems. It was a sacred place for the Buddhists to worship their God in order to reach the heaven. Recently, this temple was opened for the general public, but on a certain occasion like Waisak, the festive day for Buddhists, this temple returns to its original function. The life and teaching of Gautama Buddha are shown by the carvings as we can see on the walls of the temple.

Borobudur is also called a stupa temple as it looks like a big bell. There are about seventy of them and under each one is a Buddha statue which can be seen through the holes in the sides of the stupas. There is a belief that if we can reach and touch the statue inside this stupa with our hand, all of our dreams will come true.

30. Borobudur was built ...

- A. for praying
- B. a hundred years later
- C. later than Prambanan
- D. early in the ninth century
- E. as the oldest temple in Indonesia

33. Nowadays, Borobudur is considered as a ...

- A. Buddhists' monastery
- B. Buddhists' heaven
- C. sacred place
- D. tourism object
- E. sacred monument

31. A. stupa looks like ...

- A. a beautiful carving
- B. a statue
- C. a sacred statue
- D. a sacred bell
- E. a big bell

34. Recently, this temple was opened for the general public, but on a certain occasion like Waisak, the festive day for Buddhists, this temple returns to its original function. The synonym of occasion is ...

- A. date
- B. ceremony
- C. moment
- D. year
- E. period

32. The carvings on the walls of Borobudur indicate us ...

- A. the greatness of Gautama Buddha
- B. the life of Buddhist monks
- C. the life and teaching of Gautama Buddha
- D. the sacred statue
- E. the sacred monastery

Wacana III

People need water. We cannot live without water. A person should drink at least eight glasses of water a day. If a person does not drink enough water, he can suffer from kidney trouble. A big man should drink more than eight glasses a day.

In Indonesia many children die of dehydration. This means they die because of lack of water in their bodies. So we must make sure that our children drink enough water, especially when they are suffering from diarrhoea.

At present, many governments of the world are worried about the water supplies in their countries. Fresh water is becoming more and more difficult to get. In many cities where there are many people, the level of water in underground wells is getting lower and lower. The loss of forests due to erosion or the irresponsible cutting down of trees often means loss of water from the wells under the ground. Trees are important for water preservation.

35. If a person drinks very little water, he ...

- A. might suffer from dehydration.
- B. might suffer from kidney trouble
- C. might suffer from diarrhoea
- D. will die soon
- E. cannot live longer

36. ... is worried by many governments in the world.

- A. The water supplies in the country
- B. The level of water in the underground wells
- C. Many children die of dehydration
- D. People die because of lack of water
- E. Many children suffer from diarrhoea

37. The level of water in the underground wells is getting lower and lower
 A. because of the loss of forests
 B. because of erosion
 C. because of the irresponsible cutting down of trees
 D. because fresh water is getting more and more difficult to get
 E. because trees do not act as water preservation

38. Dehydration is caused by serious
 A. illnesses
 B. water supplies
 C. kidney trouble
 D. diarrhoea
 E. lack of water

39. The loss of forest due to erosion or the irresponsible cutting down of trees.
 The underlined words mean
 A. made of
 B. caused by
 C. developed by
 D. according to
 E. in spite of

40. Trees are very important for water preservation, because trees
 A. need much water to grow well
 B. themselves preserve water
 C. spend water from underground wells
 D. act as the underground wells
 E. prevent land which hold rain water from erosion

PETUNJUK KIIUSUS :

Untuk soal-soal nomor 41 s/d 45 Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut dengan singkat dan jelas.

Contoh : How does your sister go to school every day?
 Jawaban : By bus.

Wacana IV

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 materials. 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.

41. What are the sources of noise pollution ?
 42. It can affect the heart and nervous strain.
 What does IT refer to ?
 43. Loud noise may cause deafness.
 A person is deaf when he cannot any voice.
 44. What is the danger of Uranium and other radioactive waste ?
 45. Why are people afraid of the testing of atomic weapons ?

