

DOKUMEN NEGARA

SANGAT RAHASIA

Ujian Akhir Nasional Tahun Pelajaran 2002/2003

SMU/MA

Program Studi Bahasa



**Paket
Utama
(P3)**

BAHASA INGGRIS (D3)

SENIN, 5 MEI 2003

Pukul 10.00 – 12.00

DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL

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PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Perhatikan dan ikuti petunjuk pengisian pada lembar jawaban yang disediakan.
 2. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal sebelum Anda menjawabnya.
 3. Jumlah soal sebanyak 60 butir, setiap butir soal terdiri dari 5 (lima) pilihan jawaban.
 4. Laporkan kepada pengawas ujian kalau terdapat tulisan yang kurang jelas, rusak atau jumlah soal kurang.
 5. Mintalah kertas buram kepada pengawas ujian, bila diperlukan.
 6. Periksalah pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ujian.
 7. Tidak diijinkan menggunakan kalkulator, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.
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Text 1. (This text is for items number 1 – 3)

The family is changing. In the past, grandparents, parents, and children used to live together; in other words, they had an “extended family”. Sometimes two or more brothers with their wives and children were part of this large family group, but family structure is changing throughout the world. The “nuclear family” consists of only one father, one mother, and children; it is becoming the main family structure everywhere.

The nuclear family offers married women some advantages: They have freedom from their relatives, and the husband does not have all the power of the family. Family structure in most parts of the world is still “patriarchate”, that is, the father is the head of the family and makes important decisions. Studies show, however, that in nuclear families, men and women usually make an equal number of decisions about family life. Also, well-educated husbands and wives often prefer to share the power.

But wives usually have to “pay” for the benefits of freedom and power. When women lived in extended families, sisters, grandmother, and aunts helped one another with housework and child care. In addition, older women in a large family group had important positions. Wives in nuclear families do not enjoy this benefit, and they have another disadvantage, too: Women generally live longer than their husbands, so older women from nuclear families often have to live alone.

1. The text tells us about
 - a. women in nuclear families
 - b. the power of husbands in nuclear families
 - c. the freedom of women in nuclear families
 - d. the power of husbands in extended families
 - e. the function of old women in extended families
2. The main idea of the second paragraph is
 - a. father makes most of the important decisions
 - b. married women have freedom from the relatives
 - c. husbands and wives decided something together
 - d. the power is shared by well-educated husbands and wives
 - e. married women are offered some advantages in nuclear families

3. Which of the following statement is TRUE?
- The man has all the power in nuclear families.
 - The decisions are only made by men in nuclear families.
 - Family structure in most parts of the world is “Patriarchate”.
 - The housework is only burdened to the wives in extended families.
 - Grandparents are also regarded as the main family structure in nuclear families.

Text 2. (This text is for number 4 – 7)

Jakarta, Indonesia’s capital, is also a city steeped in history. Under its former Dutch name of Batavia, it was a major trading port of the east for several centuries. Jakarta today is a metropolis of more than seven million people with modern shopping, hotels and industry.

Jakarta’s nightlife and shopping are described as ‘the best kept secret in Asia’. An array of modern nightclubs and discotheques are open till all hours. Its many shopping centers are stocked with a wide variety of goods, from local art and handicraft, electronic equipment garments, jewelry, etc. at very competitive prices. There are also many top class hotels and restaurants in Jakarta providing international cuisine as well as a variety of Indonesian, Chinese, Japanese and European food.

The city is home to Taman Mini, a vast complex of Indonesia in Miniature; and Ancol, a sophisticated amusement park. Pasar Seni (the art market) is also situated in Ancol, where artists sit at work and a wide variety of carvings, paintings and marble, wood, brass and leather souvenirs can be bought at reasonable prices.

4. Which food is NOT stated in the second paragraph?
- Chinese food.
 - Japanese food.
 - African food.
 - European food.
 - Indonesian food.
5. This text tells us about
- Jakarta now and in the past
 - Jakarta with its various facilities
 - Jakarta as the best kept-secret in Asia
 - Jakarta with its international cuisine
 - Jakarta’s nightlife and its shopping centers
6. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?
- Jakarta has less than seven million people.
 - Weaving is one of the skills displayed at the art market.
 - Nightclubs and discotheques are just open at certain hours.
 - International cuisine is available at top class restaurants.
 - Jakarta has been minor trading part of the east for several centuries.

7. Which statement is NOT true?
- The price of souvenirs of Pasar Seni is very cheap.
 - Chinese food is also served at the top class restaurants.
 - Batavia was the name of Jakarta during the occupation.
 - Ancol is famous for its sophisticated amusement park.
 - Taman Mini is located at a very large complex of Indonesia in miniature.

Text 3. (This text is for items number 8 – 11)

Japanese Films

The 20th century has gone, and the 21st century has begun. There is no change in the International film industry, however, American movies, centered mainly in Hollywood, still lead the industry. Japan is no exception. *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone* and other Hollywood entertainment blockbusters rake in huge profit. On the other hand, Japanese films still enjoy wide popularity domestically. Animated features like Hayao Miyaki's *Spirited away* are long-running hits, with fans from all age groups. Entertainment films made by television station-led groups also have good profits.

"The Japanese film industry is like the world film industry in microcosm. The structure where big Hollywood concerns gets 80 % of the world's movie making capital, while more artistic films get the remaining 20 %, is pretty much what we have in Japan. About 80 % of the movie made in Japan are animated films and television-produced, big budget movies. The other 20 % is made by Kurosawa, Aoyama, Kitano, and so on," analyzes Professor Yoichi Umemoto of Yokohama National University.

It is clear from the interviews with Kurosawa, Miike, and Shiato that independent directors face many obstacles in making their films. Kitano made his directorial debut in 1989 with *Violent Cop*, but his image as a popular comedian prevented positive evaluations of his works as director. His movies often features irrational violence. They are seen as art films and failed as commercial ventures. Looking back, producer Masayuki Mori, a long time supporter of Kitano and head of office of Kitano, comments, "Domestically, a small group of enthusiastic fans supported Kitano's work, but there was very little fair evaluation by the film industry as whole.

However, well-known British film critic Tony Rayns gave Kitano's work high praise. Rayns arranged for him to be invited to the London International Film Festival, where films fans greeted him enthusiastically. The excitement for Kitano crossed the English Channel to Paris, where all his films were shown at the Festival d'Automne. It was in Europe that Kitano was first truly recognized as an artist. Kitano's reputation began to grow at home as well, reimporting the high marks he had earned overseas.

Taken from "Pacific Friend" Magazine, Vol.29 NO.11, March 2002

8. What is the main idea of paragraph one?
- In the 21st century both American and Japanese film industry still make desirable income.
 - In 21st century film industry's profit is much better than that of Japanese one.
 - American movies are mainly centered in Hollywood.
 - Japanese movies are long running hits.
 - Japanese entertainment film is better than that of America.

9. What is the percentage of the artistic films in Japan?
- Less than 20%.
 - 20%.
 - More than 20%.
 - 80%.
 - More than 80%.
10. What does Professor Yoichi Umemoto mainly analyse?
- The movies in Japan.
 - The budget of animated films and television films.
 - Calculation of the capital for making movies in the world.
 - Comparison of the capital for making movies in the world to that in Japan.
 - The huge profit of making movies both in Japan and all over the world.
11. The underlined phrase 'at home' in the last sentence of the last paragraph means
- The United States of America
 - Kitano's house
 - England
 - Japan
 - Hollywood

Text 4. (This text is for items number 12 – 15)

I Have a dream

I have a dream a song to sing
to help me cope
with anything

If you see the wonder
of a fairy tale
you can take the future
even if you fail

Chorus :
I believe in angels
Something good in everything I see
I believe in angels
when I know
the time is right for me
I'll cross the stream
I have a dream

I have a dream a fantasy
to help me through reality

And my destination
makes it worth the white
wishing through the darkness
still another mile

12. Which one of the following statements best represents the content of the song?
- If we have a dream we will never fail.
 - We should not give up when we fail.
 - Life is not as simple as we think.
 - Day dreaming is the best way to get a solution.
 - Singing a song leads us to a dream.
13. According to the song what should we do when we fail?
- Try again.
 - See the reality.
 - Have day dreaming
 - Sing a song.
 - Find an angel.



14. What does the song teach us?
- To be an optimist.
 - To be a pessimist.
 - To be a dreamer.
 - To be a singer.
 - To be a realist.
15. What is meant by “a dream” in the song? A / An
- fancy
 - image
 - picture
 - fiction
 - hope

Text 5. (This text is for items number 16 – 20)

It all started innocently enough. I was a pretty typical fifteen year-old high-school Sophomore, living in Fairfield County, Connecticut. That translates to mean I had it pretty good. I lived in a nice house in a historic New England town with my parents, my younger brother, and a Labrador retriever. My older sister, an attorney, lived in Chicago with her husband and baby daughter. I had doting grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. Not everyone was completely sane, but no one had been put away, and most of us could act pretty normal most of the time. I went to a good public high school, where I got good grades, had a great group of friends, played sports, joined clubs, volunteered, enjoyed art and music, and partied enthusiastically wherever and whenever possible.

Was I happy? Certainly not. I was fifteen, after all. I had a constitutional right as an American to want more, even if I didn't know what I wanted more. My days were boring and predictable. Most of my classes seemed irrelevant. The only subjects I was really interested in were English, French, and art. I loved to write and to draw, and I wanted to actually speak French. Naturally I knew that in order to achieve any of these goals I would have to do the boring and predictable and repetitive stuff. Right then, however, I wanted to do something exciting and unique. I should admit up front to being a risk-taker, even a thrill-seeker. I love the jolt of adrenaline that comes from doing something terrifying.

According to my family, I was born that way. At one year of age, I piled up the stuffed animals in my crib, climbed up on their backs, and launched myself head first over the bars and onto the floor. By fifteen months I was walking on the kitchen counters and swinging from the freezer door. I had a genius for getting up on high places and being unable to get down safely. At two I had graduated from climbing on kitchen counters and chain-link fences to removing window screens and strolling on rooftops during nap time.

And then my baby brother was born. He cried all night for a year. My dad left thrown a lot, and my mom was pretty much over the edge. It got easier and easier to slip away from the house, down the block, across streets and out into the big world. I particularly liked the monkey bars at the school playground and looking in at the big kids in kindergarten and first grade. But somebody always called the police, and after a while they didn't have to ask me where I lived anymore. They just picked me up and drove me home. When I was finally old enough to get inside the school and swing legally from the monkey bars, we moved to Connecticut.

16. The second paragraph mainly discusses about
- her right as an American
 - her subjects and school
 - her hobbies and activities
 - her boredom and intention to get rid of it
 - her childhood that was terrifying
17. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
- The writer was an attorney.
 - The writer was a selfish girl.
 - The writer was satisfied with her life
 - The writer was scared to do challenging activities.
 - The writer liked doing risky activities.

18. Which of the following things was not done by the writer?
- Living in Connecticut.
 - Volunteering.
 - Teaching English and French.
 - Getting up on high places.
 - Watching kindergarten students playing.
19. How did the writer feel when her baby brother was born?
- Happy.
 - Amused.
 - Disturbed.
 - Terrified.
 - Insulted.
20. “My days were boring and predictable” (paragraph 2)
The closest meaning of the underlined word is
- monotonous
 - interesting
 - practical
 - long
 - splendid
21. Arrange these sentences into a good paragraph!
- I was thrilled to see snow everywhere.
 - It was winter when I arrived at the States for the first time.
 - Due to sufficient financial support and high motivation, I could manage to complete my master’s degree in time and satisfactorily.
 - When I got closer with my university mates and absorbed with course work, my homesickness gradually waned.
 - In addition to the allowance that I got every month I earned extra money by working at the university hotel.
 - However, at night I hardly slept because I remembered my family.
- 2-1-6-4-5-3
 - 1-2-6-4-5-3
 - 6-2-1-4-5-3
 - 6-1-2-4-5-3
 - 2-1-6-5-3-4

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

Raden Ajeng Kartini

The name of Raden Ajeng Kartini is closely associated with the emancipation movement of Indonesia women. (22) ... activities were confined within the walls of her father's residence in Jepara, Central Java (23) ... her work and ideas have greatly (24) ... government policy and thoughts and outlook concerning the status (25) ... rights of women.

Kartini lived at a time (26) ... education employment outside the home, freedom to decide in marriage, and all such things (27) ... beyond the woman's reach. She saw this with deep (28) ... and resentment.

22. a. my
 b. their
 c. she
 d. her
 e. his
23. a. Because
 b. Therefore
 c. Moreover
 d. Yet
 e. In addition
24. a. opposed
 b. influenced
 c. criticized
 d. made
 e. decided
25. a. but
 b. because of
 c. due to
 d. and
 e. since
26. a. Where
 b. What
 c. How
 d. Whenever
 e. When
27. a. were
 b. was
 c. are
 d. is
 e. been

28. a. ignorance
 b. delight
 c. sorry
 d. sorrow
 e. pleasure
29. Ino : Mr. Suyono, meet Mr.Mulyadi, my teacher.
Mr.Suyono : ...?
 a. How are you
 b. Can I introduce my self
 c. Do you know my name
 d. How do you do
 e. What's your name
30. Surya : Did you enjoy your holiday in Bali?
Hana : Not so much. When we got the Kuta beach the wind ... very hard.
 a. blows
 b. was blowing
 c. blown
 d. has blown
 e. to blow
31. Mimi : Have you visited the doctor?
Najib : Yes.
Mimi : What did he advise you?
Najib : He said that
 a. I should stop smoking
 b. I could stop smoking
 c. I may stop smoking
 d. I mustn't smoke
 e. I ought to smoke
32. Ari : You said you just bought a new printing machine. What is the specification of the machine?
Budi : Well, it can produce 200 copies a minute
The underlined part means: The machine ... producing 200 copies/minute.
 a. is able to
 b. is capable of
 c. has the capability to
 d. be able to
 e. be capable to

33. Reporter : Mr. and Mrs. Utomo, I see that you have a happy family. You have a daughter and a son, and they look healthy and smart. What have you done?
Mr. Utomo : We have been implementing the family planning program since we got married.
The underlined part means
- now they are still implementing the program
 - they do not implement the program anymore
 - they implemented the program when they got married
 - when they got married, they used to implement the program
 - they implemented the program until they got married
34. Wahyu : Mom, can we open the dictionary?
Miss Ani : O.K. you ... open it.
- must
 - may
 - will
 - should
 - have to
35. Headmaster : You see, I'm very busy. I have no time to talk.
Slamet : But there is something important that I have to tell you.
- I'm sorry for disturbing you.
 - It does not matter.
 - I'm sorry to hear that.
 - It's a pity.
 - It's terrible.
36. Fadli : What's going on with you, Anton?
Anton : I feel extremely annoyed. The sound of my neighbour's tape recorder disturbs me everyday.
Fadli : ...?
Anton : I want you to tell him to slow it down.
- How is it going
 - What can I do for you
 - What's in your mind
 - What's your suggestion to me
 - Is it possible for me to help you
37. X : We are a new couple. We don't know anything about family planning program in detail. ...?
Y : Sure. I am very pleased to do it for you.
- What should we do
 - Who suggests you to tell us
 - What is your idea about us
 - Would you mind explaining it to us
 - Is there anything you can do for us

38. Umar : You look so gloomy, Hadi? What's the matter?
Hadi : My farmland was destroyed by floods.
Umar : I know how you must feel.
The underlined sentence is used to express
- hope
 - choice
 - apology
 - sympathy
 - invitation
39. Shopkeeper : Can I help you, sir?
The tourist : Yes, may I have a look at that silver purse?
Shopkeeper : Sure. Here you are.
The tourist : Did you make it by yourself?
Shopkeeper : No
- I had made it
 - I had it made
 - I had to make it
 - Someone and me made it
 - I made it for someone.
40. Lala : Would you accompany me to buy ceramic pottery at the antique shop tomorrow?
Fenti : I am so sorry. ... to go to the museum.
- I am planning
 - I decided
 - I am suggested
 - I am encouraged
 - I wonder if I can go
41. Thomas : Do you feel like coming around to my workshop this afternoon?
Henry : Certainly. I'll see you how you train the dropouts to do painting.
The underlined utterance shows
- like
 - interest
 - feeling
 - invitation
 - hope
42. Agus : This weekend we're going to Jogjakarta to see tourist resorts there. Would you like to join us?
Wardi : I'd like to. But
- I have to finish my paper
 - it's wonderful
 - there's nothing to worry about
 - we will meet again
 - don't forget about that

43. Nina : I tried to fax this copy but I failed. Doesn't your machine work?
 Akbar : No, it doesn't
 a. It is repairing
 b. It is being repaired
 c. It has been repaired
 d. It can be repaired
 e. It was repaired
44. Baskoro : Dad, do you mind if I work in a foreign country?
 Mr. Hendrawan : ... Just take care of yourself.
 a. You should work hard
 b. You have the competence
 c. It's beyond my knowledge
 d. I wonder how you can do that
 e. Not at all
45. Ria : What would you do if you were accepted in a student exchange program to Canada?
 Linda : I would promote our country to invite tourists to come to Indonesia.
 The underlined utterance means ... in a student exchange.
 a. Linda is accepted
 b. Linda was accepted
 c. Linda is not accepted
 d. Linda was not accepted
 e. Linda has been accepted
46. Budi : Will you agree that the general election is held once in two years?
 Wawan : I can't go along with you on that. It needs a lot of preparation: fund, time, energy, etc.
 The underlined utterance is used to express
 a. refusal
 b. displeasure
 c. uncertainty
 d. disagreement
 e. impossibility
47. Gatot : Did you see the *ngaben* ceremony when you were in Bali?
 Bambang : No, I didn't. You know, I would have seen it if I hadn't been in a hurry to come back to Jakarta.
 It means Bambang ... *Ngaben* ceremony
 a. saw
 b. sees
 c. didn't see
 d. doesn't see
 e. would see

48. Diana : How did John succeed in his career?
Yoga : He succeeded
- by working hard
 - to work hard
 - in working hard
 - for working hard
 - in order to work hard

Text 6. From no 49-55, find the meanings of the underlined words.

Many stories, legends and myths have been associated with the kris. In the olden days the kris was an important weapon. Now it is (49) rarely worn, except at formal ceremonies (50) requiring the wearing of traditional costume.

No one knows exactly where the originated kris from. Many people say that it came from India because the kris is (51) wavy which is a well-known characteristic of ancient Indian weapons. Others say it originated in Malaysia. The primitive Malay fisherman found a natural (52) weapon in the sting-ray fish. The sting-ray's bone is barbed on both sides. Later when the early Malays were introduced to metal, they made weapons which (53) conformed to their earlier natural weapons. This could have resulted in the making of the kris.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the kris was designed (54) mainly for fighting. Under the skillful hands of the Javanese state iron smiths, the kris became the national weapon of Majapahit, the Javanese state that (55) conquered most of the Malay world in the thirteenth century.

49.
 - never
 - seldom
 - always
 - usually
 - sometimes
50.
 - using
 - causing
 - needing
 - resulting
 - suggesting
51.
 - round
 - square
 - curved
 - triangle
 - rectangular

52. Something used in
- wearing
 - dancing
 - curing
 - fighting
 - quarrelling
- 53.
- similar to
 - precise with
 - suitable for
 - compared with
 - different from
- 54.
- lately
 - chiefly
 - exactly
 - precisely
 - temporarily
- 55.
- won
 - broke
 - defeated
 - damaged
 - weakened
56. I don't like buying things in a department store because everything for sale cannot be
- reduced
 - decreased
 - changed
 - purchased
 - bargained
57. The aim of growing one million trees in cities is not only for restoration but also ... of pollution.
- caution
 - consumption
 - reduction
 - regulation
 - absorption
58. It is the custom in England to form a ... when waiting for the bus.
- gap
 - line
 - space
 - group
 - circle

59. Mother Theresa ... her life to help the poor people.
- donated
 - supported
 - distributed
 - dedicated
 - contributed
60. Our ... to the OPEC Conference will be headed by a prominent person in the mining industry.
- people
 - mission
 - attendants
 - candidates
 - representatives