

BAHASA INGGRIS SMA/MA IPA

Nama :

No Peserta :

UJIAN NASIONAL

TAHUN PELAJARAN 2011/2012

SMA/MA
PROGRAM STUDI
IPA

BAHASA INGGRIS
Selasa, 17 April 2012 (08.00 – 10.00)



**PUSPENDIK
BALITBANG**

BSNP
Badan Standar Nasional Pendidikan

MATA PELAJARAN

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Jenjang : SMA/MA
Program Studi : IPA

WAKTU PELAKSANAAN

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 17 April 2012
Jam : 08.00 – 10.00

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Isilah Lembar Jawaban Ujian Nasional (LJUN) Anda sebagai berikut:
 - a. Nama Peserta pada kotak yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai dengan huruf di atasnya.
 - b. Nomor Peserta, Tanggal Lahir, dan Paket Soal (lihat kanan atas sampul naskah) pada kolom yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai dengan angka/huruf di atasnya.
 - c. Hitamkan bulatan pada kolom Nama Mata Ujian yang sedang diujikan.
 - d. Nama Sekolah, Tanggal Ujian, dan Bubuhkan Tanda Tangan Anda pada kotak yang disediakan.
2. Tersedia waktu 120 menit untuk mengerjakan Paket Soal tersebut.
3. Jumlah soal sebanyak 50 butir, pada setiap butir soal terdapat 4 (empat) atau 5 (lima) pilihan jawaban.
4. Periksa dan laporkan kepada pengawas ujian apabila terdapat lembar soal yang kurang jelas, rusak, atau tidak lengkap.
5. Tidak diizinkan menggunakan kalkulator, HP, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.
6. Periksalah pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ujian.
7. Lembar soal boleh dicoret-coret.

SELAMAT MENGERJAKAN

Listening Section

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. There are four parts to this section with special directions for each part.

PART I**Questions 1 to 4.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues and questions spoken in English. The questions and the dialogues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying.

After you listen to the dialogue and the question about it, read the five possible answers, and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear:

Man : We are almost out of cereal.

Woman : I know. I will go to the grocery store to buy some more. I will also get some milk, bread and fruit.

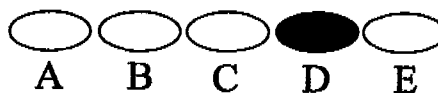
Man : Would you get me some instant noodles?

Woman : Sure.

Narrator : What does the man want the woman to buy?

- A. Fruit.
- B. Milk.
- C. Bread.
- D. Noodles.
- E. Cereal.

Sample answer



The best answer to this question is "Noodles". Therefore you should choose answer (D)

1.
 - A. Shopping at a grocery store.
 - B. Going to a grocery store.
 - C. Following directions.
 - D. Giving directions to the man.
 - E. Walking down Maple street.
2.
 - A. In the morning.
 - B. In the afternoon.
 - C. In the evening.
 - D. At noon.
 - E. At midnight.
3.
 - A. Expressing hope.
 - B. Expressing pride.
 - C. Expressing satisfaction.
 - D. Showing happiness.
 - E. Asking for an apology.

4. A. Buying a book.
 B. Celebrating a birthday.
 C. Getting a beautiful book.
 D. Giving a birthday present.
 E. Thanking the man for his gift.

PART II**Questions: 5 to 7****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some incomplete dialogues spoken in English, followed by four responses, also spoken in English. The dialogues and the responses will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. You have to choose the best response to each question.

Now listen to a sample question.

Man : May I taste the caramel pudding you just made?

Woman : Of course you may. How does it taste?

Man :

Narrator : What is the most appropriate response for the man to reply?

- A. It is very expensive, I think.
B. It's very delicious. I really enjoy the taste.
C. I think I will cook it myself.
D. I don't think I'll come with you.

Narrator : The best answer to the question "It's very delicious. I really enjoy the taste." is choice B. Therefore, you should choose answer B.

5. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

10.

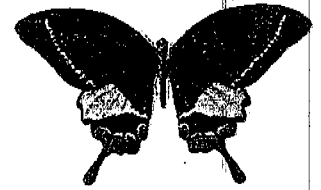
A.



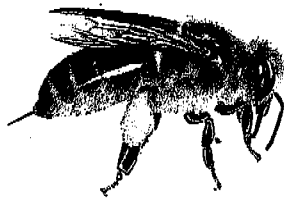
B.



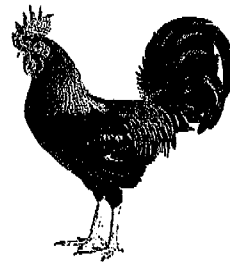
C.



D.



E.



11.

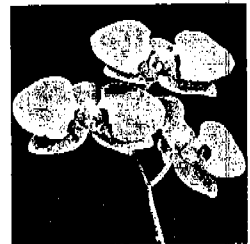
A.



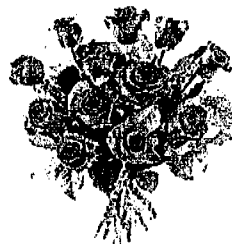
B.



C.



D.



E.



PART IV**Questions 12 to 15.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear several monologues. Each monologue will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying.

After you hear the monologue and the question about it, read the five possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

12. A. Rail services.
 B. Christmas holiday.
 C. Airports.
 D. Snowfall.
 E. Snowstorm.
13. A. Two.
 B. Three.
 C. Four.
 D. Five.
 E. Six.
14. A. Snakes.
 B. Anacondas.
 C. Kinds of snakes.
 D. What an anaconda looks like.
 E. Another name for an anaconda.
15. A. 10 – 20.
 B. 10 – 30.
 C. 20 – 30.
 D. 20 – 40.
 E. 30 – 40.

This is the end of the listening section.

This text is for question 16.

Dear Mr. Anwar,

We regret to inform you that we are unable to lend you the sum of \$ 500 that you have requested, but it is possible to grant you part of the sum.

If you are still interested, please contact our main office to arrange an appointment with the assistant manager. He will be happy to discuss the matter further.

Your sincerely

(Lending Officer)

16. Instead of a loan of \$500, what alternative is offered by the officer?
- A. An appointment to discuss the offer.
 - B. A cash of \$500.
 - C. An appointment with the lending officer.
 - D. A loan of less than \$500.
 - E. An appointment with the assistant manager.

The text is for questions 17 and 18.

22 Tufton street
London, SW1P 3TL
Tel: 021-7593-1760

November 1st, 2011

Josie Waters
Fielders Pharmacy
14 Broadway
London, SE1 7DG

Dear Mrs. Waters,

I am writing to provide a formal notice of my resignation from Fielders Pharmacy. My last day will be November 14th, 2011.

I trust that a period of two weeks is sufficient for you to find a replacement for my position. I would be pleased to help train the individual you choose to take my place.

Thank you for employing me for the past three years. My experience as clerk, supervisor, and floor manager has been very positive and I'm confident that I will use many of the skills I have learned at Fielders in the future.

If you have any concerns, please contact me at my personal email address.

All the best,

Annie Wright

Annie Wright

awright@homemail.com

17. After sending the letter,
- A. Annie Wright can choose someone to take her position
 - B. Josie Waters will share her experience in Fielders Company
 - C. Annie Wright will be glad to train a new employee
 - D. Annie Wright will contact the company through email
 - E. Josie Waters replaces her manager with Annie Wright
18. Why did Annie Wright send the letter?
- A. She wanted the company to move her to another position.
 - B. She was needed to be a trainer at another office.
 - C. She wanted to resign from the company.
 - D. She chose her colleague to be posted at her former position.
 - E. She had to share her knowledge as a manager.

This text is for questions 19 and 20.

From: Rp 409.000++*
per room per night

Indonesians and
KITAS holders

Whether you're traveling in Indonesia on business, or taking a relaxing holiday break, you'll find the same guaranteed hospitality at all Prime Plaza Hotels & Resorts. A friendly welcome, attentive service and the personal touch, it's always prime time at Prime Plaza.

* Terms and
conditions apply

The Signature of Indonesian Hospitality

SANUR PARADISE *Plaza* SUITES

JOGJAKARTA *Plaza* HOTEL

SANUR PARADISE *Plaza* HOTEL

KOTA BUKIT INDAH *Plaza* HOTEL

BALI *Dynasty* RESORT

SURABAYA *Plaza* HOTEL



PRIME PLAZA
Hotels & Resorts

19. What aspect of the service is promoted in the advertisement of Prime Plaza?
- The personal touch.
 - The hospitality.
 - The relaxing programs.
 - The low price.
 - The friendly welcome.
20. What is the text about?
- The characteristics of tourist-Resorts.
 - The promotion of Hotel and Resorts.
 - The description of spa and Beauty House.
 - Hotel training for their hospitality.
 - Service competition between groups of apartments.

This text is for questions 21 and 22.

Once, a cap seller was passing through a jungle. He was dead tired and needed to rest. Then, he stopped and spread a cloth under a tree. He placed his bag full of caps near him and lay down with his cap on his head.

The cap seller had a sound sleep for one hour. When he got up, the first thing he did was to look into his bag. He was startled when he found all his caps were not there. He was wondering where they could have gone. Indeed, he was greatly puzzled.

When he looked up the sky, he was very surprised to see monkeys sitting on the branches of a tree, each wearing a cap on his head. They had evidently done it to imitate him.

He decided to get his caps back by making a humble request to the monkeys. In return, the monkeys only made faces of him. When he began to make gestures, even when he raised his fist towards them to threaten them, they also imitated him.

At last he hit upon a clever idea. "Monkeys are a great imitator," he thought. So he took off his own cap and threw it down on the ground. As he had expected, all the monkeys took off the caps and threw them down on the ground. Quickly he stood up and collected the caps, put them back into his bag and went away.

21. Why was each monkey wearing a cap on their head?
- They liked them.
 - They liked wearing caps.
 - They were imitating the cap seller.
 - They were teasing the cap seller.
 - They had stolen the caps.
22. What is the moral value of the text?
- Monkeys are clever animals.
 - Put your belongings in a safe place.
 - Kindness must be possessed by everyone.
 - Foolishness is a source of faulty
 - You have to know who you are talking to.

The following text is for questions number 23 and 24.

Madonna sues Manhattan co-op Board

NEW YORK- Madonna has sued the people who run her luxury co-op building overlooking the Central Park for refusing her request to buy a neighbor's apartment.

Madonna claimed in court papers that the co-op's board of directors wrongfully blocked her purchase of the seventh-floor apartment at West 64th street on the Upper West Side. The Material Girl actress, who already owns a large apartment in the building, is asking the court to let the sale go through and award her legal fees, according to a notice filed Wednesday in Manhattan's State Supreme Court. The 49-year-old singer moved into the building after she was rejected by the board at the Ritzy San Remo co-op in 1985 presently home to U2 frontman, Bono

Midboro Management Inc., the company that manages the West 64th street building, refused to give comments on the dispute, and the co-op board president did not answer a call Friday for comment.

Taken from "The Jakarta Post"

23. Madonna sued the Manhattan Co-op Board because
- A. Midboro management Inc managed the West 64th street building wrongfully
 - B. they prevented her from buying another apartment at West 64th street
 - C. she's not allowed to sell her apartment in that building
 - D. they rejected Madonna to stay at the Ritzy San Remo co-op
 - E. they sold her apartment building at West 64th street
24. Where did Madonna live before she moved to her apartment at West 64th Street?
- A. At the building overlooking the Central Park.
 - B. At Bono's apartment.
 - C. At the luxury co-op building.
 - D. At the Ritzy San Remo co-op building.
 - E. At the building on the Upper West Side.

This following text is for questions 25 to 27.

Alfred Bernhard Nobel was a Swedish chemist, engineer, innovator, and ornament manufacturer. He was the inventor of dynamite. He also owned Bofors, which he had redirected from its previous role as primarily an iron and steel producer to a major manufacturer of cannons and other ornaments. He held 355 different patents, dynamite being the most famous. In his last will, he used his enormous fortune to institute the Nobel Prizes. The synthetic element nobelium was named after him. He was the third son of Immanuel Nobel and Andriette Ahlsell Nobel. Born in Stockholm on 21 October 1833, he went with my family to Saint Petersburg in 1842, where his father invented modern plywood. He studied chemistry with Professor Nikolay Nikolaevich Zinin. When he was 18, he went to the United States to study chemistry for four years and worked for a short period under John Ericsson, who designed the American Civil War ironclad USS Monitor.

Returning to Sweden with his father after the bankruptcy of his family business, he then devoted himself to the study of explosives, and especially to the safe manufacture and use of nitroglycerine (discovered in 1847 by Ascanio Sobrero, one of his fellow students under Theophile-Jules Pelouze at the University of Turin). A big explosion occurred on 2 September 1864 at his factory in Heleneborg in Stockholm, killing five people. Among them was his younger brother, Emil.

The foundations of the Nobel Prize were laid in 1895 when Alfred Nobel wrote his last will, leaving much of his wealth for its establishment. Since 1901, the prize has honored men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and for work in peace.

25. Where did Alfred Nobel work with John Ericsson?
- In Sweden
 - In the USA
 - In Stockholm
 - In Heleneborg
 - In Saint Petersburg
26. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- Alfred Nobel devoted himself to the study of chemistry.
 - His success with explosive finally led to the 1864 tragedy.
 - A big explosion in Helenborg in Stockholm killed many people.
 - A big explosion destroyed his factory in Heleneborg Stockholm.
 - Alfred Nobel planned the safe manufacture and use of nitroglycerine.
27. What was Bofors's main business under Alfred Nobel?
- It manufactured cannons and other ornaments.
 - It designed the ironclad monitor.
 - It produced iron and steel.
 - It produced dynamite.
 - It invented nobelium.

The following text is for question 28 and 29.

**NOTICE TO BID
PURCHASE OF CARBON CREDIT USING CDM SCHEME**

PT PLN (Persero) invites eligible bidders for purchasing Carbon Credit from PLN's Projects Using CDM scheme.

Requirements:

Bidding is open to Local or Internasional organization having business line in CDM project development and/or has successful experiences in purchasing Carbon Credit.

Bidder may obtain and collect further information on the Terms and Transaction Document (DTS) at the following address:

Date : 22 October – 29 October 2011

Time : 10.00 am – 03.00 pm

Place : Secretariat of VP LKL

PT PLN (Persero)

Main Building 13th Floor, Jl. Trunojoyo Blok M1/135,

Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta 12160 Indonesia

Phone : 62217251234, ext 1397

Fax : 622172786245

Detailed explanation and information, bid submission, etc will be applied in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the DTS. DTS can be obtained free of charge.

This notification does not cause any financial liability to PT PLN (Persero).

Jakarta, October 24, 2011

COMMITTEE FOR CARBON CREDIT SALE PT PLN (Persero)

28. One condition to be a candidate to join the bid is
- A. it should be an international organization
 - B. it should have experiences in purchasing Carbon Credit
 - C. is should have much information about the bid
 - D. it should have financial liability
 - E. the transaction documents should be complete
29. "This notification does not cause any financial liability to PT BRIGHT".
The underlined word is closest in meaning to
- A. assumption
 - B. procedure
 - C. responsibility
 - D. development
 - E. improvement

The following text is for questions 30 to 32.

Every single rock on the surface of the Earth—whether it is gravestone, a piece of solidified lava from a volcano or a boulder that has broken from a cliff or mountain—is slowly being broken down. This breaking down of rocks at or near the Earth's surface is called weathering. The word is used because the weather is mainly responsible. Weathering turns solid rock into soft materials that may eventually form soil.

Air and water are the cause of most weathering. Sometimes they change the chemical in the rocks, and sometimes they just break apart the rock physically. If water seeps into the cracks in the rocks, for example, it may later freeze if the temperature falls below 0 degrees Celsius. As the water turns to ice, it expands, pushing against the sides of the rock with a pressure believe to be as much as 2,100 kilograms per square centimetre. This forces the cracks open. Repeated freezing and thawing causes the fragments to break away from the original rock, these may slide down a cliff or mountain and form a sloping mass of fragments at the bottom, called scree.

30. According to the text,
- A. there are two kinds of rock, gravestone and a boulder ✓
 - B. soft materials will turn to solidified lava through weathering
 - C. chemical in the rocks causes weathering in every single rock
 - D. a cliff or mountain may slide down because of the water in the rocks
 - E. cracks in the rocks will turn water into ice at the temperature below 0 degrees Celsius
31. The first paragraph is about
- A. the materials of weathering
 - B. the process of weathering ✓
 - C. the impact of weathering
 - D. the definition of weathering
 - E. the result of weathering
32. We know from the text that
- A. very solid rock is impossible to break down
 - B. solid rock can turns into soil because of air and water
 - C. soft materials harders to eventually become rock
 - D. the weather can turn lava into gravestone
 - E. air and water are the main elements of the weather

This text is for questions 33 to 35.

NEGERI Sembilan is unique among Malaysian states for its *Adat Papatih*, a matrilineal social system which came together with the Minangkabau people from the Indonesian island of Sumatra who settled in the state.

The cultural heart of Minangkabau culture in Negeri Sembilan is the pretty royal town of Seri Menanti, about 50km from the state capital, Seremban. Here, you will find a traditional timber palace. It was the residence of Negeri Sembilan's rulers until 1992 when it was turned into the Royal Museum. It is a showcase of Minangkabau architecture and design, and was built by two local craftsmen in 1908. No screws or nails were used in its construction. Many houses in the vicinity of Seri Menanti adopt the distinct feature of Minangkabau architecture - the curved roof which resembles the horns of the buffalo.

For more of the state's history, you can head to the State Museum in Seremban which is also housed in a former palace, the Istana Ampang Tinggi. The Adat Museum in Rembau, 25km south of Seremban, contains a fascinating array of cultural artefacts from handcrafted antiques to community heirlooms. Further to the south is the Pengkalan Kempas Historical Complex. Its most fascinating feature is a group of stone megaliths which are referred to as *batu hidup* (living rocks). Villagers believe the rocks can grow and move on their own.

33. The second paragraph is about
- Seri Menanti
 - Negeri Sembilan
 - Traditional culture in Sumatera
 - Architectural building in Negeri Sembilan
 - Minangkabau palace in Negeri Sembilan
34. Where can visitors find *batu hidup*?
- In the State Museum.
 - In Pengkalan Kempas.
 - In the Adat museum.
 - In Rembau.
 - In the Istana Ampang Tinggi.
35. Why can Minangkabau culture be found in Negeri Sembilan?
- Minangkabau people adopt the culture.
 - The resident line together with Minangkabau people.
 - Minangkabau people inhabited the town.
 - Many homes have the culture of Minangkabau.
 - The Royal museum has Minangkabau characteristics.

This following text is for questions 36 to 38.

Did you know that the immune system which protects your body from bacteria and viruses will be considerably weaker if you are under stress?

According to health scientists, when a person is under stress his body will release a hormone that will prevent his immune system from destroying bacteria and viruses.

Garvan Institute scientists in Sydney discovered that a hormone called "neuropeptide Y" (NPY), which prevents the immune system from destroying bacteria and viruses, is produced when a person is under stress. It has proven that people are more likely to get sick when they are too busy or worried.

This is how NPY works: when a person is under stress, his nerve system will release a lot of NPY into the bloodstream; this eventually prevents the immune system from destroying bacteria and viruses. On the other hands, when the body is relaxed and calm, the immune cells will act as protection cells to search and destroy bacteria as well as viruses and thereby increase resistance.

Hopefully, one day this scientific discovery will lead to finding cures for some illness that are linked to cold, flu and even cancer and stroke.

In the meantime, according to health scientists, the best thing to do to strengthen the immune system is to relax, stay calm, recognize one's lifestyle and take up "Yoga" or "Tai Chi".

36. What is NPY?
- A nerve system.
 - An immune system.
 - A virus.
 - A bacteria.
 - A hormone.
37. What does NPY do?
- It releases bacteria to the human body.
 - It strengthens the immune system.
 - It destroys bacteria and viruses.
 - It destroys the virus in human body.
 - It weakens the immune system.
38. From the text we know that
- healthy people have a lot of NPY
 - NPY was invented by scientists
 - NPY is the source of some illness
 - you need to have NPY to get relaxed and cool
 - NPY is an immune system

The following text is for questions 39 to 41.

Nowadays, many people have realized that agriculture is much more important than other supporting tools in economic development. In Indonesia, agriculture should be the priority of development because of some good reasons.

First of all, the agriculture's contribution in the beginning of the development of the country was the highest of all sectors. At present, almost half of the total Indonesian labors are working in the agriculture sector, but the contribution of the agriculture sector does not reach 30 percents.

Second, the agriculture sector is expected to fulfil the need of food in the country. As the number of population increases in an alarming rate each year, food supply must also increase but the agricultural production per capita never increases more than one percent each year, and in some extreme cases, it is even stagnant.

Last but not least, without agricultural development, the growth of the industrial sector will be hampered because the growth that comes from industry will bring a wider gap into the internal economy in that country. In turn, this gap will create serious poverty problems, wider inequality of income distribution, and increase unemployment.

It is therefore, obvious that the government should put agriculture as the priority of national development.

39. What is the percentage of the contribution of the agriculture sector to the Indonesian economic development?
- Less than ten percent.
 - About twenty percent.
 - About thirty percent.
 - Below thirty percent.
 - Above thirty percent.
40. According the text, in order to support economic development, the government should
- produce more food as the priority
 - reduce labors in the agriculture sector
 - supply more food for the national needs
 - increase the industrial sector as the first priority
 - prioritize the development of agriculture
41. "As the number of population increases in an alarming rate each year," (Paragraph 3)
The underlined word is closest in meaning to
- awakening
 - growing
 - exciting
 - wording
 - frightening

The text is for numbers 42 to 44.

Beggars have become a big problem for us today. They come as street musicians, street boys, "sick" people, "lost" people, or just beggars. As their number is getting bigger, the municipal government feels the need to set a regulation to ban beggars. Many people support this.

They say that begging makes people lazy and bad survivors. They are like parasites. Criminals take advantage of their existence. Car drivers are strong-armed in crossroads, motorbikes are seized, trucks are hijacked, etc. A man in a rural area takes them to the city with his truck in the morning and pick them up in the afternoon. They have made an agreement to share what they get. Some children are reported to have been kidnapped not for ransom. They are forced to be beggars.

Some people, however, say that we must help beggars. They become beggars because they have no choice. What they get everyday is only enough for buying food. Being a beggar is better than being a thief or a robber. So it is a high time to apply their religious teaching to care for others. In addition, what they do is to help the government to check crime-rates.

Despite the controversy of their existence, beggars continue to color the life of urban people.

42. Where are beggars mostly found?
- A. In cities.
 - B. In rural areas.
 - C. In small towns.
 - D. In country sides.
 - E. In small villages.
43. Why do some people disagree to help-beggars?
- A. They are rich.
 - B. They are not criminals.
 - C. They are mostly villagers.
 - D. They are lazy and bad survivors.
 - E. They only make use of their time.
44. What does the writer think about the man who transports beggars from their villages to the city?
- A. He is generous.
 - B. He is exploitative.
 - C. He is very helpful.
 - D. He is their protector.
 - E. He is doing business.

This text is for questions 45 and 46.

'Laskar Pelangi': The Audacity of Hope

This is a movie adapted from a best-selling Indonesian novel. It took 40 days of filming on Belitung Island, Bangka-Belitung province. Involving 12 local actors, it reportedly cost Rp 8 billion. With all the efforts of transforming *Laskar Pelangi* (Rainbow Warrior) into a moving picture, will it satisfy readers' imaginations?

Laskar Pelangi, the novel, was written by Andrea Hirata in 2005, based on his own experiences. It is about an inspiring teacher and her 10 students in the poverty-stricken Kampung Gantong in Belitung. The poor condition of their school building does not dampen their high spirits and hopes for a better future.

Two years later, the novel became a phenomenon in Indonesian literature. With its humanistic touch, *Laskar Pelangi* has sold more than 500,000 copies and has won the position of Must-Read Novel in every corner of the nation's bookshops and media review pages. It has finally overcome the domination of teen-lit, chick-lit and even religious novels, the popular theme of today.

Andrea entrusted the filming of the story to the respected figures in the film industry, Mira Lesmana and Riza, as producer and film director. In July 2007, Mira and Riri started the pre-production, which took a year to finish. Together with the scriptwriter Salman Aristo they decided to create a different scenario for the film.

45. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- 'Laskar Pelangi' is the story of poor people at the Bangka Belitung province.
 - 'Laskar Pelangi' is the story of poor school children of the Belitung Island.
 - 'Laskar Pelangi' is about poverty in Kampung Gantong in Bangka Belitung.
 - 'Laskar Pelangi' is about an inspiring story towards a better life.
 - 'Laskar Pelangi' is about Andrea Hirata.
46. From the text above, we know that
- the movie was played by poor children
 - Andrea Hirata is the producer of *Laskar Pelangi*
 - the novel of *Laskar Pelangi* was a phenomenal work of literature
 - people like the movie better than the novel
 - people like the novel better than the movie
- 47.
- The first thing I saw was the Oceanorium,
 - It's the Australia's largest marine park.
 - where you can watch all sorts of sea fish and animals underwater.
 - Last Sunday, I visited a marine park called Sea World at Surfer's Paradise near Brisbane.
 - After the show, I had my lunch at a shape-like-ship restaurant.
 - The show was in a big outdoor of swimming pool.
 - Then I watched the performance of sea animals.
- The best arrangement of the sentences above is
- 4-3-7-5-6-1-2
 - 4-7-6-1-5-3-2
 - 4-2-1-3-7-6-5
 - 4-3-2-7-6-1-5
 - 4-2-7-6-5-3-1

Questions no. 48 to 50 based on the following cloze test.

Octopuses are mollusks, a kind of animal with a soft body. Unlike other mollusks, such as clams and oysters, octopuses and squid have no hard ... (48) to protect them. An octopus is an animal without any bones. Surrounding the main portion of its body is a fleshy covering, called a mantle. Most of the internal organs of an octopus are inside the mantle. An octopus has two big ... (49), so it has very good vision. Seals, eels, and other sea animals prey on octopuses. An octopus's main method of defense is to shoot a cloud of dark ink into the water. The ink cloud confuses the attacker, and the octopus jets away. Octopuses can also ... (50) color rapidly when they are in danger. They change color to fit in with their surroundings. This helps them to hide from prey.

48.
- A. skin
 - B. scales
 - C. seals
 - D. shells
 - E. skull
49.
- A. eyes
 - B. bones
 - C. fingers
 - D. thumbs
 - E. shoulders
50.
- A. complain
 - B. wonder
 - C. deliver
 - D. change
 - E. breathe

