

Latihan Soal UN 2011 Paket 1
Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan
SMK Teknik dan Non Teknik
Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Dalam UN berlaku Petunjuk Umum seperti ini :

1. Isikan identitas Anda ke dalam Lembar Jawaban Ujian Nasional (LJUN) yang tersedia dengan menggunakan pensil 2B sesuai petunjuk di LJUN.
2. Hitamkan bulatan di depan nama mata ujian pada LJUN.
3. Tersedia waktu 120 menit untuk mengerjakan paket tes tersebut.
4. Jumlah soal sebanyak 40 butir, pada setiap soal terdapat 5 (lima) pilihan jawaban.
5. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal sebelum Anda menjawabnya.
6. Laporkan kepada pengawas ujian apabila terdapat lembar soal yang kurang jelas, rusak, atau tidak lengkap.
7. Tidak diizinkan menggunakan kalkulator, HP, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.
8. Periksalah pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ujian.
9. Lembar soal boleh dicoret-coret untuk mengerjakan perhitungan.

01

Listening Section

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

Part One

Questions 1 to 5

Directions:

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues spoken in English. The conversation will be spoken two times. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say.

After you hear a 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:

- Boy : Have you finished doing the assignment?
Girl : No, I haven't.
Boy : Complete it right away. The class will begin in a few minutes.

You will also hear:

Narrator: Where does the dialogue mostly take place?

You will read in your test book:

- A. At school
- B. At home.
- C. At a store
- D. At the hospital
- E. At the market

Sample answer



The best answer to the question 'Where does the dialogue mostly take place?' is choice (A), 'At school'.

Therefore, you should answer choice (A)

1.

- A. A grey tie.
- B. A red car.
- C. Blueberries
- D. A piece of pie.
- E. A bottle of honey.

2.

- A. Making a bed.
- B. Making a new dress.
- C. Buying some pictures.
- D. Walking on the side walk.
- E. Preparing for the presentation.

3

- A. She was sick.
- B. She did exercises.
- C. She made an essay.
- D. She had a lot of work.
- E. She wrote a great story.



4.
A.

B.



C.



D.



E.



5.

A



B



C



D.



E.



Part II
Questions: 6 to 10

In this part of the test, you will hear several questions or statements spoken in English. The questions and responses will be spoken two times. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers say. You have to choose the best response to each question or statement.

Now listen to a sample question:

You will hear:

Woman : Good morning, John. How are you?

Man :

You will also hear:

Sample answer



- A. I am fine, thank you.
- B. I am in the living room.
- C. Let me introduce myself.
- D. My name is Hendra Gunawan
- E. I have been here since this morning.

The best answer to the question 'How are you?' is choice (A), 'I'm fine, thank you.' Therefore, you should choose option (A)

- 6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 8. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 9. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
- 10. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

Part III

Questions 11 to 15

Directions:

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

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

11.

- A. A doctor
- B. A Medical school
- C. A new hospital
- D. A female physician
- E. Elisabeth Blackwell.

12.

- A. 1821
- B. 1849
- C. 1857
- D. 1875
- E. 1894

- 13.
- A. She was a woman.
 - B. She wrote too many letters.
 - C. She got a serious eye infection.
 - D. She couldn't establish her hospital.
 - E. She couldn't graduate from medical school.
- 14.
- A. Sun
 - B. Mars
 - C. Earth
 - D. Moons
 - E. Planets
- 15.
- A. Mars has fertile soil.
 - B. Mars is rocky Martian soil.
 - C. Mars consist of significant water.
 - D. Mars is located far from the earth.
 - E. Mars' weather changes include violent dust storm.

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING SECTION

READING SECTION

The following text is for questions 16 and 17.

Graduation Fundraiser
Wrapping Paper Sale
From September 21st to October 6th 2009

11th Grade is selling wrapping paper to raise funds for graduation.
Come buy from our 11th graders in the morning in the front hall or you can go to the website
and order: www.fundraiser.com
Any questions, please contact Indah at 08158030832
Thank you in advance of your support for our fundraiser!!!

16. The text is mainly about the announcement of
- A. website.
 - B. fundraiser.
 - C. graduation.
 - D. contact person.
 - E. wrapping paper.

17. Where can students buy the wrapping paper?
- A. In the front hall.
 - B. In the classroom.
 - C. At the school yard.
 - D. Opposite of the hall.
 - E. In the 11th graders' room.

The following text is for questions 18 and 19.

*495 West Village Way
Suite 975
New York, New York
10023-6825*

January 15, 2010

Dear Mavis:

Please accept my heartiest congratulations on your recent selection for inclusion on the short-list for the NY City Writers Prize.

I just heard the news today from Francis Goodspeed when she dropped into my office with the marked up proofs for her latest collection of stories. As you can imagine, Fran was very excited too!

I am so proud of you. As you know, I have been a longtime promoter of your work, and in my mind it's about time they finally recognized your talent. In fact, I believe that your selection for the NYCWP short-list is long overdue.

I have already read two of the other books that are short-listed and in my opinion they don't hold a candle to your "No Turning Back". I will read the other three books nominated and let you know what I think. Although, I could hardly be considered an objective reviewer on this one.

Once again Mavis, my sincere congratulations on your nomination. Just being nominated for the NYCWP is an honor in itself. I will be keeping my fingers crossed for you until they announce the winner on March 1st.

Sincere best wishes,

Brad Merchant

18. What is the text about?
- A. The famous writer.
 - B. NY City Writers Prize
 - C. Letter of congratulations.
 - D. The winner's celebration.
 - E. The best writer nomination.
19. How many books are included on the shortlist for the NY City Writers Prize?
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5

- D. 6
- E. 7

The following text is for questions 20 to 22.

Nelson Mandela was born in Qunu in the Transkei. His father was Hendry Mphakanyiswa Gadla, chief of Mvezo, a tiny village on the banks of the Mbashe River. At the age of seven, Rolihlahla Mandela became the first member of his family to attend school, where he was given the English name "Nelson" by a Methodist teacher. His father died when he was 10, and Nelson attended a Wesleyan mission school next door to the palace of the Regent. Following Xhosa custom he was initiated at age 16, and attended Clarkebury Boarding Institute, learning about Western culture. He completed his Junior Certificate in two years, instead of the usual three.

At age 19, in 1934, Mandela moved to the Wesleyan College in Fort Beaufort, which most Thembu royalty attended, and took an interest in boxing and running. After matriculating, he began a B.A. at the Fort Hare University, where he met Oliver Tambo, who became a lifelong friend and colleague.

At the end of his first year he became involved in a boycott of the Students' Representative Council against the university policies, and was asked to leave Fort Hare. He left to go to Johannesburg, where he completed his degree with the University of South Africa (UNISA) via correspondence, then began a Law degree at Wits University.

20. The text mainly tells about Nelson Mandela's
- A. life.
 - B. success.
 - C. struggle.
 - D. influence.
 - E. movement.
21. Paragraph one mostly explains about Nelson Mandela's
- A. Childhood and teenage life.
 - B. Tertiary education.
 - C. Life supporters.
 - D. Difficult life.
 - E. Happy family
22. 'He completed his Junior Certificate in two years, instead of the usual three.'
- The underlined word is synonymous with
- A. familiar
 - B. common
 - C. frequent
 - D. rarely
 - E. often

The following text is for questions 23 to 26.



Singapore is made up of not just one island but a main island with 63 surrounding islets. The main island has a total land area of 682 square km.

However, its compact size belies its economic growth. In just 150 years, Singapore has grown into a thriving centre of commerce and industry. Its former role as an entrepot has diminished, as the nation has increased its manufacturing base.

Singapore is the busiest port in the world with over 600 shipping lines sending super tankers, container ships and passenger liners to share the busy waters with coastal fishing vessels and wooden lighters.

One of the world's major oil refining and distribution centres, Singapore is a major supplier of electronic components and a leader in shipbuilding and repairing. It has also become one of the most important financial centres of Asia, with more than 130 banks. Business dealings are facilitated by Singapore's superb communications network which links the nation to the rest of the world via satellite, 24-hour telegraph and telephone systems.

Singapore's strategic location, excellent facilities, fascinating cultural contrasts and tourist attractions contribute to its success as a leading destination for both business and pleasure.

23. What feature of Singapore is mostly described in the text?
- A. Its land.
 - B. Its culture.
 - C. Its people.
 - D. Its industry.
 - E. Its economy.
24. "Singapore is a major supplier of electronic components and ..." (Paragraph 3)
The closest meaning of the underlined word is
- A. big
 - B. main
 - C. essential
 - D. selected
 - E. attractive
25. What makes business succeed in Singapore?
- A. Excellent communication network.
 - B. Abundant electronic companies.
 - C. Lines of supertankers.
 - D. Its tiny size of land.
 - E. Its busiest port.
26. 'It has also become one of the most important financial centers of Asia,' (Paragraph 4)
What does the word 'It' refer to?

- A. Port
- B. World
- C. Supplier
- D. Singapore
- E. Component

The following text is for questions 27 to 30

It was a windy day.

The mailman barely made it to the front door. When the door opened, Mrs. Pennington said, "hello", but, before she had a real chance to say "thank you", the mail blew out of the mailman's hands, into the house and the front door slammed in his face. Mrs. Pennington ran to pick up the mail.

"Oh my," she said.

Tommy was watching the shutters open and then shut, open and then shut.

"Mom," he said, "may I go outside?"

"Be careful," she said. "It's so windy today."

Tommy crawled down from the window-seat and ran to the door. He opened it with a bang. The wind blew fiercely and snatched the newly recovered mail from Mrs. Pennington's hands and blew it even further into the house.

"Oh my," she said again. Tommy ran outside and the door slammed shut.

Outside, yellow, gold, and red leaves were leaping from swaying trees, landing on the roof, jumping off the roof, and then chasing one another down the street in tiny whirlwinds of merriment.

Tommy watched in fascination.

"If I was a leaf, I would fly clear across the world," Tommy thought and then ran out into the yard among the swirl of colors.

Mrs. Pennington came to the front porch.

"Tommy, I have your jacket. Please put it on."

However, there was no Tommy in the front yard.

"Tommy?"

Tommy was a leaf. He was blowing down the street with the rest of his play-mates.

A maple leaf came close-by, touched him and moved ahead. Tommy met him shortly, brushed against him, and moved further ahead. They swirled around and around, hit cars and poles, flew up into the air and then down again.

"This is fun," Tommy thought.

The maple leaf blew in front of him. It was bright red with well-defined veins. The sun-light shone through it giving it a brilliance never before seen by a little boy's eyes.

"Where do you think we are going?" Tommy asked the leaf.

"Does it matter?" the leaf replied. "Have fun. Life is short."

"I beg to differ," an older leaf said suddenly coming beside them. "The journey may be short, but the end is the beginning."

Tommy pondered this the best a leaf could ponder.

"Where do we end up?"

"If the wind blows you in that direction," the old leaf said, "you will end up in the city dump."

27. What does paragraph 2 mainly tell?

- A. It was a terrible weather.
- B. The angry mailman came.
- C. Mrs. Pennington got a letter.
- D. Mrs. Pennington lived in a small house.

- E. Mrs. Pennington was unhappy to receive a letter.
28. ‘The wind blew fiercely and snatched the newly recovered mail from Mrs. Pennington's hands and blew it even further into the house.’
What does the underlined word mean?
- A. hard
 - B. gently
 - C. quickly
 - D. suddenly
 - E. immediately
29. How was Tommy when he became a leaf?
- A. He had a fun.
 - B. He felt alone.
 - C. He regretted.
 - D. He felt worried.
 - E. He was in danger.
30. What can we learn from the story?
- A. If there is a will, there is a way.
 - B. Adventure is dangerous.
 - C. We must be tolerable.
 - D. We must not cheat.
 - E. Life is difficult.

The following text is for questions 31 to 34.

When winter arrives, some people get sad, even suicidal.

Doctors have recently started to study the causes of a medical disorder which they have appropriately named SAD, or seasonal affective disorder. People who suffer from SAD become very depressed during the winter months. Their depression appears to be the result of a decrease in the amount of sunlight they are exposed to. Doctors theorize that decreased sunlight affects the production of melatonin, a hormone manufactured in the brain, and serotonin, a chemical that helps transmit nerve impulses. Depression may result from the ensuing imbalance of these two substances in the body. Also, doctors believe that a decrease in the amount of sunlight the body receives may cause a disturbance in the body's natural clock, which could, in turn, result in symptoms such as listlessness, oversleeping, weight gain, anxiety, and irritability—all symptoms of depression.

Since absence of light seems to be the cause of this disorder, a daily dose of light appears to be the cure. Doctors advise patients to sit in front of a special light box which simulates natural light for a few hours every day.

31. What is the text mainly about?
- A. Sunlight affects.
 - B. Seasonal affective disorder.
 - C. Substances in human brain.
 - D. The causes of a medical disorder.
 - E. Symptoms of body disturbance.
32. How can the lack of sunlight exposure affect depression?
- A. It lessens the production of melatonin and serotonin.

- B. The chemical substance produced in the brain stops
 - C. People are in the state of listlessness.
 - D. It causes severe cold weather.
 - E. People gain weight.
33. '...a hormone manufactured in the brain, and serotonin, a chemical that helps transmit nerve impulses.' (Paragraph 2)
The underlined word means
- A. found
 - B. shown
 - C. existed
 - D. produced.
 - E. distributed
34. 'Since absence of light seems to be the cause of this disorder,'
The underlined phrase refers to
- A. gain
 - B. effect
 - C. anxiety
 - D. depression
 - E. disturbance

The following text is for questions 35 to 38.

The United States and Canada will someday join the 95 percent of the world that uses the metric rather than the English system of measurement. No longer will north American schoolchildren have to memorize that there are 12 inches in a foot, 3 feet in a yard. Inches will become centimeters, pounds will become kilograms, quarts will become liters, and degrees Fahrenheit will become degrees centigrade (also called Celsius).

The conversion to the metric system will not be easy, however, and will require enormous amounts of money and time. For example, every piece of machinery in every factory and every office will have to be replaced. Furthermore, every machine and tool that makes, repairs, or supplies another piece of equipment will have to be changed. Not only every nut, bolt, and screw but also every wrench, drill, and screwdriver will have to be replaced, as any auto mechanic who had tried to fix an imported car with a set of American tools realizes. Therefore, although the United States and Canada are committed to "going metric," it will not happen next week or even next year. Because of the magnitude of the problems that metric conversion will involve, the change will have to be gradual and, above all, carefully planned.

35. The text talks about the possibility of the US and Canada to
- A. build more factories.
 - B. join the world policy in trade.
 - C. change the measurement system.
 - D. compete their products in the worlds.
 - E. use the English system of measurement.
36. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- A. Most of people apply the metric system.
 - B. Many countries use the measurement system.
 - C. It is not easy to convert to the metric system.
 - D. There is a lot money needed to change a system.

- E. The change of the metric system lasts gradually.
37. Why will the metric system conversion take gradually?
- A. Most of American people do not like it.
 - B. There are a lot of problems involved.
 - C. Every nut has to be changed.
 - D. It affects the US trade.
 - E. It is not applicable.
38. 'The conversion to the metric system will not be easy,' (Paragraph 2)
What does the underlined word mean?
- A. change
 - B. method
 - C. problem
 - D. similarity
 - E. technique

The following text is for questions 39 to 42.

Students' cheating is one of the biggest problems faced by teachers nowadays.

Despite the fact that teachers advise their students not to do dishonest acts during tests, some students still do cheating. There are many kinds of cheating that students do during the test or examination, such as looking other students' work, put some notes under their clothes, write notes or formulas on their desks, make hand signals or go to rest rooms to get the answers from their friends

In my view, students who do cheating are committing a crime. It is a sort of taking something illegally. This crime causes negative results to the students. Students who always cheat deteriorate their mental capacity. Cheating acts also create dependence. They weaken their self confidence. Instead of preparing for the coming test, they are busy to organize notes on a piece of paper. If this awful habit continues, the students will lose their opportunity to develop their intellectual and mind.

Therefore, school should consider cheating as a very serious problem. School board and administration should go hand in hand to overcome this matter. Honesty must be put in school's vision. Harsh punishment must be applied to students who commit this crime.

39. What is mainly discussed in the text?
- A. School policy.
 - B. Harsh punishment.
 - C. Cheating as a crime.
 - D. Mental deterioration.
 - E. Different ways of cheating.
40. What will the school do to eliminate students who commit cheating?
- A. Create a good vision.
 - B. Select honest students.
 - C. Make harsh punishment
 - D. Make students confident
 - E. Administer the school affair
41. 'Students who always cheat deteriorate their mental capacity.' (Paragraph 3)

The underlined word means

- A. support
- B. worsen
- C. cause
- D. create
- E. find

42. 'They weaken their self confidence.' (Paragraph 3)

What does 'they' refer to?

- A. Tests
- B. Papers
- C. Results
- D. Students
- E. Cheatings

The following text is for questions 43 to 46.

The issue of using drugs to enhance athlete's performance is controversial.

Those who agree to the use of drug in enhancing performance say that most - top players in all sports take drugs to train harder and feel no pain during play. The trainers, sports doctors, nutritionists, physiotherapists and managers of the big names make sure banned substances are taken at the safest and most efficient levels. The main effect of banning such substances has been to turn performers and their coaches into liars and cheaters. We should legalize performance-enhancing drugs so that they can be regulated and athletes on the way up - whose entourages do not yet include savvy physiotherapists and doctors - don't overdose and do themselves damage.

On the other hand, some still believe that performance enhancing drugs in sport should be banned. Performance-enhancing drugs are not only prohibited because they violate the spirit of sport but because they can damage the health of athletes. The idea of allowing them in sport could lead to a situation whereby sportsmen and women are used as human guinea pigs for a constant flow of new, unregulated substances. The long-term effects don't bear thinking about.

43. What does the text mainly discuss?

- A. The controversy of using drugs to enhance athlete's performance.
- B. The benefit of drugs in enhancing athlete's performance.
- C. The danger of using drugs in sport.
- D. Proponents for drug use in sport.
- E. Drug regulation for athletes.

44. What does the second paragraph tell?

- A. The effective and planned sports training.
- B. The proponents of performance enhancing drugs.
- C. The agreement of using performance enhancing drugs.
- D. The main effect of banning performance enhancing drugs.
- E. The involvement of trainers, sport doctors and nutritionists.

45. Why do people disagree with the use of performance enhancing drugs?

- A. Athletes' health is badly affected.
- B. Athletes consume more drugs.
- C. Athletes are independent.
- D. Athletes violate the rules
- E. Athletes perform better.

46. 'Those who agree to the use of drug in enhancing performance say that' (paragraph 2)
What does the underlined word mean?
- A. Creating
 - B. Showing
 - C. Attracting
 - D. Improving
 - E. Influencing

The following text is for questions 47 and 48.

SHAKE WELL AND KEEP IN
REFRIGERATOR

IMPORTANT
FINISH ALL MEDICATION
UNLESS OTHERWISE
DIRECTED BY PRESCRIBER

47. What is the text about?
- A. Directions how to treat the medicine.
 - B. The importance of the medicine.
 - C. The place for the medicine.
 - D. Directions by prescriber.
 - E. How to keep healthy.
48. 'Finish all medication unless otherwise directed by prescriber.'
The underlined word means
- A. made
 - B. taught.
 - C. shown.
 - D. guided.
 - E. explained.

The following text is for questions 49 and 50.



49. The message tells about the and time of the meeting.

- A. venue
- B. issue
- C. agenda.
- D. speaker.
- E. importance

50. When will the meeting begin?

- A. 2 AM
- B. 2 PM
- C. 8 AM
- D. 8 PM
- E. 12 at Noon