

**Latihan Soal UN 2011 Paket 2
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.

02

LISTENING SECTION

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 and questions spoken in English. The dialogues and questions 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 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 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 sheet, 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 :

Sample answer



You will also hear:

- 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 the answer sheet.
- 7. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.
- 8. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.
- 9. Mark your answer on the answer sheet.
- 10. Mark your answer on the 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 sheet, 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

This text is for questions 16 to 17

We are announcing today that we are bringing the Milestone and Ever Green brands even closer together. Effective December 20, 2009, our official will be:

GREEN MILES WEST

The substitution of "West" in our name replacing "California" is the result of an agreement

we reached with the California Gardening Association, following a protest over the original use of "California" in our name.

We hope this does not create any confusion among our loyal consumers. While this represents a change from our initial name introduction, it does not change the quality of products we offer our consumers.

16. What is the text about?
- A. The conflict with another organization.
 - B. The changing name of the company.
 - C. The corporate Offices.
 - D. The merged Companies.
 - E. The Loyal Consumers.
17. What is the original name of the merged companies?
- A. Milestone.
 - B. Green Miles West.
 - C. Milestone California.
 - D. Green Miles California.
 - E. Green Milestone California

This text is for questions 18 to 19.

Assensuej 513
5642 Millinge
Denmark

Bittman Bookstore
Lange Voorhout 50-52
2574 EG The Hague
The Netherlands

To Whom It May Concern:

Please send me two copies of the book. I have enclosed a check for \$ 34 to cover the cost of two books and \$ 4 for shipping and handling costs.

Please send the books to me at the address above.

Yours truly,

Ann Marie

18. What is the purpose of the letter above?
- A. To buy two copies of the book.
 - B. To sell two copies of the book.
 - C. To send two copies the book.

- D. To return two copies of the book.
 - E. To deliver two copies of the book.
19. How are two copies of the book delivered?
- A. Ann Marie will take the books by herself.
 - B. Ann Marie will ask her company to send the books.
 - C. Ann Marie will ask her secretary to take the books.
 - D. The Netherlands' company will send the books to Ann Marie.
 - E. The company will have Ann Marie send the books to her company.

This text is for questions 20 to 22.

The Great Pyramid of Giza, a monument of wisdom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The four sides of the Pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east, and west—an incredible engineering feat. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observation.

Explorations and detailed examinations of the base of the structure reveal many interesting lines. Further scientific study indicates that these present a type of time line of events—past, present, and future. Many of the events have been interpreted and found to coincide with known facts of the past. Others are prophesied for future generations and are presently under investigation.

20. What does the text tell us about?
- A. The Sun Worshipers and Great Astronomers.
 - B. The four sides of the Pyramid
 - C. The Tomb of Pharaoh Cheops.
 - D. The Great Pyramid of Giza.
 - E. The ancient Egyptians.
21. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. The Great Pyramid of Giza was as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops.
 - B. The Great Pyramid of Giza was the truly great wonders of the world.
 - C. The Great Pyramid of Giza was built as a place of the sun worshipers.
 - D. The Great Pyramid of Giza was available for the great astronomers.
 - E. The Great Pyramid of Giza consisted of the four sides of the Pyramid.
22. “Others are prophesied for future generations and are presently under investigation.”
(Paragraph 2)
The underlined word is similar to
- A. given
 - B. prepared
 - C. expected
 - D. supplied
 - E. predicted

This text is for questions 23 to 26.

Venice is a city in Northern Italy, the capital of region Veneto. Together with Padua, the city is included in the Padua -Venice Metropolitan area. Venice is also nickname as “Queen of the Adriatic”, “City of water”, “City of Bridges” and “The city of Light”

With the population of 271,251, the city stretches across 117 small islands in the marshy Venetian Lagoon along the Adriatic Sea in North East Italy. Around 62.000 people inhabit the historic city of Venice (centro storico), 176,000 people live in firm land (Terraferma), mostly live in the large frazione of Mestre and Marghera, and 31,000 live on other islands in the lagoon.

The Venetian Republic was a major maritime power and a very important centre of commerce, especially silk, green and spice trade. It was also the centre of renaissance art up to the end of the 17th century.

23. What is the topic of the text?

- A. Venice
- B. Army
- C. Island
- D. Town
- E. Region

24. “...the city stretches across 117 small islands in the marshy Venetian Lagoon along the Adriatic Sea...” (Paragraph 2)

The underlined word is the same meaning as

- A. deep sea
- B. dry land
- C. wet land
- D. sea shore
- E. coastal sand

25. Which of the following is not the nickname of Venice?

- A. Queen of the Adriatic
- B. The City of Light
- C. City of Bridges
- D. Centro Storico
- E. City of Water

26. “It was also the centre of renaissance art up to the end of the 17th century.” (Paragraph 3)

The underlined word refers to

- A. The city of Venice
- B. The maritime power
- C. The Venetian Republic
- D. The centre of renaissance
- E. the centre of commerce

This text is for questions 27 to 30.

The Magic Box

Once upon a time, there was a poor farmer who lived with his wife. One day, he dug up his field and found a big box. He took it home with him and showed it to his wife. His wife cleaned the box and kept it in their house.

One sunny morning his wife dropped an apple into it. Suddenly, the box began fill up with apples. No matter how many the apples were taken out, more apples took their place. So, the farmer and his wife decide to sell the apples and in short time they were able to live quite comfortably.

One day, the farmer dropped gold into the box. At once, apples disappeared and the box began to fill itself with coins. Every day, the farmer and his wife collected hundreds of gold coins from the box. Soon, they became very rich.

Having heard that his son had gone rich, the farmer's grandfather visited the couple. He was not very strong and he could not go out to work any more. So, the farmer asked the old man to help him take money out of the box. When his grandfather told his son that he was tired and wanted to have a rest, the farmer shouted at him, "Why are you so lazy? Why can't you work harder?"

The old man did not say anything, and continued to work until he fell into the box and suddenly died. At once, the money disappeared and the box began to fill up with dead grandfathers.

The farmer had to pull them out and bury them. To do this, he had to spend all the money he had collected. When he had used up all the money, the box broke and the farmer was just as poor as he was before.

27. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To discuss the successful people.
- B. To explain the lazy people.
- C. To entertain the readers.
- D. To inform the rich people.
- E. To persuade the readers.

28. "At once, the money disappeared and the box" (Paragraph 5)

The synonym of the underlined word is

- A. vanished
- B. hid
- C. torn
- D. flied
- E. lost

29. "Having heard that his son had gone rich, the farmer's grandfather visited the couple." (Paragraph 4)

The underlined word refers to

- A. the grand father and his daughter
- B. the grand father and his wife
- C. the grand father and his son
- D. the farmer and his wife
- E. the farmer and his son

30. What can we learn from the story above?

We have to

- A. work hard
- B. help poor people
- C. respect our parents
- D. do everything happily
- E. collect money as much as possible

This text is for questions 31 to 34.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illness because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery.

In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

31. What is the text about?
- A. Food We Eat.
 - B. Healthy Food.
 - C. Food Additives.
 - D. The Effect of Healthy Food.
 - E. The Effect of Food Additives.
32. What is true about nitrates?
- A. They cause the animals to become fatter.
 - B. They preserve flavor in packaged foods.
 - C. They preserve the colour of the meats.
 - D. They are the objects of research.
 - E. They preserve the healthy food.
33. “Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food...” (Paragraph 2)
The underlined word is the meaning to
- A. trouble-making
 - B. colour-retaining
 - C. money-making
 - D. cancer-making
 - E. health-making
34. What is the moral value of the text?
- A. To inform the danger of addictive food.
 - B. To explain the use of the addictive food.
 - C. To report the healthy food.
 - D. To explain the healthy food.
 - E. To tell the story of food.

This text is for questions 35 to 38.

Living in a big city has both advantages and disadvantages.

On the plus side, it is often easier to find work, and there is usually a choice of public transport, so you don't need to own a car. Also, there are a lot of interesting things to do and places to see.

For example, you can eat in good restaurants, visit museums, and go to the theatre and to concerts. What is more, when you want to relax, you can usually find a park where you can feed the ducks or just sit on a park bench and read a book. All in all, city life is full of bustle and variety and you need never feel bored.

However, for every plus there is a minus. For one thing, you might have a job, but unless it is very well paid, you will not be able to afford many of the things that there are to do, because living in a big city is often very expensive.

It is particularly difficult to find good, cheap accommodation. What is more, public transport is sometimes crowded and dirty, particularly in the rush hour, and even the parks can become very crowded, especially on Sundays when it seems that every city dweller is looking for some open space and green grass. Last of all, despite all the crowds, it is still possible to feel very lonely in a city.

In conclusion, I think that city life can be particularly appealing to young people, who like the excitement of the city and don't mind the noise and pollution. However, many people, when they get older, and particularly when they have young children, often prefer the peace and fresh air of the countryside.

(Adapted from an article in The Week-end Australian Magazine, 2005)

35. What is the suitable title of the text above?
- A. Living in a big city.
 - B. Advantage of living in a big city.
 - C. Disadvantage of living in a big city.
 - D. The positive effect of living in a big city.
 - E. The danger of living in a big city
36. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A. a choice of public transport
 - B. living without having a car
 - C. a lot of interesting things to do
 - D. a side effect of living in a big city
 - E. advantages of living in a big city
37. What is the advantage of living in a big city?
- A. It is often easy to find work.
 - B. It is not expensive to fulfill daily needs.
 - C. There are not any interesting things to do.
 - D. It is not difficult to find good accommodation.
 - E. There are not noise and pollution affecting people's life.
38. "In conclusion, I think that city life can be particularly appealing to young people, who like the excitement of the city and don't mind the noise and pollution." (Paragraph 6)
The underlined word means
- A. eye catching
 - B. attractive
 - C. beautiful
 - D. wonderful

E. lunatic

This text is for questions 39 to 42.

Most people give little thought to the pens they write with, especially since the printers in modern homes and offices mean that very few items are hand written. All too often, people buy a pen based only on looks, and wonder why they are not satisfied once they begin to use it. However, buying a pen that you will enjoy is not difficult if you keep a few simple tips in mind.

First of all, a pen should fit comfortably in your hand and be easy to manipulate. The thickness of the pen is the most important characteristic when determining comfort. If you have a small hand and thick fingers, you may be comfortable with a slender pen. If you have a larger hand and thicker fingers, you may prefer a fatter pen. The length of a pen can also influence comfort. A pen that is too long can easily feel top-heavy and unstable as you write.

Then, the writing point of the pen should allow the ink to flow evenly while the pen remains in contact with the paper. This will create a smooth line of writing, with no ships or gaps that indicate an irregular flow of ink within the pen. The point should also be sensitive enough to prevent ink from flowing when the pen is lifted from the paper. A point that does not seal off the flow may leave blots of ink at the end and beginning of each word, as you pick the pen up and put it down again.

Finally, the pen should make a bold, dark line. Fine-line pens may compensate for bad handwriting, but fine, delicate lines do not command attention next to the printed text, as for example, a signature on a printed letter. A boarder line, by contrast, gives an impression of confidence and authority.

39. What is the text about?

- A. Writing more legibly.
- B. Purchasing better printers.
- C. Writing more things by hand.
- D. Paying more attention to the pens.
- E. Purchasing more pens for writing.

40. What is an advantage of fine-line pens?

- A. They command attention.
- B. They are easier to write with.
- C. They convey confidence and authority.
- D. They are more effective to bring anywhere.
- E. They can compensate for bad writing.

41. "Fine-line pens may compensate for bad handwriting, ..." (Paragraph 5)

The underlined word has the same meaning as

- A. recompense
- B. refill
- C. renew
- D. return
- E. remove

42. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To inform the readers what good pens are like.
- B. To tell the readers that a pen is important.
- C. To describe a pen used for writing with.
- D. To explain the advantage of a pen.
- E. To inform the use of the pen.

This text is for questions 43 to 46.

Flight Safety Foundation (FSF) in 2003 launched the Ground Accident Prevention (GAP) program to develop information and products to eliminate accidents and incidents that occur on airport aprons (ramps) and adjacent taxiways, and during the movement of aircraft into and out of hangars, and that directly affect airport operations and/or result in personnel injuries or damage to serviceable aircraft, facilities or ground-support equipment.

In this case, human error is the primary cause of ground accidents. The toll is significant: Preliminary indications are that one person is killed and four people are injured seriously in ground accidents each year in U.S. airline operations, alone. The toll is rising: Injuries caused by ground accidents worldwide increased from approximately 0.04 per 1,000 aircraft movements in 1996 to nearly 0.12 per 1,000 aircraft movements in 2001, the latest year for which data are available.

Conservative estimates of the economic cost of ground accidents in aircraft damage, alone are US\$4 billion annually for air carrier operators and \$1 billion annually for corporate/business aircraft operators. Most air carrier losses are not insured the costs of repairing the aircraft typically are lower than the deductible limits specified in airline insurance policies. The financial toll is exacerbated by the indirect costs of ground accidents. Conservative estimates indicate that the indirect costs caused by lost revenue from ticket sales, flight cancellations, repositioning of replacement aircraft and other factors are at least three times higher than the direct costs.

However, the true magnitude of ground accidents is not known. Thus, a cornerstone of the GAP program is the collection and analysis of data tasks that are being undertaken by the Data Analysis Working Team, one of five working teams comprising international aviation safety specialists from airlines, business aircraft operations, airport organizations, apron-service organizations, regulatory agencies, insurance agencies, manufacturers and other organizations.

The data collection and analysis conducted by the Data Analysis Working Team will identify the magnitude of ground accidents, including the indirect costs, and provide data analyses to support the objectives of the other GAP working teams.

In conclusion, the Education and Training Working (ETW) Team is identifying best practices for front-line apron employees, flight crews and management. The team also will examine current training methods and recommend ways to make the training more applicable and more appropriate to the reduction of human error. Furthermore, the Management and Leadership Practices Working Team is examining the overall management structures and processes to identify ways to eliminate management/supervisory-induced error. The team will develop and assess enhancements to these practices. The main task of the Industry Awareness Working Team is to relay to the industry the progress of the GAP program.

43. What does the passage tell us about?
- A. Human error is the primary cause of accidents.
 - B. Ground Accident Prevention Program.
 - C. The economic cost of ground accidents.
 - D. The true magnitude of ground accidents.
 - E. The data Analysis Working Team.
44. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A. People are injured in ground accident.
 - B. Aircraft movement causes ground accidents.
 - C. The toll is the significant preliminary indications.

- D. Injuries are caused by ground accidents worldwide.
 - E. The primary cause of ground accidents is human error.
45. What are undertaken by the work?
- A. The collection and data.
 - B. The data and the results.
 - C. The data and the analysis results.
 - D. The collection and analysis results.
 - E. The collection and analysis of data tasks.
46. “The financial toll is exacerbated by the indirect costs of ground Accidents.”(Paragraph 3)
The synonym of “exacerbated” is
- A. done much worse
 - B. made much better
 - C. made much worse
 - D. done much better
 - E. gotten much better

This text is for questions 47 to 48.

<p>Don Sutter 04-13 February, 2007, 8:31 pm</p> <p>Sponsored Links (http://www.fpdf.org)</p>	<p>Does http://www.fpdf.org/ help in any way? "Ethan Stone" <hello@ethanstone.net> wrote in message news:887c4cfc.0404071958.472c3ef6@posting.google.com... I am looking for a free or cheap, easy way to customize brochures already in PS or PDF. Specifically, I want to replace, using a stamping system or otherwise text and images in the brochures. I saw PDF Lib but the files are being created by designers in Adobe Image ready and distilled to PDF... There must be a better way!</p>
 <p>Also available: Server administration forum archive Web Design forum archive Software forum archive Hardware reviews archive</p>	

47. What does the brochure concern with?
- A. Information and Technology
 - B. Computer business
 - C. Computer sale
 - D. Computer products
 - E. Computer Training
48. “I am looking for a free or cheap, easy way to customize brochures already in PS or PDF.”
The underlined word means
- A. conventionalize
 - B. authorize
 - C. generalize

- D. specialize
- E. organize

This text is for questions 49 to 50.

To:	All employees
From:	K. Osafo Director, Personnel
Date:	September, 9, 2006
Subject:	Charitable Leave

The corporation is pleased to announce a new policy which will allow employees to take paid time off for volunteer activities. Employees may take up to eight hours of paid leave per month to volunteer for charity organizations. Employees are eligible for this program if they are full-time and have been employed here for at least one year. Charitable leave must be requested in advance; otherwise, employees will not be paid for that time. Charitable leave must also be approved by the employee's supervisor.

49. What does the text tell us about?
- A. Taking leave during pregnancy
 - B. Getting paid for volunteer work
 - C. Having more holidays
 - D. Having more works
 - E. Going home early
50. "Employees are eligible for this program if they are full-time and have been employed here for at least one year." (Line 3)
What does "they" refer to?
- A. Organizations
 - B. volunteers
 - C. activities
 - D. supervisors
 - E. employees