



VVS.01.Rev.01

Ujian Akhir Semester
Semester Ganjil Tahun Ajaran 2021/2022
PROGRAM STUDI D4 TEKNIK KOMPUTER
DEPARTEMEN TEKNIK INFORMATIKA DAN KOMPUTER
POLITEKNIK ELEKTRONIKA NEGERI SURABAYA
Kampus PENS, Jalan Raya ITS Sukolilo, Surabaya 60111

Mata Kuliah	: Bahasa Inggris 1	Dosen	: Dias Agata, S.S., M.Pd.
Kelas	: 3 TKOM A	Sifat	: Tertutup
Durasi /Jam Pelaksanaan	: 70 menit / 10.00-11.10 WIB	Hari / Tgl	: Rabu, 15 Desember 2021

== JAWABAN HARUS DITULIS TANGAN DI LEMBAR JAWABAN ==

A. READING COMPREHENSION (50 points)

Answer the questions following the passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage! Questions 1-5 refer to the following passage.

Icebergs are among nature's most spectacular creations, and yet most people have never seen one. A vague air of mystery envelops them. They come into being somewhere-in faraway, frigid waters, amid thunderous noise and splashing turbulence, which in most cases no one hears or sees. They exist only a short time and then slowly waste away just an unnoticed.

Objects of sheerest beauty, they have been called. Appearing in an endless variety of shapes they may be dazzlingly white, or they may be glassy blue, green, or purple, tinted faintly or in darker hues. They are graceful, stately, inspiring-in calm, sunlit seas.

But they are also called frightening and dangerous, and that they are-in the night, in the fog, and in storms. Even in clear weather one is wise to stay a safe distance away from them. Most of their bulk is hidden below the water, so their underwater parts may extend out far beyond the visible top. Also, they may roll over unexpectedly, churning the waters around them.

Icebergs are parts of glaciers that break off, drift into the water, float about awhile, and finally melt. Icebergs afloat today are made of snowflakes that have fallen over long ages of time. They embody snows that drifted down hundreds, or many thousands, or in some cases maybe a million years ago. The snows fell in polar regions and on cold mountains, where they melted only a little or not at all, and so collected to great depths over the years and centuries.

As each year's snow accumulation lay on the surface, evaporation and melting caused the snowflakes slowly to lose their feathery points and become tiny grains of ice. When new snow fell on top of the old, it too turned to icy grains. So blankets of snow and ice grains mounted layer upon layer and were of such great thickness that the weight of the upper layers compressed the lower ones. With time and pressure from above, the many small ice grains joined and changed to larger crystals, and eventually the deeper crystals merged into a solid mass of ice.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (A) The Melting of Icebergs | (B) The Nature and Origin of Icebergs |
| (C) The Size and Shape of Icebergs | (D) The Dangers of Icebergs |

2. The author states that icebergs are rarely seen because they are....

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| (A) surrounded by fog |
| (B) hidden beneath the mountains |
| (C) located in remote regions of the world |
| (D) broken by waves soon after they are formed |

Questions 6-10 refer to the following passage.

In 2011, a disaster struck the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant when an earthquake and a tsunami caused **meltdowns** of three of its reactors.

Water which used to keep the reactor cores from melting, leaked and mixed with rain and groundwater.

As reported before, people stored the toxic water in 1,000 large tanks, which hold more than 1 million tons of water. However, even with plans to build even more tanks, room is expected to run out by mid-2022.

Last Tuesday, Japan's environmental minister said in a press conference that the only option will be to drain the water into the sea. Critics say that this would ruin Fukushima's fishing and agriculture. Even 8 years after the disaster, 22 countries and regions still have import restrictions for goods from the area around Fukushima.

A number of nuclear scientists say that releasing the water into the ocean is the only realistic option, while a German Greenpeace nuclear specialist says that the only acceptable option is storing the toxic water. Nothing is official yet, and time will show how the Japanese government is going to solve the problem.

6. Where in the passage does the author discuss the government solution toward the problem?

 - A. Paragraph 4
 - B. Paragraph 3
 - C. Paragraph 2
 - D. Paragraph 1

7. Which of the following is true about toxic water?

 - A. There will be room for new tanks by mid-2022
 - B. The water contaminants have not been overcome yet
 - C. People suffer serious disease due to unsafe drinking water
 - D. The government has found solution dealing with the problem

8. Where in the passage does the author discuss the cause of toxic water?

 - A. Paragraph 1
 - B. Paragraph 2
 - C. Paragraph 3
 - D. Paragraph 4

9. A “run out” is most likely
 - A. It is scarce
 - B. There is only few
 - C. There is none left
 - D. It is regularly available

10. It is implied in the passage that ..
 - A. Toxic water is effectively removed
 - B. The government recently announced the solution
 - C. Toxic water has been the tremendous ongoing problem
 - D. The government’s decision-making process is successful

B. WRITE A PROCEDURE TEXT (MINIMUM 500 WORDS) BY CHOOSING ONE OF THESE TITLES: (50 POINTS)

1. Rules in Netflix's Series: “Squid Game”
2. Operating Zoom as A Webinar Host
3. Stay Healthy During Pandemic
4. My Favorite Life Hacks

GOOD LUCK!