



**SEMESTER 1**  
**BAHASA INGGRIS**  
**UNW00006**

**DMW++**

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**DIKLAT HMIF UNDIP**

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## MID SEMESTER 2006

### I. Read these passages and answer the questions in Indonesian!

In practice the 'air' in a spacecraft is not necessarily the same as that in our atmosphere on Earth. Soyus uses a normal oxygen nitrogen mixture at ordinary atmospheric pressure. But Apollo uses pure oxygen at a pressure one-third that of normal atmospheric pressure.

When they leave the spacecraft in orbit, the astronauts wear a spacesuit connected by umbilical cord to the on-board life-support system. The spacesuit takes the place of the Earth's atmosphere, which presses down on us, gives air to breathe, helps to keep us warm, and protects us from harmful radiation. The spacesuit is designed to do all these things. It is made of several layers, from inner, water-cooled combination to a protective, outer garment.

1. What are the functions of the spacesuit?
2. What is the difference of the 'air' used by Soyus and Apollo?
3. What is the material used to make the spacesuit?

Hydroelectric power plants have many environmental effects, some of which are just beginning to be understood. These effects, however, must be weighed against the environmental effect of alternative sources of electricity. Until recently there was an almost universal belief that hydropower was a clean and environmentally safe method of producing electricity. Hydroelectric power plants do not cause any of the atmospheric pollution such as carbon dioxide or sulfur dioxide given off by fossil fuel fired power plants. In this aspect, hydropower is better than burning coal, oil or natural gas to produce electricity. Similarly, hydroelectric power plants do not result in the risks of radioactive contamination associated with nuclear power plants.

1. What is the universal belief in environmental effect of hydropower?
2. Why is hydropower better than burning coal, oil or natural gas to produce electricity?
3. Against what must the environmental effect of hydropower be weighed?

Regardless of the old belief that our country, Indonesia, was abundant with natural sources, in 20 years time an energy crisis would cripple the country if people here continued to consume energy at the current rate. On average Indonesia use about 48 percent more energy as compared to developed countries, for every US\$1 million in goods and services it produces.

Efforts to raise public awareness on energy conservation have been botched up by ineffective policies, but a lavish lifestyle by many of the people makes the campaign even harder to sell to them. Just recently they urged the government to step up campaign efforts to get conservation message across to the upper classes of society who have been excessively consuming energy.

1. What condition would make Indonesia crippled with energy crisis in the future?
2. Why is it hard to succeed the campaign on energy conservation?
3. Who are the main targets of energy conservation campaign? Why?

### II. Put one of these words in the suitable blanks!

When Einstein first (1)..... the school, most of his teachers (2)..... him as being stupid student. He was (3)..... able to answer even simple questions, and had difficulty in (4)..... along with his friends. But his mother had so much faith on him, that he was (5)..... a very smart students. She (6)..... him to be able to get along with others and (7)..... his idea. But still the teachers needed to (8)..... of school. But few years afterwards he (9)..... himself not as stupid person but as (10)..... one.

- |             |            |                |              |            |
|-------------|------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| • genius    | • hardly   | • attended     | • encouraged | • regarded |
| • expressed | • actually | • drop him out | • getting    | • proved   |

# UJIAN AKHIR SEMESTER 2006

Mata Kuliah : Bahasa Inggris  
 Fak/Jur : MIPA/Ilim Komputer  
 Hari/Tgl : Kamis, 9 November 2006  
 Waktu : 10.00 - 11.30

**I. Read these passages and answer the questions in Indonesian!**

In practice the 'air' in a spacecraft is not necessarily the same as that in our atmosphere on Earth. Soyus uses a normal oxygen/nitrogen mixture at ordinary atmospheric pressure. But Apollo uses pure oxygen, at a pressure one-third that of normal atmospheric pressure.

When they leave the spacecraft in orbit, the astronauts wear a spacesuit connected by umbilical cord to the on-board life-support system. The spacesuit takes the place of the Earth's atmosphere, which presses down on us, gives air to breathe, helps to keep us warm, and protects us from harmful radiation. The spacesuit is designed to do all these things. It is made of several layers, from inner, water-cooled combination to a protective, outer garment.

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1. What is the universal belief in environmental effect of hydropower?
2. Why is hydropower better than burning coal, oil or natural gas to produce electricity?
3. Against what must the environmental effect of hydropower be weighed?

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Efforts to raise public awareness on energy conservation have been botched up by ineffective policies, but a lavish lifestyle by many of the people makes the campaign even harder to sell to them. Just recently they urged the government to step up campaign efforts to get conservation message across to the upper classes of society who have been excessively consuming energy.

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- |  |                                       |                                     |   |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> • (1) entered    | <input type="radio"/> • (2) regarded  | <input type="radio"/> • (3) unable  | <input type="radio"/> • (4) communicate | <input type="radio"/> • (5) considered |
| <input type="radio"/> • (6) encouraged | <input type="radio"/> • (7) supported | <input type="radio"/> • (8) support | <input type="radio"/> • (9) considered  | <input type="radio"/> • (10) consider  |

## UJIAN TENGAH SEMESTER 2018/2019



**KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO**  
**FAKULTAS SAINS DAN MATEMATIKA**  
 Jalan Prof. H. Soedarto, S.H. Tembalang Semarang 50275;  
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### UJIAN TENGAH SEMESTER GASAL TAHUN AKADEMIK 2018/2019

Mata Kuliah : BAHASA INGGRIS  
 Kelas : A & B  
 Pengampu : Dra.R.Aj.Atrinawati, M.Hum  
 Departemen : Ilmu Komputer / Teknik Informatika  
 Hari/ Tanggal : Rabu, 3 Oktober 2018  
 Waktu : 60 menit  
 Sifat Ujian : TUTUP BUKU

Petunjuk:

1. Tulis nama dosen pengampu dan identitas.
2. Jawaban ditulis langsung pada lembar jawaban.

### TYPES OF READING

People read in many different places, for example in the park, on the bus, waiting for the flight, or in the car. This is because books, newspapers, magazine, textbook, novel, and so on, are easy to carry. We also read in many different ways, and at different speed as well.

Sometimes we need to read more carefully. For example, we read a textbook, an article, or a report to understand everything. Then we read slowly and check the meaning in our dictionary. Sometimes we take notes and try to understand or remember things. This is called **intensive reading** or **study reading**.

We also read quickly to get an important or specific information, such as a telephone number, finding a date, timetables, web pages etc. This type of reading is called **scanning**. At other times, we read quickly for getting the general idea from a report, a novel, a book, or newspaper article. Perhaps we want to know what it is about or if it is interesting to read. We call this type of reading **skimming**.

**A. Answer this questions completely**

1. Did you ever read an English text? What kind of English text did you ever read?
2. How do you read that English text? Do you read it slow and carefully?
3. While reading the English text, do you always check every new word in a dictionary?

**B. Rewrite the pairs of sentences. Add capital letters, comma, and full stops or question marks.**

1. tony siswanto is one of the 150 international student at the elc of brigham young university he is from semarang indonesia
2. the teacher's name is nancy hilman she grew up in japan but nancy speaks sundanese very well
3. mr lukman is a pilot for garuda indonesia he has been working for years
4. how often do you use facebook and ig each week
5. i am a house wife i have two two children

**C. Put the verbs into the correct forms**

1. Listen! Ali ..... (sing) a song.
  2. My mother ..... (be) late because she had an accident
  3. He generally goes to scholl on foot but today he ..... (go) by car.
  4. Everyone in the class ..... (work) hard. They are having an English test.
  5. Mother ..... (cook) in the kitchen at present; she always cooks in the morning.
  6. The money he ..... (steal) was later found in the garden.
  7. Last year, I ..... (spend) one week in my home town, Surabaya.
  8. I ..... (meet) him yesterday.
  9. That lady who ..... (talk) to my mother lives next door.
  10. My brother ..... (lend) me 5 million last month.
- met      milk      met

**D. Skim the text to get the general idea**

My name is Tuti Wulandari and I come from Surabaya. It is the capital city of East Java. I am a lecturer at Brawijaya University. I am a graduate of Diponegoro University and got my PhD from Oxford University. As well as Indonesian, I speak very good English, Arabic, and Javanese. I am 40 years old and I am married with two children. We live in a small house in Malang. I like music and traveling very much. Besides that I also like cooking, gardening and reading. I hope in the future I open Indonesian Restaurant in Surabaya.

1. What is her name?
2. Where does she come from?
3. What is the name of her country?
4. What does she do?
5. How old is she?
6. Where does she live?
7. Is she married or single?
8. How many children does she have?
9. What is her hobby?
10. Giving more information about her!

met

Mr Wh  
Mrs. O

**UJIAN TENGAH SEMESTER 2019/2020**

Ujian Tengah Semester

FSM – INFORMATIKA (A dan B)

Rabu, 2 Oktober 2019

Jam 13.00 – 14.40

- *Closed book*
- *No dictionary or Hand Phone*
- *Answer in different sheet*

**A. Forming the passive**

1. I couldn't open the library door.
2. Tom is going to open the strong black iron gate.
3. Mother has suggested me a new idea.
4. Two horses were pulling the farmers's wagon.
5. Someone built that house ten years ago.
6. Diponegoro University has awarded Shella a scholarship.
7. When did someone invent the radio?
8. My sister made this beautiful blue sweater.
9. You must keep meat in the refrigerator.
10. The secretary is typing the letter.

**B. Part of speech**

1. This is a very **bad** (1) movie, but the **actor** (2) is **handsome**.(3)
2. They **always** (4) go out of **town** (5) **for** (6) vacation.
3. **What** (7) is the **biggest** (8) National Museum in (9) your country?
4. **Merry** (10) was making **the coffee** (11) when I **walked** (12) into the kitchen.
5. Someone (13) **robbed** (14) the Bank **for** (15) living.

**C. Write the correct forms of the verbs in bracket.**

1. My father ..... me that he had given up smoking. (tell)
2. Susan ..... late because she had an accident. (be)
3. The money he ..... was later found in the garden. (steal)
4. Tomy was treated like a slave, so he ..... (resign)
5. My mother ..... to fan the fire, but it burnt out. (try)
6. Last year I ..... one week in my home, Salatiga. (spend)
7. A lamb, which ..... was drinking at a stream, ..... a wolf. (see)
8. The secretary ..... the Governor that a strike was taking place. (notify)

**D. Rewrite the pairs of sentences. Add capital letters, question mark, full stop.**

1. where is the national museum is it next to the city hall
2. my sister's name is bella saphira she is now studying in government school
3. my brother is a business man he is a very smart and clever person
4. this green city park is beautiful i want to visit it soon
5. i told you not to be in that area the other area is safer

**E. Find the TOPIC****Conversation 1**

A. How many?

B. Two

A. Do you have a reservation?

B. No

A. Well, you are lucky. This is a quiet night. I think we have some tables. Right this way.

What are these people talking about? \_\_\_\_\_

Where are they? \_\_\_\_\_

Write three words that helped you guess \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 2

- A. Did you understand everything today?
- B. No, I am so confused!
- A. So am I.
- B. This test is going to be difficult.
- A. Maybe we should go to the language Lab
- B. Good idea. I need more practice.

What are these people talking about? \_\_\_\_\_

Where are they? \_\_\_\_\_

Write three words that helped you guess \_\_\_\_\_

Conversation 3

- A. Where do you want to go?
- B. To the train station. I'm in a hurry.
- A. What time's your train.
- B. In ten minutes!
- A. Ten minutes! There's lot of traffic now. But I'll try!

What are these people talking about? \_\_\_\_\_

Where are they? \_\_\_\_\_

Write three words that helped you guess \_\_\_\_\_

## UJIAN AKHIR SEMESTER 2019/2020

<b>Mata Kuliah</b>	:	Bahasa Inggris
<b>Kelas</b>	:	A dan B
<b>Pengampu</b>	:	Dra. R.Aj. Atrinawati, M.Hum.
<b>Departemen</b>	:	Informatika
<b>Hari/Tanggal</b>	:	Rabu, 4 Desember 2019
<b>Jam/Ruang</b>	:	10.00 – 11.30 (90 menit)/ E 101 dan E 102
<b>Sifat Ujian</b>	:	T U T U P B U K U

### WOMAN'S ROLE IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

The change from agricultural into industrial economy has had significant effects on all areas of social life in Soroako, South Sulawesi. Now there is an increasing separation between the world of work and domestic life. As the mining company almost always recruitsmen, the world of work is principally a male responsibility, while the village has become principally a female one.

Since 1970, the village of Soroako in South Sulawesi has become the centre of a nickle maning facility. The village, formerly with a population of less than 1000, has become part of a modern mining town, with a population of about 8000 in 198. In the mining town, the principal form of livelihood is paid employment with the mining company. The mining project has transformed the way of life of the local people os Soroako, bringing changes not only in the local economy, but also in the social composition of the community.

The new cultural environment of the miningtown has a great effect on many traditional cultural values such as male-female relations, marriage arrangement, and family relations. There is much discussion of changes in the role of woman which accompany economic development in the Third World. The intended changes include a particular aspect of lives of woman in the miningtown: changes in the arrangements for the care and socialisation of young children. These changes have occured in the context of developing separation between work and home. This implies a separation of the social responsibility of men and woman, for it is almost exclusively men who work for the company.

For woman, the changes have led to an era of greater responsibility of care for children. For men, there is a developping greater distance from their children due to less involvement in their care and socialisation. It is interesting to think about consequences of the Family Planning Programme, now beginning to have an effect in Soroako. How will woman as mother adapt to the situation of having fewer children? With the decline in their role in

production outside the home, where will they find place of achievement to replace of motherhood?

Soroako is still in a process of transition; it is no longer a village and not yet a town. In the towns, the popularity of books and magazine articles on child care is increasing, many translated from English. It is interesting to consider whether this indicates a feeling that traditional patterns of child care are felt to be no longer appropriate. In modern Indonesia, are the patterns of child raising from Western society regarded more appropriate? Is there a feeling that the kinds of individuals produced by traditional child raising techniques will not succeed or even survive in the modern world?

**A. Answer the following questions in a complete sentence**

1. What has had significant effects on all areas of social life in Soroako?
2. What is the principal form of livelihood in a mining town?
3. In how many years has the population of Soroako become about eight times in number?
4. Why are men in Soroako becoming farther and farther from their children?
5. Why is Soroako said to be still in a process of transition?

**B. Answer T (true) if the statement is true, and F (false) if the statement is false**

1. Wage labour is the new principal form of an economy base on agricultural production.
2. Soroako woman are always responsible for the care and socialisation of young children, but Soroako men are not.
3. Male-female relationship is one of the aspects of life which is influenced by the cultural environment of the nickel mining facility.
4. Separation of the social responsibility of men and woman implies that men are not responsible for raising children.
5. The nickel mining facility has supported parents' involvement in the care and socialisation of their children.

**C. Write the synonyms of the underlined words**

1. Mothers have to do many things to raise their children, including bathing them.
2. The new cultural environment of the mining town has a great influence on many traditional cultural values.
3. This implies a separation of the social and responsibility of men and women.
4. These changes have occured in the context of a developing separation between work and home.
5. Are the patterns of child raising from Western society regarded more appropriate?

D. Choose the  
1. What is hap  
a. They are  
b.

**D. Choose the best answer**

1. What is happening to the world of work and domestic life in Soroako?
  - a. They are becoming more and more united.
  - b. They are becoming paid employment.
  - c. They are becoming separated from each other.
  - d. They are increasing nickel mining facility.
2. The nickel mining centre has changed .....
  - a. the local economy only.
  - b. the social composition of the community only.
  - c. both the local economy and the social composition of community.
  - d. neither the local economy nor the social composition of the community.
3. Male-female relationship is very much influenced by ....
  - a. marriage arrangement.
  - b. family reiations.
  - c. many traditional values.
  - d. the new cultural environment of the mining town.
4. Which of the following is the most likely consequence of the Family Planning Programme?
  - a. Mothers have to raise children.
  - b. Mothers will have fewer children.
  - c. Mothers will also work outside the home.
  - d. Mothers are less involved in the care and socialisation of their children.
5. The writer wants to show indirectly that traditional child raising techniques will ....
  - a. not make individual succeed in the modern world.
  - b. Make individuals survive in the modern world.
  - c. Replace the pattern of child raising from Western society.
  - d. Be very much influenced by the pattern of child raising from the Western society.

**E. Supply the following sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in bracket**

1. Susan ..... late because she had an accident (be)
2. My mother ..... to fan the fire, but it burnt out (try)
3. Last year I ..... one week in my home town, Salatiga. (spend)
4. The students ..... English for six years, but they can't even read a magazine (learn)
5. I ..... this headache since yesterday (have)

6. The boy ..... off his bicycle many times up to now (fall)
7. The two men ..... finally proven guilty (be)
8. The family ..... in a small house (live)
9. She ..... a very cheerful personality (be)
10. We must ..... good meal pattern (develop)

**F. Giving your opinion about English class in a good 5 sentences!**

