



BAHASA INGGRIS

pengetahuan umum

TES BAHASA INGGRIS

BAGIAN C – 1

Text

One of the critical factors that play a part in susceptibility to colds is age. A study done by the University of Michigan School of Public Health revealed particulars that seem to hold true for the general population. Infants are the most cold-ridden group, averaging more than six colds in their first year. Boys have more colds than girls up to age three. After the age of three, girls are more susceptible than boys, and teenage girls average three colds a year to boys' two.

The general incidence of colds continues to decline into maturity elderly people who are in good health have as few as one or two colds annually. One exception is found among people in their twenties, especially women, who show a rise in cold infections, because people in this age group are most likely to have young children. Adult who delay having children until their thirties and forties experience the same sudden increase in cold infections.

The study also found that economy plays an important role. As income increases, the frequency at which colds are reported in the family decreases. Families with the lowest income suffer about a third more colds than families at the highest end. Lower income in general forces people to live in more cramped quarters than those typically occupied by wealthier people, and crowding increases the opportunities for the cold virus to travel from person to person. Low income may also adversely influence diet. The degree to which poor nutrition affects susceptibility to colds is not yet clearly established, but an inadequate diet is suspected of lowering resistance in general.

1. The text mainly discusses
 - A. measures taken to prevent colds
 - B. the most cold-ridden infants
 - C. symptoms of colds in infants
 - D. studies conducted on causes of colds
 - E. people's susceptibility to colds

2. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about colds?
 - A. Unlike children, grown-ups suffer less from colds.
 - B. A research has revealed that colds are likely to attack parents.
 - C. Compared to boys, girls are more susceptible to catch cold.
 - D. Mothers who have young children are likely to be infected by their children.
 - E. Age plays a contributing part in people's susceptibility to colds.

3. In what way can a family's economic condition influence cold susceptibility?
 - A. People with low income can prevent colds more than others.
 - B. Cold susceptibility increases among people who are wealthy.
 - C. Nutritious foods is likely to make people susceptible.
 - D. The cold virus travels from wealthy to poorer families.
 - E. Living in cramped houses increases the susceptibility.

4. From the text, we may conclude that
 - A. there are more than two factors influencing people's susceptibility to colds.
 - B. all people have the same level of susceptibility to colds.
 - C. in general, resistance to colds for all ages can be achieved through adequate diet.
 - D. the higher people's income the higher their risk of getting colds.
 - E. low income families have colds three times more in a year than wealthy families.

5. 'Cold ridden-group' in line 2-3 means group

A. which can get rid of colds	D. frequently attacked by colds
B. the least susceptible to colds	E. which can prevent colds
C. which do not easily catch colds	

6. The increase in the sales of new cars ... expected to make traffic jams worse.

A. is	D. being
B. are	E. to be
C. be	

7. His shop was burnt down, ... his car that was parked nearby.

A. and either is	D. so did
B. also was	E. and so was
C. but neither	

- A. Will close them
 - B. Will have to closed them
 - C. Will have them closed
 - D. Will ask you to closed them
 - E. Will have closed them
15. My uncle doesn't earn much ...; her can send his children to college.
- A. however
 - B. and
 - C. therefore
 - D. so
 - E. hence
16. Your handwriting is almost impossible
- A. my reading it
 - B. to read
 - C. for reading it
 - D. be read
 - E. reading
17. We don't have to return the book tomorrow, but he
- A. has
 - B. returns
 - C. have
 - D. do
 - E. does
18. This institution for the handicapped was ... by the minister of social affairs in 1950.
- A. founded
 - B. composed
 - C. invented
 - D. discovered
 - E. contributed
19. A famous writer has written a book about the life of his mother. This ... was written in English.
- A. diary
 - B. novel
 - C. biography
 - D. article
 - E. essay
20. Iwan, the national tennis champion, ... tennis since he was nine.
- A. played
 - B. has been playing
 - C. plays
 - D. is playing
 - E. had played
21. The librarian asked me
- A. why had I returned the book?
 - B. whether I had returned the book.
 - C. when did I return the book?

28. 'Anton left an hour ago.' Then he ... by now.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| A. must arrive | D. should have arrived |
| B. could arrive | E. ought to have arrived |
| C. can arrive | |
29. The five-year development plans are meant to bring ... to the Indonesian people.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. prosperous | D. prospering |
| B. prosper | E. prosperously |
| C. prosperity | |
30. This ticket will admit not more than two persons. The underlined word means:
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. have to obey | D. allow to enter |
| B. decide to see | E. permit to give |
| C. cause to keep | |

TES BAHASA INGGRIS

BAGIAN C – 2

Text

In almost all developing countries, the lack of adequate supplies of cheap, convenient and reliable fuel is a major problem. Rural communities depend largely on kerosene, wood and dung for their cooking and lighting needs. But kerosene is now priced out of reach of many people and wood, except in heavily forested areas, is in short supply.

The search for firewood occupies a large part of the working day and has resulted in widespread deforestation. Dung is in constant supply wherever there are farm animals and, when dried, it is convenient to store and use. But burning dung destroys its value as fertilizer, thus depriving the soil of a much needed source of humus and nitrogen.

Rural areas of developing countries are also plagued by a lack of adequate sanitation. Improper waste disposal spreads disease, contaminates water source and provides breeding grounds for disease-carrying insects. The problems of improving environmental hygiene, conserving resource and finding alternative source of fuel may be unrelated. Their solutions, however, are not, as many countries experimenting with biogas technology are discovering. Biogas, a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide, is produced by the fermentation of organic matter.

The process of an aerobic fermentation is a natural one, occurring whenever living matter decomposes. By keeping the matter—and the process—in a digester or biogas plant, the combustible gas can be trapped and used as fuel for household lighting and cooking. The digested slurry that remains can be used on the land as a soil conditioner and fertilizer.

1. What is text mainly about?
 - A. Socio-economic problems in developing countries.
 - B. The process of producing biogas.
 - C. The effect of burning dung on the soil.
 - D. Biogas as a solution to many problems.
 - E. The disadvantages of using dung as fuel.
2. What are the two main problems mentioned in the text?
 - A. Pollution and the high price of fuel.
 - B. Widespread deforestation and the use of dung.
 - C. The lack of adequate fuel and hygienic conditions.
 - D. The lack of human and nitrogen in the soil.
 - E. Contaminated water sources and rural areas.
3. The disadvantage of traditional fuels used in developing countries is that they
 - A. reduce people's energy
 - B. are difficult to extract
 - C. make the soil poor
 - D. do not meet people needs
 - E. cause damage to the environment
4. The main factor causing the lack of adequate sanitation is
 - A. The domestic use of biogas.
 - B. The great number of farm animals.
 - C. The pollution of water sources.
 - D. The badly managed waste disposal.
 - E. The increase of disease carrying insects.
5. Why is the digested slurry of the fermented organic matter considered valuable?
 - A. It improves the quality of the soil for agriculture.
 - B. It increases the export from developing countries.
 - C. It is considered a relatively cheap fertilizer.

- [illegible]

20. "Your school is being remodeled, isn't it?"
"Yes, it is. And ... before school begins?"
A. the work had been completed
B. the work was completed last year
C. the work had just been completed
D. the work is completed now
E. the work will be completed
21. The man accused of ... some important papers from the manager's desk.
A. steal
B. to steal
C. stealing
D. stolen
E. he stole
22. "Which paintings will be exhibited tomorrow?"
"We don't know yet, they ... by a team."
A. are still being selected
B. are still selecting
C. still be selected
D. still selected
E. still selecting
23. "Had the bomb exploded, all the houses in this area would have been destroyed."
We may conclude that
A. some houses were destroyed.
B. the bomb did explode.
C. none of the houses was destroyed.
D. the bomb destroyed all the houses
E. the house could not be destroyed by the bomb.
24. All these years, Ira's family ... in poverty.
A. lived
B. has been living
C. had lived
D. was living
E. lives
25. Indonesian Batik is ... recognized.
A. international
B. internationalized
C. internationalization
D. internationally
E. internationalizing

26. I asked Bob
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Where did he come from? | D. Where he came from. |
| B. From where was he coming? | E. From where is he? |
| C. From which he came. | |
27.near a beautiful beach, the town soon became a popular tourist resort.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| A. Situation | D. Situates |
| B. It is situated | E. Situated |
| C. Situating | |
28. All these years, Ira's family ... in poverty.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A. lived | D. was living |
| B. has been living | E. lives |
| C. had lived | |
29. "Tuti came home very late last night. Where did Budiman take her too?"
"...."
- | |
|--------------------------------------------|
| A. She took him to the movies last night. |
| B. He took her last night to the movies. |
| C. Last night, she took him to the movies. |
| D. He took her to the movies last night. |
| E. To the movies he took her last night. |
30. "It is possible that there will be another rise in the price of petrol soon."
We can also say: "There ... another rise in the price of petrol soon."
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| A. must be | D. should be |
| B. may be | E. had better be |
| C. has to be | |

TES BAHASA INGGRIS

BAGIAN C – 3

Text

Cavemen who roamed the earth thousands of years ago must have thought it strange that the moon had many different shapes. Sometimes it appeared as a thin white curve, sometimes as a half circle, and at other times as a huge orange disc. How must they have explained the moon's curious behavior? Today, of course, we know why our Satellite appears to have many different shapes.

Once a month the moon travels in a complete circle around the earth. And as it moves in its circle, it seems to change shape. This is because we on earth see only that section of the moon that catches the sun's rays.

When the sun, the moon and the earth are in a straight line—with the moon in the middle—we don't see the moon at all. In this position, we say what the moon is new. As the new moon further around to the position where the earth is between the sun and the moon we see the full moon.

Gradually the moon becomes smaller and smaller until we cannot see it again. This cycle takes twenty-eight days or a 'month'. If the cavemen had known these simple facts which explain how and why the moon 'changes' they probably would have saved themselves much unhappiness. They could have enjoyed the beauty of the moon instead offering it every time it 'went out' and seemed uncertain to reappear.

1. What is the text about?
 - A. Why the moon travels round the earth.
 - B. What the cave men thought about the moon.
 - C. What happens when the moon appears.
 - D. Why the moon has different shapes.
 - E. Why the moon can catch the sun's light.
2. Which of the following statements is false the cavemen?
 - A. They didn't build houses like we do.
 - B. They must have wondered why the moon could change.
 - C. They fully enjoyed the beauty of the moon.
 - D. They didn't understand why the moon could disappear.
 - E. They were always afraid on dark, moonless nights.
3. The moon becomes round when
 - A. it is between the earth and the sun.
 - B. it is in the shadow of the earth.
 - C. the sun is between the earth and the moon.
 - D. it is in a straight line with the earth.
 - E. the earth Indonesia between the moon and the sun.
4. In line 4, 'our satellite' is

A. the moon	D. a shape in the sky
B. a disc in the sky	E. the sun
C. the earth	
5. From the text we may conclude that
 - A. The primitive men knew more about the universe than we thought.
 - B. The moon looked a little different thousands of years ago.

13. I felt as if I ... through a hedge backwards.
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. had pulled | D. were pulled |
| B. pulled | E. would pulled |
| C. had been pulled | |
14. Mary: "I get a divorce decree."
Anne: "Would to god he ... a better husband to you."
- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| A. had been | D. is |
| B. was | E. was |
| C. were | |
15. Let me have a look, ...?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. shall I | D. shan't I |
| B. don't you | E. will you |
| C. shall we | |
16. The company's new product was ... advertised on TV.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. nation | D. nationalize |
| B. national | E. nationalization |
| C. nationally | |
17. The there denied ... the jeweler although the police forced him to admit it.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A. steal | D. in stealing |
| B. stealing | E. stolen |
| C. to steal | |
18. 'Your son will be operated on tomorrow morning. He ... have a good rest tonight.'
The doctor said.
- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| A. might | D. must |
| B. may | E. would rather |
| C. can | |
19. We are going on along trip, so we must
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. have checked the car | D. have the car checked |
| B. have had the car checked | E. had the car checked |
| C. to have the car checked | |

20. Little children are usually afraid of ... by their mothers.
- A. left
 - B. to leave
 - C. being left
 - D. leaving
 - E. been left
21. As soon as he saw an advertisement offering a job that he was interested in, he immediately sent an ... letter.
- A. apply
 - B. applicant
 - C. application
 - D. applicable
 - E. applying
22. "I like these dark red roses very much."
"And I like"
- A. those yellow
 - B. which are yellow
 - C. the ones of yellow color
 - D. the yellow ones
 - E. the yellow color
23. For the last five months he ... of moving out because the area has become highly polluted.
- A. thinks
 - B. is thinking
 - C. thought
 - D. had thought
 - E. has been thinking
24. Please excuse me ... you.
- A. to interrupt
 - B. interrupt
 - C. interrupting
 - D. interrupted
 - E. for interrupting
25. She is sneezing all the time. She ... a cold.
- A. must have
 - B. ought to have
 - C. is to have
 - D. should have
 - E. would have
26. We won't be able to go to the football game ... we can still get tickets.
- A. because
 - B. unless
 - C. but
 - D. whether
 - E. if

27. The doctors told me to ... the pills after meals.
- A. eat
 - B. drink
 - C. taste
 - D. take care
 - E. take
28. "Suryo had already been working in that company for two years when I started working there." Means: "When I started working there,"
- A. Suryo wasn't working in that company anymore.
 - B. Suryo would be working for two more years.
 - C. Suryo stopped working in that company.
 - D. Suryo worked in that company only for two years.
 - E. Suryo was still working in that company.
29. "The farmer had his field ploughed." Means:
- A. The farmer ploughed his fields himself.
 - B. The farmer wanted to plough his fields.
 - C. The farmer was finished sloughing his fields.
 - D. The farmer let others plough his fields.
 - E. The farmer had to plough his fields.
30. Neither of these schools ... for our pilot project.
- A. meets the requirements
 - B. it meets the requirements
 - C. they meet the requirements
 - D. meeting the requirements
 - E. meet the requirements

TES BAHASA INGGRIS

BAGIAN C – 4

Text

Every country has people who are too poor to live a decent, comfortable life. They do not have enough to eat. They live in shacks that they have built for themselves out of scraps of wood and metal—sometimes even out of cardboard packing-cases. Often they have no proper water supply or drains. When they are ill, they cannot afford to go to the doctor. When they are cold, they have to look for fuel to light a fire.

On the hillsides in Brazil, the shacks of the poor are piled on top of one another like old cars in a scraps-yard. And scrap-yards are often what shantytowns are like—places for people who have nowhere else to go. Thousands of Brazilians leave the countryside each year and travel to the cities to seek a better life. When they arrive they find that things are no better than in the country.

There are few jobs to be had. The only way to find a place to sleep—other than on the streets as many have to do—is to move in with friends or build a shack of their own. For these people, sleeping is often the best way to forget how hard life is. If you sleep, at least you might dream of better things.

1. The reading passage tells us about ... in Brazil.
 - A. a decent life for the poor
 - B. the shacks in the countryside
 - C. poverty in the cities
 - D. building homes in Brazil
 - E. the shortage of doctors
2. The Brazilians leaving the countryside for the cities
 - A. are earning a little bit better.
 - B. are traveling a lot more to many cities.
 - C. have succeeded in building their own houses.
 - D. are living in better conditions.
 - E. are very disappointed in their hopes for a better life.
3. Which of the following statements is not true according to the text?
 - A. The poor like sleeping because they are very lazy.
 - B. It is difficult to find a job in the city.
 - C. Every country has its poverty problems.
 - D. Sleeping is a way to escape from reality.
 - E. In Brazil the poor build shanty towns in the hills.
4. 'When they arrive they find that things are no better than in the country' (line 11). This means that
 - A. It is easier to live in the countryside.
 - B. Life in the city as hard as in the country.
 - C. Living in the country is not as nice as in the city.
 - D. People lead a comfortable life in the countryside.
 - E. Living in the city has many advantages.
5. What is a scrap-yard? It is a place where
 - A. people forget how hard life is.
 - B. shacks are piled on top of one another.
 - C. people build cardboard shacks.
 - D. old cars are thrown on top of one another.
 - E. scraps of wood and metal are sold by the poor.

6. Each of the participants ... received an invitation.
 A. having D. be having
 B. have E. to have
 C. has
7. ... the price of gold rises sharply, people keep buying it.
 A. However D. In spite of
 B. Eventhough E. On the other hand
 C. Nevertheless
8. Adi and Roy are brothers, but they look very
 A. differs D. differently
 B. differential E. different
 C. difference
9. I am sorry I cannot go to the airport to see your mother off. I wish I
 A. wouldn't have D. hadn't had
 B. haven't had E. don't have
 C. won't have
10. Since he handwriting is very bad, we will have he ... he composition.
 A. types D. type
 B. typed E. to type
 C. typing
11. Tom's father ... health hasn't been so good lately, is in hospital now
 A. who is D. of whom
 B. whose E. of which
 C. his
12. The victims of flood we have collected money and clothes are now housed in barracks outside the town.
 A. which D. of which
 B. whose E. for whom
 C. whom
13. My uncle ... advised me to take English lessons.
 A. strength D. strongly
 B. strong E. strengthened
 C. strengthening

14. To prevent accidents, parents ... allow their children to play near the well.
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A. might not | D. would not |
| B. do not have to | E. should not |
| C. can not | |
15. Don't put off ... the application form.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A. to fill in | D. filling in |
| B. fill in | E. you fill in |
| C. for felling in | |
16. Transmigration help people from densely ... areas to start a new life.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| A. populating | D. populated |
| B. to be populated | E. to populate |
| C. population | |
17. The production process in the textile plant
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. needs to be monitored | D. needs to be monitoring |
| B. are needed to be monitor | E. are needed to be monitored |
| C. they need to be monitor | |
18. The text is too long ... within ten minutes.
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A. be read | D. when read |
| B. we read | E. reading |
| C. to read | |
19. The students are free to write a true story or an ...one.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A. imagine | D. imaginary |
| B. imagination | E. imaginable |
| C. imagery | |
20. ... the student prepared a report.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Finished his survey | D. He had finished his survey |
| B. He finished his survey | E. He has finished his survey |
| C. Having finished his survey | |
21. An increase in the number of students ... expected next year.
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A. are | D. were |
| B. is | E. will |
| C. was | |
22. It is ... that he does not know anything about physics.
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. evident | D. evidencely |
| B. evidently | E. evidential |
| C. evidence | |

23. I met the girl ... is in our class.
- A. the brother of hers
 - B. who's brother
 - C. whose brother
 - D. her brother
 - E. hers brother
24. Everyone laughed at his jokes,
- A. but the teacher not
 - B. and also the teacher
 - C. and so the teacher did
 - D. and neither did the teacher
 - E. but the teacher did not
25. "Did she leaves a message for me?"
- "Yes, she said ... tonight."
- A. she called you
 - B. she would call he
 - C. you called her
 - D. she would call you
 - E. i would call you
26. He could not win the badminton match ... he had sprained his ankle.
- A. so that
 - B. unless
 - C. although
 - D. whether
 - E. since
27. The sun is a ... of abundant energy.
- A. space
 - B. source
 - C. flow
 - D. stream
 - E. cause
28. I don't like ... to another school.
- A. Mira moves
 - B. Mira she's moving
 - C. Mira move
 - D. Mira's moving
 - E. The moving of Mira
29. I wonder what I ... this time next year.
- A. will be doing
 - B. am doing
 - C. do
 - D. have done
 - E. will be done
30. She never seems to care, ...?
- A. is she
 - B. doesn't she
 - C. has she
 - D. won't she
 - E. will she