

BANK SOAL UTBK 2024!

Literasi Bahasa Inggris

The question (1 - 5) is based on the following passage.

Due to our dogs' behavioral flexibility, we can keep them in our homes and take them to cafes with us at the weekend. Nevertheless, there are ways in which evolution has not equipped dogs for the challenges of living in our world, and puppies must learn how to cope. These are some of the things we do that really confuse our dogs.

To begin with, dogs make friends easily as they are born socialites. Puppies are intensely interested in spending time with other dogs, people, and any species willing to interact with them socially. They usually play, rest, explore, and travel with company. Yet, we often leave dogs alone: at home, in kennels, or at the vet clinic. In these situations, naive dogs can't be sure we'll ever return to collect them. Only after experience are they likely to expect a reunion, and even then, their experience depends on the context.

Next, dogs live in an olfactory world, while ours is chiefly visual. So, while TVs may offer a visual feast for humans, parks, and beaches are an olfactory banquet for dogs. An additional challenge is dogs move while investigating the world, whereas we often sit still. They may not relish the inertia we enjoy in front of a noisy, flashing light-box.

Changing our shape and smell also confuses our dogs. Dogs change their coats at least once a year. In contrast, we change our external cladding every day. This means the odors we carry are changing far more than dogs have evolved to expect. In their olfactory world, it must be puzzling for dogs to **encounter** our constantly changing smells, especially for a species that uses scent to identify familiar individuals and intruders.

1. Why does the writer write the passage?
 - A. To ask the readers to avoid doing confusing things to dogs
 - B. To inform the readers that dogs can stay at home or be taken out
 - C. To remind the readers that dogs are social and olfactory animal
 - D. To tell the readers about dogs' confusion over things we do
 - E. To describe dogs' unique behaviors in general
2. The best summary of the ideas in the passage is ...
 - A. Though dogs are highly flexible, they must learn to cope with many challenges of living in our world.
 - B. As dogs are social and olfactory animal, understanding some of our habits is difficult for them.
 - C. Dogs are born socialites and olfactory, changing our shape and smell are confusing for them.
 - D. Besides being social and olfactory animals, dogs also have a habit of changing their coats at least once a year.
 - E. Since our dogs' behaviors are unique, they are adaptable enough to live with us though some things we do make them puzzled.
3. The relationship between dogs and their sociality is similar to which of the following?
 - A. Winter and cold weather
 - B. Birthday and dance party
 - C. Pencil and pencil case
 - D. Joy and happiness
 - E. Picture and book
4. The second paragraph indicates that dogs

- A. Are so naïve that they often worry if you leave them without company
 - B. Never expect a reunion when they are left at the vet or in kennels
 - C. Love to explore and travel with certain animal species
 - D. Like to be left at a vet only if they have company
 - E. Might think they are abandoned when left alone
5. “ ... it must be puzzling for dogs to encounter our constantly changing smells” (Last paragraph) The underlined word means
- A. Meet
 - B. Know
 - C. Expose
 - D. Discover
 - E. Experience

The text (6 - 15) is for the following questions.

Recently, there has been a slow uphill battle by the fashion industry to make more sustainable clothing, whether that be from recycled materials like plastic bottles or even recycled clothing and clothing scraps. While this is a good thing, costs are still relatively high, and not many people are going to want to spend \$100+ on two articles of clothing just because it's environmentally friendly. A better alternative would be buying clothing second-hand. What does second-hand mean? Well, it's synonymous with thrift store shopping. That being said, there are a plethora of reasons why thrifting is better than fast fashion. Thrifting is good for the environment and the economy.

Thrifting is a great way to get the most out of your buck. Some thrift stores even offer student or military discounts. You can even “upcycle” clothing. Upcycling here means taking a piece of clothing and making it more to your liking or more fashionable, which itself allows you to save money.

Now the question at hand, why is buying second-hand good for the environment? First of all, thrifting is good for the environment because it reduces the amount of plastic that **ends up** at the dump. Also, thrifting reduces the number of wasted resources that get burnt up from making new clothing or other textile products. If you looked it up, you would find that there is an astronomical amount of water used in textile production that is incredibly wasteful. Specifically, clothing/textile production requires around 9.3 billion tons of water annually. On another note, thrifting also helps cut back on pollution and carbon emissions. The fashion industry is calculated to be responsible for about 10% of global carbon emissions.

(1) Let's address the concerns you might have with buying second-hand clothes. **(2)** The biggest concern for most people is cleanliness. **(3)** Generally, thrift stores are sanitary and do have policies concerning those matters. **(4)** Besides, the majority of customers will usually immediately wash clothing before wearing them. **(5)** Those things can help people in selecting clothes in thrift stores. **(6)** Thrift stores also sort through clothing and other donations to make sure they aren't damaged, dirty, stained, or smell bad.

Second-hand shopping isn't only good for your bank account. It's also great for the environment. There will always be a concern when it comes to second-hand shopping, but the real concern should be aimed at the unnecessary waste. Nowadays, second-hand shopping isn't only done in-store. If you don't like shopping in person, there are hundreds of online thrifting options right at your fingertips.

6. What does paragraph 1 mainly talk about?
- A. Buying used clothes benefits both your wallet and the earth
 - B. People prefer thrifting shops over big shops
 - C. Eco-friendly clothing is currently popular
 - D. Fashion industry-made sustainable clothing is incredibly expensive
 - E. The fashion industry has been fighting to create more sustainable clothing
7. The purpose of the text is to
- A. Compare thrifting and fast fashion
 - B. Motivate people to support second-hand shopping
 - C. Ask the readers to care more about the environment

- D. Encourage people to purchase second-hand clothes soon
E. Explain why buying second-hand clothes is better than buying the new ones
8. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in paragraph 1?
- A. Clothing brands have been focusing on making eco-friendly products only
 - B. Sustainable clothing has been a priority for the fashion industry
 - C. Mainstream brands' major product is now eco-friendly clothing
 - D. Clothing companies have begun to release eco-friendly clothing
 - E. Clothing factories are competing to find customers for sustainable clothing
9. By saying the underlined sentence in paragraph 2, the writer wants to
- A. Show how cheap second-hand clothes are
 - B. Suggest other solution for students with limited budget
 - C. Provide another benefit of buying second-hand clothes
 - D. Tell that thrift stores also student or military discounts
 - E. Imply that thrift stores' products are far cheaper than those in regular stores
10. Jessica's dream skirt is only available in big stores at a high price. Based on the information in the text, what can Jessica do to have her dream skirt?
- A. Purchase the skirt at a thrift shop
 - B. Buy the skirt from her friend or relative
 - C. Get a skirt from a thrift shop and customize it
 - D. Modify her skirt so it looks like her dream skirt
 - E. Buy a second-hand skirt that look like the skirt she wants
11. "... plastic that **ends up** at the dump." (Paragraph 3)
The phrase *ends up* can be best replaced with
- A. Proceed
 - B. Happens
 - C. Results
 - D. Shows
 - E. Stops
12. It is implied in paragraph 3 that thrifting is able to
- A. Stop pollution
 - B. Greener our planet
 - C. Reduce waste in landfills
 - D. Save billion tons of water
 - E. Put plastic companies out of business
13. The author would apparently agree that the relationship between clothing manufacturers and carbon emissions is similar to the phenomenon of
- A. Workers and office
 - B. Exercise and body
 - C. Obesity and junk food
 - D. Immunity and vaccine
 - E. Sugar and body weight
14. The irrelevant statement in paragraph 4 is sentence
- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
 - E. 6
15. If you choose thrifting over fast fashion, you are helping cut back your fashion-footprint. Where would the sentence best fit?

- A. The last sentence in paragraph 1
- B. The second sentence in paragraph 2
- C. The second sentence in paragraph 3
- D. The first sentence in paragraph 4
- E. The third sentence in paragraph 5

Read the following text to answer (16 - 20) questions!

There was one group of Americans who actually gained jobs during the Great Depression: Women. From 1930 to 1940, the number of employed women in the United States rose 24 percent from 10.5 million to 13 million. Though they'd been steadily entering the workforce for decades, the financial pressures of the Great Depression drove women to seek employment in ever greater numbers as male breadwinners lost their jobs. The 22 percent decline in marriage rates between 1929 and 1939 also created an increase in single women in search of employment. Women during the Great Depression had a strong advocate in First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, who lobbied her husband for more women in office—like Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the first woman to ever hold a cabinet position.

Jobs available to women paid less but were more stable during the banking crisis: nursing, teaching, and domestic work. They were supplanted by an increase in secretarial roles in FDR's rapidly-expanding government. But there was a catch: over 25 percent of the National Recovery Administration's wage codes set lower wages for women, and jobs created under the WPA confined women to fields like sewing and nursing that paid less than roles reserved for men. Married women faced an additional hurdle: By 1940, 26 states had placed restrictions known as marriage bars on their employment, as working wives were perceived as taking away jobs from able-bodied men—even if, in practice, **they** were occupying jobs men would not want and doing them for far less pay.

- 16. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 - A. The ease with which women in America found work during the Great Depression
 - B. Women working during the Great Depression earned low wages
 - C. Women's jobs paid little but were more secure during the financial crisis
 - D. The role of women during the Great Depression
 - E. Women were more skilled workers than men
- 17. The purpose of the text is to
 - A. Explain the various effects of the Great Depression on women
 - B. Inform the types and the number of female workers during the Great Depression
 - C. Show the percentage of women who worked in the domestic sphere during the Great Depression
 - D. Tell about the US government policies related to employment needs for women during the Great Depression
 - E. Informing policy during the Great Depression on the role of women in the public sphere
- 18. According to the text, which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. Female unemployment declined in the U.S. during the Great Depression
 - B. There was no correlation between the decline in marriage rates and the number of single women looking for work
 - C. Women could find work in the fields of health care, education, and security
 - D. Secretarial roles were diminished in FDR's administration
 - E. Over 29 states had imposed marriage bars on their employment
- 19. Which statement is correct regarding single women during the Great Depression?
 - A. They were paid according to their work
 - B. They had no family dependents
 - C. They had flexible hours and the option to work freely
 - D. They were more likely to find work than married women
 - E. They could get great incentives

20. "... **they** were occupying jobs men would not want and doing them for far less pay." (Paragraph 2) The word *they* refers to
- A. Able-bodied men
 - B. Married women
 - C. Women
 - D. Employees
 - E. Working wives

The question no 1 – 5 are based on the following texts.

TEXT 1

A new MRI study revealed that consumption of alcohol even in low to moderate amounts during pregnancy can change the baby's brain structure and delay brain development. "Fetal MRI is a highly specialized and safe examination method that allows us to make accurate statements about brain maturation prenatally," said study senior author Gregor Kasprian, M.D. Babies born with fetal alcohol spectrum disorders could develop learning disabilities, behavioral problems, or speech and language delays.

For the study, researchers analyzed MRI exams of 24 fetuses with prenatal alcohol exposure. The fetuses were between 22 and 36 weeks of gestation at the time of MRI. In fetuses with alcohol exposure, the fetal total maturation score (fTMS) was significantly lower than in the age-matched controls, and the right superior temporal sulcus (STS) was shallower. The STS is involved in social cognition, audiovisual integration, and language perception. "We found the greatest changes in the temporal brain region and STS," Dr. Kasprian said.

According to Patric Kienast, M.D., a Ph.D student, alcohol consumption should strictly be avoided by pregnant women. "As we show in our study, even low levels of alcohol consumption can lead to structural changes in brain development and delayed brain maturation." It is unclear how these structural changes will affect brain development in these babies after birth. "To assess this accurately, we need to wait for the children who were examined as fetuses at that time to get a little older, so that we can invite them back for further examinations," Dr. Kienast said. "However, we can strongly assume that the changes we discovered contribute to the cognitive and behavioral difficulties that may occur during childhood."

TEXT 2

New research finds caffeine consumed during pregnancy can change important brain pathways that could lead to behavioral problems later in life. Researchers in the Del Monte Institute for Neuroscience at the University of Rochester Medical Center (URMC) analyzed thousands of brain scans of nine and ten-year-olds, and revealed changes in the brain structure in children who were exposed to caffeine in utero. "These are sort of small effects and it's not causing horrendous psychiatric conditions, but it is causing minimal but noticeable behavioral issues that should make us consider long-term effects of caffeine intake during pregnancy," said John Foxe, Ph.D. "I suppose the outcome of this study will be a recommendation that any caffeine during pregnancy is probably not such a good idea.

"Elevated behavioral issues, attention difficulties, and hyperactivity are all symptoms that researchers observed in these children. "What makes this unique is that we have a biological pathway that looks different when you consume caffeine through pregnancy," said Zachary Christensen, a M.D/Ph.D. "Previous studies have shown that children perform differently on IQ tests, or they have different psychopathology, but that could also be related to demographics, so it's hard to parse that out until you have something like a biomarker. This gives us a place to start future research to try to learn exactly when the change is occurring in the brain."

The researchers point out that it is unclear if the impact of the caffeine on the fetal brain varies from one trimester to the next, or when during gestation these structural changes occur. "Current clinical guidelines already suggest limiting caffeine intake during pregnancy, no more than two normal cups of coffee a day," Christensen said. "In the long term, we hope to develop better guidance for mothers, but in the meantime, they should ask their doctor as concerns arise."

21. What is the correlation between text 1 and text 2?
- A. Both texts discuss harmful activities to avoid during pregnancy.
 - B. Text 2 explains how caffeine and alcohol intake mentioned in text 1 can affect fetuses.

- C. Both texts review studies of the effect of alcohol consumption during pregnancy.
 D. Text 1 and 2 talk about a study of brain disorders caused by alcohol and caffeine consumption during pregnancy.
 E. Text 2 discusses the research findings regarding the effect of caffeine consumption on pregnant women mentioned in text 1.
22. The synonym of the bold word occur in the last paragraph of text 2 is
 A. Observe
 B. Enlarge
 C. Eventuate
 D. Construe
 E. instruct
23. Both texts are written with the same writer's tone, what is it?
 A. Critical
 B. Informative
 C. Optimistic
 D. Enthusiastic
 E. Cautionary
24. What does Dr. Kienast imply about consuming alcohol?
 A. Alcohol consumption is damaging for pregnant women.
 B. It could be harmful to consume alcohol during pregnancy if it is in large amounts.
 C. The disadvantages of alcohol consumption are still under investigation.
 D. Pregnant women can consume alcohol but in small amounts.
 E. Alcohol should be consumed by pregnant women once in a while.
25. "The researchers point out that it is unclear if the impact of the caffeine on the fetal brain varies from one trimester to the next, or when during gestation these structural changes occur." (Last paragraph of Text 2) The idea in the sentence is best restated as ...
 A. It is obvious that the impact of caffeine on the fetal brain diversifies from one trimester to the next or these structural reforms emerge during gestation.
 B. The researcher cannot be sure whether the impact of caffeine on the fetal brain occurs from one trimester to the next or when gestation arises.
 C. Researchers are sure the impact of caffeine differs from one trimester to the next and the structural changes happen during pregnancy.
 D. The analysts identify the certainty of impact of caffeine on the fetal brain differs from one trimester to the next or the structural changes develop during gestation.
 E. The impact of caffeine on the fetal brain is uncertain, whether it is varied from one trimester to the next or whether these structural reforms depend on the stage of pregnancy.

The question no 26 – 30 are based on the following thread

nicholas_team02 [THREAD STARTER] - posted on 07 December 2020 09.01

Hello everyone!

My friend told me that as a parent, he actively took a part in his child's career. Therefore, I want to know, what is your take on parents' "intervention" in their children's career path? I think that children have the right to choose what they want and what they do not want, it applies to their future job too. Regardless, they cannot ignore their parents' opinions about it. Parents and their children should discuss without forcing each other's opinions.

yuma.won04 - posted on 07 December 2020 09.12

Although children have their own dreams, they have no capability to choose their careers. In contrast, parents know their children and are experienced in this case so they should be able to guide their kids. However, parents should not enforce their irrational reason for their children to choose, rather they should supervise their children to open options, the interest, the strength and weaknesses, the ability, and willingness of the children.

niki1209 - posted on 07 December 2020 09.22

I know the feeling of how your parents forced you to do something you were never passionate about as a profession. The most essential thing is their interest, so the children should choose their careers. Parents' concern

for their children's position in society may come in the way, but children have their own aspirations. Therefore, parents should free their children to select their careers and give them their support.

jay002 - posted on 07 December 2020 09.50

Children at their age have the inability to decide on their careers. The parents should advise them thoroughly. The

children's academic and non-academic activities should be observed by the parents as they show the children's potential. From the observation, the parents are able to decide the career line of their children.

sungene - posted on 07 December 2020 10.04

I have my dream job at a big corporation in my 20s and I can tell you that it did not come easily. I had to work my body off to be where I am today. Success does not come to you as simply as you dream it, people

26. Who does have a positive opinion about children choosing their own careers?
- A. nicholas_team02 and sungene
 - B. yuma.won04, niki1209, and jay002
 - C. sungene and yuma.won04
 - D. niki1209 and nicholas_team02
 - E. jay002 and niki1209
27. The irrelevant opinion from the discussion above is
- A. nicholas_team02's opinion
 - B. yuma.won04's opinion
 - C. niki1209's opinion
 - D. jay002's opinion
 - E. sungene's opinion
28. Why did nicholas.team04 decide to start the thread?
- A. He wanted to know others' opinions about parent intervention in their children's careers.
 - B. He once had an experience in which his parents meddled in his career path.
 - C. He just happened to think about parent intervention in their children's careers.
 - D. He has no specific reason to ask for others' opinions about parents intruding on his children's career selection.
 - E. He is now experiencing his parents meddling in his career selection and does not know what to do.
29. Besides nicholas_team02, who does have experience in parent intervention in children's careers?
- A. sungene and jay002
 - B. niki1209
 - C. niki1209 and yuma.won04
 - D. yuma.won04
 - E. sungene
30. The discussion would be practical for
- A. in-school teacher
 - B. job seeker
 - C. parents and their children
 - D. job employer
 - E. employee

The question no 31 – 35 are based on the following text.

Won-pyung Sohn's first book titled *Almond* tells the story of a boy who has been diagnosed with alexithymia, Soon Yunjae. Alexithymia is a condition of emotional absence restraining the capability to sense and undergo feelings that normal people perceive.

The title itself refers to Soon Yunjae's brain tonsils which are the size of an almond. This is the reason why the young man cannot express emotional feelings. To tackle the given situation, Yunjae's mother and grandmother help him learn to communicate in order for him to survive this judgemental world. Social rules and good behavior principles are taught to him by both his mother and grandmother. Yunjae has the routine of memorizing, rehearsing, and faking every feeling that most people learn by mere instinct. He also has to fake his own mood and learn how to pretend empathy for his peers.

Almond possesses an afflictive novel of how essential to express emotions and the urge of living with more empathy and compassion. Sohn engages the readers with heart-wrenching questions and perceptive comments to be conscious about alexithymia. She also opens our eyes to how social prejudices should be dismantled. The novel is labeled the Young Adult genre, but it could be for everyone. Agile and amusing, that's how the author's game pen could be described. Won-pyung Sohn has her own keenness to shake and conquer the reader. *Almond* is exceptional and has one of those worth-rereading materials.

31. The writer wants to tell us about
- A. the new book by her favorite author
 - B. the story of a young man named Soon Yunjae
 - C. how Won-pyung Sohn writes her first book
 - D. her opinion of a novel, *Almond*
 - E. raising awareness about Alexithymia
32. Which of the following statements is a fact from the author?
- A. Agile and amusing, that's how the author's game pen could be described.
 - B. *Almond* is exceptional and has one of those worth-rereading materials.
 - C. The novel is labeled the Young Adult genre, but it could be for everyone.
 - D. The title itself refers to Soon Yunjae's brain tonsils which are the size of an almond.
 - E. *Almond* possesses an afflictive novel of how essential to express emotions.
33. Which of the following statements shows the writer's positive opinion about the book?
- A. Social rules and good behavior principles are taught to him by both his mother and grandmother.
 - B. The title itself refers to Soon Yunjae's brain tonsils which are the size of an almond.
 - C. Yunjae has the routine of memorizing, rehearsing, and faking every feeling that most people learn by mere instinct.
 - D. Yunjae's mother and grandmother help him learn to communicate in order for him to survive this judgemental world.
 - E. *Almond* is exceptional and has one of those worth-rereading materials.
34. The word *sense* in paragraph 1 is synonymous with
- A. Nurture
 - B. Detect
 - C. Proceed
 - D. Compose
 - E. retain
35. Based on how the writer sees *Almond*, we can predict she probably
- A. does not like *Almond*.
 - B. is a fan of Won-pyung Sohn
 - C. would recommend the book to others
 - D. would not read the book again
 - E. knows *Almond* writer personally

The passage no 16 – 20 are for the following question.

As cats age, we generally see changes in their behavior. The wild and crazy playful activities we associate with kittens give way to adult cats sleeping in the sun and prowling around the house. We commonly presume senior cats will take even longer naps in the sun or on our beds. It is important, however, to differentiate

normal feline behaviors from abnormal ones, as some behavior changes in aging cats arise from pain and are not normal. Cats are very good at hiding signs of pain, so cat owners need to be very observant to recognize when their cat needs Help.

One of the most common pain-associated behavior changes we see in aging cats is a decrease in grooming and self-care. Cats are, by nature, extremely finicky about keeping themselves clean. Watch any conscious cat for longer than a few minutes, and you are likely to see her cleaning some part of her body.

Osteoarthritis (OA) is one of the most common chronically painful ailments in cats, affecting more than 90% of cats 10 years of age and older. Spinal arthritis makes it uncomfortable to twist and turn, so grooming the body, especially the hind end, becomes difficult. OA in the lower spine and hips can make the area over the pelvis and upper rear legs tender. When grooming the lower back, pelvis, and rear legs becomes painful, the cat simply stops taking care of her coat. Areas of her body that are not groomed become matted, and she may develop an overall unkempt appearance. When we try to help them out by using a comb or brush, they tend to object.

If you notice your cat developing matted hair or flaky skin, make an appointment with your veterinarian, as this can be an important signal of pain. If your cat has trouble grooming even after its pain is well managed, consider having a groomer give her a 'lion cut' to make the body hair short and easy to keep clean.

36. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To help cat owners groom their old cats
 - B. To make cat owners aware of osteoarthritis in cats
 - C. To give elderly cat owners tips to reduce pain in their cats
 - D. To make old cat owners notice signals of pain in their cats
 - E. To tell senior cat owners to seek medical help for their cats
37. Which of the following statements about cat behavior in paragraph 1 is correct?
- A. Cats behave according to their age.
 - B. Kittens are active because they are strong.
 - C. Cats' behavior will not change unless they are ill.
 - D. Age is the main factor that affects a cat's behavior.
 - E. An adult cat's behavior is mainly determined by its health.
38. When a cat stops grooming itself, it can be a signal that the cat
- A. has been in pain
 - B. cannot endure pain
 - C. is in excruciating pain
 - D. is hiding pain from humans
 - E. feels that the pain is worsening
39. Regarding osteoarthritis, the author mentions that ...
- A. Nine out of ten old cats suffer from osteoarthritis.
 - B. It is a condition that affects nearly all elderly cats.
 - C. Young cats are unlikely to develop it.
 - D. Spinal arthritis prevents a cat from and turning.
 - E. Cats suffering from osteoarthritis dislike being touched.
40. A solution for cats having difficulty cleaning themselves up is mentioned in paragraph
- A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 1 and 2
 - E. 2 and 4

This passage is for the question number 41 - 50

Conflicts had existed between Spain and England since the 1570s. England wanted a share of the wealth that Spain had been taking from the land it had claimed in the Americas.

In order to fulfill her desire, Elizabeth I, Queen of England, encouraged her staunch admiral of the navy, Sir Francis Drake, to raid Spanish ships and towns. Though these raids were on a small scale, Drake achieved dramatic success, adding gold and silver to England's treasury and diminishing Spain's supremacy.

Religious differences also caused conflict between the two countries. Whereas Spain was Roman Catholic, most of England had become Protestant. King Philip II of Spain wanted to claim the throne and make England a Catholic country again. To satisfy his ambition and also to retaliate against England's theft of his gold and silver, King Philip began to build his fleet of warships, the Spanish Armada, in January 1586.

Philip intended his fleet to be indestructible. In addition to building new warships, he marshaled 130 sailing vessels of all types and recruited more than 19,000 robust soldiers and 8,000 sailors. Although some of his ships lacked guns and others lacked ammunition, Philip was convinced that his Armada could withstand any battle with England.

The martial Armada set sail from Lisbon, Portugal, on May 9, 1588, but bad weather forced it back to port. Their course was still unchanged, only postponed. Later, the voyage resumed once more on July 22 after the weather became more stable.

The Spanish fleet met the smaller, faster, and more maneuverable English ships in battle off the coast of Plymouth, England, first on July 31 and again on August 2. The two battles left Spain vulnerable, having lost several ships and with its ammunition depleted. On August 7, while the Armada laid an anchor on the French side of the Strait of Dover, England sent eight burning ships into the midst of the Spanish fleet to set it on fire. Blocked on one side, the Spanish ships could only drift away. Their crews were in panic and disorder. Before the Armada could regroup, the English attacked again on August 8.

Although the Spaniards made a valiant effort to fight back, the fleet suffered extensive damage. During the eight hours of battle, the Armada drifted perilously close to the rocky coastline. At the moment when it seemed that the Spanish ships would be driven onto the English shore, the wind shifted, and the Armada drifted out into the North Sea. The Spaniards recognized the superiority of the English fleet and returned home, defeated

41. What did King Philip II suggest about England?
 - A. It was the land of non-believers
 - B. Many of its people lived far from God
 - C. The people believed in the wrong God
 - D. The queen was not the legitimate ruler
 - E. The queen did not deserve the crown
42. By saying the second sentence in the first paragraph, the writer intends to
 - A. Describe the war between Spain and England
 - B. Explain the history of the war between Spain and England
 - C. Provide context for the conflict between England and Spain
 - D. Show the chronology of the war between Spain and England in the past
 - E. Give the background for the events that involved Spain and England conflicts
43. What is the main topic of the second paragraph?
 - A. The way Queen Elizabeth the first fulfilled her desire
 - B. Sir Francis Drake's success as the admiral of English Navy
 - C. The success of the English attack on Spain despite its small scale
 - D. Elizabeth I's order to the English fleet to destroy Spanish ships and towns
 - E. English fleet's victorious attack by their queen's order on Spanish ships and cities
44. King Philip prepared Spanish warships to
 - A. Take control of England
 - B. Attack the queen of England
 - C. Avenge England and make it a catholic country

- D. Take back the gold and silver robbed by England
E. Make England acknowledge Spanish sovereignty
45. The underlined word in paragraph 4 can be best replaced with
A. Sturdy
B. Strong
C. Lasting
D. Invincible
E. Shatterproof
46. Based on the fourth paragraph, which of the following is INCORRECT about King Philip's fleet?
A. It was large
B. It was flawless
C. It consist of many sorts of ships
D. It required numerous individuals
E. It consisted of many well-equipped ships
47. All of the following questions about the battle between England and Spain are answered in paragraph 6 and 7, EXCEPT...
A. How did the battle off the coast of Plymouth impact the Spanish fleet?
B. Who won the battle in the Strait of Dover?
C. How did the Spanish captains and their troops feel about the battle in the Straits of Dover?
D. What was the length of the battle between England and Spain?
E. How did the Spanish feel when they returned home?
48. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in paragraph 6?
A. The Spanish fleet met its fiercest opponent in battle off the coast of Plymouth
B. The English armada could avoid the Spanish ships fast in battle off the coast of Plymouth
C. In battle off the coast of Plymouth, the Spanish armada consisted of huge ships, while the English fleet consisted of smaller ships
D. The Spanish armada was unable to match the English ships' speed and agility in battle off the coast of Plymouth
E. The English fleet easily won the battle off the coast of Plymouth against the Spanish fleet
49. Why does the author include the underlined information in paragraph 5?
A. To indicate the readiness of the Spanish fleet
B. To counter claims about the mighty Spanish fleet
C. To refute that the Spanish fleet could reach England
D. To show that the Spanish fleet's course was never changed
E. To emphasize the Spanish fleet's determination to invade England
50. Who will get the most benefit by reading the passage?
A. Historians
B. Europeans
C. The British Army
D. Spanish students
E. Students at schools

Kunci JAWABAN:

1. D	11. E	21. D	31. D	41. C
2. B	12. B	22. C	32. D	42. E
3. A	13. E	23. B	33. E	43. D
4. E	14. D	24. A	34. B	44. C
5. D	15. E	25. E	35. C	45. E
6. A	16. A	26. D	36. D	46. B
7. B	17. B	27. E	37. A	47. E
8. D	18. A	28. A	38. A	48. D
9. C	19. D	29. B	39. B	49. E
10. C	20. E	30. C	40. C	50. A

