



**YAYASAN WIDYA MANDALA PUSAT SURABAYA
UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK WIDYA MANDALA**

JALAN DINOYO 42 - 44 TELP. 68478 SURABAYA 60265

Nomor : 587/WMO4/Q/1990

24 April 1990

Tempo : -

Hal : Permohonan mengadakan
penelitian.

Kepada : Yth. Sdr. Kepala

SMA Katolik St. Stanislaus

Jl. Kalijudan 23 - 25

Surabaya

Dengan ini kami mohon bantuan Saudara untuk mahasiswa kami :

Nama : SETIAWATI RAHARDJO

Nomor Pokok : IG. 1213083069

Jurusan : Bahasa dan Seni PSP Bahasa Inggris

Jenjang Program : Stratum Satu (S-1)

agar diperkenankan mengadakan penelitian kepada para siswa SMA Katolik St.

Stanislaus Surabaya dalam rangka penulisan skripsi yang berjudul :

An Evaluation on the 1989-1990 English UUB Items of SMAK St.

Stanislaus Surabaya for the third-year Senior high school students.

Atas perhatian dan bantuan Saudara kami sampaikan terima kasih.

FKIP UNIKA WIDYA MANDALA

Dekan,
u.b

Asst. Pembantu Dekan II,



DWI SUTANTO

TEMBUSAN :

1. Yth. Sdr. Ketua PSP Bahasa Inggris, FKIP

2. Yth. Sdr. Kepala UPT Penulisan Skripsi, FKIP

Unika Widya Mandala, Surabaya.

KANTOR WILAYAH DEPARTEMEN PENDIDIKAN
DAN KEBUDAYAAN PROPINSI JAWA TIMUR
ULANGAN UMUM BERSAMA SEMESTER 5
TAHUN 1989/1990

LEMBARAN SOAL

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Sekolah : S M A
Program : A3 (ILMU - ILMU SOSIAL)
Tanggal : 12 Desember 1989
Waktu : 90 menit
Dimulai - diakhiri : 07.30 - . 09.00

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Tulislah lebih dahulu **NOMOR, NAMA, dan ASAL SEKOLAH** Anda pada tempat yang tersedia pada lembar jawaban.
2. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal lebih dahulu sebelum Anda menjawab.
3. Laporkan pada pengawas UUB kalau terdapat tulisan yang kurang jelas atau ada yang rusak atau jumlah soalnya kurang.
4. Jumlah soal sebanyak 45 (empat puluh lima) dan semuanya harus dijawab.
5. Kerjakan pada lembar jawaban yang telah disediakan dengan menggunakan "Pensil" 2B.
 - Pilihan Ganda : yaitu no. 1 sampai dengan 40
pilihlah jawaban yang paling tepat.
 - Esai Berstruktur : yaitu no. 41 sampai dengan no. 45
jawablah dengan jelas dan singkat.
6. Kerjakan lebih dahulu soal - soal yang Anda anggap mudah.
7. Hitamkan dengan pensil 2B pada kotak di bawah huruf jawab yang Anda anggap paling benar

Contoh :

A	B	C	D	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Apabila ada jawaban yang anda anggap salah dan Anda ingin memperbaiki, hapuslah sampai bersih dengan menggunakan karet penghapus yang baik dan kemudian hitamkanlah kembali pada kotak yang Anda anggap benar.

Contoh :

pilihan semula

A	B	C	D	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

dibetulkan menjadi

A	B	C	D	E
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

9. Tidak diperbolehkan memperbaiki jawaban dengan menggunakan TIPP EX.
10. Periksalah pekerjaan Anda lebih dahulu sebelum diserahkan pada pengawas.

I. PETUNJUK KHUSUS :

Untuk soal nomor 1 s/d 40, pilihlah satu jawaban yang paling tepat.

1. The little boy . . . when we found him.
 - a. was crying
 - b. is crying
 - c. has cried
 - d. will cry
 - e. cries
2. The children felt very happy. They were in Taman Mini.
We can say
 - a. Feeling very happy, the children were in Taman Mini
 - b. Being very happy, the children were in Taman Mini
 - c. Being in Taman Mini, the children felt very happy
 - d. Being in Taman Mini felt very happy
 - e. Having to be in Taman Mini, the children were very happy
3. He spoke very quickly. I couldn't understand him.
We can also say
 - a. He spoke so quickly that I couldn't understand him
 - b. He spoke such quickly that I couldn't understand him
 - c. He spoke quickly enough that I couldn't understand him
 - d. He spoke quickly enough to understand
 - e. He spoke very quickly for me to understand
4. Teacher : "How many students are present this morning ?"
Students : ". . . . , Sir."
 - a. No one
 - b. Neither
 - c. Nothing
 - d. None
 - e. All
5. We put our books on the desk last night, and
 - a. neither did Anita
 - b. Anita did so
 - c. Anita did too
 - d. so Anita did
 - e. Anita did either
6. By the time Father arrived home, . . . for three hours.
 - a. Mother will have to be cooking
 - b. Mother will have been cooking
 - c. Mother will have to cook
 - d. Mother will be cooking
 - e. Mother will cook
7. He wants to read. He does not want to play.
He prefers
 - a. read to playing
 - b. reading to playing
 - c. reading than playing
 - d. to read than play
 - e. read better than play
8. I had the shoemaker repair my boots.
This sentence means
 - a. I liked to repair my boots
 - b. the shoemaker had repaired my boots
 - c. the shoemaker had to repair his boots
 - d. I told the shoemaker to repair my boots
 - e. I wanted the shoemaker to repair his boots

9. She acts as though she were a brilliant girl, but
- she is not an intelligent girl
 - she is a dull student
 - she is not a slow learner
 - she is a clever student
 - she is a quick learner
10. Mother : "Yati knows everything about our plans."
 Father : "She must have been listening to our conversation."
 The underlined sentence means
- Yati had to be listening to the conversation
 - Yati is certainly listening to the conversation
 - Yati was possibly listening to the conversation
 - Yati has been listening to the conversation
 - Yati was certainly listening to the conversation
11. Who serves passengers in an aircraft ?
- A pilot.
 - A captain pilot.
 - An airliner.
 - A steward.
 - A mechanic.
12. The golden colour of the "Garuda" represents
- Unity in Diversity
 - the Independence Day
 - the greatness of the nation
 - the first principle of 'Pancasila'
 - the diverse cultural backgrounds
13. Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines and some other countries belong to the South East . . . countries.
- Australian
 - Australia
 - Asian
 - Asia
 - Asia
14. Mahatma Gandhi did a great deal to serve his family, his country and his nation.
 The underlined words means
- a lot
 - many
 - much
 - a great number
 - plenty
15. These words are all athletic sports, except
- pole-vault
 - high-jump
 - throwing
 - the javelin
 - mountain climbing
16. Which of these animals rely on speed as their means of survival ?
- A snake.
 - A giraffe.
 - A rabbit.
 - A monkey.
 - A cheetah.
17. A safe driver is a person who
- takes care of road safety
 - is always nervous when driving
 - drives beyond the speed limit
 - is a danger on the road
 - is drunk while driving

18. The officer highest in rank in a diplomatic mission is
- an ambassador
 - an attache
 - an envoy
 - a citizen
 - a consul
19. Heavy pollution from industrial . . . has killed off fish in several rivers.
- smoke
 - waste
 - dust
 - product
 - dump
20. The bull . . . of Madura attract many tourists.
- competitions
 - runs
 - games
 - races
 - sports
21. If population continues to grow problems will arise. This means problems will . . . increasing population.
- cause
 - makes
 - leads to
 - grow to
 - result from
22. Trees should be treated like any other crop; they are harvested and then
- cut down
 - destroyed
 - replaced
 - protected
 - sheltered
23. Using cheques in payment means that we don't have to . . . large amounts of money with us, and risk losing.
- carry
 - save
 - charge
 - deposit
 - send
24. Rearrange the following sentences to make a good paragraph.
- Helen and Lina could not walk to school.
 - They stopped a becak and got on it.
 - When the becak arrived at school, they got off and paid for their becak.
 - Yesterday it was raining hard.
 - They asked the becak driver to hurry because it was rather late.
- 1 - 2 - 5 - 3 - 4
 - 4 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 3
 - 4 - 2 - 1 - 5 - 3
 - 2 - 5 - 3 - 4 - 1
 - 1 - 5 - 2 - 3 - 4
25. Rearrange these following sentences into a good paragraph.
- A free kick is what we call 'tendangan bebas' in Indonesia.
 - It is officiated by a referee, who is assisted by two linesmen.
 - It lasts 90 minutes and is divided into 45-minutes halves.
 - Football is the most popular sport in the world.
 - They signal the referee by waving a flag when, for example, a player is offside, or when a team should be awarded a free kick.
- 5 - 4 - 1 - 2 - 3
 - 4 - 2 - 5 - 3 - 1
 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 5 - 1
 - 3 - 5 - 4 - 1 - 2
 - 2 - 1 - 3 - 5 - 4

26. Anton : "You know khairul, I've just passed my English test."
 Khairul : "....."
 Anton : "Thanks so much."
 a. Good luck
 b. Congratulations
 c. Never mind
 d. It's good to see you
 e. Have a good time
27. Bob : "Can I have one ticket, please."
 Ticket seller : "..... The tickets have been sold out."
 a. Excuse me
 b. With pleasure
 c. Here you are
 d. I'm so sorry
 e. Don't worry
28. Tini's friends want to have a party at her house. She refuses because her mother is sick.
 Dina : "Let's have a party at your house."
 Tini : "..... at my house. Mother is sick."
 a. I'm sorry I can't
 b. You don't like to
 c. It's not possible to refuse
 d. I'm afraid we can't have it
 e. I'm sorry I can't let you
29. Ali could hardly believe when he was told that Hasan was admitted to Airlangga University.
 Agus : "Have you heard Hasan has passed the UMPT?"
 Ali : "....."
 a. Congratulations
 b. Well done
 c. That's a surprise
 d. I've expected it
 e. I know very well
30. X : "My baby is sick in the hospital."
 Y : "Oh, dear. You must be worried."
 In the dialogue above Y expresses
 a. sorrow
 b. sympathy
 c. worry
 d. interest
 e. disappointment

Wacana 1

Animals which live in freedom in the woods may harm people. To survive they have to attack other animals and defend them selves against other animals. For this purpose a tiger has strong teeth, and claws with nails as sharp as knives. A rhinoceros has one or two sharp horns with which it attacks other animals, or occasionally, human beings. Some animals, like the horse and the ostrich, depend on speed. Others depend on a very good sense of smell. They can smeel their prey or enemy at a great distance.

Chemical warfare is also found in the animal word. For example, the cuttlefish, when attacked, produces an ink like liquid behind which it can hide. Snakes use poison to kill their enemies. Animals which have neither teeth nor claws, neither speed nor any chemical weapons, use camouflage to survive. They have the same colour as their surroundings, or they can change their colour to match their background. In that way they are not easily seen by their enemies.

31. What weapons does a rhinoceros have to attack ?
 a. Strong teeth.
 b. Sharp claws.
 c. Knives.
 d. Sharp horns.
 e. Sharp nails.

32. Why does a tiger has strong teeth and sharp claws ?
- In order to live in freedom.
 - In order to attack its enemies.
 - In order to live in the woods.
 - In order to hide itself.
 - To smell its prey at a great distance.
33. To avoid being eaten by a tiger, what can a horse do ?
- It can use its teeth.
 - It can run at high speed.
 - It can use its claws.
 - It produces poison.
 - It hides itself.
34. A cuttlefish uses ... as a means of survival.
- poison
 - teeth
 - claws
 - camouflage tactics
 - an ink-like liquid
35. Some animals have camouflage tactics in order
- to kill their enemies
 - not to be seen by its enemies
 - to change the colour of their background
 - to attack their enemies
 - to detect their enemies

Wacana 2

The problem of overpopulation in Indonesia is made worse by the fact that fifty per cent of all Indonesians are below the age of eighteen years. Most of them are dependants. They do not earn money to support themselves and are in need of many facilities like food, medical care, clothing, education and employment opportunities. This situation makes the government have to spend a very large part of its income on education. Then comes the problem of creating enough jobs for every new generation of school leavers or college graduates.

Although the problem of overcrowded cities is difficult to solve, there is a solution to the problem of people living in overcrowded areas of the countryside. The solution is internal migration. This means moving poor people from the countryside to different but underdeveloped parts of Indonesia, where they may work to build a new life for themselves. In Indonesia there is a large and active resettlement programme of this sort which has given a new life to thousands of people.

36. Fifty per cent of the Indonesian population are below 18 years old. They
- are dependants
 - don't need food
 - don't need education
 - can support themselves
 - don't need medical care
37. Why is the problem of overpopulation in Indonesia a serious problem ?
- Because most of Indonesian population are jobless.
 - Because there are very little employment opportunities.
 - Because half of Indonesian population are below eighteen.
 - Because half of Indonesian population live in the countries.
 - Because most of Indonesian population can't support themselves.
38. The government has to spend a very large part of its income for
- building hospitals
 - population in the countryside
 - population over eighteen years old
 - population below eighteen years old
 - poor people in the countryside

39. The numbers of school leavers and college graduates increase each year, consequently ... must be created for them.

- a. enough jobs
- b. new generation
- c. clothing
- d. food
- e. resettlement

40. Why are poor people from the countryside moved to different parts of Indonesia ?

- a. To open industries there.
- b. To get better life.
- c. To get more facilities.
- d. Because food is not enough there.
- e. Because they don't want to live in the countryside.

PETUNJUK KHUSUS

II. Untuk soal nomor 41 s/d 45 jawablah dengan singkat tetapi jelas pada Lembar Jawaban yang telah tersedia.

Contoh :

Why were you absent yesterday ?

Jawaban : Because I was ill.

Wacana 3

Dear Shopper,

Many problems in the world seem too big for the ordinary person to do anything about.

But when you pick up a spray tin, the future of the world is in your hands - literally.

Most spray tins contain CFC propellants (= sejenis zat kimia) which stay unchanged in the atmosphere for many years and in the end destroy the protective ozone layer 15 miles above our heads. Scientists have now agreed that this will result in more ultra violet radiation reaching us, causing more skin cancers, blindness and eventually crop failures.

YOU CAN HELP PREVENT THIS :

Simply **REFUSE TO BUY AN AEROSOL TIN**

if it is not marked

" Environmentally safe "

Thank you for helping to save the planet.

Yours sincerely,

The Campaign for Real Sky.
(Adapted from a Leaflet)

41. The text is a letter. Who is it for ?

42. What does the letter ask Shoppers not to do ?

43. What are the bad effects of ultra violet radiation reaching us ?

44. What does the letter warn people about ?

45 CFC propellants in aerosol pollute the atmosphere and are danger to life. Why ?

