APPENDIX A

Taxonomy of Educational Objectives

COGNITIVE DOMAIN

1.0 KNOWLEDGE

1.1 Knowledge of specifics
1.2 Knowledge of ways and means of dealing with specifics
1.3 Knowledge of the universals and abstractions in a file

2.0 COMPREHENSION

2.1 Translation
2.2 Interpretation
2.3 Extrapolation

3.0 APPLICATION

4.0 ANALYSIS

4.1 Analysis of elements
4.2 Analysis of relationships
4.3 Analysis of organizational principles

5.0 SYNTHESIS

5.1 Production of a unique communication
5.2 Production of a plan or proposed set of operation
5.3 Derivation of a set of abstract relations.

6.0 EVALUATION

6.1 Judgements in terms of internal evidence
6.2 Judgements in terms of abstract criteria

AFFECTIVE DOMAIN

1.0 READING

1.1 Awareness
1.2 Willingness in receive
1.3 Controlled or selected attention

2.0 RESPONDING
  2.1 Acquiescence in responding
  2.2 Willingness to respond
  2.3 Satisfaction in respond

3.0 VALUING
  3.1 Acceptence of a value
  3.2 Preference for a value
  3.3 Commitment

4.0 ORGANIZATION
  4.1 Conceptualization of a value
  4.2 Organization of a value system

5.0 CHARACTERIZATION by A VALUE or VALUE COMPLEX
  5.1 Generalized set
  5.2 Characterization

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APPENDIX B

A list of English Language Teaching Objectives and Language Contents of the English Subject at the first-grade of Senior High School in Indonesia.

1. ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING OBJECTIVES

1.1 STRUCTURE

1.1.1 Understand grammatical rules to construct grammatically correct English sentences
1.1.2 Ability to apply grammatical rules to construct grammatically correct English sentences.

1.2 VOCABULARY

1.2.1 Ability to understand the meaning of a word
1.2.2 Ability to use particular words through contextual settings

1.3 READING

1.3.1 Knowledge of the ways to understand the content of English reading passage
1.3.2 Ability to interpret reading passages

1.4 CONVERSATION

1.4.1 Ability to understand simple dialogues
1.4.2 Ability to produce simple dialogues

1.5 WRITING

1.5.1 Understand better the ways to express ideas or answer questions in English
1.5.2 Ability to express ideas or answer questions in English

2. LANGUAGE CONTENTS
2.1 STRUCTURE

2.1. 1 Sentence Pattern with "to be" and "to have"
2.1. 2 Simple Present Tense
2.1. 3 Present Progressive Tense
2.1. 4 Present Perfect Tense
2.1. 5 Present Perfect Progressive Tense
2.1. 6 Simple Past Tense
2.1. 7 Past Progressive
2.1. 8 Noun and Pronoun
2.1. 9 Modification
2.1.10 Modals
2.1.11 Adjective: Degree of Comparison
2.1.12 Adverb of Manner: Degree of Comparison
2.1.13 Preposition
2.1.14 Request
2.1.15 Future Tense
2.1.16 Future Continuous
2.1.17 Sentence Pattern with "be": Here/There+be+S
2.1.18 Modals
2.1.19 Introductory It
2.1.20 Independent Clause with "if/that"
2.1.21 Dependent Clause with "if/that"
2.1.22 Reflexive Pronouns
2.1.23 Direct/ Indirect
2.1.24 Concord/ Agreement
2.1.25 Word Order
2.1.26 Noun Position
2.1.27 Past Perfect Tense
2.1.28 Passive Voice
2.1.29 Adjective Clause
2.1.30 Sentence Pattern S+V+O+to+V1

2.2 VOCABULARY

2.2. 1 Sports
2.2. 2 Library
2.2. 3 Our Body
2.2. 4 Trade
2.2. 5 The Matric System
2.2. 6 Family Planning
2.2. 7 Aviation
2.2. 8 Dictionary
2.2. 9 Traffic Control
2.2.10 Bhinneka Tunggal Ika
2.2.11 Home Industries
2.2.12 Astronauts
2.2.13 Hang Tuah
2.2.14 Maps and Geography
2.2.15 Computer
2.2.16 National Education
2.2.17 The Indonesia Coat of Arms
2.2.18 The Indonesian Archipelago
2.2.19 The Duty of The Police
2.2.20 Galileo Galilei
2.2.21 Tourism in Bali
2.2.22 Staple Food in Indonesia
2.2.23 Water
2.2.24 Botanical Gardens
2.2.25 Health
2.2.26 English Alphabet
2.2.27 Pollution
2.2.28 Spacecraft
2.2.29 Borobudur
2.2.30 The School Year

2.3 READING COMPREHENSION
2.3.1 English Reading Passages

2.4 CONVERSATION
2.4.1 Oral English materials with emphasis on the production of English sentences in correct grammar, vocabulary, intonation, pronunciation, stress and rhythm

2.5 WRITING
2.5.1 Spelling
2.5.2 Composition

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## TABLE I

LEARNING OUTCOME AND CONTENT COVERAGE OF THE 1989-1990 ENGLISH UUB TEST OF 45 ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT</th>
<th>LEARNING OUTCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### I. STRUCTURE

1. Sentence Pattern
   - 'to be' & 'to have'
2. Simple Present Tense
3. Present Progressive
4. Present Perfect
5. Present Perfect Progressive
6. Simple Past Tense
7. Past Progressive
8. Noun & Pronoun
9. Modification
10. Modals
11. Adjective: degree of Comparison
12. Adverb of manner: Degree of Comparison
13. Preposition
14. Request
15. Future Tense
16. Future Continuous
17. Sentence Pattern with 'be': Here/there+be+s
18. Modals
19. Introductory 'It'
20. Independent Clause with and, but, or
21. Dependent Clause with 'if/that'
22. Reflexive Pronouns
23. Direct/Indirect
24. Concord/Agreement
25. Word Order
26. Noun Position
27. Past Perfect Tense
28. Passive Voice
29. Adjective Clause
II. VOCABULARY

1. Sports
2. Library
3. Our Body
4. Trade
5. The Metric System
6. Family Planning
7. Aviation
8. Dictionary
9. Traffic Control
10. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika
11. Home Industries
12. Astronauts
13. Hang Tuah
14. Maps & Geography
15. Computer
16. National Education
17. The Indonesia Coat of Arms
18. The Indonesia Archipelago
19. The Duty of the Police
20. Galileo Galilei
21. Tourism in Bali
22. Staple food in Indonesia
23. Water
24. Botanical Gardens
25. Health
26. English Alphabet
27. Pollution
28. Spacecraft
29. Borobudur
30. The School Year

III. CONVERSATION

1. First Dialogue
   (Expressing Regret)
2. Second Dialogue
   (Introducing someone)
3. Third Dialogue
   (Asking Permission)
4. Fourth Dialogue
   (Expressing Pleasure)
5. Fifth Dialogue
   (Expressing Thanks)
IV. READING COMPREHENSION

1. First Reading Passage  
   Trade & Commerce  
   26, 27, 4  
   28  
   29

2. Second Passage  
   Borobudur  
   30, 34, 5  
   31  
   32  
   33

3. Third Passage  
   Water  
   35, 38, 6  
   36  
   39  
   40

4. Fourth Passage  
   Pollution  
   41, 43, 5  
   42  
   45  
   44

TOTAL : 10, 4, 8 | 15, 5, 45

Note:
1. ability to understand grammatical rules
2. ability to apply grammatical rules
3. ability to give meaning or synonym through contextual settings
4. ability to use a particular word through contextual settings
5. ability to understand simple dialogues
6. ability to produce simple dialogues
7. ability to give literal information
8. ability to answer reference questions

Note:
Numbers 21 - 25 cannot be put in the table above as they don't meet the objectives in the syllabus.
## TABLE II
### SELECTION OF VOCABULARY ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>WORDS</th>
<th>SOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>erect</td>
<td>Paket Bahasa Inggris Ia (P&amp;K) p.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>BKKBN</td>
<td>Paket Bahasa Inggris Ib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>unsure x secure</td>
<td>Penuntun Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>powerful</td>
<td>Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>land pollution</td>
<td>Paket Bahasa Inggris Ib p.128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>sound</td>
<td>Penuntun Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>independent figures</td>
<td>Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>visitors</td>
<td>Paket Bahasa Inggris Ib p.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>archipelago</td>
<td>Paket Bahasa Inggris Ib p.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>gravity</td>
<td>Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Ib p.136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Item Construction Analysis

**For the 1989 - 1990 Objective English UUB Test of 40 Items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Test Items</th>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Evaluation</th>
<th>Evaluation Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The moon ... around the earth.</td>
<td>1. The instructions must be clear, simple and adequate.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. is revolving</td>
<td>2. Each item must be independent of the other items in the test.</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. has revolved</td>
<td>3. There must be a single clearly formulated problem in the stem.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. revolve</td>
<td>4. Test items must not contain trick questions.</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. revolves</td>
<td>5. Redundant wording must be avoided by putting as much of the wording as possible in the stem.</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. revolved</td>
<td>6. Test items must not contain</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A: Do you know Bob, Bill? B: Sure. I ... him since he was in SMP.</td>
<td>1. The instructions must be clear, simple and adequate.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. had known</td>
<td>2. Each item must be independent of the other items in the test.</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. was knowing</td>
<td>3. There must be a single clearly formulated problem in the stem.</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✗</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. know</td>
<td>4. Test items must not contain trick questions.</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. knew</td>
<td>5. Redundant wording must be avoided by putting as much of the wording as possible in the stem.</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. have known</td>
<td>6. Test items must not contain</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3  | J: It's very cold outside.  
    | ... the children to stay inside 
    | mom?  
    | M: Sure  
    | a. Ought you to tell  
    | b. Should you tell  
    | c. Must you tell  
    | d. May you tell  
    | e. Would you tell  

4  | "To save money for your future is important." This sentence can be changed into ...  
    | a. It is important to save money for your future.  
    | b. It is for your future important to save money.  
    | c. To save money for your future it is important.  
    | d. To save money it is important for your future.  
    | e. It is to save money for your future important.  

| mixed content.  
| 7. Test items should have only one answer.  
| 8. The intended correct option must be the clearly best answer.  
| 9. All alternatives must be grammatically consistent with the stem of the item and parallel in form.  
| 10. Divergence and convergence cues must be avoided.  
| 11. Verbal cues that might enable students to select the correct answer must be avoided.  
| 12. Negative washback through non occurent forms must be avoided.  
| 13. The distractors must not be too difficult than the correct answer.  

not natural  

non occurent forms
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Elsa: Did your mother make this cake?</th>
<th>Anna: Oh, no. I ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>made by myself it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>by myself made it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>made it myself</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>made myself it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>myself it made</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>&quot;My brother always keeps me waiting for him,&quot; Mary said.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>her brother always kept me waiting for him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>her mother always kept her waiting for him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>my brother always kept me waiting for him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>my brother always kept me waiting for him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>his brother always kept her waiting for him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14</th>
<th>The test items must be arranged so that all items of the same types are grouped together.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>The test items should be arranged in rough order of increasing difficulty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non occurent forms

Redundant wording. The phrase "waiting for him" is better inserted in the stem.
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>After a few minutes, the police arrived and the bleeding child ... to hospital.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. had taken</td>
<td>b. was taken</td>
<td>c. took</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>B: Did you meet Pamela last night? B: No, she ... home when I arrived</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. went</td>
<td>b. is going</td>
<td>c. was going</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Two boys ... have stolen some candies from the Department Store have been arrested by the guard.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. whose</td>
<td>b. what</td>
<td>c. who</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Unparallel form (present tense)
- Unparallel in forms (they are in the present tense)
- Non-occurrent form ("what" is not used)
<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mother always ... my little brother to brush his teeth before going to bed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. promises</td>
<td>b. invites</td>
<td>c. instructs</td>
<td>d. permits</td>
<td>e. reminds</td>
<td></td>
<td>as a relative pr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>The human body .......For example it has a skeleton to hold the body erect.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. strong</td>
<td>b. healthy</td>
<td>c. upright</td>
<td>d. downright</td>
<td>e. upwards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>According to the National Family Planning Co-ordinating Board, having a small family has many advantages.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The National Family Planning Coordinating Board is familiar for us as ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. BKPMD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. HKSNI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. BAKN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. NKKBS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. BKKBN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 Without security and order we would feel ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a. safe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. unsecured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. secured</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 The Indonesian Coat of Arms is in the shape of a ... eagle which is stretching its wings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a. bravery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. flying</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

not familiar to the testees.

Divergence cue

grammatical inconsistent.
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Waste or rubbish such as paper, bottles, plastics, aluminium, scraps, and junk which cannot be broken by natural organism can cause pollution.</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. radiation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. air</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. noise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>The best way to keep our body sound and strong is to take care of it properly. Sound means ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. attractive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. healthy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. powerful</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. weak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. safe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ki Hajar Dewantara's ideal was to...
educate the people to become men and women.

a. independent figures
b. scientists
c. prime ministers
d. judgement
e. teachers

18 Roads and airports are like the doors of a house, and Bali has opened its doors to **everyone who comes there**.

*Everyone who comes there* means ...

a. pedestrians
b. warriors
c. guides
d. visitors
e. journeys

19 The Indonesian ... is the largest group of islands in the world. It lies between two oceans.

a. continent
b. land
20 Astronauts on the moon experience weightlessness because of the absence of ...

a. spaceship
b. speed
c. gravity
d. satellite
e. energy

21 Ani: Hi, Tuty! You’ve promised to bring me your new novel, haven’t you?
Tuty: Oh, ...What about tomorrow?
Ani: That’s all right. I’ll be here tomorrow.

a. I really don’t mind
b. Not really, but I cannot bring it.
c. I´m terribly sorry. I forgot to bring it.
d. Yes, that´s OK
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 22     | Tony: Well, Ann ... This is Ann.  
Ann: How do you do?  
Mother: Nice to meet you, Ann  
   a. Do you want to meet my mother?  
   b. I'm surprised to introduce you to my mother.  
   c. Will you meet my mother?  
   d. I'd like you to meet my mother.  
   e. I wonder if you meet my mother. |
| 23     | Anton: I feel well, mother. ...  
Mother: No, you must stay in bed and rest for two or three days. You mustn't get tired.  
   a. Let me go to school today  
   b. May I go to school?  
   c. Will I go to school today?  
   d. Should I stay at home today?  
   e. Should I go to school today? |

Possible to be the correct answers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reni: Hi, Retno! ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retni: Thanks a lot, Reni. I missed you very much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Have a nice day to be home again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>It's nice being home again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>Congratulation on your coming home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>Welcome home, dear! I'm glad you come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>How are you today?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andi: Riska. Here's a present for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Riska: A present --- for me? What is it all about?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andi: Today is your birthday, isn't it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Riska: Oh ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>Thanks so much. It's very kind of you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>That's fine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>How could you know it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>You remember everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>I'm really surprised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 What have people traded for?</td>
<td>a. selling their things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. being a trader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. a better life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. getting other things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. exchanging their things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 What do we get from other countries in trade?</td>
<td>a. a good relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. oil, rubber, tin and copra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. many things that we do not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. a better life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 In the old form of trade, we did use money, but we ... something we</td>
<td>a. traded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. changed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. exchanged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>What does Indonesia do to make its people have a better life?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Indonesia imports rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Indonesia produces many things to be sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>Indonesia is trying hard to provide them everything they needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>Indonesia sells things to other countries and buys many things that its people do not make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>Indonesia buys oil, tin and copra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 30 | Borobudur was built ... |   |   |
| a. | for praying |   |   |
| b. | a hundred years later |   |   |
| c. | later than Prambanan |   |   |
| d. | early in the ninth century |   |   |
| e. | as the oldest temple in Indonesia |   |   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31</th>
<th>A stupa looks like ...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. a beautiful carving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. a statue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. a sacred statue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. a sacred bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. a big bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>The carving on the walls of Borobudur indicate us ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. the greatness of Gautama Buddha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. the life of Buddhist monks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. the life and teaching of Gautama Buddha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. The sacred statue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. the sacred monastery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Nowadays, Borobudur is considered as a ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Buddhists' monastery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Buddhists' heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Sacred place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Tourism object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Sacred monument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recently, this temple was opened for the general public, but on a certain occasion like Waisak, the festive day for Buddhists, this temple returns to its original function. The synonym of occasion is ...

- a. date
- b. ceremony
- c. moment
- d. year
- e. period

If a person drinks very little water, he ...

- a. might suffer from dehydration
- b. might suffer from kidney trouble
- c. might suffer from diarrhoea
- d. will die soon
- e. cannot live longer

... is worried by many governments in the world.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a. The water supplies in the country</th>
<th>b. The level of water in the underground wells</th>
<th>c. Many children die of dehydration</th>
<th>d. People die because of lack of water</th>
<th>e. Many children suffer from diarrhoea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>The level of water in the underground wells is getting lower and lower ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. because of the loss of forests</td>
<td>b. because of erosion</td>
<td>c. because of the irresponsible cutting down of trees</td>
<td>d. because fresh water is getting more and more difficult</td>
<td>e. because trees do not act as water preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Dehydration is caused by serious ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*grammatically inconsistent*
<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>The loss of forest due to erosion or the irresponsible cutting down of trees. The underlined words mean ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. made of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>illogical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. caused by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. developed by</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. according to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. in spite of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 40 | Trees are very important for water preservation, because trees ... |
| a. need much water to grow well |   |   |   |   | Unparallel in form |
| b. themselves preserve water |   |   |   |   |   |
| c. spend water from underground wells |   |   |   |   |   |
| d. act as the underground wells |   |   |   |   |   |
| e. prevent land which hold rain |   |   |   |   | divergence cue |
### TABLE IV
**ITEM CONSTRUCTION ANALYSIS**
FOR THE 1989 - 1990 SUBJECTIVE ENGLISH UUB TEST OF 5 ITEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TEST ITEMS</th>
<th>PARAMETERS</th>
<th>EVALUATION</th>
<th>EVALUATION REASONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>What are the sources of noise pollution?</td>
<td>1. Use essay questions to measure complex learning outcomes only</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>It can affect the heart and nervous strain. What does it refer to?</td>
<td>2. Formulate questions that present a clear task to the students</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Loud noise may cause deafness. A person is deaf when he cannot ... any voice.</td>
<td>3. The desired response from the students must be answered as clearly as possible</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>What is the danger of Uranium and other radioactive waste?</td>
<td>4. Do not permit students a choice of questions unless the learning outcomes require it</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Provide ample time for answering question.</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PETUNJUK UMUM:

1. Tulislah terlebih 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. Laporan 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 semua soal harus dijawab.
5. Kerjakan pada lembar jawaban yang telah tersedia dengan menggunakan "Pensil 2B"
   - Pilihan ganda : Yaitu nomor 1 sampai dengan nomor 40.
     - Pilihan jawaban yang paling tepat.
   - Essay Berstruktur : Yaitu nomor 41 sampai dengan nomor 45.
     - Jawablah dengan jelas dan singkat.
   - Contoh : 
     
     | A | B | C | D | E |
     |---|---|---|---|---|

8. Apabila ada jawaban yang Anda anggap salah dan Anda ingin memperbaiki, hapuslah sampai bersih dengan menggunakan ketat penghapus yang baik dan kemudian hitamkan ulang pada kotak yang Anda anggap benar.
   - Contoh : 
     
     | A | B | C | D | E |
     |---|---|---|---|---|
     |   |   |   |   |   |

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

SELAMAT BEKERJA

BARING/BARU
PETUNJUK KUISIS:

Untuk soal-soal nomor 1 sd 40, pilihlah satu jawaban yang paling tepat.

1. The moon . . . around the earth.
   A. is revolving
   B. has revolved
   C. revolve
   D. revolves
   E. revolved

2. Anna : Do you know Bob, Bill?
   Bill : Sure, I . . . him since he was in SMP.
   A. had known
   B. know
   C. was knowing
   D. have known
   E. know

3. Joan : It’s very cold outside.
   Mother : So you’ll tell the children to stay inside, mom?
   A. ought to tell
   B. Should you tell
   C. Must you tell
   D. May you tell
   E. Would you tell

4. "To save money for your future is important." This sentence can be changed into . . .
   A. It is important to save money for your future
   B. It is for your future important to save money
   C. To save money for your future is important
   D. To save money it is important for your future
   E. It is to save money for your future important

5. Elsa : Did your mother make this cake?
   Anna : Oh, no, I . . .
   A. made by myself it
   B. by myself made it
   C. made it myself
   D. made myself it
   E. myself it made

6. "My brother always keeps me waiting for him," Mary said.
   Mary told me that . . .
   A. her brother always kept me waiting for him
   B. her brother always kept her waiting for him
   C. my brother always keeps me waiting for him
   D. my brother always kept me waiting for him
   E. his brother always kept her waiting for him

7. After a few minutes, the police arrived . . .
   A. the bleeding child . . . to hospital.
   B. was taken
   C. took
   D. is taking
   E. was taking

8. Bob : Did you meet Pamela last night?
   Bill : No, she . . . home when I arrived.
   A. went
   B. is going
   C. was going
   D. had gone
   E. has gone

9. Two boys . . . have stolen some candies from the Department Store have been arrested by the guard.
   A. whose
   B. what
   C. who
   D. whom
   E. which

10. Mother always . . . my little brother to brush his teeth before going to bed.
    A. promises
    B. invites
    C. instructs
    D. permits
    E. reminds

11. The human body has many kinds of organs. For example, it has a skeleton to hold the body erect.
    The synonym of ERECT is . . .
    A. strong
    B. healthy
    C. upright
    D. downright
    E. upwards

12. According to the National Family Planning Coordinating Board, having a small family has many advantages.
    The National Family Planning Coordinating Board is familiar for us as . . .
    A. BKKPM
    B. BKKKN
    C. BKKKN
    D. NKKBS
    E. BKKKB

13. Without security and order we would feel . . .
    A. safe
    B. strong
    C. healthy
    D. unsecured
    E. secured

14. The Indonesian Coat of Arms is in the shape of a . . .
    A. bravery
    B. dangerous
    C. huge
    D. flying
    E. powerful
15. Waste or rubbish such as paper, bottles, plastics, aluminium, scraps, and fink which cannot be broken by natural organism can cause ... pollution, ... .
A. radiation
B. fire
C. water
D. land
E. noise

16. The best way to keep our body sound and strong is to take care of it properly.
Sound means: ... .
A. attractive
B. healthy
C. powerful
D. weak
E. safe

17. Ki Hajar Dewantara's idea was to educate the people to become men and women ...
A. independent figures
B. scientists
C. prime ministers
D. judges
E. teachers

18. Roads and airports are like the doors of a house, and Bali has opened its doors to everyone who comes there.
Everyone who comes there means: ...
A. pedestrians
B. warriors
C. guides
D. visitors
E. journeys

19. The Indonesian ... is the largest group of islands in the world. It lies between two oceans.
A. Continent
B. Land
C. Isle
D. Island
E. Archipelago

20. Astronauts on the moon experience weightlessness because of the absence of ...
A. spaceship
B. satellite
D. energy
C. gravity

21. Ani: Hi, Tuty! You've promised to bring me your new novel, haven't you?
Tuty: Oh ... What about tomorrow?
Ani: That's all right. I'll be here tomorrow.
A. I really don't mind —
B. Not really, but I cannot bring it
C. I'm terribly sorry. I forgot to bring it
D. Yes, that's OK
E. Sure, I remember to bring it.

22. Tony: Well, Ann ... This is Ann.
Ann: How do you do?
Mother: Nice to meet you, Ann.
A. Do you want to meet my mother?
B. I'm surprised to introduce you to my mother
C. Will you meet my mother?
D. I'd like you to meet my mother
E. I wonder if you meet my mother

23. Ani: I feel well, mother ...
Mother: No, you must stay in bed and rest for two or three days. You mustn't get tired ...
A. Let me go to school today
B. May I go to school today?
C. Will I go to school today?
D. Should I stay at home today?
E. Should I go to school today?

24. Reni: Hi, Retna! ...
Reni: Thanks a lot, Reni. I missed you very much.
A. I have a nice day at home again
B. It's nice being home again
C. Congratulations on your coming home
D. Welome home, dear! I'm glad you come.
E. How are you today?

Risika: A present — for me? What is it all about?
Andi: Today is your birthday, isn't it?
Risika: Oh, ... .
A. Thanks so much. It's very kind of you
B. That's fine
C. How could you know it?
D. You remember everything
E. I'm really surprised

Wacana 1

People have always traded. Why have they traded? They have traded because they have wanted a better life. At first people exchanged their things for other things. Now people buy and sell things — they trade for money.

Many foreigners have come to Indonesia for trade. The first traders came for spices. That was a very long time ago.

Now the traders come home for many other things.

History has shown us that a country has to trade if its people want a better life. Indonesia is trying hard to improve its trade. It sells many things to other countries, but the important things are oil, rubber, tin, and copra.

26. What have people traded for?
They have traded for ...
A. selling their things
B. being a trader
C. a better life
D. getting other things
E. exchanging their things

27. What do we get from other countries in trade?
We get ...
A. a good relationship
B. oil, rubber, tin, and copra
C. many things that we don't produce
D. nothing
E. a better life
28. In the old form of trade, we did not use money, but we something we had for something we needed.
   A. traded
   B. improved
   C. changed
   D. exchanged
   E. sold

29. What does Indonesia do to make its people have a better life?
   A. Indonesia imports rice
   B. Indonesia produces many things to be sold
   C. Indonesia is trying hard to provide them everything they needed
   D. Indonesia sells things to other countries and buys many things that its people do not make
   E. Indonesia buys oil, tin, and copra

Wacana II

Borobudur is one of the oldest temple in the world. It was built early in the ninth century by the ancient Javanese architects during the reign of the Buddhist King. Some historian stated that this temple was older than that of Prambanan which was built about a hundred years later by another king.

Borobudur was actually a monastery for the Buddhist monks. It was a place for praying just like a mosque for the Muslims. It was a sacred place for the Buddhists to worship their God in order to reach the heaven. Recently, this temple was opened for the general public, but on a certain occasion like Waisak, the festive day for Buddhists, this temple returns to its original function. The life and teaching of Gautama Buddha are shown by the carvings as we can see on the walls of the temple.

Borobudur is also called a stupa temple as it looks like a big bell. There are about seventy of them and under each one is a Buddha statue which can be seen through the holes in the sides of the stupas. There is a belief that if we can reach and touch the statue inside this stupa with our hand, all of our dreams will come true.

30. Borobudur was built ...
   A. for praying
   B. a hundred years later
   C. later than Prambanan
   D. early in the ninth century
   E. as the oldest temple in Indonesia

31. A. stupa looks like ...
   A. a beautiful carving
   B. a statue
   C. a sacred statue
   D. a sacred bell
   E. a big bell

32. The carvings on the walls of Borobudur indicate us ...
   A. the greatness of Gautama Buddha
   B. the life of Buddhist monks
   C. the life and teaching of Gautama Buddha
   D. the sacred statue
   E. the sacred monastery

Wacana III

People need water. We cannot live without water. A person should drink at least eight glasses of water a day, if a person does not drink enough water, he can suffer from kidney trouble. A big man should drink more than eight glasses a day.

In Indonesia many children die of dehydration. This means they die because of lack of water in their bodies. So we must make sure that our children drink enough water, especially when they are suffering from diarreha.

At present, many governments of the world are worried about the water supplies in their countries. Fresh water is becoming more and more difficult to get. In many cities where there are many people, the level of water in underground wells is getting lower and lower. The loss of forests due to erosion or the irresponsible cutting down of trees often means loss of water from the wells under the ground. Trees are important for water preservation.

35. If a person drinks very little water, he ...
   A. might suffer from dehydration
   B. might suffer from kidney trouble
   C. might suffer from diarrhoea
   D. will die soon
   E. cannot live longer

   Vo. ... is worried by many governments in the world.
   A. The water supplies in the country
   B. The level of water in the underground wells
   C. Many children die of dehydration
   D. People die because of lack of water
   E. Many children suffer from diarrhoea
37. The level of water in the underground wells is getting lower and lower.
   A. because of the loss of forests
   B. because of erosion
   C. because of the irresponsible cutting down of trees
   D. because fresh water is getting more and more difficult to get
   E. because trees do not act as water preservation

38. Dehydration is caused by serious ...
   A. illnesses
   B. water supplies
   C. kidney trouble
   D. diarrhoea
   E. lack of water

39. The loss of forest due to erosion or the irresponsible cutting down of trees.
   The underlined words mean ...
   A. made of
   B. caused by
   C. developed by
   D. according to
   E. in spite of

40. Trees are very important for water preservation, because trees ...
   A. need much water to grow well
   B. themselves preserve water
   C. spend water from underground wells
   D. act as the underground wells
   E. prevent land which hold rain water from erosion

PETUNIUK KIHUSUS:

Untuk soal-soal nomor 41 s/d 45 jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut dengan singkat dan jelas.

Contoh : How does your sister go to school every day?
Jawaban : By bus.

Wacana IV

Noise pollution can be caused by several things; loud music through loudspeakers, the noise of motorized vehicles such as trucks, buses, motorcycles, and also aircraft. Loud noise may cause deafness. It can affect the heart and cause nervous strain.
Radiation pollution can kill many people in one moment. It is caused by uranium and other radioactive materials.
The testing of atomic weapons is feared by people in general because atomic weapons are radioactive. There are a few examples of the different kinds of pollution in our lives.

41. What are the sources of noise pollution?
42. It can affect the heart and nervous strain, what does it refer to?
43. Loud noise may cause deafness.
   A person is deaf when he cannot ... any voice.
44. What is the danger of Uranium and other radioactive waste?
45. Why are people afraid of the testing of atomic weapons?