

**Latihan Soal Simak UI 2010****Mata Ujian : Bahasa Inggris****Jumlah Soal : 20**

Young people and older people do not always agree. They sometimes have different ideas about living, working and playing. But in one special program in New York State, adults and teenagers live together in people.

Each summer 200 teenagers and 50 adults live together for eight weeks as members of a special work group. Everyone works several hours each day. The aim is not just to keep busy. It is to find meanings and enjoyment in work. Some teenagers work in the woods or on the farms near the village. Some learn to make furniture and to build houses. The adults teach them skills.

There are several free hours each day. Weekends are free hours each day. Weekends are free, too. During the free hours some of the teenagers learn photography or painting. Others sit around and talk or sing. Each teenager chooses his own way to spend his free time.

When people live together, rules are always necessary. In this program the teenagers and the adults make the rules together. If someone breaks a rule, the problem goes before the whole group. The group discusses the problem. They ask, "Why did happen? What should we do about it?"

One of the teenagers has his to say about the experience: "You stop thinking only about yourself. You learn how to think about the group."

1. Which of the following tells us that the program is successful?
  - (A) Everyone works several hours each day
  - (B) Rules are always necessary
  - (C) Weekends are free
  - (D) You stop thinking about yourself
  - (E) The adults teach the teenagers new skills
2. In the group discussions the teenagers. ....
  - (A) decide who has to do what job
  - (B) want to know how things should be done
  - (C) have no change to explain why they act differently
  - (D) discuss how they will spend their free time
  - (E) discuss how rules are made
3. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
  - (A) Each summer young people and older people live together
  - (B) Each teenager decides how he will spend his free time
  - (C) The teenagers learn skills from the adults
  - (D) Keeping busy is the aim of the program
  - (E) Young people and older people always disagree
4. In the program, everybody .....
  - (A) has to obey the rules they have made together
  - (B) is free to do what he wants to

- (C) has to learn to make furniture and built houses
- (D) works during the whole week
- (E) has to live on a farm far from town

5. "It" in What should we do about it? (line 13) refers to .....
- (A) the making of the rules
  - (B) the special program in New York State
  - (C) the problem
  - (D) the rule
  - (E) young people and older people living together in peace

The memory trace is the term for whatever is the internal stored in the memory. Assumed to have been made by structural changes in the brain, the memory trace is not subject to direct observation but is rather a theoretical construct that we use to speculate about how information presented at particular time can cause performance at a later time. Most theories include the strength of the memory trace as a variable in the degree of learning, retention and retrieval possible for a memory. One theory is that a fantastic capacity for storage in the brain is the result of an almost unlimited combination of inter-connections between brain cells, stimulated by patterns of activity. Repeated references to the same information supports recall. One to say that another way, improved performance is the result of strengthening the chemical bonds in the memory.

6. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?
- (A) Memory Trace
  - (B) Brain Cell
  - (C) Brain Capacity
  - (D) Memorable Events
  - (E) Stimulating Memory
7. According to the passage, the capacity for the storage in the brain?
- (A) Can be understood by examining the physiology
  - (B) Is stimulated by the patterns of activity
  - (C) Has a limited combination of relationship
  - (D) Is not influenced by repetition
  - (E) Is the result of limited combination of inter- connection between brain cells
8. All of the following are true of a memory trace, EXCEPT .....
- (A) It is probably made by structural changes in the brain
  - (B) It is able to be observed
  - (C) It is a theoretical construct
  - (D) It is a related to the degree of recall
  - (E) It is not subject to direct observation

Heat stroke is a sudden, uncontrolled rise in body temperature. It is a .....(9)..... that results from the human body not being able to .....(10)..... fluid lost trough perspiration. If the lost fluids .....(11)..... then dehydration occurs and this leads to decrease in blood.

9. (A) reaction (D) reacting  
(B) react (E) reacted  
(C) reacting
10. (A) break (D) dump  
(B) change (E) replace

(C) gain

11. (A) not replace  
(B) do not replace  
(C) are not replacing  
(D) are not replaced  
(E) have not replaced

Some Indians of the American Southwest created towns called pueblos. They built these towns at places in the desert where they found water. Like the desert groups of the Sahara's the pueblo Indians were made up of several different groups whose ways of life were not exactly the same.

The Indians of the pueblos grew as much of their food as possible. Maize (Indian Corn), beans, and pumpkins were among crops usually grown at the pueblos. They hunted for meat, and they tamed animals to raise for food. Wild Turkeys were one kind of animal by the pueblo Indians. They also made jewelry, pots, and baskets. The jewelry, pots and baskets they made were often used to trade at other pueblos. They traded for the things needed or wanted and could not make themselves.

The pueblo Indians built large towns. Their pueblo houses are built like apartment houses with the living areas connected together. The houses are built of stone or adobe, and they are sometimes four or five storey high. Two of these houses can be found in the pueblo in Pecos New Mexico. One has 585 rooms and the other has 517 rooms.

Many pueblo Indians still live and work in the desert. In New Mexico, nineteen cities are still being lived in. Although the interiors of the pueblo houses have been made more modern, they are much the same as they were before the United States was founded. Two buildings of one of the pueblos at Taos, New Mexico, are over eight hundred years old. They were built three hundred years before Columbus sailed to the Americas.

Like the oasis dwellers of the Sahara's, the pueblo Indian sometimes traded with and were often raided by the nomads of the American desert.

12. The story is about .....
- (A) The American Southwest  
(B) Pueblo Indians  
(C) Living in the desert  
(D) Indian towns  
(E) Farming in the desert
13. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the Pueblo Indians?
- (A) They could produce everything and hunting  
(B) They lived from the farming and hunting  
(C) They traded their handicraft products  
(D) They domesticated wild turkeys  
(E) They consisted of slightly different cultural groups
14. Which of the following is TRUE about Pueblo Houses?
- (A) They are built and constructed  
(B) They look like skyscrapers  
(C) Their inside are just like modern houses  
(D) They are constructed like apartment  
(E) They are no longer inhabited by the Indians

15. When were the first pueblo houses built?
- (A) When Columbus discovered America
  - (B) At the time New Mexico was founded
  - (C) Under the government of the United States
  - (D) Three hundred years before America was founded
  - (E) More than eight centuries ago
16. From the text we may conclude that .....
- (A) There are no Pueblo Indians anymore today
  - (B) Pueblo town are now completely deserted
  - (C) The Pueblo culture has so far been preserved
  - (D) Mexico is now the centre of the Pueblo cultures
  - (E) Mexican originated from the pueblo Indians

Ultraviolet light means the invisible part of the spectrum beyond violet. This light has always been regarded as very useful because it is used to cure certain skin diseases, kill bacteria, detect counterfeit money, form vitamins, etc.

Along with the increasingly extensive use of computers in financial activities, ultraviolet light has been widely applied by banks to identify the signatures of their customers in passbooks. When a customer opens a new account with a bank, the bank teller always asks him to sign on a card placed in the signature will be left; this can be used to compare with signature on the customer's withdraw slip under ultraviolet light.

Ultraviolet light certainly has many practical applications, but it may also be harmful to human beings on some occasions. To everyone's knowledge, the direct impact of the light on the eyes for an excessive length of time may blind a person.

Even though it can cure certain skin diseases, it is also very harmful to the skin. A study just completed in the United States says that the light may cause skin cancer. The ultraviolet rays of the sun have been ranked as the third most dangerous cancer-causing agent after alcohol and tobacco.

It is high time to warn sun-worshippers in the quest for a bronzed look to careful of excessive and uncontrolled exposure to the sun.

17. We may conclude that the main information of the text is about .....
- (A) the advantages and disadvantages of ultraviolet light
  - (B) the use of ultraviolet light in business
  - (C) the application of ultraviolet light in people's lives
  - (D) the effect of ultraviolet rays on human being
  - (E) the danger of ultraviolet light to people's health
18. Which of the following statements about ultraviolet light is TRUE according to the text?
- (A) Ultraviolet is used by banks for computers
  - (B) The position of ultraviolet rays is above the spectrum
  - (C) Skin diseases can only be caused by ultraviolet rays
  - (D) Ultraviolet light, which is part of the spectrum, cannot be seen
  - (E) Ultraviolet light is one of the existing vitamins
19. We may conclude that the writer's main purpose in writing the text is to.....
- (A) encourage people to get the best advantage of ultraviolet rays
  - (B) introduce the effective use the alarming dangers light in banks
  - (C) explain that sunrays consist of violet and ultraviolet rays
  - (D) Warn people against the alarming dangers caused by sunrays
  - (E) Ask people to avoid the use of ultraviolet light as much as possible

20. The benefit from ultraviolet rays as they can .....
- (A) sign customer's passbooks
  - (B) detect false signatures
  - (C) cure a particular kind of cancer
  - (D) check customer's deposits
  - (E) be a component in medicines