

www.onlineschools.name

**UJIAN MANDIRI UNIVERSITAS DIPONEGORO
(UM-UNDIP)**

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Tanggal : 15 Maret 2009
Kode Soal : 292

No. 21 sampai dengan No. 40 gunakan Petunjuk A

Bacalah dengan teliti bacaan dibawah ini dan jawablah pertanyaan berikutnya dengan memilih jawaban A, B, C, D atau E dilembar jawaban yang telah tersedia

Passage 1 :

- 1 Institutionally, anthropology emerged from the development of natural history (expounded by authors such as Buffon) that occurred during the European colonization of the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Programs of ethnographic study originated in this era as the study of the "human primitives" overseen by colonial administrations.
- 5 There was a tendency in late 18th century Enlightenment thought to understand human society as natural phenomena that behaved in accordance with certain principles and that could be observed empirically. In some ways, studying the language, culture, physiology, and artifacts of European colonies was not unlike studying the flora and fauna of those places.
- 10 Early anthropology was divided between proponents of unilinealism, who argued that all societies passed through a single evolutionary process, from the most primitive to the most advanced, and various forms of non-linear theorists, who tended to subscribe to ideas such as diffusionism. Most 19th-century social theorists, including anthropologists, viewed non-European societies as windows onto the pre-industrial human past. As
- 15 academic disciplines began to differentiate over the course of the 19th century, anthropology grew increasingly distinct from the biological approach of natural history, on the one hand, and from purely historical or literary fields such as Classics, on the other. A common criticism has been that many social science scholars (such as economists, sociologists, and psychologists) in western countries focus
- 20 disproportionately on Western subjects, while anthropology focuses disproportionately on the "Other"; this has changed over the last part of the 20th century as anthropologists increasingly also study Western subjects, particularly variation across class, region, or ethnicity within Western societies, and other social scientists increasingly take a global view of their fields.
21. The word *overseen* in line 4 is closest in meaning to
- A. managed
 - B. supervised
 - C. ruled
 - D. watched
 - E. controlled

22. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage
- A. Anthropology tended to understand human society that could be observed empirically
 - B. Studying anthropology in European colonies was like studying the flora and fauna in the colonies
 - C. Anthropology was unaffected by the development of natural history
 - D. Anthropology focuses disproportionately on subjects from non-western countries
 - E. Anthropology grew rapidly apart from the biological approach of natural history
23. The pronoun *their* in the line 24 refers to
- A. Western subjects
 - B. Western countries
 - C. Western societies
 - D. Social scientists
 - E. Anthropologists
24. The passage mainly discusses
- A. The history of anthropology
 - B. The institutions of anthropology
 - C. The branch of anthropology
 - D. The proponents of anthropology
 - E. The academic disciplines of anthropology
25. The word *subscribe* in line 12 is closest in meaning to
- A. acquire
 - B. demand
 - C. engage
 - D. stipulate
 - E. require

Bacalah dengan teliti bacaan dibawah ini dan jawablah pertanyaan berikutnya dengan memilih jawaban A, B, C, D atau E dilembar jawaban yang telah tersedia.

Passage 2 :

1 The culture war (or culture wars) in American usage is a metaphor used to claim that political conflict is based on sets of conflicting cultural values. The term frequently implies a conflict between those values considered traditional or conservative and those considered progressive or liberal. The "culture war" is sometimes traced to the 1960s and
5 has taken various forms since then.

The phrase "culture war" may have been influenced by the German *Kulturkampf* ("cultural struggle" or "struggle between cultures"), the campaign from 1871 to 1878 under Chancellor Otto von Bismarck of the German Empire against the influence of the Roman Catholic Church.

10 In any case, Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci presented in the 1920s a theory of cultural hegemony to explain slower advance, compared to many Marxists' expectations, of proletarian revolution in Europe. This stated that a culturally diverse society can be dominated by one class that has a monopoly over the mass media and popular culture, and Gramsci argued for a "culture war" in which anti-capitalist elements seek to gain a
15 dominant voice in mass media, education, and other mass institutions.

As an American phenomenon, its origin was in the 1920s when urban and rural American values came into clear conflict. This followed several decades of immigration to the cities by elements considered alien by the earlier immigrants and was a result of the cultural shifts and modernizing trends of the Roaring 20s, culminating in the
20 presidential campaign of Al Smith

26. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A. To explain what is meant by the culture war in the USA.
- B. To give a definition of the culture war.
- C. To describe the culture war in German.
- D. To classify the different kinds of the culture war.
- E. To explain about the culture war in several countries.

27. In line 1, the word *metaphor* could best be replaced by

- A. figure of speech
- B. critique
- C. exaggeration
- D. explanation
- E. irony

28. It may be concluded from this passage that

- A. The culture war is a war between advanced countries and developing countries.
- B. The culture war is a conflict between two different cultural values in a society.
- C. The culture war is a war between the needy and the greedy
- D. The culture war is originated from Germany
- E. The culture war is a war between the rich countries and the poor countries

29. The word *culminating* in the line 19 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. undertaking
- B. carrying
- C. finishing
- D. perfecting
- E. ending

30. What is the author's tone attitude toward the topic?
- A. accusative
 - B. informative
 - C. evaluative
 - D. instructive
 - E. critical

Isilah bagian yang kosong dari bacaan ini dengan memilih jawaban A, B, C, D, atau E pada lembar jawaban yang tersedia.

Passage 3 :

Many groups and movements have managed to achieve profound social changes over the course of the 20th century (...31...) the name of human rights. In western Europe and North America, labor unions (...32...) laws granting workers the right to strike, establishing minimum work conditions and forbidding or regulating child labor. The women's rights movement succeeded in gaining for many women the right to vote.

National liberation movements in many countries succeeded in driving out (...33...) powers. One of the most influential was Mahatma Gandhi's movement to free his native India from British rule. Movements by long- (...34...) racial and religious minorities succeeded in many parts of the world, among them the civil rights movement, and more recent diverse identity politics movements, on behalf (...35...) women and minorities in the United States.

31. A. on
B. in
C. for
D. at
E. of
32. A. Brought in
B. brought on
C. brought about
D. brought at
E. brought away
33. A. colonial
B. colonialism
C. colonialist
D. colonist
E. colonization
34. A. preserved
B. dedicated
C. compromised
D. oppressed
E. hesitated

35. A. in
B. off
C. on
D. at
E. of

Pilihlah kata atau phrasa yang diberi garis-bawah pada kalimat berikut ini yang penggunaannya salah atau kurang betul.

36. If would be better if the goverment allocated that money to paying the electricity bills for poor Household that can rise people's purchasing power.
A B C
D E
37. It is understandably if officials of the incumbent goverment focus their public commentaries on the positive aspects of economy, while politicians of the opposition parties tended to be extremely critical in their assessment
A B C
D E
38. As we get closer to the legislative and presidential elections our party leaders are busy with various kinds of political maneuvers whose ultimate aim is fabricating a good ipression and allured voters
A B C D
E
39. Perhaps we have been living so long with corrupt local bureaucracy we simply take them for granting
A B C D
E
40. On Tuesday, the team removed a Kinney tumor the size of a honey-dew melon from a 4-year-old boy in a five-hour-emergency surgery in Gaza City's Shifa Hospital.
A B C
D E