

## BAHASA INGGRIS

**Text 1**

As man's industrial and technological ability has advanced, so has his ability to manipulate the environment. His remarkable success in combating disease and exploiting natural resources has led to a vast increase in the size of the population. The growth curve of the population takes the form of an exponential curve.

Inevitably the curve must flatten out at some stage in the future or the population will outstrip food resources. Improved methods of food production will help solve this problem but the only solution must be a reduction in the birth-rate. The increase in human population has meant that man has affected his environment in two major ways, by the exploitation of natural resources and by industrialization.

In agriculture, for example, to fulfill the demand for food supply, man tends to concentrate on growing a single species of plant (monoculture) in one area. High densities of crops provide optimum conditions for pests and spread disease. To kill pests and the spread of disease, man then uses pesticides, especially insecticides, though effective, it is expensive and can kill many other organism which are harmless to man's crops so upsetting the balance of the ecosystem. They may kill the pest's natural enemies, thus removing a form of biological control of the pests. Moreover, pesticides, DDT for example, can accumulate within the tissues of organisms, and be passed along food chains where they increase in concentration. Animals at the end of the food chain may receive doses large enough to be fatal.

Choose the right answer!

51. The best title of the text is...

- (A) man and industrial
- (B) man and his environment
- (C) Agriculture area and its plant
- (D) The population and the problem
- (E) The balance of ecosystem

52. Man is likely to concentrate on growing a single species of plant in one area...

- (A) to improve the methods of food production
- (B) to set up the balance of ecosystem
- (C) to exploit natural resources
- (D) to fulfill the demand for food supply
- (E) to outstrip food resources

53. The most effective solution to flatten out the growth curve of the population is...

- (A) reducing birth-rate
- (B) reducing mortality
- (C) outstripping food resources
- (D) increasing food production
- (E) decreasing the death-rate

54. All the statements are found in the text except.

- (A) Nowadays the size of the population becomes more and more
- (B) Insecticides are effective to kill pests and spread disease
- (C) Monoculture in one area avoids pests and spread disease

(D) Man's ability to manipulate the environment has advances

(E) Pesticides are very effective to kill organism

55. ... where the increase in concentration (paragraph 3). 'they' refers to...

- (A) pests
- (B) Crops
- (C) Organisms
- (D) Insecticides
- (E) Pesticides

**Text 2**

In many western countries heavy industry is highly developed. The distinction between heavy industry and light industry is based on the nature of the goods produced. Heavy industry produces machines, while light industry uses machines to produce the smaller objects required for various purposes in our homes and offices.

The growth of industry in a country depends on the general level of economic and industrial development. In its beginnings industrialization is likely to be expensive. To reduce costs, industrialists in a given area usually rely on local supplies of coal or electric power for their operations. Factories are usually situated in places which can be conveniently reached by road or railroad, so that customers can be supplied regularly.

56. The text tells us about...

- (A) Heavy industry and industrialization
- (B) Heavy industry and Western country

- (C) The difference of heavy and light industry
- (D) The growth of industry
- (E) The industry growth.

57. The reduction of industrialization's cost depends on the following except...
- (A) local supplies of coal
  - (B) electric power for the operation
  - (C) the convenient place for the factories
  - (D) the road and railroad
  - (E) the lack supplies of coal
58. ...produces almost all object in our homes and offices.
- (A) Heavy industry
  - (B) Growth industry
  - (C) Light industry
  - (D) Industrial development
  - (E) General level of economic

**Text 3**

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations of ASEAN in a ...(59)... organization formed by government of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philipines, Singapore and Thailand. It was formed ...(60)... the ASEAN ...(61)..., or it is more known, "the Bangkok Declaration". This ....(62)... by the foreign ministers of ASEAN countries on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand.

- 59.
- (A) regional
  - (B) national
  - (C) political
  - (D) social
  - (E) international
- 60.
- (A) over
  - (B) under
  - (C) above
  - (D) through
  - (E) in case
- 61.
- (A) proclamation
  - (B) declaration
  - (C) suggestion
  - (D) institution
  - (E) exhibition

- 62.
- (A) signed
  - (B) will sign
  - (C) will be sign
  - (D) is sign
  - (E) was sign
63. Siska, "mother looked very tired. She went on working".  
Father," Yes, she...a rest, but she didn't want to.
- (A) must have taken
  - (B) could have taken
  - (C) might have taken
  - (D) would have taken
  - (E) will have taken
64. The singer, together with the jury... the audience since this morning.
- (A) is entertaining
  - (B) are entertaining
  - (C) has entertained
  - (D) have entertained
  - (E) entertained
65. A number of sheep...in the meadow will be sold.
- (A) are grazing
  - (B) are grazed
  - (C) which are grazing
  - (D) which grazes
  - (E) which is grazing
66. Having performed her ability on the stage, Tia...applause from the audience.
- (A) gets
  - (B) is got
  - (C) has got
  - (D) got
  - (E) had got
67. By the time the volcano erupts, the people in the area...the rice fields for almost a week.
- (A) will have cultivated
  - (B) will be cultivating
  - (C) will had cultivated
  - (D) will have been cultivated
68. Had the driver driven the car fast, we...late to the concert.
- (A) wouldn't have come
  - (B) would have come
  - (C) wouldn't come
  - (D) would come
  - (E) had come

- (B) which was taken  
(C) which were taken  
(D) which took  
(E) which was taking
69. Rian is a lazy boy , he always wakes up late in the morning. Once in a while, he does his homework by himself but he often asks his sister to do it. We can also say...  
(A) Rian has never done his homework  
(B) Rian has done all his homework himself  
(C) His sister has his homework done  
(D) His sister has done all his homework  
(E) Rian occasionally has his sister do his homework
70. On the Proclamation day...all the people celebrated their independent day , the bomb...by the terrorists.  
(A) when – is exploded  
(B) when – exploded  
(C) which – was exploded  
(D) when – was exploded  
(E) while – exploded
71. The factory’s workers should work hard ...get a good salary and be promoted.  
(A) because  
(B) although  
(C) in order to  
(D) in spite of  
(E) on the other hand
72. We appreciated all the pictures taken by our brother.  
The underlined words means...  
We appreciate all the pictures... by our brother.  
(A) which are taken
73. The fire was spreaded over the crowded building. The people are looking forward to... by the fire brigade at the moment.  
(A) help  
(B) be helped  
(C) being help  
(D) being helped  
(E) be helping
74. Father blamed Yoyo because he had done many ridiculous things . This sentence means...  
(A) father blamed Yoyo before he did ridiculous things  
(B) Yoyo was blamed after he had done ridiculous things  
(C) Yoyo did ridiculous things after father had blamed him  
(D) Yoyo and father blamed the ridiculous things  
(E) Father had blamed Yoyo before he did ridiculous things
75. The home industries....the government.....the raw material as soon as possible.  
(A) get – imported  
(B) has – to import  
(C) has –imported  
(D) get – import  
(E) have – import