



TRY OUT BAHASA INGGRIS

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This Following Text is for Question No 1 – 5

Physalia is a half-boat, half-building, and all green. This mammoth aluminum concept by a Belgian architect Vincent Callebaut is meant to travel Europe's rivers, making filthy water drinkable. At the same time, the ship generates more energy than it uses.

A coat of titanium dioxide paint brushed onto the silvery shell will neutralize pollution by absorbing ultraviolet rays, enabling a chemical reaction that decomposes organic and inorganic toxins. It is the same technology used in certain high-tech concrete that breaks down airborne particulates. As the vessel whips along, purifying waterways, it can draw on both solar and hydro power. Turbines under the hull transform water movement into electricity, and rooftop photovoltaic cells harness energy from the sun. The roof doubles as a nursery, whose carefully selected plants help filter river gunk, whether from the Thames, Rhine or Euphrates.

But *Physalia* is not just designed to be a working ship. The vessel will also be a floating museum of sorts. Scientists who study aquatic ecosystems can hole up in the dedicated "Earth garden" lab, and tourists can visit temporary exhibits in a "water garden" or settle into a submerged lounge that could easily pass for a London nightclub. Callebaut, 33, dreamed up the idea after last year's United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen shone a long-overdue spotlight on global water issues. He has some superior terms for his project: It is a "nomadic hydrodynamic laboratory," a "fragment of living earth," and a "floating agora" on a "geopolitical scale." Others might just call it a cool idea.

1. It is clear from the passage that the author of the passage above attempts to
 - A. Explain advances in green technology
 - B. Describe a green experiment in a ship
 - C. Give details of an experimental ship
 - D. Expose *Physalia*'s eco-friendliness
 - E. Show the multi-functions of *Physalia*
2. Compared to paragraph 2, paragraph 3 provides
 - A. Complete information about the function of *Physalia*
 - B. Additional descriptions of the excellence of *Physalia*
 - C. Detailed explanations on the superiority of *Physalia*
 - D. Supplementary ideas of the greenness of *Physalia*
 - E. Further descriptions of *Physalia* as a laboratory
3. What does the word "it" in 'other might just call it a cool idea' (paragraph 3, last line) refer to?
 - A. Laboratory
 - B. Project
 - C. Agora
 - D. Scale
 - E. Idea



4. Which of the following is matching with the idea of the size of *Physalia*?
 - A. A football court
 - B. A tall building
 - C. A wide ocean
 - D. A mountain
 - E. A nightclub

5. The author's technological view regarding *Physalia* is that it is
 - A. Innovative
 - B. Up to date
 - C. Advanced
 - D. Ecological
 - E. Scientific

This Following Text is for Question No 11 - 15

PASSAGE A

It is standard practice in a hospital setting, particularly among Western cultures, to separate mothers and their newborns. Separation is also common for babies under medical distress or premature babies, who may be replaced in an incubator.

Humans are the only mammals who practice such maternal-neonate separation, but its physiological impact on the baby has been unknown until now. Researchers measured heart rate variability in 2-day-old sleeping babies for one hour each during skin-to-skin contact with mother and alone in a cot next to mother's bed. Neonatal autonomic activity was 176% higher and quiet sleep 86% lower during maternal separation compared to skin-to-skin contact.

Dr. John Krystal, Editor of *Biological Psychiatry*, commented on the study's findings: "Maternal separation suggests that it is a major physiologic stressor for the infant. "Thus, as further evidence emerges, the challenge to doctors will be to incorporate skin-to-skin contact into routine treatment whilst still safely providing the other elements of newborn medical care.

PASSAGE B

In a study of 29 father-infant pairs, full-term healthy newborns born by planned cesarean section were randomized to be placed either skin-to-skin on their father's chest or beside their father in a crib. The infants in the skin-to-skin group stopped crying and were calmer compared to infants in the crib group. A father should therefore be regarded as the primary caregiver for the baby when a mother is not available immediately following a birth.

Early skin-to-skin contact between a mother and her baby may need to be limited for practical and medical safety reasons. "After births with complications, mothers are often not available to their babies for contact," says principal author Kerstin Erlandsson. The study shows that a father can soothe his newborn as effectively as a mother, and more effectively than if the baby is placed in a crib during the first two hours after birth.

06. Which of the following themes is mainly discussed in both passages?
 - A. Cesarean childbirth
 - B. Skin-to-skin contact
 - C. Hospital traditions
 - D. Healthy newborns
 - E. Premature babies



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07. Which of the following statements are true according to both passages?

- A. Hospital disapprove the practice of neonatal skin-to-skin contact
- B. Newborn are calmer when placed skin-to-skin with their parents
- C. Only mothers can be primary caregivers for newborn babies
- D. Father can actually soothe infants better than mothers
- E. Being separated from mothers make babies sleep well

08. Passage A differs from Passage B in that passage A

- A. Compares natural childbirth infants with cesarean section infants
- B. Does not provide valid study in the effects of skin-to-skin contact
- C. Focuses on the impacts of maternal separation on infant stress
- D. Only slightly mentions fathers' roles in taking care of babies
- E. Promotes the use of incubators or cribs for newborn babies

09. Which of the following statements is the best summary of both passages?

- A. Doctors and researchers agree that maternal separation is bad
- B. Mothers and fathers have to avoid putting infants in hospitals
- C. After childbirth, fathers must replace mothers as caregivers
- D. Babies are happy when sleeping in a crib next to parents
- E. Parental skin-to-skin contact is important for newborns

10. It can be hypothesized that in the future

- A. Premature infants will no longer be separated from their cribs
- B. Doctors may quest fathers to be ready for skin-to-skin contact
- C. Many pregnant women will ask for planned cesarean section
- D. The use of neonatal incubators in hospitals will increase
- E. The number of stressed newborns will rise significantly

THIS TEXT FOR QUESTION NO 11

Critical reading is a demanding process. To read critically, you must slow down your reading and, with pencil in hand, perform specific operations on the text. Mark up the text with your reactions, conclusions, and questions. When you read, become an active participant.

11. This paragraph best supports the statement that

- A. critical reading is a slow, dull, but essential process.
- B. the best critical reading happens at critical times in a person's life.
- C. readers should get in the habit of questioning the truth of what they read.
- D. critical reading requires thoughtful and careful attention.
- E. critical reading should take place at the same time each day.



THIS TEXT FOR QUESTION NO 12

Health clubs have undergone a major transformation that can be described in three words: mind, body, and spirit. Loud, fast, heart thumping aerobics has been replaced by the hushed tones of yoga and the controlled movements of Pilates. The clubs are responding to the needs of their customers who are increasingly looking for a retreat from their hectic lifestyles and a way to find a healthy balance in their lives by nurturing their whole selves.

12. The main idea of the paragraph is that
 - A. exercise is less important now than it once was.
 - B. health clubs are much less popular now than they were ten years ago.
 - C. many health clubs will go out of business because of the decline in traditional exercise.
 - D. people's desire to nurture all aspects of themselves has contributed to big changes for health clubs.
 - E. many health clubs will go out of business because of the accepting in traditional exercise.

This following Text is for Question no 13 - 17

Text A

Soaring carbon emissions from a meat-hungry developing world could be cut back substantially by improving animal breeds and feed, according to a study. It is estimated that livestock farming contributes 18-51 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Demand for livestock products is predicted to double by 2050 as a result of growing populations, urbanization, and better income in the developing world, which will cause emissions to rise. The study, published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, suggest that 12 per cent of total livestock-related emissions in 2030 could easily be shortened with simple improvements in production. These include: switching to more nutritious pasture grasses; supplanting livestock diets based on grass with small amounts of crop residues or grains; restoring degraded grazing lands; growing trees that trap carbon while producing leaves that livestock could eat; and adopting more productive breeds. "Organizations from the West, especially the World Watch Institute, have continued to blame livestock-keeping for being one of the major polluters of the world, yet livestock keeping's positives by far outweigh the negative," said Mario Herrero, co-author of the paper and a senior scientist at International Livestock Research Institute.

Text B

Livestock farmers in developing countries have a relatively small environmental footprint and their animals provide them with food, income and transport for their crops, said John Byron. "What these farmers need are technological options and economic incentives that help them intensify their production in sustainable ways," he added. Steinfeld, coordinator of the Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative at the Food and Agriculture Organization, said: "If one were able to connect this to smallholder development by making poor farmers benefit through the possibility of carbon offsets and carbon markets that would indeed create a win-win situation where one would have socioeconomic benefits, targeting poor people, while reducing the carbon 'hoofprints' i.e the carbon footprint of livestock". Improving livestock production should be done to improve livelihoods and not just for climate reasons, said Kirtana Chandrasekaran, food campaigner for Friends of the Earth. She added that intensive agriculture also contributes to biodiversity loss so "it's very dangerous" just to look at lowering emissions "when there's a whole host of other factor affecting improvement in livestock farming"



13. The theme of these two text would most likely be ____

- research for better livestock farming.
- livestock farming and carbon emissions.
- livestock as a top source of air pollution.
- arguments for sustainable livestock farming.
- cutting carbon emissions in live stock farming

14. The following ideas reflect opinions in two texts, EXCEPT ____

- better management in livestock farming links to less gas emissions.
- better life quality should also result from improved livestock farming
- sustainable livestock farming potentially leads to low carbon emissions.
- inspite of its carbon emissions, livestock farming gives more advantages.
- livestock industries have affected greenhouse gas emissions significantly

15. It can be concluded from the two texts that cattle productions are considered 'Succeful' if they ____

- contribute more to economic benefits for the humans livehood.
- address reduction of carbon emissions, biodiversity and better quality of life.
- result from provisions of appropriate technology and economic motivations.
- are controlled from the side of economic and technological management.
- consider both technology and natural factors affecting livestock farming.

16. Which of following statements can be hypothecally figured out based on the information in these two texts?

- the increase in population, urbanization, and earnings leads to the higher demand for livestock consumptions, and thus the higher carbon emissions.
- the significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions in due to changes in people's lifestyles and activities, including the higher demand for livestock products.
- desirable livestock farming is parallel with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, improvement of biodiversity, and better socioeconomic quality of the poor.
- whatever the technological attemps are made to improve livestock production to meet the people's demand, higher carbon emission will constantly increase.
- although it affects positively the poor's socioeconomic status, livestock farming activities negatively influence biodiversity as well as global climate condition.

17. The argument for livestock farming in the first text differs significantly from that in the second text in that the first text deals with ____

- seven minor topics; the second three minor ones.
- three major topics; the second five major ones
- one general topic; the second two minor ones.
- two major topics; the second three major ones.
- eight minor topics; the second six minor ones.



THIS FOLLOWING TEXT IS FOR QUESTION NO 18-20

Have you ever wondered how people get chocolate from? In this article we'll enter the amazing world of chocolate so you can understand exactly what you're eating. Chocolate starts with a tree called the cacao tree. This tree grows in equatorial regions, especially in places such as South America, Africa, and Indonesia. The cacao tree produces a fruit about the size of a small pine apple. Inside the fruit are the tree's seeds, also known as cocoa beans. The beans are fermented for about a week, dried in the sun and then shipped to the chocolate maker. The chocolate maker starts by roasting the beans to bring out the flavor. Different beans from different places have different qualities and flavor, so they are often sorted and blended to produce a distinctive mix. Next, the roasted beans are winnowed. Winnowing removes the meat nib of the cacao bean from its shell. Then, the nibs are blended. The blended nibs are ground to make it a liquid. The liquid is called chocolate liquor. It tastes bitter. All seeds contain some amount of fat, and cacao beans are not different. However, cacao beans are half fat, which is why the ground nibs form liquid. It's pure bitter chocolate

18. The text is about ...
 - A. the cacao tree
 - B. the cacao beans
 - C. the raw chocolate
 - D. the making of chocolate
 - E. the flavor of chocolate

19. The third paragraph focuses on ...
 - A. the process of producing chocolate
 - B. how to produce the cocoa flavor
 - C. where chocolate comes from
 - D. the chocolate liquor
 - E. the cacao fruit

20. "..., so they are often sorted and blended to produce ..." (Paragraph 3.) The word "sorted" is close in meaning to ...
 - A. Arranged
 - B. Combined
 - C. Separated
 - D. Distributed
 - E. Organized

THIS FOLLOWING TEXT IS FOR QUESTION NO 21-24

A distinctively American architecture began with Frank Lloyd Wright, who had taken to heart the admonition that form should follow function and who thought of buildings not as separate architectural entities but as parts of an organic whole that included the land, the community, and the society. In a very real way the houses of colonial New England and some of the southern plantations had been functional, but Wright was the first architect to make functionalism the authoritative principle for public as well as for domestic buildings. As early as 1906 he built the Unity Temple in Oak Park, Illinois, the first of those churches that did so much to revolutionize ecclesiastical architecture in the United States. Thereafter he turned his genius to such miscellaneous structures as houses, schools, office buildings and factories, among them the famous Larkin Building in Buffalo, New York, and the Johnson Wax Company building in Racine, Wisconsin



21. The phrase “taken to heart” in line 1 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

- A. Taken seriously
- B. Criticized
- C. Memorized
- D. Taken offence
- E. Selves

22. In what way did Wright’s public buildings differ from most of those built by earlier architects?

- A. They were built on a larger scale.
- B. Their materials came from the southern United States.
- C. They looked more like private homes.
- D. Their designs were based on how they would be used
- E. They were designed modernly

23. The author mentions the Unity Temple because, it

- A. Was Wright’s first building
- B. Influenced the architecture of subsequent churches
- C. Demonstrated traditional ecclesiastical architecture
- D. was the largest church Wright ever designed
- E. Was supporting the architecture of the church

24. The passage mentions that all of the following structures were built by Wright EXCEPT ...

- A. Factories
- B. public buildings
- C. offices
- D. southern plantations
- E. Temple

THIS FOLLOWING TEXT IS FOR QUESTION NO 25

There once was a king named Midas who did a good deed for a Satyr. And he was then granted a wish by Dionysus, the god of wine. For his wish, Midas asked that whatever he touched would turn to gold. Despite Dionysus’ efforts to prevent it, Midas pleaded that this was a fantastic wish, and so, it was bestowed. Excited about his newly-earned powers, Midas started touching all kinds of things, turning each item into pure gold. But soon, Midas became hungry. As he picked up a piece of food, he found he couldn’t eat it. It had turned to gold in his hand. Hungry, Midas groaned, “I’ll starve! Perhaps this was not such an excellent wish after all!” Seeing his dismay, Midas’ beloved daughter threw her arms around him to comfort him, and she, too, turned to gold. “The golden touch is no blessing,” Midas cried.

25. What can we learn from the text?

- A. to wish that touching something would turn it to gold is good
- B. hungry can make apple turn into gold
- C. being greedy would be punished by itself
- D. being greedy would turn something into gold
- E. doing a good thing would turn something into gold