

MATA PELAJARAN

Mata Pelajaran : BAHASA INGGRIS
Jenjang : SMP/MTs

WAKTU PELAKSANAAN

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 30 Maret 2010
Jam : 08.00 - 10.00

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Isikan identitas Anda ke dalam Lembar Jawaban Ujian Nasional (LJUN) yang tersedia dengan menggunakan pensil 2B sesuai petunjuk di LJUN.
2. Hitamkan bulatan di depan nama mata ujian pada LJUN.
3. Tersedia waktu 120 menit untuk mengerjakan paket tes tersebut.
4. Jumlah soal sebanyak 50 butir, pada setiap butir soal terdapat 4 (empat) pilihan jawaban.
5. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal sebelum Anda menjawabnya.
6. Laporkan kepada pengawas ujian apabila terdapat lembar soal yang kurang jelas, rusak, atau tidak lengkap.
7. Mintalah kertas buram kepada pengawas ujian, bila diperlukan.
8. Tidak diizinkan menggunakan kalkulator, HP, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.
9. Periksalah pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ujian.
10. Lembar soal tidak boleh dicoret-coret.

The following text is for Questions 1 to 3.

A COUPLE WHO SURVIVED AN
AMAZING 66 DAYS AT SEA

A couple from Miami, Bill and Simone Butler, spent sixty-six days in a life raft in the seas of Central America after their yacht sank. They survived in a very good condition.

Twenty-one days after they left Panama in their yacht, named Siboney, they met some whales which started to hit the side of the yacht. Then suddenly they heard water. Two minutes later, the boat was sinking. They jumped into the life-raft and watched the yacht go under the water.

For twenty days they lived with tins of food, biscuits, and bottles of water. They also had a fishing-line and a machine to make salt water into drinking water, two things which saved their lives. They caught eight to ten fish a day and ate them raw. Then the line broke. So they had no more fish until something very strange happened. Some sharks came to feed, and the fish under the raft were afraid and came to the surface. Bill caught them with his hands.

About twenty ships passed them, but no one saw them. After fifty days at sea their life-raft was beginning to break up. Then suddenly it was all over. A fishing boat saw them and picked them up. They couldn't stand up, so the captain carried them onto his boat and took them to Costa Rica. Their two months at sea was over.

1. Bill and Simone went to the seas of Central America by
 - A. ship
 - B. fishing boat
 - C. yacht
 - D. life raft
2. The second paragraph tells us about
 - A. the reason why the yacht sank
 - B. the way how Bill and Simone Butler survived
 - C. the reason why the whales hit the boat
 - D. the life raft for sailing
3. How long were Bill and Simone in the seas of Central America?
 - A. 66 days.
 - B. 21 days.
 - C. 20 days.
 - D. 10 days.

4. Arrange the following words into a good meaningful sentence.

this – needed – area – protection – is – eye – beyond
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- A. 6-4-3-7-5-2-1
 B. 6-4-2-1-3-7-5
 C. 6-4-5-2-7-1-3
 D. 6-4-1-3-7-5-2
5. Choose the best arrangement of sentences to make a good text.
1. The tower has three levels for visitor.
 2. It was the tallest structure in the world from its completion until 1930.
 3. The Eiffel Tower is an iron tower located in *Champ de Mars* in Paris.
 4. The third and the highest level is accessible only by lift.
 5. Named after its designer, Gustave Eiffel, the tower was built for the 1889 World's fair.
 6. The walk for the first level is over 300 steps, as the walk from the first to the second level.

- A. 3-6-5-1-2-4
 B. 3-4-6-5-2-1
 C. 3-1-4-5-2-6
 D. 3-5-2-1-6-4

The following text is for Questions 6 and 7.

"The Earth's greatest gorge", the Grand Canyon, is located in Northwestern Arizona. Its vastness is 217 mile long, and its width spans over 17 miles across. It is not surprising that it has been designated one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

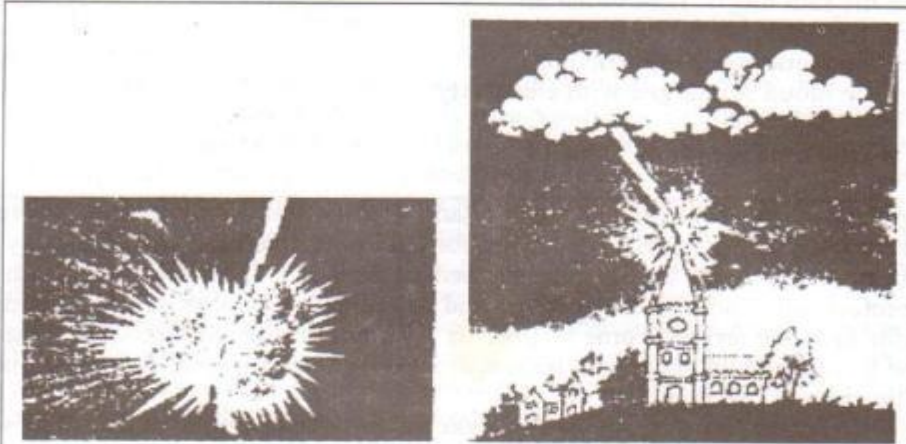
The walls of the canyon are made of limestone, sandstone, lava and other rocks. As the day passes the rocks reflect different colors. Many tourists come to the canyon just to watch the rocks change color.

Cottonwood and willow trees grow at the bottom of the canyon. Many varieties of cactus grow here as well. The canyon is also home to many animals, such as bobcats, coyotes, kangaroo rats and deers.

Today about 4 million visitors come to the Grand Canyon each year. Seeing the Grand Canyon is always a breathtaking and unforgettable experience.

6. What does the tourist enjoy in Grand Canyon?
- A. The reflection of other rock.
 - B. The changing colours of the rock.
 - C. The limestone wall.
 - D. The willow trees.
7. From the text we can conclude that the bottom of the Canyon is a ... place
- A. bare
 - B. fertile
 - C. unfertile
 - D. sandy

Read the text and answer Questions 8 to 11.



Lightning is a sudden, violent flash of electricity between a cloud and the ground, or from cloud to cloud.

A lightning flash, or bolt, can be several miles long. It is so hot, with an average temperature of 34,000° centigrade, that makes the air around it suddenly expands with a loud blast. This is the thunder we hear. Lightning occurs in hot, wet storms. Moist air is driven up to a great height. It forms a type of cloud called cumulo - nimbus. When the cloud rises high enough the moisture freezes. And then ice crystals and snowflakes are formed. These begin to fall, turning to rain on the way down. This rain meets more moist air rising, and it is the friction between them which produces static electricity. When a cloud is fully charged with this electricity, it discharges it as a lightning flash.

8. The text tells you about
- A. the type of cloud
 - B. the cause of lightning
 - C. the description of lightning
 - D. the benefits of lightning
9. If the cloud rises high enough, there will be
- A. wet storms
 - B. snowflakes
 - C. a loud blast
 - D. a lightning flash
10. "... that the air around it suddenly expands with a loud blast."
The underlined word means
- A. hotter
 - B. larger
 - C. smaller
 - D. narrow

11. When does a lightning flash happen?
- A. When the rain meets more moist air.
 - B. When the temperature is not hot.
 - C. When the cloud rises high enough
 - D. When the cloud is charged with electricity.

The following text is for Questions 12 to 14.

One day a big ship wrecked near a small island. The only survivor of the shipwreck washed up on a small, empty island. He prayed for God to rescue him, and every day he watched the horizon for help, but no one seemed coming. He built a little hut out of driftwood to protect him from the bad weather and to keep his few possessions. One day, after looking for food, he arrived home to find his little hut on fire, the smoke rolling up to the sky. The bad thing had happened; he lost everything. He was very sad. "God, how could you do this to me!" he cried.

Early the next day, however, he was awakened by the sound of a ship that was approaching the island. It had come to rescue him. "How did you know I was here?" asked the weary man to his rescuers. "We saw your smoke signal," they replied. The man thanked God for that.

12. What can we learn from the story above?
- A. Bad things may bring good things.
 - B. People have to be happy at bad times.
 - C. Something bad makes people sad.
 - D. We must be sad at bad times.
13. What made the rescuers come and save the man's life?
- A. The driftwood.
 - B. The burning hut.
 - C. The wrecked ship.
 - D. The man's cry.
14. What is the main idea of paragraph two?
- A. The man got help.
 - B. The man cried for help.
 - C. The hut is on fire.
 - D. The ship came to the island.

The following text is for Questions 15 to 17.

Kediri is a name of a town. It is situated in a valley between the Kelud and Wilis mountains and inhabited by about 1.3 million people. In the center of the town there is a large hill which is called the Bathok mountain. Because of the topography of the region, Kediri is called a chilly town by the locals. There is a big river called Brantas cutting off the center of the town.

Besides temples, Kediri is also famous for its products like cigarettes and a special kind of tofu or bean curd. This highly nutritious food is a delicacy of Kediri and have a distinctive taste. The cigarette factory dominates the town's economy and employs the majority of the women labor force. Kediri and the cigarette factory are inseparable and it is considered the biggest cigarette factory in Indonesia. Most of the local people work in this factory. Those who do not work here are farmers or traders.

15. What does the above text tell us about?
- The history of Kediri.
 - The famous products of Kediri.
 - The description of Kediri.
 - The people of Kediri.
16. Which one has a distinctive taste?
- The cigarette.
 - The special food.
 - The bean curd.
 - The highly nutritious food.
17. "Those who do not work here?"
The underlined word refers to
- the local people
 - the factory workers
 - the farmers
 - the traders


The following text is for Question 18.

HELP US CREATE A CLEAN AIR ENVIRONMENT
SMOKE ONLY AT THE DESIGNATED
SMOKING AREA
THANK YOU

18. What does the notice above mean?
- The smokers have to make the environment clean.
 - People must design the smoking area for the smokers.
 - The smokers have to smoke at a certain area.
 - We should create a smoking area for the smokers

The following text is for Question 19.

To Andre



You did it your way
and I couldn't be
happier for you.

Congratulations!

**on your achievement as the best participant
in the story telling contest for the Junior
High School level for the year 2010.**

Elena

19. Elena congratulates Andre because he
- A. achieves better way
 - B. becomes the best participant in the contest
 - C. is good at telling a story
 - D. has tried his best to tell story

The following text is for Question 20.

Dear Ratna,

On the 12th September Mr. Achmad Darmawan was hit by a car while riding on his bike. He suffered head injuries and was in a coma. Mr. Achmad Darmawan was being treated at RS. Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta, where he passed away on September 16th. Our thoughts are with Rob and his family. Hopefully God will give them strength to face it.

Eliza

20. What happened to Mr. Achmad Darmawan after the car hit him?
- A. He went to RS Cipto Mangunkusumo.
 - B. He passed away a few moment later.
 - C. He had head injuries and was in coma.
 - D. He was treated at home by his family.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following invitation.

To: All students of SMP Harapan bangsa

We invite you to attend:

"The 20th of School Anniversary"

Day/Date : Saturday & Sunday, 6&7 February 2010

Time : 8.00 a.m. – 16.00 a.m.

Place : The main hall

Activities : – Charity Bazaar
– Music Show
– Traditional Dance Performance
– Speech contest
– Meet the alumni

Come and have fun.

Committee

21. The activities are held for
- A. Teacher's Farewell Party
 - B. School Birthday Celebration
 - C. Alumni Gathering
 - D. School Dance Competition
22. How many activities will be done?
- A. 2.
 - B. 3.
 - C. 4.
 - D. 5.

This text is for Questions 23 and 24.

To : Jody <jody@gmail.com>
from: Wildan <wildan@gmail.com>
date and time : June 5, 2010
subject : joining course plan

Dear Jody,

Thanks for the e-mail that you sent a week ago. Sorry for writing back so late because I've been very busy from all the school's assignment. There is so much to do because the new semester has just started! It is interesting to read about your plan in joining a course to improve your English this semester. If you don't mind I would like to suggest you a course to join. It is Oak Tree, a homey education centre. It's a place not only to improve your skill in English but also to have a music lesson. You can have English and a music lesson in one place, as I know you have good talent in language and music. If you want to know more about it, I am ready to take you there. Just contact me!

Sincerely
Wildan

23. What is Oak Tree?
- A. A music course.
 - B. A homey education centre.
 - C. An English education centre.
 - D. An English institution.
24. What does Jody want to do this semester?
- A. Improve his English.
 - B. Have a music lesson.
 - C. Join Oak Tree.
 - D. Work at school.

This text is for Questions 25 to 28.

Guava is a plant in the myrtle family (Myrtaceae) genus *Psidium*. It is native to Mexico and Central America, northern south America, parts of the Caribbean and some parts of North Africa and also some parts of India. The guava tree is not big. It is about 33 feet with spreading branches. The bark is smooth with green or reddish brown color. The plant's branches are close to the ground. Its young twigs are soft. It has hard dark elliptic leaves. It is about 2 – 6 inches long and 1 – 2 inches wide. The flowers are white, with five petals and numerous stamens.

Guava is cultivated in many tropical and subtropical countries for its edible fruit. Guava fruit, usually 2 to 4 inches long, is round or oval depending on the species. Varying between species, the skin can be any thickness, it is usually green when unripe, but becomes yellow or maroon when ripe. The flesh of Guava fruit is sweet or sour. The color of the flesh may be white, pink, yellow, or red, with the seeds in the central part of the flesh. The seeds are numerous but small. In some good varieties, they are edible. Actual seed counts have ranged from 112 to 535. Guava fruit is rich with vitamins A and C, omega-3 and omega-6, fatty acids and high levels of dietary fibre.

25. What is the text about?
- The nutritious value of Guava fruit.
 - The certain variety of Guava.
 - The Guava plant in general.
 - The special edible fruit.
26. Which are the best words used to describe guava seed?
- Thick and round.
 - Sweet and juicy.
 - Numerous and small.
 - Sour and rough.
27. "Guava fruits, usually 2 to 4 inches long, are round or oval depending on the species". From the sentences above we can conclude that
- Guava fruits vary in shape
 - All guava fruits in general have the same shape
 - Guava fruit is not big in certain species only
 - Certain species of guava are unusual in shape
28. The main idea of the paragraph two is
- Guava is grown for its edible fruit
 - Guava's skin is thick
 - Guava consists of shrubs and small trees
 - Guava is planted in all countries

Read the text and answer Questions 29 to 33.

A number of people were killed recently after a flash flood and landslide in the Morowali regency, Central Sulawesi, while thousands of others were isolated.

Reports said that until the 9th day of the disaster, survivors were still isolated in their villages because transportation routes were totally cut. Meanwhile, food aid was not enough and health assistance had not yet reached the flood-hit locations. The conditions were indeed a major problem in assisting the victims. Going in by foot was the only solution for a joint team from the local health office and the Indonesian Red Cross. This team had to walk to reach the four isolated villages of Ueruru Mamosalato, Kolo Bawah and Baturube. The nearest village was five kilometers away.

Other groups will later follow the tracks of the medical team to distribute various basic necessities. Every effort must be made. The flood victims can't no longer wait for assistance.

29. The text tells us about ... in Morowali Regency.
- A. the flash flood and landslides
 - B. the ninth day of the disaster
 - C. the three isolated villages in
 - D. the number of people killed
30. "The conditions were indeed a major problem in assisting the victims".
- The underlined word means
- A. health team
 - B. injured people
 - C. survivors
 - D. villages
31. What is the mayor problem of delivering assistance to the victims?
- A. The village is five kilometers away.
 - B. The transportation routes were totally cut.
 - C. There are too many victims in that area.
 - D. The helpers can only walk to the villages.
32. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A. The victims needs help from the survivors.
 - B. The medicine will be sent soon.
 - C. The nearest village was five kilometers away.
 - D. It is difficult to deliver help to the victims.
33. From the text above we can conclude that
- A. if the assistance is not given soon the number of the victims will increase
 - B. most of the survivors have already got helps from the Indonesian Red Cross
 - C. the location of the disaster is too isolated to get help soon
 - D. people are not ready to help the victims in Morowali regency

The following text is for Questions 34 to 37.

Long time ago in West Java, lived a woman named Dayang Sumbi. She lived alone in the forest.

One day Dayang Sumbi was quilting when suddenly, her quilt fell off from her house. Then she prayed to Gods, "If a man picks up my quilt, he will be my husband. If a woman, she will be my sister." Then, a male dog picks it up. For keeping her words, Dayang Sumbi married the dog and called him Tumang. Dayang Sumbi gave birth to a baby, named him Sangkuriang, but never told him who his father was.

One day, Sangkuriang was hunting with Tumang in the forest and he found nothing. He blamed Tumang for the failure and killed him. When Dayang Sumbi knew that, she hit Sangkuriang's head with a big spoon and asked him to go.

Many years later, the wandering Sangkuriang found a house in the forest, and an old beautiful woman was in the house. The woman, Dayang Sumbi, recognized the adventurer as Sangkuriang. Sangkuriang forced her to marry him and Dayang Sumbi asked him to make a vast boat in one night. In the night, Sangkuriang called his friends, ghosts and forest fairies to help him. Dayang Sumbi feared the boat could be finished on time, so she asked some women nearby to help her. The woman hit the grains with grain puncher to make noise which disturbed the ghosts and the fairies. The ghosts and the fairies ran away before completing the boat. Sangkuriang was very angry. He kicked away the boat upside down, and it turned into a mountain called Tangkuban Perahu. It means the downside boat, which stood in the north of Bandung.

34. Why did Dayang Sumbi ask the women to punch the grain?
- A. She was afraid the boat would be completed in one night.
 - B. She wanted to help Sangkuriang making a boat.
 - C. She wanted the boat completed soon.
 - D. She was angry with Sangkuriang.
35. Why did Sangkuriang kick away the boat upside down?
- A. He failed to make the boat.
 - B. He was disappointed with the ghosts and the fairies.
 - C. He wanted to make a mountain from a boat.
 - D. He wanted to show his strength to Dayang Sumbi.
36. "... that Sangkuriang had to build a vast boat for their honeymoon, ..."
- What does the underlined word mean?
- A. Very expensive.
 - B. Very luxurious.
 - C. Extremely large.
 - D. Extremely beautiful.
37. What is the moral value of the story?
- A. Do the work patiently without asking for someone's help.
 - B. Tell the truth to avoid something unexpected.
 - C. Don't blame someone for our failure.
 - D. Don't trust ghosts and fairies.

The following text is for Questions 38 to 41.

Siti Nurhaliza is a Malaysian pop singer and song writer. She was born in January 11, 1979 in Berek Polis Kg. Awah, Temerloh as the fifth child in the family of eight sibling. Right now she is the most succesful Malaysian singer. Siti's family members are music lovers; Her grand father was a famous violinist while her mother was a famous local traditional singer.

Siti Nurhaliza attended pre-school at the Sekolah Tabika Perkep, Balai Polis Kampung Awah, Temerloh. Here, she showed her early singing talent at the age of six when she sang "Sirih Pinang," a Malay traditional song at her kindergarten's end of year event. Siti had also won a singing contest when she was twelve years old. She sang patriatic song in the event. At the age of 13, she started her career by performing in wedding ceremonies and dinner parties. The local community loved her performance. At 16, she competed in the 1995 RTM Juara Bintang Competition where she met Adnan Abu Hassan, a famous Malaysian music composer. He helped her with her vocal performance and she won the contest.

Siti Nurhaliza was granted a contract with Suria Records and in 1996 she released her first-titled album, Siti Nurhaliza. After the release of her first album, Siti became a well known figure in Malay pop culture.

38. The text above tells us about ...
- The fifth child in the family of eight sibling.
 - A Malaysian tradisional singer.
 - A Malaysian pop singer and song writer.
 - The most succesful Malaysian.
39. At what age did Siti Nurhaliza show her talent in singing?
- 6.
 - 12.
 - 13.
 - 16.
40. What does the second paragraph tell us about?
- Siti Nurhaliza released her first album.
 - Siti Nurhaliza started her career in singing from early childhood.
 - Siti Nurhaliza won a singing contest.
 - Siri Nurhaliza met Adnan Abu Hassan for the first time.
41. "Here, she showed her early singing talent ..."
- The underlined word refers to ...
- the Sekolah Tabika Perkep, Balai Polis Kampung Awah. Temerloh
 - In wedding ceremonies and dinner parties
 - the 1995 RTM Juara Bintang Competition
 - Berek Polis Kg. Awah, Temerloh

The following text is for Questions 42 and 43.

EXPECTORANT 120 CC
DECADRYL[®]
DIPHENHYDRAMINE HCl +
NH₄ Cl + Sod. Citrate

DECONGESTANT, ANTISPASMODIC
AND DEMULCENT

Decadryl expectorant cures quickly:

- Coughs, colds, flu, asthma, gastritis stomach disturbances, in cases of tightness in the chest, parkinsonism, allergic diseases etc.
- It dilutes tenacious secretion, facilitates expectoration, and relieves pains.

Decadryl expectorant has a nice flavour. It is refreshing and gives satisfaction to the users.

Dosage:

Adults : 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls every two or three hours.

Children : ½ to 1 teaspoonful every three hours.

KEEP BOTTLE TIGHTLY CLOSED
Reg. No. D 2018068

42. What is the purpose of the text?
- To inform the substances of medicine.
 - To tell how to get Decadryl.
 - To give detailed information about Decadryl.
 - To describe how Decadryl cure the illness.
43. "It dilutes tenacious secretion, ... and relieves pains."
The underlined word means
- moves
 - changes
 - dilutes
 - removes

The following text is for Questions 44 and 45.

A Simple Kite

- Material :**
- Two sticks of bamboo (1 m long)
 - Light but strong string.
 - A large piece of rice paper.
 - A pencil
 - Paint
 - A sharp knife
 - A brush
 - Glue
- Steps :**
1. Smooth down the two sticks with a knife.
 2. Mark the centre of stick A. Place it with its centre on stick B.
 3. Tie the two sticks tightly with a piece of string.
 4. Cut a long piece of string. Tie it to each end of the two sticks to make the frame of the kite.
 5. Tie a piece of string around one end of stick A. Stretch the string to the other end of the stick and tie it tightly there too. The frame is now finished.
 6. Place the frame on a piece of paper and copy its shape with a pencil. Cut the paper along the shape. Leave about 2 cm all around.
 7. Put some glue on the edges of the paper. Fold the edges over the string of the frame and press down to glue the paper to the frame.
 8. Paint and decorate your kite. When the paint is dry, make the bridle of the kite.
 9. Cut a piece of string about 150 cm long. Tie one end to the point where the two sticks cross. Then, tie the other end to the bottom of the kite
 10. Make a tail for the kite from strips of paper and glue it to the bottom of the kite. Finally, tie a piece of string about 100 m long to the bridle. This is the string you use to fly the kite.

44. We do not need ... to make the frame of the kite.
- A. a piece of paper and strong string
 - B. sticks of bamboo and a pencil
 - C. a sharp knife and paint
 - D. glue and paint
45. Why do we use paint to decorate the kite?
- A. To make it stronger.
 - B. To make it fly easily.
 - C. To make it more interesting.
 - D. To control it.

For numbers 46 to 48, choose the suitable words to fill in the blanks.

Scientists ... (46) that increase in these gases in the atmosphere will make the Earth a warmer place. They expect a global rise in the average temperature of 1.4. to 5.8 Celsius degrees (2.5 to 10.4 Fahrenheit degrees) in the next century. The average ... (47) has in fact been rising. The 1990s were the warmest decade on record, and 2005 was the warmest year on record. Some scientists are reluctant to say that global warming has actually begun because climate ... (48) varies from year to year and decade to decade, and it takes many years of records to be sure of a fundamental change. There is little disagreement, though, that global warming is on its way.

46. A. hope
 B. think
 C. expect
 D. predict
47. A. climate
 B. weather
 C. temperature
 D. atmosphere
48. A. absolutely
 B. naturally
 C. totally
 D. extremely

This following text is for Questions 49 and 50.

For all junior high school teacher

POSTER COMPETITION

Friday, May 21, 2010
1328 Scott Hall, 11 am – 1 pm

Your poster must be:

- original
- colorfull

Theme:

- **Say No to Drug**
- **Live in healthy living**

Judges:
Mr. Thomas Waldschmidt
Ms. Sylvia Hanson

49. Who is Mr. Thomas Waldschmidt?
- A. Junior high school teacher.
 - B. The participant of poster competition.
 - C. One of the judges of the competition.
 - D. The only judges of the poster competition.
50. What can we conclude from the text?
- A. The announcement is made by Mr. Thomas Waldschmidt.
 - B. The announcement is targeted for secondary school students.
 - C. The competition is only for junior high school teachers.
 - D. There are more than two judges for the poster competition.

