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| **PRA****UJIAN NASIONAL****TAHUN PELAJARAN 2016 / 2017**SE – DKI JAKARTA & TANGERANG SELATAN | Logo ColourSMA / MABAHASA INGGRISProgram Studi BAHASAKerjasamaSTMIK JAKARTA STI&K dengan**DINAS PENDIDIKAN DKI JAKARTA DAN****DINAS PENDIDIKAN TANGERANG SELATAN****09****(Paket Soal A)** |

**P E T U N J U K U M U M**

1. Sebelum mengerjakan ujian, telitilah terlebih dahulu jumlah dan nomor halaman yang terdapat pada naskah ujian.
2. Tulislah nomor peserta saudara pada lembar jawaban, sesuai dengan petunjuk yang diberikan oleh panitia.
3. Bacalah dengan cermat setiap petunjuk yang menjelaskan cara menjawab soal.
4. Jawablah dahulu soal-soal yang menurut saudara mudah, kemudian lanjutkan dengan menjawab soal-soal yang lebih sukar sehingga semua soal terjawab.
5. Tulislah jawaban saudara pada lembar jawaban ujian yang disediakan dengan cara dan petunjuk yang telah diberikan oleh petugas.
6. Untuk keperluan coret-mencoret dapat menggunakan tempat yang luang pada naskah ujian ini dan jangan sekali-kali menggunakan lembar jawaban.
7. Selama ujian saudara tidak diperkenankan bertanya atau minta penjelasan mengenai soal-soal yang diujikan kepada siapapun, termasuk pengawas ujian.
8. Setelah ujian selesai, harap saudara tetap duduk di tempat saudara sampai pengawas datang ke tempat saudara untuk mengumpulkan lembar jawaban.
9. Perhatikan agar lembar jawaban ujian tidak kotor, tidak basah, tidak terlipat dan tidak sobek.

**09**

1. Kode naskah ujian ini

P E T U N J U K K H U S U S

1. Jumlah soal sebanyak 50 butir yang terdiri dari 15 soal listening test dan 35 soal written test.
2. Pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling tepat dengan menghitamkan pada salah satu huruf a, b, c, d, atau e di Lembar Jawaban.
3. Untuk membetulkan jawaban, hapuslah dengan karet penghapus sampai bersih, kemudian hitamkan jawaban yang benar

**LISTENING SECTION**

**Part I**

**Questions 1 to 4**

**Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues spoken in English. The dialogue will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying.

After you hear a dialogue and the question about it, read the five possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear:

Man : Hi, Tina! Are you free on Saturday morning?

Woman : Yes. Any plan to do?

Man : We’ll see a bo ok fair at Senayan. Would you care to join us?

Woman : I’d love to.

Narrator : What are the speakers talking about?

1. Loving books
2. Asking free time
3. Buying some books
4. Planning to see book fare
5. Activity on Saturday morning

The best answer to the question “What are the speakers talking about?” is choice (D). Therefore, you should answer choice (D)

1. A. Nice woman.
2. Handwriting.
3. Composition.
4. Flattering.
5. Honesty.
6. A. New company.
7. Looking for a job.
8. Getting a new job.
9. Having an interview.
10. An assistant manager.
11. A. Go to the library.
12. Attend Ms Tina’s class.
13. Go to the nearest book store.
14. Buy an expensive grammar book.
15. Buy the grammar book in the book store.
16. A. The man is Linda’s friend.
17. The woman knows Linda.
18. The man doesn’t know Linda.
19. Johan has found a better girl friend.
20. Johan is the woman’s ex-boy-friend.

**Part II**

**Questions: 5 to 7**

**Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear several questions or statements spoken in English followed by four responses, also spoken in English. The questions and responses will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. You have to choose the best response to each question or statement.

Now listen to a sample question:

Man : You look uncomfortable.

Woman : It’s very hot here.

Woman : I’ll switch on the fan for you.

Man :

You will also hear:

1. I’ll be glad.
2. I’ll be happy.
3. Thank you.
4. It’ll be okay.

Narrator: What is the best response to the woman’s statement?

The best response to the woman’s statement “I’ll switch on the fan for you.” is ” (Thank you.) Therefore, you should answer Choice “**C**”.

1. Mark your answer on your answer sheet
2. Mark your answer on your answer sheet
3. Mark your answer on your answer sheet

**Part III**

**Questions 8 to 11**

Directions:

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues or monologues spoken in English. The dialogues or monologues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. After you listen to the dialogue or monologue, look at the five pictures provided in your test book, and decide which one would be the most suitable with the dialogue or monologue you have heard.

A

B

C

D

E

A

E

D

C

B

E

D

C

B

A

A

E

D

C

B

**Part IV**

**Questions 12 to 15**

Directions:

In this part of the test, you will hear several monologues. Each monologue will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. After you hear the monologue and the question about it, read the five possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

* 1. Three kinds of category costing
	2. The venue of the grand final match
	3. The prices of the grand final tickets
	4. Donation for the earthquake victims
	5. The condition of earthquake victims
	6. It would be donated to the victims
	7. It would be used for improving the football players
	8. It would be spent for conducting grand final match.
	9. It would be used for the improvement of Pekansari Stadium.
	10. It would be given to the people who suffered from the earthquake in Pidie.
	11. Ice
	12. Ball
	13. Rice
	14. Sugar
	15. Shoes
	16. He met a coach.
	17. He registered to a university
	18. He met a professional footballer.
	19. He played football for inter-village tournament.
	20. He sold cake and ice at inter-village tournament.

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING SECTION

**READING SECTION**

**This text is for questions 16 and 17.**

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| ANNOUNCEMENTFor those who are interested in becoming outstanding debaters for our school teamDo you fit to the followings?* 10th and 11th graders
* Knowledgeable
* fluent in English
* Committed
* Disciplined

If so, come for the interview that will be held:Date : December 17th, 2016Time : 9 AMVenue: AV RoomPoint to ponder:Most debaters will succeed in their higher education and career due to their trained personal and communicative skills,Confirmation to come, contact to Almira: 08158030833 |

1. What is the text mainly about?
	1. English debate competition
	2. The interview of school debating team
	3. The recruitment of school debating team
	4. The participants of school debating team
	5. The establishment of school debating team
2. Why does the writer suggest the students to join the program?
	1. It will have positive impacts on their education and jobs.
	2. It encourages the students to be knowledgeable.
	3. It motives the students to be fluent in English.
	4. It will have effects on their incomes.
	5. It promotes the school reputation.

**This text is for questions 18 and 19.**

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| 24th Clinton St. Iowa City. IA. 58076 January 15th, 2016To all Colleagues and Friends, As those close to me know, I am not good with goodbyes so I do apologize to those who feel offended that I have left having written only this farewell letter, without personally shaking their hand and exchanging best wishes. I have so many people to thank for their support and dedication that it is impossible to personally get to see you all with the short time that was available.  I truly am humbled to have worked with such a group of "get in and get it happening people" and I am so proud of the achievements that you have accomplished both in the operation and (for quite a lot of you) for your own personal accomplishments.  To those of you that I had the opportunity to coach and or set goals for, I commend each of you for your achievements and hope that you continue to succeed through life journeys. I can be contacted if required on 08159030832 I wish you all a Healthy, Safe and Prosperous Year.Thanks, regards and best wishes,Bill Jones |

1. Why does Bill Jones write the letter?
2. To wish good things to his colleagues.
3. To inform his leaving of the office.
4. To apologize his mistakes.
5. To admire his colleagues.
6. To tell his new office.
7. What has the writer done in the office?
	1. Having trained the employees
	2. Having collaborated intensively
	3. Having conducted a farewell party.
	4. Having supported innovative efforts.
	5. Having shaken hands to all his colleagues.

**This text is for questions 23 to 25.**

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| Edison once worked for the railroad. Something happened that changed the course of his career. Edison saved the life of a station official's child, who had fallen onto the tracks of an oncoming train. For his bravery, the boy's father taught Edison how to use the telegraph.  From 1862 to 1868, Edison worked as a roving telegrapher in the Midwest, the South, Canada, and New England. During this time, he began developing a telegraphic repeating instrument that made it possible to transmit messages automatically.  Edison moved to New York City. Within a year, he was able to open a workshop in Newark, New Jersey. He produced the Edison Universal Stock Printer, the automatic telegraph, the quadruplex, as well as other printing telegraphs, while working out of Newark.  Thomas Alva Edison died in West Orange, New Jersey on October 18, 1931. At the time of this death, he was experimenting on rubber from goldenrod. After his death, Edison became a folk hero of legendary status. His inventions had truly and profoundly affected the shaping of modern society.  |

1. What is the writer’s intent to write the text?
	1. To tell Edison’s working experience
	2. To tell Edison’s teenage years
	3. To describe Edison’s difficult time
	4. To report Edison’s company
	5. To expose Edison’s life
2. What made Edison have great reputation?
	1. He moved to the biggest town in the States
	2. His work influenced modern society.
	3. He invented telegraph.
	4. He worked very hard.
	5. He saved a boy’s life.
3. “… as well as other printing telegraphs, while working out of Newark”

(paragraph 3)

What is the closest in meaning to the underlined phrase?

* 1. However.
	2. Although.
	3. Despite.
	4. And.
	5. But.

**The following text is for questions 23 to 25.**

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| Have you ever been stuck on the side of the road with a flat tire? Do you want to be able to change a tire without having to ask for help? Fortunately, changing a tire is a pretty simple task, provided you're prepared and willing to exert a little effort.1. Find a flat, stable and safe place to change your tire. You should have a solid, level surface that will restrict the car from rolling. If you are near a road, park as far from traffic as possible and turn on your emergency flashers (hazard lights). Avoid soft ground and hills.
2. Apply the parking brake and put car into "Park" position. If you have a standard transmission, put your vehicle in first or reverse.
3. Place a heavy object (e.g., rock, concrete, spare wheel, etc.) in front of the front and back tires.
4. Take out the spare tire and the jack. Place the jack under the frame near the tire that you are going to change. Ensure that the jack is in contact with the metal portion of your car's frame
5. Raise the jack until it is supporting (but not lifting) the car. The jack should be firmly in place against the underside of the vehicle. Check to make sure that the jack is perpendicular to the ground.
6. Remove the hubcap and loosen the nuts by turning *counterclockwise*. Don't take them all the way off; just break the resistance. By keeping the wheel on the ground when you first loosen the nuts, you'll make sure that you're turning the nuts instead of the wheel.
7. Pump or crank the jack to lift the tire off the ground. You need to lift it high enough to remove the flat tire and replace it with a spare.
8. Remove the nuts the rest of the way. Turn them counterclockwise until they are loose. Repeat with all lug nuts, then remove the nuts completely.
9. Remove the tire. Place the flat tire under the vehicle so in the event of a jack failure the vehicle will fall on the old wheel, hopefully preventing injury. If the jack is placed on a flat, solid base, you shouldn't have any problems.
10. Place the spare tire on the hub. Take care to align the rim of the spare tire with the wheel bolts, then put on the lug nuts.
11. Tighten the nuts by hand until they are all snug
12. Lower the car without applying full weight on the tire. Tighten the nuts as much as possible.
13. Lower the car to the ground fully and remove the jack. Finish tightening the nuts and replace the hubcap.
 |

1. What is the purpose of the writer to write the text?
	1. To tell how to lift a tire
	2. To tell how to place a tire
	3. To tell how to move a tire
	4. To tell how to change a tire
	5. To tell how to remove a tire
2. After removing the flat tire, why do we place it under the car?
	1. To support the spare tire.
	2. To prevent from a jack failure.
	3. To make it easier to be removed.
	4. To prevent our body from getting hurt.
	5. To prevent the car from falling on the old wheel.
3. “Find a flat, stable and safe place to change your tire. You should have a solid, level surface that will restrict the car from rolling.”

What is the closest in meaning to the underlined word?

* 1. Lift.
	2. Limit.
	3. Leave.
	4. Restore.
	5. Support.

**The following text is for questions 26 to 28.**

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| In 1991, Shark Bay was inscribed into the UNESCO World Heritage list in recognition of its outstanding natural beauty, biological diversity, fascinating ecology and unique insights into the Earth's history. Here, you can meet the Monkey Mia dolphins, the world's largest population of dugongs, walk among the largest and oldest living fossils on the planet and discover the 30,000 year history and culture of its Indigenous people. The only town in the Shark Bay region is Denham. It's an eight hour drive or a two hour flight from Perth and, from here, you can join the Shark Bay World Heritage Drive, taking in all the main attractions. If you don't have wheels, there are plenty of extended tours from Perth, or day and half-day adventures from Denham. A closer look at this vast landscape will reveal an abundance of rare and unique plant and animal life, some of which are found nowhere else on Earth. It's home to over 100 known species of reptiles and amphibians, 240 varieties of birds, 320 types of fish, 80 different corals and 820 species of plants, including 700 flowering species. Protecting many endangered species, Shark Bay's Francois Peron National Park is one of the most important wilderness areas in Australia.  Just off-shore, in Shark Bay Marine Park, lies Dirk Hartog Island National Park - a haven for rare burrowing frogs and white fairy wrens, and a top spot for fishing, diving, snorkeling and four-wheel-drive adventures. Today, you can arrive by barge with your 4WD, chartered flight or in your own boat. Further south in Shark Bay, you can walk along one of only two beaches in the world formed entirely of tiny white shells, or visit the Hamelin Pool Stromatolites and get a glimpse of life on Earth over 3,500 million years ago. By far the most popular and spectacular attraction is Monkey Mia, where wild dolphins come in to shore every day to meet and interact with people.  Choose from a huge variety of accommodation options in Denham, or base yourself in Monkey Mia for an early morning dolphin encounter. |

1. What is mainly described in the text?
	1. Dendham.
	2. Shark Bay.
	3. Hamelin Pool Stromatolites.
	4. Francois Peron National Park.
	5. Dirk Hartog Island National Park.
2. What makes Francois Peron National Park significant in tourism?
	1. The species are dangerous.
	2. People hunt for sharks there.
	3. Its role to care for scare species.
	4. There are different kinds of species.
	5. A lot of people look for endangered species there.
3. “ Further south in Shark Bay, you can walk along one of only two beaches in the world formed entirely of tiny white shells, …” (Paragraph 5)

What is the closest in meaning to the underlined word?

* 1. Rarely.
	2. Totally.
	3. Scarcely.
	4. Frequently.
	5. Commonly.

**The following text is for questions 29 to 31**

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| Indonesia is developing unmanned submarine technology in the hope of securing the country’s vast ocean territory at an efficient cost. The unmanned submarine, called Kaledupa, will be able to operate at a depth 150 meters, the Defense Ministry’s director for defense industry and technology, Brig. Gen. Jan Pieter Ate, said on Tuesday. The product is made by PT Robo Marine Indonesia, a technology company based in Bandung, West Java. “The Defense Ministry has ordered the defense industry to develop the technology for this unmanned submarine. We have appointed PT Robo Marine Indonesia because the company has skills in this technology,” Jan Pieter told The Jakarta Post.Kaledupa was tested on Sunday in Wakatobi waters, Southeast Sulawesi, to obtain the ministry’s certificate of eligibility.  Jan Pieter said Kaledupa had many strengths. For instance, it has underwater sensing technology, an underwater recorder with HD resolution and LED lighting tools that help the submarine see hundreds of meters under the ocean. “During the test, Kaledupa managed to prove all of its advantages. We hope this new technological development will reduce our dependency on foreign weaponry systems,” he said. **(hwa)** |

1. What is the topic of the text?
	1. Adjusting unmanned submarine
	2. Operating unmanned submarine
	3. Competing unmanned submarine
	4. Developing unmanned submarine
	5. Manufacturing unmanned submarine
2. Why does the Defense Ministry assign PT Robo Marine to build unmanned submarine?
	1. It possesses a large factory.
	2. It holds skills in the technology.
	3. It has experiences in making ships.
	4. It has skills to operate submarines.
	5. It always gets assignment from the Defense Ministry.
3. “ Kaledupa was tested on Sunday in Wakatobi waters, Southeast Sulawesi, to obtain the ministry’s certificate of eligibility.” (Paragraph 5)

What is the closest in meaning to the underlined word?

* 1. Legalize.
	2. Propose.
	3. Report.
	4. Retain.
	5. Get.

**The following text is for questions 32 to 35.**

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| Once upon a time, there was a little boy, who was poor, dirty, and smelly, came into a little village. He was very hungry and weak. He knocked at every door and asked for some food, but nobody cared about him. Nobody wanted to help the little boy. Finally, a generous old woman helped him. She gave him shelter and a meal. When the boy wanted to leave, the old woman gave him a “lesung”, a big wooden mortar for pounding rice.  She reminded him, “Please remember, if there is a flood you must save yourself. Use this “lesung” as a boat”.  The little boy was happy and thanked the old woman. The little boy continued his journey. While he was passing through the village, where he had asked for food, he saw many people gathering on the field. The boy came closer and saw a stick stuck in the ground. People challenged each other to pull out that stick. Everybody tried, but nobody succeeded.  “Can I try?” asked the little boy.  The crowd laughed mockingly. The boy wanted to try his luck; consequently, he stepped forward and pulled out the stick. He could do it very easily. Everybody was dumbfounded. Suddenly, from the hole left by stick, water spouted out. It did not stop until it flooded the village. And no one was saved from the water except the little boy and the generous old woman who gave him shelter and meal. As she told him, he used the “lesung” as a boat and picked up the old woman. The whole village became a huge lake.  It is now known as RawaPening Lake in Salatiga, Central Java, Indonesia. |

1. What happened to the boy before he was able to pull out a stick?
	1. He mocked villagers.
	2. He travelling down a hill.
	3. He was sailing on a “lesung”.
	4. He was shown by an old woman to go to a village nearby.
	5. He was given a shelter, meat and “lesung” by an old female villager.
2. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
	1. A hungry and weak boy
	2. Nobody cared about the poor boy
	3. A big wooden mortar for pounding rice
	4. The generous old woman who lived in a village
	5. The generous old woman who helped the poor boy
3. What can we learn from the story?
	1. Honesty makes happy.
	2. We should be humble.
	3. We should work together.
	4. Kindness makes happiness.
	5. Great efforts make success.
4. The boy wanted to try his luck; … , he stepped forward and pulled out the stick.”
	1. So.
	2. As.
	3. Despite.
	4. Although.
	5. Additionally.

**The following text is for questions 36 to 38.**

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| During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, European traders started to get involved in the Slave Trade. European traders had previously been interested in African nations and kingdoms, such as Ghana and Mali, due to their sophisticated trading networks. Traders then wanted to trade in human beings.  They took enslaved people from western Africa to Europe and the Americas. At first this was on quite a small scale but the Slave Trade grew during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as European countries conquered many of the [Caribbean islands](http://abolition.e2bn.org/glossary/Caribbean.html) and much of North and South America.  Europeans who settled in the Americas were lured by the idea of owning their own land and were reluctant to work for others. Convicts from Britain were sent to work on the [plantations](http://abolition.e2bn.org/glossary/Plantation.html) but there were never enough so, to satisfy the tremendous demand for labor, [planters](http://abolition.e2bn.org/glossary/Planter.html) purchased slaves. They wanted the enslaved people to work in mines and on tobacco plantations in South America and on sugar plantations in the West Indies. Millions of Africans were enslaved and forced across the Atlantic, to labor in plantations in the Caribbean and America.   Slavery changed when Europeans became involved, as it led to generation after generation of peoples being taken from their homelands and enslaved forever. It led to people being legally defined as chattel slaves.  A chattel slave is an enslaved person who is owned forever and whose children and children's children are automatically enslaved. Chattel slaves are individuals treated as complete, property to be bought and sold. Chattel slavery was supported and made legal by European governments and monarchs. This type of enslavement was practiced in European colonies from the sixteenth century onwards. |

1. What is the topic of the text?
	1. Slavery in Europe
	2. The abolition of slavery
	3. C. Countries in which slaves were taken
	4. Human beings trade committed by Europeans
	5. Slaves in plantations in the Caribbean and America
2. We can conclude that … .
	1. Chattel slavery occurred in Europe
	2. Chattel slavery was against human right
	3. Chattel slavery was applied by poor settlers
	4. Chattel slavery only went to a slave’s children
	5. Chattel slavery was caused by plantation and mine
3. At first this was on quite a small scale but the Slave Trade grew during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, … European countries conquered many of the [Caribbean islands](http://abolition.e2bn.org/glossary/Caribbean.html) and much of North and South America.
	1. Despite.
	2. Because.
	3. Although.
	4. Therefore.
	5. Moreover.

**This text is for questions 39 to 42.**

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| Singapore had the highest global average peak internet connection speed in the third quarter of this year, and ranked third in the world in average internet connection speed, according to a new report. South Korea and Hong Kong took the top spots in average connection speed at 26.3 megabytes per second (Mbps) and 20.1 Mbps respectively, according to the Akamai State of the internet report for Q3, released by Massachusetts-based content delivery network services provider Akamai. Singapore came in third at 18.2 Mbps, but led the pack in average peak connection speed at 162 Mbps, with Hong Kong and South Korea trailing behind at 116.2 Mbps and 114.2 Mbps respectively. This is the fifth consecutive quarter for which Singapore has snagged the top spot. To explain the difference between average connection speed and average peak connection speed, executive director of Deloitte Consulting in South-east Asia Jan Wupperman used an analogy of a highway, The Straits Times reported in July. "When the highway is empty, your car can go at its maximum speed, or peak speed," he said. "But when there are many cars on the highway - such as when everyone is using the same bandwidth for streaming, surfing and downloading during peak hours - you end up with traffic jams, or a lower average speed." Connectivity has grown globally, with the average connection speed growing 2.3 per cent quarter-on-quarter and increasing 21 per cent to 6.3 Mbps year-on-year, according to Akamai's report. The global average peak connection speed increased 3.4 per cent quarter-on-quarter and 16 per cent year-on-year to 37.2 Mbps. In the Asia-Pacific region, India had the lowest average connection speed at 4.1 Mbps, and the lowest average peak connection speed at 27.0 Mbps. |

1. What topic is reported?
	1. Internet connection speed in Asia.
	2. Internet use in different countries.
	3. Internet connection speed in Asean countries.
	4. Internet connection speed in American region.
	5. Internet connection speed in different countries.
2. Why does the speed of internet decrease?
	1. Many people have access on internet.
	2. A lot of people play games on internet.
	3. Some people use high speed internet connection.
	4. A lot of people use the same bandwidth at the same time.
	5. People use internet for streaming, surfing and downloading.
3. It is implied that … .
	1. People in Asean countries use internet faster than those in Hongkong
	2. People in Korea use internet faster than those in Singapore.
	3. People in Hongkong use internet faster than those in Korea.
	4. People in Singapore use internet faster than those in Korea.
	5. People in India use internet faster than those in Singapore.
4. People can use it at maximum speed …”the highway” of internet connection is “empty”,
	1. As.
	2. Before.
	3. Although.
	4. Meanwhile.
	5. Furthermore.

**This text is for questions 43 to 46.**

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| Ability to speak in public is an asset and it comes with several benefits. It can not only boost some aspects of your personal life, but your professional life as well. Public speaking can contribute to the growth of knowledge. It helps you share whatever valuable ideas and thoughts you might have, with a larger group of people. In return, you also learn a lot when those people challenge your ideas and question your opinions. It allows you to develop a clearer picture of the subject. Public speaking helps you develop the ability to persuade. When you speak confidently and convincingly to a large group of people, persuading an individual to carry out a task becomes much easier. Besides persuasion attempt and knowledge growth, public speaking can improve your critical thinking abilities. When you sit and prepare a speech for a seminar or a workshop, you automatically tend to focus on the quality of your work. You will be forced to do a lot of research in order to get the content right. It will help you develop better ways to deliver your content and design it with relevance. Your personal life also gains a lot from public speaking. The confidence you develop from public speaking can support you with building more personal relationships. It becomes much easier to socialize and make new friends. So, public speaking skills enhance your professional and personal lives. These will boost your personal quality in connecting with people. |

1. What is the topic of the text?
	1. The use of public speaking
	2. The effect of public speaking in cognitive process
	3. The advantages of having public speaking skills
	4. The importance of developing public speaking skills
	5. The relation between public speaking skills and personal life.
2. What is mainly told in paragraph 3?
	1. The benefit of a confident speaker
	2. The development of public speaking
	3. The effect of public speaking in communication
	4. The benefit of public speaking in persuading people
	5. The power of public speaking during communication
3. Regarding the positive effects of public speaking in professional life, what argument is given by the writer?
	1. People who speak in front of the public is knowledgeable.
	2. Knowledge, persuasion skill, and critical thinking can be improved.
	3. The chance to get knowledge, persuasion skill, and critical thinking is obvious.
	4. We can use knowledge, persuasion skill, and critical thinking appropriately.
	5. The contribution of knowledge for improving persuasion skill and critical thinking is apparent.
4. … persuasion attempt and knowledge growth, public speaking can improve your critical thinking abilities.
	1. When.
	2. Because.
	3. Although.
	4. Therefore.
	5. A part from.

**This text is for questions 47 to 50.**

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| A developed country, industrialized country, or "more economically developed country" (MEDC), is a [sovereign state](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereign_state) that has a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations. Most commonly, the criteria for evaluating the degree of economic development are [gross domestic product](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_domestic_product) (GDP), [gross national product](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_national_product) (GNP), the [per capita income](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Per_capita_income), level of industrialization, amount of widespread infrastructure and general standard of living. Which criteria are to be used and which countries can be classified as being developed are subjects of debate. Developed countries have [post-industrial](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post-industrial_society) economies, meaning the [service sector](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_sector) provides more wealth than the [industrial sector](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_sector). They are contrasted with [developing countries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country), which are in the process of [industrialization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrialization), or undeveloped countries, which are pre-industrial and almost entirely [agrarian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture). As of 2015, advanced economies comprise 60.8% of global GDP based on [nominal values](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nominal_value) and 42.9% of global GDP based on [purchasing-power parity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purchasing_power_parity) (PPP) according to the [International Monetary Fund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Monetary_Fund). In 2015, the ten largest advanced economies by GDP in both nominal and PPP terms were [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia), [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), [France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy), [Japan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan), [South Korea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Korea), [Spain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain), the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom), and the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States). |

1. What is the text mainly about?
	1. Developed country
	2. Gross domestic product
	3. Gross national product
	4. Purchasing-power parity
	5. Criteria used as being developed
2. A country is considered to be developed when … .
	1. its economy and technological infrastructure are developing
	2. both its economy and infrastructure are sophisticated
	3. its economy depends on industrialization
	4. its gross national product is developed
	5. its gross domestic product is high
3. What is mainly discussed in the second paragraph?
	1. Developed countries
	2. Undeveloped countries
	3. Purchasing-power parity
	4. Process of industrialization
	5. International Monetary Fund
4. “ Most commonly, the criteria for evaluating the degree of economic development are [gross domestic product](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_domestic_product) (GDP), [gross national product](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gross_national_product) (GNP), the [per capita income](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Per_capita_income), level of industrialization, amount of widespread infrastructure and general standard of living.” (Paragraph 1)

What is the closest meaning of the underlined word?

* 1. Urgent.
	2. Extensive.
	3. Important.
	4. Necessary.
	5. Fundamental.