



Bahasa Inggris SMP/MTs

UJIAN NASIONAL

TAHUN PELAJARAN 2018/2019

UTAMA

SMP/MTs

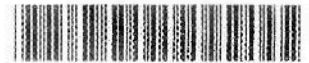
BAHASA INGGRIS

Rabu, 24 April 2019 (10.30 - 12.30)



**PUSPENDIK
BALITBANG**

BSNP
Badan Standar Nasional Pendidikan

**MATA PELAJARAN**

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Jenjang : SMP/MTs

WAKTU PELAKSANAAN

Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 24 April 2019
Jam : 10.30 - 12.30

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Periksa Naskah Soal yang Anda terima sebelum mengerjakan soal yang meliputi:
 - a. Kelengkapan jumlah halaman dan urutannya.
 - b. Kelengkapan nomor soal dan urutannya.
 - c. Kesesuaian Nama Mata Uji dan Program Studi yang tertera pada kanan atas Naskah Soal dengan Lembar Jawaban Ujian Nasional (LJUN).
 - d. LJUN yang masih menyatu dengan naskah soal
2. Laporkan kepada pengawas ruang ujian apabila terdapat lembar soal, nomor soal yang tidak lengkap atau tidak urut, serta LJUN yang rusak, robek atau terlipat untuk memperoleh gantinya.
3. Tuliskan Nama dan Nomor Peserta Ujian Anda pada kolom yang disediakan di halaman pertama soal ujian.
4. Gunakan pensil 2B untuk mengisi LJUN dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
 - a. Tuliskan Nama Anda pada kotak yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai dengan huruf di atasnya.
 - b. Tuliskan Nomor Peserta dan Tanggal Lahir pada kolom yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai huruf/angka di atasnya
 - c. Tuliskan Nama Sekolah, Tanggal Ujian, dan bubuhkan Tanda Tangan Anda pada kotak yang disediakan.
 - d. Salinlah kalimat berikut pada tempat yang disediakan dalam LJUN: "Saya mengerjakan ujian dengan jujur"
5. Jika terjadi kesalahan dalam mengisi bulatan, hapus sebersih mungkin dengan karet penghapus kemudian hitamkan bulatan yang menurut Anda benar.
6. Pisahkan LJUN dari Naskah Soal secara hati-hati dengan cara menyobek pada tempat yang telah ditentukan.
7. Waktu yang tersedia untuk mengerjakan Naskah Soal adalah 120 menit.
8. Naskah terdiri dari 50 butir soal yang masing-masing dengan 4 (empat) pilihan jawaban.
9. Dilarang menggunakan kalkulator, HP, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.
10. Periksa pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ruang ujian.
11. Lembar soal boleh dicorat-coret, sedangkan LJUN tidak boleh dicorat-coret.

SELAMAT MENGERJAKAN

Berdoalah sebelum mengerjakan soal.
Kerjakan dengan jujur, karena kejujuran adalah cermin kepribadian.



Nama

No Peserta

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the following notice.



1. What merit will students get upon understanding the notice?
 - A. They feel secure as everyone should be friendly.
 - B. They have to make friends with anybody.
 - C. They will be careful in choosing friends.
 - D. They should behave appropriately.
2. If the school spots any student against others, what most likely must be done by school?
 - A. The school will establish a stricter rule.
 - B. The school environment will not be conducive for learning.
 - C. The student will not become popular among others.
 - D. The school must handle this problematic student wisely.

Questions 3 to 6 refer to the following text.

Nowadays museum becomes a great and valuable tourist object. There are many museums in Indonesia, one of which is Museum Purbakala at Sangiran. The museum is located 15 km from Surakarta. Sangiran is a village located on 17 km north of Surakarta, on the road to Purwodadi. It is an important place for *Pithecanthropus Erectus*, the prehistoric Java man. It is a land of fossilized prehistoric living things. The Pleistocene Museum keeps some skulls of the erectus, fossils of plants, and those of animals. Sangiran and other places such as Wajak (near Tulungagung) and Trinil (near Ngawi) are significant places for building up human evolution theories.

Sangiran is an interesting place for scientific tourism in the field of geology, anthropology, and archaeology. Many experts come to this site to do research and studies. There is no other place in the world like Sangiran. The Sangiran fossils are very various. These fossils used to be flora and fauna from the earth surface and the sea. There was a possibility that the island of Java was appeared from the bottom of sea million years ago. The villagers of Sangiran are making souvenirs from stones such as the statues, axes, eggs, rings, etc to promote local tourism.

(adapted from <http://www.indonesia-tourism.com>)

3. What is the topic of the text above?
 - A. A number of fossils in Sangiran.
 - B. An archaeological museum.
 - C. A village near a tourism spot.
 - D. A scientific historical study.



4. What makes Sangiran special for research?
- A. There are many various fossils found in it.
 - B. The villagers are making souvenirs from stones.
 - C. Java island appeared from the bottom of sea.
 - D. Many experts come to this site for research.
5. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?
- A. Prehistoric Java man lived around Sangiran.
 - B. Sites of Sangiran are important for ancient Java men.
 - C. Sangiran is an important prehistoric Java man museum.
 - D. Museums are important to keep the fossils of ancient men.
6. Many archaeologists visit Sangiran ... they want to do their research and study,
- A. when
 - B. because
 - C. although
 - D. only if

Questions 7 and 8 refer to the text below.

Dear Bram,

CONGRATS on taking home the Best Art award tonight! It makes me so happy to see you thrive in art class. I have every bit of faith in you that you will only continue to excel in the years to come.

Love,
Mom

7. We are informed from the text that...
- A. Bram's teacher awarded him a medal.
 - B. Bram defeated everyone in his art class.
 - C. Bram's success became the family pride.
 - D. Bram's mother saluted him on the art achievement.
8. Why was the text above written to Bram?
- A. Bram was the best student in his class.
 - B. Bram took home the Art Award at night.
 - C. Bram got the best Art Award in the art class.
 - D. Bram already made his mother proud of him.

**Questions 9 to 13 refer to the following text.**

Have you ever seen the pictures on our banknote *rupiah*? Yes, the Indonesian national hero picture. One of them is the picture Mohammad Thamrin. His face is featured on the one side of Rp 20,000.00 banknote. Mohammad Hoesni Thamrin was a Betawi or Jakarta of origin. He was born in *Weltevreden, Batavia* (now Sawah Besar, Jakarta), on 16 February 1894. His father Thamrin bin Thabri was a *Wedana* (district head) of the Batavia Dutch East Indies administrative under Governor General Johan Cornelis van der Wijck. It was a very rare position for an inlanders (Indonesian native) in the Dutch East Indies government system.

Because of his father position, little Thamrin was lucky enough to have education in his early days. First he entered Bosch Institute (a kind of private Dutch Elementary School). After graduated from this school, he then proceeded to Koning Willem III Gymnasium High School, which made him very easy to get an administrative job later. He then worked in several governmental jobs before finally working as a Book Keeper in *Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij* (KPM - a Dutch Shipping Venture). This was his last job as an employee because after that, he only devoted his energy and mind to the social and political issues.

9. The text mainly focuses on
- A. the Betawi's great figure
 - B. Moh. Hoesni Thamrin biography
 - C. Muhammad Hoesni Thamrin's political activities
 - D. the education privilege of Moh. Hoesni Thamrin
10. Hoesni Thamrin found an easy job because ...
- A. he had studied in a Dutch school.
 - B. he had a good educational background.
 - C. his father had a good position as an inlanders.
 - D. his father worked in several governmental job.
11. What did Moh. Hoesni Thamrin do before being involved in a social political issues?
- A. Spending most of his time studying.
 - B. Working in a Dutch company.
 - C. Changing job several times.
 - D. Taking his father position.
12. The underlined word in "... he only devoted his energy and mind ..." in paragraph 2 can be replaced with
- A. spent
 - B. thought
 - C. gave
 - D. served
13. Hoesni Thamrin finally decided to stop being an employee and dedicated his life ... social and political issues.
- A. behind
 - B. under
 - C. for
 - D. to



Questions 14 and 15 refer to the following text.

ANNOUNCEMENT

7th APRIL 2017

Try outs will be held on Monday, April 10th and Tuesday April 11st from 5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. and Wednesday April 12th, 2017 from 6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. in the common room. Registration forms are available in the administrative office.

14. The text above is intended to
- A. tell the deadline of the tryouts
 - B. inform the tryouts payment
 - C. announce the tryouts schedule
 - D. remind the change of tryouts schedule
15. For students wishing to join the tryouts, what should they do after reading the announcement?
- A. Check the schedule of the try outs.
 - B. Go to the common room and get registered.
 - C. Ask the materials of the tryouts.
 - D. Register in the administrative office.

Questions 16 to 18 refer to the following text.

A young lion prince was born in Africa to the Lion King, Mufasa. His parents named him Simba. Simba's birth made his uncle, Scar, the second in line to the throne. His presence made his cruel uncle envious that he had a bad idea to destroy them. Scar plotted with the hyenas to kill King Mufasa and Prince Simba, to make himself a king.

The decision day came at last. The King was killed and Simba was led to believe that it was his fault that the king was murdered. This left the kingdom in shame. Simba felt guilty about his father death so that he decided to live in exile.

While the uncle ruled with iron hands, the Prince grew up beyond the Savannah, living by a philosophy "leave no worries for the rest of your days". Simba and his friends sang a song entitled "Hakuna Matata", a Swahili phrase from Kenya which roughly means "no worries to any problems," whenever they face difficulties.

When his past came to haunt him, the young Prince had to decide his fate: would he remain an outcast, or face his demons and become what he needed to be? After years in exile, he was persuaded to return home to bring down Scar and claimed the kingdom as his own, completing the "Circle of Life" with the help of his friends, Timon and Pumbaa. Eventually, righteous defeated evil. Simba succeeded to take over the Kingdom from his uncle and became the king. He was a wise king just like his father.

16. This text is mainly about
- A. the evil plant of Scar's
 - B. the battle of Simba and Scar
 - C. the downfall of Scar
 - D. the prince Simba



17. Which characteristic best describes Simba?
- A. Patient.
 - B. Cheerful.
 - C. Courageous.
 - D. Adventurous.
18. The underlined word in "... he was persuaded to return home to bring down ..." in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
- A. convinced
 - B. asked
 - C. requested
 - D. invited

Questions 19 to 22 refer to the following text.

Dorothy Hodgkin was a British chemist. She was born on May 12, 1910, in Cairo, Egypt. Her determination to study the structure of penicillin and vitamin brought her the 1964 Nobel Prize for Chemistry. Her work on critical discoveries of the structure of both penicillin and later insulin led to significant improvements in health care.

Dorothy Hodgkin was the eldest of four sisters whose parents worked in North Africa and the Middle East as archaeologists. She was sent to England for her education, therefore she spent much of her childhood away from her parents. But it was her mother who especially encouraged Hodgkin to pursue her interest in crystals that she first displayed at age 10.

Dorothy Hodgkin studied at a state secondary school in the small town of Suffolk. She fought to be allowed to study science along with the boys. She succeeded and was later accepted in 1928 to pursue a degree in chemistry at University of Oxford. She was one of the first scientists who studied the structure of an organic compound by using X-ray crystallography. An Australian pathologist, Howard Florey, who shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology on Medicine with Alexander Fleming and his colleagues at Oxford succeeded in isolating penicillin. He asked Hodgkin to solve its structure. By 1945 she did her job. Hodgkin's work on penicillin was recognized by the Royal Society, Britain's premier scientific academy, in 1947. That was only two years after a woman had been elected for the first time.

source: <https://www.britannica.com/>

19. What had Dorothy Hodgkin done to get the Nobel Prize?
- A. Living away from her parents with her sisters on her childhood.
 - B. Studying crystals she displayed at age 10.
 - C. Working on the structure of an organic compound.
 - D. Solving the structure of penicillin and vitamin.
20. Where did Dorothy and the boys study science?
- A. In Britain's premier scientific academy.
 - B. At a state secondary school in Suffolk.
 - C. At a state secondary school in North Africa.
 - D. At University of Oxford.



21. "He asked Hodgkin to solve its structure. (last paragraph).
The underlined word refers to
- A. organic compound
 - B. x-ray crystallography
 - C. crystals
 - D. penicillin
22. "... who especially encouraged Hodgkin to pursue her interest (paragraph 2)
The underlined word is closest in meaning to...
- A. supported
 - B. inspired
 - C. empowered
 - D. insisted

Questions 23 and 24 refer to the following text.

Dear Hanna,

Can you pick me up? I have just landed safely at the airport. I am on my way to take my luggage.

I will be waiting in the passenger lounge.

Thanks, dear.

Love,

Your Mom

23. Why does Mom send the message?
- A. To ask Hanna to pick her up.
 - B. To tell Hanna about her luggage.
 - C. To inform Hanna about the plane.
 - D. To describe the passenger lounge.
24. Hanna's mother sent the message while she was
- A. landing in the airport
 - B. walking to take the luggage
 - C. waiting at the lounge
 - D. keeping her luggage



Questions 25 and 26 refer to the following text.

Steak & Mushroom Casserole

Chunks of steak, mushrooms and carrots in a rich sauce, accompanied by mashed potato, broccoli and mashed carrot



Ingredients: Potato, carrot, beef (17%), water, broccoli, mushrooms (10%), onion, vegetable oil, sweets, modified potato starch, butter (milk), parstrip, sugar, salt, dried whole milk, tomato puree, brown sugar syrup, yeast extract, maltodextrin, potato starch, natural flavouring, pepper, caramelised sugar powder, onion powder, beef extract powder, dried mushroom, acidifier (E330), spice extracts, dried onion, dried parsley, clove. Made in a factory that does not handle nuts. Not guaranteed free of nut trace.

Cooking guidelines (all ovens may vary). Preheated oven 160°C/325°F/Mark 3-4. If fan assisted 140°C/275°F. Typically 35-60 mins or until piping hot. Cook from frozen.
Cook from frozen Position the plastic container in the centre of the microwave oven FULL power.

Nutritional Information

Protein	18.1g
Fat	16.2g
Of Which Saturated	(5.2g)
Carbohydrates	26g
Of Which Sugars	(7.2g)
Sodium	0.464g
Salt	1.2g
Potassium	906mg
Fibre	4.7g
kCalories	322 kCal
KJoules	1.347 kJ



501002568

Best Before: 26.12.13

Price £2.95 360g

Frozen Food Keep Stored at -5°C

25. The function of the text is

- A. to persuade the readers to buy the product
- B. to provide detailed information about the product
- C. to inform about the expired date of the product
- D. to give instructions about how to cook the product

26. We can assume that the product is

- A. healthy food
- B. junk food
- C. fresh food
- D. dietary food



Questions 27 to 29 refer to the following text.

Takatuliang, the Woodcarver

Long time ago, on the island of Simbau, in the Celebes Sea, lived a king and his beautiful daughter. Not only was the princess beautiful, but she was also wise and kind.

Many princes wanted to marry the king's daughter and this made the king confused. He, then, announced a contest. Whoever presented the princess with the most valuable gift would marry her.

Takatuliang, a poor woodcarver, wanted to join the contest, but he was so poor that he had nothing to present. Then, he went far into the forest. There he chose the best tree and carved it into a doll. Next, he took an old piece of cloth and sewed it into a dress for the doll. After that, he cut his own hair and glued it to the doll's head.

On the contest day, all of the princes gathered before the king and the princess. One by one, they presented their gifts: diamonds, silk, gold, jewelry, and other expensive gifts. Then came Takatuliang's turn.

"What do you have?" asked the princess.

"I bring only a doll," said Takatuliang softly.

"How many dolls like this do you have?" asked the princess again.

"Only this one. I carved it myself and decorated it with my own hair and my father's old cloth. He already died and this is the only thing he left for me," answered Takatuliang.

The princess was very touched to hear Takatuliang's story. She decided to marry Takatuliang because he had presented everything he had. Together, Takatuliang and the princess lived happily ever after.

27. What can we learn from the story above?
- We should relax and take things easily.
 - We must do your best with whatever you have.
 - We need to be rich to win a competition.
 - We must give your valuables to get what you want.
28. Why did Takatuliang carve a doll as a gift?
- That was the only thing that he could do.
 - He was a poor wood carver.
 - His father told him to do it.
 - He found the best tree in the forest.
29. to marry – because – the wood carver – was touched – she – the princes – by his sincerity –
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
decided
 8

The best arrangement of the words to make a sentence is

- 6 – 3 – 1 – 2 – 5 – 8 – 4 – 7
- 6 – 8 – 1 – 3 – 2 – 5 – 4 – 7
- 6 – 4 – 7 – 2 – 3 – 8 – 4 – 5
- 6 – 8 – 4 – 5 – 1 – 2 – 7 – 3



Questions 30 to 32 refer to the following text.

Koala (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) is one of the Australia's unique animals that have pockets (marsupials) like a kangaroo. The name of Koala comes from the aboriginal language which means "not drinking". It is because Koala rarely drinks water. They rely on water contained in eucalyptus leaves. They can be found along the eastern coast of Australia from Adelaide to Cape York Peninsula. They can also be found far inside the jungle. They live in areas which have enough rainfalls.

They have a distinctive body shape. They have thick and soft fur and wide ears. They also have large claws for climbing trees. The body weight is different from one another. For example, the males can reach 14 kg, while the females in the northern part weigh only 5 kg.

They spend all their time at the top of the tree. They are quiet animals and do not like a fuss. They spend 20 hours each day to sleep. However, during the mating season, they become more active. Even the males can emit a loud sound and can be heard up to a radius of 1 km.

In the wild, they only eat eucalyptus leaves. They contain low protein phenolic and terpene compounds. These compounds can be toxic to other animals. However, they can neutralize those toxins in their heart. They usually eat at night because during the day, they always fall asleep. They generally spend about 500 grams of eucalyptus leaves per day. They will chew it till smooth before swallowing it.

30. What is the text about?
- A. A general description of koalas.
 - B. The physical appearance of koalas.
 - C. The daily behaviour of koalas.
 - D. An explanation of koalas' life.
31. How can Koala survive although they seldom drink?
- A. They have pockets to keep water.
 - B. They get water from eucalyptus leaves.
 - C. They consume water at the top of the tree.
 - D. They like sleeping so they do not get thirsty easily.
32. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
- A. Eucalyptus leaves contain dangerous compounds.
 - B. Koalas prevent their bodies from toxins in eucalyptus leaves.
 - C. Koalas only eat eucalyptus leaves during the night.
 - D. Koalas have a unique eating habit.



Questions 33 and 34 refer to the following text.

TAPIR

A tapir appears to be a cross between a pig and an anteater. However, this mammal is actually more closely related to horses and rhinos. Tapirs are native of the jungles of South and Central America.

Adult male tapirs can weigh up to 700 lbs. There are four different species of tapirs. They all have oval white-tipped ears, rounded rumps, stubby tails, and as many as 44 teeth.

Their food consists mainly of fruits and leaves though they have a tendency to eat soft plant underwater if they live near a water source. They usually consume more than 85 pounds of vegetation in a single day. Their size and speed keep them free from most predators.

Unfortunately, nowadays two of the four species of tapirs are on the endangered species list. If the people cannot save them from threatening, the species will be fewer and rare in the world. Help them to survive!

33. The text tells us about the description of tapirs in terms of
- A. its origin, size, and diet
 - B. its behaviour, size, and diet
 - C. its size, diet and regeneration
 - D. its diet, origin and regeneration
34. The underlined word in the sentence "..., the species will be fewer and rare in the world (paragraph 3)" is closest in meaning to
- A. increased
 - B. uncommon
 - C. special
 - D. isolated



Questions 35 to 37 refer to the following text.

Washing clothes in a semi-automatic washing machine:

1. Put your dirty clothes and detergent into the drum of the machine.
2. Fill the drum with water at the temperature you require. Read the instructions to decide how much water to add.
3. Perform the 'Wash' cycle – remember, a large load will need more time to wash than a smaller one.
4. Once the 'Wash' cycle has finished, drain the dirty water using the hose. Refill the drum with clean water. Switch on the 'Rinse' cycle. A fully automatic machine will do all of this for you.
5. After the 'Rinse' cycle, your clothes should be completely clean. Now you need to dry the clothes by pressing the 'Spin' button. A fully automatic machine will do this for you, but if you have a semi-automatic machine, now you need to transfer your clothes from the washing drum into the other drum – again, the size of the load will determine how long you need to spin them.
6. With all types of machine, once the spin cycle is finished, you should remove the clothes as soon as possible and hang them up to dry.

35. With the text above, the writer intends to inform readers how to
- A. wash clothes automatically
 - B. read the washing machine manual book
 - C. instruct to put in clothes into washing machine
 - D. wash clothes using semi - automatic washing machines
36. What should we do after finishing the "Rinse" cycle?
- A. Refilling the drum with clean water.
 - B. Washing the clothes for the second time.
 - C. Drying the clothes by pressing the 'spin' button.
 - D. Removing the clothes and hanging them up to dry.
37. To dry the clothes we need to transfer the clothes ... one drum into the other drum.
- A. in
 - B. at
 - C. out
 - D. from



Questions 38 to 40 refer to the following text.

Many years ago, the sea tasted like ordinary rainwater so it was tasteless. The people living in the islands did not have salt for their food but, luckily, they knew about a friendly giant who kept mounds of salt in his cave. People would cross the ocean with their boats to reach the giant's island, and that was how they were able to bring salt back to their villages in order to prepare more delicious meals.

One day the ocean was quite rough for several days so they could not sail out to gather salt. They eventually ran out of salt and the villagers could no longer enjoy their tasteless meals. They wondered how they could get salt again. A child suggested them to ask the giant to stretch out his legs over the ocean so that they could walk on his legs to his island. The kind-hearted giant agreed, and the villagers with empty salt sacks walked along the giant's legs.

Unfortunately, the giant's feet landed on an ant hill, and the dangerous red ants started biting his enormous legs. The giant felt hurt, but they still managed to arrive at the giant's island to get the salt. On their way back home, the giant asked the people to hurry up, but the heavy salt sacks slowed them down.

Before the villagers could make it back to their island, the giant cried out and push his ant-bitten feet into the ocean. All the packed salt fell into the plain-water sea and dissolved. The giant saved the people from drowning, but no one was able to get the spilled salt again. From that day, the sea became salty.

(adapted from: [http://whisperingbooks.com/Phillipine tales/](http://whisperingbooks.com/Phillipine%20tales/))

38. What does the text tell us about?
- A. Why a giant is friendly to people.
 - B. Who the native of the sea was.
 - C. How to get salt from the sea.
 - D. Why the sea is salty.
39. What is the main idea of paragraph 4?
- A. The villagers dropped the salt into the sea.
 - B. The dropping of the salt into the sea made sea water salty.
 - C. The giant could no longer stand the ants' bite.
 - D. The giant saved the people but not their salt sacks.
40. Why did the giant pull his foot off and put it into the ocean?
- A. His feet was full of villagers.
 - B. His feet was loaded with sacks of salt.
 - C. His feet was bitten by dangerous ants.
 - D. He felt tired of stretching out his feet.



Questions 41 to 43 refer to the following text.

Sun Cereal

Do you have no time for breakfast in the morning? Get Sun Cereal, pour hot water on it, and that's all! You will have a bowl of nutritious breakfast! Sun Cereal is absolutely for you who are always busy in the morning. Now you can prepare a nutritious breakfast for the whole family in less than 5 minutes.

Sun Cereal contains nourishing ingredients such as: Protein Carbohydrate Calcium, Vitamins A, B, C and D

Hurry Up and Grab Sun Cereal. Do not let time take away your breakfast.

(taken from: <http://www.belajarbahasainggrisku.com>)

41. What is the writer's intention in writing the text?
- A. To persuade people to buy Sun Cereal.
 - B. To tell how to make nutritious breakfast.
 - C. To promote the nourishing ingredient.
 - D. To give information about the product.
42. We know from the text that Sun Cereal is ... food.
- A. complicated
 - B. saturated
 - C. instant
 - D. filling
43. The underlined word "Hurry Up and Grab Sun Cereal" in last paragraph in the text is closest in meaning to
- A. buy
 - B. win
 - C. carry
 - D. hold



Questions 44 to 46 refer to the following text.

Walt Disney World or simply known as Disney World is located near Orlando, Florida. It has been assumed as the original Disneyland and considered as the iconic American entertainment destination. A statue of Walt Disney and Mickey Mouse in front of Cinderella's Castle welcomes you. It is certainly the most-visited entertainment resort on earth, with an annual attendance of about 47 million people. It is also the largest, covering 30,080 acres or 47 square miles, twice the size of Manhattan.

The resort is comprised of multiple parks, each with a unique theme. Magic Kingdom, the first theme park built at the resort, has rides, shows and attractions divided among seven fantasy areas. This is the place to find all your favorite Disney characters and attractions. Then, Epcot is divided into two areas: Future World and World Showcase. The attractions in Future World are based on modern and futuristic advances in communication, transportation, energy, agriculture and much more. World Showcase allows you to explore culture, cuisine, shopping and entertainment from many countries. At Epcot you can travel around the world without leaving the resort.

The Disney-MGM Studios offers behind-the-scenes looks at the making of movies and popular TV shows and provides live original shows. There are also a number of exciting rides and attractions based on blockbuster movies, which provide fascinating stunts and amazing special effects. The newest and largest is Animal Kingdom, a 500-acre park that is divided into three areas: The Real, The Mythical and The Extinct. The Real area features live animals in exotic landscapes and provides a safari-like experience. In The Mythical area, guests come face-to-face with magical and make believe creatures. In the Extinct Area, dinosaurs come to life.

Compared to any other Disney's resorts such as Disneyland California, Disneyland Paris or the new Disneyland Tokyo, Disney World in Orlando, Florida is still the best. All other Disney resorts consist of a single theme park and are quite small compared to the massive resort complex in Florida. This resort is referred as Disney World or Walt Disney World. The other parks are usually called Disneyland. The size and diversity of the Disney World resort ensures that it will probably remain the number one vacation destination in the world for years to come.

44. The text mostly tells the readers
- A. the physical appearance of Walt Disney
 - B. the historical facts of Walt Disney
 - C. the description of Disney World
 - D. the attractions in Disneyland
45. Which of the following option best describes its Disney character's features?
- A. The thrilling rides and attractions of animals in the Epcot.
 - B. The attraction popular TV shows and fantasy areas in the Epcot.
 - C. The shows and attractions of Disney's characters in Magic Kingdom.
 - D. The exhibitions of living dinosaurs in the Mythical Area of Animal Kingdom.
46. Disneyland Florida is considered the massive resort complex its size.
- A. in spite of
 - B. due to
 - C. next to
 - D. by way of



Questions 47 and 48 refer to the following dialogue.

- Tania : "Is it true what the newspaper said?"
Johny : "Which part?"
Tania : "The one that told our basketball team won the first winner in last week competition?"
Johny : "Yup. I was also a part of the team, remember?"
Tania : "Oh, sorry I forgot. Well done. I'm really glad to hear it."
Johny : "Oh, nothing special actually. It's the result of our extensive practice. After all, that's teamwork."
Tania : "That's great achievement, bro. By the way, when will our team play again?"
Johny : "Thanks. We'll play in the province competition next December."
Tania : "Hopefully, our team will win again. You have to practise harder."
Johny : "Surely. We will be the champion in the competition."

47. We know from the dialog, it is necessary to
A. read sport news in the newspaper
B. support our friends to be a good athlete
C. show our happiness on someone's achievement
D. be the champion in every sport competition
48. How did Tania know Johny's winning on the competition?
A. Tania came to Johny's house.
B. Tania watched the competition.
C. Johny showed the result of the competition.
D. Tania read the news on the newspaper.



Questions 49 and 50 refer to the following text.

B.J. Habibie was born on June 25, 1936, in Pare Pare, South Sulawesi. He was an Indonesian aircraft engineer and politician and former president of Indonesia (1998-99). He was brilliant in science and mathematics since he was a child. He underwent his tertiary education at the Bandung Institute of Technology in Bandung, Indonesia, and furthered his studies at the Institute of Technology of North Rhine-Westphalia, West Germany. After graduating in 1960, he remained there as an aeronautics researcher and production supervisor.

Indonesian second president then, Suharto, asked Habibie to return to Indonesia to help build advanced industries. Suharto assured him that he could do whatever was needed to accomplish that goal. Firstly assigned to the state oil company, Pertamina, Habibie became a government adviser and chief of a new aerospace company in 1976. Two years later he became research minister and head of the Agency for Technology Evaluation and Application. In these roles, he supervised a number of companies involving the production and transportation of heavy machinery, steel, electronics and telecommunications equipment, and arms and ammunition.

In 1993 he showed the first Indonesian-developed plane, which he helped design. In the following year he launched a plan to rebuild more than three dozen vessels bought from the former East German navy at his initiative. The Finance Ministry refused to finance the latter. Nevertheless, Habibie got more than \$400 million for rebuilding. His achievement made him viewed as one of several possible successors to the aging Suharto in the late 1990s.

He became a president, from vice- president, after Suharto announced his resignation in May 1998, after the wake of large-scale violence in Jakarta. He ruled the country until 1999 due to his speech in front of extra-ordinary plenary session of MPR was rejected. He went back to stay in Germany until his wife passed away in 2010.

(adapted from: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/B-J-Habibie>)

49. The text informs readers about
- A. the biography of B.J. Habibie
 - B. the description of B.J. Habibie
 - C. the success stories of B.J. Habibie
 - D. the story of Indonesia's third president
50. We know from the text that B.J Habibie became Indonesia's president because he
- A. replaced Suharto's position who resigned earlier
 - B. was the best aircraft engineer in Indonesia
 - C. was elected in the Indonesia's general election
 - D. achieved a great success as an aeronautics researcher

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