

## APPENDIX 1

### The Specific Indicators of Listening Section

<b>BSNP Table of Specification</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Specific Indicators</b>
1	Determining the general idea or specific/detailed information of a formal or informal interpersonal / transactional conversation.	<b>Conversation</b>
		1.1 Determining the general idea
		1.2 Determining specific or detailed information
2	Determining the appropriate response to a formal or informal transactional/interpersonal conversation.	<b>Conversation</b>
		2. Determining the appropriate response
3	Determining the appropriate picture suitable with the information in a formal or informal interpersonal/transactional conversation.	<b>Conversation</b>
		3. Determining the suitable picture
4	Determining the suitable picture with the monolog text that is played.	<b>Monolog</b>
		4. Determining the suitable picture
5	Determining the general idea or specific/implied/detailed information of a monolog text that is played.	<b>Monolog</b>
		5.1 Determining the general idea
		5.2 Determining the specific / detailed information
		5.3 Determining the implied information

### The Specific Indicators of Reading Section

<b>BSNP Table of Specification</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Specific Indicator</b>
1	Determining the general idea or detailed/implied/specific information or the meaning of words/phrases/sentences or the main idea of a paragraph /reference words or communicative purpose of short functional text in the form of <b>letter/e-mail</b> .	<b>Letter / E-mail</b>
		1.1 Determining the general idea
		1.2 Determining the detailed/specific information
		1.3 Determining the implied information
		1.4 Determining the meaning of words/phrases/sentences
		1.5 Determining the main idea
		1.6 Determining reference words
2	Determining the general idea or specific/detailed/implied information or reference words or the meaning of words/phrases of short functional written text in the form of <b>advertisement/brochure</b> .	1.7 Determining the communicative purpose
		<b>Advertisement/Brochure</b>
		2.1 Determining the general idea
		2.2 Determining the specific/detailed information
		2.3 Determining the implied information
3	Determining the general idea or specific/detailed/implied information or the meaning of words/phrases/sentences or communicative purpose/the main idea	2.4 Determining the meaning of words / phrases
		<b>News Item</b>
		3.6 Determining the general idea
		3.7 Determining the

	of a paragraph/reference words of written text in the form of <b>news item</b> .	specific/detailed information
		3.8 Determining the implied information
		3.9 Determining the meaning of words/phrases/sentences
		3.10 Determining the communicative purpose
		3.11 Determining the main idea
4	Determining specific/detailed/implied information or the meaning of the words/phrases/sentences or the general idea/communicative purpose/the main idea of a paragraph/reference words of written text in the form of <b>recount</b> .	<b>Recount</b>
		4.1 Determining the specific/detailed information
		4.2 Determining the implied information
		4.3 Determining the meaning of words/phrases
		4.4 Determining the general idea
		4.5 Determining the communicative purpose
		4.6 Determining the main idea
5	Determining the general idea or specific/implied/detailed information or communicative purpose or the meaning of words/phrases/sentences or reference words/the main idea of a paragraph of written text in the form of <b>explanation</b> .	<b>Explanation</b>
		5.1 Determining the general idea
		5.2 Determining the specific/detailed information
		5.3 Determining the implied information
		5.4 Determining the meaning of words/phrases/sentences

		5.5 Determining reference words
		5.6 Determining the main idea
6	Determining the general idea or specific/implied/detailed information or the main idea of a paragraph or the meaning of words/phrases/sentences or reference word/communicative purpose of written text in the form of <b>exposition</b> .	<b>Hortatory Exposition</b>
		6.1 Determining the general idea
		6.2 Determining the specific/detailed information
		6.3 Determining the implied information
		6.4 Determining the main idea
		6.5 Determining the meaning of words/phrases/sentences
		6.6 Determining the reference words
		6.7 Determining the communicative purpose
7	Determining the general idea or specific/implied/detailed information or communicative purpose or the meaning of words/phrases/sentences or reference word/ the main idea of a paragraph of written text in the form of <b>review</b> .	<b>Review</b>
		7.1 Determining the general idea
		7.2 Determining the specific/detailed information
		7.3 Determining the implied information
		7.4 Determining the communicative purpose
		7.5 Determining the meaning of words/phrases/sentences
		7.6 Determining the reference words



		7.7 Determining the main idea
8	Determining the general idea or main idea of paragraphs or implied/specific/detailed information or communicative purpose or the meaning of words/phrases/sentences or reference word of written text in the form of <b>discussion</b> .	<b>Discussion</b>
		8.1 Determining the general idea
		8.2 Determining the main idea
		8.3 Determining the implied information
		8.4 Determining the specific/detailed information
		8.5 Determining the communicative purpose
		8.6 Determining the meaning of words/phrases/sentences
9	Determining the general idea/communicative purpose/the main idea of a paragraph or implied/detailed/specific information or the meaning of words/phrases/sentences or reference word of written text in the form of <b>report</b> .	<b>Report</b>
		9.1 Determining the general idea
		9.2 Determining the communicative purpose
		9.3 Determining the main idea
		9.4 Determining the implied information
		9.5 Determining the detailed/specific information
		9.6 Determining the meaning of words/phrases/sentences
10	Determining the general idea or	9.7 Determining the reference words
		<b>Short Functional text</b>

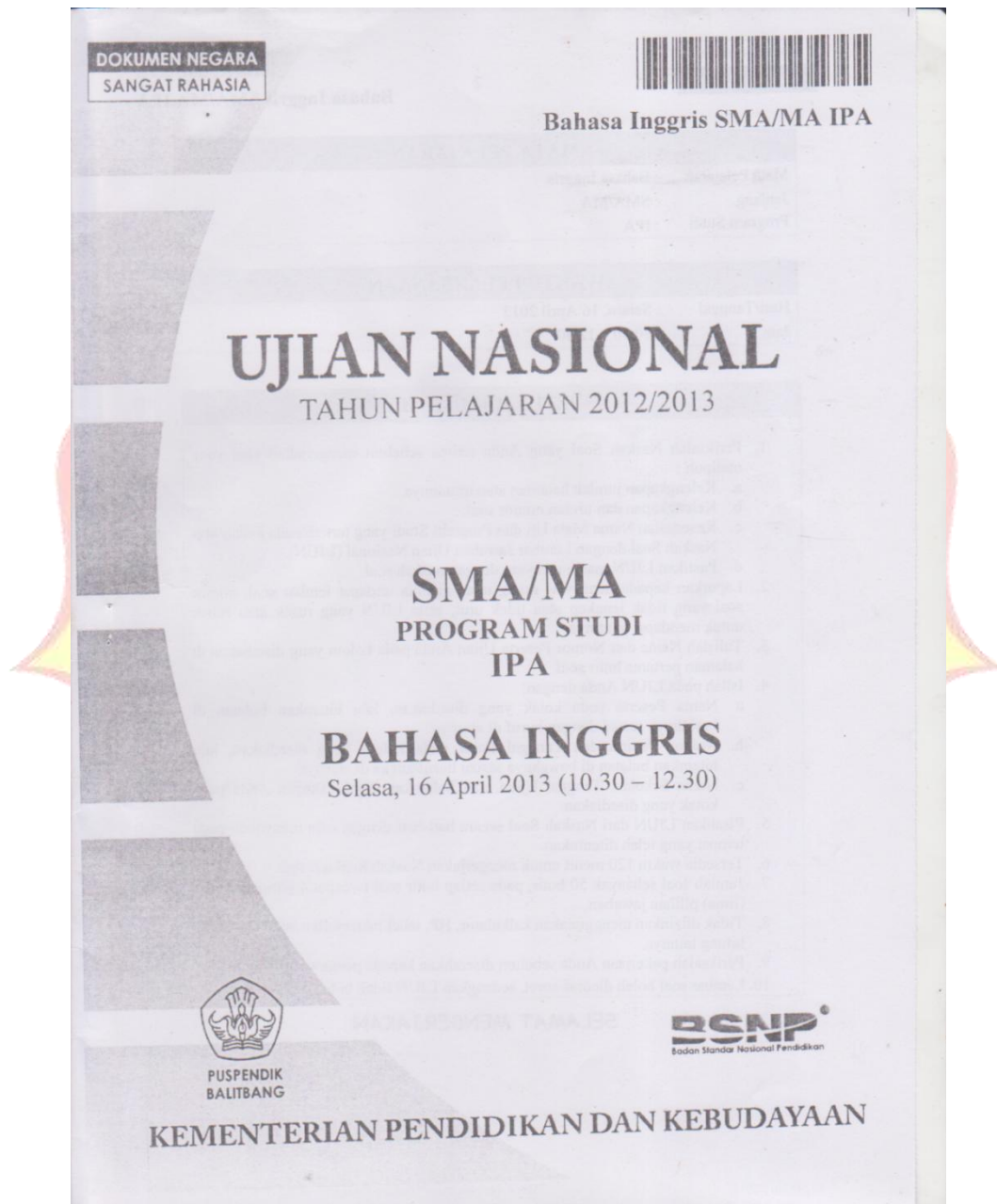
	specific/detailed/implied information or the meaning of words/phrases/sentences or reference word of short functional text in the form of <b>announcement/message</b> .	10.1 Determining the general idea
		10.2 Determining the specific/detailed information
		10.3 Determining the implied information
		10.4 Determining the meaning of words/phrases/sentences
		10.5 Determining the reference words

### The Specific Indicator of Writing Section

<b>BSNP Table of Specification</b>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Specific Indicator</b>
1	Arranging some scrambled sentences into a good text of recount/procedure/narrative/descriptive and report text.	<b>Text Passage</b>
		1. Arranging scrambled sentences.
2	Completing 3 short gaps of short texts in form of recount/procedure/narrative/descriptive/report.	<b>Text Passage</b>
		2. Completing short gaps

## APPENDIX 2

### An Example of the 2013 English National Exam





#### MATA PELAJARAN

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris  
Jenjang : SMA/MA  
Program Studi : IPA

#### WAKTU PELAKSANAAN

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 16 April 2013  
Jam : 10.30 – 12.30

#### PETUNJUK UMUM

- Periksalah Naskah Soal yang Anda terima sebelum mengerjakan soal yang meliputi :
  - Kelengkapan jumlah halaman atau urutannya.
  - Kelengkapan dan urutan nomor soal.
  - Kesesuaian Nama Mata Uji dan Program Studi yang tertera pada kanan atas Naskah Soal dengan Lembar Jawaban Ujian Nasional (LJUN).
  - Pastikan LJUN masih menyatu dengan naskah soal.
- Laporkan kepada pengawas ruang ujian apabila terdapat lembar soal, nomor soal yang tidak lengkap atau tidak urut, serta LJUN yang rusak atau robek untuk mendapat gantinya.
- Tulislah Nama dan Nomor Peserta Ujian Anda pada kolom yang disediakan di halaman pertama butir soal.
- Isilah pada LJUN Anda dengan:
  - Nama Peserta pada kotak yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai dengan huruf di atasnya.
  - Nomor Peserta dan Tanggal Lahir pada kolom yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai huruf/angka di atasnya.
  - Nama Sekolah, Tanggal Ujian, dan bubuhkan Tanda Tangan Anda pada kotak yang disediakan.
- Pisahkan LJUN dari Naskah Soal secara hati-hati dengan cara menyobek pada tempat yang telah ditentukan.
- Tersedia waktu 120 menit untuk mengerjakan Naskah Soal tersebut.
- Jumlah soal sebanyak 50 butir, pada setiap butir soal terdapat 4 (empat) atau 5 (lima) pilihan jawaban.
- Tidak diizinkan menggunakan kalkulator, HP, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.
- Periksalah pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ruang ujian.
- Lembar soal boleh dicorat-corei, sedangkan LJUN tidak boleh dicorat-corei.

**SELAMAT MENGERJAKAN**





Nama :

No Peserta :

**Listening Section**

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. There are four parts to this section with special direction for each part.

**PART I****Questions 1 to 4.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues and questions spoken in English. The dialogues and the questions 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 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 : I give up! I'll stop learning French.

Woman : Why do you say that? You are making a lot of progress.

Man : No, I'm not. I've tried hard but still I cannot speak it well.

Woman : How come? You can speak Arabic, Hindi, Japanese and even Russian well, can't you?

Narrator : What language is difficult for the man to learn?

- A. Hindi.
- B. Arabic.
- C. French.
- D. Russian.
- E. Japanese.

The best answer to this question is "French". Therefore you should choose answer (C).

1.
  - A. Job vacancy.
  - B. Job interview.
  - C. Printing company.
  - D. Getting high salary.
  - E. Finding a job.
2.
  - A. A novel.
  - B. A comic.
  - C. A magazine.
  - D. A science book.
  - E. An English Grammar Book.



## PART III

## Questions 8 to 11.

## Directions:

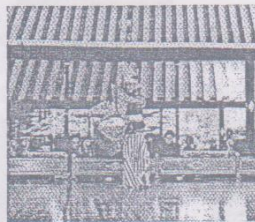
In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues or monologues spoken in English. The dialogues or monologues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. After you listen to the dialogue or monologue,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

8.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



9.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.





13. A. The Louvre.  
B. The Cathedral.  
C. The Eiffel Tower.  
D. The lovely garden.  
E. The light structure.

Questions 14 and 15 are based on the following monologue.

14. A. Other beasts.  
B. The water.  
C. The frogs.  
D. A lake.  
E. A horse.
15. A. They ate an animal.  
B. They lived in a lake.  
C. They saw wild horses.  
D. They went somewhere.  
E. They jumped into water.

This is the end of the listening section





The following text is for questions 16 and 17

**PT SUMI INDO KABEL Tbk.**  
(“The Company”)  
**ANNOUNCEMENT**  
**TO ALL THE SHAREHOLDERS**

This is to inform the shareholders of PT. SUMI INDO KABEL Tbk. (“Company”) that the Annual General meeting of shareholders (“meeting”) shall be held on Monday September 10, 2012

The invitation for the meeting shall be announced on Thursday, August 9, 2012 in (two) newspapers.

Those who are entitled to attend or wish to be represented at the meeting by proxies and eligible to vote at the meeting are shareholders whose names are recorded in the Company’s register of shareholders on Wednesday, August 8, 2012 at 4 p.m..

Shareholders who will submit their proposal to the agenda of meeting in accordance with the Company’s Articles of Association must send it to the Directors at the latest 7 (seven) days before invitation of meeting.

Tangerang, July 25, 2012

**PT. SUMI INDO KABEL Tbk**  
**Director**

16. The invitation will be announced on ...
- A. July 25, 2012
  - B. August 2, 2012
  - C. August 9, 2012
  - D. August 8, 2012
  - E. September 10, 2012
17. According to the text, the shareholders should ....
- A. send their proposal a week before the invitation of the meeting
  - B. announce the invitation for the meeting on Thursday
  - C. make a proposal during the meeting and represent it
  - D. receive an invitation and a proposal from the Directors
  - E. inform the invitation to the other shareholders





The following text is for questions 18 and 19

**Hotel Work :**

**One Month Training Course**

Suitable young men and women are invited to apply for places on the one month training course on hotel work organized by the Hong Kong Institute of Hotel Management. Tuition is free of charge and students who successfully complete the course will be offered employment in the Colony's leading hotels.

The Training Course will take place from Monday 21<sup>st</sup> July to Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> August, from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Applications for places on the course are welcome for students now in their third year at secondary school, who have good knowledge of English, and have interest in hotel work.

Application forms may be obtained from:

The Hong Kong Institute of Management,  
Box 948,  
The South China Times.

*The closing date for applications is April 29th*

18. Those who successfully complete the course will be given ....
- A. free tuition
  - B. a further training course
  - C. jobs in big hotels in the colony
  - D. a chance to stay in the colony's leading hotels for one month
  - E. membership of the Hong Kong Institute of Hotel management
19. What requirement is needed by an applicant to apply for the hotel work training?
- A. Able to speak Mandarin.
  - B. Secondary school graduate.
  - C. Good knowledge of English.
  - D. Reputable university graduate.
  - E. 2-year experience in hotel work.



The following text is for questions 20 to 22.

Animal testing is a deeply divided subject, with a great deal of passion, emotion, and ideas on both sides regarding the ethic of the practice. Some individuals support animal testing and some others oppose its use.

The scientific community is strongly in favour in animal testing. The medical breakthroughs that have occurred as a result of animal testing are considered reason enough to continue the practice, with the aim of reducing human suffering and saving human lives. Animal testing aids researchers in finding drugs and treatments to improve health and medicine. Many medical treatments have been made possible by animal testing, including cancer and HIV drugs, insulin, antibiotics, vaccines, and many more. Animal testing also helps to ensure the safety of drugs and many other substances humans use or are exposed to regularly. Scientists typically use animals for testing purpose because they are considered similar to humans.

The contra on the issue of animal testing is that countless animals are experimented on and then killed after their use. Others are injured and will still live the rest of their lives in captivity. Many of these animals received tests for substances that will never actually be used for public consumption and use. Animal testing generally costs an enormous amount of money as the animals must be fed, housed, cared for and treated with drugs or experimental substances. The price of the animal themselves must also be factored into equation.

As a result of the controversy, regulations and laws should be enforced. At the very least, animal suffering should be minimized and that animals should be respected during their care. If animal testing is to continue, animals must be abused.

20. Which of the following is the reason why scientists use animals for testing?
- A. Animals are the same as humans.
  - B. Animals and humans are regarded be alike.
  - C. Animals can reduce human suffering.
  - D. Medical treatments can be given to animals.
  - E. Cancer and HIV can be found in animals.
21. The main idea of paragraph 3 is ....
- A. the practice of animal testing is intolerable
  - B. animals need to be fed, housed, and cared for
  - C. drugs and experimental substances are useless
  - D. animal testing costs enormous amount of money
  - E. animal testing causes many animals live in captivity
22. From the text above, we can conclude that ....
- A. medical experiments should be limited
  - B. pet lovers are in favour in animal testing
  - C. animal testing is against the laws and regulations
  - D. vaccines used today have been tested on animals
  - E. patients never get benefit from the practices of animal testing





The following text is for questions 23 to 25.

#### Indonesia's Biggest Cinematic Achievement

I believe there's a huge responsibility in adapting the number 1 best selling novel. The book was certainly popular and everybody worships this work of Andrea Hirata. I didn't expect anything too spectacular from the movie, because as spectacular the book supposedly to be a letdown.

*Laskar Pelangi* is no doubt, one of the best Indonesian movies. It beats the Denias: *Senandung di Atas Awan*, and *Ayat-Ayat Cinta* (The Verses of Love). It's a 5 star masterpiece in Indonesia, but still deserves 4.5-5 Star in Hollywood stage. The movie contains social and educational issues and strongly declares that everyone needs education and every one needs to be educated. We can learn many life lessons from the movie.

I can't stop saying that *Laskar Pelangi* is a marvelous picture. As a matter of fact, I can't even name a flaw! The casts are perfect, as many of the stars are Indonesian leading and popular actors. Credit to Cut Mini Theo since she brought such a strong performance as a determined teacher. Author Andrea Hirata is a genius since the storyline is beautiful, touching, and engaging at the same time. So get yourself boxes of Kleenex to watch the movie. Thanks to director Riri Riza and producer Mira Lesmana for making the movie good and safe it from being a letdown. Even the author was amazed with the crew's job and state the movie is better than his original writing. In additions, the movie exposed the scenery in Belitung Island which is beautiful.

A testimony: Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono even considered to watch this big motion picture *Laskar Pelangi*.

23. Andrea Hirata was happy and satisfied because ...
- A. the movie introduces the determined teacher of Belitung.
  - B. the movie is much better than his original writing.
  - C. the movie was directed by a woman director.
  - D. Mira Lesmana is a well known producer.
  - E. the movie is starred by a famous actress.
24. Why *Laskar Pelangi* was considered as one of the best Indonesian movie?
- A. It was played by Hollywood stars.
  - B. Its book was very popular.
  - C. It was adapted from a novel.
  - D. It focused on social and educational issues.
  - E. It was starred by well-known actors and actresses.
25. The writer remarked that the movie is very ...
- A. disappointing
  - B. unsatisfying
  - C. astonishing
  - D. revealing
  - E. inspiring



The following text is for questions 26 to 28.

KOMODO DRAGON  
INDONESIA

The Komodo dragon truly lives up to its name, being the largest species of lizard ever known and capable of growing up to 3m in length and weighing up to 70 kg. This sheer size, when combined with the dragon's predatory nature, demands that caution be exercised when in its immediate vicinity.

Moreover, the dragon is also famous for its ferocious bite, which combines serrated teeth with mysteriously toxic saliva. Scientists still debate whether this saliva contains venom or bacteria but either way, the dragon's fearsome reputation is well known.

This killing machine is only found in few islands in the Komodo National Park, a conservation area listed in two international groups: UNESCO World Heritage and the New 7 Wonders of Nature.

26. Why is Komodo lizard called komodo dragon?
- A. It lives in Komodo island.
  - B. It is a mysterious lizard.
  - C. It is the largest lizard.
  - D. It looks ferocious.
  - E. It is a predator.
27. The bite of Komodo is ferocious because ....
- A. it has famous bite
  - B. its size is very big
  - C. it combines with its predatory nature
  - D. it contains venom and bacteria
  - E. it has a combination of serrated teeth and toxic saliva
28. The text suggests that ....
- A. all scientists agree that dragon's saliva contains venom ×
  - B. Komodo dragon is the largest species of animal on earth ×
  - C. Komodo dragon can grow as tall as a man
  - D. Komodo dragon is a dangerous creature ×
  - E. Komodo's teeth are dull >





Questions 29 to 31 complete the following text with the words provided.

Mercury and the Woodman

A Woodman was felling a tree on the bank of a river, when his axe, glancing off the trunk, flew out of his hands and fell into the water. When he stood by the water's edge was sad by his loss, Mercury (29) ... and asked him the reason his sad. On learning what had happened out of pity for his distress, Mercury dived into the river and, bringing up a golden axe, asked him if that was the one he had lost. The Woodman replied that it was not, then Mercury dived a second time, and bringing up a silver axe, asked if that was his. 'No, that is not mine either,' said the Woodman. Once more Mercury dived into the river, and brought up the missing axe. The Woodman was overjoyed at recovering his (30) ..., and thanked his benefactor warmly. The latter was so (31) ... with his honesty that he made him a present of the other two axes.

29. ....
- A. emerged
  - B. appeared
  - C. whispered
  - D. optioned
  - E. suggested
30. ....
- A. dagger
  - B. assets
  - C. property
  - D. clothes
  - E. body
31. ....
- A. pleased
  - B. disgusted
  - C. shocked
  - D. worried
  - E. relieved



32. Arrange these sentences below into a good order.

MAKING ICE CREAM WITHOUT MACHINE

1. First of all, prepare your ice cream mixture, and then chill it over an ice bath.
2. Continue to check the mixture in the freezer every 30 minutes, stirring vigorously as it's freezing.
3. Keep checking periodically and stirring until the ice cream is frozen.
4. After forty-five minutes, remove it from the freezer and stir it vigorously with a spatula or whisk.
5. Then, pour your custard mixture in a deep baking dish and put it in the freezer.
6. The last step, transfer the ice cream to a covered storage container until ready to serve.

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

**The following text is for questions 33 to 35**

Faster planes and cheaper flights are making it easier than ever before for people to travel. In the most 'developed' societies, visiting exotic places is a sought-after status symbol. The tourism industries of both developed and developing countries have recognised this fact and are learning to take advantage of it.

There are, however, some problems associated with this new industry. Firstly, there is the increasing crime rate. Some locals see tourists as an easy prey because, not only are they in unfamiliar territory and therefore less able to take care of themselves, but also they carry visible items of wealth, such as cameras and jewelry which can be disposed of quickly for profit.

Another major problem is health. With greater mobility comes greater danger of spreading contagious diseases around the world. One carrier returning home could easily start an epidemic before their illness was diagnosed. Moreover, the emergence of many diseases which resist antibiotics is causing scientists to be increasingly concerned about this issue.

Also to be considered is the natural environment, which can be seriously threatened by too many visitors. Australia's Great Barrier Reef, for example, is in danger of being destroyed by tourists and there are plans to restrict visitors to some of the more delicate coral cays

These are just three of the reasons why any country should be wary of committing itself to an extensive tourism development program.

33. Why does the natural environment become one of the serious problem associated with the faster planes and cheaper flight? Because ....
- A. it easily started an epidemic before their illness was diagnosed
  - B. it can be destroyed by too many visitors
  - C. the health problem will increase
  - D. they carry visible items of wealth
  - E. it can increase crime rate
34. Why is the crime rate increasing due to the new industry?
- A. Some tourists carry visible items of wealth.
  - B. The tourists are spreading contagious diseases.
  - C. The government is planning to restrict visitors to some coral cays.
  - D. The new industry makes the number of unemployment increase.
  - E. The tourists come by plane.
35. "One carrier returning home could easily start an epidemic before their illness was diagnosed." (Paragraph 3)  
The underlined word means ....
- A. found
  - B. observed
  - C. identified
  - D. examined
  - E. healed





The following text is for questions 36 to 38

Jakarta (ANTARA News) – Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) researcher Amir Hamidy and his associates have identified two new frog species in Belitung (Indonesia) and Sarawak (Malaysia) over the 2008-2012 periods.

“We have identified two new frog species and have named them L.Ingeri and L.Kanowitense,” Amir said in an email received here on Friday.

He said he and his associates from Kyoto University, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, and the University of Malaya published their discovery in Zootaxa journal on July 24, 2012

He noted that the two new frog species were genetically different from other frogs in the world. “Usually, if two frogs have more than a 3 percent difference in genetic length, they can be categorized as different species. However, in the case of L.Ingeri and L.Kanowitense, there is a difference of more than 9 percent,” Amir pointed out.

36. What is the best title of the text?
- Indonesian researcher identifies new frog species.
  - Antara news got e-mail about new frog species.
  - University of Malaya published their discovery.
  - New frog species have been discovered in Kyoto Japan.
  - Amir Hammidy named the new frogs L.Ingeri and L.Kanowitense.
37. L.Ingeri and L.Kanowitense are considered new frog species because ....
- they have less than 9% difference from other frogs
  - they were just discovered in the 2008-2012 period
  - they have new characteristics that other frogs don't
  - they were just genetically modified by the researches
  - they have more than 9% difference in genetic length from other frogs
38. “... University of Malaysia published their discovery in Zootaxa journal ...” (paragraph 3).  
The underlined word means ....
- exploration
  - invention
  - innovation
  - setting up
  - findings





The following text is for questions 39 to 41.

ASSOCIATED PRESS/LONDON

Ryan Lochte and Sun Yang were among the few who weren't concerned about getting wet when heavy rain saturated London Olympic Park on Sunday.

After a week of sunshine, rain and the forecast of hail on the second day affected the start of tennis on the lawn courts at Wimbledon and made for slippery conditions in the women's cycling road race.

It didn't seem to bother the swimmers. Lochte had the second-fastest time in qualifying for the 200-meter freestyle, the morning after his stunning win in a 400-meter individual medley final.

"I didn't get to bed until like 2 a.m. So I'm a little tired, but it was a prelims swim, so I'm not too worried about it," said Lochte, who went out with family and friends to celebrate his victory. Phelps won an unprecedented eight golds at the Beijing Olympics, but now can't win any more than six in London.

China's Sun is on track for a second gold medal after leading qualifiers in the 200 freestyle in 1 minute 46,24 seconds the morning after his victory in the 400 freestyle.

While the weather was bad, there were other blights: a female gymnast from Uzbekistan was provisionally suspended after failing a doping test, the second case of the games. The IOC says Luiza Galiulina tested positive for the diuretic furosemide on Wednesday.

39. Which of the following games was most affected by the bad weather on Sunday?
- Tennis on the lawn courts.
  - Swimming competition.
  - Women's running race.
  - All of the Olympic Games.
  - The gymnastics.
40. What kind of swimming style did Lochte win?
- The 100-meter freestyle.
  - The 400-meter freestyle.
  - The 200-meter freestyle.
  - The 200-meter group medley.
  - The 400-meter individual medley.
41. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?
- Sun is popular in China.
  - Sun got success in the Olympic Games.
  - Chinese players got many gold medals.
  - Chinese swimmers are following sun's track.
  - Sun won 2 gold medals for 200 and 400 freestyle



The text below is for questions 42 to 44

**The Near- Death Story of Mellen-Thomas Benedict**

In 1982, I died from terminal cancer. My condition was non-operable. I chose not to have chemotherapy. I was given six to eight months to live. Before this time, I had become increasingly despondent over the nuclear crisis, the ecology crisis, and so forth. I came to believe that nature had made a mistake—that we were probably a cancerous organism on the planet. And that is what eventually killed me.

Before my near-death experience, I tried all sort of alternative healing methods. None helped. So I determined that this was between me and God. I had never really considered God. Neither was I into any kind of spirituality and alternative healing. I read various religions and philosophies. They gave hope that there was something on the other side.

I had no medical insurance, so my life savings went overnight on tests. Unwilling to drag my family into this, I determined to handle this myself. I ended up in hospice care and was blessed with an angel for my hospice caretaker, whom I will call "Anne." She stayed with me through all that was to follow.

42. According to Mellen-Thomas Benedict, what is the reason for many people to die of cancer?
- A. The nuclear and ecology crises.
  - B. All sorts of alternative healing methods.
  - C. They do not believe in the existence of God.
  - D. Chemotherapy is too expensive for most people.
  - E. The nature's mistake to make the human being a cancerous organism.
43. We know from the story that Mellen-Thomas Benedict believed that he eventually died ....
- A. because God decided so
  - B. because he was not operated
  - C. because he did not have chemotherapy
  - D. because of the alternative healing methods
  - E. because he did not have any medical insurance
44. Why did he choose to stay in a hospice care?
- A. They will take care of his health problem. ✕
  - B. He had to do the medical checks there.
  - C. Anne asked him to stay there. ✕
  - D. His family told him so. ✕
  - E. He was broke.





The following text is for questions 45 and 46

Yogyakarta, December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2012

University of Cambridge International Examination  
Cambridge Assessment DC 10  
Hill Farm Road  
Whittlesford  
Cambridge CB2 4FZ, England

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apologize for sending the Forecast Grade form of our CIE candidates very late. I have overlooked the deadline to send this form. I had been so absorbed in carrying out the examination that we forgot to send the forecast grade form in October. Actually, I had been trying to send the Forecast Grade using Cameo program, but I failed to install it. I couldn't find the location of Cameo in Direct CIE as recommended when installing it.

We are really sorry for this inconvenience. I promise not to make this mistake again in the future.

Thank you very much.

Faithfully yours,  
Kusworo

45. The writer has a problem in ....
- A. using direct CIE
  - B. finding the CIE address
  - C. filling the forecast grade form
  - D. finding the location of Cameo program
  - E. understanding the instruction in Cameo program
46. We conclude that the writer forgot to send the form because he ....
- A. misplaced the form
  - B. did not know the address
  - C. had to take an examination
  - D. was busy doing the examination
  - E. did not realize that the form was important



50. "..., when the computer detects a keyboard connected, ..." (paragraph 2)

The underlined word is closest in meaning to ....

- A. attaches
- B. delivers
- C. watches
- D. finds
- E. holds