

APPENDIX I

**A List of English Language Teaching Objectives
and Language Contents of the English Subject
at the Senior high School in Indonesia**

1. English Language Teaching Objectives**1.1 Structure:**

- 1.1.1 Understand grammatical rules to construct grammatically correct English sentences.
- 1.1.2 Ability to apply grammatical rules to construct grammatically correct English sentences.
- 1.1.3 Have the habit of applying grammatical rules to construct grammatically correct English sentences.

1.2 Vocabulary:

- 1.2.1 Understand the form, meaning, and use of English vocabulary consisting of 4000 words of general and technical use.
- 1.2.2 Ability to use English vocabulary consisting of 4000 words.
- 1.2.3 Have the habit of using English vocabulary consisting of 4000 words.

1.3 Reading:

- 1.3.1 Knowledge of the ways to understand the contents of English reading passage (understand reading strategies)
- 1.3.2 Ability to get the contents or main ideas of English reading passages.
- 1.3.3 Enjoy the contents of English reading passages.

1.4 Writing:

- 1.4.1 Understand the ways to write English compositions.
- 1.4.2 Ability to write English compositions.
- 1.4.3 Have the habit of writing (better ability to write) English compositions.

1.5 Speaking:

- 1.5.1 Understand better the ways to express ideas or answer questions in English.
- 1.5.2 Ability to express ideas or answer questions in English.
- 1.5.3 Have the habit of expressing ideas or answering questions in English.

2. Language Contents:

2.1 Structure:

- 2.1.1 Sentence pattern with 'to be' and 'to have'.
- 2.1.2 Tenses.
- 2.1.3 Nouns and Pronouns.
- 2.1.4 Modification Noun + Noun.
- 2.1.5 Modals
- 2.1.6 Degrees of Comparison.
- 2.1.7 Prepositions.
- 2.1.8 Request Sentences.
- 2.1.9 Introductory 'it'.
- 2.1.10 Independent Clause.
- 2.1.11 Dependent Clause.
- 2.1.12 Reflexive Pronouns.
- 2.1.13 Direct and Indirect Speech.
- 2.1.14 Concord.
- 2.1.15 Word Order
- 2.1.16 Passive Voice.
- 2.1.17 Demonstrative Pronouns.
- 2.1.18 Indefinite Pronouns.
- 2.1.19 Elliptical Construction.
- 2.1.20 Subjunctive.
- 2.1.21 Infinitives with/without 'to'
- 2.1.22 Three ways of Expressing Preference.
- 2.1.23 Causative 'have'/'get'.
- 2.1.24 Plurals.
- 2.1.25 Task Questions
- 2.1.26 Gerunds.
- 2.1.27 Present Participles.
- 2.1.28 Interrogative Negative.
- 2.1.29 'if' Clauses.
- 2.1.30 Passive Verbal.
- 2.1.31 Modals with Perfect Tense.
- 2.1.32 Phrasal Verbs.
- 2.1.33 Syntax and Morphology.

2.2 Vocabulary:

- 2.2.1 Cognates.
- 2.2.2 Nouns.
- 2.2.3 Adjectives.
- 2.2.4 Adverbs.
- 2.2.5 Prepositions.
- 2.2.6 Conjunctions.
- 2.2.7 Idiomatic Phrases.
- 2.2.8 Special Fields.
- 2.2.9 Miscellaneous.
- 2.2.10 The First 4000 words according to Thorndike Lorge's List.

2.3 Reading:**2.3.1 English Reading Passages.****2.4 Writing:****2.4.1 Spelling.****2.4.2 Composition.****2.5 Speaking:****2.5.1 Oral English materials with emphasis on the production of English sentences in correct grammar, vocabulary, intonation, pronunciation, stress, and rhythmic¹⁰.**

¹⁰ Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, loc. cit.



Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
Evaluasi Belajar Tahap Akhir Nasional-
Tahun Ajaran 1986/1987



LEMBARAN SOAL

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Sekolah : S M A
Program : Ilmu-Ilmu Fisik
 Ilmu-Ilmu Biologi
 Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial
Tanggal : 6 Mei 1987
Lamanya : 90 menit
Dimulai pukul : 08.30
Diakhiri pukul : 10.00

PETUNJUK UMUM

1. Tulislah lebih dahulu nomor ujian anda pada kolom yang tersedia pada lembar jawaban kertas komputer.
Nomor ujian dapat dilihat pada kartu peserta anda. Selanjutnya laksanakan sesuai dengan petunjuk yang telah anda peroleh dari pengawas EBTANAS.
2. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal sebelum anda menjawabnya.
3. Laporkan kepada pengawas EBTANAS kalau terdapat tulisan yang kurang jelas atau ada yang rusak atau jumlah soal kurang.
4. Jumlah soal sebanyak 50 (lima puluh) buah dan semua harus dijawab.
5. Dahulukan menjawab soal-soal yang Anda anggap mudah.
6. Kerjakanlah pada lembaran jawaban yang disediakan dengan pensil 2 B.
7. Hitamkanlah ditempat yang telah disediakan pada baris huruf jawaban yang Anda anggap paling benar.
8. Apabila ada jawaban yang Anda anggap salah dan Anda ingin memperbaiki, hapuslah sampai bersih dengan karet penghapus yang baik.
9. Bobot penilaian diatur sebagai berikut :
a. Nomor 1 s/d. 45 untuk setiap jawaban yang benar diberi angka 1 (satu).
b. Nomor 46 s/d. 50 untuk tiap jawaban yang benar maksimal diberi angka 3 (tiga).
10. Untuk jawaban esai berstruktur (uraian singkat) Anda kerjakan pada lembar jawaban lain (bukan lembaran jawaban komputer) yang telah disediakan.
Apabila ada jawaban yang Anda anggap salah dan Anda ingin memperbaiki dapat Anda lakukan dengan cara mencoret jawaban yang salah dengan dua garis, dan menuliskan perbaikan jawaban di atas jawaban yang diperbaiki, seperti contoh di bawah ini :
empat ~~tiga~~
Perbaikan jawaban hanya diperbolehkan paling banyak 2 (dua) kali perbaikan.
11. Mintalah kertas buram kepada pengawas EBTANAS, bila diperlukan.
12. Setelah pekerjaan Anda selesai dan masih ada waktu, periksalah sekali lagi pekerjaan Anda baik-baik sebelum lembaran jawaban beserta lembaran soalnya Anda serahkan kepada pengawas EBTANAS.

Selamat bekerja.

PETUNJUK KHUSUS

Untuk soal Nomor 1 sampai dengan Nomor 37 pilihlah satu jawaban yang paling tepat.

CONTOH

John was doing his homework

- A. at the moment
- B. tonight
- C. before I saw him
- D. when I came to see him
- E. after I had seen him.

Pada lembar jawaban anda tuliskan : A B C D E

1. You cannot go through that road because it

- A. repaired
- B. will repair
- C. is being repaired
- D. had repaired
- E. was repaired.

2. Ani asked "Where do you live, Bob ?"

Ani asked Bob

- A. where does he live
- B. where he lives
- C. where he had lived
- D. where you lived
- E. where he lived.

3. Susi : "Mary, I saw you talking to Ani just now, and she has been crying since then. I'm sure you have told her something terrible".

The sentence underlined means you ... her something terrible.

- A. could have told
- B. should have told
- C. ought to have told
- D. must have told
- E. will have told.

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4. I wish she knew the answer.

From this sentence we know that she ... the answer.

- A. doesn't know
- B. will know
- C. has known
- D. knew
- E. didn't know.

5. X : Do you like coffee or tea ?

Y : I

- A. would rather tea than coffee
- B. would rather have tea than coffee
- C. would rather have tea to coffee
- D. would rather tea to coffee
- E. would rather having tea than coffee.

BACAAN I (no. 6 s.d. no. 9)

Traffic control today is a worldwide problem. Traffic jams are common in New York, London, Paris, Rome, Tokyo, Jakarta and every other large cities where many people own cars.

City traffic hits its peak in the rush hours - roughly from 7 to 9 in the morning, when many people are going to work, and from 2 to 3 in the afternoon (in Indonesia) or from 5 to 7 in the evening (in some countries), when people are returning home.

Almost all countries use international traffic signs. By their shape, colour, size, and design these signs will tell the motorist all the things he needs to know about highway regulations. If one learns the meaning of such signs, he can safely drive in almost any country without knowing a single word of the language of the country.

6. Traffic jams are common

- A. in small towns
- B. in country towns
- C. on small islands
- D. in villages
- E. in big cities.

When does city traffic hit its peak ?

- A. when many people are going to work
- B. when people are returning home
- C. in big cities from 2 to 3 in the afternoons
- D. in big cities from 5 to 7 in the evenings
- E. all the above answers are correct.

What does a driver need to know about highway regulations ?

He needs to know about

- A. the traffic signs
- B. the shapes of the traffic lights
- C. the sizes of the traffic signs
- D. the colour of the traffic lights
- E. all of them are correct,

What requirement must a driver have ?

He must have

- A. a school certificate
- B. a driving licence
- C. highway regulations
- D. 18 years old
- E. a good new car.

CAAN II (No. 10 s.d. No. 13)

Read the story carefully :

Forests are important for their products. They are also important for keeping soil fertile and for preventing floods. The leaves which have fallen on the ground become some kind of substance. This substance, which is called humus, is a fertilizer to the soil. Humus holds rain water during the wet season, stores it and then waters the fields during the dry season. The roots of the trees prevent the soil and the humus from being washed away by the rain. The additional water that comes from the forests in the dry season means that the same land can be cultivated two or three times a year. Thus, the fields can produce more crops.

For many years people have not been obeying the government regulations and have been cutting down the trees carelessly. As a result, thousands of hectares of what used to be good forest lands have become waste.

Such a careless practice should be stopped, otherwise the remaining forest will be in great dangers. These people think very little of the future danger that we might face without forests, nothing prevents the water from running down to the lower land. If it happens, the rushing water will wash away the soil and the humus into the rivers. As a result the rivers will be full of mud. In the wet season this will cause floods which will destroy the farmlands and villages.

10. What is humus ? It is

- A. a kind of rain water
- B. a kind of substance made of rotten leaves
- C. a dried soil
- D. the roots of a tree
- E. additional water that comes from the forest.

11. Why are forests important besides their products ?

Because they can

- A. give us more food
- B. produce good crops
- C. keep soil fertile and prevent floods
- D. protect farmers from hunger
- E. produce firewood.

12. How can ricefields be cultivated more than twice a year ?

When

- A. they get additional water
- B. there is rain the whole year
- C. the rivers are always full of water
- D. they use dams to irrigate them
- E. water can be obtained nowhere

13. What regulation does our government make to keep our forests uninterrupted ?

- A. someone is not allowed to grow plants
- B. forests belong to the government
- C. no one can take firewood from the forests
- D. people are not allowed to cut down the trees carelessly
- E. everyone must keep the forests clean



BACAAN III (No. 14 s.d. No. 17)

If the germs of a disease are easily passed from person to person, such a disease is a contagious disease. The word "Contagious" comes from a Latin word for "contact". The disease is caught by a well man when he comes into contact with a sick one. We also say that such a disease is catching. Sometimes a contagious disease sweeps over a large part of the world or affects nearly everyone in a country. Some contagious diseases are whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, cholera, typhus, typhoid fever, dengue fever, syphilis, etc.

14. What is contagious disease ?

The contagious disease is

- A. a germ of a disease
- B. a disease which is easily passed from person to person
- C. a disease which is caught by a well man
- D. a disease which is caught by a sick man
- E. a germ of the sick man.

15. How can a contagious disease sweep over a large part of the world ?

- A. when there is only one caught by the disease
- B. when the disease is caught by a well man
- C. when disease is caught by a sick man
- D. when a sick man comes into contact with a healthy man
- E. when it affects nearly all of the people there.

16. How can a contagious disease caught by a well man ?

When

- A. he comes into contact with a sick man
- B. he meets a sick person
- C. he is very tired
- D. he is coughing all the time
- E. none of the above answers is correct.

17. All these diseases are contagious diseases except

- A. fatigue
- B. cholera
- C. fever
- D. pneumonia
- E. tuberculosis.

18. Health education for the community through Health Centres as well as through School Health activities will be accelerated.

The underlined word means

- A. increased
- B. included
- C. indicated
- D. informed
- E. intended.

19. ... are built by small sea - animals

- A. corals
- B. cliffs
- C. coasts
- D. bays
- E. beaches.

20. Indonesia has two seasons.

They are

- A. Winter and spring
- B. dry and wet monsoons
- C. wet and spring
- D. wet and summer
- E. autumn and winter.

21. A man who is responsible for the books in the library is called

- A. a bookseller
- B. a librarian
- C. a secretary
- D. a historian
- E. a manager.

22. The part of a bicycle behind the seat that can carry a person, books and other things is called a
- A. bumper
 - B. tyre
 - C. pedal
 - D. brake
 - E. carrier.
23. The use of uranium, resulting a great amount of ..., makes technology in progress.
- A. energy
 - B. source
 - C. gravity
 - D. force
 - E. aftraction.
24. Changes in populations are caused by births, deaths, and the ... of people into and out of a country.
- A. immigration
 - B. desertion
 - C. emigration
 - D. movement
 - E. transmigration.
25. The General ..., is one of the U.N. organs.
- A. Assembly
 - B. Council
 - C. Security
 - D. Agency
 - E. Headquarter.
26. People and animals need fresh air, water, food and good environments. ... makes the air dirty.
- A. Rain
 - B. Wind
 - C. Cloud
 - D. Population
 - E. Pollution.

27. A pilot can land his plane safely after getting permission from
- A. the steward
 - B. the stewardess
 - C. the air traffic controller
 - D. the customs officer
 - E. the policemen at the airport.
28. Ermera, west district of East Timor, is well known of its coffee
- A. producing
 - B. productive
 - C. product
 - D. producting
 - E. produce.
29. When the position of Japanese forces was pushed aside in 1945, the Indonesians took the chance to proclaim their independence.
- To proclaim means to
- A. declare
 - B. describe
 - C. decide
 - D. deceive
 - E. desire.
30. The craft will continue its ... away from the earth, until gravity of the earth no longer affects it.
- A. road
 - B. course
 - C. freeway
 - D. destination
 - E. street.
31. In modern life most people are involved in banking problems. One may need to go to a bank to deposit money to do some savings or to cash a cheque. When one cashes a cheque one will get ... in return.
- A. interest
 - B. wages
 - C. discount
 - D. debt
 - E. money.

32. If young men delay their ..., it means to decrease the population growth.
- A. ages
 - B. marriages
 - C. lives
 - D. families
 - E. children.
33. A : Would you like to go on a trip with me, Andi ?
- B : ..., where are we going to ?
- A. Exuse me
 - B. I beg your pardon
 - C. please
 - D. I'd love to
 - E. I'm sorry.
34. John has passed an important exam
- Dick : I'm glad to hear of your success, John.
- John :
- A. Please don't worry
 - B. It is impossible
 - C. Thank you very much
 - D. No, thank you
 - E. Yes, that is correct.
35. Alice : You look pale, Lucy
- Aren't you feeling well ?
- Lucy : No, I'm not, I'm feeling tired.
- Alice : Well, you'd better
- A. examine the doctor
 - B. inform the hospital
 - C. work hard
 - D. tell you mother
 - E. take a rest,

36. You would like to give your opinion that studying English is important.

Your friend asks you,

X : What do you think about studying English ?

Y :

- A. Yes, that is correct
- B. I'm afraid it is not right
- C. Well, to my mind it is important
- D. That is very kind of you
- E. I'm pleased to hear that.

37. Tom : I'd be glad if you agreed to go to Bali with me this coming holiday, Ali.

Ali : ... Tom. My parents will never agree, because it will cost a lot of money.

- A. Thank you
- B. It doesn't matter
- C. Let's do it
- D. I'm sorry
- E. I agree.

II. PETUNJUK KHUSUS

Untuk soal nomor 38 sampai dengan soal nomor 40 pilihlah :

- A. Jika kedua pernyataan betul keduanya menunjukkan hubungan sebab akibat
- B. Jika kedua pernyataan betul tetapi keduanya tidak menunjukkan hubungan sebab akibat
- C. Jika pernyataan pertama betul dan pernyataan kedua salah
- D. Jika pernyataan pertama salah dan pernyataan kedua betul
- E. Jika kedua pernyataan itu salah.

CONTOH

Waterfall is not important,

because

the falling water turns the wheel and produces electricity.

Pada lembar jawaban anda tuliskan : A B C E E

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is produced by a generator containing a coil of wire and a magnet. The magnet is either straight or in the form of a horse-shoe. By moving the coil around outside of a straight magnet, electricity is generated. Another way is to turn the coil around inside of a horse-shoe magnet or the coil can be held still and electricity is produced by moving the magnet backwards inside the coil.

The electricity that we use in our daily life is generated in a power station. There, you will find one or more big generators, which are operated by engine, steam, or water power. A large water wheel is found inside a power station which is run by a water fall. This wheel is turned in by the falling water, which pushes hard against its teeth. It turns round and round. A large shaft joins the wheel to a coil of wire. As the wheel turns, the coils turn, too, thus producing electricity.

38. Water fall is not only beautiful to look at but also very important for modern living

because

It can be used to generate electricity.

39. Electricity that we use in our daily life is generated in any place

because

Electricity can be generated by the power of the sun's energy.

40. The falling water can directly generate electricity without a water wheel

because

The water wheel is not needed to turn the coil of wire to generate electricity.

II. PETUNJUK KHUSUS

Untuk soal nomor 41 sampai dengan nomor 45 pilihlah :

- A. Jika hanya (1), (2), dan (3) betul
- B. Jika hanya (1) dan (3) betul
- C. Jika hanya (2) dan (4) betul
- D. Jika hanya (4) betul
- E. Jika (1), (2), (3) dan (4) betul.

Which is (are) correct ?

- (1) If you don't hurry up, you'll be late
- (2) Unless you hurry up, you'll be late
- (3) You would pass the exam if you studied hard
- (4) You would not pass the exam unless you studied hard

Pada lembar jawaban anda tuliskan : A B C D E

41. I finished the SMP in 1983. Then I entered the SMA,

We can also say

- (1) I entered the SMA, after I had finished the SMP
- (2) I didn't enter the SMA, before I had finished the SMP
- (3) After I had finished the SMP, I entered the SMA
- (4) I had finished the SMP before I had entered the SMA.

42. My sister worked in a bank, and so did my brother.

From this sentence we know that

- (1) my sister didn't work in a bank, but my brother did
- (2) my sister worked in a bank, and my brother did too
- (3) Both of them didn't work in a bank
- (4) they worked in a bank,

43. The teacher had the work done immediately.

This sentence means that :

- (1) the teacher had done the work immediately
- (2) the teacher did this students' work immediately
- (3) the teacher and the students did the work immediately
- (4) the teacher asked the students to do the work immediately.

46. What come out of a volcano during eruptions ? .
47. Why do people still like to stay in volcanic regions ?
48. According to the text, which volcanic eruption killed the greatest number of people ?
49. Mention the main reason why volcanoes are dangerous.
50. Give two reasons why not all active volcanoes are watched continually.

