TEXT 1

Called “The Columbus of Cosmos”, Yuri Gagarin made history as the first human who to
go into space. His 108-minutes aboard Vostok 1 on April 12, 1961, proved than man could
withstand the rigors of spaceflight, including lift-off, re-entry, and weightlessness, and still
perform the manual operations essential to flight. More importantly, however, it marked
the epic beginning of humanity’s reach of stars.

Born to a peasant family in the village of Klushino in the former Soviet Union, his
education was primary vocational until he entered pilot training in 1957. He went on to
graduate with honors from the Zhokovsky Air Force Engineering Academy in 1967.
Disciplined and dedicated, his impressions of space flight were nevertheless filled with
words of poetry, appreciating they joy and beauty of the stars.

Although Gagarin experienced 5 g’s of force on liftoff, the most rigorous part of his
journey was unquestionably re-entry. As the reminder of his 125-foot ship fell at 17,500
miles per hour toward the planet, he experienced approximately 10 g’s, making him feel
like a 1500 pound brick falling from the sky. Due to the enormous frictional heating from air
molecules, temperatures outside his capsule approached 2000 degrees Fahrenheit; inside,
however, the temperature remained only about 68 degrees. Vostok 1 landed successfully in
Siberia.

Tragically, Gagarin was killed on March 27, 1968, when his test aircraft crash near
Moscow. He was inducted in 1970 into the International Aerospace Hall of Fame.

1. Yuri Gagarin made History as the first human who .......
   a. went into space  
   b. orbit the earth  
   c. survive weightlessness
   d. who fly into the moon
   e. who survive from plane crash

2. His impressions of space flight were filled with ....
   a. discipline  
   b. poetry  
   c. amazement
   d. difficulty  
   e. knowledge
3. The Columbus of the Cosmos refers to
   a. aero space  
   b. the name of the flight  
   c. Vostock

4. What is the closest meaning of Peasant?
   a. Astronout  
   b. Sailor  
   c. Scientist

5. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
   a. The life of Yuri Gagarin  
   b. His family  
   c. The edicational background of Yuri Gagarin

6. What was the course of his death?
   a. Murdered  
   b. Suicide  
   c. Aircraft accident

   TEM 2

   At a present, aero planes are playing a very important role to......(7) one place to another. People can go round the world just in to day flight by the world’s first supersonic airliner, Concorde, wich ....(8) at height of over 180.000 meters and ....(9) a speed over 2000 km per hour.

7. .......... 
   a. disjoint  
   b. part  
   c. connect

8. ..........
TEXT 3

When you hear people talking about using a computer, you should assume that they mean a computer system. This is because using only the computer part of a system would be like only using the engine of a car. By itself, it cannot go anywhere. To make a computer work you need the hardware and the software. The hardware is the physical parts of the system like the keyboard and monitor. The software is the set of programs which instruct the computer on what to do. The basic elements of a computer system are: an input device such as keyboard or mouse, to get your data and instruction into the computer. Software has instruction telling the computer how to process the data. A processor is the silicon chip that does the computing and thinking. An output device such as monitor (screen) or printer allows you to see the processed data. A storage device like a floppy disk or a hard disk allows you to save your work in the form you need.

A powerful computer would be worthless and useless if there was no way of getting information into it. Entering data into the computer is some time called inputting data and input device allow users to translate their data into binary coded electronic pulses and send the pulses into the computer processor. There are many different kinds of device that allow the users to type letters, numbers or symbols. A mouse allow you to point and click on object on the screen. A joystick is an input device that allows you to control cars and spacecraft when you play games.

10. What do we need to make the computer works?
   a. Money           d. Hardware
   b. reaches         e. limits
   c. continues       d. moves

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   a. Money           d. Hardware
   b. reaches         e. limits
   c. continues       d. moves
11. Keyboard and monitor are included in .......
   a. Money  
   b. Spareparts  
   c. Software  

12. What is the function of software?
   a. Finding the data  
   b. To make computer works  
   c. Joystick  
   d. Monitor  
   e. Hard Disk  

13. What is the function of software?
   a. Keyboard  
   b. Mouse  
   c. Joystick  
   d. Monitor  
   e. Program  

14. What is the main point of last paragraph?
   a. The way of getting informations into computer  
   b. The function computer  
   c. The worth of computer  
   d. The usage of computer  
   e. How to operate the computer  

15. What is the passage mainly discussed?
   a. The elements of computer  
   b. Hardware  
   c. Software  
   d. Mouse  
   e. Computer system  

**TEXT 4**

During the spring and summer month, leaves appear green due to the presence of a group of pigments known as chlorophylls. The compounds strongly reflect the green region of the electromagnetic spectrum, dominating and masking out the colors of any other pigments that are present.
Located in organelles called chloroplast, chlorophylls have a vital cellular function: they capture some of the sun’s energy and use it to manufacture simple sugars from available water and carbon dioxide. These sugars from the basis of the carbohydrates plants need for growth and development. During this process the organelles themselves breakdown, but during the growing season the plant can replenish the supply, and the leaves stay green.

In the fall, nutrients begin to move out of the leaves and into the stem of plant. Chlorophylls are replaced at a slower rate, and the masking effect disappears. At the point, other pigments, known as anthocyanins, begin to show through, producing the yellow, reds, and oranges characteristic of the changing seasons.

The brighter the light during this period, the greater the production of anthocyanins and the more brilliant the visible colors. The brightest colorations usually develop when the days are bright and cool, and the nights are chilly but not freezing.

16. Due to the presence of ……, leaves appear green.
   a. electromagnetic compound   c. anthocyanins
   b. chlorophylls               d. chloroplasts

17. Where are the chlorophylls located?
   a. chlorodynes                c. chlorocysts
   b. chloroplasts               d. Anthocyanins

18. In the fall, nutrients begin to move out of the leaves into……
   a. the roots                  c. the soil
   b. stem                      d. water

19. Capturing some on the sun’s energy and use it to manufacture simple sugars from available water and carbon dioxide, this function called?
   a. chlorophylls              c. organelles
   b. chloroplast               d. A vital cellular function of chlorophylls

20. The word falls refers to ……
   a. activities                c. climate
   b. season                    d. process
TEXT 5

Carbohydrates, which are sugars, are essential part of healthy diet. They provide the main source of energy for the body, and they also function to flavor and sweeten foods. Carbohydrates range from simple sugars like glucose to complex sugars such as amylopectin. Nutritionist estimate that carbohydrates should make about one-fourth to one-fifth of person’s diet. This translate to about 75-100 grams of carbohydrates per day.

A diet that is deficient in carbohydrates can have and adverse effect on a person’s health. When the body lacks a sufficient amount called gluconeogenesis. This, however, results in a lack of necessary protein, and further health difficulties may occur alack of carbohydrates can also lead to ketosis, a build-up of ketosis in body that causes, lethargy, and bad breath.

21. Which of the following best describes the author’s tone?
   a. Sensitive   c. Informative
   b. Emotional   d. Regretfull

22. The word “function” in the first paragraph refers to which of following?
   a. Neglect   c. Dissolve
   b. Serve   d. Profess

23. The word “estimate” could best be replaced by ......
   a. wonder   c. calculate
   b. declare   d. disbelieve

24. What is the main idea of this passage?
   a. Carbohydrates are needed for good health
   b. Carbohydrates prevent a build-up of proteins
   c. Carbohydrates can lead to ketosis
   d. Carbohydrates are an expendable part of a good diet

TEXT 6

As prevalent, and as generally accepted as it is in our society, caffeine is actually an addictive drug. Known chemically as trimethylxanthine, in pure from it is a white,
chryssalline, bitter-tasting poeder. The chief source of pure compound is the decaffeinating process for coffee and tea.

Caffeine occurs naturally in many plants, including coffee beans, tea leaves and cocoa nuts is therefore found in a wide range of natural food product. In additions, it is added artificially to many foods, especially beverages. Typical dri brewes coffee contain 100 milligrams pe 6-ounce cup; brewes tea contains about 70 milligrams for the same drink even trough the plant contains a higher concentration, owing to tea’s dilution. Typical colas contain 50 milligram per 12 ounce can, while Jolt cola, “all the sugar and twice the caffeine,” contains 70 milligrams per 12 ounces. Many pain relievers have caffeine added, for example, Anacin, contains 32 milligrams per tablet. It’s therefore quite possible to “overdose” without being aware how much you’ve consumed.

Caffeine work to produce a high because, among its many actions, it operates using the same mechanism that amphetamines, cocaine, and heroin use to stimulate the brain. To a nerve cell, caffeine looks like the body’s own sleep-inducing compound, adenosine, and it therefore binds adenosine’s receptor and blocks its action. Nerves continue to fire at an increased rate, and the cell’s metabolism speed up. In additions, caffeine causes the brain’s blood vessels to constrict, which is why many headache remedies contain it. For a vascular headache, caffeine will close down the blood vessels and provide relief.

25. Caffeine is considered chemically as ....
   a. trimethlyxanthine  
   b. addictive drug  
   c. amphetamines  
   d. crystalline  
   e. anacin

26. What is the closest of beverages ?
   a. drinks  
   b. snacks  
   c. food  
   d. bean  
   e. poeder

27. Caffeine work to produce a high because ....
   a. is stimulates breathing  
   b. is stimulate the brain  
   c. is stimulate the teeth  
   d. it acts like nicotine  
   e. it is like morphine
28. How many milligrams of caffeine for a 6-ounce cup brewed tea?
   a. 80  
   b. 70  
   c. 50  
   d. 60
   e. 100

29. What is caffeine looks like nerve cells?
   a. Adenine  
   b. Arginine  
   c. Adenosin  
   d. Gluserin  
   e. Florin

**TEXT 7**

On April 30, 1803, the United States purchased the Lousiana territory from Napoleon Beonaparte of France. This stretch of land extended over 900,000 square miles. From the Mississippi River on the Rocky Mountains and cost about country and put the United States in a position to become a world power. In contrast many previous acquisitions, this entire deal was struck without shedding a single drop of blood.

The purchased resulted from a complex chain of events that involved not only france, but Spain and Great Britain, as well. France ceded the territory to Spain in 1762 and it was under Spanish rule for nearly forty years. As the Spanish Empire began to decline, France forced the land’s return. When President Thomas Jefferson head of this, he instructed his Minister to France, Robert Livingston, to negotiate for the purchase of New Orleans and the territory east of western florida. Two years later, when Napoleon realized france could no longer defend the territory, he convinced officials to sell the entire region to the United States.

30. In what year did the United States purchased the lousiana territory?
   a. 1803  
   b. 1841  
   c. 1843  
   d. 1814

31. What was the cost of the land?
   a. 15 million dollars  
   b. 30 million dollars  
   d. 60 millions dollars
   c. 70 million dollars

32. Who was the president at the time?
   a. Abraham Lincoln  
   c. Robert livingstone
   b. 70  
   e. 100
b. Napoleon      d. Thomas Jefferson

33. From whom United states purchased Lousiana ?
   a. King of Spain  c. England
   b. France        d. Spanish Empire

34. Where were Mississippi and Rocky Mountains located ?
   a. New Orleans   c. Spain
   b. France        d. Lousiana

TEXT 8

People manage their lives by making up schedule to have a clear overview of the things they must do. Making up schedules and following them become habits and these habits probably form that we call the pattern of life. Time and money are usually the most important factors in our lives.

Some people complaint that they never have enough time for their activities, others say that a day is too long; they do not know what to do with their time. It is a skill to get all the work done and still have some leisure time left.

35. What is the main idea of this passage ?
   a. Managing time   c. People’s complaining about the time
   b. Managing life   d. Time and money

36. What do the habbits from ?
   a. pattern of life   c. pattern of things
   b. guideline        d. good schedule

37. What do most people complain about ?
   a. That they do not have enough time   c. That they do know about the time
   b. That they do know about the time   d. That they always come late

TEXT 9

A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and lending in dense fog, a pilot must user radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving.
The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out short burst radian waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce of object. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word radar, in fact, gets its name from the term: radio detection and ranging. Ranging is the term for detections of the distance between the radar set and the object. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for traffic control, tracking ships at sea, and for tracking weather system and storms.

38. The word “tracking” is closest in meaning to which of the following?
   a. Fighting
   b. Repairing
   c. Looking at
   d. Searching for

39. The word “it” in “...then it receives the echoes produced”, refer to?
   a. light
   b. shorts burst
   c. a radio wave
   d. a radar set

40. According to the passage, what can radar detect besides locations of objects?
   a. Size
   b. Weight
   c. Speed
   d. Shape

41. “The anthropologist has been studying that tribe for the last five years.” It means:
   He ______ that tribe
   a. has finished studying
   b. studied
   c. was studying
   d. had studied
   e. is still studying

42. “The stewardess is now serving coffee to the passengers.”
   The passive form of the above sentences is: “______.”
   a. The passengers are serving coffee now

Tim Instruktur LEC Garut
b. The passengers are now served coffee

c. Coffee is now served by the passengers

d. Coffee is now being served to the passengers

e. Coffee is now served to the passengers

43. He ah's been attending the English Conversation Course for six months, his English should be very fluent now.
The underlined words mean: “__________”.
a. I am sure that he speaks English fluently
b. It is possible that he speaks English fluently
c. I expect he speaks English fluently
d. He must speak English fluently
e. I doubt he speaks English fluently

44. When the little boy saw the dog, he ran away and was bitten.

We can conclude that ________.
a. If he hadn’t run away, he wouldn’t have been bitten
b. If he doesn’t run away, he won’t have been bitten
a. If he ran away, he wouldn’t be bitten
a. If he hasn’t run away, he wouldn’t be bitten
a. Unless he run away, he wouldn’t have been bitten

45. “It is good that Mirah reminded me about Johan’s birthday

a. I would have forgotten it if she hadn’t reminded me
b. I will forget if she doesn’t remind me
c. I might forget it if she doesn’t remind me
d. I would forget it if she didn’t remind me
e. I could forget it if she hadn’t reminded me

46. The teacher has students who didn’t bring their identification cards ________

the auditorium where the exams were held.
a. left
d. leaving
b. leave
e. leaves
c. to leave
47. The students are collecting money, food, and clothes for the people ________
houses were destroyed in the fire last week
   a. who
   b. whom
   c. whose

48. A few days after the interview, I received a letter ________ me the job
   a. he offered
   b. offered
   c. being offered

49. I told him ________.
   a. to take the first turning to the left
   b. take the first turning to the left
   c. you take the first turning to the left
   d. taking the first turning to the left
   e. that he takes the first turning to the left

50. “I wonder if you can come to the party with me tonight?”
   I’m sorry, I ________.”
   a. have had study
   b. will have to study
   c. would have to study.