



K13 Antiremed Kelas 11 Bahasa Inggris UAS

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halaman 1

01. Andy : "Based on the evidence. Cameron is guilty."

Clarice : "You took the words right out of my mouth."

What Clarice says is mostly synonymous with _____

- (A) That's exactly what I am thinking.
- (B) What do you think about it?
- (C) I couldn't disagree more.
- (D) That's unthinkable

02. January: "I think it is a good idea to let students enter the class even though they are late. Basically it can increase the school attendance."

May : "We see eye to eye on this."

The underlined expression shows _____.

- (A) May asks for opinion
- (B) May's agreement
- (C) May's disagreement
- (D) May's satisfaction

03. Teacher : " _____ "

Student : "I think forcing the students to wear uniform is a violation of human rights."

What is the best expression to fill the gap?

- (A) That's unthinkable.
- (B) What is your opinion about school uniform?
- (C) What is it?
- (D) That's for certain.

04. Claudia : "The essay is filled with data inaccuracy."

Lucy : "You don't know what you are talking about. _____"

The best expression to fill the gap above is _____

- (A) You are missing the boat
- (B) I agree
- (C) In my option, it is rubbish
- (D) What is your option?

05. Situation : Your friend is arguing about certain policy. You disagree with his conclusions because his arguments have many holes.

You may say all the followings, except _____.

- (A) Don't jump to conclusions.
- (B) You've got it all wrong
- (C) I don't think you've got your facts straight.
- (D) I couldn't have said it better.

06. Situation: You want to test your crush, but you are afraid to do that. You want to ask for some advice from your friend.

You can say all the followings, except _____

- (A) What do you think I should do?
- (B) What should I do?
- (C) Can I ask your advice about texting my crush?
- (D) Do you think it is better to test or not to test him/her?
- (E) Why don't you text him/her?
- (F) Should I wait for him/her to make a move?

Read this text to follow number 7 - 9!

Situation: You are driving your car and suddenly a policeman stops you.

Policeman : "You just broke a traffic regulation." (a)

You : "No, I didn't. I drove very slowly."

Policeman : "It is not about the speed (b). You didn't signal to turn right." (c)

You : "How dare you. I always remember to signal my turn. You must be lying."

Policeman : "Watch your words (d). It was recorded by the camera inside that traffic light (e). I suggest that you sign this form of violation." (f)

You : "You must be kidding me. I don't believe it, you dumb policeman."

Policeman : "I warn you not to say one more word, or I'll put you in jail." (g)



07. The policeman warns you in sentence _____.
(You can choose more than one answer)

- (A) (a)
- (B) (b)
- (C) (c)
- (D) (d)
- (E) (e)
- (F) (f)
- (G) (g)
- (H) none.

08. The policeman gives _____ to you.

- (A) Only warning
- (B) Only advice
- (C) Warning and advice.

09. The policeman gives advice to you in sentence _____. (You can choose more than one answer)

- (A) (a)
- (B) (b)
- (C) (c)
- (D) (d)
- (E) (e)
- (F) (f)
- (G) (g)
- (H) none.

10. You: Do you think I should study tonight?
Your roommate: I am afraid I can't help you.
Decide it yourself.

The underline expression shows that_____.

- (A) your roommate gives you some advice.
- (B) your roommate warns you.
- (C) your roommate asks for some advice.
- (D) your roommate refuse to give you some advice.

11. Joey : "I wonder if you would mind examining my paper."

Tina : "I wouldn't mind."

The underlined expression shows that Joey _____.

- (A) shows indifference.
- (B) makes a request.
- (C) accepts a request.
- (D) rejects a request.

12. Diana : "Could you possibly lend me your book?"

Aries : "_____. I will never lend anyone my books."

Which one is the best expression to fill the gap above?

- (A) By all means.
- (B) Certainly.
- (C) Why not?
- (D) Save your breath.

Text 13-17.

Snoring is a common condition that can affect anyone, although it occurs more frequently in men and people who are overweight. Snoring has a tendency to worsen with age.

Snoring occurs when the flow of air through the mouth and nose is physically obstructed. Air flow can be obstructed by a combination of factors. Firstly, Some people snore due to obstructed nasal airways. It usually happens during allergy seasons, when they have sinus infection, or when they have deformities of the nose structure. Secondly, some people may have poor muscle tone in the throat and tongue due to deep sleep, alcohol consumption, use of some sleeping pills, and even normal aging. As a result, these too relaxed muscles can collapse and fall back into the airway. Next, some people have bulky throat tissue. Bulky throat tissue can be caused by being overweight or, in children, by large tonsils and adenoids, the enlarged tissue between the back of the nose and throat. Lastly, a long soft palate (the roof of the mouth) and a long uvula (the dangling tissue in the back of the mouth) can narrow the opening from the nose to the throat. When these structures vibrate and bump against one another the airway becomes obstructed.

There are two types of snoring. Occasional snoring is usually not very serious and is mostly a nuisance for your bed partner. However, if you are a habitual snorer, you not only disrupt the sleep patterns of those close to you, but you also impair your own sleep quality. Medical assistance is often needed for habitual snorers to get a good night's sleep.



Habitual snorers can be at risk for serious health problems, including obstructive sleep apnea. Sleep apnea creates several problems including interruptions of breathing, frequent waking from sleep, light sleeping, poor night's sleep, and throat tissue can be caused by being overweight or, in children, by large tonsils and adenoids, the enlarged tissue between the back of the nose and throat. Lastly, a long soft palate (the roof of the mouth) and a long uvula (the dangling tissue in the back of the mouth) can narrow the opening from the nose to the throat. When these structures vibrate and bump against one another the airway becomes obstructed.

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13. What is the purpose of this text?
- (A) To persuade people not to snore.
 - (B) To tell us about the author's past experience.
 - (C) To give general information about snoring.
 - (D) To reduce the incidence of sleep apnea.
 - (E) To help people to get a good sleep.
14. According to the text, which one is *TRUE*?
- (A) Bulky throat tissue may cause snoring in children.
 - (B) Poor muscle tone will result in deep sleep, alcohol consumption, sleeping pills, and aging.
 - (C) Air flow through the mouth and nose can only be obstructed by allergy.
 - (D) A long soft palate and a long uvula can cause snoring by enlarging the opening from the nose to the throat.
 - (E) Sleep apnea causes snoring.
15. What can be inferred from the text about snoring?
- (A) Snorers tend to be female.
 - (B) Underweight people do not snore.
 - (C) Habitual snorers sleep better than their bed partners.
 - (D) People who snore habitually have obstructive sleep apnea.
 - (E) When the snorer gets older, the snoring may get more severe.
16. The underlined word "obstructed" is similar in meaning to ...
- (A) noticed
 - (B) blocked
 - (C) relaxed
 - (D) enlarged
 - (E) prevented
17. Why did the author mention obstructive sleep apnea?
- (A) To inform people of the cause of habitual snoring
 - (B) To emphasize the danger of habitual snoring
 - (C) To compare habitual snoring to a worse disease
 - (D) To tell the readers about the effects of sleep apnea
 - (E) To show the readers that occasional snoring will evolve into a more serious health problem

Text 18-21.

A motorist, driving by a large ranch, accidentally hit and killed a calf that was crossing the road. The driver went to the owner of the calf and explained what had happened. He then asked what the animal was worth.

"Oh, about \$200 today," said the rancher. "But in six years it would be worth \$900. So \$900 is what I'm out."

The motorist sat down, wrote out a cheque and handed it to the farmer.

"Here," he said, "is the cheque for \$900. It's postdated six years from now."



18. The underlined word “accidentally” is mostly antonymous to ...
(A) By chance.
(B) deliberately.
19. Why did the motorist decide to visit the calf owner? ...
20. What did the owner mean by saying “*So 900 is what I’m out?*”? ...
21. Explain the twist of the story! ...
22. Why did the husband call the doctor?
23. The underlined word “conversational” is mostly similar in meaning to ...
(A) Casual
(B) Formal
(C) Loud
(D) Quiet
24. What does the sentence “Damn it Earl, for the fifth time ,CHICKEN!” imply?
25. What makes this text a spoof text?

Text 22-25

An elderly gentleman of 85 feared his wife was getting hard of hearing. So one day he called her doctor to make an appointment to have her hearing checked. The doctor made an appointment for a hearing test in two weeks, and meanwhile there’s a simple informal test the husband could do to give the doctor some idea of the state of her problem.

“Here’s what you do,” said the doctor. “Start out about 40 feet away from her, and in a normal conversational speaking tone see if she hears you. If not, go to 30 feet, then 20 feet, and so on until you get a response.”

That evening, the wife is in the kitchen cooking dinner, and he’s in the living room. He says to himself, “I’m about 40 feet away, let’s see what happens.” Then in a normal tone he asks, “Honey, what’s for supper?” No response.

So the husband, moved to the other end of the room, about 30 feet from his wife and repeats, “Honey, what’s for supper?” Still no response.

Next he moves into the dining room where he is about 20 feet from his wife and asks, “Honey, what’s for supper?”

Again he gets no response.

So he walks up to the kitchen door, only 10 feet away.” Honey, what’s for supper?”

Again there is no response.

So he walks right up behind her.”Honey, what’s for supper?”

“Damn it Earl, for the fifth time, CHICKEN!”