



K13 Antiremed Kelas 11 Bahasa Inggris

Persiapan PTS Semester Genap

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Halaman 1

01. Girlfriend : “Do you think you could text me whenever you go out?”

Boyfriend : “... I might be busy when I go out.”

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

- (A) forget it
- (B) sure
- (C) fine
- (D) I wouldn't mind

02. Lim : “I got an A for the test. I thought I would never make it ”

The best expression to fill the gap above is

- (A) thank goodness
- (B) ouch
- (C) don't worry

03. Situation : Jim's father has passed away. You are visiting his house to show your condolence.

It is to polite to say : “....”

- (A) I am so sorry
- (B) it's not important
- (C) I love you
- (D) I'm really upset with you right now
- (E) leave me be

04. Lysa : “Sorry I forgot to text you.”

Jim : “ ... Please go away.”

Which one is the best expression to fill the gap ?

- (A) I am so embarrassed
- (B) we are made for each other
- (C) I am furious right now
- (D) it is not important
- (E) if you need anything, please let me know

Text A

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 sample 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, lets 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 repeat, “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!”

Text taken from: http://www.joe-ks.com/archives_nov2003/For_Supper.htm

05. Why did the husband call the doctor ?

06. The underlined word **conversational** is mostly similar in meaning to

- (A) casual
- (B) formal
- (C) loud
- (D) quiet



07. What does the sentence "Damn it Earl, for the fifth time, CHICKEN!" imply?
08. What makes this text a spoof text?

Text B

Should States Ban Junk Food in Schools?

It may make sense for a school board to ban junk food in some cases, but there are several issues that should be considered.

To begin with, there is the problem of defining junk food. Are we talking about potato chips, soda, and pastries? What about fried chicken fingers, cheeseburgers, and pizza—foods many school cafeterias serve?

Second, the American education system is designed to give communities control over their schools through local school boards. This principle of local control lies at the root of our democracy. We believe that locally elected school board members are in the best position to make policy decisions that reflect the opinions and needs of their individual communities. Any decisions about what is sold in school vending machines should be determined at this level.

Third, an important part of education is learning to make good choices. An across-the-board junk-food ban does not teach young people how to make healthy choices; It simply removes some of their options.

Fourth, improving what we teach about nutrition and requiring more physical activity are better ways to approach obesity than Imposing state-wide junk food bans.

Let me be clear: We believe that childhood obesity is a very serious issue and principals, teachers, parents, students, and school boards should be doing their part to address this situation. But banning junk food without other strategies and local decision-making is a superficial remedy that dilutes personal and local responsibilities.

Text taken from <http://www.scholastic.com/browse/article.jsp?id=10853> - by John Dively.

09. The followings are the supporting statements by the author, *except*
- (A) banning junk food does not educate students to make good decisions.
 - (B) refining the method of teaching nutrition and physical education is more effective to tackle obesity than banning junk food.
 - (C) separating junk food from non-junk food is not an easy task.
 - (D) childhood obesity is a very serious issue
 - (E) decisions to ban junk food should be determined at local levels, not statewide levels.
10. Which is true according to the text?
- (A) there are reasonable cases that a school board may impose junk food ban
 - (B) junk food bans must be avoided at all cost
 - (C) childhood obesity is not very harmful
 - (D) if schools ban junk food, their students tend to become good decision makers
 - (E) each government is supposed to make policy decisions, including the decision to ban junk food at schools
11. The underlined word **imposing** (paragraph 5) is mostly similar to
- (A) enforcing
 - (B) revoking
 - (C) abolishing
 - (D) considering
 - (E) exposing



12. “We believe that childhood obesity is a very serious Issue, and principals, teachers, parents, students, and school boards should be doing their part to address this situation.” (par. 6)

Why would the author state this information?

- (A) To compare the responsibilities of principals, teachers, parents, students, and school boards regarding junk food bans.
- (B) To delegate the problem to principals, teachers, parents, students, and school boards.
- (C) To illustrate his attitude toward junk food bans.
- (D) To emphasize his agreement to junk food bans.
- (E) To show that despite the author’s disagreement to statewide junk-food ban, he still shares concern regarding junk food consumption.

13. A : “I have additional Rp.2.000.000 in my bank account.”

B : “The money ... by your mother.”

- (A) may transferred
- (B) may transfer
- (C) may be transferred
- (D) may have transferred
- (E) may have been transferred

14. A : “Henry arrived home very late last night, but he said he went straight home from work.”

B : “He ... in a traffic jam.”

- (A) must caught
- (B) must be catching
- (C) must have been caught
- (D) must be caught
- (E) must catch

15. Tulips ... not only in the Netherlands.

- (A) can grow naturally
- (B) can be grown naturally

16. “You failed the test again. Your mother ... the news or I’ll tell her myself.”

- (A) has to tell
- (B) has to be told

A. Fill in the blank with sentences that show advice!

17. “Anyone ... a nutritious diet.”

- (A) should eat
- (B) should eats
- (C) should eaten
- (D) should have eaten
- (E) shouldn’t have eaten

B. Complete the dialogues below by choosing the best answers!

18. Son : “Hello, Dad. Where is Mom? She’s not answering my phone call.”

Father: “I don’t know. She in the kitchen, or maybe she’s working in the study room. Maybe you should ask your sister about it.”

- (A) must be
- (B) might be
- (C) must have been
- (D) might have been
- (E) will be

19. A : “I just bought a new phone.”

B : “Don’t lie to me. I know how much money you have in your bank account. You”

- (A) must have bought it
- (B) may have bought it
- (C) may not have bought it
- (D) could have bought it
- (E) couldn’t have bought it

20. A : “Do you think Tina will pass the exam?”

B : “I am not sure. Tina can get a bit lazy sometimes. She”

- (A) may pass the exam
- (B) should pass the exam
- (C) will pass the exam
- (D) passes the exam
- (E) ought to pass the exam