

## TES POTENSI SKOLASTIK

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BIDANG STUDI	: BAHASA INGGRIS

### TEXT 1

#### TEXT A

Berlin (Reuters)—No more Coca-Cola or Budweiser, no Marlboro, no American whiskey or even American Express cards – a growing number of restaurants in Germany are taking everything American off their menus to protest the war in Iraq.

Although the protests are mainly symbolic, waiters in dozens of bars and restaurants in Hamburg, Berlin, Munich, Bonn and other German cities are telling patrons, "Sorry, Coca-Cola is not available any more due to the current political situation."

The boycotts appear to be part of a **nascent** worldwide movement. One Web site, [www.consumers-against-war.de](http://www.consumers-against-war.de), calls for boycotts of 27 top American firms from Microsoft to Kodak while another, [www.adbusters.org](http://www.adbusters.org), urges the "millions of people against the war" to "Boycott Brand America."

Consumer fury seems to be on the rise. Demonstrators in Paris smashed the windows of a McDonald's restaurant last week, forcing police in riot gear to move in to protect staff and customers of the American fast-food outlet. The attackers sprayed obscenities and "boycott" on the windows.

#### TEXT B

This economic advantage, in turn, is used to sponsor terror and killing in Islamic countries such as Afghanistan and Iraq. When product boycott was carried out by consumers in the Middle East and some in the European countries, sales of these companies is reported to be decreased by 10% and this amounted to big numbers for giant companies. *Thus, it is a rational for Muslim especially in Malaysia to take similar action. Furthermore, Of late, many other products are available as an alternative for the boycotted products.* For example, we have Mukmin toothpaste *instead*

*of Colgate etc. and Fab or Breeze could be replaced with Daiya, Puteri Emas etc.*

*There are a few questions arise in regard to the boycott such as how effective is the approach and why not boycotting all the products altogether.* In answering these questions, Sabasun has reiterated to look at collapse of the *apartheid regime in South Africa as the best example.*

To answer the question in regard to why not boycotting *all the products altogether*, Sabasun has taken an approach to do what can be done when one cannot do all. Hence, a few products that are really needed by consumers are offered on a limited floor space and no promotion is done for the product. While products that are boycott completely will not even get space on the shelves let alone floor space. *During the early phase after the campaign was in progress, the effect of the boycott is very obvious when Sabasun suffer a loss of nearly RM 150,000.*

- Both passages are similar in terms of
  - The problem underlying in both passages
  - The writer's point of view
  - The effect of the problem discussed
  - The area the problem taking place
  - The reason leading to the problem
- The difference between the first and the second passage is that the latter
  - Asserts the economic advantage resulted from boycotting while the former claims the cause of boycotting
  - Exposes the disserve impact of boycotting for Islamic countries while the former shows the situation in Germany
  - Affirms the need for boycotting American products while the former depicts the activity of boycotting in Europe

- (D) Repudiates the boycott toward American products while the former presents the reason of boycotting
- (E) Points out the limitation of the activity while the former clarifies the need to do the activity
3. From the second passage, it can be inferred that the topic discussed before the text B is
- (A) The basic reason for repelling American products
- (B) The terror for Islamic countries
- (C) The motivation for not boycotting *all the products altogether*
- (D) *The effectiveness in carrying out the program*
- (E) The economic advantage of the American firms
4. The most suitable word to least change the word “nascent” in “The boycotts appear to be part of a **nascent** worldwide movement.” in the first passage is
- (A) Newly born
- (B) Rising
- (C) Perilous
- (D) Vital
- (E) Fretting

## TEXT 2

Among the environmental specters confronting humanity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century – global warming, the destruction of rain forests, overfishing of the oceans – a shortage of fresh water is at the top of the list, particularly in the developing world. Hardly a month passes without a new study making another alarming prediction, further deepening concern over what a World Bank expert calls the “grim arithmetic of water.” Recently the United Nations said that 2.7 billion people would face severe water shortages by 2025 if consumption continuous at current rates. Fears about a parched future arise from a projected growth of world population from more than six billion today to an estimated nine billion in 2050. Yet the amount of fresh water on Earth is not increasing. Nearly 97 percent of the planet’s water is salt water in seas and oceans. Close to 2 percents of Earth’s water is frozen in polar ice sheets and glaciers, and a fraction of one percent is available for drinking, irrigation, and industrial use.

Gloomy water news, however, is not just a thing of the future: Today an estimated 1.2 billion people drink unclean water, and about 2.5 billion lack proper toilets or sewerage systems. More than five million people die each year from water-related diseases such as cholera and dysentery. All over the globe farmers and municipalities are pumping water out of the ground faster than it can be replenished.

Still, as I discovered on a two-month trip to Africa, India, and Spain, a host of individuals, organizations, and businesses are working to solve water’s dismal arithmetic.

5. The subject matter discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) The effect of fresh water shortage
- (B) Project to provide fresh and clean water
- (C) Nature disturbance leading to availability of water
- (D) Alarming condition of the world water shortage
- (E) The amount of fresh water on earth
6. The part following the passage will likely discuss about
- (A) The spread of greater water shortage in Africa, India, and Spain
- (B) The writer’s discoveries of gloomy water news
- (C) Techniques taken to obtain maximum efficiency from every drop of water
- (D) Another environmental specters confronting humanity
- (E) The solving ideas of individuals, organizations, and businesses problems
7. What inference can undermine the information taken from the passage?
- (A) Poor sanitation leads to water-related illness
- (B) The growth of world population is imbalance with the clean water availability
- (C) There is always new study making another alarming prediction about fresh water

- (D) It is estimated that 1.2 billion people drink unclean water, and about 2.5 billion lack proper toilets or sewerage systems
- (E) Only one percent of water is available for drinking, irrigation, and industrial use
8. The followings are the least meaning of the word "parched"
- (A) Dried
- (B) Alight
- (C) Arid
- (D) Crispy
- (E) Droughty

### Text 3

After rising steadily for almost a century, standards of education in the public schools of Europe and North America have leveled off, and in the opinion of many parents and employers, are actually falling. More and more children are leaving school with little more than basic knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and illiteracy is becoming a social problem once again. With dropout rates of twenty-seven percent in high school and fifty percent in colleges, the American education system is clearly in trouble; European dropout rates, though lower than those of U.S., are rising too.

Various factors have been blamed for the apparent decline in educational standards. Some people say that over-crowding and lack of discipline are major factors. Others maintain that subjects like art and drama have been overemphasized at the expense of more practical subjects. The negative influence of television is frequently mentioned as a reason for growing illiteracy. Many teachers and principals, however, insist that the problem is not of falling

standards but of rising expectations on the part of parents and employers.

Whether or not standards in public schools are actually falling, many parents feel that the only way to secure a good education for their children is to send them to private schools, which generally have smaller classes and stricter discipline. The popularity of such schools is going steadily, despite the high tuition fees. In the United States, for example, eleven percent of all school children attend private schools; in France, over sixteen percent do so.

9. These following statements are true, except...
- (A) Many children quit school.
- (B) The dropout rate in Europe is lower than in U.S.
- (C) Parents hire teachers to teach their children at home.
- (D) Dropout rates are rising.
- (E) Lack of discipline is one of the factors which leads to the decline of educational standards.
10. From the second paragraph, it can be inferred that ....
- (A) Many factors are involved in the decline in educational standards in the U.S. and Europe.
- (B) Factors which cause the decline in educational standards in the U.S. and Europe are debatable.
- (C) The decline in educational standards in the U.S. and Europe is mainly caused by parents and employers.
- (D) School needs more practical subjects.
- (E) Teachers and principals should be responsible to the decline in educational standards in the U.S. and Europe.

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1. A
2. C
3. E
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. E
8. B
9. C
10. B