Lake Toba, which is situated in the center of the Bukit Barisan mountain range, is an interesting mountain resort with Samosir island in the center of the lake. It boasts many modern hotels and facilities for water sport such as boating, water-skiing and swimming.

In the West Sumatera, the center of culture and tourism is Bukittinggi, situated in the highlands north of the provincial capital of Padang. West Sumatera is a land of scenic beauty with green lakes and Blue Mountains.

Java has a great number of attractions, including the world-renowned Botanic Gardens in Bogor, the wildlife reserve of Ujung Kulon on the south west part of the island. Borobudur, a gigantic Buddhist shrine is situated 42 kilometres northwest of Yogyakarta and the Ijen crater lies in East Java and displays hot springs, waterfalls and free-roaming deer as well as the sulphur crater itself. A three-hour drive from Surabaya, and hen a pony ride from the village of Ngadisari over the sea of sand, will take you to Mount Bromo, it is an active volcano with sulphur fumes and smoke still emitting from its depths. The inhabitants of the surrounding areas believe in the God of Bromo and bring offerings to the deity.

What natural beauty does Sumatera have?
A. Highlands
B. Mountain resorts
C. Farming areas
D. Facilities for water-sports
E. Lakes and mountains

What is usually found in tourism spots?
There are a lot of ...
A. Places of interest
B. Wildlife reserve
C. Modern hotels
D. Green lakes
E. Water-sports

We saw some wild animals ... In the wildlife reserve of Ujung Kulon.
A. Playing
B. Running
C. Roaming
D. Jumping
E. Climbing

Probably the best known volcano in Indonesia, or in the whole world for that matter, is Mount Krakatau. It erupted violently in 1883. What caused it to erupt? Or, more generally, what causes volcanoes to erupt? In order to know the answer, it is necessary for us to know what a volcano is. In Indonesian we call it "gunung berapi", or "gunung api" for short, the question is, where do the heat and fire come from? According to geologists, deep beneath the ground there are chambers, which contain molten rock. Because of high pressure, the molten rock is forced up the passage that connects the chamber and the opening in the crust of the earth. This molten rock flows out of the opening as lava (magma), and along with it is emitted ashes and gases. A volcano, then, is a mountain with an opening at the top, from which flows lava, hot ashes and gases. Eventually the lava cools off and becomes solid rock. Sometimes the solid rock blocks the opening and eruption stop. However, if high pressure builds up in the chamber, the blockage may reopen and the volcano erupts once more.

Very often a volcanic explosion, like the 1883's explosion of Mount Krakatau, causes a great deal of human suffering. That is why people often associate volcanoes with disasters. That is not wholly correct, of course, since there are also some good things. Firstly, volcanoes, like mountain in generals, cause clouds the rise and then cool off to form rain. Secondly, the
materials thrown up by volcanoes contain minerals needed by plants, after many years the volcanic materials make the soil fertile.

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-07**
Where do the heat and the fire come from?
They come from ...
A. The slope of the mountain
B. Deep beneath the ground
C. The top of the mountain
D. The crust of the earth
E. The passage of lava

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-08**
One of the advantages we get from the volcano eruption is:
A. Causing disasters
B. Forming new islands
C. Causing human suffering
D. Making the land fertile
E. Throwing up useless materials

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-09**
What make the molten rock rise up and flow out the crater of the volcano?
A. Heat
B. Eruption
C. High pressure
D. Opening on the top
E. Blocked opening

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-10**
Which statement is correct according to paragraph 1 ?
A. Mount Krakatau is the most famous volcano in Indonesia
B. The chambers beneath the earth contain crust
C. Mount Krakatau is not known all over the world
D. Heat and fire come from the top of the volcano
E. Geologists is an expert in geometry

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-11**
And a long with it is emitted ashes and gases, (paragraph 1).
The word "it" refers to ...
A. Fire
B. Gases
C. Ashes
D. Solid rock
E. Molten rock

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-12**
People often conclude that volcanoes only cause disasters.
The underlined word means …
A. Earthquake
B. Misfortune
C. Damage
D. Hazard
E. Danger

**Wacana 3**
A central bank also provides loans to its customers. But the customers are not individuals as in the case of commercial bank. The customers of central banks are governments, other commercial banks and financial institutions. A country will have one central bank. In England it is the Bank of England. In our country it is the Bank of Indonesia. The central bank often has a duty of formulating and implementing the country's monetary and credit policies, usually in cooperation with the government.

For us individuals, the commercial bank is more important because it directly provides us with services. We can enjoy the services by establishing an account at the bank. There are two kind of account. One is the savings account and the other is the current account. One advantage of having a current account is that we can pay using cheques. This means that we don't have to carry large amounts of money with us, and risk losing it.

Most banks, commercial banks, have two kinds of current accounts. One is the minimum balance account and the other is the special account. The former kind requires the customer to maintain in his account a certain amount as a minimum balance. But the bank will charge the customer a fee for each cheque he or she writes.

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-13**
What makes a central bank and a commercial bank different?
A. It's services
B. It's interests
C. It's customers
D. It's securities
E. It's accounts

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-14**
What account do you need if you want to do some shopping in a Supermarket without carrying a large amount of money?
A. Credit
B. Loans
C. Deposits
D. Current account
E. Saving account

**EBTANAS-SMA-91-15**
It seems impossible for us, individuals, to borrow money from ...
A. Commercial bank
B. Central bank
C. Private bank
D. Foreign bank
E. Financial institution
EBTANAS-SMA-91-16
"The Former" in the last paragraph refers the ...
A. Commercial bank
B. Special account
C. Minimum balance account
D. Saving account of a bank
E. Current account of a bank

EBTANAS-SMA-91-17
The first paragraph tell us about...
A. The difference between a commercial bank and a central bank
B. Where you can pay your telephone and electricity bills
C. The services that a central bank can give
D. You can deposit your money safety at a bank
E. Where customers can buy travel tickets

EBTANAS-SMA-91-18
We can enjoy the services by establishing an account at the bank. The underlined work means...
A. Opening
B. Saving
C. Paying
D. Giving
E. Requiring

Wacana 4

Water is an essential component of all living matter. The body itself consists of more than 70% water. Water is necessary for weathering processes that convert rock to soil and for the transport of soil nutrients to plant. In the form of vapour, it provides protection for us against the harmful radiations from outer space and the chilling temperatures at night. Water is so much a part of our daily lives that we take all this for granted, we drink it, wash with it, use it to dispose of our waste products and for countless other domestic purposes.

The widest use of water in some countries is for irrigation. The farmers grow rice extensively to satisfy the need for this staple food. With the programmer's priority being to increase rice production, the heavy use of water for agriculture will continue in the future.

Water is also used to produce electric power. Many hydroelectric power plants provide electricity for cities, towns and villages.

Industry depends on water. The manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, man-made dams now attract more and more people for fishing, boating and other recreations.

Water sources can be classified as either surface water or ground water. Surface water originates from two main sources rivers and rainfall, which act as the sources of water in urban areas. Rainwater falling on land areas partly infiltrates the earth's surface and is partly intercepted by plants, while some evaporates. Water collected in lakes, swamps, streams and rivers can be used to provide an urban water supply.

EBTANAS-SMA-91-19
Why is water essential for us? Because ...
A. Water protect us from harmful radiations
B. We need water for washing our clothes
C. Water is badly needed in our life
D. We use water for transportation
E. Our body consists 70% of water

EBTANAS-SMA-91-20
Where is urban water supply collect from?
A. Lake
B. Swamp
C. Stream
D. Spring
E. Rainfall

EBTANAS-SMA-91-21
According to the text, what are the four uses of water in our daily life?
A. Irrigation, agriculture, company, industry
B. Drinking, washing, cleaning, roasting
C. Agriculture, industry, factory, company
D. Boating, fishing, swimming, diving
E. Recreation, irrigation, electricity, industry

EBTANAS-SMA-91-22
Which statement is correct based on the text?
A. The use of water decreases from time to time
B. Sea water is more preferable for recreation
C. Irrigation does not support a good harvest
D. Water is really a basic need to human life
E. All the rain water failing on land will evaporate

EBTANAS-SMA-91-23
"and is partly intercepted by plants, while some evaporates", (line 22)
'Some' in this sentence means rain water ...
A. Infiltrates the earth's surface
B. Failing on land areas
C. Failing on the rivers
D. Intercepted by plants
E. Collected in lakes

EBTANAS-SMA-91-24
The farmers grow rice extensively to satisfy the need for this staple food. The underlined word means ...

Wacana 5

Indonesia, having the world's fifth largest populations and endowed with extensive and varied natural resources, has the potential to become a great and prosperous power. But for the time being she is facing four main problems; how to cope with her population's growth, how to produce enough food, how to provide people with jobs and how to organize enough exports so that the country can pay her way in the world. Indonesia's most valuable resource is her people. But for Indonesia, as with other developing countries, the possession of this particular kind of resource can prove to be a serve impediment to economic development.
The Government is endeavoring to cope with the population problem in two ways: on the one hand by encouraging people to move, either spontaneously or under the official transmigration programme from densely-populated Java, Madura and Bali to the wider open spaces of the outer islands of Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Irian Jaya, and on other hand by fostering family planning. Transmigration is more than a response to population growth; it also carries profound implications for balanced national development and for national security.

In its response to the population growth however, Indonesia must continue to rely upon family planning objectives, the establishment of happy and prosperous small families and the reduction of the population growth to 1% by 1990. The country's family planning can indeed offer valuable lessons for other parts of the world-in terms not only of results achieved but also of the democratic way in which they have been achieved. Indonesia's family planning programme has become one of the most remarkable of all attempts to institute birth control on a mass scale.

EBTANAS-SMA-91-25
There are only ... Countries in the world that have more population than Indonesia.
A. One  
B. Two  
C. Three  
D. Four  
E. Five

EBTANAS-SMA-91-26
What can help Indonesia to make a great and prosperous nation?
A. The availability of many jobs  
B. The rapid economic development  
C. The production of enough food  
D. The export which is bigger than import  
E. Many kinds of natural resources and its people

EBTANAS-SMA-91-27
The government attempts to overcome the problem of population growth by ...
A. Encouraging people to move to urban areas  
B. Organizing enough exports  
C. Carrying out family planning programme  
D. Forcing people to have more children  
E. Providing people with jobs

EBTANAS-SMA-91-28
The success of family planning program in Indonesia seems to be valuable lesson for other countries. The idea is found in paragraph ...
A. One  
B. Two  
C. Three  
D. One and two  
E. Two and three
EBTANAS-SMA-91-35
If you want to be an expert in designing house constructions, you may continue your study in the Faculty of ...
A. Agriculture
B. Technology
C. Psychology
D. Economy
E. Law

EBTANAS-SMA-91-36
Mother : "Rosy, where are you?"
Rosy     : "Here, in the room, I ... my homework:
A. will do
B. had done
C. am doing
D. was doing
E. have done

EBTANAS-SMA-91-37
Eko      : "Which is your mother, Lily?"
Lily     : "There she is; the one ... is coming here."
A. who
B. whom
C. which
D. whose
E. where

EBTANAS-SMA-91-38
Jannata : How long can you stay under water?
Nadia    : I can stay there ... I can hold my breath
A. as
B. for
C. since
D. because
E. as long as

EBTANAS-SMA-91-39
Azwar    : "Rudy, I didn't see you at Ani's party last night."
Rudi     : "Oh, Did Ani have a party?" I would have come if I had been invited
The real fact is ... to the party.
A. Rudi didn't come
B. Ani didn't come
C. Azwar didn't invite
D. Rudi wouldn't invite
E. Ani wasn't invited

EBTANAS-SMA-91-40
Name Toni Pipin Teddy Anis Manan ... has the highest marks in English as well as History.
A. Tony
B. Pipin
C. Teddy
D. Anis
E. Maman

EBTANAS-SMA-91-41
Teacher : "Anto! Have you paid your school fee this month?"
Anto     : "No, Sir".
Teacher : "What date is today?"
Anto     : "It is 27th, sir"
Teacher : "Mm - m You ... have paid your school fee at 10th this month"
A. must
B. could
C. would
D. might
E. should

EBTANAS-SMA-91-42
Sue      : "I didn't enjoy the movie last night"
Bob      : "Neither did I"
From the dialogue we know that ...
A. Both Sue and Bob didn't enjoy the movie last night
B. Not only Sue but also Bob enjoyed the movie last night
C. Bob enjoyed the movie last night but Sue didn't
D. Bob enjoyed the movie last night, and so did Sue
E. Either Sue and Bob enjoyed the movie last night

EBTANAS-SMA-91-43
Azhar    : "You look tired, Septa! Something wrong with you?"
Septavi  : "Yea. I fell unwell: I wish I hadn't worked so hard"
The underlined sentence means Septa ... hard
A. works
B. worked
C. didn't work
D. doesn't work
E. hadn't worked

EBTANAS-SMA-91-44
X        : "Would you like to go to the beach?"
Y        : "No, not particularly"
I'd rather... to the mountain resort
A. had gone
B. would go
C. going
D. went
E. go

EBTANAS-SMA-91-45
Adi      : Your coat is very smart, Arman
Arman    : Thank you, Really?
Adi      : Sure! Did you make it yourself?
Arman    : No, I ...
A. make it
B. made it
C. had made it
D. had it made
E. have it made'
EBTANAS-SMA-91-46
Anto : Shall I post that letter, for you?
Donny : ... I can do it on the way home
A. Oh, you really know what I mean
B. Yes, that's a good idea
C. Oh, thanks so much
D. Oh, no, thank you
E. That's nice, An

EBTANAS-SMA-91-47
Rima : I am hungry. Let's find something to eat at cafetaria
Lusi : That's a good idea
The underlined utterance expresses ...
A. ability
B. preference
C. agreement
D. possibility
E. disappointed

EBTANAS-SMA-91-48
At a meeting of the Parent-Teacher's Association, Miss Rani rushes in and accidentally pushes Mr. Barman.
Miss Rani : "... I'm in a hurry"
Mr. Barman : "That's quite all right"
A. Well, I must apologize
B. Attention please
C. I regret, please
D. Oh, I am so sorry
E. Mind your step

EBTANAS-SMA-91-49
Rina and her brother, Budi, were talking in the verandah when Tuti, Rina's friend, come. Rina introduced her brother to Tuti.
Rina  : "...
Tuti  : "How do you do?"
Budi : "How do you do? Pleased to meet you"
A. How are you?
B. I beg your pardon?
C. How are things, Tuti?
D. Tuti is my friend, Budi
E. Tuti, this is my brother Budi

EBTANAS-SMA-91-50
Mr. Ben hard : "Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the station?"
Rizal : "Yes, it is not far from here, go straight down here, and take the first turning to your left"
The underlined utterance is about ...
A. expressing hope
B. B, refusing an offer
C. introducing people
D. asking for information
E. accepting invitation