



**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

# **UJIAN NASIONAL**

**TAHUN PELAJARAN 2016/2017**

## **UTAMA**

**SMA/MA**  
**PROGRAM STUDI**  
**IPA**

## **BAHASA INGGRIS**

**Rabu, 12 April 2017 (10.30 - 12.30)**



**PUSPENDIK**  
**BALITBANG**

**BSNP**  
Badan Standar Nasional Pendidikan

**MATA PELAJARAN**

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris  
Jenjang : SMA/MA  
Program Studi : IPA

**WAKTU PELAKSANAAN**

Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 12 April 2017  
Jam : 10.30 - 12.30

**PETUNJUK UMUM**

1. Periksalah Naskah Soal yang Anda terima sebelum mengerjakan soal yang meliputi:
  - a. Kelengkapan jumlah halaman beserta urutannya.
  - b. Kelengkapan nomor soal beserta urutannya.
  - c. Kesesuaian Nama Mata Uji dan Program Studi yang tertera pada kanan atas Naskah Soal dengan Lembar Jawaban Ujian Nasional (LJUN).
  - d. LJUN yang masih menyatu dengan naskah soal
2. Laporkan kepada pengawas ruang ujian apabila terdapat lembar soal, nomor soal yang tidak lengkap atau tidak urut, serta LJUN yang rusak, robek atau terlipat untuk memperoleh gantinya.
3. Tulislah Nama dan Nomor Peserta Ujian Anda pada kolom yang disediakan di halaman pertama soal ujian.
4. Gunakan pensil 2B untuk mengisi LJUN dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
  - a. Tuliskan Nama Anda pada kotak yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai dengan huruf di atasnya.
  - b. Tuliskan Nomor Peserta dan Tanggal Lahir pada kolom yang disediakan, lalu hitamkan bulatan di bawahnya sesuai huruf/angka di atasnya
  - c. Tuliskan Nama Sekolah, Tanggal Ujian, dan bubuhkan Tanda Tangan Anda pada kotak yang disediakan.
  - d. Salinlah kalimat berikut pada tempat yang disediakan dalam LJUN: "Saya mengerjakan ujian dengan jujur"
5. Jika terjadi kesalahan dalam mengisi bulatan, hapus sebersih mungkin dengan karet penghapus kemudian hitamkan bulatan yang menurut Anda benar.
6. Pisahkan LJUN dari Naskah Soal secara hati-hati dengan cara menyobek pada tempat yang telah ditentukan.
7. Waktu yang tersedia untuk mengerjakan Naskah Soal adalah 120 menit.
8. Naskah terdiri dari 50 butir soal yang masing-masing dengan 4 (empat) atau 5 (lima) pilihan jawaban.
9. Dilarang menggunakan kalkulator, HP, tabel matematika atau alat bantu hitung lainnya.
10. Periksalah pekerjaan Anda sebelum diserahkan kepada pengawas ruang ujian.
11. Lembar soal boleh dicorat-coret, sedangkan LJUN tidak boleh dicorat-coret.

**SELAMAT MENGERJAKAN**

Berdoalah sebelum mengerjakan soal.

Kerjakan dengan jujur, karena kejujuran adalah cermin kepribadian.





Nama :

No Peserta :

**Listening Section**

In this section of the test, you will have the chance to show how well you understand spoken English. There are four parts to this section with special directions for each part.

**PART I****Questions 1 to 4.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues and questions spoken in English. The dialogues and the questions will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying.

After you listen to the dialogue and the questions about it, read the five possible answers, and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have just heard. Now listen to a sample question.

You will hear :

Woman : Didn't Kathy go travelling to Japan with you last month?

Man : Are you kidding? Even if it didn't cost anything, she'd rather stay at home.

Narrator : What does the man think about Kathy?

- A. Kathy likes travelling.
- B. Kathy went to Japan alone.
- C. Kathy is a thrifty woman.
- D. Kathy is a stay at home woman.
- E. Kathy is an extravagant woman.

Sample answer



Narrator : The best answer to the question "What does the man think about Kathy?" is "Kathy is a stay at home woman". Therefore you should answer (D).

Now let's begin with number 1.

1.

- A. Regret
- B. Congratulations
- C. Sympathy
- D. Expectation
- E. Hope

2.

- A. Make themselves crazy
- B. Come late to school
- C. Call the teacher
- D. Hope and pray
- E. Miss the first lesson



3.

- A. Something wrong
- B. A terrible cough ✓
- C. A problem to sleep
- D. How to stop smoking
- E. The effect of smoking

4.

- A. She has met her friend
- B. She has been on the news
- C. She has been accepted at medical faculty ✓
- D. She has become a doctor
- E. She deserves to study hard

**PART II****Questions 5 to 7.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some incomplete dialogues spoken in English, followed by four responses, also spoken in English. The dialogues and the responses will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. You have to choose the best response to each question.

Now listen to a sample question.

Woman : Hi, Tom.

Man : Hi, Nancy. What are you doing here?  
Are you waiting for someone?

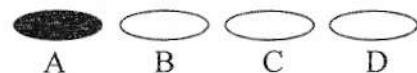
Woman : No, I'm waiting for a taxi. I want to go to a book store.

Man : ....

Narrator : What is the best response to the woman's statement?

- A. Let me take you to the book store.
- B. I'll find a good book for you.
- C. The store is open till 7 p.m.
- D. Oh, the book store is somewhere else.

Sample answer



Narrator : The best answer to the question "What is the best response to the woman's statement" is "Let me take you to the book store." Therefore you should choose answer (A).

5. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. **DD**

6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. **0 2**

7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet. **C**

A x  
B x  
C x  
D x

**PART III****Questions: 8 to 11.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear some monologues spoken in English. The monologues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to what the speakers are saying. After you listen to the monologue, look at the five pictures provided in your test book, and decide which would be the most suitable one for the monologue you have just heard.

8.

A.



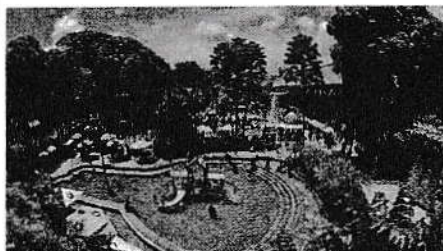
D.



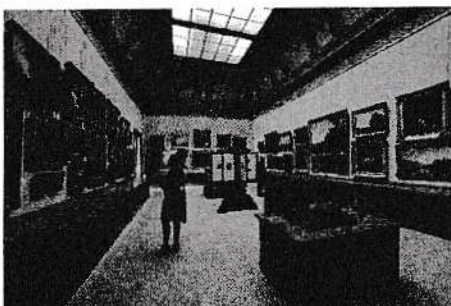
B.



E.



C.





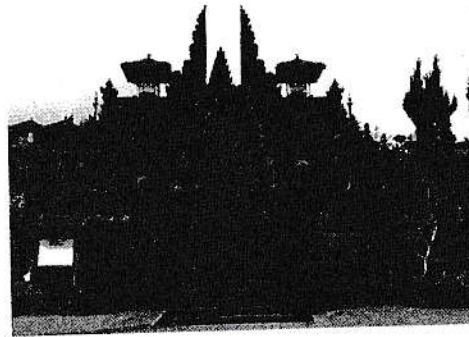


9.

A.



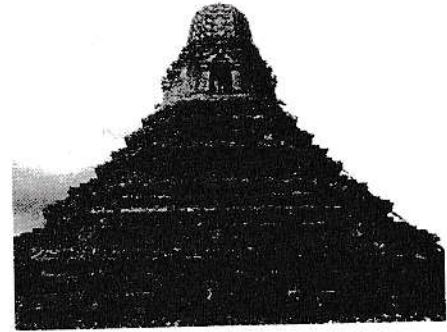
B.



C.



D.



E.



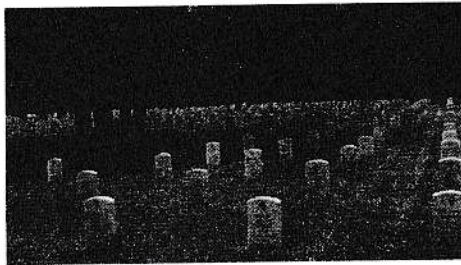


10.

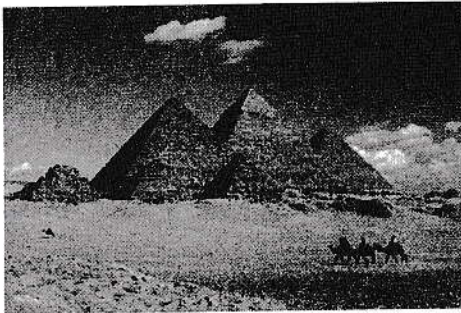
A.



B.



C.



D.



E.

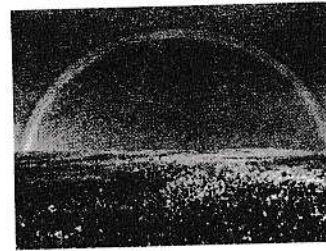


11.

A.



D.



B.



E. ✓



C.

**PART IV****Questions 12 to 15.****Directions:**

In this part of the test, you will hear several monologues. Each monologue will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker is saying.

After you hear the monologue and the question about it, read the five possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have just heard.

12.

- A. West Nusa Tenggara (NTB)✓
- B. Hosting a festival in NTB
- C. Coral reefs
- D. The conservation destinations
- E. The environmental issues

13.

- A. More hotels and restaurants will be free
- B. More festivals will be conducted by the tourists
- C. More income will be generated for the government and local people
- D. More islands will be explored for hotels and restaurants
- E. More trees will be removed from the islands





- 14.
- A. A biography of General Soedirman
  - B. The family of General Soedirman
  - C. The death of General Soedirman
  - D. A spirit of General Soedirman for the Indonesian Armed Forces
  - E. The military forces commanded by General Soedirman
- 15.
- A. His uncle's name was also Soedirman
  - B. January is the month of Maulud
  - C. Soedirman was shot and died in the military war
  - D. Soedirman died when he was relatively young
  - E. Soedirman died on 1 March 1949

**THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION**

**This text is for questions 16 and 17.**

Luis Lionel Andres Messi, born June 24, 1987, is an Argentina football player for F.C Barcelona. He is not very tall, mainly, due to the a growing problem he had when he was younger. His eyes are brown. He never has short hair.

Lionel Messi started playing football at a very early age in his hometown's Newell's Old Boys. From the age of 11, he suffered from a hormone deficiency and as Lionel's parents were unable to pay for the treatment in Argentina, they decided to move to Barcelona, Spain.

In the 2003-2004 season, when he was still only 16 years old, Messi made his first team debut in a friendly with Porto that marked the opening of the new Dragao stadium. The following championship-winning season, Messi made his first appearance in an official match on October 16, 2004, in Barcelona's derby win against at the Olympic Stadium (0-1). And now, in 2010, 2011, and 2012 he are best player in the world with collect 3 Ballon D'Or

16. According to the text, Messi's parents moved to Barcelona ....
- A. because they were very poor in Argentina
  - B. because they wanted Messi to be successful in soccer
  - C. so that Messi could learn in the best soccer club
  - D. to get Messi's health problem cured
  - E. to find the best treatment to cure Messi's health problem
17. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- A. He hasn't really attractive face, but he's a very good football player.
  - B. Lionel Messi is a good player for FC. Barcelona.
  - C. His best characteristics are on the foot has competitiveness.
  - D. He appears to be a quite good and modest person.
  - E. He has long black hair and brown eyes.

This text is for questions 18 and 19.

We are announcing today that we are bringing the Milestone and Ever Green brands even closer together. Effective as of 5<sup>th</sup> December 2013, our official name will be:

GREEN MILES WEST

The substitution of "West" in our name---replacing "Cianjur"---is the result of an agreement we reached with Cianjur Gardening Assosiation, following a protest over the original use of "Cianjur" in our name.

We hope this does not create any confusion among our loyal consumers. While this represents a change from our initial name introduction, it does not change the quality of products we offer to our consumers.

18. Who issues the announcement?

- ☒ A. Green Miles West Company.
- ☐ B. Green Miles West Customers.
- ☐ C. The co-worker of Green Miles West.
- ☐ D. The partnership of Green Miles West.
- ☐ E. The loyal customers of Green Miles West.

19. "The substitution of "West" in our name ...".

The word "substitution" has closest in meaning to ....

- ☐ A. merger
- ☐ B. insertion
- ☐ C. development
- ☒ D. replacement
- ☐ E. improvement

*Handwritten notes:*  
A = 10, 14, 16, 18, 26, 32, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47  
B = 1, 6, 20, 37  
C = 50, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 17, 20, 29, 35, 36, 41, 48  
D = 5, 12, 15, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 34, 38, 44  
E = 3, 9, 11, 23, 33, 39, 49



This text is for questions 20 to 22.

Jl. Jambu 129  
Bandung  
30<sup>th</sup> January 2017

Dear Fred,

It was a real sorrow that I heard this morning of your great loss. I knew your mother was ill. For your brother told me several weeks ago. However, as he at that time did not seem to think. The illness was very serious, the news of your mother's death came to me as a shock. You have my sincere and heartfelt sympathy, my dear fellow, in your sorrow. I know you will feel it deeply, for you always thought so much of your mother and loved her so truly. I feel it also as a personal loss to myself for your mother was always very kind to me. I admired her a good and noble woman. Her death must be a terrible grief to your father too. Please assure him of my sincere sympathy.

Words, I know, are poor comforters. "The heart knows its own sorrow", and in such sorrows we are always alone. However, it is not mere words when I say that I feel with you in your sorrow.

Your sincere friend,

Jack

20. What is the possible relation between the sender and the recipient?
- A. Relatives.
  - B. Employers.
  - C. Friends.
  - D. Siblings.
  - E. Employees.
21. From the letter we know that...
- A. Fred's mother was not ill before her death.
  - B. Jack sent letter to Fred several weeks ago. ✗
  - C. Jack was very sorrowful to send the letter to his mother.
  - D. Jack had known Fred's mother before. ✓
  - E. Fred is the only child in his family.
22. "You have my sincere and heartfelt sympathy, my dear fellow, in your sorrow."  
What is the closest meaning of the underlined word?
- A. Real.
  - B. Caring.
  - C. Generous.
  - D. Honest. ✓
  - E. Curious.





The following text is for questions 23 to 26.

If someone is having a nose bleed, your priority is to control the bleeding and keep their airway open.

Get them to sit down (not lie down) as keeping the nose above the heart will reduce bleeding.

Get them to lean forward (not backwards), to make sure the blood drains out through their nose every ten minutes, until the bleeding stops.

Encourage them not to speak, swallow, cough, spit or sniff because this may break blood clots that may have started to form in the nose.

If the bleeding is severe, or if it lasts more than 30 minutes, call for medical help.

23. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To inform the readers the methods to help nose bleeding patients. ✓
  - B. To report the procedural steps in helping nose bleeding patients.
  - C. To illustrate the preventive methods of nose bleeding.
  - D. To provide instant help for nose bleeding patients. ✓
  - E. To describe the control methods of nose bleeding.
24. The text is mostly useful in a condition ....
- A. when the bleeding cannot be controlled
  - B. when the patient's airway is blocked
  - C. when the nose bleed occurs regularly
  - D. when the nose bleed just occurred
  - E. when the patients keep coughing
25. In case of nose bleeding, if the person speaks, ....
- A. his/her blood drains out through his/her nose
  - B. he/she will suffer from severe bleeding
  - C. his/her throat will block the airway
  - D. his/her blood clot will not form
  - E. his/her nose bleeds again
26. "... to make sure the blood drains out ..." (paragraph 3)  
The underlined word is closest in meaning to ....
- A. travel
  - B. portray
  - C. remark
  - D. stream
  - E. proceed



The following text is for questions 27 to 30.

A kangaroo is an animal found only in Australia. It has a small relative called a wallaby, that lives in Tasmania and New Guinea. Kangaroos eat grass and plants. They have short front legs, long and strong back legs and a tail. These are used to sit up and jump. Kangaroos are well known for their 8-meter forward jumps and more than 3-meters high leap across fences. They can also run at the speed of over 45 kilometers per hour. The largest kangaroos are the Great Grey Kangaroos and Red Kangaroos. Adult kangaroos grow to a meter in length and 90 kilos in weight. Kangaroos are marsupials. This means that the female kangaroo has an external pouch on the front of her body. The baby kangaroo is very tiny when it was born. It right away crawls into its mother's pouch where it spends the first five months of its life.

Adapted from *Peter Haddock Ltd*, Ref.083

27. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To inform Kangaroo's uniqueness.
  - B. To report the features of Kangaroo.
  - C. To encourage Kangaroo's preservation.
  - ☒ D. To describe how a Kangaroo looks like.
  - E. To raise awareness of Kangaroo's special status.
28. We can conclude from the text that ....
- A. the largest kangaroos are the males
  - B. the male kangaroos do not have pouch
  - C. kangaroos only eat grass and plants that grow in Australia
  - D. Tasmania's and New Guinea's wallabies are different in size
  - E. the new born kangaroo is also skillful in jumping and leaping
29. Which of these statements is contrary to the fact?
- A. Kangaroos are not carnivorous.
  - B. Kangaroo is native animal of Australia.
  - ☒ C. All wallabies are of smaller size than Kangaroos.
  - D. All marsupial females have pouch on the front of their body.
  - E. Baby Kangaroos leave their mother's pouch at the age of five months.
30. Look at the underlined word 'pouch'. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to it?
- A. Saving.
  - B. Purse.
  - C. Compartment.
  - ☒ D. Pocket.
  - E. Holding.



The following text is for questions 31 to 34.

**The Dangers of Typing SMS while Driving**

The popularity of mobile devices has had some dangerous consequences. We know that mobile communications are linked to a significant increase in distracted driving which results in injury and loss of life.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported that in 2010 driver distraction was the cause of 18 percent of all fatal crashes - with 3,092 people killed - and crashes resulting in an injury - with 416,000 people wounded.

The Virginia Tech Transportation Institute found that text messaging creates a crash risk 23 times worse than driving while not distracted.

Eleven percent of drivers aged 18 to 20 who were involved in an automobile accident and survived admitted they were sending or receiving texts when they crashed. Distracted driving endangers life and property and the current levels of injury and loss are unacceptable.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The warning of texting and driving.
  - B. The debatable issue of texting and driving.
  - C. The involvement of mobile devices while driving.
  - D. The risks of texting while driving.
  - E. The consequences of not paying attention to traffic.
32. What does the passage tell us about the writer's opinion on the issue at hand?
- A. Text messaging creates more risk than undistracted driving.
  - B. Mobile communication doesn't have relation with accident.
  - C. Many people lost their lives because of injury.
  - D. Distracted driving is still safe for the drivers.
  - E. Only adult drivers involved in the accident.
33. From the text, we know that ...
- A. The mobile phone should be banned in the street.
  - B. Distracted driving makes accident more rarely to happen.
  - C. Most of the accident caused by the condition of the road.
  - D. 18 percent of fatal crashes were caused by unnoticed street signs.
  - E. Drivers involved in car accidents admitted they were texting when they crashed.
34. Distracted driving endangers life ... it is not an acceptable action.
- A. as
  - B. if
  - C. so
  - D. and
  - E. yet





**This text is for questions 35 to 38.**

Galileo Galilei (1564-1642) – Astronomer and Scientist. Galileo developed a superior telescope and made many significant discoveries in astronomy. He was sentenced to life imprisonment by the inquisition for his support for the Copernican theory that the sun was at the centre of the solar system.

Galileo was born in Florence, Italy in 1564 to a poor but noble family. His parents recognised their child's innate intelligence and talents and so made sacrifices to have him educated. At his father's insistence, Galileo studied the profitable career of medicine. But, at the University of Pisa, Galileo became fascinated in a wide range of subjects. He was also critical of many of Aristotle's teaching which had dominated education for the past 2,000 years.

Galileo was appointed to be a mathematics professor at the University of Pisa, but his strident criticisms of Aristotle left him isolated among his contemporaries. After three years of persecution, he resigned and went to the University of Padua, where he taught maths. His entertaining lectures attracted a large following and he was able to spend the next 18 years pursuing his interests in astronomy and mechanics.

35. Something that we can learn from Galileo Galilei's biography is ....
- A. we must always believe whatever the society believes to avoid getting persecuted
  - B. we must never go against the believe of the society to avoid getting imprisoned
  - C. we should believe in something and stay faithful to it no matter how hard
  - D. we must sacrifice everything to get ourselves educated
  - E. we should spend 18 years to pursue our interests
36. From the fact that Galileo Galilei was imprisoned for supporting the Copernican theory, which later was proven to be true, we know that Galileo Galilei was ....
- A. reckless
  - B. stubborn
  - C. tenacious
  - D. arrogant
  - E. foolish
37. According to the biography, why did Galileo Galilei resign from his teaching job at the University of Pisa?
- A. He had attracted many followers.
  - B. He was persecuted for three years.
  - C. He was appointed as a mathematics professor.
  - D. He had a better offer from the University of Padua.
  - E. He wanted to pursue his interests in astronomy and mechanics.
38. "His parents recognised their child's innate intelligence and talents and so made sacrifices to have him educated." (Paragraph 2)
- The underlined word is closest in meaning to ....
- A. acquired
  - B. ingenious
  - C. multiple
  - D. inborn
  - E. strident

This text is for questions 39 to 42.

A tsunami is a series of ocean waves that sends surges of water, sometimes reaching heights of over 100 feet (30.5 meters), onto land. These walls of water can cause widespread destruction when they crash ashore.

These awe-inspiring waves are typically caused by large, undersea earthquakes at tectonic plate boundaries. When the ocean floor at a plate boundary rises or falls suddenly, it displaces the water above it and launches the rolling waves that will become a tsunami.

Most tsunami, about 80 percent, happen within the Pacific Ocean's "Ring of Fire," a geologically active area where tectonic shifts make volcanoes and earthquakes common.

Tsunamis may also be caused by underwater landslides or volcanic eruptions. They may even be launched, as they frequently were in Earth's ancient past, by the impact of a large meteorite plunging into an ocean.

Tsunamis race across the sea at up to 500 miles (805 kilometers) an hour – about as fast as a jet airplane. At that pace they can cross the entire expanse of the Pacific Ocean in less than a day. And their long wavelengths mean they lose very little energy along the way.

A tsunami's trough, the low point beneath the wave's crest, often reaches shore first. When it does, it produces a vacuum effect that sucks coastal water seaward and exposes harbor and sea floors. This retreating of sea water is an important warning sign of a tsunami, because the wave's crest and its enormous volume of water typically hit shore five minutes or so later. Recognizing this phenomenon can save lives.

A tsunami is usually composed of a series of waves, called a wave train, so its destructive force may be compounded as successive waves reach shore. People experiencing a tsunami should remember that the danger may not have passed with the first wave and should await official word that it is safe to return to vulnerable locations.

Some tsunamis do not appear on shore as massive breaking waves but instead resemble a quickly surging tide that inundates coastal areas.

39. Why did the author write the report?
- A. To raise people's awareness about tsunami.
  - B. To warn people about an upcoming tsunami.
  - C. To inform people about past tsunamis.
  - D. To inform people about the different types of tsunami.
  - E. To warn people about the dangers of tsunami.
40. Tsunamis are usually the result of ....
- A. the sudden rise or fall of ocean floors
  - B. Pacific Oceans "Ring of Fire"
  - C. the awe-inspiring waves
  - D. volcanoes
  - E. landslides
41. From the text, we know that Tsunami can be very destructive because ....
- A. they come after earthquakes
  - B. they are caused by volcanic eruptions
  - C. they are tall, fast, forceful and repetitive
  - D. they have a vacuum effect
  - E. they occur suddenly





42. "Some tsunami do not appear on shore as massive breaking waves but instead resemble a quickly surging tide that inundates coastal areas." (Paragraph 8)

The underlined word is closest in meaning to ....

- A. floods
- B. covers
- C. fills
- D. attacks
- E. submerges

**This text is for questions 43 to 46.**

**Pakistan's houbara bird facing extinction**

The indiscriminate hunting of endangered houbara bustard birds in Pakistan by rich hunting parties from the Gulf nations have pushed the species toward extinction. The hunting was initially banned by the Pakistani courts, but under continuous pressure from the provincial governments of Sind, Baluchistan, and Punjab, as well as the federal government, recently the courts lifted the ban on the hunting of this vulnerable species.

Some people in Pakistan have been advocating for sustainable hunting of the species instead of a complete ban, but this is highly debatable. Reckless hunting for decades has pushed this beautiful species toward extinction and it is now critically endangered in Pakistan.

No reliable or credible statistics on the population dynamics of the species are available either. Unless specially protected by law, the species runs the risk of becoming extinct in the wild in the next few decades.

Under these circumstances, the only logical approach to save the species from extinction in the not-so-distant future is to immediately start comprehensive captive breeding program for the species across the nation.

If the captive breeding program runs successfully and produces an appreciable number of chicks, then reintroduction programs could be initiated in their wild habitats.

Only after rebuilding the population for some time in the wild and allowing them to breed naturally to reach a sustainable population could some restricted hunting be planned. Currently, the low numbers have made this species vulnerable and with zero or poor monitoring, sustainable hunting practices in Pakistan for this dwindling species will not work.

Game hunting works only when a stable population is achieved with strict monitoring on the ratio of males to females hunted per season. If the females (no true statistics available) are being taken out of the population through random hunting, the population is sure to pass through a bottleneck in the wild habitat, with high vulnerability to eventual extinction.

The people of Pakistan need to decide what is more important-a few petrodollars or protecting the biodiversity of the nation.

Saikat Kumar Basu  
Lethbridge, Canada

43. What is the subject of the text?

- A. The extinction of Pakistan's houbara bird.
- B. The hunting of Pakistan's houbara bird.
- C. The conservation of Pakistan's houbara bird.
- D. The rehabilitation of Pakistan's biodiversity.
- E. The protection of Pakistan's biodiversity.





44. From the text, we know that the writer ....
- enjoys hunting the houbara bird
  - advocates for sustainable houbara bird hunting
  - approves all kinds of houbara bird hunting
  - tries to persuade people to conserve houbara bird
  - breeds houbara bird in captivity
45. According to the text, why does the writer want all kinds of houbara bird hunting be banned?
- The population of houbara bird is getting smaller and smaller.
  - The captivity of houbara bird has been unsuccessful.
  - The houbara bird is difficult to catch.
  - The houbara bird is beautiful.
  - The hunters are reckless.
46. From the passage, we can conclude that people can resume hunting the houbara bird only ... a sustainable population is reached.
- after
  - when
  - because
  - if
  - before

**This text is for questions 47 to 50.**

Nowadays, the police have been applying the new regulation concerning the use of seat belts. In European countries, this regulation has been applied for a long time. However, this new regulation has become controversial and is an interesting topic to discuss. Here are some of the arguments.

The use of seat belts has been proven to reduce the risk of injury or death in an accident. Seat belt has become a standard component in cars. The research shows that most car accident will cause an injury to the head. Frequently, drivers or the passengers driving without seat belts die because of this. By wearing the seat belts, the injury will not happen since belts restrain our body on the car seat when the accident happens.

Unfortunately, many cars, especially the old ones, don't have seat belts. This is because the traffic conditions in the past were unlike the recent traffic conditions. The designer of old cars didn't consider a seat belt as an important part. Besides, the drivers wearing the seat belt will think that they are completely safe, so they may drive carelessly. They are safe, indeed, but how about safety of other?

The seat belt is only one of the ways to reduce the risk of car accidents. It doesn't mean that we are completely safe. In short, our safety depends on ourselves.

47. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- Old cars do not use seat belts.
  - The old cars have seat belts for their safety.
  - The drivers wear seat belts may drive carefully.
  - The traffic conditions in the past were similar to the recent.
  - The old cars' designer considered a seat belt as an important part.



48. What is the function of seat belts?
- A. To reduce the traffic conditions.
  - B. To become a standard component in cars.
  - C. To reduce the risk of injury or death in an accident.
  - D. To prevent the drivers driving cars carefully.
  - E. To increase the risk of injury in car accidents.
49. Who considered a seat belt as an unimportant part?
- A. Police.
  - B. People.
  - C. Drivers.
  - D. Passengers.
  - E. Old cars designer.
50. "... that they are completely safe." (Paragraph 3)  
What does the word 'they' refer to?
- A. Cars.
  - B. Seat belts.
  - C. Drivers.
  - D. Designers.
  - E. Others.