

BAHASA INGGRIS

- STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION
- VOCABULARY AND READING COMPREHENSION



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ENGLISH TEST General Guidelines

The English Test will test your ability in understanding English structures and reading texts. It employs a multiple choice format, and it takes **90 minutes** to do the test.

The test comprises two following parts:

- 1. Part 1: 40 numbers of Structure and Written Expression
- 2. Part 2: 50 numbers of Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension

You may choose to begin work on ANY part.

For each number, you will see four possible answers, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose <u>one</u> option, and then on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the circle cannot be seen.



The questions are given in a variety of difficulty levels. You should try to answer all of them, as there is NO PENALTY for incorrect answers.

Directions for each part of the test will be given at the beginning of each part.

If you find an error in any printed items of the test, just guess the best answer as you can and continue.

The page numbers printed on the exam booklet are the page numbers of the exam paper and the exam answer sheet. The exam answer sheet is attached to this exam booklet and cannot be used for a different exam booklet. They have to be used together.



SECTION 1 STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

<u>Directions</u>: Question 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the <u>one</u> word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the circle cannot be seen.

Example I	Sample Answer
are found in virtually every country in the world.	AB D
(A) Swamps and marshes which	

The sentence should read, "Swamps and marshes are found in virtually every country in the world." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Sample Answer

Example II

(B) When swamps and marshes

(D) Now that swamps and marshes

(C) Swamps and marshes

 \widehat{A} \widehat{B} \widehat{C} \emptyset

Milk is pasteurized by heating it for thirty minutes at about 63° Centigrade, rapidly cooling it, and then it at a temperature below 10° Centigrade.

- (A) to store
- (B) store
- (C) be stored
- (D) storing

The sentence should read, "Milk is pasteurized by heating it for thirty minutes at about 63° Centigrade, rapidly cooling it, and then storing it at temperature below 10° Centigrade." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

Now begin work on the questions.

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- 1. With its long, white fur and a face ... a red mask, the white uakari is a unique primate, protected as an endangered species In South America.
 - (A) alike
 - (B) to like
 - (C) like
 - (D) is alike
- 2. On narrow patches of land along the shores of Alaska ... as global warming had melted the polar ice and cruelly decreased their habitat on the Arctic ice.
 - (A) large herds of walruses were found
 - (B) finding large herds of walruses
 - (C) were found large herds of walruses
 - (D) to find large herds of walruses
- 3. The terrifying sound of thunder always follows the awesome flash of lightning because light waves are faster in speed than
 - (A) they are sound waves
 - (B) are sound waves
 - (C) being sound waves
 - (D) do sound waves
- 4. The wall of a much visited tomb in the ancient city of Pompei collapsed possibly as a result of heavy rains, thereby ... about the safety of the whole site.
 - (A) it created great concern
 - (B) to create great concern
 - (C) great concern was created
 - (D) creating great concern
- 5. Black carbon–also known as black soot–which results from burning wood and cow dung, is just as bad a contributor to global warming
 - •
 - (A) together with CO_2
 - (B) CO_2 is the same
 - (C) the same with CO₂
 - (D) as is CO₂

- 6. A lifestyle characterized by a balanced diet has been proven to be effective in preventing or ... the onset of Type 2 Diabetes.
 - (A) will be delaying the delay of
 - (B) the delay of
 - (C) it delays
 - (D) delaying
- 7. Schooling is a specific, formalized process of learning that takes place in a building, ... education is a broad concept of learning that has no limits of time, place and content.
 - (A) so that
 - (B) when
 - (C) while
 - (D) since
- 8. The 7.8 magnitude earthquake that struck China in July 1976 caused tremendous damage to the fledgling industrial region and ... of a few thousand people.
 - (A) to claim the lives
 - (B) in claiming the lives
 - (C) lives being claimed
 - (D) claimed the lives
- Baxter, a small robot that can do light tasks such as packing and sorting, is cheap enough for small enterprises that ... cannot afford a robot working for them.
 - (A) otherwise
 - (B) in case of
 - (C) nonetheless
 - (D) whenever
- 10. Mountain lions were readily hunted down by the first settlers in the mountain region because of their big threat not only to the safety of farm animals, but also
 - (A) the forest deer were endangered
 - (B) to the existence of the forest deer
 - (C) in protecting the forest deer
 - (D) were the forest deer no longer safe



- 11. It was in 1905 ... Albert Einstein presented four papers which turned the conventional knowledge about the universe upside down.
 - (A) that
 - (B) as
 - (C) when
 - (D) in which
- 12. The re-emergence of the Ebola virus in West Africa ... by local health officials until it was spreading to neighboring countries.
 - (A) not immediately recognized
 - (B) no immediate recognition
 - (C) was not immediately recognized
 - (D) it wasn't recognized immediately
- 13. Cartilage is the tough but flexible tissue that covers the ends of bones at the joints, ... the bones to glide smoothly over each other.
 - (A) to enable
 - (B) enables
 - (C) enabling
 - (D) they enable
- 14. The wetlands in East Kalimantan have been identified as the migration and breeding sites of about 90 species of birds, ... are to be protected from extinction.
 - (A) which some
 - (B) some of which
 - (C) which many
 - (D) some of them
- 15. ... Belitung is a smaller island with much less population compared to Bali, it has been rapidly developing to become Indonesia's next attractive tourist destination.
 - (A) Although
 - (B) Now that
 - (C) Because of
 - (D) In spite of



<u>Directions:</u> In questions 16-40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the <u>one</u> underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be grammatically correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of answer you have chosen.

Example I

 \triangle \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc

Meadowlarks are $\frac{\text{about}}{A}$ the same size $\frac{\text{than}}{B}$ robins.

but they have $\frac{A}{C}$ bodies, shorter tails, and longer $\frac{\text{bills}}{D}$.

The sentence should read. "Meadowlarks are about the same size as robins, but they have heavier bodies, shorter tails, and longer bills". Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Sample Answer

Example II



When overall exports exceed imports, a country said to have a trade surplus.

The sentence should read, "When overall exports exceed imports, a country is said to have a trade surplus." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Now begin work on the questions.

- 16. United Airlines displayed <u>its</u> serious commitment <u>to address</u> the problem of carbon emission <u>from jet airplanes</u> by <u>it launched</u> its first bio-fuel powered airliner late last year.
- 17. The brevity of the cherry-blossom season in $\frac{\text{springtime}}{A}$, which $\frac{\text{last}}{B}$ from one to two weeks, $\frac{\text{is often cited}}{C}$ as a $\frac{\text{symbolic}}{D}$ reminder of the brevity of human life itself.
- 18. The crust of planet Earth $\underline{\text{together with}}$ its $\underline{\text{upper}}$ mantle, called the lithosphere, $\underline{\text{form}}$ a thick layer of about one hundred $\underline{\text{kilometers}}$.
- 19. An assessment of the health of over 100 banks in Europe reveals that close to 60 banks were enough strong to A B survive a serious financial crisis like the one shaking banks in 2008.
- 20. Mahala Yousafzai, the young Pakistani schoolgirl who was shot in the head by the Taliban, now lives in Britain $\frac{A}{A}$ and has become true champion for the rights to education for every girl.



	—···
21.	Al Bahar Towers, two new skyscrapers in Abu Dhabi, can $\frac{\text{keep out}}{\Lambda}$ the heat of the sun by $\frac{\text{covering}}{\Lambda}$ the buildings'
	façade with intricately designed shades that open and close in respond to the sun. $\frac{A}{C}$
22.	The scarlet macaw, a large intelligent $\frac{\text{intelligent}}{A}$ bird from South America, is of all exotic birds the highest in demand in $\frac{A}{B}$
	worldwide <u>illegally</u> trade. D
23.	Research universities, where new discoveries and innovations made, are responsible for many of the products, $\frac{A}{A}$ $\frac{B}{C}$ $\frac{D}{D}$ services, and industries which have changed our lives.
24	When taken at a dose of more than 1000 mg a day, vitamin C can reduce the severity and duration of a cold,
- 1.	Otherwise it cannot prevent us from getting a cold. C. D.
25.	Architects of the future will be designing buildings that can generate its own electricity by creating windows
	embedded with crystals to turn sunlight into electricity. C D
26.	In a strictly <u>stratified</u> society, the upper middle class is composed of <u>good-educated</u> professional people and
	business executives with high $\underline{\text{incomes}}$ and high $\underline{\text{social prestige}}$.
27.	Built at a cost of \$ 5 million and designing to withstand 1000 atmospheres of pressure, the submersible <i>Deep-Sea</i>
	Challenger can go 11 kilometers $\frac{A}{C}$ the ocean's surface for research $\frac{B}{D}$
28.	After months of <u>deliberation</u> between the financial ministers of the European Zone and the IMF, the two parties
	were able to strike a deal $\frac{\text{With}}{\text{B}}$ the Greek government $\frac{\text{they prevent}}{\text{C}}$ that the country would $\frac{\text{fall into}}{\text{D}}$ bankruptcy.
29.	According to recent medical research, other important benefit of strictly regular physical exercise is that it can
	induce the brain to produce new brain-cells.
30.	Calcium is of great importance to build and $\underline{\underline{\text{maintain}}}$ strong bones, $\underline{\underline{\text{and}}}$ in people after the age of 50 bits of
	calcium can find their way into blood <u>vessels</u> and form dangerous plaques that can block <u>blood-flow</u> to the heart. D
31.	The seismic waves of high-magnitude $\frac{\text{earthquakes}}{\Delta}$ can reach the magma chambers of $\frac{\text{distant}}{B}$ volcanoes, making
	them to shake and move upward until the magma explodes into an eruption.

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32. Red blood cells $\frac{\text{in which}}{A}$ malarial parasites $\frac{\text{reside}}{B}$ will in general $\frac{\text{be eliminated}}{C}$ from $\frac{\text{patient's}}{D}$ body after 120

days.



- 33. The small stream that had $\underline{its\ origin}$ in the mountains of Kalimantan became the mighty Mahakam River as it went $\underline{through}$ the rainforest and meandered $\underline{farther\ down\ into}$ the lowlands and the sea.
- 34. China's <u>uncontrolled</u> industrialization during the <u>first three</u> decades imposed disastrous effects on air, water, and A soil, thereby to create many environmental and <u>health</u> problems.

 C
- 35. Participation in a four-month research project on the benefit of aerobic exercise, a group of elderly men showed significant improvement on standard measures of memory and mental flexibility.
- 36. The practice of free downloads of music on $\frac{\text{the}}{A}$ Internet not only makes the music $\frac{\text{readily}}{B}$ available to a big mass of people but also greatly $\frac{\text{contribution to}}{C}$ the popularity of $\frac{\text{the artists}}{D}$.
- 37. Recent advances in medical science, in terms of knowledge and $\frac{\text{innovative}}{A}$ tools, $\frac{\text{bring}}{B}$ new hope that doctors will be able to find a cure for $\frac{\text{the most}}{C}$ challenging and $\frac{\text{puzzled}}{D}$ diseases of our time.
- 38. When Mount Bardabunga, Iceland's massive volcano violently eruption in 2013, local authorities were deeply concerned that the tremendous heat would melt glaciers and cause serious flooding in nearby towns.
- 39. The majority of respondents \underline{to} the questionnaire do not $\underline{\frac{agree \ with}{B}}$ the statement $\underline{\frac{whether}{C}}$ the number of hours people spend $\underline{\frac{watching}{D}}$ TV is decreasing.
- 40. In Alzheimer's disease, brain cells will eventually stop to communicate $\frac{A}{A}$ with each other, which in turn will cause memory and reasoning ability to fade.

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SECTION 2 VOCABULARY AND READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each passage is followed by questions about it. Choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C) or (D), for each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of question and fill in the circle that corresponds to the letter of your answer choice.

Answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage.

Read the following passage:

A new hearing device is now available for some hearing-impaired people. This device uses a magnet to hold the detachable sound-processing portion in place. Like other aids, it converts sound into vibrations. But it is unique in that it can transmit the vibrations directly to the magnet, and then to the inner ear. This produces a clearer sound. The new device will not help all hearing-impaired people, only those with a hearing loss caused by infection or some other problem in the middle ear. It will probably help no more than 20 percent of all people with hearing problems. Those people, however, who have ear infections should find *relief* and restored hearing with the new device.

Example I

Sample Answer







What is the author's main purpose?

- (A) to describe a new cure for ear infections
- (B) to inform the reader of a new device
- (C) to urge doctors to use a new device
- (D) to explain the use of a magnet

The author's main purpose it to inform the reader of a new device for hearing-impaired people. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Example II

Sample Answer







The word "relief" in line 6 means

- (A) less distress
- (B) assistance
- (C) distraction
- (D) relaxation

The phrase "less distress" is similar in meaning to "relief" in this sentence. Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Now begin with the questions.



Humans have always devised ways to overcome their shortcomings. The ability to devise machines to enable them to do things that would otherwise be impossible has allowed them to expand to fill almost every corner of the planet, and to perform feats of science, art and engineering that would be impossible for any other animal. As well as creating machines to help humans, they have always searched for ways to make themselves more efficient, faster, stronger, and smarter. Now a new generation of drugs is being used expressly to enhance their mental capacity. These tablets can, quite literally, make humans smarter.

Most of these drugs were originally developed to treat various medical conditions, and have only recently begun to be used by the healthy population for a mental 'boost'. For instance, Ritalin (methylphenidate) is a stimulant related to amphetamine, and is prescribed mainly for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). It increases attention and helps prevent the easy distraction that is so common in the disorder. It does this by blocking reuptake of dopamine and noradrenaline in the brain, so increasing the availability of these neurotransmitters. For the same reasons, Ritalin has become a popular drug for students to take whilst studying for exams.

Other commonly used drugs include modafinil, which is intended to help those who suffer from narcolepsy by relieving their daytime sleepiness, and beta-blockers, which help reduce anxiety. A survey by Nature found that 20% of the 1400 respondents had used one of these 3 drugs for non-medical reasons. As well as students using it to help with studying, it is used by shift workers to keep them alert, and by travelers to avoid jet lag. It has been shown that it can be effective in relieving shift work sleep disorder. However, there are worries that people may become too *reliant* on it, or start to believe they can go without sleep at all, which could be hugely damaging to the brain.

Aside from being interesting from a scientific standpoint, these drugs have raised some fascinating ethical dilemmas, and academics seem divided on the point. Some say that it is always wrong to *tamper with* a healthy brain in order to improve it. They argue that these drugs were designed to help those with a disorder, and to use *them* to improve the abilities of a healthy person is immoral. The worry is that if some people in a social group, e.g. students, were taking the drug, it would become almost impossible for others to compete without also taking the drug. A parallel to this was seen in the 1970s and 80s, before mandatory drug testing was introduced in athletics, where steroid use became almost necessary in order to compete.

Widespread use of cognitive enhancers could lead to a situation in which young people were forced to medicate themselves in order to compete in academic situations. As well as putting added pressure on an already stressed and vulnerable group, the question of elitism is raised. These cognitive enhancers are unlikely to come cheaply. There is already an educational divide, with children whose parents can afford to send them to the best schools, or pay for extra-curricular tutors, coming out with better results than those children who have not had this extra support. If only the rich could afford these drugs, that would give them another advantage, which seems unjust. It is possible that in 20 years' time, children will have to be tested for drugs before being allowed to sit an exam, much as athletes are today.

41. The following are questions that the passage tries to address, EXCEPT

25

- (A) Why do humans want to be faster, stronger, and smarter than others?
- (B) How does a new generation of drugs enhance humans' mental capacity?
- (C) What are examples of cognitive enhancers that people commonly use?
- (D) Why are some people against the widespread use of cognitive enhancers?

- 42. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT TRUE about Ritalin?
 - (A) Students studying for exams usually consume it to help them focus.
 - (B) It is a common drug for people with ADHD, who are easily distracted.
 - (C) Excessive use of methylphenidate may lead to attention deficit disorder.
 - (D) It is a brain stimulant that can increase one's attention and concentration.

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- 43. The word "reliant" in line 19 means
 - (A) autonomous
 - (B) dependent
 - (C) detached
 - (D) restrictive
- 44. According to the passage, the following are consumers of the drugs for non-medical reasons, EXCEPT
 - (A) senior athletes
 - (B) late-shift workers
 - (C) students facing an exam
 - (D) travelers avoiding jet-lag
- 45. Which of the following best expresses the meaning of the phrase "tamper with" in lines 22-23?
 - (A) preserve
 - (B) impair
 - (C) uphold
 - (D) alter
- 46. The word "them" in line 24 refers to
 - (A) people with a disorder
 - (B) some of the academics
 - (C) cognitive enhancer drugs
 - (D) healthy people's abilities
- 47. Which of the following statements about mandatory drug testing can be inferred from the passage?
 - (A) It has been around for approximately two decades.
 - (B) Students nowadays have to take it before taking an exam.
 - (C) Athletes have to spend a lot of money in order to be tested.
 - (D) It is exclusively for athletes who are suspected of using steroids.

- 48. According to the passage, why do people worry if some are taking drugs for a competition?
 - (A) People who really need the drugs for their health may not get adequate drug supply.
 - (B) Others will have to take the drugs as well in order to have a chance of winning it.
 - (C) Mandatory drug tests will be a prerequisite for all kinds of competitions.
 - (D) Their brains can be seriously malfunctioned during the competition.
- 49. The author's attitude toward the use of cognitive enhancers is generally
 - (A) sanguine
 - (B) enthusiastic
 - (C) inconsiderate
 - (D) disapproving
- 50. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
 - (A) academic situations tend to be more stressful for adults than for children
 - (B) the drugs' production cost can be reduced with rich people's donations
 - (C) rich students do not necessarily perform better than poor students
 - (D) the gap between the rich and the poor will probably be greater

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From almost total obscurity the Internet swiftly leapt into our lives, covered almost all the spheres of human activity, from shop to sex from research to rebellion. The Internet as an information and communication platform has become essential in our daily life. Existing side by side with other media, the latest mass medium has changed our communicative behavior enormously. (The European English Messenger, 2005). Personal Computer (PC) Internet users know that it is possible to find different kinds of texts in it: fiction, academic writing and mass media - practically all possible existing types of texts. Of special interest is communication between people on the Internet and the different types of Websites. The so-called electronic language has aroused great linguistic and psychological interest and attracts more and more attention of the linguists and psychologists who are really concerned with its possible influence on language and psychology in general.

Linguists are concerned with the influence this system may have on a living language. The Internet, in conjunction with radio and television, telephone communication and printed materials, creates the universal information net, which is called "Cyberspace" and all the people using the online communication are "Netizens" in this net (the word is easily associated with "citizens"). The regular users are "Webies", the new ones -"Newbies". The language we use in the net is "Netspeak".

People, unfamiliar with the mechanisms of Online Communication and familiar with the conventions of offline communication, think that there can be no analogy of online communication with speech. Chatrooms and the like are too constrained by their response times and the slow speed of typing to be considered as a good analogy of speech. Regarding some broad pragmatic themes (communicative effectiveness, spamming, lurking, emoticons and abbreviations), the comparative brevity of online communication, its lack of formality and the inclusion of "framing", Web pages, e-mail and other mechanisms are too transient or easily modified to be equivalent to the printed word. *This* is a good example of one way that online and offline communications differ. Moreover, in the minds of many, Net Discourse is a little more than linguistic vandalism, illiterate online expression where grammar is gone and spelling is *superfluous*.

However, the language used online is that of real people of great diversity, whose output is largely unedited by proofreaders or publishers. The change of the language affects even people who never log on or use the letters AWHF in regular communication to ask "are we having fun?", or TMOT, that is "trust me on this". Unlike a library, the Internet is an interactive and dynamic world.

Giving a linguist's appraisal of Electronic Discourse, the well-known British linguist David Crystal points out that we are on the brink of the biggest revolution in language ever, that Netspeak, this is how he calls online language, is not a monolithic creation, but rather a disparate set of communication methods and types such as e-mail, chatrooms, Internet Relay Chat, World Wide Web pages, Websites etc. He suggests that online language is best viewed as a new species of interaction, a genuine "third medium" (besides the written and oral forms of English), which is evolving its own systematic rules to suit new circumstances (Crystal, 2001).

- 51. What aspect of the Internet is mainly discussed in the passage?
 - (A) Its various functions
 - (B) Its unique language
 - (C) Its psychological effect
 - (D) Its role as a mass medium
- 52. The word "this" in the line 22 refers to
 - (A) the comparative brevity
 - (B) too transient
 - (C) lack of formality
 - (D) the inclusion of "framing"

- 53. In paragraph 3, the author implies that
 - (A) Netspeak is impossible to be transferred into printed term.
 - (B) There is no resemblance between online and offline discourse.
 - (C) Formality is not compromised when abbreviation is used in Netspeak.
 - (D) The birth of Netspeak might be caused by time limitation when interacting virtually.

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- 54. The author mentions "superfluous" in line 25, which means
 - (A) poor
 - (B) copious
 - (C) redundant
 - (D) unnecessary
- 55. An appropriate sub-heading for paragraph 3 would be
 - (A) The characteristics of online communication
 - (B) The lack of structure in online communication
 - (C) The contrast between online and offline communication
 - (D) The similarities between online and offline communication
- 56. What can be inferred from the passage about the impact of Netspeak on internet non-users?
 - (A) Internet non-users are reluctant to use Netspeak.
 - (B) Netspeak does not influence their communication in any way.
 - (C) They think there is more to Netspeak than only lexical damage.
 - (D) The way they communicate is transformed by Netspeak.
- 57. Which of the following sentence best summarizes paragraph 5?
 - (A) Netspeak will greatly modify language as we know it.
 - (B) Netspeak is not accredited in the linguistic domain.
 - (C) Netspeak is perceived as the current medium of exchanging information that is subject to change.
 - (D) Netspeak is so flexible that not only can it be used as an online language, but it is also suitable for offline use.
- 58. Which lines mention that Netspeak is not accurately structured?
 - (A) Lines 23-25
 - (B) Lines 27-29
 - (C) Lines 32-34
 - (D) Lines 35-37

- 59. All of the following are mentioned in the passage, EXCEPT
 - (A) Netspeak offers no new opportunity for academic study.
 - (B) There are other factors that alter our manner in communication besides the internet.
 - (C) The Internet language influences the lives and different aspects of human activities.
 - (D) Some experts are uneasy about the possible impact of Netspeak on language in general.
- 60. What is the most likely purpose of the passage?
 - (A) To explain the globalized use of the Internet
 - (B) To elaborate on the influence of the Internet on language
 - (C) To clarify the effect of Netspeak on the non-users of the Internet
 - (D) To illustrate the experts' concerns over online communication



Federal securities law requires that all regulated companies, whose securities are sold to the public, have their financial statements certified by an independent auditor. Auditors remain subject to professional discipline to ensure that they maintain compliance with auditing standards and act as monitors of public corporations by certifying financial statements of those corporations. They ensure that a corporation has implemented effective risk management processes and internal control systems and has developed financial statements that accord with GAAP. Auditors cannot endorse the truth of a financial statement with absolute assurance because they remain dependent on management and other corporation employees to obtain the needed documents, for example, cash disbursement and bank notes, in order to perform their function. The auditor's business interests in fostering a long-term rapport with a client's management encourage auditors to render clean audit opinions in an effort to retain any existing engagements and perceive the audit as providing absolute assurance that a corporation is not committing fraud. A survey in the early 1990s showed that almost half of investors believed that the certified audit guaranteed that a corporation was not releasing unintentionally false financial statements, and more than 70% believed that a certified audit meant the corporation absolutely was not engaging in fraud. As a result, it exceeded investors' expectations and assurance. Another survey found that external auditors were not as proactive as internal auditors in detecting fraud. Opponents of outsourcing contend that external auditors simply do not understand the business of a corporation as well as an in-house audit department would. Scholars 15 argue whether or not auditors may have an incentive to certify false and misleading financial statements made by corporations. One view is that maintaining a high professional reputation provides sufficient incentive for auditors to not endorse questionable financial statements. An accountant's greatest asset is its reputation for honesty, closely followed by its reputation for careful work. The opposing school of thought maintains that auditors will forgo reputational capital in favor of certifying false or misleading financial statements if that is the best means by which to secure profits. A relatively new school of thought argues that auditors should expand their role to include non-financial risk management in addition to standard financial risk management. This school maintains that fraud does not arise only from the manipulation of financial statements, but may appear in various types of non-financial reporting that encompass the entire culture of a corporation.

- 61. What would be a suitable topic for the passage?
 - (A) Roles and views of auditors
 - (B) Certification and factors of fraud
 - (C) Types of auditors and financial statements
 - (D) Different schools of thought about auditors
- 62. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT performed by auditors?
 - (A) Certifying financial statements
 - (B) Assuring investors with certified audits
 - (C) Monitoring financial risk management
 - (D) Maintaining a good relationship with clients

- 63. Which of the following is likely to be believed by the opponents of external auditors?
 - (A) External auditors are susceptible to endorsing fraud.
 - (B) External auditors are as professional as internal auditors.
 - (C) External auditors should receive incentive to avoid fraud.
 - (D) External auditors are more careful in maintaining companies' reputation.
- 64. According to the passage, why should auditors build a good relationship with companies?
 - (A) To build dependence on each other
 - (B) To help auditors in their judgments
 - (C) To get benefits from the companies
 - (D) To monitor companies' compliance

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- 65. The word "render" in line 10 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) commit
 - (B) foresee
 - (C) enforce
 - (D) provide
- 66. The word "it" in line 14 refers to
 - (A) a survey
 - (B) a certified audit
 - (C) financial statements
 - (D) the corporation
- 67. The passage states or implies that auditors should pay attention to all of the following when making a report on a company, EXCEPT
 - (A) their own expenditure
 - (B) auditing standards
 - (C) the financial statement
 - (D) federal securities law
- 68. Which of the following statements is TRUE based on information in the passage?
 - (A) Internal auditors are not as trustworthy as external auditors.
 - (B) Auditors are allowed to give an endorsement with absolute guarantee.
 - (C) Providing a manipulated financial statement is the most common source of fraud.
 - (D) It remains a debate whether or not auditors should receive a bonus on detecting a fraud.
- 69. Where in the passage does the writer compare types of auditor?
 - (A) Lines 3-6
 - (B) Lines 8-11
 - (C) Lines 15-17
 - (D) Lines 19-22

- 70. What can be inferred about the certified audit?
 - (A) It will be overlooked by investors.
 - (B) Its assurance should be at least 70%.
 - (C) It influences the extent of investments.
 - (D) It shows the company is committing fraud.



Everybody knows a few aggressively healthy eaters. These are the people who *condescendingly* nibble tofu while everybody else is indulging in a chocolate binge, the people who demand at dinner to know the provenance of the chicken, the people who read every label on every supermarket packet, searching for the organic, the sugar-free, the gluten-free, the low-fat, the low-salt, and the local. Healthy eating is admirable indeed, and people should do more of it. However, as it turns out, too much of a good thing is not necessarily wonderful.

A new eating disorder is popping up in the news lately that describes people who take eating healthfully to an extreme. Nevertheless, the term was actually coined almost 20 years ago. Back in 1997, physician Steven Bratman, author of Health Food Junkies, coined the term "orthorexia nervosa". Orthorexia – the word comes from the Greek "ortho", meaning true or correct, and "orexis", appetite – can start small, with a desire to adopt a healthier lifestyle, to feel better in general, and/or to cope with a chronic medical condition, such as debilitating allergies or indigestion. In some, however, healthy eating topples into obsession as orthorexics amass ever-increasing lists of forbidden foods. One recovering orthorexic's dietary no-nos, for example, included factory-farmed meats; hormone-containing dairy products; non-organic fruits and vegetables; anything hydrogenated, microwaved, or irradiated; charred or blackened foods; anything containing artificial coloring, flavors, or sweeteners; MSG; white rice; sugar; salt; and anything canned.

As orthorexia progresses, writes Bratman, "A day filled with sprouts, umeboshi plums, and amaranth biscuits comes to feel as holy as one spent serving the poor and homeless". Such a regime requires an extraordinary amount of *vigilance* and self-discipline; and extreme dietary purists soon find themselves spending an inordinate amount of time planning, purchasing, and preparing their meals. They also tend to become self-righteous about their superior eating habits, and often proselytize: Bratman, a recovered orthorexic, recalls that he continually lectured family, friends, and acquaintances on the evils of processed food and the dangers of pesticides and additives. This is a different sort of eating disorder from those associated with people who want to be skinny, explains Thomas Dunn, professor of psychology at the University of Northern Colorado, and co-author of a paper on orthorexia in the journal Psychosomatics. "Rather, it's linked to people who are trying to be as healthy as they can be".

At the far end of the orthorexic scale, ultra-healthy eaters become socially isolated, since their restrictive food habits make it difficult – if not impossible – to share meals with others or to eat away from home. For orthorexics, eating is "almost like a religion", says Sondra Kronberg, director of New York's Eating Disorder Treatment Collaborative. "You can't eat out with a friend. You can't go to a party. You have to bring your own food wherever you go". In some cases, orthorexics' limited food choices lead to malnutrition; in others, the struggle to maintain a blamelessly pure diet leads to guilt and anxiety. Some develop anorexia or exhibit obsessive compulsive behaviors. In other words, what often begins as a cure can end up as a disease.

71. Which of the following would most likely be the main idea of the entire passage?

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- (A) Healthy eating is no longer positive when it has become intensely exaggerated.
- (B) Obsessive healthy eaters take eating very seriously that it becomes their priority.
- (C) Orthorexia nervosa is not a new trend, for it already appeared almost 20 years ago.
- (D) There are various reasons why healthy eating should be a part of everyone's lifestyle.

- 72. The word "condescendingly" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) obsequiously
 - (B) patronizingly
 - (C) deferentially
 - (D) considerately

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- 73. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an example of obsessive healthy eaters' behaviors?
 - (A) Eating healthy food when other people are enjoying their dessert
 - (B) Examining the label of each food product at the supermarket
 - (C) Scolding people for not providing them with healthy meals
 - (D) Inquiring the origin of their meals' food ingredients
- 74. According to the passage, excessive healthy eating
 - (A) changes people to be restless and aggressive
 - (B) leads to dangerous health and social effects
 - (C) starts from harmless desire to stay slim
 - (D) results in malnutrition and bulimia
- 75. It can be inferred from the passage that Bratman
 - (A) no longer suffers from orthorexia nervosa
 - (B) has been a world-famous physician for decades
 - (C) created the term orthorexia nervosa by coincidence
 - (D) continuously observed healthy eaters for his research
- 76. According to the passage, the following are reasons why orthorexics want to eat healthily, EXCEPT
 - (A) to live more healthily
 - (B) to make them feel positive
 - (C) to deal with health problems
 - (D) to follow a certain diet trend
- 77. In which of the following paragraph is orthorexia nervosa compared to another eating disorder?
 - (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4

- 78. The following words express the meaning of "vigilance" in line 20, EXCEPT
 - (A) alertness
 - (B) awareness
 - (C) rowdiness
 - (D) watchfulness
- 79. The author would probably use all of the following words to describe ultra-healthy eaters, EXCEPT
 - (A) solitary
 - (B) fanatical
 - (C) pompous
 - (D) commendable
- 80. The following are questions that the passage tries to address, EXCEPT
 - (A) How does obsessive healthy eating affect healthy eaters negatively?
 - (B) Why does extreme healthy eating become increasingly popular?
 - (C) What are the characteristics of extreme healthy eaters?
 - (D) What is the definition of orthorexia nervosa?



Until now, no computer model has been able to match the primate brain at visual object recognition during a brief glance. However, a new study from MIT neuroscientists has found that one of the latest generation of these so-called "deep neural networks" matches the primate brain. Because these networks are based on neuroscientists' current understanding of how the brain performs object recognition, the success of the latest networks suggest that neuroscientists have a fairly accurate grasp of how object recognition works.

"The fact that the models predict the neural responses and the distances of objects in neural population space shows that these models *encapsulate* our current best understanding as to what is going on in this previously mysterious portion of the brain", says DiCarlo a professor of neuroscience and head of MIT's Department of Brain and Cognitive Sciences. This improved understanding of how the primate brain works could lead to better artificial intelligence and, someday, new ways to repair visual dysfunction. Scientists began building neural networks in the 1970s in hopes of mimicking the brain's ability to process visual information, recognize speech, and understand language. For vision-based neural networks, scientists were inspired by the hierarchical representation of visual information in the brain. As visual input flows from the retina into primary visual cortex and then "inferotemporal" (IT) cortex, it is processed at each level and becomes more specific until objects can be identified. To mimic this, neural network designers create several layers of computation in their models. Each level performs a mathematical operation, such as a linear dot product. At each level, the representations of the visual object become more and more complex, and unneeded information, such as an object's location or movement, is cast aside. Each individual element is typically a very simple mathematical expression. But when we combine thousands and millions of these things together, we get very complicated transformations from the raw signals into representations that are very good for object recognition.

For this study, the researchers first measured the brain's object recognition ability. They implanted arrays of electrodes in the IT cortex as well as in area V4, a part of the visual system that feeds into the IT cortex. This allowed them to see the neural representation—the population of neurons that respond—for every object that the animals looked at. The researchers could then compare this with representations created by the deep neural networks, which consist of a matrix of numbers produced by each computational element in the system. Each image produces a different array of numbers. The accuracy of the model is determined by whether it groups similar objects into similar clusters within the representation.

- 81. What would be a suitable topic for the passage?
 - (A) Visual information in the brain
 - (B) A cure for visual dysfunction
 - (C) How primates recognize objects
 - (D) Current research on neural network
- 82. The word "encapsulate" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) outline

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- (B) reject
- (C) enhance
- (D) elaborate
- 83. The 1970s neural network aimed to do the following, EXCEPT \dots
 - (A) to recognize speech
 - (B) to understand language
 - (C) to process visual information
 - (D) to create artificial intelligence

- 84. What does "it" in line 15 refer to?
 - (A) Retina
 - (B) Visual input
 - (C) Visual cortex
 - (D) Inferotemporal cortex
- 85. Where in the passage does the writer discuss the future benefits of the research?
 - (A) Lines 3-6
 - (B) Lines 7-9
 - (C) Lines 10-12
 - (D) Lines 15-17



- 86. Which of the following is NOT true about how neural network processes visual information?
 - (A) It relies on mathematical operations.
 - (B) It thoroughly processes all information received.
 - (C) The network is equipped with several layers of computation.
 - (D) More specific information produced as visual input goes through each layer.
- 87. According to the passage, what can be inferred about visual dysfunction?
 - (A) Continued progress in neural network research may provide a cure.
 - (B) It blocks visual input from the retina to primary visual cortex.
 - (C) The computer model is trying to find out what causes it.
 - (D) It happens very often in research on neural network.
- 88. Why do the researchers create several layers in their models?
 - (A) To capture visual input in the process
 - (B) To imitate the hierarchical functions of the brain
 - (C) To obtain the true representations of the objects
 - (D) To be more accurate in the process of identification
- 89. How do the electrodes in the IT cortex and in area V4 benefit the researchers?
 - (A) They help the researchers put aside irrelevant images in the brain.
 - (B) They help the researchers compare the neural representation with a matrix of numbers.
 - (C) They allow the researchers to build more advanced mathematical computation in the model.
 - (D) They enable the researchers to see the responding neurons when animals look at any objects.

- 90. According to the last paragraph, the results of the mathematical operation in the deep neural networks are shown by
 - (A) dots
 - (B) images
 - (C) numbers
 - (D) electrodes



University of Indonesia's Entrance Test ${f D3~S1}$ (SIMAK UI)

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