

DOKUMEN NEGARA

SANGAT RAHASIA



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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA

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

You will hear:

Man : I give up! I'll stop learning French.

Woman : Why do you say that? You are making a lot of progress.

Man : No, I'm not. I've tried hard but still I cannot speak it well.

Woman : How come? You can speak Arabic, Hindi, Japanese and even Russian well, can't you?

Narrator : What language is difficult for the man to learn?

- A. Hindi.
- B. Arabic.
- C. French.
- D. Russian.
- E. Japanese.

The best answer to this question is "French". Therefore you should choose answer (C).

1.
 - A. Job vacancy.
 - B. Job interview.
 - C. Printing company.
 - D. Getting high salary.
 - E. Finding a job.

2.
 - A. A novel.
 - B. A comic.
 - C. A magazine.
 - D. A science book.
 - E. An English Grammar Book.

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3. A. The exam is easy.
 B. This time will not fly.
 C. The exam is in three weeks.
 D. He knows many things about the exam.
 E. He still has three days for the exam preparation.
4. A. She came to Nisa's party.
 B. She couldn't make a party.
 C. She had to go to a doctor.
 D. She invited the man to a party.
 E. She didn't go to Nisa's party.

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.

Man : Hey, Cindy could you do me a favour?

Woman : What can I do for you?

Man : Would you mind going to the post office to send my letter?

Woman :

Narrator : What is the woman's possible response?

A. I am all out. Sorry.

B. I love to write letters.

C. Sure, by all means.

D. It's next to the police station.

Narrator : The best answer to the question is: "Sure, by all means." Therefore you should choose answer (C).

5. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
6. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.
7. Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA

PART III

Questions 8 to 11.

Directions:

In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues or monologues spoken in English. The dialogues or monologues 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 or monologue, look at the five pictures provided in your test book, and decide which would be the most suitable one with the dialogue or monologue you have heard.

8.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



9.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



DOKUMEN NEGARA

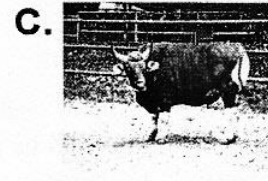
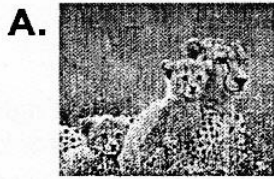
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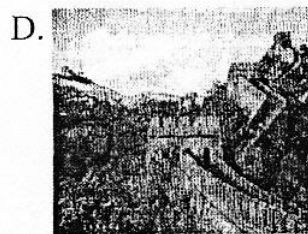
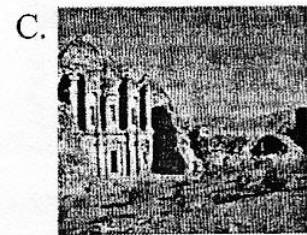
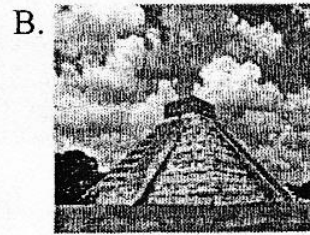
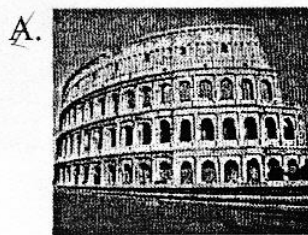


Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA

10.



11.

**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 speakers are 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 heard.

Questions 12 and 13 are based on the following monologue.

12. A. Paris.
B. The Louvre.
C. Notre Dame
D. The crowded city.
E. The City of Light.

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13. A. The Louvre.
 B. The Cathedral.
 C. The Eiffel Tower.
 D. The lovely garden.
 E. The light structure.

Questions 14 and 15 are based on the following monologue.

14. A. Other beasts.
 B. The water.
 C. The frogs.
 D. A lake.
 E. A horse.
15. A. They ate an animal.
 B. They lived in a lake.
 C. They saw wild horses.
 D. They went somewhere.
 E. They jumped into water.

This is the end of the listening section

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA

The following text is for questions 16 and 17

To:marvinpeabody@nzine.com
From:samsilliman@nzine.com
Subject: computer training

Marvin,

I am attaching the latest schedule from the Computer Training Center. As we have discussed in person, your computer skills are not quite up to normal and you would benefit from taking one of these courses. We also discussed the fact your first-year employee probationary status is still in effect and that you are required to take some training courses during this time. Please sign up for one of these courses as soon as possible. I would encourage you to choose a beginning word processing class, as your skills in that area are whole fully lacking. You have a good knowledge of database software, though you could benefit from an advanced-level class if that is what interests you most. The choice, of course, is up to you, but I recommend word processing. In choosing your class schedule, please remember that you must be present at our weekly staff meetings (Wednesday afternoon at 2:00). As soon as you have decided on a course and schedule, please contact Elizabeth Mortimer in the Human Resources Department and she will take care of the registration process for you. We at NZ, Inc. will, of course, take care of all the fees. All you have to do is attend the classes. Please e-mail me as soon as you are registered for a course.

Sam Silliman

16. The company suggested that Marvin take a computer course in order
- A. to be promoted as director of the center
 - B. to meet the qualification it requires
 - C. to handle the computer training center
 - D. to support his performance in the center
 - E. to undertake his probationary period in the company
17. Marvin will register for the class by
- A. talking with the human resources officer
 - B. visiting the training center website
 - C. calling the training center
 - D. e-mailing Sam Silliman
 - E. meeting Silliman

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

The following text is for questions 18 and 19

Hotel Work :**One Month Training Course**

Suitable young men and women are invited to apply for places on the one month training course on hotel work organized by the Hong Kong Institute of Hotel Management. Tuition is free of charge and students who successfully complete the course will be offered employment in the Colony's leading hotels.

The Training Course will take place from Monday 21st July to Friday 22nd August, from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Applications for places on the course are welcome for students now in their third year at secondary school, who have good knowledge of English, and have interest in hotel work.

Application forms may be obtained from:

The Hong Kong Institute of Management,
Box 948,
The South China Times.

The closing date for applications is April 29th

18. Those who successfully complete the course will be given
- A. free tuition
 - B. a further training course
 - C. jobs in big hotels in the colony
 - D. a chance to stay in the colony's leading hotels for one month
 - E. membership of the Hong Kong Institute of Hotel management
19. What requirement is needed by an applicant to apply for the hotel work training?
- A. Able to speak Mandarin.
 - B. Secondary school graduate.
 - C. Good knowledge of English.
 - D. Reputable university graduate.
 - E. 2-year experience in hotel work.

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA

The following text is for questions 20 to 22.

SPORTSMANSHIP

Ideals, reality clash at Olympic badminton

John Leicester
Associated press/London

In sports, as in life there are those who bend rules, and those who cheat. They've always excused. And because of human frailties and pressure from sponsors, countries, coaches and athletes themselves for medals and trophies, they always will. But bending rules and spitting on them is not the same thing.

Olympic ideals of fair play, sportsmanship and all of that are just that – an ideal. But the reality of the Olympic Games is that success is measured in gold, silver and bronze.

Be good sportsman if you can but, above all, win and we will give you a shiny medal. And because these are Olympic medals, they will bring fame and perhaps fortune, too. Winning medals changes lives. Being good sports alone rarely do. Sad, perhaps, but true.

Between the Olympics ideal and the Olympics reality is a trap that eight badminton players fell into at London 2012.

They didn't cheat. Instead, they tried to win – by deliberately trying to lose. They bent the rules to breaking point. But they didn't trample on them like doped sprinter Ben Johnson at the 1988 Seoul Olympics or Fred Lorz in 1904, the New Yorker who hitched a ride by car for much of the Olympics marathon and then ran over the finish line in first place. It's not like a boxer taking a dive or a soccer player scoring in his own goal to get a fat envelope from syndicate. Those are cheats, damned cheats. The women badminton players from China, South Korea and Indonesia are not.

20. What is the text about?
- A. The achievement of Chinese, South Korean, and Indonesia badminton players in the London Olympics.
 - B. Bending the rules by deliberately trying to lose in order to win the game.
 - C. The practice of cheating by sprinter Ben Johnson in 1988.
 - D. Cheating and bending the rules in the London Olympics.
 - E. The common practice of cheating in sports.
21. The eight badminton players fell into at London 2012 because they
- A. cheated
 - B. bent the rules
 - C. spit on the rules
 - D. trample on the rules
 - E. protested in an impolite way

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

22. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A. They played to win the games.
 - B. They worked to win the games.
 - C. Spectators booed and hissed.
 - D. Their strategy was to win the games.
 - E. Their strategy was to lose the games.

The following text is for questions 23 to 25

Jakarta (ANTARA News) – Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) researcher Amir Hamidy and his associates have identified two new frog species in Belitung (Indonesia) and Sarawak (Malaysia) over the 2008-2012 periods.

“We have identified two new frog species and have named them L.Ingeri and L.Kanowitense,” Amir said in an email received here on Friday.

He said he and his associates from Kyoto University, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, and the University of Malaya published their discovery in Zootaxa journal on July 24, 2012

He noted that the two new frog species were genetically different from other frogs in the world. “Usually, if two frogs have more than a 3 percent difference in genetic length, they can be categorized as different species. However, in the case of L.ingeri and L.Kanowitense, there is a difference of more than 9 percent,” Amir pointed out.

23. What is the best title of the text?
- A. Indonesian researcher identifies new frog species.
 - B. Antara news got e-mail about new frog species.
 - C. University of Malaya published their discovery.
 - D. New frog species have been discovered in Kyoto Japan.
 - E. Amir Hammidy named the new frogs L.Ingeri and L.Kanowitense.
24. L.Ingeri and L.Kanowitense are considered new frog species because
- A. they have less than 9% difference from other frogs
 - B. they were just discovered in the 2008-2012 period
 - C. they have new characteristics that other frogs don't
 - D. they were just genetically modified by the researches
 - E. they have more than 9% difference in genetic length from other frogs
25. “... University of Malaysia published their discovery in Zootaxa journal ...” (paragraph 3).
The underlined word means
- A. exploration
 - B. invention
 - C. innovation
 - D. setting up
 - E. findings



The following text is for questions 26 to 28

A Memoir of WS Rendra

Willibrordus Surendra Broto Rendra, known as WS Rendra was born in Solo on November 7, 1935. He was a poet, writer, dramatist, cultural activist, and theater director. He was one of the most talented artists and often called “the peacock” by the press.

Rendra studied at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, the same school as Marlon Brando, the greatest movie actor of all time. After he graduated, he returned to Indonesia in 1968, and he founded *Bengkel Teater* (Theater Workshop) in Yogyakarta. The group quickly astonished audiences with works that were artistically experimental. Rendra rose to fame as a poet in the 1950’s. He is also credited as the man who brought modern Indonesian theater to its maturity through his experimental works with *Bengkel Teater*. Rendra brought traditional expressions into modern context.

In 1969, he created a series of dramas without any dialogues where actors employed their bodies and simple sounds such as bip bop, zzzz, and *rambate rata-rata*. The journalist poet Gunawan Mohamad dubbed these experimental performances as a “mini-word theater.”

Rendra died at the age of 73, but he remained the most influential poet in the country.

26. How did Bengkel Theater amaze their fans?
- They created up to date art work.
 - They introduced a new drama workshop.
 - They changed traditional theater into modern one.
 - They performed artistically experimental works.
 - They performed modern expressions to the audience.
27. Why did Gunawan Muhammad call Rendra’s series of drama as a “mini-word theater”? Because
- they did not use verbal and body language
 - they used only simple sounds
 - they did not use dialogues
 - the actors only used their bodies
 - the actors just kept silent during the show
28. What does the writer suggest Rendra was?
- A multi-talented artist.
 - An astonishing drama writer.
 - The exemplary artist of Indonesia.
 - The greatest movie actor of all time.
 - The peacock of the Indonesian drama.



The following text is for questions 29 to 32.

Supply & Demand: How Market Works

The two basic terms used most often by economists are *supply* and *demand*. The amount of something that is available-the supply-and the amount of something that people want-the demand-make up a working market. The market is the way in which an economic activity is organized between buyers and sellers through their behaviour and interaction with one another.

Buyers as a group, determine the overall demand for a particular product at various prices. The interaction of buyers and sellers in the market helps to determine the market price, thereby allocating scarce goods and services efficiently. The price is taken into account when deciding how much of something to consume, and also how much to produce.

The relationship between price and quantity demanded is so universal that is called the *law of demand*. This law states that with all else equal, when the price of goods rises, the quantity demanded falls-and when the price falls, the quantity demanded rises. The *supply curve* provides the opposite information: the higher the price, the higher the quantity supplied-and the lower the price, the lower the quantity supplied.

A key function of the market is to find the *equilibrium* price when supply and demand are in balance. At this price, the goods supplied are equal to what is being demanded thereby bringing about the most efficient allocation of the goods. An efficient allocation of goods in a market is one in which no one can be made better off unless someone else is made worse off.

29. According to law of demand, the quantity of consumption and production of goods is determined by
- the price
 - the demand
 - the supply
 - the market
 - the economy
30. Which of the followings statements is TRUE according to the text?
- Price and demands are basic terms in economics.
 - Buyers determine the demand for all kinds of product.
 - Efficient and balanced market is determined only by price.
 - The relationship between price and quantity demanded is unique.
 - The market price is determined by the interaction of buyers and sellers in the market.
31. The "law of demand" works if
- more people buy a good when it's getting more expensive
 - the price of goods rises when more people buy it
 - the price of goods falls when fewer people buy it
 - fewer people buy goods when its price rises
 - more people buy goods when the price rises

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA

32. "... the market to find the equilibrium price"
The underlined word is closest in meaning to
- A. supply
 - B. demand
 - C. fall
 - D. balance
 - E. rise

The following text is for questions 33 to 35

Faster planes and cheaper flights are making it easier than ever before for people to travel. In the most 'developed' societies, visiting exotic places is a sought-after status symbol. The tourism industries of both developed and developing countries have recognised this fact and are learning to take advantage of it.

There are, however, some problems associated with this new industry. Firstly, there is the increasing crime rate. Some locals see tourists as an easy prey because, not only are they in unfamiliar territory and therefore less able to take care of themselves, but also they carry visible items of wealth, such as cameras and jewelery which can be disposed of quickly for profit.

Another major problem is health. With greater mobility comes greater danger of spreading contagious diseases around the world. One carrier returning home could easily start an epidemic before their illness was diagnosed. Moreover, the emergence of many diseases which resist antibiotics is causing scientists to be increasingly concerned about this issue.

Also to be considered is the natural environment, which can be seriously threatened by too many visitors. Australia's Great Barrier Reef, for example, is in danger of being destroyed by tourists and there are plans to restrict visitors to some of the more delicate coral cays

These are just three of the reasons why any country should be wary of committing itself to an extensive tourism development program.

33. Why does the natural environment become one of the serious problem associated with the faster planes and cheaper flight? Because
- A. it easily started an epidemic before their illness was diagnosed
 - B. it can be destroyed by too many visitors
 - C. the health problem will increase
 - D. they carry visible items of wealth
 - E. it can increase crime rate
34. Why is the crime rate increasing due to the new industry?
- A. Some tourists carry visible items of wealth.
 - B. The tourists are spreading contagious diseases.
 - C. The government is planning to restrict visitors to some coral cays.
 - D. The new industry makes the number of unemployment increase.
 - E. The tourists come by plane.

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

35. "One carrier returning home could easily start an epidemic before their illness was diagnosed." (Paragraph 3)
The underlined word means
- A. found
 - B. observed
 - C. identified
 - D. examined
 - E. healed

The following text is for questions 36 to 38.

My family of three went to see an early screening of the new Disney movie, "Brave" yesterday, so I thought I would write a quick "mommy" review of the movie.

Disney definitely breaks the standard "Disney Princess" mold with this movie as Princess Merida is a fun, outgoing and wild girl that for once is not in search for the love of a prince. The characters in the movie are entertaining and I loved the way that the Scottish culture comes out in the movie. I found myself wishing for more music though, which is one of the things that I truly love about past Disney movies. I would compare this movie more with "Shrek" than a movie like "Tangled."

As to the age of the kids that would like this movie I would have to say maybe 5 years old and up. The movie is not quite engaging enough for very young viewers, which was a little disappointing for our three years old. There were parts of the movie that our daughter enjoyed, but it is engaging enough for younger viewers in the audience and made them cry, so be forewarned of this if you are bringing children under the age of five years old.

I've always been a big fan of Disney movies so on a 5-star scale I would rate this 4-star movie. It's definitely not a favourite, but I give it four stars for the relationship that build between Merida and her mother. I think this offers a great lesson to appreciate your family and truly listen to each others needs and concerns.

36. What does the writer think of the music in "Brave"?
- A. Too much.
 - B. Too little.
 - C. Wild enough.
 - D. Demonstrative.
 - E. Very beautiful.
37. What does the reviewer think of the movie?
- A. It is definitely not her favourite.
 - B. It has a good music composition.
 - C. It is the same as the other Disney movies.
 - D. It does not have any lesson for the children.
 - E. It gives a bad impression of a mom and a daughter.
38. How does the writer feel about the movie?
- A. Amazed.
 - B. Frustrated.
 - C. Appreciative.
 - D. Disappointed.
 - E. Not worthy enough.

**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

The following text is for questions 39 to 41

I am sure most of you have downloaded music a number of times. Downloading music is one of our favourite activities on the Internet. Most of us love surfing web sites that facilitate music downloads. Downloading music may make it conveniently available. But does it have a negative effect on the music industry?

Downloading music makes it readily available to the masses. Music reaches the masses in minute. When it can be downloaded, music lovers get what they need without struggling for long periods of time. When music becomes available within sometime after its release, it is a real musical treat for those waiting for the release.

When you download music, you save on the costs that would be incurred if you would have decided to buy it. The original copies of music need you shell out big bucks. If music is downloadable, you are sure to save money and thanks to the facilities of free downloading.

Supporters of music downloading claim that making music readily available contributes to the increased popularity of the artists. The concept of making music available for free downloads has in fact contributed to the fame of the music industry. Being available for download, music reaches the crowd in a relatively lesser amount of time thus boosting its popularity.

On the other hand, though downloading music makes it readily available to the masses, it also makes it spreadable and wide overly. Something that is scarce is precious while something that is plentiful and easy to get tends to have lesser value.

The practice of downloading music leads to the diminishing sales of music cassettes, CDs and DVDs. It reduces the sale figures of music companies. It has an adverse effect on the music industry.

Downloading music gives rise to copyright and piracy issue. By downloading music you lose its originality. When you use the copied versions of music; you indirectly encourage piracy. As you download music, you do not go for the purchase of the original copies of music, which may result in an indirect violation of copyright.

39. What is the argument against downloading music?
- A. Downloading music gives rise to copyright and piracy issues
 - B. Music lovers get what they need without struggling for long periods of time
 - C. By downloading music, we can save on the costs
 - D. Making music readily available contributes to the increased popularity of the artists
 - E. The concept of downloading music has contributed to the fame of the music industry
40. The seventh paragraph is about
- A. how to download music in the internet
 - B. the piracy issues in music industry
 - C. the originality of a music
 - D. the punishment of music piracy
 - E. An indirect violation of music copyright

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

41. What can you infer from the text?
- A. The number of supporters in music downloading is becoming higher.
 - B. Music lovers always download music from the internet.
 - C. Downloading music could give us some money.
 - D. Downloading music could lower its royalty
 - E. Downloading music could increase sales

This following text is for questions 42 to 44

THE HORNED MELON

The horned melon, also called African horned cucumber, is an annual vine in the cucumber and melon family. It is considered to be the ancestor of the other cultivated melons. Often known by its nickname in the southeastern United States, blowfish fruit, it is grown for its fruit, which look like oval melons with horn like spines.

The fruit of this plant is edible, but it is used as often for decoration as for food. When ripe, it has a yellow-orange skin and a lime green, jelly-like flesh with a tart taste, and texture similar to a cucumber.

In Zimbabwe, this cucumber is called gaka, and it is primarily used as a fruit-snack, salad, and rarely for decoration. It is eaten young, mature green, or when ripe bright yellow/orange. It grows naturally in the fields and also in the bush. However, some people leave some to rot in the fields for the next summer's seeds/plants.

As traditional food plant in Africa, this fruit is potential to improve nutrition, boost food security, foster rural development and support sustainable land care. Along with the Gemsbok cucumber, it is the only source of water during the dry season in the Kalahari Desert. Despite the fruit's colorful appearance, it is not found any significant uses in Western cuisine and been called "astringent", and the price is "exorbitant"

42. The important things of this fruit besides as a plain fruit in Africa is that
- A. it can grow anywhere
 - B. it has plain taste
 - C. it increases health
 - D. it can be eaten raw
 - E. it has unique colours
43. How do people in Zimbabwe get the next summer's seeds of the horned melon?
- A. They grow the fruit in the bush.
 - B. They use the fruit for decoration.
 - C. They eat the fruit and leave the seeds.
 - D. They improve the nutrition for the fruit.
 - E. They leave some fruits to rot in the field.
44. From the last paragraph we can conclude that western people ... the horned melon.
- A. plant
 - B. consume
 - C. preserve
 - D. do not eat
 - E. like eating

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA

The following text is for questions 45 and 46.

INVITATION TO THE PREQUALIFICATION TECHNICAL SERVICES
CONTRACT

Total E&P Indonesia, acting as a Production Sharing Contractor of BPMIGAS, hereby invites companies to register and participate for pre-qualification prior to the start of the tendering process for the above mentioned contract.

Prequalification requirements

In order to participate in the prequalification process, potential tenderers shall submit prequalification valid documents as set out below:

- a. Expression of Interest letter on potential tenderer's letterhead signed by his authorized person.
- b. Copy of business certificate issued by the authorized government (SIUP).
Qualification: Usaha Besar(UB)
- c. Statement of confirmation that potential tenderer will be able to meet the minimum domestic content requirement of 35%.
- d. Copy of NPWP
- e. Copy of the latest fiscal year balance sheet, which has been audited by public accountants.
- f. Copy of the latest fiscal year report (SPT 1771/pph Badan) and proven payment of Income Tax (SSP).
- g. Copy of Certificates issued by the Applicable Accredited Association which clearly indicate potential tenderers's classification of business field/sub field and qualification of expertise.

45. The latest fiscal year balance sheet must be audited by
 - A. public lawyer
 - B. public relation
 - C. public accountant
 - D. tax account officer
 - E. an authorized government
46. The certificates indicating potential tenderer's classification of business field and qualification of expertise must be issued by
 - A. the accredited government staff
 - B. the applicable accredited alliance
 - C. the applicable government association
 - D. the government accountant association
 - E. the applicable accredited government staff

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

47. Arrange the sentences below into a correct and meaningful paragraph!
1. Nori is the dark green seaweed used to wrap sushi and California rolls.
 2. Finally, you can also sprinkle thin strip of salty nori on top of a bowl of tomato Soup-Yum!
 3. This is how Nori is used to wrap sushi.
 4. It is delicious, intensely flavoured and good for you, containing useful amounts of a variety of minerals including iodine.
 5. Secondly, dress with soy sauce, lemon juice, fresh ginger and sesame oil.
 6. First of all, snap sheet of nori with scissors and add to an omelete with shallot.
- A. 6-5-2-3-1-4
B. 2-6-1-3-5-4
C. 1-4-3-6-5-2
D. 1-3-4-6-5-2
E. 1-5-6-3-4-2

Questions 48 to 50: complete the following text with the words provided.

One day, Archie, his brother and sister (48) ... a hike in the hills. On their way to the hill a growl and a bark were heard somewhere nearby. The sound scared them so much that they started to cry. Archie's brother and sister ran quickly away as the wolf chase, but Archie did not run. He stayed there in (49) ... With an angry look Archie showed no fear at all. He yelled at the wolf and it turned right around. It was (50) ... of him that it slipped on the ground. The wolf ran away through the trees, quickly out of his sight. When his brother and his sister saw what Archie did, they thought that Archie was truly a courageous kid.

48. A. climbed down
B. went through
C. visited for
D. went for
E. left out
49. A. the way
B. his sight
C. his place
D. the ground
E. their place
50. A. scared
B. pleased
C. annoyed
D. terrified
E. shocked