

DOKUMEN NEGARA

SANGAT RAHASIA



3

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:

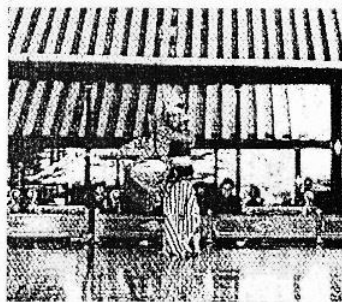
In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues or monologues spoken in English. The dialogues or monologues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. After you listen to the dialogue or monologue,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



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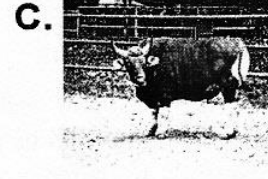
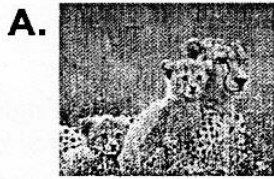
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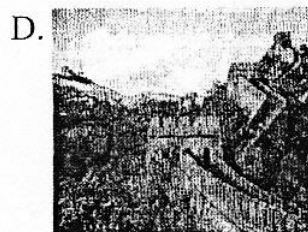
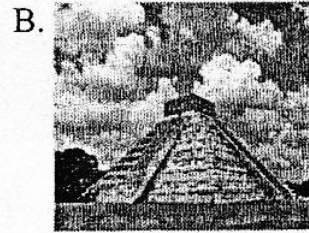
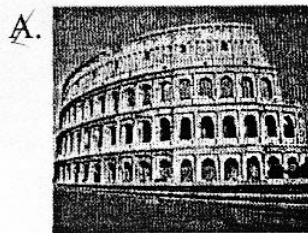


Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA

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.

September 21, 2012

Personnel Manager
Kettle, Kettle & Co
GPO BOX 345
Singapore 3333330

Dear Sir /Madam,

I am writing regarding your advertisement in Times on September 13, 2012. I have given careful consideration to the job description and believe that I have the necessary qualifications and personal attributes to take up the position.

Although I lack practical experience in the field of advertising, my past work experiences have shown that I'm able to learn quickly from experienced staff. In my previous job as a teacher, it was necessary to understand the difficulties of students and at the same time, to motivate them to strive for the best in their academic works.

I have enclosed my resume for your consideration with copies of my certificates and qualifications.

I would relish the opportunity to work as part of an enthusiastic office staff. I look forward to the opportunity for an interview.

Yours sincerely,

Low Chin

16. Low Chin's experience as a teacher was
- A. to motivate students in their academic works
 - B. to practice advertising experiences
 - C. to qualify her personal attributes to the position
 - D. to learn from the other teachers
 - E. to consider students' certificate qualifications
17. From the text, we know that the applicant
- A. established an advertising company
 - B. understood all advertising sectors
 - C. wanted to teach advertising class
 - D. considered all students' works
 - E. thought she could learn fast

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9

**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.

The Jakarta Post – Saturday, October 13, 2012.

Juve assistant has been cut

Rome: Juventus assistant coach Angelo Alessio will be back in the dugout for the Serie A champions next weekend after the Italian Sports tribunal cut his match day ban from six to four months on Friday.

Alessio was initially handed an eight-month ban for failing to report attempts to fix matches during the time at Siena but had it reduced to six on appeal on Aug 24. The latest reduction means that his ban expires on Monday, meaning that he will be allowed to be on the touchline for the champion's huge clash with title rivals Napoli next Saturday.

Earlier this month, Juve boss Antonio Conte had his 10-month ban, also imposed for failing to report match-fixing at Siena, cut to four, meaning that he will be free to begin full managerial duties on Dec, 8 – Reuters.

20. Why did the Juve assistant coach get match ban?
- A. He reduced his latest reduction.
 - B. His ban had a reduction.
 - C. He was unsuccessful to restore the match at Siena.
 - D. He permitted to meet Napoli as rival.
 - E. He ended his attempts to meet the match.
21. According to the text, Angelo Alessio
- A. will be allowed to match with Napoli next Saturday
 - B. ban for failing to report their match cut his match
 - C. cut his match day ban from six to four months
 - D. will report the match with the manager
 - E. cuts his match day for 10 months
22. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- A. Angelo are prohibited to be on the touchline.
 - B. Angelo will be back on duty next Saturday.
 - C. Angelo is free from Monday to Saturday.
 - D. The Coach will work with Napoli.
 - E. The champion has huge clash.



The following text is for questions 23 to 25.

**A mouse that cured
A new ally against cancer**

Dr. Megan Sykes, a medical researcher, has a mouse with a human immune system – her own. She calls it “Mini- Me.”

There are also mice containing a part of 9 year old Michael Feeney- a cancerous tumor extracted from his lungs. Researches have tasted various drugs on the mice, hoping to find the treatment that would work best for Michael.

In what could be the ultimate in personalized medicine, animals bearing your disease, or part of your anatomy, can serve as your personal guinea pig, so to speak. Some researches call them avatars, like the virtual characters in movies and online games.

“The mice allow you the opportunity to test drugs to find out which ones will be efficacious without exposing the patient to toxicity.” said Colin Collins, a professor at the University of British Columbia.

Experiments on mice have been done for decades, including implanting people’s tumors into the animals. But the techniques have improved in the past few years and interest is growing. The National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, held a workshop on personalized animal models which are mainly being used for research. Companies are beginning to commercialize them for use in drug development and medical treatment as well.

Experts caution that it has not been proved that the use of avatars will prolong the lives of cancer patients. And it costs tens of thousands of dollars, which insurer will not cover, to create and test a colony of the animals.

‘It’s an act of faith to say this is a superior way of proceeding,’ said Dr. Edward Sausville, a professor of medicine at the University of Maryland.

23. What is the text about?
- The commercialization of the mice for drugs development.
 - The use of mice in medical research against cancer.
 - The implanting people’s disease into animal.
 - Human immune system called mini me.
 - The drugs treatment on the mice.
24. Why did the research use mice? Because
- it will not do any harm to the patient
 - the mice can serve as your personal guinea pig
 - the result will help prolong the lives of cancer patients
 - the mice contain a cancerous tumor
 - the result will help improve the medical technique
25. “... a cancerous tumor extracted from his lungs.” (paragraph 2)
The underlined word is synonymous with ...
- removed
 - pushed
 - reveled
 - pressed
 - taken

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12

**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

The following text is for questions 26 to 28.

Picasso was one of the most outstanding and important artist of the 1900's. He is best known for this paintings. Almost every style in modern art is represented in Picasso's works.

Picasso was born in 1881 in Malaga, Spain as the son of an art teacher. He studied painting from his father and several art schools. However, he never finished his college level course of study at the Academy of Arts in Madrid.

From about 1895 to 1901, he painted realistic works in a traditional style. Then he entered what was called the Blue Period During this time, he only used shades of blue in his paintings to show the poverty he saw in Barcelona.

After 1908, he entered into the style of cubism. Among his well-known cubist paintings are "Three Musicians" and "Man with a Guitar".

Picasso died in Mougins, France in 1973. He was a really great artist.

26. Why did Picasso become so popular? Because
- A. he was the most outstanding artist of the 1900's
 - B. he was known for his great paintings
 - C. he painted in traditional style
 - D. he was son of an art teacher
 - E. he studied in art schools
27. According to the text, Picasso
- A. died in Spain in 1973
 - B. was born in Malaga, Italy
 - C. was famous for his painting style
 - D. had a father who worked as an art teacher
 - E. finished his study at the academy of Arts in Madrid
28. What can you infer from the text?
- A. Picasso's father was not good at art.
 - B. Picasso passed away at the age of 92.
 - C. Picasso was unpopular artist of 1900's.
 - D. Blue period shows the prosperity in Barcelona.
 - E. For 8 years, Picasso painted realistic works in a traditional style.

7

**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

The following text is for questions 29 to 32.

Each keyboard uses a series of switches to provide messages to the computer. The keys are nested on rubber dome switches that contain carbon in the center. This causes each key to be pressed down and come right back up when you do not press it anymore. Keyboards contain anywhere between 80 to 110 keys, but there could be more. The keyboard also has a microprocessor, to respect the frequency with which signals are passed. Regardless of how sophisticated your keyboard is, keyboards generally use the same system for transmitting signals to the computers that they are attached to.

When a key is pressed, the rubber dome switch pushes down on the circuit board, making its center carbon contact touch the circuit, completing an electrical circuit. This instructs the keyboard to send a signal. Signals from the keyboard continue to be sent at a certain frequency, regulated by the microprocessor. Keyboards have internal circuit boards, meaning it must pull power somewhere. Whether a keyboard uses a USB cable or a PS/2 cable, when the computer detects a keyboard connected, it will supply to the keyboard through the cable. Wireless keyboards work differently in that they are powered by an internal battery. The wireless portal is powered by the computer, and a signal is shared between the two devices, using infrared, radio or Bluetooth technology. However, wireless keyboards are similar to wired keyboards in that they both have a similar structure, sending signals when a circuit is completed on their circuit boards. The only difference is how the signal reaches its destination.

29. What is the main function of a computer keyboard?
- A. To help a microprocessor work.
 - B. To save data from the computer.
 - C. To nest the keys on rubber dome.
 - D. To transmit signals to the computer.
 - E. To receive messages from the computer.
30. A signal is sent to the computer when
- A. a key is pressed
 - B. a circuit is turned on
 - C. a computer is held on
 - D. a keyboard is switched
 - E. a certain frequency is regulated
31. From the text above, we know that a keyboard
- A. receives output from a computer
 - B. saves data from a computer
 - C. gives input to a computer
 - D. calculates numbers
 - E. manipulates data
32. " ..., when the computer detects a keyboard connected, ..." (paragraph 2)
The underlined word is closest in meaning to
- A. attaches
 - B. delivers
 - C. watches
 - D. finds
 - E. holds

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14

**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA****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.
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.

Reading the three plots of Marry Higgins Clark in *All Through the Night* concern a stolen gold ornamental cup, a missing baby, and a will which seems to be deceitful. To solve the mystery, she revives her beloved characters; Alvirah, the former cleaning woman; and Willy Meeham, the plumber who won the lottery. They left their life in Jackson Heights, Queens, for an apartment on Central Park. The two have fun along the way solving the puzzle.

The pace is swift and the story is pure escape – totally fun Mary Higgins Clark. I admit, however, that I am still trying to know what melody of the song “*All Through the Night*” sounds like.

This holiday season, put aside your chores and curl up on couch with *All Through the Night*. When you close it you will be relaxed and more ready to enjoy the festivities. And then you might just want to tuck a copy into someone’s stocking or gift bag, as well.

36. What is the writer’s suggestion for the holiday season?
- A. Left your life for an apartment in Central Park.
 - B. Put aside your chores and read the novel.
 - C. Tuck a stocking into someone’s gift bag.
 - D. Stole a gold ornament and be deceitful.
 - E. Have fun and solve some puzzles.
37. What intrigues the writer about *All Through the Night*?
- A. It made her curl up on couch all day.
 - B. It made her ready for any festivities during holiday.
 - C. She didn’t know the melody of the song in the book.
 - D. She wanted to escape every time she read the book.
 - E. She closed it and got relax.
38. In the first paragraph, the reviewer
- A. introduces the Marry Higgins Clark
 - B. analyzes the three plots in the story
 - C. mainly discusses about Alvirah
 - D. is solving all of the mystery
 - E. summarizes the characters

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16

**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

The following text is for questions 39 to 41.

Should children be allowed to stay in at break times?

A group of children at Willow Tree School feel they should have the right to stay in at break times if they want to. There are a number of impracticalities regarding such a ridiculous idea but the foolish children appear not to have considered them.

Firstly, the children have to be supervised at all times and with children inside and outside this would not be possible. The budget for lunchtime stuff is already being stretched and there is certainly not enough money to employ extra staff just to satisfy these selfish children.

Some of the children are suggesting that the teachers could supervise them if they choose to be indoors at playtime. Are the teachers not working hard enough already? Do they not deserve 50 minutes to reflect on the morning? Do they not use the 50 minutes to prepare for the afternoon? Asking the teachers to supervise the children is beyond their job description.

Everybody knows that air is needed to help the brain at its best. In a recent study, Oxford University found that children's concentration tripled once they had been outside. If children were allowed to stay cooped up inside all day their concentration would suffer.

Of course some people might say it's unfair to make children go outside on a cold day. However, it has been proven that colds and illness spread in warm conditions. So, being outside is actually beneficial to their health. Plus they can run around and get some exercises outside.

Children need to go outside at break times. They need fresh air and exercise for their health. Teachers need a break to prepare, reflect and relax. However, the fundamental reason why children cannot stay in at break times is because there is just not enough money to provide supervision.

39. According to the writer, the most important thing to decide whether or not to let children stay in at break times is their
- security
 - supervision
 - concentration
 - condition
 - health
40. The fifth paragraph supports the view that
- even on a cold day, children should go outside at break times
 - students need fresh air to prevent from colds and illness
 - children should run around the school at break times
 - it's unfair to make children go outside on a cold day
 - colds and illness are tripled on a cold day
41. The result of a study conducted by Oxford University suggests that
- studying inside the class has consequences.
 - the brain works better in class than out of class
 - children study their best when they do it outside
 - by staying outside students get air for the brain
 - students lack concentration if they play during break times

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17

**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA**

The following text is for questions 42 to 44.

Glasses – also called eyeglasses (formal), spectacles, or specs (informal) – are frames bearing lenses worn in front of the eyes, normally for vision correction or eye protection. Safety glasses are a kind of eye protection against flying debris or against visible and near visible light or radiation. Sunglasses allow better vision in bright daylight, and may protect against damage from high levels of ultraviolet light. Other types of glasses may be used for viewing visual information (such as stereoscopy) or simply just for aesthetic or fashion values.

Historical types of glasses include the pince-nez, monocle, lorgnette, and scissors or scissors-glasses.

Modern glasses are typically supported by pads on the bridge of the nose and by temple arms (sides) placed over the ears. CR-39 lenses are the most common plastic lenses due to their low weight, high scratch resistance, low dispersion, and low transparency to ultraviolet and infrared radiation. Polycarbonate and Trivex lenses are the lightest and most shatter-resistant, making them the best for impact protection.

An unpopular aspect of glasses is their inconvenience. Even through the creation of light frames such as those made of titanium, very flexible frames, and new lens materials and optical coatings, glasses can still cause problems during rigorous sports. Visibility can be significantly reduced by becoming greasy, trapping vapour when eating hot food, swimming, walking in rain or rapid temperature changes (such as walking into a warm building from cold temperature outside). Scraping, fracturing, or breakage of the lenses require time-consuming and costly professional repair, though modern plastic lenses are almost indestructible and very scratch-resistant.

42. What is one good point of CR-39 lenses?
- A. It is cheap.
 - B. It is the lightest.
 - C. It is not easily scratched.
 - D. Infrared can not get through it.
 - E. Ultraviolet can not get through it.
43. Why do people like frames made of titanium?
- A. It is light.
 - B. It is cheap.
 - C. It is strong.
 - D. It is flexible.
 - E. It is scratch resistant.
44. At the workshops or repair shops, the mechanic puts on glasses to
- A. protect against debris
 - B. avoid sun radiation
 - C. make good looking
 - D. protect against ultraviolet light
 - E. view visual information

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18

**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA****The following text is for questions 45 and 46.**

Unlimited calls & texts from Lycamobile to Lycamobile: From the 1st November to 30th November 2012, customers with a minimum balance of £20 can enjoy free and unlimited calls & texts from Lycamobile UK to Lycamobile UK. Any changes to rates will be notified on the rates section of our website at www.lycamobile.co.uk or call our customer services team on 020 7132 0322 to check rates or for more information.

Weekly Value Pack costs £5 and gives 100 minutes or 200 minutes to calls to selected international Landline or mobiles destinations and it is valid for 7 days from the day activated. The Monthly Value Pack costs £20 and gives 250 or 500 or 1000 minutes to call to selected International Landline or mobile destinations and it is valid for 30 days from the day activated. You may only have one type of value pack active during the appropriate subscription period. This promotion is valid from 01/11/2012 to 30/11/2012. Visit www.lycamobile.co.uk or call customer service on 0207 132 0322 for more information and participating counties.

45. How long is the Pack valid if you buy a 'monthly value Pack' of £20?
- One week.
 - One month.
 - Two weeks.
 - A half month.
 - Unlimited.
46. Unlimited calls and texts are offered by Lycamobile UK for calls
- using the monthly value pack of £20.
 - using the weekly value pack of £5.
 - made from Lycamobile UK.
 - made with the UK only.
 - to Lycamobile UK.

47. **Arrange these sentences below into a good order.**

Here is how to polish your shoes to shine.

- Wipe off dust with a damp cloth. Place some polish on a rubbing instrument.
 - Apply polish in a small, circular movements to evenly cover each shoe.
 - When the polish is "gone", spray each shoe until it is covered with tiny water droplets and then polish dry.
 - Finally repeat Steps 2 through until you reach the level of shine you want or need.
 - Make sure that polish reaches the inside of the creases of each shoe (if they have any).
 - Let the polish "go off" on each shoe (preferably in the sun or near a warm heater) for 2 to 3 minutes.
- 1 - 2 - 6 - 5 - 3 - 4
 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6
 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 4 - 6
 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 3 - 6 - 4
 - 1 - 2 - 5 - 6 - 3 - 4

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPA****Questions 48 to 50: complete the following text with the words provided.**

Long time ago, in a peaceful side of this country, there (48) ... a boy, named Raka, and a girl named Nimas. Raka and Nimas had been good friends since their (49) However, there was something that led them to be apart. Nimas and her parents had to move to another town. Then, there was Raka, left alone. He felt (50) From that moment on Raka and Nimas lost contact.

48. ...
- A. happened
 - B. appeared
 - C. believed
 - D. came
 - E. lived
49. ...
- A. children
 - B. child care
 - C. childhood
 - D. child bearing
 - E. child benefits
50. ...
- A. miserable
 - B. lucky
 - C. happy
 - D. nasty
 - E. tired