

DOKUMEN NEGARA

SANGAT RAHASIA



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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

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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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS**

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 IPS

PART III

Questions 8 to 11.

Directions:

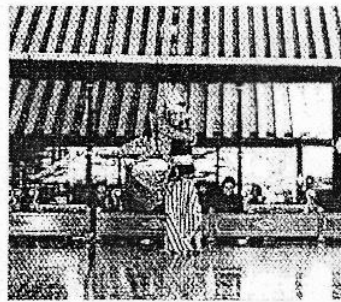
In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues or monologues spoken in English. The dialogues or monologues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. After you listen to the dialogue or monologue,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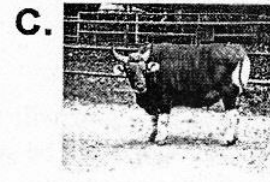
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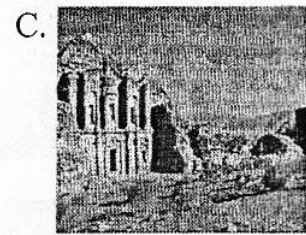
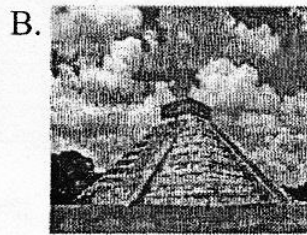
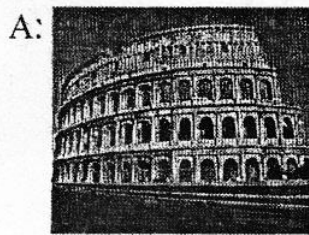


Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

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 IPS

The following text is for questions 16 and 17

Dear Mr. Green:

I am writing concerning claim #760. The amount that your adjusters have set for the damage caused by Hurricane Harry to my barn is unacceptably low. The amount that your company has offered would not even allow doing the work my self, as the materials alone would cost almost \$300 more than your estimate.

I am including the estimate from our independent contractors that I have asked to inspect the damage to my barn, and their estimates vary between \$1,500 and \$1,750.

I would like your company to take into consideration the estimates I have provided and reevaluate your settlement offer. If you continue to deny the fact that your offer is unacceptably low, I will need to seek legal counsel.

I will appreciate your immediate attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,

Mathew Liverpool

16. What is the cost of the materials needed to fix the damage according to Mr. Liverpool?
- A. Between \$1.500 and \$1.750.
 - B. Mr. Liverpool has not decided yet.
 - C. Much more expensive than expected.
 - D. 300 % less than Mr. Green's estimate.
 - E. \$300 more than Mr. Green's estimate.
17. It can be inferred from this letter that
- A. Mr.Green estimated the amount payable to Mr. Liverpool
 - B. Mr.Green failed to send contractors to inspect the barn
 - C. Mr. Liverpool was frustrated by the damage caused by Hurricane Harry
 - D. Mr. Liverpool was disappointed by the estimate made by Mr. Green's adjusters
 - E. Mr. Green estimated higher than what Mr. Liverpool had expected

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS**

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 IPS****The following text is for questions 20 to 22.****Indonesia wins 2-0, but falls short of qualifying**Rizal Harahap

THE JAKARTA POST/PEKANBARU

Indonesia put in an impressive performance in their 2-0 defeat of Singapore, but still failed to qualify for next year's AFC U-22 soccer championship after finishing a third place at the end of Group E matches in Pekanbaru, Riau on Sunday.

The two goals for the home side, which welcomed Coach Aji Santoso back the sidelines from a four matches suspension, both came in the second half from Agung Supriyanto.

He scored his first goal from the penalty box before finding his second several minutes later. He beat a defender with a swift maneuver from the right flank and had the goalkeeper gasping as his thunderous goal blasted into the far post.

The young Indonesians collected 9 points, or just one point behind runner-up Australia, out of a six strong field of competitors. Japan topped the standing with a perfect collection 20-2 goal margin.

Singapore came in fourth with 7 points followed by Timor Leste with 3 points and Macau with no points.

In earlier matches in the day, favorite Japan continued their dominant form with a 5-0 drubbing of another tournament favorite Australia, while Timor Leste chalked up their first victory, a 4-1 over last-placed Macau.

20. Why did Indonesia fail to qualify for next year's AAFC U-22?
- They defeated Singapore.
 - They got disqualified.
 - They finished in the third place.
 - They did not have the chance.
 - They showed impressive performance.
21. How did Agung Supriyanto get his second goal?
- He let the goalkeeper keep the ball.
 - He beat a goalkeeper with a manoeuvre.
 - He welcomed Coach Aji Santoso back.
 - He kicked the ball from the penalty box.
 - He beat a defender with a swift manoeuvre.
22. What is the main idea of paragraph 1?
- Indonesia failed to qualify next year's AFC U-22 despite their winning over Singapore.
 - Indonesia and Singapore participated in the AFC U-22 in Pekanbaru, Riau.
 - Indonesia's impressive performance has trounced Singapore by 2-0.
 - Indonesia did not perform well but could defeat Singapore by 2-0.
 - Indonesia could defeat Singapore by 2-0.

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

The following text is for questions 23 to 25.

NEW YORK: Half of all heart patients made at least one medication-related mistake after leaving the hospital, and guidance from a pharmacist didn't seem to reduce those errors, in a new study.

Consequences of mistakes – such as forgetting to take certain drugs or taking the wrong dose – can range from side effects like constipation to more serious drops in blood pressure. Two percents of errors were life-threatening.

Not all of the problems, however, were the fault of the patients. Some may have resulted from medication side effects or other factors beyond the patients' control.

Hospitals involved in the study were already taking steps to prevent medication mistakes in addition to the extra pharmacist intervention, said Dr. Sunil Kripalani, the study's lead author from the Vanderbilt University Medical Centre in Nashville, Tennessee.

"We were surprised to see that in spite of these efforts, that 50 percent (of patients) were still having these medication errors," he told Reuters health.

Although the pharmacist visits didn't help the average patient, he added, certain ones seemed to benefit – such as patients who were on multiple drugs or had trouble understanding health information.

As for traditionally lower-risk patients, he said other strategies to prevent errors may be needed. – Reuters

23. What does the text tell us about?
- The patient's medication errors.
 - The hospital's medical treatments.
 - The doctor's medical treatment.
 - The uncontrolled medical treatment.
 - The pharmacist's medication mistakes.
24. What is the effect of medication errors?
- Bleeding on heart
 - Health information
 - Problem in hearing
 - Life – long time
 - Life – threatening
25. "... and guidance from a pharmacist didn't seem to reduce those errors" (par 1)
The underlined word is closest in meaning to
- improve
 - upgrade
 - decrease
 - degrade
 - increase

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS**

The following text is for questions 26 to 28.

Steven Paul Jobs, popularly known as Steve Jobs, was born on February 24, 1955, to Joanne Simpson and Abdulfattah "John" Jandali, two University of Wisconsin graduate students who gave their unnamed son up for adoption. His father, Abdulfattah Jandali, was a Syrian political science professor and his mother, Joanne Simpson, worked as a speech therapist. Shortly after Steve was placed for adoption, his biological parents married and had another child, Mona Simpson. It was not until Jobs was 27 that he was able to uncover information on his biological parents.

As an infant, Steven was adopted by Clara and Paul Jobs and named Steven Paul Jobs. Clara worked as an accountant and Paul was a Coast Guard veteran and machinist. The family lived in Mountain View within California's Silicon Valley. As a boy, Jobs and his father would work on electronics in the family garage. Paul would show his son how to take apart and reconstruct electronics, a hobby which instilled confidence, tenacity, and mechanical prowess in young Jobs.

After he enrolled in high school, Jobs spent his free time at Hewlett-Packard. It was there that he befriended computer club teacher Steve Wozniak. Wozniak was a brilliant computer engineer, and the two developed great respect for one another.

In 1976, when Jobs was just 21, he and Wozniak started Apple Computers. The duo started in the Jobs family garage, and funded their entrepreneurial venture after Jobs sold his Volkswagen bus and Wozniak sold his beloved scientific calculator.

26. How did Steve Jobs start learning electronics?
- A. He learned it from Jandali.
 - B. He took apart electronics.
 - C. His parents showed it to him.
 - D. Steve Wozniak introduced it to him.
 - E. Paul Jobs taught him.
27. What did Jobs and Wozniak do to get financial support to run Apple Computers?
- A. They staged a fun rising at Hawlet-Packard.
 - B. They proposed a loan from a bank.
 - C. They sold their useful property.
 - D. They asked for their parent's help.
 - E. They run a garage sale.
28. When did Jobs start to know about his biological parents?
- A. In 1976.
 - B. In 1982.
 - C. In 2003.
 - D. In 2004.
 - E. In 2011.

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13



Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

The following text is for questions 29 to 32

Tsunami

Tsunami occurs when major fault under the ocean floor suddenly slips. The displaced rock pushes water above it like a giant paddle, producing powerful water waves at the ocean surface. The ocean waves spread out from the vicinity of the earthquake source and move across the ocean until they reach the coastline, where their height increases as they reach the continental shelf, the part of the earth crust that slopes, or rises, from the ocean floor up to the land.

A tsunami washes ashore with often-disastrous effects such as severe flooding, loss of lives due to drowning, and damage to property.

A tsunami is a very large sea wave that is generated by a disturbance along the ocean floor. This disturbance can be an earthquake, a landslide, or a volcanic eruption. A tsunami is undetectable far out in the ocean, but once it reaches shallow water, this fast traveling wave grows very large.

29. Tsunami happens because
- A. the displaced rock pushes water above it
 - B. a major fault under the ocean floor slips suddenly
 - C. the ocean waves spread out from the vicinity of the source
 - D. the waves moves across the ocean until they reach the beach
 - E. a tsunami is undetectable far out in the ocean
30. What are the impacts of tsunami?
- A. The part of the Earth's crust that slopes, or rises, from the ocean floor down to the land.
 - B. A tsunami washes ashore with often disastrous effects such as flooding and loss of lives.
 - C. A tsunami is a very large sea wave which is not generated by a disturbance along the ocean floor.
 - D. A tsunami is detectable far out in the ocean.
 - E. Once tsunami reaches shallow water, the wave never grows very large.
31. We understand from the text that tsunami
- A. causes the movement of earth
 - B. forms a new shape of coastline
 - C. makes unfortunate event
 - D. rises a new coastal land
 - E. displaces rocks to land
32. "... producing powerful water waves at the ocean surface."
The synonym of the underlined word is....
- A. fast
 - B. deep
 - C. quick
 - D. strong
 - E. weak

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14



Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

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
- it easily started an epidemic before their illness was diagnosed
 - it can be destroyed by too many visitors
 - the health problem will increase
 - they carry visible items of wealth
 - it can increase crime rate
34. Why is the crime rate increasing due to the new industry?
- Some tourists carry visible items of wealth.
 - The tourists are spreading contagious diseases.
 - The government is planning to restrict visitors to some coral cays.
 - The new industry makes the number of unemployment increase.
 - 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
- found
 - observed
 - identified
 - examined
 - healed

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15



Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

The following text is for questions 36 to 38

Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stones

Judged by this first volume, the Harry Potter books are a fine addition to English children's fantasy literature. Harry Potter, orphaned when his parents are killed by the evil wizard Voldemort, is taken in by his aunt and uncle, who are Muggles – ordinary, non-magical people. Harry is rather out of place there, but things improve greatly for him when goes to the Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry – except that one of the staff is in league with Voldemort.

Part of the attention of *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* comes from the familiar but at the same time exotic setting of an English public school, complete with houses and schoolboy adventures, in which Harry and his friends Ron and Hermione struggle to save the world and win the house cup.

So *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* will be a great Christmas present for kids who haven't read it yet – and it is a book that adults (at least those without stunted imaginations) can read as well.

A book review by Danny Yee @ 2000
<http://dannyreviews.com/>

36. The story of Harry Potter began when
- A. he became an orphan
 - B. his uncle and aunt adopted him
 - C. Voldemort was killed
 - D. his parents killed Voldemort
 - E. his uncle and aunt killed Voldemort
37. When Harry Potter lived with his uncle and aunt
- A. he felt uncomfortable
 - B. he befriended Voldemort
 - C. things improved in his life
 - D. he had fantasy about magic
 - E. he became ordinary people
38. We can conclude from the first paragraph that
- A. Harry Potter's parents were muggle
 - B. Harry Potter lived in a magical place
 - C. Harry Potter is a relative of Voldemort
 - D. Harry Potter's parents adopted him as an orphan
 - E. Harry Potter enjoyed his life with his uncle and aunt

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16



Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

The following text is for questions 39 to 41.

Hacking: Pro and Contra?

Do you know what a hacker is? A hacker is a person who enjoys exploring the details of a programmable system on computers and he or she likes to stretch the capability of the system. The activities they do in the computers are called 'hacking'.

So, what's the problem with 'hacking and its hackers'? The problem is whether 'hacking and its hackers' is legal or illegal. What I mean is that people in the world have many different views about hacking and the hackers. Some of them take sides, but many object.

To get back to what I was saying previously, let us see the positive points of a hacker, shall we? Although in most places breaking into computer systems is considered illegal, I believe that hackers don't do anything illegal because they only want to know and try the system. I dare to say that a hacker likes finding the strengths and the weaknesses of a computer system. They feel proud if they can find the weaknesses. So I don't really see the crimes in this case. In addition, these hackers sometimes help the police catch the 'white collar criminals', such as bank robbers, money launderers, credit card forgers. For example, in 2000, the U.S. hackers caught some Singaporean hackers who made 'Virus Love' to break up the programs of the U.S National Security system.

Nevertheless, those who object to the good points of a hacker say that hacking is a crime. The reason is that some hackers use their brilliant skills to break into banks and other vital institutions where they can get money and destroy information, and the worst thing is they can get secret information and sell it to another country. This is a treachery.

39. Which of the following activities done by hackers is considered illegal?
- Finding the strengths and weaknesses of a computer system.
 - Helping the police catch the white collar criminals.
 - Feeling proud of finding the system weaknesses.
 - Breaking into vital institutions' network system.
 - Helping to improve the safety system of computer.
40. The main idea of the fourth paragraph is
- hackers are criminals
 - hackers are responsible for their duties
 - hackers get money from vital institutions.
 - hackers have brilliant skills for the goodness
 - hackers use brilliant skills to help other people
41. We can infer from the text that hackers
- are not loyal to their country
 - do something without any crime
 - always help the police to fight against criminals
 - are responsible for the damage to your computer
 - can turn to be criminals due to the money orientation

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

The following text is for questions 42 to 44.

KOMODO DRAGON
INDONESIA

The Komodo dragon truly lives up to its name, being the largest species of lizard ever known and capable of growing up to 3m in length and weighing up to 70 kg. This sheer size, when combined with the dragon's predatory nature, demands that caution be exercised when in its immediate vicinity.

Moreover, the dragon is also famous for its ferocious bite, which combines serrated teeth with mysteriously toxic saliva. Scientists still debate whether this saliva contains venom or bacteria but either way, the dragon's fearsome reputation is well known.

This killing machine is only found in few islands in the Komodo National Park, a conservation area listed in two international groups: UNESCO World Heritage and the New 7 Wonders of Nature.

42. Why is Komodo lizard called komodo dragon?
- A. It lives in Komodo island.
 - B. It is a mysterious lizard.
 - C. It is the largest lizard.
 - D. It looks ferocious.
 - E. It is a predator.
43. The bite of Komodo is ferocious because
- A. it has famous bite
 - B. its size is very big
 - C. it combines with its predatory nature
 - D. it contains venom and bacteria
 - E. it has a combination of serrated teeth and toxic saliva
44. The text suggests that
- A. all scientists agree that dragon's saliva contains venom
 - B. Komodo dragon is the largest species of animal on earth
 - C. Komodo dragon can grow as tall as a man
 - D. Komodo dragon is a dangerous creature
 - E. Komodo's teeth are dull

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

The following text is for questions 45 and 46.

TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT	
Hess (Indonesia-Pangkah) limited a production sharing contractor of BP MIGAS, invites Goods and Service Providers to participate for the following retender:	
Title	Provision of rental drilling tool & equipment for Pangkah 2012-2014 development drilling program
Participant category	Big scale company
Group	Project
Activities section	General services
Sub section	Rental : drilling tools
Local content	≥30% (20% tkdn +max10% fund from BUMN bank)
Requirements for participations:	
Should you wish to participate, you may collect the pre-qualification document at the schedule given below:	
Date	: September 28-October 02, 2012
Time	: 09.00 – 15.00 WIB
Place	: Hess (Indonesia – Pangkah) Limited The Energy 11 th floor, SCBD lot 11a Jl. Jendral Sudirman Kav 52-53 Jakarta 12190
Jakarta, 28 September 2012 Hess (Indonesia - Pangkah) Limited Bid committee	

45. What must be done for the participants?
- A. Write a good proposal./
 - B. Develop drilling tools.
 - C. Invite the service company./
 - D. Provide drilling production.
 - E. Collect the pre-qualification documents.
46. What will the participant provide if they win the tender?
- A. Rent drilling equipment.
 - B. Equip the drilling program.
 - C. Collect the drilling document.*
 - D. Collect the document schedule.
 - E. Share contract with BPMIGAS.

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19



Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

47. Arrange these sentences into a correct paragraph.

1. First, soak the orchid in the original pot until the soil is very damp.*
2. After that, wash off extra bark and soil attached to the roots and cut off roots that appear dark or rotted.^
3. Add 1/2 an inch of fir bark and perlite to the new pot. ^
4. Then pull the plant out using a knife to loosen the roots from the soil. ^
5. Finally, place the orchid in the new pot below the rim and keep the plant out of the sun for 6 weeks. ^
6. To transplant orchids there are some steps to follow. ^

- A. 2 - 1 - 3 - 5 - 4 - 6
- B. 2 - 1 - 3 - 5 - 6 - 4
- C. 6 - 1 - 4 - 2 - 3 - 5
- D. 6 - 1 - 2 - 4 - 3 - 5
- E. 6 - 1 - 3 - 4 - 2 - 5

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

THE FLY AND THE BULL

There was once a little fly who thought he was very important. He felt proud of himself. One sunny morning, he flew around looking for someone to talk to. He saw a bull grazing in a field. He decided to fly down to talk to him.

The little fly flew down and buzzed around the bull's head. The bull did not bother him. He went on chewing grass.

The fly then (48) ... right inside the bull's ear. The bull continued chewing grass. The fly thought, "What a stupid animal"

Now the fly decided to land on the bull's (49) ... to make the bull notice him. He waited for the bull to say something, but the bull kept quiet.

The fly then shouted angrily, "Oh, Bull, if you find that I am too heavy for you, let me know and I'll fly away!"

The bull laughed and said, "Little fly, I don't care if you stay or leave. You are so (50) ... that your weight does not make any difference to me, so please be quiet and leave me alone."

48.
 - A. flew
 - B. buzzed
 - C. whispered
 - D. sent into
 - E. came into
49.
 - A. claw
 - B. hair
 - C. face
 - D. horns
 - E. feather

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20

Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

50. A. heavy
 B. wide
 C. large
 D. tiny
 E. thin