

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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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:

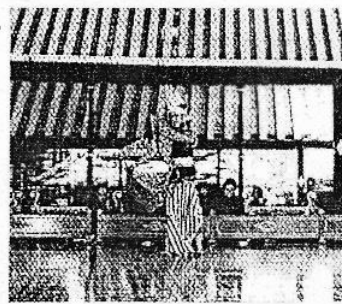
In this part of the test, you will hear some dialogues or monologues spoken in English. The dialogues or monologues will be spoken twice. They will not be printed in your test book, so you must listen carefully to understand what the speakers are saying. After you listen to the dialogue or monologue,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



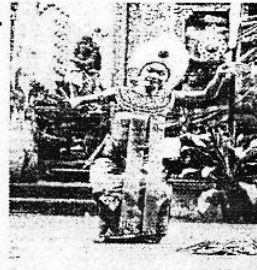
C.



D.



E.



9.

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



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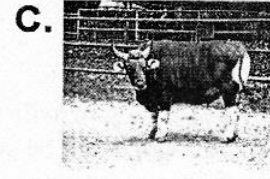
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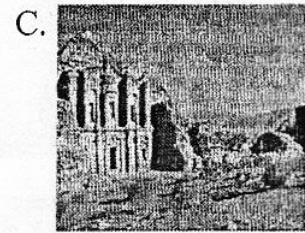
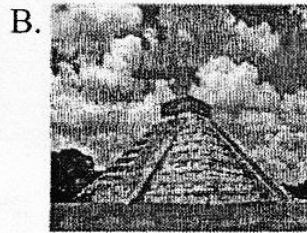
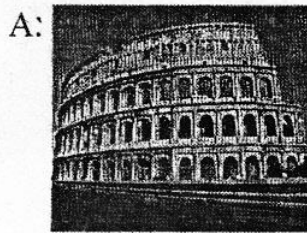


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10.



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.

September 21, 2012

Style Sport Clothing Company
8672 Brooklyn Boulevard
West Windsor, VT 00034

To whom it may concern:

I am returning a shirt. I ordered it from your catalogue last month. I would like a full refund for this item. When I received it, all the buttons were missing. When I spoke to your customer service representative on the phone yesterday, he informed me that I could not return the item because it was on sale. When I ordered this shirt, however, I did not expect to pay for one without buttons. I am not returning the colour or size; I am returning it because it was damaged when I received it. This is the reason I would like my money back. I have been a satisfied customer in the past, and I know you will take care of this matter to my satisfaction.

Faithfully yours,

Roger Roberts

16. Roger Robert does not like the shirt because
- A. its buttons are all gone
 - B. its colour is not nice
 - C. it is too colourful
 - D. the size is too big
 - E. it was on sale
17. Roger Robert expects that
- A. he can meet the manager
 - B. he will get his money back
 - C. the company will send him a new shirt
 - D. the company will invite him to buy one
 - E. the customer service representative be friendly

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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.

Schumacher to retire again

Michael Schumacher announced his retirement from formula one for the second time at the age of 43 on Thursday after failing to rekindle his old Ferrari magic in a disappointing comeback with Mercedes.

The team had already announced last week that the seven-time world champion, winner of a record 91 races in a career that started in 1991, would be replaced by McLaren's Lewis Hamilton for the start of the 2013 campaign.

Schumacher told reporters, packed into the confined space of the tented Mercedes hospitality at the Suzuka circuit ahead of Sunday's Japanese Grand Prix that his decision came as a relief.

"I have decided to retire by the end of the year, although I am still able and capable to compete with the best drivers that are around," he declared, reading from a statement.

"But at some point, it is good to say goodbye. And that is what I am doing here ... and might this time be forever," he smiled.

Schumacher first retirement came at the end of 2006, after he had won five titles in a row with Ferrari from 2000 and won two with the Benetton in 1994 and 1995.

That departure proved premature, with the most successful driver in 62-year history of the sport unable to resist the allure of a return with Mercedes. Schumacher said he now wanted to enjoy his last six races-*Reuters*

20. How did Schumacher wanted to end his career? He wanted
- to become the best driver
 - to enjoy his last six races
 - to retire by the end of the year
 - to say goodbye through reporters
 - to drive Mercedes first
21. From the text we learn that Schumacher....
- started his career before 1991
 - has announced his retirement 3 times
 - will reach the age of 43 on Thursday
 - will be replaced by Lewis Hamilton of Ferrari
 - failed to comeback with satisfying result with Mercedes
22. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- Schumacher began his career in 1991.
 - The team announced Michael Schumacher's retirement.
 - Schumacher has won the World Champion seven times.
 - Schumacher will be replaced by Lewis Hamilton.
 - Schumacher is a winner of a record 91 times.

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Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

The following text is for questions 23 to 25

Imagine a tiny snake robot crawling through your body, helping a surgeon identify diseases and perform operations. It's not a science fiction. Scientists and doctors are using the creeping metallic tools to perform surgery on hearts, prostate, and other organs. The snakebots carry tiny camera's scissors and forceps, and even more advanced sensors are in the works. For now, they're powered by tethers that humans control. But experts say the day is coming when some robots will roam the body on their own.

"It won't be very long before we have robots that are nanobots, meaning, they will actually be inside the body without tether," the cardiac surgery chief at New York-Presbyterian Hospital and Columbia University Medical Center, Dr Michael Argenziano said.

Dr Argenziano was involved with some of the first US Food and Drug Administration clinical trails on robotic heart surgery more than 10 years ago. Now he says snake robots have become a commonly used tool that gives surgeons a whole new perspective. "It's like the ability to have little hands inside the patients, as if a surgeon had been shrunk, and was working on the heart valve," he said. However Dr Argenziano and experts in robotics say the new creations work best when they're designed for very specific tasks. "The robot is a tool. It is no different from a scalpel in that sense. It's really a master-slave device," he said.

23. What is the text about?
- The development of snake robots for surgery.
 - The new technology in robot industry.
 - Surgery operation by a snake robot.
 - Snake robots used to perform surgery.
 - Heart and prostate surgery with robots.
24. The writer of the text suggests that
- robotic heart surgery is more successful than manual surgery
 - robotic technology in heart surgery is very expensive
 - only a tiny robot can be used in surgery
 - heart surgery can be done by a robot
 - the robot can not replace the doctor
25. "... as if the surgeon had been shrunk" (Paragraph 3).
The underlined word is associated with
- depth
 - size
 - price
 - shape
 - length



The text below is for questions 26 to 28

The Near- Death Story of Mellen-Thomas Benedict

In 1982, I died from terminal cancer. My condition was non-operable. I chose not to have chemotherapy. I was given six to eight months to live. Before this time, I had become increasingly despondent over the nuclear crisis, the ecology crisis, and so forth. I came to believe that nature had made a mistake—that we were probably a cancerous organism on the planet. And that is what eventually killed me.

Before my near-death experience, I tried all sort of alternative healing methods. None helped. So I determined that this was between me and God. I had never really considered God. Neither was I into any kind of spirituality and alternative healing. I read various religions and philosophies. They gave hope that there was something on the other side.

I had no medical insurance, so my life savings went overnight on tests. Unwilling to drag my family into this, I determined to handle this myself. I ended up in hospice care and was blessed with an angel for my hospice caretaker, whom I will call "Anne." She stayed with me through all that was to follow.

26. According to Mellen-Thomas Benedict, what is the reason for many people to die of cancer?
- A. The nuclear and ecology crises.
 - B. All sorts of alternative healing methods.
 - C. They do not believe in the existence of God.
 - D. Chemotherapy is too expensive for most people.
 - E. The nature's mistake to make the human being a cancerous organism.
27. We know from the story that Mellen-Thomas Benedict believed that he eventually died
- A. because God decided so
 - B. because he was not operated
 - C. because he did not have chemotherapy
 - D. because of the alternative healing methods
 - E. because he did not have any medical insurance
28. Why did he choose to stay in a hospice care?
- A. They will take care of his health problem.
 - B. He had to do the medical checks there.
 - C. Anne asked him to stay there.
 - D. His family told him so.
 - E. He was broke.

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13



Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS

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 IPS

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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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.

Tim Burton's "Alice in Wonderland" was probably the most anticipated movie of the year 2010. But is it any good? First of all, I should probably mention that hardcore Lewis Carroll fans may find it very disappointing. The movie is merely based on the book. It features most of the same characters and a couple of the same locations, but the story is completely different.

Alice is no longer a little girl, but an unconventional young woman who has the same dream of finding herself in Wonderland every night, until one day it happens in real life. Her arrival was expected. Alice is supposed to save the inhabitants from the evil Red Queen and get the reign back to her kind sister, the White Queen. She knows nothing about it, but she is meant to be the knight in shining armor, both figuratively and literally speaking.

36. The writer mentions that "Alice in Wonderland" movie is
- A. in a girl's dream
 - B. the true story of the writer
 - C. a movie taken from a book
 - D. the best movie of the year 2010
 - E. about Lewis Carroll's biography
37. The character of Alice in Tim Burton's "Alice in Wonderland" was that
- A. she was a young woman
 - B. she was characterized as a little girl
 - C. Red Queen changed her as a little girl
 - D. fans of the film were disappointed with her
 - E. she was also characterized as White Queen
38. From the text above we can conclude that
- A. the movie is a common movie
 - B. the setting of the story is realistic
 - C. the movie forces us to have dreams
 - D. the content of the movie is far from the book
 - E. the screenplay writer of the movie is disappointed

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**Bahasa Inggris SMA/MA IPS**

The following text is for questions 39 to 41.

Vegetarians, about 3.2% of the US population, do not eat meat. The US Department of Agriculture does not only include meat as part of a balanced diet, but it also states that a vegetarian diet can meet “the recommended dietary allowances for nutrients.”

Many proponents of vegetarianism say that eating meat harms health, wastes resources, causes deforestation, and created pollution. They often argue that killing animals for food is cruel and unethical since non-animal food sources are plentiful.

Humans evolved to be primarily vegetarian. Humans do not have the large mouth or long, pointed teeth of carnivores. Human teeth are short and flat for chewing fibrous food. The liver of a carnivore can detoxify the excess vitamin A absorbed from a meat-based diet. The human liver cannot excess vitamin A.

It is unnecessary to take an animal’s life when vegetarian options are available. In the US about 35 million cows, 115 million pigs, and 9 billion birds are killed for food each year. These animals should not have to die to satisfy an unnecessary dietary preference.

On the other hand, many opponents of a vegetarian diet say that moderate meat consumption is healthful, humane, and that producing vegetables causes many of the same environmental problems as producing meat.

Eating meat is not cruel or unethical. Every organism on earth dies, at some points, so others can live. There is nothing wrong with this cycle; it is how nature works. Humans have been eating meat in the ancestral diet provided a dense form of nutrients and protein that, when combined with high-calorie low-nutrient carbohydrates such as roots, allowed us to develop our large brains and intelligence.

Meat is the most convenient protein sources since it provides all 10 essential proteins (amino acids), as well as essential nutrients such as iron, zinc, and the B vitamins, in one serving. Most individual plant foods do not provide adequate levels of all 100 essential proteins in a single serving.

In my opinion, meat eaters don’t need to feel guilty. Everything we consume, including vegetables or meat, has environmental, ethical, and health consequences.

39. The proponents of vegetarianism believe that
- A. moderate meat consumption is healthful
 - B. killing animals for food is cruel and unethical
 - C. animals can only be killed in an appropriate way
 - D. the liver of a carnivore can not excess vitamin A
 - E. humans do not need meat to develop their brains
40. The sixth paragraph is an argument
- A. against animal killing for food
 - B. for our ancestor’s diet
 - C. for meat consumption
 - D. for the vegetarianism
 - E. against vegetarianism

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41. All in all, the writer seems to disagree with the arguments stated by
- A. the US Department of Agriculture
 - B. proponents of vegetarianism
 - C. opponents of vegetarianism
 - D. animal lovers
 - E. meat eaters

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 IPS

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 bussiness 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 IPS

47. Arrange the sentences below into a good order.

Let's Laund our Clothes

1. Press the 'on' bottom.
2. Set the timer.
3. First, load the washing machine with dirty clothes.
4. Put the clean clothes in the clothes basket.
5. Then add 1 or 2 cups of washing powder.
6. Now hang the clothes on the clothes line.
7. Now open the lid and unload the machine.

- A. 3-5-2-4-1-6-7
- B. 3-5-2-1-7-4-6
- C. 3-1-2-6-4-5-7
- D. 3-1-5-2-4-7-6
- E. 3-4-5-7-2-1-6

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

Jupiter announced that he wanted to appoint a king over the birds, and named the day when he would (48) ... the most beautiful of them all to be their ruler. Wishing to look their best, all the birds bruised their feathers. The Jackdaw realized that with his ugly plumage, he would have no chance, so he waited till they were all gone, and then picked up the beautiful (49) they had dropped, and fastened them on his own body. When the appointed day came, all the (50) ... birds gathered before Jupiter's throne. After passing them in review, Jupiter was about to make the Jackdaw king. When all the rest set upon the king-select, Jupiter stripped Jackdaw of his borrowed plumes, and exposed him for the Jackdaw was a cheat.

48.

- A. grant
- B. amuse
- C. feed
- D. select
- E. invite

49.

- A. skins
- B. feathers
- C. beaks
- D. claws
- E. jaws

50.

- A. clean
- B. beautiful
- C. colourful
- D. horrible
- E. gaudy