In Indonesia, mudflows have been the major cause of destruction and loss of human life during volcanic catastrophes and landslides. Another kind of disaster which calmed victims, but which was not directly caused by volcanic eruptions, happened at the Dieng Plateau, Central Java. February 1979, two eruptions and poisonous, suffocating gases caused the death of 149 people.

Disaster in the past may have been caused by ground movements and tectonic earthquakes which are often inherent in volcanic outburst. Examples of these are the earthquakes in Bali in 1963, which took place after the eruption of the Agung Volcano, and the earthquake in west Java in the 1960s, caused by the Salak volcano. So far, a direct relationship between tectonic earthquakes and volcanic eruptions has not been observed.

Tectonic earthquakes may also be the cause of Tsunamis. This phenomenon occurred during the Krakatau catastrophe in 1883, and caused the death of the people living in the coastal areas that this earthquake was caused by sea waves, which in turn were the result of the collapse of the Krakatau volcano into the sea. This explosion was area of the most violent eruptions times, and its collapse formed a caldera in the seabed.

The menace of Volcanoes is general is greater than that of other natural disasters. If an eruption occurred in the Toba region, for example, where floatable deposits are found in great quantity, it would entail a catastrophe. In such cases man is powerless.

Volcanic eruptions, besides clamming thousands of lives and causing loss of property and damage to villages, are on the other hand, beneficial to agriculture. The ash they produce is responsible for the fertile soil around active volcanoes. Volcanoes, with their craters, lakes and solfataras are places of interest for local as well as foreign tourists. Volcanic rock is used the manufactures of building materials, and volcanic heat is capable of generating electricity.

1. When did the most violent eruptions of volcano happen?
   It happened......
   (A) 1883
   (B) 1949
   (C) 1960
   (D) 1963
   (E) 1979

2. The main idea of paragraph 5 is......
   (A) the benefits of volcanic eruptions
   (B) the ash produced by active volcanoes
   (C) the fertile soil around active volcanoes
   (D) the disasters caused by volcanic eruptions
   (E) the damaged villages around active volcanoes
3. The collapse of the Krakatau Volcano had caused a big hole on the......
   (A) coat
   (B) crater
   (C) seabed
   (D) ground
   (E) plateau

4. Which statement is not true according to the text?
   (A) Volcanoes do not only cause disasters
   (B) The mudflows is one of the dangerous natural disasters
   (C) Tsunamis may also be caused by tectonic earthquakes
   (D) Poisonous, suffocating gases are dangerous but not killing people
   (E) There was an earthquake after the explosion of the Agung Volcano

5. Volcanoes, with their craters, lakes, and solfataras are places of interest for local as well as foreign tourists. The word *solfataras* means..............
   (A) hot material
   (B) water vapor
   (C) hot mineral’s
   (D) poisonous gases
   (E) hot sulfurous water

The questions 6 to 10 are not based on the text

6. If you had told us earlier ......he was, we could have introduced him at the meeting.
   (A) who
   (B) that
   (C) whose
   (D) which
   (E) whom

7. Two of the books ......Tom had lost on the bus were returned to the main desk at his dormitory.
   (A) what
   (B) which
   (C) who
   (D) where
   (E) whose

8. The man......is parked in front of the house is a prominent physician in this town.
   (A) of whom the red car
   (B) the red car of whom
   (C) who’s the red car
   (D) whose red car
   (E) the red car of whose

9. My friend’s aunt.....son died in an accident yesterday, has been unconscious several times.
   (A) who is
   (B) whose her
   (C) her
   (D) whom
   (E) whose
10. The man I saw at the hospital last night is Mr. Kalim.
   (A) whom
   (B) whose
   (C) which
   (D) who
   (E) of which

Choose the correct answer

The following text is for questions 11 to 16

The hospital

If you look at the front of a large, modern hospital, you may notice that there are two separate entrances. One of these is for patients in need of immediate treatment. It is the emergency entrance. Here ambulances are to be seen pulling up any hour of the day or night. The other entrance is the main entrance of the hospital.

In the ground floor inside main entrance, there are probably a reception area and waiting room, and also office. On the floors above and below are the numerous other departments. On a lower floor may be the laundry and the kitchen. On another floor will be a maternity section for mothers and their babies. Their rooms are usually kept separate from the rest of the hospital, so that the babies do not catch other people’s illness.

The rooms from other patients are usually on the higher floors. There are small rooms for just one. Patient, slightly, larger rooms called wards, in which as many as 40 or 50 patients may lie in rows of beds. On other floors are the operating rooms, called operating theaters, and special departments such as the radiography department, where x-rays are taken and developed.

In the laboratories, special tests are carried out on body tissue and fluids to find out the nature of a patient’s disease. The pharmacy supplies the drugs to treat patients, near the operating theaters in the blood bank to store blood for transfusions. Here too is the sterilizing department, where all the operating instruments and bandages used in the operating theaters and in the wards are cleaned and made free from germs.

11. Where you can find the reception area in a modern hospital.............
   (A) on the ground floor
   (B) on the floors above
   (C) on the second floor
   (D) near the maternity section
   (E) at the emergency entrance

12. X-rays are taken and developed in the............
   (A) laboratories
   (B) operating theater
   (C) emergency section
   (D) maternity section
   (E) radiography department
13. The………..are located on the same floor.
   (A) kitchen and the maternity action
   (B) waiting room and the laboratory
   (C) reception areas and the laundry
   (D) laundry and the maternity action
   (E) laundry and the kitchen

14. The main idea of the first paragraph is about to………
   (A) modern hospital
   (B) operating theaters
   (C) the rooms for patient
   (D) the two kinds of entrances
   (E) the location of the departments

15. The word here in paragraph 1 refers to…………...
   (A) the two separate entrances
   (B) the emergency entrance
   (C) the main entrance
   (D) the hospital
   (E) the entrances

16. A doctor examining his patient using a…………….
   (A) telescope
   (B) horoscope
   (C) microscope
   (D) stethoscope
   (E) stereoscope

The questions 17 to 20 are not based on the text

17. The rich man, ………has many famous companies, has been living in Bandung since he had two daughters.
   (A) whom
   (B) whose
   (C) that
   (D) which
   (E) who

18. Soon after Radizga has finished his thesis, he will leave for Australia………..he has a job waiting for him.
   (A) who
   (B) when
   (C) where
   (D) whom
   (E) whose

19. Rivan is the man……………we are going ………for the job.
   (A) whom-to recommend
   (B) whom-recommends
   (C) whose-to recommend
   (D) of which-to recommend
   (E) who-recommends
20. I put that new novel...I bought two days ago.
   (A) which
   (B) whom
   (C) who
   (D) whose
   (E) of which