



PROGRAM STUDI S1 PETERNAKAN
FAKULTAS ILMU-ILMU HAYATI
UNIVERSITAS PAHLAWAN TUANKU TAMBUSAI

NASKAH SOAL UJIAN TENGAH SEMESTER GANJIL 2023/2024

MATA KULIAH	: BAHASA INGGRIS PROFESI	FAKULTAS	: ILMU-ILMU HAYATI
SEMESTER / SKS	: 5/ 2	PRODI	: S1 PETERNAKAN
TAHUN AKADEMIK	: 2022/2023	DOSEN PENGAMPU	: DR. YUSUF MAHLIL, S.Pt
SIFAT UJIAN	: TUTUP BUKU	DOSEN PENGAJAR	: DR. YUSUF MAHLIL, S.Pt

Petunjuk ujian :

- 1) Mulailah dengan membaca basmallah
- 2) Baca dan fahami soal dengan baik sebelum menuliskan jawaban
- 3) Kerjakan masing-masing, jika **mencontek** nilai dianggap nol.
- 4) Selamat ujian, dan semoga sukses

I. VOCABULARY (1 point per vocabulary)

Write down 20 vocabularies about animal husbandry that you know and their meanings!

II. DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

My uncle is a zoo keeper. His job is to keep a polar bear named Kuma. Kuma is a kind of bear. It is a mammals. it is very big bear. It is weighing at 680 Kg and height at 2,5 m long. Kuma has a long neck, small head, short and round ears, short tails and sharp claws. It has 42 teeth.

Like the other polar bear, Kuma has bubbler (layer of fat) under its skin to make it warm. It may look white but actually has black skin with transparent fur. They looks white because of the reflection of light and it helps polar bear blends with the surrounding.

Kuma is a carnivore. It eats mainly seals. But sometimes other animals like fish or small mammals. Kuma is a great swimmer. It can swim fast and stay long in a water. Kuma also has good sense of smell. It can smell up to 16 Km away. Most polar bear also has such ability. It helps them to trace their preys. We can find polar bears in Arctic, in Canada, Alaska, Greenland, Norway and Russia. Kuma origin is from Russia. Kuma moves to zoo when it's 4 month old after its mom was killed by a hunter. Now, Kuma lives safely and happily in a zoo. The sad news about polar bears is it is almost endanger. Climate change and hunters threats their live.

21. Which one is the physical description of Kuma?
 - a. It lives in the Arctic
 - b. It is a carnivor
 - c. It has long neck, small head, short and round ears and short tail.
 - d. It is a mammals.
22. What is the function of bubbler under polar bears' skin?
 - a. to help them blend with surrounding
 - b. to help them hunt the prey
 - c. to make them fat
 - d. to make them warm
23. "Kuma is a carnivore." (*paragraph 3*) it means, it eats
 - a. Meat
 - b. Fruit
 - c. plant
 - d. everything
24. What is the real color of polar bears' skin?
 - a. White
 - b. Black
 - c. Transparent
 - d. brown
25. Where is the habitat of Polar bears?
 - a. Arctic
 - b. Antarctic
 - c. Pacific
 - d. Atlantic
26. Why does it look white?
 - a. because it is a mammals
 - b. because they live on the snow
 - c. to make them warm
 - d. because of the reflection of light

27. "It is almost endangered." The underlined word means
 a. Common b. Dead c. threatened d. alive
28. Panda eats
 a. Grass b. Bamboo c. Leaves d. meat
29. Zebra has colors.
 a. black and white c. brown and yellow
 b. black and yellow d. grey and black
30. Cat is a animal.
 a. Wild b. Tame c. Domesticated d. cattle
31. Elephant is big. It also has a long
 a. Neck b. Ears c. Legs d. trunk
32. Lion is a It eats meat.
 a. Carnivore b. Herbivore c. Omnivore d. wild
33. The dog to me.
 a. Meows b. Tweets c. Roars d. barks
34. Bird has feather, wings and
 a. Mouth b. Beak c. Jaw d. trunk

Number 35 - 40. Now, let's describe the animals below!



III. PROCEDURE TEXT

How to Make Cheesecake

Ingredients:

- 1/2 cup of sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 teaspoon of vanilla
- 2 packages of cream cheese

Directions:

- Beat and blend sugar, cream cheese, and vanilla at medium speed.
- Blend in the eggs, then stir.
- Bake at 35 celsius for 40 minutes or until it is almost set.
- Cool.
- To get the best result, put it in the refrigerator for 3 hours.

Yield: 6 servings



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Petunjuk ujian :

- 1) *Mulailah dengan membaca basmallah*
- 2) *Selamat ujian, dan semoga sukses*

I. VOCABULARY (50-point, 1 point per vocabulary)

Write down 50 vocabularies about animal husbandry that you know and their meanings!

II. READING (50 point, 5 point per question)

The healing power of maggots is not new. Human beings have discovered it several times. The Maya are said to have used maggots for therapeutic purposes a thousand years ago. As early as the sixteenth century, European doctors noticed that soldiers with maggot-infested wounds healed well. More recently, doctors have realized that maggots can be cheaper and more effective than drugs in some respects, and these squirming larvae have, at times, enjoyed a quiet medical renaissance. The problem may have more to do with the weak stomachs of those using them than with good science. The modern heyday of maggot therapy began during World War I, when an American doctor named William Baer was shocked to notice that two soldiers who had lain on a battlefield for a week while their abdominal wounds became infested with thousands of maggots, had recovered better than wounded men treated in the military hospital. After the war, Baer proved to the medical establishment that maggots could cure some of the toughest infections.

In the 1930s hundreds of hospitals used maggot therapy. Maggot therapy requires the right kind of larvae. Only the maggots of blowflies (a family that includes common bluebottles and greenbottles) will do the job; they devour dead tissue, whether in an open wound or in a corpse. Some other maggots, on the other hand, such as those of the screw-worm eat live tissue. They must be avoided. When blowfly eggs hatch in a patient's wound, the maggots eat the dead flesh where gangrene-causing bacteria thrive. They also excrete compounds that are lethal to bacteria they don't happen to swallow. Meanwhile, they ignore live flesh, and in fact, give it a gentle growth-stimulating massage simply by crawling over it. When they metamorphose into flies, they leave without a trace – although in the process, they might upset the hospital staff as they squirm around in a live patient. When sulfa drugs, the first antibiotics, emerged around the time of World War II, maggot therapy quickly faded into obscurity.

1. Why did the author write the passage?
 - (a) because of the resistance to using the benefits of maggots
 - (b) to demonstrate the important contribution of William Baer
 - (c) to outline the healing power of maggots
 - (d) to explain treatment used before the first antibiotics
2. The word “renaissance” in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(a) Revival (b) resistance (c) support (d) condemnation
3. According to the passage, William Bayer was shocked because
 - (a) two soldiers had lain on the battlefield for a week
 - (b) the medical establishment refused to accept his findings
 - (c) the soldiers abdominal wounds had become infested with maggots
 - (d) the soldiers had recovered better than those in a military hospital

4. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
 - (a) sulfa drugs have been developed from maggots
 - (b) maggots only eat dead tissue
 - (c) bluebottles and greenbottles produce maggots
 - (d) blowfly maggots only eat dead tissue

5. The word “devour” in line 16 is closest in meaning to
(a) Chew (b) clean (c) change (d) consume

6. The word “thrive” in line 19 is closest in meaning to
(a) Prosper (b) eat (c) move (d) grow

7. The word “metamorphose” in line 22 is closest in meaning to
(a) Disappear (b) grow (c) change (d) move

8. The word “they” in line 23 refers to
(a) Flies (b) maggots (c) gangrene-causing bacteria (d) live patients

9. All of the following are true EXCEPT
 - (a) maggots come from eggs
 - (b) maggots eat bacteria
 - (c) maggots are larvae
 - (d) William Bayer discovered a new type of maggot

10. What can be inferred from the passage about maggots?
 - (a) modern science might be able to develop new drugs from maggots that would fight infection
 - (b) maggot therapy would have been more popular if antibiotics had not been discovered
 - (c) William Baer later changed his mind about the value of using maggot therapy
 - (d) sulfa drugs were developed from maggots