

A. Pre-test

Name :

Class :

Read the text very carefully before answering the following questions and choose the correct answer by crossing a, b, c, d, or e!

The following text is for questions 1 and 2.

Independence Day Celebrated Peacefully Nationwide

1000 flags, one love. A young boy and girl banded together to secure a flagpole to the ground in Mt. Merapi valley in Yogyakarta on Sunday. The pole was one of 1000 flags erected in the valley during a flag-raising ceremony entitled, “Seribu Bendera Satu Cinta” (A thousand flags, One Love)

In Medan, North Sumatra; the residents of Aur Village held their flag-raising ceremony. The local governments paid attention to Usmarlin, a participant who said that the condition of the river had become a matter of great concern because of pollution from both factories and domestics waste.

Meanwhile, 2, 343, prisoners in South Sulawesi sentences reduction due to the Independence Day celebration, 92 of whom were released from prison.

1. Who enjoyed freedom in this Independence Day celebration?
 - A. A young boy and girl
 - B. Aur Village residents
 - C. The local governments
 - D. The 2,343 prisoners
 - E. The 92 prisoners

2. What is the main idea of a paragraph two?
 - A. Aur Village residents held their flag raising ceremony in North Sumatra.
 - B. Aur Village residents conserve their river by holding flag-raising ceremony.
 - C. The bad condition of their river had become Aur Village resident’s concern.
 - D. The flag-raising ceremony in Aur Village is needed to conserve the river.
 - E. The residents of Aur Village received attention from a local government when holding a flag-raising ceremony.

The Following text is for question 3 to 5.

In the 1930s, Chester F. Carlson was working in the patents department of a large electronics firm in New York City. One of the major problems in his work was the length of time and expense involved in getting patents copied; patents were lengthy legal documents, and the only ways to get them copied were to take them to a typist or to a photographer. Either way of copying patents took a lot of time and cost a lot of money.

He came up with the idea for a machine that would copy documents quickly and efficiently. He researched the idea in the library and then worked over a three-year period on developing a machine that used a light, an electrostatically charged plate, and powder to duplicate images on paper. The result of this work was a machine that produced the first xerographic copy on October 22, 1938. He named the process "Xerox", which is derived from a word meaning "dry writing".

Carlson felt that he had a good idea, one that would be extremely helpful in the business world. He tried to sell his idea to a number of large corporations, but they were not terribly interested in his machine. He was able to get some help in developing the machine from a nonprofit institute, and a few years later he sold the machine to a small family-owned company. This small company grew into the giant Xerox Corporation.

3. What triggered Carlson invent Xerox?
 - A. Typists and photographers dissatisfied him.
 - B. The legal document was lengthy and costly.
 - C. "Dry writing" is better than typing or photographing.
 - D. Time and financial inefficiency of copying the patent documents by the typists and/or photographers inspired Carlson.
 - E. Many large companies need an effective machine that can copy office documents efficiently.

4. What is the main idea of paragraph two?
 - A. Carlson invented photocopy machine.
 - B. Carlson's machine is producing xerographic copy.
 - C. Carlson sells his idea to many large companies.
 - D. Carlson needs electrostatically charged plate for his machine to work.
 - E. Carlson was dissatisfied with the work of typists and photographers.

5. What made many large companies decline Carlson's idea?
 - A. The machine was costly.
 - B. They were not interested in his idea.
 - C. The need of the machine was relatively small.
 - D. The urgency of the machine was nil.
 - E. Only small companies needed the machine.

The Following text is for question 6 to 10.

Marion Barber

Marion Barber was born on June 9, 1983, and growing up in Minnesota. He attended Wayzata High School in Minnesota, and excelled in football, baseball and track. Then, he attended the University of Minnesota, where he majored in Business Marketing. In his college football career, Marion Barber would earn myriad honors and broke numerous records to boot. Marion Barber's 3,276 yards and 14,100-yard rushing games ranked third in Minnesota Golden Gophers history.

Marion Barber hit the big time when the Dallas Cowboys selected him as the fourth round of the 2005 NFL Draft. Fans with Dallas Cowboys ticket watched Marion Barber emerge as a starter, rushing for 95 yards against the Seattle Seahawks and 127 yards against the Arizona Cardinals, which was the first 100-yards rushing game of the season for the Dallas Cowboys.

He and the Dallas Cowboys agreed to a six-year contract extension worth \$45 million. His stats will continue to improve and impress his teammates, coaches, and fans with Dallas Cowboys tickets.

6. What kind of sport done by Barber?
 - A. Hockey
 - B. American Football
 - C. Handball
 - D. Rounders
 - E. Softball

7. What kind of activities majored by Barber during in Minnesota?
 - A. Literature
 - B. Business Marketing
 - C. Neurology
 - D. Medic
 - E. Accountancy

8. Marion Barber has received extra.... years of contract.
 - A. 5
 - B. 6
 - C. 7
 - D. 8
 - E. 9

9. Marion Barber hit the big time when the Dallas Cowboys selected him. The synonym of the underlined words above is....
 - A. Famous
 - B. Pity
 - C. Rich
 - D. Poor

E. Happy

10. The tense mostly used in the text above is....
- A. simple past tense
 - B. simple present tense
 - C. future tense
 - D. past future tense
 - E. past perfect tense

The Following text is for question 11 to 15.

Spending Holiday in Ibiza

I went to Ibiza three years ago in the summer. I got there by plane from Valencia. The flight was short, only 30 minutes. I have never flown with a plane. It was great.

I got to the Ibiza Airport and took a taxi that carried me to the hotel. The hotel was in Santa Eulalia del Rio, 20 km from Ibiza town. It is a small and tourist town. The hotel was big. There were many rooms. It had a great swimming pool and several restaurants. I had breakfast and dinner in the hotel.

I went to the beach near hotel in the afternoon, I was too tired and relaxed on the beach. I saw beautiful beach with clear waters and white sand. It was wonderful landscapes, lovely coastal villages, it was fantastic.

One day I took a ship to Formentera. Sailing by ship was great. When I got to Formentera, I rented a motorbike to visit the island. Formentera is a small lovely island. I could see wonderful beach, sand dunes, and great landscapes. It was summer and there were many people there.

I didn't go out at the night except the last day. I went to a disco in Ibiza near Ambosa Beach. It was a big disco but expensive. I spent much money there but I had a good time. I was too tired. I went to the bed lately.

Spending holiday in Ibiza was wonderful. I think I will go back to Ibiza again; I really liked that place.

11. How did the writer go to Ibiza?
- A. By plane
 - B. By bus
 - C. By motorcycle
 - D. By car
 - E. By ship
12. Where did the writer eat a breakfast?
- A. In a hotel
 - B. In a museum
 - C. In a plane
 - D. In his office
 - E. In the beach

13. How did the writer explore Formentera?
- A. By plane
 - B. By bus
 - C. By motorcycle
 - D. By car
 - E. By ship
14. What kind of text is it?
- A. Recount
 - B. Descriptive
 - C. Analytical exposition
 - D. Hortatory exposition
 - E. Review
15. I could see wonderful beach, sand dunes. The Indonesian translation of the under-lined word above is....
- A. Gundukan
 - B. Cekungan
 - C. Hampanan
 - D. Samudra
 - E. Daratan

The Following text is for question 16 to 21.

On Wednesday, my students and I went to Yogyakarta. We stayed at Dirgahayu Hotel which is not far from Malioboro.

On Thursday, we visited the temples in Prambanan. There are three big temples, the Brahmana, Syiwa and Wisnu temples. They are really amazing. We visited only Brahmana and Syiwa temples, because Wisnu temple is being renovated.

On Friday morning we went to Yogya Kraton. We spent about two hours there. We were lucky because we were led by a smart and friendly guide. Then we continued our journey to Borobudur. We arrived there at four p.m. At 5 p.m. we heard the announcement that Borobudur gate would be closed. In the evening we left for Jakarta by wisata bus.

16. The text above mainly discusses about....
- A. The writer's trip to Yogyakarta
 - B. The writer's first visit to Prambanan
 - C. The writer's impression about the guide
 - D. The writer's experience at Yogya Kraton
 - E. The writer's impression about Borobudur

17. The text is written in the form of a/an....
- A. Recount
 - B. Narrative
 - C. Report
 - D. Anecdote
 - E. Spoof
18. The purpose of the text is to....
- A. Tell past events
 - B. Entertain readers
 - C. Describe the smugglers
 - D. Report an event to the police
 - E. Inform readers about events of the day
19. What are the big temples in Prambanan?
- A. Angkor wat, syiwa, and sudra temples
 - B. Paria, brahmana, and temples
 - C. Brahmana, syiwa, and wisnu temples
 - D. Wisnu, syiwa, and borobudur temples
 - E. Borobudur, syiwa, and brahmana temples
20. When did they go home?
- A. On Saturday morning
 - B. On Friday evening
 - C. On Thursday evening
 - D. On Friday afternoon
 - E. On Saturday evening
21. Why did they only visit Brahmana and Syiwa temples?
- A. Because there was no wisnu temple
 - B. Because wisnu temple was amazing
 - C. Because wisnu temple was too small
 - D. Because wisnu temple was being repaired
 - E. Because wisnu temple was being destroyed

The Following text is for question 22 to 25.

Picasso was one of the most outstanding and important artists of the 1900's. He is best known for his 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 his college level course of study at the academy of arts in Madrid.

From about 1895 to 1901, he painted realistic works in traditional style. He then 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 Barcelona.

After 1908, he entered into 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 really great artist.

22. Why did Picasso become so popular? Because....
- A. he was the most outstanding artist of the 1990'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 school.
23. According to text, Picasso....
- A. died in Spain 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.
24. What can be inferred 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 1990's.
 - D. Blue Period shows the prosperity in Barcelona.
 - E. For 8 years, Picasso painted realistic works in a traditional style.
25. What is Picasso's occupation?
- A. Painter
 - B. Musician
 - C. Actor
 - D. Singer
 - E. Dancer

Essay

On 10 November, Indonesia celebrates Hari Pahlawan or Heroes Day in remembrance of the Battle of Surabaya which started on that very date in the year 1945. The bloody battle took place because Indonesian refused to surrender their weaponry to British army. British Army at that time was part of the Allied Forces. The defiant Bung Tomo is the well-known revolutionary leader who played a very important role in this battle.

It all started because of a misunderstanding between British troops in Jakarta and those in Surabaya, under the command of Brigadier A.W.S. Mallaby, Brigadier Mallaby already had an agreement with Governor of East Java Mr. Surya. The agreement state that British would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons.

However, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets all over Surabaya. The leaflet told Indonesians to do otherwise on 27 October 1945. This action angered the Indonesian troops and militia leaders because they felt betrayed.

On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed as he was approaching the British troops' post near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. There were many reports about the death, but it was widely believed that the Brigadier was murdered by Indonesian militia. Looking at this situation, Lieutenant General Sir Phillip Christison brought in reinforcements to siege the city.

In the early morning of 10 November 1945, British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment. Although the Indonesians defended the city heroically, the city was conquered within 3 days and the whole battle lasted for 3 weeks. In total, between 6.000 and 16.000 Indonesians died while casualties on the British side were about 600 to 2000.

Battle of Surabaya caused Indonesia to lose weaponry which hampered the county's independence struggle. However, the battle provoked Indonesian and international mass to rally for the country's independence which made this battle especially important for Indonesian national revolution.

Answer the following questions briefly base on the text above.

1. What is the passage about?
2. When did the battle take place?
3. Where did it happen?
4. What is the opposite of "surrender" in the first paragraph?
5. What made the Indonesians dare to fight against the British army which was more modern and powerful?
6. Did the Indonesian lose or win the battle? Why do you think so?
7. How did the battle influence the national revolution at that time?
8. Who was the prominent figure in the battle?

9. Why do you think the date of the Battle of Surabaya is called as the Heroes Day?
10. Describe in one word the Indonesians who defended the city at that time.

Pre-test

MASTER KEY

Multiple Choice

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 6. A | 11. A | 16. A | 21. D |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. A | 17. A | 22. B |
| 3. D | 8. B | 13. C | 18. A | 23. E |
| 4. A | 9. A | 14. A | 19. C | 24. C |
| 5. B | 10. A | 15. A | 20. B | 25. A |

Essay

1. The passage is about the battle of Surabaya
2. 10 November 1945
3. It happened in Surabaya
4. Victory
5. The spirit to defend the country's independence encouraged Indonesian freedom fighters to fight the aggressors.
6. Indonesia lost the battle because the number of victims or casualties in Indonesian side is bigger, and Surabaya was finally occupied by the British Army.
7. The battle provoked Indonesian and international community to rally to support the independence movement of Indonesia.
8. Bung Tomo
9. The Battle of Surabaya was fierce and bloody. The freedom fighters and people fought hand in hand till death heroically and many died in the battle. To commemorate their sacrifice, the day when the battle took place was commemorated as the Heroes Day.
10. Heroic, or courageous, or fearless, patriotic, brave, etc

B. Post-test

Name :

Class :

Read the text very carefully before answering the following questions and choose the correct answer by crossing a, b, c, d, or e!

The Following text is for question 1 to 10.

The Battle of Surabaya was fought between pro-independence Indonesian soldiers and militia against British-Indian Troops as a part of the Indonesian National Revolution. The peak of the battle was in November 1945. Despite fierce resistance, British-Indian troops managed to conquer Surabaya, the second-largest city in Indonesia. The battle was the heaviest single battle of the revolution and became a national symbol of Indonesian resistance. Considered a heroic effort by Indonesians, the battle helped galvanize Indonesian and international support for Indonesian Independence. November 10 is celebrated annually as Heroes' Day (Hari Pahlawan).

By the time the Allied forces arrived at the end of October 1945, the pemuda ('youth') foothold in Surabaya was described as "a strong unified fortress". Ferocious fighting erupted when 6,000 Indian troops landed in the city to evacuate European internees. Following the killing on October 30 of the British commander, Brigadier A. W.S. Mallaby, the British retaliated with a punitive sweep that began on November 10, under the cover of air attacks. Although the European forces largely captured the city in three days, the poorly armed Republican's fought for three weeks, and thousands died as the population fled to the countryside.

Despite the military defeat suffered by the Republicans and a loss of manpower and weaponry that would severely hamper Republican forces for the rest of the revolution, the battle and defense mounted by the Indonesians galvanized the nation in support of independence and helped garner international attention. For the Dutch, it removed any doubt that the Republic was not simply a gang of collaborators without popular support. It also had the effect of convincing Britain that wisdom lays on the side of neutrality in the revolution; within a few years, in fact, Britain would support the Republican cause in the United Nations.

1. What is the text about?
 - A. The fight between Indonesian and militia
 - B. The Battle of Surabaya
 - C. The British occupation
 - D. The Battle of November
 - E. The Heroes' Day

2. Who were the opponents of Indonesian warriors during the Battle of Surabaya?
 - A. The militia
 - B. The British troops
 - C. The Indian soldiers
 - D. The pro-independence
 - E. The Indonesian soldiers

3. When was the climax of the Battle of Surabaya?
 - A. October 1945
 - B. November 1945
 - C. On the Heroes' Day
 - D. By the time the Allied forces arrived
 - E. When A. W. S. Mallaby was killed

4. Why is November 10 celebrated annually as Heroes' Day?
 - A. It is considered a heroic effort by Indonesians to galvanize Indonesian and international support for Indonesian independence.
 - B. It was the time when Indonesia gained its real independence.
 - C. It was the peak of the battle in the Indonesia's revolution.
 - D. There were so many militias who died in the battle.
 - E. It is the symbol of Indonesia's Independence.

5. "Despite fierce resistance, British-Indian troops managed to conquer Surabaya, the second-largest city in Indonesia." (Paragraph 1)
 The underlined sentence suggests that....
 - A. pro-independence Indonesian soldiers and militia was defeated in the Battle in Surabaya
 - B. the Indian soldiers succeeded in chasing the British troops from Surabaya
 - C. Surabaya became the battlefield between British and Indian soldiers
 - D. the British soldiers, along with the Indian troops, helped the Indonesian warriors to fight against the Dutch in Surabaya.
 - E. British-India troops surrendered to the Indonesian soldier unconditionally to conquer Surabaya

6. According to the information in paragraph 2, what was the purpose of 6,000 Indian troops landing in Surabaya?
 - A. To unify fortress
 - B. To erupt a ferocious fighting
 - C. To evacuate European internees
 - D. To capture the city in three days
 - E. To assassinate Brigadier A. W. S. Mallaby

7. What was A. W. S. Mallaby?
 - A. An Indian soldier

- B. A Dutch soldier
 - C. A European internee
 - D. A British commander
 - E. A poorly armed invader
8. What did the people of Surabaya do to save their lives during the Battle of Surabaya?
- A. They hid in burrows.
 - B. They fled to the countryside.
 - C. They fought against the British troops.
 - D. They killed Brigadier A. W. S. Mallaby.
 - E. They retaliated with a punitive sweep.
9. The word 'loss' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to....
- A. defeat
 - B. death
 - C. unfortunate
 - D. lack
 - E. deficit
10. What was the effect of the Battle of Surabaya for the Britain?
- A. They suffered a great loss.
 - B. They chose to be Republican.
 - C. They were convinced to be neutral.
 - D. They withdrew from the United Nations.
 - E. They supported the Dutch in the United Nations.

The Following text is for question 11 to 15.

Picasso was one of the most outstanding and important artists of the 1900's. He is best known for his 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 his college level course of study at the academy of arts in Madrid.

From about 1895 to 1901, he painted realistic works in traditional style. He then 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 Barcelona.

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

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

11. Why did Picasso become so popular? Because....
- A. he was the most outstanding artist of the 1990'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 school.
12. According to text, Picasso....
- A. died in Spain 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.
13. What can be inferred 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 1990's.
 - D. Blue Period shows the prosperity in Barcelona.
 - E. For 8 years, Picasso painted realistic works in a traditional style.
14. What is Picasso's occupation?
- A. Painter
 - B. Musician
 - C. Actor
 - D. Singer
 - E. Dancer
15. How long has Picasso painted the modern art with traditional Style?
- A. 5 years
 - B. 6 years
 - C. 7 years
 - D. 8 years
 - E. 9 years

The Following text is for question 16 and 17.

Victoria C. Beckham

Victoria Caroline Beckham is an English singer-songwriter, dancer, model, actress, fashion designer and business woman. She was born on April 17, 1974, in Essex, England. She became famous in the 1990's with the pop group "The Spice Girl" and was known as Posh Spice. In 1999, she married the Manchester United and England footballer, David Beckham. They have four children, three sons and a daughter.

After The Spice Girl split up, she pursued a solo singer career, but also started her own fashion range called dVd Style. Since this initial foray into fashion Victoria Beckham has brought out her own range of sunglasses and fragrance, entitled "Intimately Beckham" and a range of handbags and jewelry.

In addition, she had written two best-selling books: one her autobiography and the other, a fashion guide.

16. We found in the text that....
- A. Victoria named her fragrance by dVd style
 - B. Beckham is Victoria's autobiography
 - C. Beckham is Victoria's merk for her fragrance
 - D. Posh Spice is the title of her new album
 - E. Spice Girls is Victoria's label for her wardrobe
17. Based on the text, what do we know about Victoria?
- A. She is an ordinary woman
 - B. She is a multi-talented woman
 - C. She designed The Spice Girls
 - D. She married to an ordinary person
 - E. She arranged many songs for The Spice Girls

The Following text is for question 18 to 20.

Chairil Anwar

Chairil Anwar (26 July 1922-28 April1949) was an Indonesia poet and member of the "1945 generation" of writers. He estimated to have written 96 works, including 70 individual poems.

Anwar was born and raised in Medan, North Sumatra, before moving to Batavia with his mother in 1940, where he began to enter the local literary circles. After publishing his first poem in 1942, Anwar continued to write. However, his poems were at times censored by the Japanese, the occupying Indonesia. Living rebelliously, Anwar wrote extensively, often about death. He died in Jakarta because of an unknown illness.

His work dealt with various themes, including death, individualism, and existentialism, and were often multi-interpretable. Drawing influence from foreign poets, Anwar used everyday language and new syntax to write his poetry, which has been noted as aiding the development of the Indonesian language. His poems were often constructed irregularly, but with individual patterns.

18. How old is Chairil Anwar when he died?
- A. 25 years old
 - B. 26 years old
 - C. 27 years old
 - D. 28 years old
 - E. 29 years old
19. When did Anwar published his first poem?
- A. In 1941
 - B. In 1942
 - C. In 1943
 - D. In 1944

E. In 1945

20. Where did Chairil Anwar die?

- A. Jakarta
- B. Surabaya
- C. Malang
- D. Surakarta
- E. Semarang

The Following text is for question 21 to 25.

Last holiday my students and I went to Jogjakarta. We stayed at Morison Hotel which is not a long way from Malioboro. On Friday, we went to the sanctuaries in Prambanan. There are three major sanctuaries, the Brahmana, Syiwa and Wisnu sanctuaries. They are truly stunning. We went by just Brahmana and Syiwa sanctuaries, on the grounds that Wisnu sanctuary is being remodeled.

On Saturday morning we went to Yogya Kraton. We spent around two hours there. We were fortunate on the grounds that we were driven by a brilliant and amicable aide. At that point we proceeded with our adventure to Borobudur. We touched base there at four p.m. At 6 p.m. we heard the declaration that Borobudur entryway would be closed. In the evening we left Jogjakarta by bus.

21. The content above basically talks about

- A. the writer's trip to Yogyakarta
- B. the writer's first visit to Prambanan
- C. the writer's impression about the guide
- D. the writer's experience at Yogya Kraton
- E. the writer's impression about Borobudur

22. What is purpose of the text....

- A. tell past events
- B. entertain readers
- C. describe the smugglers
- D. report an event to the police
- E. inform readers about events of the day

23. What else the big temples in Prambanan?

- A. angkor wat, syiwa, and sudra temples
- B. paria, brahmana, and temples
- C. brahmana, syiwa, and wisnu temples
- D. wisnu, syiwa, and borobudur temples
- E. borobudur, syiwa, and brahmana temples

24. When did they go home?

- A. On Saturday morning
- B. On Friday evening

- C. On Thursday evening
- D. On Friday afternoon
- E. On Saturday evening

25. Why did they just visit Brahmana and Syiwa sanctuaries?
- A. because there was no wisnu temple
 - B. because wisnu temple was amazing
 - C. because wisnu temple was too small
 - D. because wisnu temple was being repaired
 - E. because wisnu temple was being destroyed

Essay

B. J. HABIBIE

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as BJ. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998-1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R.A Tuti Marini Puspowarji. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo of Bugis descen and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie's father died.

Following his father's death, Habibie continued his studies in Jakarta and then in 1955 moved to Germany. In 1960, Habibie received a degree in engineering in Germany, giving him the title Diplom-Ingenieur. He remained in Germany as a research assistant under Hans Ebner at the Lehrstuhl und Institut fur Leichtbau, RWTH Aachen to conduct research for his doctoral degree.

In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave. During this time, he was reacquainted with Hasri Ainun, the daughter of R. Mohamad Besari. The two married on 12 May 1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had their first son, Ilham Akbar Habibie, and later another son, Thareq Kemal Habibie.

When Habibie's minimum wage salary forced him into part-time work, he found employment with the Automotive Marque Talbot, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train constructions offered his position to Habibie upon his retirement three years later, but Habibie refused.

Habibie did accept a position with Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm Hamburg. There, he developed theories on thermodynamics, contruction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmit on the development of the Airbus A-300B aircraft. In 1974, he was promoted to vice president of the company.

In 1974, Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto's drive to develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned enterprise Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (IPTN). In 1978, he was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology. Habibie was elected vice president in March 1998. On 21 May 1998, Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as president. Habibie's government stabilized the economy in the face of the Asian financial crisis and the chaos of the last few months of Suharto's presidency.

Since relinquishing the presidency, Habibie has spent more time in Germany than in Indonesia. However, he has also been active as a presidential adviser during Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's presidency. In September 2006, he released a book called *Detik-Detik Yang Menentukan: Jalan Panjang Indonesia Menuju Demokrasi* (Decisive Moments: Indonesia's Long Road Towards Democracy). The book recalled the events of Mays 1998.

Answer the following questions briefly base on the text above.

1. When did Habibie's father die?
2. Why did Habibie move to Germany?
3. When did Habibie receive a degree in engineering in Germany?
4. What happened to Habibie in 1962?
5. Where did the new couple settle in after getting married in May 1962?
6. What was Habibie's role in Talbot?
7. What theory was developed by Habibie?
8. What was Habibie's first position when he returned to Indonesia?
9. When was Habibie appointed CEO of IPTN?
10. What had happened before Habibie was sworn in as a president?

Post-test

MASTER KEY

Multiple Choice

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C | 11. B | 16. B | 21. A |
| 2. B | 7. D | 12. E | 17. B | 22. A |
| 3. B | 8. B | 13. C | 18. C | 23. C |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14. A | 19. B | 24. E |
| 5. C | 10. B | 15. B | 20. A | 25. D |

Essay

1. When he was 14 years old, Habibie's father died.
2. Habibie moved to Germany to continue his study.
3. Habibie received a degree in Engineering in Germany in 1960.
4. In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave.
5. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach.
6. He was an advisor in Talbot.
7. Habibie developed theories on thermodynamics, construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method.
8. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of state oil company Pertamina.
9. In 1976.
10. Before Habibie was sworn in as president, Suharto had publicly announced his resignation.