

MODUL NHEAT

(Nurul Huda English Academic Test)



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FOREWORD

This book includes practical materials of English NHEAT initially designed for students of the all majors in STMIK Pelita Nusantara. NHEAT (Nurul Huda English Academic Test) is a Test of English as a Foreign Language that is an English standard test which will help students to know their knowledge in understanding English academically. The course consists of four units, each containing the same component sections which cover various types of activities.

The abilities tested in this model test include the ability to understand oral texts (Listening Comprehension), the ability to understand the structure and expressions of written models (Structure and Written Expression) related to English grammar, and the ability to understand reading (Reading Comprehension).

In principle, the amount of NHEAT score needed is very dependent on what someone is taking for the NHEAT test, this is also determined by the university, institute, institution, or company that will accept it as a user. Each university has certain value standards. For example, for study purposes, to be accepted into the S1 program, the score they generally set is around 475 s.d. 500, while for entry into the S2 and S3 programs the NHEAT score requirement is even higher at around 550sd 600. Or maybe for the purposes of the CPNS test. On average, for administrative requirements, you must have a minimum score of 425. While for promotions or promotions, a minimum score of 450-550 is usually required. For the purpose of attending a thesis session, the minimum score required depends on the policies and needs of the institution or university concerned.

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A. PENGERTIAN NHEAT

NHEAT merupakan singkatan dari Test of English as a Foreign Language. NHEAT adalah standardisasi kemampuan bahasa Inggris seseorang secara tertulis yang meliputi empat aspek penguasaan: Listening, Structure dan Reading.

B. TUJUAN TEST NHEAT

NHEAT memiliki dua tujuan umum yaitu: Academic dan General.

- a. Tujuan akademik NHEAT adalah untuk tujuan pendidikan, penelitian atau yang berhubungan dengan kegiatan akademis di luar negeri, ataupun di Indonesia. Untuk pasca sarjana, biasanya nilai minimal adalah 550 sedangkan untuk S1 adalah 500.
- b. Tujuan umum (general) pada umumnya digunakan dalam bidang pekerjaan, kenaikan pangkat atau tugas kerja. Banyak perusahaan yang memasang standar bahasa Inggris karyawannya dengan melihat nilai NHEAT. Umumnya, nilai NHEAT minimal adalah 500 untuk kenaikan pangkat standar.

C. STRUKTUR NHEAT

Ada tiga bagian tes NHEAT yang harus dikerjakan oleh peserta. Bagian pertama adalah soal-soal yang mengukur kemampuan Listening Comprehension (50 soal), Structure & Written Expression (40 soal), dan Reading Comprehension (50 soal). Keseluruhan soal dibuat dalam bentuk pilihan berganda. Keseluruhan tes berlangsung kurang lebih 150 menit, untuk Paper Based NHEAT, dan kurang lebih 240 menit untuk Computer Based NHEAT.

D. KLASIFIKASI UMUM NILAI NHEAT

Secara umum kita mengenal tiga level penguasaan bahasa asing, yaitu Tingkat Dasar (Elementary), Tingkat Menengah (Intermediate), dan Tingkat Mahir (Advanced). Untuk skor NHEAT, para ahli bahasa biasanya mengelompokkan skor ini kedalam empat level berikut (Carson, et al., 1990):

- . Tingkat Dasar (Elementary) : 310 s.d. 420
- . Tingkat Menengah Bawah (Low Intermediate) : 420 s.d. 480
- . Tingkat Menengah Atas (High Intermediate) : 480 s.d. 520
- . Tingkat Mahir (Advanced) : 525 s.d 677

E. PENILAIAN NHEAT

Table 1.1 Konversi Nilai NHEAT

RAW SCORE	SCORE PER SECTION		
	SECTION I	SECTION II	SECION III
50	68		67
49	66		66
48	64		65
47	63		63
46	62		61
45	61		60
44	60		59
43	59		58
42	58		57
41	57		56
40	56	67	55
39	56	66	54
38	55	64	53
37	54	63	52
36	53	61	51
35	52	59	50
34	52	58	49
33	51	57	49
32	50	55	48
31	50	54	48
30	49	53	47

29	49	52	47
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28	48	51	46
27	48	50	45
26	47	49	45
25	46	48	44
24	46	47	43
23	45	46	42
22	44	45	41
21	44	44	41
20	43	43	40
19	43	42	39
18	42	41	38
17	41	40	37
16	41	39	36
15	40	38	35
14	39	37	34
13	38	36	33
12	37	35	32
11	36	34	31
10	34	33	30
9	33	32	29
8	32	30	28
7	31	29	28
6	30	28	27
5	29	26	26
4	28	25	25
3	27	24	24
2	26	22	23
1	25	20	22

Tabel 1.2 Contoh cara menghitung skor NHEAT

SOAL NHEAT	JUMLAH JAWABAN BENAR	JUMLAH JAWABAN BENAR DIKONVERSI	SKOR
Section I	43	59	540
Section II	28	51	
Section III	37	52	
JUMLAH	108	162	
PERHITUNGAN	DIKALI 10 KEMUDIAN DIBAGI 3 = 1620:3		
HASILNYA	540		

CHAP
TER
2

LI
STENING
COMPREHENSION

A. DESKRIPSI

Listening adalah bagian awal dari tes NHEAT. Sesi ini menguji kemampuan mendengar dan memahami apa yang didengar.

Info umum:

- *Listening comprehension* terdiri dari 50 pertanyaan
- Sesi ini memiliki waktu 30 – 40 menit untuk membaca dan menjawab.

Kemampuan yang diujikan:

- Memahami ide pokok, poin-poin penting dan informasi-informasi detail yang berkaitan dengan ide pokok
- Mengenali sikap dan tujuan pembicara ketika berbicara
- Menarik kesimpulan dan menjabarkannya
- Mengenali perubahan topik seperti penyimpangan, yang berkaitan dengan pengenalan dan kesimpulan dari percakapan atau kuliah yang didengar.

B. TIPS MENGERJAKAN *LISTENING COMPREHENSION*

1. Baca petunjuk dan pertanyaan dengan hati-hati sebelum mendengarkan rekaman
2. Membuat catatan singkat
3. Ingatlah bahwa akurasi nada ceramah atau percakapan menggunakan aksentuasi British atau Australia
4. Cobalah mendapatkan ide dari situasi yang didengar, seperti: siapa pembicaraannya, dimana mereka, dan mengapa mereka membicarakan hal tersebut.
5. Dengarkan baik-baik adanya kata-kata petunjuk seperti *however*, *although*, dan *finally*. Kata-kata tersebut akan membantu mengantisipasi apa yang akan diucapkan oleh si pembicara
6. Untuk beberapa pertanyaan, perhatikan sikap pembicara. Perhatikan nada-nada suara pembicara dan isyarat lain untuk menentukan bagaimana perasaan atau tanggapan

pembicara mengenai topic yang dibicarakan.

C. FOMAT *LISTENING COMREHENSION*

Format *listening comprehension* ada tiga bagian yaitu:

1. Part A : SHORT DIALOGUE (DIALOG PENDEK)

Pada bagian ini, akan ada percakapan singkat antara dua orang. Setelah percakapan, pertanyaan yang berhubungan dengan percakapan tersebut akan diberikan. Baik percakapan dan pertanyaan tidak akan diulangi.

2. Part B : LONG CONVERSATION (PERCAKAPAN PANJANG)

Pada bagian ini, akan ada percakapan dengan topik santai antara mahasiswa dengan durasi sekitar 60-90 detik. Setelah percakapan panjang selesai akan diikuti oleh sejumlah pertanyaan pilihan ganda yang kesemuanya merujuk pada percakapan panjang tersebut.

3. Part C : TALKS (PEMBICARAAN)

Pada bagian ini, akan ada beberapa pembicaraan dengan durasi sekitar 60-90 detik tentang kehidupan sekolah atau perkuliahan, masing-masing diikuti dengan pertanyaan pilihan ganda.

PART A. SHORT DIALOGUE

SKILL 1. RESTATEMENT (PERNYATAAN KEMBALI)

Seringkali jawaban yang benar untuk sebuah pertanyaan dalam bagian dialog pendek adalah jawaban yang berisi penyajian kembali ide-ide dalam baris terakhir dari dialog.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(Woman) : *Steve, is something the matter? You don't look very good*

(Man) : *Oh, I'm feeling **a little sick** today*

(Narrator) : *What does the man mean?*

In your test book you read:

He's very good looking

He's a bit ill

He looks worse than he feels

His feet are a little thick

Tips dan trik:

Identifikasi kata kunci yang ada dalam pernyataan *speaker 2*

Perhatikan jawaban yang disajikan, pilih salah satu **padanan arti** dengan kata kunci yang telah ditemukan

Jangan memilih jawaban yang terdengar hampir sama dengan kata yang ada di rekaman.

Practice 1: Restatement

1. On the recording, you hear
 - a. The box is very large
 - b. The box is bricked
 - c. She is a big girl
 - d. She wants to a big box
2. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. She is been full
 - b. She is pretty
 - c. She is not beautiful
 - d. He likes a beautiful girl
3. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. Math is simple subject
 - b. Math is difficult subject
 - c. He likes math very much
 - d. He can pass the math test
4. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. He gets cancer
 - b. The cancellation is omitted
 - c. The meeting is postponed
 - d. They have a meeting in the office
5. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. The places're bad
 - b. The places're white
 - c. The places keep much wheat
 - d. The places're sodden

SKILL 2. NEGATIVES (Pernyataan Negatif)

Pernyataan negatif seringkali digunakan dalam dialog singkat. Respon yang paling umum respon untuk pernyataan negatif adalah pernyataan positif yang mengandung sebuah kata dengan arti yang berlawanan.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(woman) : *Did you get a lot of work done at the library today?*

(man) : *I couldn't. It wasn't very quiet there (narrator) What does the man mean?*

In your test book, you read:

The library was noisy

He got a lot done

He couldn't quite get to the library today

The library's a good place to work because it's quite

Jawaban yang benar adalah jawaban (A). Jika tidak tenang di perpustakaan, berarti berisik. Perhatikan bahwa jawaban yang benar menggunakan berisik, kebalikan dari tenang.

Practice 2. Negatives

1. On the recording, you hear ...
 - a. The task is quite easy
 - b. The task is complicated
 - c. She can do the simple task
 - d. The task needs a sample
2. On the recording, you hear...
 - a. The books are available
 - b. He needs few books
 - c. He doesn't need few books
 - d. The books are expensive
3. On the recording, you hear...
 - a. Living in a large city is not easy
 - b. It is better for her to live in a village than in a large city
4. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. Living in a large city is simple for her
 - b. She doesn't want to live in a large city
5. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. The ticket is very expensive
 - b. The ticket is not sold
 - c. Mike doesn't buy the ticket
 - d. There is no left ticket
6. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. She is healthy
 - b. She is ill
 - c. She feels tired
 - d. She gets number six

Skill 3: SUGGESTIONS (SARAN)

Saran juga sangat umum digunakan dalam dialog singkat, perhatikan contoh dibawah.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) : *I haven't talked with my parents in a while*

(woman) : *Why don't you call them now?*

(narrator) : *What does the woman suggest?*

In your test book, you read:

Calling off his visit

Talking about his parents

Calling his parents in a while

Phoning his family

Dalam contoh ini, ekspresi “why not” merupakan contoh saran, jadi saran si wanita adalah untuk memanggil mereka. Ini berarti bahwa si wanita itu menyarankan menelepon keluarganya. Sehingga jawaban terbaik adalah (D).

Practice 3. Suggestion

1. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Phone him
 - b. Stay calm
 - c. Don't be angry
 - d. Don't be panic
2. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. Wear her jacket
 - b. Look for some basket
 - c. Enjoy heat cocoa
 - d. Dance together
3. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. Taking a rest for a moment
 - b. Having lunch with her

Doing another job

- c. Planning another activity
4. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. Going home soon
 - b. Going to a restaurant
 - c. Spending the night
 - d. Watching the concert again
 5. On the recording, you hear...
 - a. Making a note for cribbing
 - b. Preparing some books
 - c. Getting off to bed earlier
 - d. Studying hard

Skill 4: PASSIVE

Kadang-kadang sulit untuk mengerti siapa atau apa yang melakukan tindakan dalam kalimat pasif. Masalah ini sering diujikan dalam dialog singkat.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) : *Is that a new chair?*

(woman) : *Yes, we just bought it last night*

(Narrator) : *What does the woman mean?*

In this test book, you read:

- (A) She brought the chair with her
- (B) The chair was lost for a week
- (C) The chair was purchased recently**
- (D) She bought the last chair from the store

Dalam dialog ini, si wanita menggunakan ide aktif, “kami baru saja membelinya (kursi)”. Jawaban yang benar untuk menggunakan gagasan pasif adalah “kursi itu dibeli”. Sehingga, jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan di atas adalah (C).

Practice 4. Passive

1. On the recording, you hear
 - a. We can eat a lo of delicious food
 - b. The delicious and healthy foods are served by their restaurant
 - c. The restaurant has serious problem
 - d. The foods are fresh out
2. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. The cafeteria is to the left
 - b. She left a note on the cafeteria door
 - c. She took some notes in the cafeteria
 - d. The notebook was left in the cafeteria
3. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. The woman was met by the man’s sister
 - b. The woman didn’t meet anybody
 - c. His sister wasn’t there
 - d. The woman met the man
4. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. The police are arrested by the robbers

- b. The police have arrested by the robbers
- c. The robbers arrest the police
- d. The robbers have arrested the police

5. On the recording, you hear.....
- a. The man's dad takes a pill
 - b. He feels happy
 - c. His dad peels the apples
 - d. The apples are sweet

SKILL 5: WHO AND WHERE (APA DAN DIMANA)

Keduanya sering digunakan dalam dialog singkat dengan tujuan menarik semacam kesimpulan. Dalam hal ini jawabannya tidak jelas dinyatakan, melainkan harus dapat disimpulkan berdasarkan klausa yang diberikan dalam dialog. Salah satu jenis kesimpulan yang umum di bagian tes ini adalah meminta Anda untuk menentukan siapa pembicara itu, berdasarkan clause dalam dialog.

Example 1:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) : *What do you do during your performance?*

(woman) : *I play the piano and sing*

(narrator) : *Who is the woman most likely to be?*

In your test book, you hear:

An athlete

A member of the audience

A clerk in a music store

A musician

Petunjuk piano dan bernyanyi dalam percakapan menggiring kita pada kesimpulan bahwa wanita itu seorang musisi sehingga (D) adalah jawaban yang benar.

Practice 5. Who and Where

1. On the recording, you hear
 - a. A school administrator
 - b. A security
 - c. A postal worker
 - d. A banker
2. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. In the flowerbed
 - b. In the man's house
 - c. In the woman's house
 - d. In their house
3. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. In the office
 - b. On the street
 - c. At their house
 - d. At the canteen
4. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. A director
 - b. A housewife
 - c. A model
 - d. A secretary
5. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. In a hospital
 - b. In a court
 - c. In a classroom
 - d. In a coffee shop

SKILL 6: AGREEMENT (PERSETUJUAN)

Ungkapan persetujuan lazim digunakan dalam dialog singkat. Berikut contoh yang menunjukkan perjanjian dengan pernyataan positif.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(man) : *I thought that the meal was overpriced*

(woman) : *Me, too.*

(narrator) : *What does the woman mean?*

In your test book, you read:

There were too many spices in the meal

She has the same opinion of the meal as the man

She wants to share the man's meal

The price of the meal was great

Ungkapan "Me, too" menunjukkan persetujuan dalam hal positif. Hal ini berarti si wanita setuju dengan pendapat si laki-laki. Sehingga (B) adalah jawaban yang paling tepat.

Practice 6. Agreement

1. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Both of them like Mat very much
 - b. The woman has similar opinion about Math
 - c. They didn't watch the match
 - d. The match is over
2. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. He will see the professor by himself
 - b. He doesn't agree with the woman's opinion
 - c. He is in similar opinion with the woman
 - d. The proposal has been submitted
3. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. She eats the dessert hungrily
 - b. She agrees with the man
 - c. She buys the man the dessert
 - d. She doesn't eat the dessert
4. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. The woman should repeat what she said
 - b. It's nice in the beach at night
 - c. The woman should tell him about part of the trip
 - d. He agrees about the trip to the beach
5. On the recording, you hear.....
 - a. Her feeling about the great wall is similar to the man's
 - b. She doesn't like the great wall
 - c. She wants to visit the great wall with the man
 - d. She doesn't know about the great wall

EXERCISE OF SHORT DIALOGUE

1. On the recording, you hear
 - a. The match was not satisfying.
 - b. He was very happy.
 - c. The match was very great.
 - d. He played well in the match.
2. On the recording, you hear
 - a. The sun shines brightly.
 - b. Today is cloudy.
 - c. The rain will not fall.
 - d. It is summer.
3. On the recording, you hear
 - a. They enjoyed the concert.
 - b. The concert was attended a thousand of audience.
 - c. The concert was canceled.
 - d. The concert was enjoyable.
4. On the recording, you hear
 - a. She is very well.
 - b. She takes six kinds of medicine.
 - c. She goes to a doctor at six.
 - d. She is not fine.
5. On the recording, you hear

- a. He is preparing the material
 - b. The material has been prepared by the man
 - c. The man needs help to prepared the meeting
 - d. The preparation hasn't finished yet.
6. On the recording, you hear
- a. James takes the man's dictionary.
 - b. James takes the woman's dictionary.
 - c. The dictionary is lost.
 - d. James puts the dictionary on the rack.
7. On the recording, you hear
- a. To the library
 - b. To the bookstore
 - c. To the classroom
 - d. To the cafeteria
8. On the recording, you hear
- a. A lecturer
 - b. A teacher
 - c. A student
 - d. An engineer
9. On the recording, you hear ...
- a. At the campus
 - b. At the shop
 - c. In a restaurant
 - d. At the gas station
10. On the recording, you hear
- a. She doesn't want to go to the beach.
 - b. She doesn't like water.
 - c. Her hobby is swimming.
 - d. She has a similar opinion with the man.
11. On the recording, you hear
- a. He loves Mr. Ken so much.
 - b. He has similar idea with the man.
 - c. He knows Mr. Ken well.
 - d. Mr. Ken is a scientist.
12. On the recording, you hear
- a. She doesn't recognize her mistake.
 - b. She want to ask an apology.
 - c. The woman and the man have a similar idea
 - d. She misses her bag.
13. On the recording, you hear
- a. Buying a new machine.
 - b. Using an old machine.
 - c. Selling the machine.
 - d. Keeping the machine.
14. On the recording, you hear
- a. He would like the woman to help him find his paper.
 - b. He wants the woman to put the paper away.
 - c. He needs the woman to review the paper.
 - d. He would like the woman to write the paper for him.
15. On the recording, you hear
- a. Resign from the job
 - b. Take a rest
 - c. Finish the job soon
 - d. Find another job tomorrow

PART B. LONG CONVERSATION

Pembicaraan panjang seringkali berkisar tentang beberapa aspek dari sekolah (betapa sulitnya sebuah mata kuliah, bagaimana menulis sebuah makalah penelitian, bagaimana cara mendaftar untuk kursus, dsb) atau tentang kehidupan secara umum (menyewa apartemen, bermain olahraga, pergi ke bank). Percakapan juga dapat berupa kehidupan umum di Amerika Serikat (desalinasi pasokan air, daur ulang produk yang digunakan, kerusakan dari badai atau tipe lain dari fenomena alam). Percakapan panjang akan diikuti beberapa buah pertanyaan yang merujuk dari tema yang sama.

Example:

On the recording you hear:

- (narrator) : *Question 1 through 4. Listen to a conversation between two people who are decorating an apartment.*
- (woman) : *Hey, Walt. Do you think you could help me hang these pictures on the wall? There are only two of them.*
- (man) : *Sure, Monica. Where do you want them to go?*
- (Woman) : *I'd like to picture of the mountains over the fireplace, and I'd like the picture of my family over the sofa. What do you think?*
- (man) : *I think they'll look fine there. How about if you hold the pictures while I hammer the nails into the wall?*
- (woman) : *Okay. Let's start with the picture of my family.*

Questions:

1. On the recording you hear:
(narrator) : *What are the man and woman discussing?*
(A) Taking a rest
(B) Hanging some plants
(C) Taking a trip to the mountains
(D) Putting some pictures on the wall

Karena si wanita meminta si pria itu untuk membantu menggantung gambar-gambar di dinding, jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan ini adalah jawaban ini (D), menarik beberapa gambar di dinding.

2. On the recording you hear:

(narrator) : How many pictures are there?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

Pertanyaan kedua bertanya berapa banyak gambar yang ada, dan si wanita dengan jelas mengatakan bahwa ada dua, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (B)

3. On the recording you hear:

(narrator) Where is the picture of the woman's family going?

- (A) in the fireplace
- (B) Above the sofa
- (C) Home with Walt
- (D) To the top of the mountain

Pertanyaan ketiga bertanya tentang lokasi gambar keluarga. Wanita itu mengatakan bahwa dia akan meletakkannya di atas sofa, jadi jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan ini adalah jawaban (B), di atas sofa.

4. On the recording you hear:

(narrator) : What is Walt probably going to do next?

- (A) Sit on the sofa
- (B) Photograph Monica's family
- (C) Hammer the nails into the walls
- (D) Climb the walls

Pertanyaan terakhir menanyakan apa yang mungkin akan dilakukan oleh Walt. Walt telah menyarankan bahwa ia harus memasang paku-paku ke dinding, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (C).

EXERCISE OF SHORT DIALOGUE

1. On the recording, you hear
 - a. The graduation ceremony
 - b. Birthday party
 - c. Graduation party
 - d. Wedding party
2. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Tomorrow
 - b. Yesterday
 - c. Last week
 - d. Next week
3. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Check the lights
 - b. Make up the stage
 - c. Collect the loudspeaker
 - d. Prepare the costumes
4. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Pick up Tom and Austin
 - b. Look the stage, loudspeakers, and lights
 - c. Check the costumes
 - d. Go home
5. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Tom and Austin
 - b. The woman
 - c. The speakers
 - d. Friend's company
6. On the recording, you hear
 - a. A social issue
 - b. A beautiful house
 - c. Soup
 - d. Physical appearance
7. On the recording, you hear
 - a. The environs control us.
 - b. Nothing happens.
 - c. You will be a better person.
 - d. You will be the same person.
8. On the recording, you hear
 - a. When she has blonde hair.
 - b. When she becomes herself and has nice attitude.
 - c. When she has slim body.
 - d. When she can make up her face.
9. On the recording, you hear
 - a. She wants to think first.
 - b. She agrees with the man's idea
 - c. She isn't in similar opinion with the man
 - d. She likes kinds of the things.
10. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Well manner is prettier than beautiful face.
 - b. Beautiful woman must have blonde hair and blue eyes.
 - c. The man likes a beautiful woman.
 - d. The woman should go to a beauty house.
11. On the recording, you hear
 - a. To a beauty house
 - b. To a beauty salon
 - c. To a restaurant
 - d. To the office
12. On the recording, you hear
 - a. By the man's car
 - b. By the woman's car
 - c. By taxi

d. Walking

PART C. TALKS

Topik pembicaraan sering tentang beberapa aspek kehidupan sekolah atau topik dalam berita. Pembicaraan panjang bisa juga diperpendek dengan tema perkuliahan di perguruan tinggi Amerika dan universitas luar negeri lainnya. Dari sebuah long talks akan diberikan beberapa pertanyaan dalam tema yang sama.

Example:

On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) : Question 1 through 4. Listen to a lecture in a history class

(woman) : Salt, which today seems so plentiful to us, in the past used to be a valuable commodity. In the ancient past in China, salt was used to make coins, and in parts of Africa it was traded in place of money. In the Roman Empire, soldiers were not paid in money but were instead paid in salt. In fact, the English word "salary" which means the amount of money that one earns, comes from the Latin root for "salt".

Questions:

1. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) What is the topic of the talk?

- (A) House
- (B) Salt
- (C) Ancient China
- (D) Money

Pertanyaan pertama menanyakan tentang topik pembicaraan. Pembicaraan dimulainya dengan topik garam dan terus berbicara tentang hal itu di seluruh bagian, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (B).

2. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) : What was salt used for in China?

- (A) To pay
- (B) To build houses
- (C) To make coins
- (D) To locate Africa

Pertanyaan kedua menanyakan tentang penggunaan garam di Cina. Pembicara mengatakan bahwa di Cina, Garam digunakan untuk untuk membuat koin, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (C).

3. On the recording, you hear:

(narrator) : What does "salary" mean in English?

(A) Coins

(B) Earnings

(C) Soldiers

(D) Commodities

Pertanyaan ketiga menanyakan arti dari "gaji". Pembicara mengatakan gaji yang berarti jumlah uang, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (B).

4. On the recording you hear:

(narrator) : What is the meaning of the root "sal" in Latin?

(A) Salt

(B) Rome

(C) Money

(D) Trade

Pertanyaan terakhir menanyakan tentang arti akar kata dari "sal". Pembicara mengatakan bahwa "sal" berasal dari akar bahasa Latin untuk "garam, jadi jawaban terbaik adalah jawaban (A).

FULL TEST-CHAPTER 2

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TEST

SECTION I. PART

A

1. On the recording, you hear
 - a. At school
 - b. At home
 - c. In the office
 - d. On the phone
2. On the recording, you hear ...
 - a. The woman's husband
 - b. The woman's brother
 - c. The woman's son
 - d. The woman's father
3. On the recording, you hear ...
 - a. Cafe
 - b. Copy center
 - c. Coffee shop
 - d. Home
4. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Helen
 - b. Helen's father
 - c. The woman
 - d. The man
5. On the recording, you hear
 - a. the Internet
 - b. Fay's family
 - c. Jerry's friends
 - d. Fay's email
6. On the recording, you hear
 - a. In the library
 - b. In the bookstore
 - c. At the man's house
 - d. At school
7. On the recording, you hear
 - a. A patient
 - b. A mother
 - c. A doctor
 - d. A nurse
8. On the recording, you hear
 - a. The train comes on time
 - b. The train arrives punctually.
 - c. The train will arrive in fifteen minutes.
 - d. The train is late.
9. On the recording, you hear
 - a. In the toilet
 - b. In the department store
 - c. In the corridor
 - d. On the street
10. On the recording, you hear
 - a. Holiday
 - b. Plane
 - c. Family
 - d. Job

11. On the recording, you hear
- She enjoyed the trip.
 - She feels wonderful about the trip.
 - She feels upset about the trip.
 - She wants to do it again.
12. On the recording, you hear
- at the supermarket
 - at the parking area
 - at the filling station
 - at food store
13. On the recording, you hear
- A tourist
 - A tour guide
 - A receptionist
 - A bellboy
14. On the recording, you hear
- go home
 - put the brochure on the table
 - do the reservation
 - read the brochure
15. On the recording, you hear
- at the hospital
 - at the man's house
 - at the woman's house
 - at the doctor's house
16. On the recording, you hear
- He is feeling fine.
 - He is in great condition
 - He is better now.
 - He is unwell.
17. On the recording, you hear
- tablet
 - liquid
 - powder
18. On the recording, you hear
- make a bowl of soup
 - plant some vegetables
 - wash the boil
 - water the plants
19. On the recording, you hear
- to the kitchen
 - to the supermarket
 - to the market
 - to the dining room
20. On the recording, you hear
- workers
 - teachers
 - students
 - lecturers
21. On the recording, you hear
- Make the apartment up
 - Mess his room
 - Go outside
 - Move to another apartment
22. On the recording, you hear
- A mechanic
 - A doctor
 - A waiter
 - An engineer
23. On the recording, you hear
- It is fine.
 - It has already fixed.
 - It dissolves
 - It doesn't work well.

c. pill

24. On the recording, you hear
- a. He is in fine condition.
 - b. He runs the money out.
 - c. He lost his wallet.
 - d. He joins ballet class.
25. On the recording, you hear
- a. In the subway
 - b. In the taxi
 - c. At the train station
 - d. At the intersection
26. On the recording, you hear
- a. His car is old.
 - b. His car is better than his wife's car.
 - c. His car is new.
 - d. He doesn't have any car.
27. On the recording, you hear
- a. To the bus station
 - b. To the train station
 - c. To the downtown
 - d. To car shop
28. On the recording, you hear
- a. It's summer.
 - b. It's autumn.
 - c. It's winter.
 - d. It's spring.
29. On the recording, you hear
- a. The meeting will be held in the afternoon
 - b. The meeting has already been held this afternoon
 - c. The meeting hasn't cancelled yet
 - d. There is no meeting this afternoon
30. On the recording, you hear
- a. It is a good business
 - b. It is nor the man's business
 - c. It needs a lot of workers
 - d. It is bankrupt

SECTION II. PART

B

31. On the recording, you hear
- a. He couldn't sleep last night
 - b. He was hospitalized
 - c. He took care of the woman
 - d. He was at home
32. On the recording, you hear
- a. The man expressed sympathy
 - b. The man expresses sadness
 - c. The man expressed happiness
 - d. The man expressed anger
33. On the recording, you hear
- a. He hates sea food
 - b. He hates garlic
 - c. She hates snails with garlic
 - d. He hates butter
34. On the recording, you hear
- a. Because she doesn't like the taste
 - b. Because she is allergic
 - c. Because it is expensive
 - d. Because it is strange food
35. On the recording, you hear
- a. Her cousin
 - b. Her friend
 - c. The man
 - d. Her boy friend
36. On the recording, you hear
- a. She was forget
 - b. She delayed it
 - c. She cancelled it
 - d. She didn't bring the ticket
37. On the recording, you hear
- a. The man
 - b. The woman
 - c. The man's friend
 - d. The plumber
38. On the recording, you hear
- a. The woman
 - b. The woman's friend
 - c. The man's cousin
 - d. The man

SECTION III. PART C

39. On the recording, you hear
- Pollution and ecological problems
 - How to solve ecological problems
 - Pollution destroys the earth
 - The effects of pollution
40. On the recording, you hear
- Automobile and industrial exhausts
 - Accumulation of rubbish and plastic containers
 - The use of pesticides
 - Spilled oil
41. On the recording, you hear
- They can't breathe well.
 - They get breathing problems.
 - They can't synthesize food.
 - They can grow well.
42. On the recording, you hear
- Pleasure of reading
 - Kinds of book
 - Bad effects of reading
 - Magazine and newspaper
43. On the recording, you hear ...
- It decreases mind.
 - It enriches experience.
 - It increases stupidity.
 - It may not give intellectual edification.
44. On the recording, you hear
- It satisfies the sense of curiosity.
 - It encourages intellectual activity.
 - It amuses us.
 - It stirs our imaginations.
45. On the recording, you hear
- A detective novel
 - A serious literature
 - A light literature
 - A poetry
46. On the recording, you hear
- Money
 - Love
 - Experience
 - Company
47. On the recording, you hear
- Need for forest conservation
 - Ecological security
 - Fuel, fodder and domestic needs of the population
 - Needs of village, small scale and large scale industries
48. On the recording, you hear
- Damage soil fertility
 - Cause the flood and erosion
 - As habitat of animals
 - Cause illegal logging
49. On the recording, you hear
- An illegal logger
 - A forester
 - A carpenter
 - A police
50. On the recording, you hear
- Build many houses there
 - Explore and exploit it
 - Chop the trees down
 - Protect it

CHAPTE
R

STRUCTURE AND
WRITTEN EXPRESSION

A. DESKRIPSI

The structure and written expression (struktur dan bahasa tulis) diselenggarakan setelah sesi listening comprehension selesai.

Info Umum:

- The structure and written expression terdiri dari 40 soal.
- Dalam mengerjakan sesi ini, peserta tes akan diberi waktu selama 25 menit.
- Peserta tes akan diberi dua macam soal, yakni melengkapi kalimat dan menganalisa bagian kalimat yang kurang tepat.

Kemampuan yang diujikan:

- Pengetahuan mengenai susunan kalimat berbahasa Inggris
- Pemahaman tentang elemen bahasa Inggris yang disusun secara gramatikal

B. KISI-KISI MATERI STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

1. TENSES

TENSES	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	PAST FUTURE
SIMPLE	V1 (S/ES)	V2	Will/shall +	Would/should +
	Is, am, are	Was, were	V1	V1
CONTINUOUS	Is, am, are + Ving	Was/were +	Will/shall +	Would/should +
		Ving	be + Ving	be + Ving
PERFECT	Have/has + V3	Had + V3/been	Will/shall +	Would/ should +
			have + V3/been	have + V3/been

PERFECT	Have/has + been +	Had + been +	Will/shall +	Would/ should
CONTINUOUS	Ving	Ving	have + been + Ving	+have+been +Ving

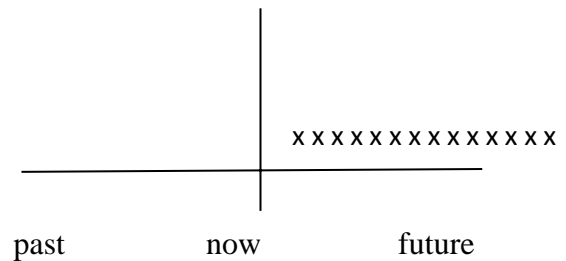
PRESENT TIME

1. The Simple Present Tense

The simple present expresses daily habits or usual activities, as in (a) and (b). It expresses general statements of fact, as in (c) and (d). In the sum, the simple present tense is used for events or situations that exist always, usually, or habitually in the past, present, and future.

e.g:

- (a) Budi takes a shower every day.
- (b) I usually eat lunch at the cafeteria.
- (c) Babies cry.
- (d) The earth revolves around the sun.

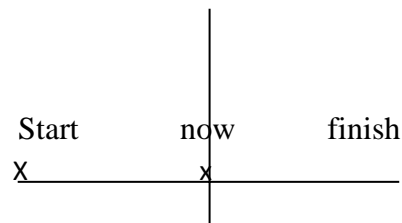


2. The Present Continuous

The present continuous expresses an activity that is in progress (is occurring, is happening) right now. The event is in progress at the time the speaker is saying the sentence, the event began in the past, is in progress now, and will probably continue into the future.

Examples:

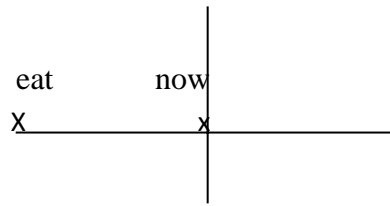
- a) Rino can't come to the phone right now because she is taking a shower.
- b) It's noon. I am eating lunch at the cafeteria right now.
- c) Rudi and Susi are babies. They are crying. I can hear them right now. May be they are hungry.



3. The Present Perfect Tense

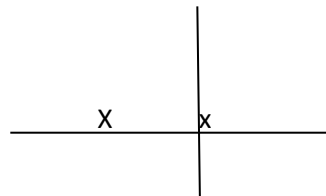
The perfect tenses all give the idea that one thing happens before another time or event.

Example: I have already eaten



4. The Present Perfect Continuous

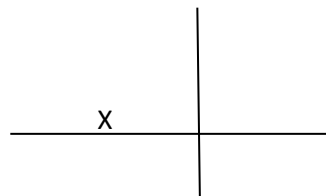
The present perfect continuous tense give the idea that one event is in progress immediately before, up to, and until another time or event. The tenses are used to express the duration of the first event.



PAST TIME

1. The Simple Past

The simple past indicates that an activity or situation began and ended at a particular time in the past. Is a sentence contains when and has the simple past in both clauses, the action in the when clause happens first.



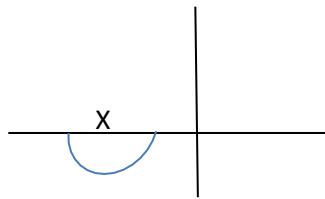
Examples:

- a) He lived in Medan for ten years, but now he is living in Aceh.
- b) When I dropped my cup, the coffee spilled on my lap.

2. Past Continuous Tense

Past progressive tense is used to describe:

- An interrupted action
e.g: I was watching the Olympics on TV when he walked in
- A repeated or continuous state in the past
e.g: Last October, I was spacing better than ever.

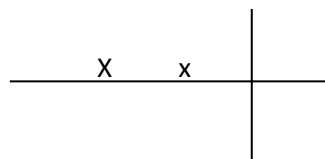


Examples:

- I was standing under a tree when it began to rain.
- At eight o'clock last night, I was studying.
- While I was studying in one room of our apartment, my roommate was having a party in the other room.

3. Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect expresses an activity that was completed before another activity or time in the past.



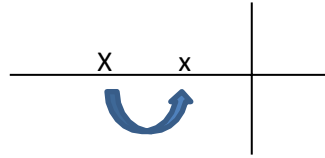
Examples:

- My parents had already eaten by the time I got home
- Sam had already left when we got there
- After the guests had left, I went to bed.

PRESENT FUTURE TIME

4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

The past perfect continuous emphasizes the duration of an activity that was in progress before another activity or time in the past.

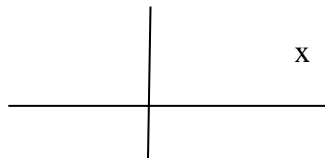


Examples:

- The police had been looking for the criminal for two years before they caught him
- The patient had been waiting in the emergency room for almost an hour before a doctor finally treated her.
- When Joni got home, her hair was still wet because she had been swimming.

1. Simple Future Tense

Simple future tense is used to express future time. We can use the word “will/ shall/ be going to”.

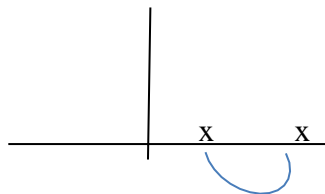


Examples:

- He will finish his work tomorrow.
- He is going to finish his work tomorrow.
- I'm going to paint y bedroom tomorrow.

2. Present Future Continuous Tense

The future continuous tense expresses an activity that will be in progress at a time in the future.

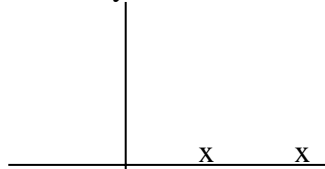


Examples:

- a) I will begin to study at seven. You will come at night. I will be studying when you come.
- b) Right now I am sitting in class. At this same time tomorrow, I will be sitting in class.

3. Future Perfect

The future perfect expresses an activity that will be completed before another time or event in the future.

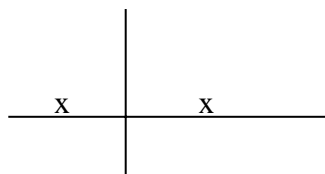


Examples:

- a) I will graduate in June. I will see you in July. By the next time I see you, I will have graduated.
- b) I will have finished my homework by the time I go out on a date tonight.

4. Future Perfect Continuous

The future perfect continuous emphasizes the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future. Sometimes the future perfect and the future perfect continuous give the same meaning. Also, notice that the activity expressed by either of these two tenses may begin in the past.



Examples:

- a) I will go to bed at ten p.m. He will get home at midnight. At midnight I will be sleeping. I will have been sleeping for two hours by the time he gets home.
- b) When Professor Jones retires next month, he will have been teaching for 45 years.

PRACTICE 1. TENSES

1. Everybody knows that the earth _____
 - a. Rotate
 - b. Rotates
 - c. Rotated
 - d. Has rotated
2. The game _____ over last night.
 - a. Is
 - b. Was
 - c. Are
 - d. Were
3. The students _____ examination right now.
 - a. Do
 - b. Does
 - c. Is doing
 - d. Are doing
4. She _____ some books from the library yesterday.
 - a. Borrow
 - b. Borrows
 - c. Borrowed
 - d. Is borrowing
5. Few days ago, they _____ picnic together.
 - a. Have
 - b. Has
 - c. Had
 - d. Are having
6. Don't worry, I _____ you tomorrow.
 - a. Will see
 - b. See
 - c. Saw
 - d. Am seeing
7. You waste my time! I _____ for you for more than an
 - a. Wait
 - b. Have been waiting
 - c. Am waiting
 - d. Waited
8. I'm so happy because my parents _____ graduation party next week.
 - a. Comes
 - b. Came
 - c. will have come
 - d. Have come
9. Greg called you when you _____ a bath.
 - a. Take
 - b. Took
 - c. Takes
 - d. Were taking
10. Once upon a time, there _____ a princess called Diana.
 - a. Was
 - b. Were
 - c. Is
 - D. Are
11. The man will not took part in the ceremony.
A B C D
12. It is not easy win the match.
A B C D
13. Everyone know that you live here.
A B C D

14. The students are discuss about disaster now.

A B C D

15. I win a gold medal in the badminton championship last year.

A B C D

Pure modals	Function	Examples
Should	Menyatakan harapan	The party should be done
	Memberikan saran	You should study hard
	Menyatakan kritik	They shouldn't talk loudly
	Menyatakan ketidakpercayaan	Should I tell the truth?
Could	Menyatakan kemungkinan	It could be mine
	Memberikan saran	You could take a rest now
	Menyatakan keengganan	I couldn't forget you
Can	Menyatakan kemampuan	I can speak English well
	Menyatakan kritik	It can be annoying
Must	Menyatakan keharusan	It must work now
	Menyatakan kepastian	It must be dangerous
May/ Might	Menyatakan perlawanan	She may be the boss, but that is no excuse for doing like that
	Menyatakan kemungkinan	You might be late
	Menyatakan ekspresi idiomatic dengan try	Try as she might, she couldn't pass the examination
Shall	Menyatakan keyakinan	We shall win!
	Menyatakan aturan resmi	Only staffs shall enter the room
Will	Menyatakan anggapan	That will be yours
	Menyatakan keinginan	I will take it
Would	Menyatakan kebiasaan	It would be boring, wouldn't it?
	Menyatakan pengandaian	If you asked me, I would answer it
	Menyatakan tindakan tentative/ sementara	I doubt whether he would be do the job well
Ought to	Menyatakan harapan	The package I sent you,

		ought to have arrived by now
	Menyatakan kritik	You oughtn't to have watched TV so much
Have/ has (got) to	Menyatakan keharusan	He has to take responsibility for the accident
Be able to	Menyatakan kemampuan	She is able to speak three languages

PRACTICE 2. MODALS

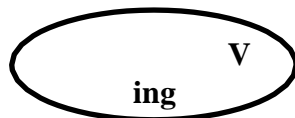
- The first priority of any organization should _____ to make employees happy and customer satisfaction will naturally follow.
 - Be
 - Is
 - Are
 - Was
- It _____ is hot.
 - Must have been
 - Must has been
 - Must had been
 - Is have been
- I _____ to my heart's content with only my head above water, or stroll ankle deep through soft mud.
 - Wallows
 - Can wallows
 - Can wallow
 - Wallowing
- No crabs or tadpoles can _____ with me
 - Compares
 - Be compared
 - Comparing
 - Compared
- In spite of his best efforts, Bob _____ to ease her suffering.
 - Not could manage
 - Could not manage
 - Could manage not
 - Don't could manage
- He had once made a sledge so that they could _____ together over the mountain.
 - Ride
 - Rides
 - Riding
 - To ride
- It was all he _____ to scream as collision seemed imminent, time and again, with only inches to spare.
 - not could do
 - could not do
 - could do not
 - could do not to

3. PARTICIPLE

1. Active Participle

Active participle merupakan kata kerja yang berujung – ing seperti having, pointing, walking dll.

- Apabila active participle didahului oleh „tobe“ maka timbullah bentuk progressive.
- Apabila active participle (Ving) muncul di awal kalimat hendaknya diperhatikan dan diingant bahwa dalam betuk active participle tersebut sudah terkandung beberapa kata (arti).
- Active participle kerap kali muncul setelah objek dari kata kerja: see, hear, smell, feel, watch, notice, listen to, look at, observe, keep, find, catch, Ieave, dimana berfungsi sebagai adjective atau adverb:



Examples:

- I felt the house shaking
- I saw the boat sinking
- He notice me leaving the house

Perhatikan contoh berikut!

1. Walking along the street, I met my old friend

Dalam kata walking di atas terkandung kata while (sedang atau sementara) Kalimat di atas dapat ditulis dengan kalimat lain:

□ While I was walking along the street I met my old friend

2. Running down the stairs, she slipped and broke her leg Kalimat diatas sama artinya dengan:

□ While she was running down the stairs, she slipped and broke her leg

3. Having studied English at Express, Fini went home with her friends.

Dalam kata „having“ telah terkandung kata after (setelah). Kalimat diatas sama artinya dengan:

□ After she had studied English at Express, Fini went home with her friends. Having completed the test, the students handed in their papers and left the room. Kalimat

diatas sama artinya dengan:

- After the student had completed the test, they handed in their papers and left the room.

Having beaten by foreman, Hallyfield was black and blue.

□ After he had been beaten by Foreman, Holloyfield was black and blue

4. Being ill, mother had her breakfast brought to her room.

Kata being mengandung pengertian because, since atau as (karena) Kalimat di atas sama dengan:

□ Because/since/as my mother was ill, she had her breakfast brought to her room.

Being an outstanding student of our school, he has been offered a scholarship. Kalimat di atas sama dengan:

□ (Because/since/as) he is an outstanding student, he has been offered a scholarship.

5. Being a foreigner, he needs a visa. Kalimat di atas sama dengan:

□ Because/since/as he is a foreigner, he needs a visa.

6. Trying hard to win the beauty contest, Nita neglected all her school assignments.

Kalimat di atas sama dengan:

□ Because/since/as Nita tried hard to win the beauty contest, Nita neglected all her school assignments

7. Not wanting to take the risk of missing the train, we went to the station very early. Kalimat di atas sama dengan:

□ Because/since/as we didn't want to take the risk of missing the train, we went to the station very early

8. Turning to the left, you will find his office

Active participle akan mempunyai arti if (jikalau) kalimat kedua dalam bentuk future Kalimat diatas sama dengan

□ If you turn the left, you will find his office

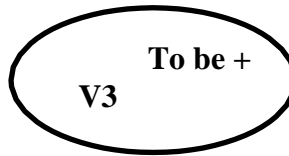
9. Dalam active participle, pelaku pada kalimat active participle adalah sama dengan pelaku pada kalimat ke dua.

Active participle dapat menggantikan adjective clause (dalam pola relative pronoun) I found the baby who is crying = I found the baby crying

□ The girl who is reading the magazine is my sister = The girl reading the magazine is my sister

2. Passive Participle

Passive participle adalah kata kerja bentuk ke – 3. Apabila past participle di dahului oleh tobe maka timbullah pola passive form:



Examples:

- A table is made of wood
- I was born in July, etc.

Fungsi Utama Passive Participle:

1. Untuk menggantikan anak kalimat pengganti kata sifat (relative clause) yang bersifat pasif.

The window which was broken by Edi has not been repaired yet.

Kalimat diatas sama dengan □ The window broken by Edy has not been repaired yet.

2. Menyatakan sebab akibat

Because /since/as the city is surrounded by mountain, it has a cool climate.

Kalimat diatas sama dengan □ Surrounded by mountain, the city has a cool climate.

*Because /since/as he was annoyed by the five – hour delay in the plane departure,
Budi wrote an angry letter to the air line.*

Kalimat diatas sama dengan □ Annoyed by the five hour delay in the plane departure,

Lee wrote an angry letter to the air line.

PRACTICE 3. PARTICIPLE

1. After the students had finished doing the test, they left the room. We can also say :
..... they left their room.
 - a. Have finished
 - b. Finished
 - c. Being finished
 - d. having finished
 - e. finished
2. Because he tried hard to get a scholarship, Ariel spent his time on studying. We can also say _____, Ariel spent his time on studying.
 - a. Tried hard to get
 - b. Trying hard to get
 - c. He tried to get
 - d. He tried to get
 - e. in trying to get

c. Tries hard to get

3., the professor asked his students to make a summary.

- a. having finished his lecture
- b. have finished his lecture
- c. He finishes his lecture
- d. to finish his lecture
- e. after he finishes his lecture

4., she was able to achieve what she had dreamed of.

- a. carefully did she plan her future
- b. Her future was planned with care
- c. having planned her future carefully.
- d. she planned her future carefully
- e. Her future was carefully planned

5. For five years in the marketing department, I feel well qualified to apply for the job of marketing manager advertised in newspaper.

- a. worked
- b. have worked
- c. to work
- d. having worked
- e. I have worked

6. by the famous writer, the novel become best-seller.

- a. writing
- b. written
- c. is writing
- d. in writing
- e. to be written

7. Not earning enough to support her children after her husband's death,

- a. the woman decided to work in Saudi Arabia
- b. a better-paid job is definitely required
- c. Her children need to be trained to work
- d. special training is required to improve her skills
- e. her children should be put into an orphanage

8. Ornamented with beautiful traditional Balinese carving,

- a. many foreign tourist are curious to visit the house
- b. the antiquity of the house is admired by many tourists
- c. tourists guides often bring their guests to visit the house
- d. the owner of the house allows tourist to visit and admire its beauty
- e. the house of a local resident becomes an object of tourism.

9. Living in a remote mountainous area in West Java,

- a. there is Badui people living in simplicity
- b. nature resources can be effectively conserved by the Badui people
- c. the Badui people are almost completely without by modern life
- d. how west Java province maintains Badui old way of life is amazing
- e. modern technology has hardly ever touched the Badui people

10. Noticing I had dropped my purse,
- the bus conductor called after me
 - I was called after by the bus conductor
 - it was the bus conductor who called after me
 - there was the bus conductor calling after me
 - the bus conductor was called after me

4. CONCORDANCE

Concord atau agreement adalah persesuaian antara subject dalam suatu kalimat dengan kata kerja / auxiliary-nya.

Persesuaian yang harus diperhatikan sebagai berikut.

A. Apabila subject kalimat dalam bentuk singular (tunggal), harus digunakan kata kerja/ auxiliary untuk singular (tunggal)

- Sebuah subject yang diawali oleh kata: *every, each of, neither of, one of...* dianggap singular

Example:

The school has a lot of classrooms; each of them is equipped with an overhead projector.

Each of the participants has received an invitation Everyone likes her

The actress, along with her manager and some friends, is going to a party.

- Subject yang menyatakan jumlah jarak, volume, berat dan waktu selalu dianggap tunggal.

Example:

Five hundred miles is a long distance to drive in one day.

- Subject yang berupa kata benda abstrak atau bentuk dari gerund selalu dianggap tunggal.

Example:

□ Mrs. Tamara's way of teaching and of dealing with students has earned the name of model teacher.

□ The shipment of logs has been postponed because of the bad weather.

Producing fine paintings requires skill and creativity

□ The production process in the textile pants needs to be monitored.

- Subject singular tetap di ikuti oleh kata kerja/auxiliary singular apabila subjek tersebut di ikuti ungkapan as well as, along with, together with, in addition to dan accompanied by.

Example:

□ The teacher, along with her students, is viewing a film He together with his friends has finished the test.

- Berikut beberapa kata yang selalu di anggap singular
 - Any+singular e.g. anybody, anyone, no one, no body, anything, nothing
 - Some+singular noun e.g someone, something

Example:

- Nobody works harder than Joan does
- Something was under the house.

- A number + plural noun + plural verb/ auxiliary
- The number + plural noun + singular verb/ auxiliary

Example:

- A number of students are going to the class picnic
- The number of days in a week is seven.

B. Apa bila subject kalimat dalam bentuk plural (jamak) harus di digunakan kata kerja untuk plural.

- Subject yang dirangkai oleh and atau both ... and ... mengharuskan verb/ auxiliary plural.

Example:

□ A red Honda and blue ford are parked outside Both elephant and tiger are becoming

extinct.

- Banyak kata-kata yang mungkin singular atau plural bergantung pada kemana kata tersebut mengacu: all, any, majority, half, no dan sebagainya. Saat kata-kata ini diikuti oleh frasa berpreposisi, jumlah objek berpreposisi yang menentukan apakah verb singular ataukah plural yang harus digunakan.

Example:

All of the books have been destroyed No example is relevant

No examples are relevant

5. CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

Conditional Sentences (kalimat pengandaian) adalah kalimat yang mengatakan suatu harapan atau gambaran/ lamunan dalam bentuk kalimat bersyarat”.

Pada umumnya kalimat pengandaian terdiri dari dua bagian yaitu “main clause” dan “if clause”. Di dalam “if clause” terkandung syarat – syarat yang harus di penuhi atas keadaan seperti yang terkandung di dalam main clause dapat terwujud. Karena itu, di sebut juga kalimat bersyarat.

Jenis-Jenis Conditional Sentence

1. Tipe pertama (possibility)

Bentuk pertama dari conditional sentence disebut probable condition yang artinya bahwa sesuatu akan mungkin terjadi pada waktu yang akan datang maupun sekarang kalau saatnya di penuhi.

If + Subject + Simple Present + Subject + Future Tense

Atau

If + Subject + Future Tense + Subject + Future Tense

Example:

□ If Betha comes, I will give her the message.

□ If we arrive late, he will be angry with us

2. Tipe kedua (Unreal Present)

Bentuk kedua dari conditional sentence disebut improbable condition, yang artinya bahwa kejadian tersebut bertentangan dengan yang sebenarnya, karena ini merupakan lamunan/khayalan saja (contrary to fact)

If + subject + simple past ... + subject + would + V-inf

atau

Subject + Would/ Might/ Could + Verb Inf ..., If + Subject + Simple

Example:

□ If I were rich I would give my money to the poor.

□ If he smoked less, he wouldn’t cough so much.

Dalam pengandaian tipe ke 2 penggunaan kata “if” bisa di hilangkan dengan menggunakan pola inversi, yaitu:

□ Were he here, he would take care of our problem

□ Were we a movie star, I would be very famous

Note : Penggunaan kata were dalam tipe 2 digunakan untuk semua kata ganti orang sedangkan kata was tidak digunakan sama sekali.

3. Tipe ke – 3 (Past – Unreal Conditional)

Tipe ke – 3 menggambarkan suatu kejadian yang bertentangan dimasa lampau dan tidak ada harapan akan terlaksana karena merupakan lamunan masa lalu (impossible condition)

If + Subject + Past Perfect ... + Subject + (Could/Would/Might) + Have + Past Participle (V3)

atau

Subject + (Could/Would/Might) + Have + Past Participle (V3), If+ Subject + Past Perfect...

Examples:

□ If I had known her number, I would have called her.

□ She could have finished the exam, if she had had more time.

Dalam pengandaian tipe 3, penggunaan kata “if” dapat di hilangkan dengan menggunakan pola kalimat inversi.

Had + Subject + Past Participle + Subject + Would + Have + Past participle

Examples:

□ Had I gone to the party, I would have met her.

PRACTICE 5. CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

1., he would have been able to pass the exam.

- a. If he studied hard
- b. If he were studying to a greater degree
- c. If he studies more
- d. If he had studied more
- e. Were he studying hard

2. If it more humid in the desert of southwest, the hot temperature would be unbearable.

- a. Be
- b. Is
- c. Was
- d. Were
- e. Will be

3. I would have checked my paper if I more time.

6. CAUSATIVE

Causative Adalah kalimat yang menyatakan bahwa orang lain lah yang melakukan pekerjaan untuk subjek kalimat.

Pola - pola kalimat

Subject + have + active object + infinitive without to

Subject + have + passive object + past participle + (by someone else)

A. Pola ini menerangkan bahwa seseorang menyebabkan orang lain melakukan sesuatu

□ He has them answer the question

(Dia menyuruh mereka menjawab pertanyaan itu)

Kata kerja lain yang di pakai dengan cara ini adalah make dan get

□ He makes them answer the question

□ He gets them to answer the question

B. Cara lain untuk menyatakan causative adalah dengan menggunakan pola B, menyebabkan sesuatu dikerjakan orang lain. Selain “Have” kita juga dapat menggunakan “get”

□ I had my shoes cleaned

(Means: I asked someone to clean my shoes my shoes for me) = I got my shoes cleaned

□ She had the floor swept

(Means: someone must sweep the floor for her)

Apabila “have” dipakai dengan cara ini, bentuk negative dan interrogative nya menggunakan do/did.

Example:

□ You have your windows cleaned every month. (+)

□ Do you have your windows cleaned every month? (?)

□ I had them cleaned yesterday. (+)

□ I didn't have them cleaned yesterday. (-)

PRACTICE 6. CAUSATIVE

- Sam really wanted a dog, but his parents wouldn't _____ him have a pet.
a. Let
b. Have
c. Make
d. Get
- I can't believe she _____ you look at her vacation pictures again last night. We have to look at those stupid pictures every time we go to her house.
a. Make
b. Makes
c. Made
d. Will make
- I don't know how you convince your children to clean up their rooms. I couldn't _____ my children to clean up their rooms if my life depended on it.
a. Let
b. Have
c. Make
d. Get
- Diane thinks television is a waste of time, so she _____ her children watch TV.
a. Won't make
b. Won't let
c. Won't have
d. Won't get
- The news coverage of the recent tornado was incredibly moving. The interview with the little boy who lost his family in the tragedy _____ everyone cry.
a. Let
b. Had
c. Made
d. Got
- Tommy didn't want to go to his cousin's birthday party, but his mom makes him go.
A B C D
- My boss make me get him coffee, pick up his dry cleaning and buy presents for his wife. He can't do anything by himself.
A B C D
- The government TV commercials are trying to gets people to stop smoking.
A B C D
- Our mother get us to clean our room.
A B C D

10. My parents lets me go to the cinema last night.

A

B C

D

Relative Pronoun adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menggantikan salah satu pokok kalimat atau bagian kalimat lainnya yang menghubungkan dua buah kalimat menjadi satu kalimat majemuk (complex sentence). Kata-kata yang digunakan sebagai penghubung yaitu: *who, whom, whose, which, where, when*.

Jabatan dalam kalimat	Orang	Benda
Subject	Who	Whom-which/ that
Object	Whom/ that	Which/ that
Kepunyaan	Whose	Whose

Who/that: Yang

- Digunakan untuk pengganti orang sebagai subjek
- Penggunaan relative pronoun “who/that”

We know a lot of people. **They** live in Canada

We know a lot of people **who** live in Canada

The man. **He** lives next door – is very friendly

The man **who** lives next door is very friendly

Contoh:

The man was an eyewitness

The man who wrote about the explosion was

He wrote about the explosion

an eyewitness

}

Whom/that: Yang

- Digunakan untuk pengganti objek (pengganti unsur objek yang hilang)
- Penggunaan relative pronoun “whom/that”

The man wanted to see **him**. He was away on holiday.

The man **whom/that** I wanted to see was away on holiday.

The girl fell in love with the man. I met **him** last year

The girl fell in love with the man **whom/that** I met last year.

Note: Objeknya hilang karena sudah diganti dengan “whom/that” bentuk relative pronoun yang objek dalam salah satu bagian kalimatnya mengandung preposisi (in,

at, for, to dll)

I know the girl. Tom talking to *her* now.

□ I know the girl to **whom** Tom is talking now.

c. **Which/ that** = yang (untuk benda/binatang)

□ Digunakan untuk menggantikan benda/binatang, baik kedudukannya dalam kalimat sebagai subjek maupun sebagai objek (pengganti unsur benda yang hilang).

□ Contoh Penggunaan “which/that”

I don’t like stories – they have unhappy endings.

□ I don’t like stories that/which have unhappy endings.

The window – it was broken – it has now been repaired

□ The window which was broken has now been repaired

Note:

1. Unsur benda yang hilang karena sudah diganti dengan what/that
2. Relative pronoun yang salah satu bagian kalimatnya mengandung preposisi diletakkan sebelum kata “which”.

Example: This is the club. He is the president of it This

is the club of which he is the president

d. **Whose** = yang (untuk manusia)

□ Digunakan untuk menggantikan kata ganti kepunyaan: my, your, our, his, their, its, her (possessive adjective). Dengan kata lain, “whose” digunakan untuk menggantikan unsure kepunyaan yang dihilangkan.

□ Penggunaan “whose”

Example:

We saw the people. **Their** car has been stolen

□ We saw the people **whose car** had been stolen

The other day I met the man. I visited **his** friend

□ The other day I met the man **whose** friend I visited

e. **Where** = in which (dimana)

□ Digunakan untuk menggantikan salah satu bagian kalimat yang menunjukkan tempat.

□ Penggunaan “where”

Example:

The hotel – We stayed **there** – it wasn’t very clean.

□ The hotel *where* we stayed wasn't very clean. I

recently went back to the town. I was born *there*.

□ I recently went back to the town *where* I was born.

f. **When = yang** (benda/ manusia)

□ Digunakan untuk menggantikan keterangan waktu. Dengan kata lain bahwa relative clause when menggantikan salah satu keterangan waktu dalam salah satu bagian kalimat yang lain.

□ Penggunaan “when”

	Ket. Waktu	Relative Clause	
She came	on the day	when	her grandmother died
We got there	at the time	when	when the party was on

Practice 7. Relative Pronoun

- The President Director of bank Utama is being accused of corruption will be taken to court.
 (A) Whom (D) Which
 (B) Who (E) Where
 (C) Whose
- “Who is Ismail Marzuki?”
 “Well, he is the composer many people consider one of the great in Indonesia.”
 (A) Whom (D) Whose
 (B) Who (E) Where
 (C) Which
- I live in the town he was born
 (A) Whom (D) Whose
 (B) Who (E) Where
 (C) Which
- Teachers do not spend enough time on class preparation often have difficulty explaining new lesson.
 (A) Who (D) where
 (B) That (E) whom
 (C) In which
- He introduced me to the lady I met at the station
 (A) Whom (D) with which
 (B) Whose (E) where

- (C) Which
6. The oldest known bison fossils have been found in China and in the Himalaya foothills an animal with all the essential features of the genus lived a million years ago.
- (A) Where (D) which
 (B) From whom (E) whose
 (C) To which
7. The letter was addressed to the lady I met on my way to Australia.
- (A) Who (D) whom
 (B) To which (E) in which
 (C) Which
8. "What is pediatrician?"
 "Oh, it's a doctor specialization is treating children."
- (A) Whom (D) that
 (B) Which (E) whose
 (C) Who
9. These tourists, are Japanese, were among the crowd participating in the "Dangdut" dance.
- (A) There are many (D) many of whom
 (B) Many of them (E) who
 (C) Whose many
10. Participants of the state university entrance test, are high school graduates from Java, are competing for a limited number of seats.
- (A) Which most of them (D) Where
 (B) Which (E) A lot of them
 (C) Most of whom

8. NEGATIVE – EITHER NEITHER

Either or neither di gunakan untuk menggabungkan kalimat negative.



[S1 + auxiliary not + V + O dan S2 + auxiliary not + either / neither + auxiliary + S2]

Neither = not either, oleh karenanya setelah auxiliary tidak, tidak disertai „not lagi.

Example:

- They do not come late
- Brian does not come late
- They do not come late and *Brian does not either / neither does Brian*
- I did not like the food
- Sulton did not like the food
- I did not like the food and Sulton *did not either / neither did Sulton*

2.7.1 Gabungan Berlawanan Setara

[S1 + V1 + O, but/ while + S2 + do/does + not]

[S1 + V2 + O, but/ while + S2 + did + not]

[S1 + auxiliary + V + O, but/while + S2 + auxiliary + not] [S1 + auxiliary not + V + O, but/ while + S2 + auxiliary]

Gabungan setara berlawanan menggunakan kata hubung but/ while

Example:

- She always comes late
- I do not always come late
- She always comes late but I do not

- We do not have to return the book tomorrow

- He has to return the book tomorrow



□ We do not have to return the book tomorrow, but/ while he does

Note: Kalimat pertanyaan pertama yang mengandung kata: never, seldom, rarely, hardly, few and little dianggap memiliki pengertian negative.

Example: I seldom visit my uncle, and neither does my sister

I rarely visit my uncle, but my sister does.

2.7.1 Gabungan Setara



Bilamana kata „either“ dan „neither“ di ikuti oleh „or“ dan „nor“ kata kerja/ auxiliarynya mungkin singular atau pun plural (jamak) bergantung pada kata setelah „or“ atau „nor“ apakah singular atau plural.

Kalaupun kata „or“ atau „nor“ berdiri sendiri, verb tetap di temukan oleh kata setelah „or“ atau „nor“. (Lihat juga keterangan di poin2.10)



Neither/ Either	Nor or	Singular noun + singular verb/ auxiliary
Neither/ Either	+ Noun +	Nor Or	Singular noun + singular verb/ auxiliary
Noun +	Nor Or		+ Singular noun + singular verb/ auxiliary
Noun +	Nor Or		+ Plural noun + Plural verb/ Auxiliary

Either John **or** Bill **is** going to the beach today.

Neither John **nor** his friends **are** going to class today

Either John **or** George **is** going to the beach today.

John **or** George **is** going to class today.

Maria **nor** her friends **are** going to class today

- a. Kata sambung „and“ menghubungkan pemakainya jenis dan bentuk kata yang setara, misalnya gerund dengan gerund, klausa dengan klausa, noun dengan noun, adjective dengan adjective dan frasa dengan frasa.

Example:

Children enjoy playing on the beach and swimming in the ocean

I know Dody as an awfully loyal employee and a very hard worker



Every half an hour the guard turns on the light and walks around

Note: Ungkapan “not only” ... but also ... “atau” ... as well as ... “juga menghubungkan pemakaian jenis dan bentuk kata setara.

S+ verb + not only +	Adjective	+ but also +	Adjective
	Noun		Noun
	Adverb		Adverb
	Phrase		Phrase

Atau

Subject + Verb +	Adjective	+As well as +	Adjective
	Noun		Noun
	Adverb		Adverb
	Phrase		Phrase

Atau

Subject + verb + as well as + ...

Example: They got not only modal but also money.

The most developing countries are not only heavily burdened with foreign debts but also with social problem such as unemployment. Beth plays guitars as well as violin.

Practice 8. Negative

1. Neither the student nor their teacher ___ the meeting.
- (A) attend (D) to be attended
- (B) attends (E) attending
- (C) have attended

- (D) but very considerate
(E) besides she is considerable
8. As the requirement to join Fulbright program, the applicant must be smart, creative and
- (A) being energetic
(B) energetic
(C) the person who is very energetic
(D) to be energetic
(E) the person being energetic
9. The university program in summer course provides not only theoretical class but also ___
- (A) practical training
(B) practice which is trained
(C) it was practical training
(D) practicality of training
(E) the training that was practical
10. Future technology is predicted to be great benefit as well as_____to people's lives.
- (A) the harm which is unexpected
(B) unexpected is harm
(C) the harm is unexpected
(D) unexpected harm
(E) the harm that's considered to be unexpected

9. WORD ORDER

Word Order membahas penempatan subjek, predikat, objek dan komplemen dalam suatu kalimat sesuai dengan jabatan dan fungsinya. Aturan pola normal susunan kalimat bahasa inggris sebagai berikut:

When (Ket Waktu)	Who, which, what (subject)	Action (predicate)	Who? which, what (subject)	How (adverb)	Where (Ket. Tempat)	When (Ket Waktu)
Last week	I	Went			To the movie	
	I	Had	A very good Seat			
	He	Took	Her		To the restaurant	last night
	Anto	Went		Quickly		

Keterangan

- Keterangan waktu bisa di letakkan baik di awal maupun di akhir kalimat. Namun paling sering di akhir kalimat.
- Subjek selalu di ikuti oleh predikat lalu objek, adverb dan keterangan tempat.
- Berbeda dengan adverb of manner yang biasanya diletakkan setelah objek, adverb, of frequency/ keterangan intensitas (never, seldom, often, usually dan sebagainya) diletakkan sebelum kata kerja utama.
- Apabila terdapat dua objek: objek langsung/direct object (D.O) dan tak langsung/ Indirect object (I.O). Objek tak langsung biasanya diletakkan

sebelum objek langsung. Di lain pihak bilamana objek langsung di letakkan sebelum objek tak langsung, sebelum objek tak langsung harus diletakkan/ditambah „to“ atau „for“



- Urutan kata sifat (adjective) biasanya ditentukan dengan meletakkan kata sifat terdekat pada benda yang di jelaskannya, dilanjutkan dengan kata sifat yang kurang dekat dan seterusnya. Untuk mudahnya, berikut urutan formal:

1. Both, all, half the
2. Ordinal number (first, last)
3. Cardinal number (one, three)
4. General judgement (bad, good, nice, beautiful)
5. General mental judgement (intelligent, stupid)
6. Measurement (big, tall)
7. Age or temperature (old, young, hot)
8. Shape (round, square)
9. Color (red, green)
10. Verb participle form (carved, boiling)
11. Material (wooden)
12. Origin, nationality (French, Mediterranean)
13. Noun in apposition (steel, cigarette)

Contoh:

- All the first three competitors broke the record. (1, 2, 3, 14)
- There was a round green spot on the carved wooden Japanese screen. (9, 10, 14 dan 2, 11, 12, 13, 14)
- He had a beautiful old ivory chess piece. (5, 8, 12, 14)

Exercise for Word Order

1. “What do you think about the location of our new restaurant?” “Excellent, _____ in the center of the town.”
(A) which location is strategical
(B) location is strategically
(C) it is strategically located
(D) it strategically is located

(E) the strategical location

2. “Can I reserve the room for new year eve?” “I’m sorry Sir,_____until new year.”

- (A) our hotel fully is reserved
 - (B) our hotel is fully reserved
 - (C) our hotel to be fully reserved
 - (D) our hotel be fully reserved
 - (E) fully our hotel is reserved
3. "What if your father asks you about the scratch on his car?" "____ that it is my fault."
- (A) I told simply him
 - (B) I simply am telling him
 - (C) I will simply tell him
 - (D) I simply would tell him
 - (E) Simply I would tell him
4. It is believed that____city of Ambon will take a long time to rebuild.
- (A) the damage is tremendously
 - (B) it is the tremendously damaging
 - (C) the tremendously damaged
 - (D) it is tremendously damaged
 - (E) The tremendously damaging
5. To face the globalization era in 2020, improvement in all sectors of the economy_____.
- (A) highly necessitated
 - (B) is highly necessary
 - (C) the necessity is very high
 - (D) are necessarily high
 - (E) are highly necessitated

10. EMBEDDED QUESTION

Embedded question adalah suatu bentuk pertanyaan yang di sisipkan pada kalimat atau pertanyaan lainnya.

Pola embedded question tidak seperti pertanyaan lazimnya – polanya adalah



[Subject + verb + question word + subject + (auxiliary) verb]



Ingat – ingat pola berikut!

Question : where will the meeting take place?

□ **Embedded question** : she asked where the meeting will take place.

Question : why did the plane land at the wrong airport?

□ **Embedded question** : the authorities can't figure out why plane landed at wrong airport.

10.1 Elliptical Construction

Elliptical construction adalah bentuk kalimat majemuk gabungan setara, dimana ada perhilangan bagian predikat yang sama dengan kalimat:

1. Gabungan setara
 - a. Positive

Too dan so digunakan untuk menggabungkan kalimat positive. Untuk mudahnya kalimat kita golongan menjadi dua:

1. *Ber – auxiliary*

[S1 + auxiliary + V + O dan S2 + Auxiliary +too]

Atau

[And so + Auxiliary + S2]

My father will be interested in going to cinema this weekend. My mother will be interested in going to cinema this weekend. Example:

- My father loves going to the cinema
- My mother loves going to the cinema

My father will be interested in going to cinema this weekend and *so will my mother / my mother will too*

- Anton is a student
- Rob is a student

Anton is a student and *Rob is too / so is Rob*

2. Tidak ber-auxiliary

**[S1 + V1 + O dan S2 + do/ does + too/ so + do/does
+S2] [S1 + V1 + O dan S2 + did + too / and so + did + S2]**

- Your sister likes fried chicken
- I like fried chicken

Your sister likes fried chicken and I do too/ so do I

- You often miss the bus
- They often miss the bus

You often miss the bus and they do too/ so do they

Practice 10. Embedded Question

- Pioneer men and women endured terrible hard ship, and ____
(A) so do their children (D) so did the children
(B) neither did he children (E) the children didn't either
(B) also did the children
- The chairman of the organization did not attend the meeting, and ____.
(A) the secretary didn't either (D) not the secretary did
(B) the secretary did too (E) so did the secretary
(E) neither didn't the secretary
- Ani's mother can't speak English well ____.
(A) also my mother (D) and so can may mother
(B) my mother doesn't too (E) but my mother can't
(C) and my mother can't either
- His shop was burnt down ____ his car that was parked nearby.
(A) and either did (D) and so was
(B) also was (E) so did

(C) but neither was

5. Viny is interested in literature, and so is Selvi. This sentence can be rewritten as:
- (A) Viny is interested in literature, but Selvi is not.
 - (B) Selvi is interested in literature, but Viny is not.
 - (C) Both Viny and Selvi are interested in literature.
 - (D) Viny is interested in literature, and Selvi too.
 - (E) Neither Viny nor Selvi is interested in literature.

11. QUESTION TAG

Question tag adalah pertanyaan berekor yang fungsinya untuk mempertegas suatu pernyataan.

Bisa diartikan sebagai „kan?“

Syarat utama dalam question tag sebagai berikut:

1. Jika kalimat pertanyaan diungkapkan dalam bentuk positive, maka tag (ekor) – nya harus dalam bentuk negative (+, - ?)
2. Jika kalimat pernyataan di ungkapkan dalam bentuk negative, maka tag/ ekornya harus dalam bentuk positive (- , + ?)

Untuk memudahkan cara pembuatan tag, kalimat pernyataan disini di bagi menjadi dua:

1. Mengandung auxiliary:

[S + auxiliary + V + O, auxiliary not + S?] [S + auxiliary not + V + O, auxiliary + S?]

Example: She is going to come here, isn't she?

He can not go now, can he?

2. Tidak mengandung auxiliary:

[S + V1 + O, [do/ does] not + S?] [S + V2 + O, did not + S?]
[S + (do/does/did) not + V + O, (do/does/did) + S?]

Example: She loves me, doesn't she?

He went to school, didn't he?

They do not want to join us, do they?

We did not see them, did we?

Hal yang perlu di perhatikan:

1. Subjek dalam kalimat pernyataan diulang dalam tag – nya dalam bentuk personal pronoun (kata ganti)

- Example : *Anto* will be here, won't he?
2. Pernyataan yang bersubjek: everybody/ one, everything, anybody/ one, nobody/one di ulang dalam tag-nya menjadi „they“
Example : Everybody watched the movie, didn't they?
3. Apabila pernyataan dalam bentuk perintah, tag-nya „will you?“ Example: Come here, will you?
Examples : Be quiet, will you?
Don't go away, will you?
4. Pernyataan yang berawalan „let's/let us“ di ulang dalam tag-nya „shall we?“
Example: Let's see the movie, shall we?
Let us catch him, shall we?
5. Pernyataan positive untuk „I am“ harusnya ber-tag-kan *aren't I*? Example: I **am not** guilty, **am I**?
Pengecualian: I **am** pretty, **aren't I**?
6. Pernyataan yang mengandung kata *never, seldom, rarely, hardly, few dan little* dianggap memiliki pengertian negative. Sehingga tag yang di gunakan harus dalam bentuk positive.
Example: You seldom have your hair cut, do you?
She never seems to care, does she?

Practice 11. Question Tag

- Today's weather isn't as cold as it was yesterday _____?
a. wasn't it c. isn't it e. has it
b. was it d. is it
- He never comes home late, _____?
a. hasn't he c. doesn't he e. won't he
b. does he d. didn't he
- Let's visit the Smiths tomorrow, _____?
a. won't we c. aren't we e. don't we
b. do we d. shall we
- Your uncle said he would do his best to help you _____?
a. didn't you c. would he e. didn't he
b. wouldn't you d. wouldn't he
- Your sister always gets up late on Sundays, _____?

- a. doesn't she c. does it e. isn't it
 b. will she d. should she
 6. I am patient, _____?
 a. am I c. aren't I e. am not I
 b. wasn't I d. weren't

12. CONJUNCTION

Berikut beberapa conjunction, yaitu:

1. Besides (preposisi) semakna dengan „in addition to“ yang berarti „lagi pula“, „selain“ yang berfungsi menambah informasi. Kata ini mengawali noun/ pronoun/ gerund.

Example:

□ Besides doing the cooking, I look after the garden. Besides this house, Fini has a beach home.

Besides (adverb) berarti „lagi pula“ mengawali klausa,

□ I can't go now; I am busy. Besides, my passport is out of date. Fitri doesn't want to go, besides she has already been there. Kata „moreover“ dapat menggantikan „besides“ dalam situasi yang lebih formal.

2. However (namun demikian)

Mengawali kata sifat/ kata keterangan. Pernyataan yang diawali „however“ berkontradiksi dengan pernyataan lainnya.

Example:

□ You could not earn much, however hard you work.

However semakna dengan „but“, „nevertheless“, yang mana sering mengawali suatu kalimat. I'd like to go; however, I don't have the time.

3. Otherwise (sebaliknya, kalau tidak)

Menyatakan kemungkinan akibat yang tidak diharapkan kalau pernyataan sebelumnya/ lainnya tidak terpenuhi.

Example:

□ We must be early; otherwise we won't get seat.

Conjunction “or” bisa menggantikan kedudukan otherwise, selain menyatakan pilihan.

□ You got with me, or you stay here alone.

4. So (sehingga, oleh karena itu, makannya) Menunjukkan akibat yang terjadi dari pernyataan sebelumnya.

Example:

□ Our cases were too heavy, so we took a taxi.

Apabila “so” mengawali kata sifat (adjective)/ kata keterangan (adverb) “so” harus di rangkai dengan kata „that” dan membentuk arti „begitu ... sehingga...”

Example:

□ They ran so fast that I couldn’t beat them. (I couldn’t beat them because they ran fast)

5. Therefore (Oleh Karenanya)

“Therefore” mengawali kalimat yang menunjukkan akibat dalam suatu kalimat sebab- akibat.

Example:

□ There is fog on Chicago; therefore, the place has been diverted.

Conjunction consequently hampir sama dengan “therefore”.

6. Still and yet sebagai conjunction mempunyai arti sama yaitu „namun” menunjukkan sesuatu yang kontradiksi.

Example:

□ They are ugly and expensive; yet/still, people buy them.

7. Though/ although, in spite of/ despite (walaupun) Menunjukkan kalimat yang bertentangan. Although selamanya diikuti klausa sedangkan in spite of/ despite mengawali frase (noun/pronoun/gerund).

Example:

□ Though/ although he had no qualification, he got the job.

□ In spite of having no qualification, he got the job.

- Although it was windy, he continued the cruise.
 - In spite of/ despite the wind, he continued the cruise.
8. For, because, since (karena) Digunakan dalam kalimat sebab akibat.

Example:

- Since/because it was wet, he took a taxi.
 - The days were short, for/since it was not December.
9. As/ when/ while (ketika, tatkala/ sementara) Menunjukkan waktu saat terjadinya sesuatu.

Example:

- My father came as/ when I was studying.
- Namun terkadang “as” bisa bermakna ganda: tatkala atau karena.
- As a student, he had known great poverty
10. Whereas (padahal)

Example:

- She can't travel whereas she has a lot of money

Practice 12. Conjunction

1. We are now _____ dependent no computers that it is hard to imagine what things would be like today without them.
 - a. after
 - b. Before
 - c. such
 - d. so
 - e. as well as
2. In the future, computers will be _____ a complex device that no individual could hope to understand how they work.
 - a. however
 - b. so
 - c. such
 - d. since
 - e. until
3. “What did your father say when you told him you had lost all your money?” He was so angry ___ he couldn't say anything.
 - a. therefore
 - b. after
 - c. that
 - d. so
 - e. when
4. “Why didn't you print your report at home?”

- “I ran out of ink for my printer. It’s ___ expensive that I can’t afford it.”
- a. such c. so e. such an
b. very much d. very
5. “Was there any violence during last week’s demonstration?” “No, _____ there were thousands of demonstrators”
- a. Since c. because e. in spite
b. even though d. as
6. Smoking can be the cause of many illnesses and respiratory disorders; __, it may harm non smokers.
- a. whereas c. in addition e. otherwise
b. however d. nevertheless
7. “Mom, why do you insist on my wearing a jacket?” “_____ I’m sure it’s going to be very cold?”
- a. Until c. Although e. Even though
b. Since d. So that
8. “How was the exam?”
“It was not easy _____ I am sure I can pass.”
- a. And c. therefore e. but
b. Consequently d. so
9. there people have died of cholera, the old people of the village refuse to get an injection against it.
- a. Although c. In spite of e. As
b. Because d. Since
10. _____ most people know that the success of a television show is measured by its rating’s, few know exactly how show are rated.
- a. Although c. Since e. Because
b. However d. Nevertheless

13. GERUND

Gerund dapat di gunakan dalam berbagai cara sebagai berikut:

Sebagai subjek:

- Reading horses scares me to death
- Cooking is my daily routine

Sebagai objek

- I hate smoking
- I love studying

Sebagai komplemen:

- My capability is driving
- Their hobby is walking

Setelah kata depan

- Apabila kata kerja di tempatkan langsung di belakang kata depan bentuk gerund harus di pakai.
- I am used to playing badminton
- She is looking forward to seeing you.
- I am really sorry for bothering you.

Setelah kata kerja tertentu

Stop, finish, dread, like, prevent, deny, collect, delay, postpone, enjoy, stand and etc

- She kept doing the work though it was very late last night I will finish doing my work within 2 hours

Dalam kata majemuk

- A reading book, a swimming pool, a diving board

14. TO INFINITIVE

To infinitive adalah kata kerja bentuk pertama yang disertai to beberapa aturan penggunaan to infinitive adalah sebagai berikut.

Agree	Be disappointed	Desire		
Appear	Be disturbed	Expect		
Arrange	Be expected	Fail		
Ask	Be supposed	Guarantee		
		Attempt	Be (un) qualified	Happen
		Be (dis)		
		inclined	Beg	Hope
		Be annoyed	Care	Manage
		Amaze		
		d	Can afford	Learn Be
		delight		
		ed	Choose	Mean
		Decide	Need	

Example:

- They want to join us
- My father promised to buy me a new jacket
- Alice plans to visit her uncle this weekend
- It seems to be good

Dibawah ini adalah jenis kata kerja yang bisa diikuti oleh to infinitive ataupun gerund

(Can) afford	Continue	Hate	Regre
Attempt	Deserve	Intend	Remember
Begin	Dread	Like	Start
Bother	Forget	Prefer	Try

Example:

- I prefer to have egg for my breakfast this morning
- I prefer having egg for my breakfast this morning
- The teacher starts to think about the issue
- The teacher starts thinking about the

issue Adjective berikut harus di ikuti to infinitive bilamana di ikuti oleh:

a.

Kata sifat

[Adjective + to infinitive]

(im) possible	Afraid	Glad	Slow
(in) competent	Apt	Good	Sorry
(un) able	Bound	Hard	Stupid
(un) ashamed	Careful	Impatient	Sure
(un) happy	Certain	Interest	Surprised

5. Although Ronald has denied _____ the money, they are still suspecting him.
- a. Stolen c. to steal e. have stolen
b. Steal d. stealing
6. Franky is working hard for his examination, he avoids _____ too much.
- a. To be going out c. Go out e. going out
b. To go out d. goes out
7. “Do you like Franky?”
“Yes, I am looking forward _____ his play tomorrow.”
- a. Seeing c. to see e. To be seeing
b. to seeing d. See
8. My brother, who was not used to _____ a room with someone else, was quite unhappy when he couldn’t have his own room in the dormitory.
- a. Sharing c. be sharing. being shared
b. Share d. be shared
9. He was sentenced to two year’s imprisonment after he confessed.
- a. Steal the jewels
b. When stealing the jewels
c. He stole the jewels
d. To having stolen the jewels
e. To be stealing
10. “Why don’t you ask Mr. Arbidin for a donation?” “Well, you know that he is not generous. So it is no use _____ him.
- a. To ask c. to be asking e. Ask
b. You ask d. Asking

CHAP
TER
4

ADING
READING
COMPREHENSION

Pengertian Reading Comprehension merupakan sesi ketiga dalam tes NHEAT. Sesi ini menyajikan beberapa bacaan untuk dipahami yaitu meliputi empat sampai 6 teks/bacaan kira-kira 200 s.d. 450 kata. Masing-masing bacaan diikuti oleh beberapa pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan bacaan tersebut. Reading comprehension memuat 60 butir soal dengan waktu pengerjaan 55 menit (sudah termasuk waktu untuk membaca petunjuk pengerjaan). Topik bacaan biasanya berkaitan dengan masalah-masalah akademik, terutama textbook mengenai: Biologi, Geografi, Fisika, Sejarah Amerika, Biografi, Ekonomi, ilmu-ilmu Opic dan Seni. Reading comprehension bertujuan menguji kemampuan Anda dalam memahami, menginterpretasikan, dan menganalisis teks/ bacaan mengenai berbagai macam topik.

Hal hal yang terdapat dalam sesi *reading comprehension* terdiri dari beberapa skill (kemampuan), yaitu :

A. Main Idea Questions

Hampir semua jenis tes TOEFL menggunakan model soal *multiple choice* yang menanyakan tentang *main idea* (ide pokok) bacaan. Pertanyaan ini dapat dihadirkan dalam berbagai variasi kata, hanya saja maksudnya sama. Bacaan dalam tes TOEFL biasanya ditulis dengan cara tradisional, sehingga memudahkan anda menemukan jawaban untuk pertanyaan pertanyaan yang diajukan. misal, pertanyaan tentang ide pokok ini, jawabannya termuat diawal paragraf. jika suatu bacaan hanya terdiri dari satu paragraph, anda harus mempelajari bagian awal dari paragraf tersebut untuk menentukan ide pokoknya.

Pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang digunakan untuk menanyakan ide pokok:

- a. What is the main idea of this passage?
- b. What is the topic of this passage?
- c. What is the passage mainly talking about?
- d. The text is mainly talking about _____?
- e. The passage is about _____?

Untuk mempermudah mengerjakan soal mengenai *main idea questions*, dapat digunakan strategi berikut:

THE BEST STRATEGY

CARA MENGIDENTIFIKASI PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the <i>topic</i> of the passage? b. What is the <i>subject</i> of the passage? c. What is the <i>main idea</i> of the passage? d. What is the auothor's <i>main point</i> in the passage? e. Which of the following would be the <i>best title</i>? f. With what is the writer <i>primarily concerned</i>?
LETAK JAWABAN	Jawaban untuk pertanyaan ini secara umum dapat ditemukan di bagian pertama di tiap-tiap paragraf.
CARA MENJAWAB PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Baca baris pertama di masing-masing paragraf. b. Cari sebuah tema atau ide umum di baris pertama c. Lihat sekilas bacaan untuk mengecek apakah anda benar-benar telah menemukan topik/ ide pokok. d. Eliminasi keberadaan jawaban-jawaban yang tidak sesuai dan pilih jawaban terbaik dari pilihan yang tersisa

Contoh Soal Tes

Pada buku tes, Anda membaca:

The passage:

Line 1 the administration of a college or university provides the governing structure of the institution. Although each institution organizes its administration differently, nearly all collages and universities have a

Line 5 board of trustees, a president, at least one vice president, deans of various divisions, and a number of academic departments. In addition, state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher educations.

The Question:

What is the main idea of this passage?

The administration of a college

A president of university

Deans of various divisions

A number of academic departments

Kalimat pertama dari bacaan di atas menyebutkan "*The administration of a college or university provides the governing structure of the institution.*" Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah *the administration of a college (a)*.

B. Stated Detail Questions

A *stated detail question* menanyakan tentang informasi tertentu secara khusus yang terdapat dalam bacaan, tidak menanyakan secara keseluruhan. Jawaban dari pertanyaan ini secara umum telah termuat dalam

bacaan dan muncul berulang dengan ungkapan atau kata yang berbeda. Seperti halnya dengan *skill 1*, model soal pada *stated detail questions* juga dalam bentuk *multiple choice* atau *pilihan ganda*.

THE BEST STRATEGY

CARA MENDENTIFIKASI PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. According to the passage, b. It is <i>stated</i> in the passage c. The passage indicates that d. Which of the following statement is <i>true</i>
LETAK JAWABAN	Jawaban dari pertanyaan ini dimuat dalam bacaan.
CARA MENJAWAB PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pilih sebuah kata kunci dari pertanyaan. b. Saring bagian yang sesuai dengan kata kunci atau pokok dari bacaan. c. Baca baik-baik kalimat yang memuat kata kunci atau pokok bacaan. d. Eliminasi dengan yakin jawaban-jawaban yang tidak sesuai dan pilih jawaban terbaik dari pilihan yang tersisa.

Contoh Soal Tes
 Pada buku tes, Anda membaca:
 The passage:
Line 1 the administration of a college or university provides the governing structure of the institution. Although each institution organizes its administration differently, nearly all collages and universities have a
Line 5 board of trustees, a president, at least one vice president, deans of various divisions, and a number of academic departments. In addition, state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher educations.
The Question:
 According to the passage, each institution organizes _____ ?
 Similar administration
 Its administration differently
 Its deans of various divisions
 Its vice president

Kalimat kedua dari bacaan di atas menyebutkan "*Although each institution organizes its administration differently...*" Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah *its administration*

C. "Unstated" Detail Questions

Terkadang dalam tes TOEFL, anda diberi pertanyaan yang jawabannya tidak disebutkan secara jelas di dalam bacaan. Pertanyaan tipe semacam ini maksudnya, anda diminta memilih pertanyaan dari empat pilihan jawaban yang tidak tercantum dalam bacaan atau pernyataan yang tidak sesuai dengan

pernyataan yang terdapat dalam bacaan. Terdapat dua macam pertanyaan tipe semacam ini yaitu (1) terdapat tiga jawaban benar dan satu jawaban yang tidak disebutkan dalam bacaan, dan (2) terdapat tiga jawaban benar dan satu jawaban salah-tidak sesuai dengan bacaan.

THE BEST STRATEGY

CARA MENDENTIFIKASI PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Which of the following statement is <i>not stated</i>? b. Which of the following statement is <i>not mentioned</i>? c. Which of the following statement is <i>not discussed</i>? d. All of the following statements are true except..... e. Which of the following statement is <i>not true</i>?
LETAK JAWABAN	Jawaban untuk seluruh pertanyaan terletak dalam bacaan
CARA MENJAWAB PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pilih sebuah kata kunci dari pertanyaan. b. Amati letak kata kunci dalam bacaan dengan benar c. Baca kalimat yang memuat kata kunci atau ide pokok dengan hati-hati. d. Cari jawaban-jawaban yang benar sesuai dengan bacaan dan eliminasi jawaban-jawaban tersebut. e. Pilih jawaban yang tidak sesuai atau tidak tercantum dalam bacaan.

Contoh Soal Tes
 Pada buku tes, Anda membaca:
 The passage:
Line 1 the administration of a college or university provides the governing structure of the institution. Although each institution organizes its administration differently, nearly all collages and universities have a
Line 5 board of trustees, a president, at least one vice president, deans of various divisions, and a number of academic departments. In addition, state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher educations.

The Question:
 Which of the following statement is NOT true?

- A college has at least one vice president.
- A university has a number of academic.
- Every institution organizes similar administration.
- All colleges and universities have a board of trustees.

Kalimat yang TIDAK sesuai dengan bacaan terdapat pada *Every institution organizes*

D. Implied Detail Questions

Pertanyaan jenis ini meminta anda untuk menjawab pertanyaan dengan cara membuat sebuah kesimpulan dari satu pernyataan khusus dalam bacaan. Pertanyaan ini diindikasikan menggunakan kata *implied, inferred, likely, atau probably* agar anda mengetahui jawaban untuk pertanyaan yang diajukan

ini tidak tercantum dalam bacaan secara lugas. Dalam menghadapi pertanyaan jenis ini penting untuk memahami bahwa anda tidak perlu mengarang jawaban karena pada dasarnya beberapa informasi untuk menjawab pertanyaan ini tersirat dalam bacaan, dan anda tinggal membuat kesimpulan dari informasi tersebut.

THE BEST STRATEGY

CARA MENGIDENTIFIKASI PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It is implied in the passage that..... b. It can be inferred from the passage that..... c. It is most likely that.... d. What probably happened....?
LETAK JAWABAN	Jawaban untuk pertanyaan jenis ini tersirat dalam bacaan
CARA MENJAWAB PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pilih sebuah kata kunci dari pertanyaan. b. Amati bacaan yang memuat kata kunci atau pernyataan yang berkaitan. c. Baca kalimat yang memuat kata kunci dengan hati-hati. d. Cari sebuah jawaban yang tepat berdasarkan informasi yang terdapat dalam bacaan.

Contoh Soal Tes

Pada buku tes, Anda membaca:

The passage:

Line 1 London grew up beside the Thames, being founded at a point where the river could be forded or crossed. Julius Caesar, hoping to conquer Britain, crossed the Thames in 54 B.C., and Danish pirates

Line 5 often entered the river in later centuries. However, when times grew more peaceful, the Thames became a London thoroughfare. State barges carried kings and queens to and from Greenwich Palace and Westminster Palace. Prisoners were also taken in boats in Traitor's Gate in the Tower of London.

The Question:

It is implied in the passage that if *London grew up beside the Thames* and *the Thames became a London thoroughfare*, then the Thames is in _____.

Ireland

America

England

Germany

Pertanyaan tersebut menanyakan tentang negara dari *Thames* berada. Dalam pertanyaan terdapat dua petunjuk yang diambil dari bacaan diatas. Yaitu *London grew up beside the Thames* dan *the Thames became a London thoroughfare*. Maksud dari dua informasi tersebut adalah *London bersebelahan dengan Thames* dan *Thames menjadi sebuah jalan*

E. VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT QUESTIONS

Pertanyaan ini meminta anda untuk menentukan makna dari sebuah kata atau ekspresi diambil dari bacaan yang sulit yang mungkin tidak anda ketahui. Namun begitu, bacaan seringkali memberikan indikasi yang jelas makna dari kata atau ekspresi yang sulit tersebut dengan jelas.

THE BEST STRATEGY

CARA MENGIDENTIFIKASI PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What is the meaning of X in line Y? b. The word X in line Y <i>can be replaced by</i>..... c. The word X in line Y <i>could be best replaced by</i>..... d. The word X in line Y <i>sentence can be replaced by</i>..... e. The word X has similar meaning with.....
LETAK JAWABAN	Informasi yang dapat membantu anda memahami arti suatu kata atau ekspresi seringkali berada di sekitar kata yang dimaksud.
CARA MENJAWAB PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Temukan kata yang dimaksud dalam bacaan. b. Baca kalimat yang memuat kata tersebut dengan hati-hati. c. Cari petunjuk-petunjuk untuk membantu anda memahami arti kata tersebut. d. Pilih jawaban sesuai dengan petunjuk.

Contoh Soal Tes

Pada buku tes, Anda membaca:

The passage:

Line 1 the administration of a college or university provides the governing structure of the institution. Although each institution organizes its administration differently, nearly all collages and universities have a board of trustees, a president, at least one vice

Line 5 president, deans of various divisions, and a number of academic departments. In addition, state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher educations.

The Question:

The word *various* in line 5 has a close meaning with _____.

Miscellaneous

Variety

Kinds

Difference

Kata *various* merupakan kata sifat (adjective) yang diterjemahkan sebagai *bermacam* atau *berbagai*. Untuk itu, kata yang memiliki makna terjemahan terdekat (termirip) dengan kata *various* adalah *miscellaneous*. *Miscellaneous* merupakan kata sifat (adjective) yang bermakna *bermacam* atau *serba-aneka*. Sedangkan kata *variety* merupakan kata benda (noun) yang bermakna *macam*, *kinds* juga kata benda (noun) yang bermakna *macam-*

F. "Where" Questions

Terkadang di akhir pertanyaan yang menyertai sebuah bacaan, anda diberi pertanyaan yang meminta anda untuk menentukan di mana suatu informasi berada. Tipe pertanyaan semacam ini serupa dengan tipe-tipe yang lain yaitu berbentuk *multiple choice*.

THE BEST STRATEGY

CARA MENGIDENTIFIKASI PERTANYAAN	Where in the passage....?
LETAK JAWABAN	Jawaban dapat berada di setiap baris dalam bacaan.
CARA MENJAWAB PERTANYAAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pilih sebuah kata kunci atau ide dari pertanyaan. b. Saring bagian yang sesuai dari bacaan yang berkaitan dengan kata kunci atau ide yang dimaksud. c. Pilih jawaban yang memuat kata kunci atau ide tersebut.

Contoh Soal Tes
 Pada buku tes, Anda membaca:
 The passage:

Line 1 the administration of a college or university provides the governing structure of the institution. Although each institution organizes its administration differently, nearly all collages and universities have a board of trustees, a president, at least one vice

Line 5 president, deans of various divisions, and a number of academic departments. In addition, state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher education.

The Question:
 Where in the passage does the author mention that state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher education?

Line 1 – 2

Lines 2 – 3

Lines 4 – 5

Lines 6 - 7

Kalimat *state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher education* berada dalam pernyataan *In addition, state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher education* yaitu pada *Line 6 – 7*. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah (D) *Line 6 – 7*.

G. Reference Questions

Pertanyaan ini menanyakan pada anda tentang *reference*. Tidak selalu sebuah pertanyaan akan menanyakan sesuatu dengan kata ganti berupa sinonim, namun terkadang menggunakan *reference*. Dalam pembuatan pertanyaan *reference* ini digunakan kata ganti seperti *Him, he, she, her, it, they, their, himself, herself, atau theirsself*.

THE BEST STRATEGY

CARA MENGIDENTIFIKASI PERTANYAAN	<i>The word X in line Y refers to.....</i>
LETAK JAWABAN	Jawaban tertulis dalam bacaan. Biasanya berdekatan dengan kata kunci yang muncul juga dalam pertanyaan.
CARA MENJAWAB PERTANYAAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pilih kata kunci dari pertanyaan. b. Amati bacaan yang memuat kata kunci dari pertanyaan tersebut. c. Perhatikan kalimat sebelum kalimat yang memuat kata kunci. d. Saring kata kunci dari bacaan yang sesuai dengan pertanyaan. e. Pilih jawaban yang benar berdasarkan petunjuk/informasi yang termuat dalam bacaan.

Contoh Soal Tes

Pada buku tes, Anda membaca:

The passage:

Line 1 the administration of a college or university provides the governing structure of the institution. Although each institution organizes its administration differently, nearly all collages and universities have a

Line 5 board of trustees, a president, at least one vice president, deans of various divisions, and a number of academic departments. In addition, state college and university systems are governed by state boards of higher education.

The Question:

The word *its* in Line 3 refers to _____.

Administrations

Institution

President

Divisions

Kata *its* terdapat dalam kalimat *Although each **institution** organizes **its** administration differently*, yang berarti *its* mengacu pada kata *institution*. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah (B) *institution*.

H. Purpose Questions

Pertanyaan dengan tipe seperti ini meminta anda untuk mengidentifikasi tujuan dari teks yang anda baca. Pertanyaan ini biasanya berkaitan dengan *main idea questions*.

Untuk memudah mengerjakan soal mengenai *purpose questions*, dapat digunakan strategi berikut :

THE BEST STRATEGY

CARA MENGIDENTIFIKASI PERTANYAAN	<p>What is <i>the purpose</i> of the passage/text?</p> <p>What is <i>the aim</i> of the passage/text?</p>
LETAK JAWABAN	Jawaban terletak di dalam bacaan. Biasanya teridentifikasi berada dalam paragraph pertama atau kedua.
CARA MENJAWAB PERTANYAAN	<p>a. Saring kata kunci dari pertanyaan.</p> <p>b. Amati bacaan yang memuat kata kunci yang dimaksud.</p> <p>c. Saring kata kunci dalam bacaan yang sesuai dengan pertanyaan.</p> <p>d. Pilih jawaban yang tepat.</p>

Contoh Soal Tes

Pada buku tes, Anda membaca:

The passage:

Line 1 Rebecca Friedman earned her M.Ed. in Teacher Leadership and Teaching the Adult Learner, and a post-Masters certificate in School Administration and Supervision from Johns Hopkins University's School of Education. Mrs. Friedman is currently a 5th grade teacher at Ohr Chadash Academy, a 3rd & 4th grade teacher at Beth Am Religious School, *Line 5* and an Adjunct Professor for Baltimore City Community College, all located in Baltimore, Maryland. She has presented professional development workshops on using American Sign Language in the classroom at Hopkins, Beth Am, and Ohr Chadash. She has also presented at the Baltimore Convention Center on this *Line 10* topic at the annual AIMS and MANSEF conferences during Fall of 2011.

The Question:

What is the purpose of the passage?

To describe about Rebecca Friedman

To describe about John Hopkins University

To describe about Baltimore Convention Center

To introduce the AIMS and MANSEF

Average of 33%. Their highest concern was fear of crime. Bullying was an issue with younger children in the survey, but as they got older it became fear of crime. This has been interpreted as young people become more independent the issues of how young people treat each other and move out of school as they grow young people as out of home more. Thus what is called bullying or fear of crime has as its core how young people treat each other. The anti-bullying works in schools therefore also crosses over into personal safety and prevention of youth crime work outside schools. This strategy looks at school-related bullying, but references anti-social behavior work where it links in.

1. Which statement is true according to the passage?
 - a. The Anti-Bullying works only in schools.
 - b. The Anti-Bullying Strategy is an implementation plan of the Children's Single Plan.
 - c. The Anti-Bullying Strategy doesn't look at school-related bullying.
 - d. Within the needs analysis for the plan, young people as D. their second most serious concern raised bullying at 33%.
2. The word 'this' in Line 4 refers to _____
 - a. Bullying
 - b. People
 - c. Children
 - d. Strategy
3. Where in the passage does the author mention that bullying has as its core how young people treat each other?
 - a. Line 1-2
 - b. Line 5-6
 - c. Line 10-11
 - d. Line 12-13
4. The word 'serious' in line 4 has a close meaning with _____
 - a. Angry
 - b. Rigid
 - c. Thoughtful
 - d. Heavy
5. The word 'they' in line 8 refers to _____
 - a. Crime
 - b. Younger children
 - c. Bullying
 - d. Survey

Questions 6 -12: This passage below is for questions number 6 up to 12. Choose the best answer based on the passage.

The more scientists learn about male pattern baldness, the clearer it becomes that genetics are one of the main contributors to hair loss. Some of us are genetically predisposed to start thinning in our 20s, some of us in our 40s, and some of us never at all. When this predisposition is genetic, it unfortunately cannot be changed without very expensive medical intervention, usually involving laser treatments, transplants, or hair grafts.

But what we have to remember is that predisposition is never a sure bet. If you are predisposed to hair loss, you can still keep your scalp in good shape by living a healthy lifestyle and not engaging in any behaviors that do damage to the scalp or otherwise contribute to hair loss.

6. What is the topic of the passage?
 - a. The main contributors to hair loss.
 - b. How to prevent the baldness.
 - c. Living a healthy lifestyle
 - d. Laser treatment
7. Where in the passage does the author mention about the expensive medical intervention?
 - a. Line 1-2
 - b. Line 3-4
 - c. Line 6 - 7
 - d. Line 10 - 11
8. The word grafts in line 8 can be replaced by_____
 - a. Cutting
 - b. Planting
 - c. Transplants
 - d. Addition
9. According to the passage, how can people keep their scalps in good shape?
 - a. By leaving a healthy lifestyle not engaging in any behaviors that do damage to the scalp or otherwise contribute to hair loss.
 - b. By living a healthy lifestyle and not engaging in any behaviors that do damage to the scalp or otherwise contribute to hair loss.
 - c. By living a healthy lifestyle and engaging in any behaviors that do damage to the scalp or otherwise contribute to hair loss.
 - d. Engaging in any behaviors that do damage to the scalp or otherwise contribute to hair loss.
10. The word it in line 2 refers to _____
 - a. Baldness
 - b. Scientists
 - c. Hair
 - d. Genetics

