

E-BOOK TOEFL® ITP

PRACTICE TEST 01

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SECTION

01

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

**TIME: APPROXIMATELY 40 MINUTES (50 QUESTIONS)
NOW SET YOUR CLOCK FOR 40 MINUTES**

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. When you take the actual TOEFL test, you will not be allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

PART A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1. (A) It is rare for a book to be printed.
(B) He's been looking for the book for years.
(C) The book was written many years ago.
(D) The book is no longer in most stores.
2. (A) It was a bad day for a meeting.
(B) The meeting was not too bad.
(C) It was her worst meeting ever.
(D) The manager didn't come to the meeting.
3. (A) He plans on eating a lot.
(B) He thinks he ate a lot.
(C) He didn't eat much last night.
(D) He ate too much on lunch.
4. (A) Chris took a week off on his doctor's order.
(B) Chris is on vacation for a week.
(C) The doctor told Chris to go to work.
(D) The doctor decided to take some time off from work.
5. (A) Sue and Jonathan were not into science fiction.
(B) Neither Sue nor Jonathan likes to watch movies.
(C) Sue tried to like the movie, but Jonathan didn't.
(D) Jonathan likes science fiction as much as Sue likes it.
6. (A) He is feeling terrific.
(B) He feels better today.
(C) He felt a lot worse today.
(D) He is not feeling well today.

7. (A) In a restaurant.
(B) In a bakery.
(C) On a farm.
(D) On a store.
8. (A) She just wants to know the name of the whole band.
(B) She doesn't know about the band at all.
(C) Emily and the woman are fans of the band.
(D) She is not a fan, but Emily made her know things about the band.
9. (A) It was hard because the woman didn't study.
(B) It was the worst exam he ever had.
(C) It should have been easy if they study.
(D) They hope it is not that easy.
10. (A) The price of the rent is ridiculously expensive.
(B) She believed the house' rent is supposed to be expensive.
(C) There's no way people are willing to pay that much.
(D) She didn't catch the number.
11. (A) He thought Professor Watson was not coming.
(B) He didn't mind if Professor Watson was not coming.
(C) He didn't expect Professor Watson to resign.
(D) He knew Professor Watson is going to resign.
12. (A) She is going to the library.
(B) She is going home immediately.
(C) She is up to the man's idea.
(D) She is going to beat someone up in the library.
13. (A) He thinks the building was better before renovation.
(B) He has the same opinion as the woman.
(C) His opinion differs from the woman's.
(D) He suggests being careful inside the renovated building.
14. (A) Jonathan tried to get tickets, but Chris didn't.
(B) Neither Jonathan nor Chris wanted to go to the concert.
(C) Mark got both tickets, but Chris didn't.
(D) Both were unable to obtain tickets.

15. (A) The woman is brilliant.
(B) She is as wise as Shakespeare.
(C) Her question is difficult.
(D) He is not amused by her answer.
16. (A) There isn't any best beef in other towns.
(B) She didn't like the beef.
(C) She is doubting the quality of the beef.
(D) She thought the beef was excellent.
17. (A) She doesn't remember the man.
(B) She has never seen the man too.
(C) She and the man were classmates.
(D) She doesn't like European History.
18. (A) Jonathan's brother.
(B) The fellow teammates.
(C) The woman.
(D) Jonathan.
19. (A) If it's possible to go before 1 PM.
(B) Asking why they can't leave at 2 PM.
(C) If they could leave the room.
(D) If they could leave at noon.
20. (A) The man should try the cake.
(B) Professor Stanton likes cakes.
(C) Professor Stanton's class is easy.
(D) The man will like cakes by the end of the semester.
21. (A) They are not leaving Boston.
(B) He is not completely sure when they are leaving.
(C) They are returning to the city at five.
(D) He doesn't have any idea when they are leaving.
22. (A) It was nicer when you see it for yourself.
(B) It was hard to find.
(C) It was not a nice place.
(D) The man has not seen such a wonderful place.

23. (A) She's glad he called.
(B) She thought he would call.
(C) She's angry because he didn't call.
(D) She doesn't mind that he didn't call.
24. (A) He got the knitting pattern from Jessica.
(B) Jessica makes the cleanest knitting pattern ever.
(C) He likes to teach others about knitting patterns.
(D) He wants to make the cleanest knitting pattern ever.
25. (A) The right key isn't in the drawer.
(B) The key in the drawer is on the right.
(C) The woman has the wrong key.
(D) The woman should ask someone to open it.
26. (A) They drove rather quickly.
(B) They wanted to travel slowly to Oakland.
(C) They took the longest road.
(D) They didn't drive to Oakland.
27. (A) She is done with math already.
(B) She wants to play video games with him later.
(C) She offers help for the man.
(D) She doesn't want to ask the man for help.
28. (A) The man wants to call his mother.
(B) The man's mother will not call anytime soon.
(C) The man should answer his mother's call.
(D) The man's mother is in an apartment.
29. (A) He doesn't like rain.
(B) The game is not important.
(C) He likes soccer very much.
(D) He doesn't like to watch soccer.
30. (A) He knows the exam schedule has been changed.
(B) The exam is on Thursday only.
(C) The schedule has not been changed.
(D) He thinks the exam is on hold.

PART B

DIRECTIONS

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be spoken at just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

- 31. (A) Someone asked him to join
(B) Someone told him about it
(C) He was one of the participants
(D) He saw it in a brochure
- 32. (A) To provide the opportunity for cultural exchange
(B) To provide students-exchange
(C) To promote the university on a global scale
(D) To give an experience of attending university
- 33. (A) They are available for couples without children only
(B) They are people who enjoy meeting international students
(C) They want to get some sort of financial gain
(D) They know lots of languages
- 34. (A) It has lots of regulations
(B) It requires time and money
(C) It can be useful for understanding a new culture
(D) It is not easy to maintain a good relationship with the hosts
- 35. (A) Go to the Homestay Office
(B) Fill in the forms with the woman
(C) Ask more questions regarding the program
(D) Looking for other participants

36. (A) Reading
(B) Speaking
(C) Writing
(D) Structure
37. (A) English is easy for children
(B) Their brains are more flexible for learning
(C) They don't have time to hesitate
(D) Children like to learn new things all the time
38. (A) Adults are used to one language for a long time
(B) They don't have time to learn
(C) They don't want to change languages
(D) They expect others to talk to them first
39. (A) Because she turned at the light
(B) Because the station is quite far
(C) Because she misheard the direction
(D) Because she asked for direction
40. (A) Talk to everyone more
(B) Try to make everything perfect
(C) Take time to rest
(D) Practice speaking more

PART C

DIRECTIONS

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be spoken at just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen

41. (A) How ancient astronomers found the solar system
(B) The geocentric versus the heliocentric view of Earth
(C) The importance of the discovery of Neptune
(D) What happened after Neptune was discovered
42. (A) Earth is the only habitable planet in the solar system
(B) Earth is the center of the solar system and other planets revolve around it
(C) The planets move around each other in circular orbits
(D) Earth and other planets revolve around the sun
43. (A) Copernicus could not explain why the planets revolve around the sun
(B) The geocentric theory of Earth just made more sense
(C) There was more scientific evidence to support the geocentric theory
(D) Copernicus' original research was inaccurate
44. (A) It confirmed that planets revolve around the earth
(B) It led to the discovery of the sun
(C) It confirmed that Uranus revolves around Neptune
(D) It added further evidence to support the gravitational theory
45. (A) It created more problems in the field of astronomy
(B) It was inevitable that an astronomer would eventually find it
(C) It was helpful but there were other major problems
(D) It was an extremely important discovery in the field of astronomy
46. (A) How to conduct historical research on ancient society
(B) Sources of historical information on ancient Greeks
(C) Literary pieces that describe the daily activities of ancient Greeks
(D) What life was like in the ancient society
47. (A) They are mostly fiction
(B) They only account for life in a few cities
(C) They are too difficult to interpret
(D) They do not reflect a particular time and place in history
48. (A) They have too many elaborate stories that are not historical accounts
(B) They only represent the point of view of wealthy men
(C) They do not provide the perspective of men
(D) They only talk about the Persian War

49. (A) To use as a possible source for learning the history of ancient Greeks
(B) To prove that the ancient Greeks were mostly literate
(C) To describe how unorganized the ancient Greeks were
(D) To provide another example of literature evidence
50. (A) It is too complex for students to understand
(B) It is confusing and complicated even for him
(C) He enjoys trying to figure out what happened
(D) He likes to make more puzzles for the future historians

SECTION

02

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

**TIME: APPROXIMATELY 25 MINUTES (40 QUESTIONS)
NOW SET YOUR CLOCK FOR 25 MINUTES**

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

STRUCTURE

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1–15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence, you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. Wai Lin in *Tomorrow Never Dies* and Evelyn Wang in *Everything Everywhere All At Once* ... of Michelle Yeoh's famous roles.
(A) they are two
(B) two of them are
(C) two of them
(D) are two
2. Joanne Kathleen Rowling, born in Yate, ... famous as an author and philanthropist.
(A) became
(B) she was
(C) and became
(D) and she became
3. The then-Governor James Coyne ... a reduction in the Canadian money supply in the early 1960s when the inflation began to rise.
(A) ordered
(B) are ordering
(C) orders
(D) will order
4. But along the jaded coastline of southeast Greenland, some polar bears ... as homebodies.
(A) has survived
(B) is surviving
(C) they survived
(D) are surviving
5. The raw material of perception for all the senses consists of neural impulses ... to differently specialized parts of the brain.

- (A) they are channeled
 - (B) channeled are
 - (C) which are channeled
 - (D) which channeled are
6. Some early tribes mistook the hyena's distinctive call, which ... to hysterical human laughter or the cries of lost souls.
- (A) to equated
 - (B) some have equated
 - (C) some equating
 - (D) have equating
7. While it is traditionally assumed ... designed for consumers, it is perhaps more accurate to say that the media content is actually geared towards the needs of advertisers.
- (A) that mass media content is
 - (B) mass media content that is
 - (C) that is mass media content
 - (D) mass media content is that
8. Commercial organizations spend a lot of effort and money on naming products, devising slogans, and creating messages ... meaningful to the buying public.
- (A) will be that
 - (B) that will be
 - (C) will it be
 - (D) that it will
9. Latin America, ... the deserts of northern Mexico to the icy wilds of Tierra del Fuego in Chile and Argentina, encompasses many diverse countries and people.
- (A) extended from
 - (B) that extended from
 - (C) extending from
 - (D) it extended
10. ... and most cosmopolitan city, Melbourne, is home to people from over 100 nations.
- (A) Australia as the second-largest
 - (B) Australia was the second-largest
 - (C) Australia is the second-largest
 - (D) Australia's second-largest

11. ..., one of the most famous presidents, was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.
- (A) Abraham Lincoln was
 - (B) For Abraham Lincoln
 - (C) Abraham Lincoln
 - (D) Off all the presidents
12. Caffeine's effect will last for several hours, depending on how quickly or slowly ... by the body.
- (A) metabolizing
 - (B) can be metabolized
 - (C) to be metabolized
 - (D) it is metabolized
13. The hippo ... underwater for three to five minutes and has been known to stay under for up to half an hour.
- (A) commonly remaining
 - (B) common remaining
 - (C) commonly remains
 - (D) common remains
14. When San Diego's summer heat has withered most flowers, ... bloom.
- (A) of lilies
 - (B) as soon as lilies
 - (C) lilies
 - (D) by the time lilies start
15. The color or texture of a piece of music depends on how the voices or instrumentals are used, and how ... or orchestrated.
- (A) are they combined
 - (B) they are combined
 - (C) it is combined
 - (D) is it combined

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16–40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

16. The sound of a number of different notes played simultaneous creates harmony.
A B C D
17. During parasocial relationships still remain one-sided, they have transformed into more interactive environments, allowing individuals to communicate with their personas.
A B C D
18. Just as artists are described in terms of movements such as Baroque and Rococo, literary history is defined by authors united in particularly style, technique or location.
A B C D
19. The “Black Swan Theory” refers only to unexpected events of large magnitude and consequential, and their dominant role in history.
A B C D
20. A stress person may experience fleeting moments of concern, while a person with anxiety usually experiences symptoms for longer periods of time.
A B C D
21. In the United States, England, and another major nations, patents were awarded at the rate of about 5,000 per year per nation.
A B C D

30. The perception of music and the emotions it can stir is not solely dependence on
A B
memory and music doesn't have to be familiar to exert its emotional power.
C D
31. The Hoover Dam approved by Congress in 1928, providing a major source of
A B
construct employment during the Depression years.
C D
32. In 1688, the agricultural rent received by the landed classes amounted to 16 per
A B C
cent of the national incomer.
D
33. The blue-ringed octopus, which finds in tropical lagoons, is so venomous that it
A B
can paralyzed or kill a person in a matter of minutes.
C D
34. Other theory of gender socialization is that the gender roles and attitudes of older
A B
siblings can impact the gender roles adopted by younger children
C D
35. There was a lunar probe launched in 1958 that fell back to Earth and burns up in
A B C D
the atmosphere.
36. During the late 1890s, bicycles were the worldwide focus of invention and
A B
technical innovative, much as biotech engineering and computers are today.
C D
37. The raw material of perception for all the senses consists of neural impulses
A B
which are channeled to differently specialization parts of the brain.
C D

38. Gutenberg's printing press brought books into the lives of ordinary people, and
A B
authors such as Geoffrey Chaucer and Giovanni Boccaccio makes everyday life the
C D
subject of literature.
39. Human's early hunter-gatherer ancestors considered the natural world to have a
A B C
supernaturally quality.
D
40. In the United States, Maryland ranks second only to Virginia as a oyster-producing
A B C D
state.

SECTION

03

READING COMPREHENSION

**TIME: APPROXIMATELY 55 MINUTES (50 QUESTIONS)
NOW SET YOUR CLOCK FOR 55 MINUTES**

In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For this section, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the Letter of the answer you have chosen.

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 1 – 10

Line Do you know what leads you to feel stress? Odds are that at least one cause (and probably more than one) entered your mind. But if I were to ask you about the stress that the people in your social world feel, would it occur to you as a factor in your own stress? Perhaps it would, depending on your circumstances.

- (5) But probably not. And yet, this is exactly what a group of researchers decided to investigate. They cited research that stress is conveyed between two people or among a more limited group of folks.

- In this longitudinal study, they tracked the stress of a large group of graduate students over the course of six months. The investigators measured
(10) various aspects of people's lives, including their degree of stress along with three different personality attributes. Specifically, they asked about people's neuroticism (a tendency to feel more upset and have more fluctuations in how they feel), their conscientiousness (an inclination to engage in self-control and careful consideration, and to think ahead and come up with solutions to
(15) problems), and their locus of control (how much someone views themselves or events around them as determining the result of a situation).

- The researchers found that the stress an individual experienced was connected to the extent of stress in their social world, and that certain factors appeared to play a role. First, they found that a person's stress was more apt to
(20) fall in line with the stress of those in their social sphere when the stress among the people in that sphere was comparable (as opposed to more diverse). Second, they found that there was a weaker tie between a person's stress and the magnitude of stress in their social life if that person had a less neuroticism, more conscientiousness, and an internal locus of control.

- (25) Although the research team noted that it's not entirely clear why the stress in a person's social world is linked to their own stress, they highlighted two possibilities. One is that humans tend to draw from others' reactions to try to grasp a situation better. Another is that we tend to observe how other people are responding to help us calibrate the most suitable way of reacting so we
(30) can socially fit in. As the researchers rightly pointed out, the study merits being repeated to understand whether the results apply to different groups of people, such as individuals who are older (the average age in this study was 28).

- Despite the lingering questions this study couldn't address, the researchers noted that people who feel more stress are likely to connect with others who
- (35) have the same stress level, and then they feel more stress as they socially engage with those who are also feeling a lot of stress. Accordingly, the research team mentioned the potential value of future programs that could help people learn new coping strategies to reduce the odds of stress being transferred, as well as programs that could enable people with different stress levels to connect.

(Sumber: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article>)

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - (A) The cause of stress
 - (B) The impact of stress
 - (C) Problems caused by stress
 - (D) The definition of stress
2. It is implied in paragraph 2 that...
 - (A) The research was conducted in a short time
 - (B) Only graduate students experience stress
 - (C) Stress is aligned with the social environment
 - (D) A large group tends to bring along stress
3. The word "longitudinal study" in line 8 is closest in meaning to...
 - (A) Horizontal
 - (B) Long-term
 - (C) Side-kick
 - (D) Immediate
4. According to paragraph 2, personality attributes that are needed for the research are...
 - (A) conscientiousness, stress, and self-control
 - (B) stress, locus of control, and neuroticism
 - (C) self-control, conscientiousness, and locus of control
 - (D) neuroticism, conscientiousness, and locus of control
5. The word "apt" in line 19 is closest in meaning to...
 - (A) slow
 - (B) unlikely
 - (C) fitting
 - (D) far

6. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT true about stress?
- (A) A person's stress is connected to their social world
 - (B) There are personality tributes that affect stress
 - (C) Social sphere has no impact on someone's stress
 - (D) Stress among people in the same social sphere is comparable to one another
7. The word "their" in line 23 refers to...
- (A) The researchers
 - (B) All of the graduate students
 - (C) Someone who rarely gets stress
 - (D) An individual who experienced stress
8. What can be inferred about the locus of control?
- (A) It is a perception of the social world
 - (B) It is the only reason for someone to feel stress
 - (C) Perception can be the reason for people feel stress
 - (D) Balancing the social world affects neuroticism and conscientiousness
9. According to the passage, why is the social world related to someone's stress?
- (A) Because it is human nature to want to fit in
 - (B) Because people tend to take something lightly
 - (C) Because others' reactions are what makes people want to be likable
 - (D) Because it shows which social sphere they are in
10. The word "merits" in line 30 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) inferiority
 - (B) quality
 - (C) fault
 - (D) disadvantage

Questions 11 – 20

- Line The next few decades will see great changes in the way energy is supplied and used. In some major oil producing nations, 'peak oil' has already been reached, and there are increasing fears of global warming. Consequently, many countries are focusing on the switch to a low carbon economy. This transition
- (5) will lead to major changes in the supply and use of electricity. Firstly, there will be an increase in overall demand, as consumers switch from oil and gas to electricity to power their homes and vehicles. Secondly, there will be an increase in power generation, not only in terms of how much is generated, but also how it is generated, as there is growing electricity generation from
- (10) renewable sources. There is also likely more electricity generation centres, as households and communities take up the opportunity to install photovoltaic cells and small scale wind turbines. To meet these challenges, countries are investing in Smart Grid technology. This system aims to provide the electricity industry with a better understanding of power generation and demand, and to
- (15) use this information to create a more efficient power network.

- Smart Grid technology basically involves the application of a computer system to the electricity network thus it will pitch in reducing operational and maintenance costs. Smart Grid technology offers benefits to the consumer too. They will be able to collect real-time information on their energy use for each
- (20) appliance. Varying tariffs throughout the day will give customers the incentive to use appliances at times when supply greatly exceeds demand, leading to great reductions in bills. For example, they may use their washing machines at night. Smart meters can also be connected to the internet or telephone system, allowing customers to switch appliances on or off remotely. Furthermore, if
- (25) houses are fitted with the apparatus to generate their own power, appliances can be set to run directly from the on-site power source, and any excess can be sold to the grid.

- With these changes comes a range of challenges. The first involves managing the supply and demand. Sources of renewable energy, such as wind,
- (30) wave and solar, are notoriously unpredictable, and nuclear power, which is also set to increase as nations switch to alternative energy sources, is inflexible. With oil and gas, it is relatively simple to increase the supply of energy to match the increasing demand during peak times of the day or year. With alternative sources, this is far more difficult, and may lead to blackouts or system collapse.
- (35) Potential solutions include investigating new and efficient ways to store energy and encouraging consumers to use electricity at off-peak times.

A second problem is the fact that many renewable power generation sources are located in remote areas, such as windy uplands and coastal regions, where there is currently a lack of electrical infrastructure. New infrastructures
(40) therefore must be built. Thankfully, with improved smart technology, this can be done more efficiently by reducing the reinforcement or construction costs.

Although Smart Technology is still in its infancy, pilot schemes to promote and test it are already underway. Consumers are currently testing the new smart meters which can be used in their homes to manage electricity use.
(45) There are also a number of demonstrations being planned to show how the smart technology could practically work, and trials are in place to test the new electrical infrastructure. It is likely that technology will be added in 'layers', starting with 'quick win' methods which will provide initial carbon savings, to be followed by more advanced systems at a later date. Cities are prime candidates
(50) for investment into smart energy, due to the high population density and high energy use. It is here where Smart Technology is likely to be promoted first, utilising a range of sustainable power sources, transport solutions and an infrastructure for charging electrically powered vehicles. The infrastructure is already changing fast. By the year 2050, changes in the energy supply will have
(55) transformed our homes, our roads and our behaviour.

(Sumber: <https://www.examenglish.com/>)

11. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) The source of renewable energy
 - (B) Electricity industry and its role in the economy
 - (C) Smart Grid technology as the future of efficient energy
 - (D) Smart Grid technology and its flaws
12. It is implied in paragraph 1 that...
- (A) The supply of oil is increasing each year
 - (B) Some oil-producing countries are not producing as much oil as they used to
 - (C) Global warming happens only in some major oil productions countries
 - (D) There are countries unwilling to sell their oil
13. The word "pitch" in line 17 will be best replaced with...
- (A) hinder
 - (B) delay
 - (C) assist
 - (D) damage

14. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true about Smart Grid technology?
- (A) It reduces maintenance costs
 - (B) It provides benefits to the consumer
 - (C) It can allow them to turn on and off when they are not home
 - (D) It can reduce the amount of energy needed through the telephone system
15. The word “notoriously” in line 30 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) slowly
 - (B) unlikely
 - (C) anonymous
 - (D) infamously
16. According to paragraph 3, what is the problem with using renewable sources of power?
- (A) They do not supply a continuous flow of energy
 - (B) They can not be used in certain countries
 - (C) They often cause system failure and blackouts
 - (D) They provide lots of energy for various countries
17. The word “this” in line 40 refers to...
- (A) Building new electrical infrastructure
 - (B) Improved smart technology
 - (C) Renewable power generation
 - (D) Construction costs
18. What can be inferred about renewable sources of power?
- (A) It is a home industry business
 - (B) It requires electrical infrastructure
 - (C) It has an established infrastructure
 - (D) It is flexible and easy to reach
19. According to the last paragraph, it is implied that...
- (A) Smart Grid technology is currently being tested
 - (B) People who live in the city are attached to Smart technology
 - (C) Living in the city is the best choice for Smart technology costumer
 - (D) Smart Grid technology will be promoted to cities only

20. The word “infancy” in line 42 is closest in meaning to...

- (A) growth period
- (B) less quality
- (C) fallacy
- (D) new project

Questions 21 – 30

Line Bicycles have been around since the early part of the nineteenth century. In 1817 Karl Von Drais invented a walking machine to get around the royal gardens faster. Made entirely of wood, the rider straddled two same-sized, in-line wheels, steering with the front wheel and locomoting by pushing against
(5) the ground. This steerable hobby horse, which could surpass runners and horse-drawn carriages, never became a viable transportation option because of the need for smooth pathways, which were rare at that time.

 A second major effort at self-propelled transportation came when Pierre Michaux invented in 1861 the velocipede (“fast foot”) that applied pedals
(10) directly to the front wheel. To achieve greater speed with every pedal revolution, designers tried larger and larger front wheels, with some reaching almost two meters in diameter. Despite garnering interest from hobbyists, the velocipede had three major deficiencies as transportation: First, lacking gears, it was difficult to climb even a modest grade; second, because the construction was entirely of
(15) wood, with metal tires coming slightly later, the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride; third, the big front wheel created problems.

 A fresh start and the true beginning of bicycles becoming a popular means of transportation can be traced to around 1886 and the efforts of John Kemp
(20) Starley and William Sutton. With equal-sized wheels, tubular steel diamond-shaped frame geometry, and a chain-and-sprocket chain drive to the rear wheel, the “safety bike” looked much like the modern version. During the late 1890s, bicycles were the worldwide focus of invention and technical innovation, much as biotech engineering and computers are today. We owe many of today’s
(25) industrial manufacturing processes, designs for bearings, axles, and gearing mechanisms, and the knowledge of lightweight structures, to the explosion of inventions that bicycles produced.

 In the United States, England, and other major nations, patents were awarded at the rate of about 5,000 per year per nation. In one peak year, bicycle-
(30) related patents comprised close to one-third of all patent-writing activity. Many of these patents were decades ahead of the technology to manufacture them; for example, suspension systems invented a century ago became viable only with modern-day elastic materials and manufacturing technology.

- The two most important single inventions of this long-ago era were
- (35) Starley's tension-spoked wheel and John Dunlop's pneumatic tire. The tension-spoked wheel was and is a marvel of lightweight structures; it allows four ounces of spokes, on a wheel weighing a total of three or four pounds, to support a 200-pound rider meanwhile today's carbon fiber wheels have yet to show a clear advantage over the wheel made from humble carbon steel spokes.
 - (40) The pneumatic tire, which Dunlop invented in 1888, vastly improved the bike's comfort, and it also shielded the lightweight working mechanisms from excess vibration and fatigue. The coaster brake appeared in 1889, and it has been a staple of children's bikes ever since.

- Because a bicycle uses a low-power engine (the rider) and because that
- (45) rider can only apply power only over a small rpm range, gearing is essential to match the rider's output to the riding conditions. The first patent for bicycle gears was granted in France in 1868; the rider pedaled forward for one gear and backward for the other gear. An 1869 patent by France's Barberon and Meunier foresaw today's derailleurs. It described a mechanism that would shift a belt
 - (50) or chain sideways among three sprockets or discs. That same year, Barberon and Meunier also patented a primitive gear hub. These technical innovations dramatically improved performance. Bicycles of that era were hand-made in cottage industries, and were highly sought after and expensive.

(Sumber: <https://www.encyclopedia.com/science-and-technology/technology/technology-terms-and-concepts/bicycle>)

- 21. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - (A) The importance of transportation for society
 - (B) Why people do not use the bicycle for everyday life
 - (C) The history of bicycle
 - (D) How to use a bicycle
- 22. It is implied in paragraph 1 that...
 - (A) People did not like to use the bicycle in 1817
 - (B) Carriages were not yet invented in the nineteenth century
 - (C) Riding horse-drawn carriages was never an option at that time
 - (D) Bicycle was hard to steer even on a smooth pathway
- 23. The word "viable" in line 6 is closest in meaning to...
 - (A) hinder
 - (B) usable
 - (C) unachievable
 - (D) impractical

24. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is TRUE about velocipede?
- (A) It was hard to steer on a smooth road
 - (B) It was made for women and children
 - (C) It was made with easy-to-break materials
 - (D) It was uneasy to ride since it had a big front wheel
25. The word “garnering” in line 12 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) gathering
 - (B) scattering
 - (C) spending
 - (D) dividing
26. According to paragraph 3, what makes a “safety bike”?
- (A) When it is lacking gears
 - (B) When it has same-sized wheels
 - (C) When lots of people use it
 - (D) When people can not carry it everywhere
27. The word “them” in line 31 refers to...
- (A) Advanced computers
 - (B) Suspension systems
 - (C) Bicycle-related patents
 - (D) Technology patents
28. It is implied in the fourth paragraph that...
- (A) There were proximately 1,500 patents from England
 - (B) The system of patents was invented a century ago
 - (C) Suspension systems were invented when technology wasn’t as advanced as now
 - (D) Patents regarding bicycles were not found in the United States
29. According to the fifth paragraph, which of the following is NOT true about bicycle-related inventions?
- (A) Lightweight structure was possible before the tension-spoked wheel
 - (B) The coaster brake vastly improved a bike’s comfort
 - (C) Dunlop invented pneumatic tires in 1888
 - (D) The tension-spoked wheel was the last bicycle-related invention

30. The phrase “sought after” in line 53 is closest in meaning to...

- (A) valuable
- (B) possible
- (C) reusable
- (D) achievable

Questions 31 – 40

- Line Humans are uniquely smart among all the other species on the planet. We are capable of outstanding feats of technology and engineering. Then why are we so prone to making mistakes? And why do we tend to make the same ones time and time again? When Primate Psychologist Laurie Santos from the
- (5) Comparative Cognition Lab at Yale University posed this question to her team, they were thinking in particular of the errors of judgement which led to the recent collapse of the financial markets. Santos came to two possible answers to this question. Either humans have designed environments which are too complex for us to fully understand, or we are biologically prone to making bad
- (10) decisions.

- In order to test these theories, the team selected a group of Brown Capuchin monkeys. Monkeys were selected for the test because, as distant relatives of humans, they are intelligent and have the capacity to learn. However, they are not influenced by any of the technological or cultural environments which
- (15) affect human decision-making. The team wanted to test whether the capuchin monkeys, when put into similar situations as humans, would make the same mistakes.

- Of particular interest to the scientists was whether monkeys would make the same mistakes when making financial decisions. In order to find out, they
- (20) had to introduce the monkeys to money. The team distributed metal discs to the monkeys, and taught them that the discs could be exchanged with team-members for food. The monkeys soon cottoned on, and as well as learning simple exchange techniques, were soon able to distinguish ‘bargains’ – If one team-member offered two grapes in exchange for a metal disc and another
- (25) team-member offered one grape, the monkeys chose the two-grape option. Interestingly, when the data about the monkey’s purchasing strategies was compared with economist’s data on human behaviour, there was a perfect match.

- So, after establishing that the monkey market was operating effectively,
- (30) the team decided to introduce some problems which humans generally get wrong. One of these issues is risk-taking. Imagine that someone gave you \$1000. In addition to this \$1000, you can receive either A) an additional \$500 or B) someone tosses a coin and if it lands 'heads' you receive an additional \$1000, but if it lands 'tails' you receive no more money. Of these options, most people
- (35) tend to choose option A. They prefer guaranteed earnings, rather than running the risk of receiving nothing. Now imagine a second situation in which you are given \$2000. Now, you can choose to either A) lose \$500, leaving you with a total of \$1500, or B) toss a coin; if it lands 'heads' you lose nothing, but if it lands 'tails' you lose \$1000, leaving you with only \$1000. Interestingly, when we stand
- (40) to lose money, we tend to choose the riskier choice, option B. And as we know from the experience of financial investors and gamblers, it is unwise to take risks when we are on a losing streak.

- So, would the monkeys make the same basic error of judgement? The team put them to the test by giving them similar options. In the first test, monkeys
- (45) had the option of exchanging their disc for one grape and receiving one bonus grape, or exchanging the disc for one grape and sometimes receiving two bonus grapes and sometimes receiving no bonus. It turned out that monkeys, like humans, chose the less risky option in times of plenty. Then the experiment was reversed. Monkeys were offered three grapes, but in option A were only
- (50) actually given two grapes. In option B, they had a fifty-fifty chance of receiving all three grapes or one grape only. The results were that monkeys, like humans, take more risks in times of loss.

- The implications of this experiment are that because monkeys make the same irrational judgements that humans do, maybe human error is not a result of
- (55) the complexity of our financial institutions, but is imbedded in our evolutionary history. If this is the case, our errors of judgement will be very difficult to overcome. On a more optimistic note, however, humans are fully capable of overcoming limitations once we have identified them. By recognising them, we can design technologies which will help us to make better choices in future.

(Sumber: <https://www.examenglish.com/>)

31. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) An experiment on whether monkeys could earn money
 - (B) An example of how it is better to take risks in times of loss
 - (C) An experiment looking for where human mistakes come from
 - (D) An example of why a monkey makes mistakes

32. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?
- (A) Santos's team picked monkeys as the random subject for the experiment
 - (B) Humans are influenced by the cultural environment around them
 - (C) Monkeys are the only animal with the same cultural sphere as humans
 - (D) Human decision-making is not influenced by any technological sphere
33. The word "posed" in line 5 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) propose
 - (B) attitude
 - (C) stance
 - (D) mannerism
34. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to paragraph 3?
- (A) Exchange techniques are popular among monkeys
 - (B) Money is the only tool needed in the experiment
 - (C) Monkeys can understand money even before the experiment
 - (D) Making mistakes in financial decisions is the focus of the experiment
35. The phrase "cottoned on" in line 22 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) fond of
 - (B) detested
 - (C) completed
 - (D) understood
36. According to the passage, the monkeys tend to...
- (A) use strategies to buy something
 - (B) choose grapes than bananas
 - (C) choose the riskier choice
 - (D) keep their money rather than use it
37. Why does the passage mention 'heads' and 'tails'?
- (A) To illustrate the two sides of a coin
 - (B) To explain how certain monkeys are ahead of their peers
 - (C) To give a background story for the readers
 - (D) To inform readers of the anatomy of monkeys
38. The word "imbedded" in line 53 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) ascend
 - (B) brief
 - (C) planted
 - (D) provisional

39. According to the last paragraph, the author believes that...
- (A) Error of judgment happens to humans only
 - (B) Overcoming limitations is one step to understanding animals
 - (C) Monkey and human are related thus it is expected to have the same tendency
 - (D) The experiment is not valid until the next design technology is created
40. The word "them" in line 56 refers to...
- (A) limitations
 - (B) humans
 - (C) optimistic note
 - (D) monkeys

Questions 41 – 50

Line Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography. Born in Hungary in 1913 as Friedmann Endre Ernő, Capa was forced to leave his native country after his involvement in anti government protests. Capa had originally wanted to become a writer, but after his arrival in

(5) Berlin had first found work as a photographer. He later left Germany and moved to France due to the rise in Nazism. He tried to find work as a freelance journalist and it was here that he changed his name to Robert Capa, mainly because he thought it would sound more American.

In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil war, Capa went to Spain

(10) and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer. It was here too in 1936 that he took one of his most famous pictures, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier*. One of Capa's most famous quotes was 'If your pictures aren't good enough, you're not close enough.' And he took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme. His photograph, *The*

(15) *Death of a Loyalist Soldier* is a prime example of this as Capa captures the very moment the soldier falls. However, many have questioned the authenticity of this photograph, claiming that it was staged.

When World War II broke out, Capa was in New York, but he was soon back in Europe covering the war for Life magazine. Some of his most famous work

(20) was created on 6th June 1944 when he swam ashore with the first assault on Omaha Beach in the D-Day invasion of Normandy. Capa, armed only with two cameras, took more than one hundred photographs in the first hour of the landing, but a mistake in the darkroom during the drying of the film destroyed all but eight frames. It was the images from these frames however that inspired

(25) the visual style of Steven Spielberg's Oscar winning movie 'Saving Private Ryan'. When Life magazine published the photographs, they professed that they were slightly out of focus, and Capa later used this as the title of his autobiographical account of the war.

- In 1947 Capa was among a group of photojournalists who founded Magnum Photos. This was a co-operative organisation set up to support photographers and help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work. Capa went on to document many other wars. He never attempted to glamorise war though, but to record the horror. He once said, "The desire of any war photographer is to be put out of business." Capa died as he had lived. After promising not to photograph any more wars, he accepted an assignment to go to Indochina to cover the first Indochina war. On May 25th 1954 Capa was accompanying a French regiment when he left his jeep to take some photographs of the advance and stepped on a land mine. He was taken to a nearby hospital, still clutching his camera, but was pronounced dead on arrival. He left behind him a testament to the horrors of war and a standard for photojournalism that few others have been able to reach.

- Capa's legacy has lived on though and in 1966 his brother Cornell founded the International Fund for Concerned Photography in his honor. There is also a Robert Capa Gold Medal, which is given to the photographer who publishes the best photographic reporting from abroad with evidence of exceptional courage. But perhaps his greatest legacy of all are the haunting images of the human struggles that he captured.

(Sumber: <https://www.examenglish.com/>)

41. What is the passage primarily about?
- (A) The history of Robert Capa in World War II
 - (B) Robert Capa's main impact in World War II
 - (C) The career of Robert Capa in photography
 - (D) List of Robert Capa's achievements as a photographer
42. The word "synonymous" in line 1 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) antonymous
 - (B) comparable
 - (C) disparate
 - (D) polar
43. What made Capa change his name?
- (A) He was known as anti-government
 - (B) He wanted it as a pseudonym for his upcoming books
 - (C) He wanted to be known as an American
 - (D) His editor suggested it

44. According to paragraph 2, Capa is known because of these, except...
- (A) A dedicated war photographer
 - (B) His famous picture *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier*
 - (C) "If your pictures aren't good enough, you aren't close enough"
 - (D) A patriotic soldier of World War II
45. The word "this" in line 15 refers to...
- (A) *The Death of Loyalist Soldier*
 - (B) Capa's famous quote
 - (C) the act of getting close to the war scene
 - (D) Capa as a war photographer
46. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to paragraph 3?
- (A) Capa once worked with Steven Spielberg for his movie
 - (B) There were only eight frames left of Capa's work for World War II
 - (C) Capa's famous one hundred photographs came from World War II
 - (D) *Saving Private Ryan* was Capa's favorite movie
47. The word "professed" in line 26 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) denied
 - (B) refuted
 - (C) improbable
 - (D) claimed
48. Which statement is NOT true about Robert Capa's career?
- (A) He founded Magnum Photos in 1947
 - (B) He was once into business but took photography instead
 - (C) His last work was to cover the Indochina war
 - (D) He was in an organization set up to support photographers
49. The word "retain" in line 31 is closest in meaning to...
- (A) keep
 - (B) relinquish
 - (C) surrender
 - (D) give
50. What is mainly discussed in the last paragraph?
- (A) Robert Capa's legacy
 - (B) Capa's brother as the newly famous photographer
 - (C) How to capture human struggles
 - (D) Robert Capa Gold Medal

SECTION

04

SPEAKING

**TIME: APPROXIMATELY 55 MINUTES (50 QUESTIONS)
NOW SET YOUR CLOCK FOR 55 MINUTES**

Speaking test directions. In the speaking test, you will demonstrate your ability to speak about a variety of topics. You will answer four questions by speaking into a microphone. Answer each question as completely as you can. In question one, you will read a passage aloud. In questions two and three, you will speak about familiar topics. In question four, you will listen to a conversation and answer a question about it. You may take notes while you listen, and you may use your notes to help prepare your response. Your responses will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and coherently.

QUESTION 1

DIRECTIONS

In this question, you will read an announcement aloud. The announcement will appear on the screen. First, you will listen as the speaker reads the announcement. Then you will have 60 seconds to review the announcement and prepare. And then you will have 60 seconds to record yourself reading the announcement. Your response will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and use intonation to express meaning effectively.

Listen to an announcement. You may read along as you listen. Then read the announcement aloud.

Good day, everyone, and welcome to our regular program on health issues. Today, we are going to talk about the main source of our energy: eating. Do you enjoy eating? Are you careful about what you eat or do you eat what you enjoy?

Nowadays, it's easy to find food with different appearances which makes it more appealing. In one way, it is good for the food industry for they can be creative in making food, but how we should see this phenomenon in terms of health issues? The easiest yet hardest answer to that is to balance your eating. By eating the right amount of calories that your body needs and eating a wide range of foods, your body will still receive all the nutrients it needs.

Here is the list of types of foods according to their calorie concentration.

QUESTION 2

DIRECTIONS

In this question, you will be asked to talk about a familiar topic. After you hear the question, you will have 30 seconds to prepare your response and 45 seconds to speak. Your response will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and coherently about the topic.

The final exam is coming and you want to study to get a better grade. Do you prefer to study alone in your room or do a group study?

Include details and examples to support your statements.

QUESTION 3

DIRECTIONS

In this question, you will be asked to talk about a familiar topic. After you hear the question, you will have 30 seconds to prepare your response and 45 seconds to speak. Your response will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and coherently about the topic.

Some people are trying to change their habit of reading physical books by reading electronic books because of environmental issues yet physical books are still popular to this day. In your opinion, what makes people still read a physical book rather than an electronic one?

Use details and examples in your response.

QUESTION 4

DIRECTIONS

In question four, you will listen to a conversation. You will then be asked to talk about the information in the conversation and to give your opinion about the ideas presented. After you hear the question, you will have 45 seconds to prepare your response and 60 seconds to speak. You may take notes while you listen, and you may use your notes to help prepare your response. Your response will be scored on your ability to speak clearly and coherently.

Listen to a conversation between two students. As you listen, think about what problem are they discussing. What are the two solutions they talk about?

M : Hey, Lisa! It's been a while since I saw you.

W : Hi to you too, Mike. Well, I'm always on the campus. It is you I never seen in the last three months.

M : Now, now, don't judge me. I'm here to be a full-time student again starting next semester.

W : Well, I guess everyone has their own reasons.

M : Thank you for being considerate. But enough of that—I'm here to ask your opinion.

- W** : What is it?
- M** : Well, I want to ask your opinion about classes. You know, what kind of class I should take to boost my credits and such? I know I can trust your opinion about this kind of thing.
- W** : Oh, right. You don't know about the new rule.
- M** : What rule?
- W** : The campus' new rule. We have academic advisors to guide the students into taking courses according to their level. I mean, you know sometimes there are students who take an advance-level class when they should have taken the lower-level class first? Apparently, the campus received lots of complaints about that from the teachers, so this is their solution.
- M** : Really? But I remember there are students who take the advanced-level and the lower-level class in one semester.
- W** : That's exactly the problem. Lots of those students ended up getting bad scores in either one of those classes or both, so they had to retake the class. This leads to lots of students unable to graduate on time and the campus doesn't want this habit to continue.
- M** : Oh, too bad. I really want to take History II for the next semester.
- W** : But you have to take History I first.
- M** : I did enroll in the class last semester.
- W** : Yeah, but you know you didn't really finish it, right? You missed the last assignments for the last three months.
- M** : Well, I can just try to enroll in the class.
- W** : The thing is we are not allowed to register for a class without the advisor's approval and the advisor will ask Mr. Smith first. Besides, Mr. Smith will be the teacher for History II this semester. You'll only waste your time.

Now, talk about what the student should do. In your response, briefly describe the problem. Talk about which solution you prefer and explain why.

What should the man do? In your response, briefly describe the problem. Talk about which solution you prefer and explain why.

PRACTICE TEST 01

KUNCI, SKRIP, DAN PEMBAHASAN

- ▶ **SECTION 1**
Listening Comprehension
- ▶ **SECTION 2**
Structure and Written
Expression
- ▶ **SECTION 3**
Reading Comprehension
- ▶ **SECTION 4**
Speaking

KUNCI

Practice Test 01

Section 1 Listening Comprehension				Section 2 Structure and Written Expression				Section 3 Reading Comprehension			
1	D	26	A	1	D	21	B	1	A	26	B
2	B	27	D	2	A	22	A	2	C	27	C
3	B	28	C	3	A	23	D	3	B	28	C
4	A	29	D	4	D	24	A	4	D	29	D
5	A	30	C	5	C	25	C	5	C	30	A
6	B	31	D	6	B	26	B	6	C	31	C
7	D	32	A	7	A	27	A	7	D	32	B
8	D	33	B	8	B	28	D	8	C	33	A
9	B	34	C	9	C	29	A	9	A	34	D
10	B	35	A	10	D	30	B	10	C	35	D
11	C	36	B	11	C	31	C	11	C	36	C
12	A	37	B	12	D	32	D	12	B	37	A
13	B	38	A	13	C	33	A	13	C	38	C
14	D	39	C	14	C	34	A	14	D	39	C
15	D	40	D	15	B	35	D	15	D	40	A
16	D	41	C	16	C	36	C	16	A	41	C
17	C	42	B	17	A	37	D	17	A	42	B
18	D	43	A	18	D	38	C	18	B	43	C
19	A	44	D	19	C	39	D	19	A	44	D
20	C	45	D	20	A	40	D	20	A	45	C
21	B	46	B					21	C	46	B
22	C	47	D					22	A	47	D
23	D	48	B					23	B	48	B
24	A	49	A					24	D	49	A
25	C	50	C					25	A	50	A

SECTION

01

SKRIP LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART A

1. **W** : I got a great deal for this book at the book fair.
M : Indeed you were. I believe this one has been out of print for years.
Q : What does the man mean?
2. **M** : How was your meeting with the manager?
W : Well, let's say I've had the worst.
Q : What does the woman mean?
3. **W** : Morning. Did you enjoy Thanksgiving dinner?
M : I wish I hadn't eaten so much last night.
Q : What does the man mean?
4. **M** : Why is Chris not at work today?
W : His doctor made him take a week off.
Q : What does the woman mean?
5. **M** : I can't believe Sue and Jonathan said the movie wasn't good. It was great!
W : Well, Sue didn't like science fiction, and neither did Jonathan.
Q : What does the woman mean?
6. **W** : Have you gotten over your cold yet?
M : I couldn't be feeling any better today.
Q : What does the man mean?

7. **W** : Did you get the bread, eggs, and milk?
M : All cleared. Now, we better hurry and check out all of these.
Q : Where does the conversation probably take place?
8. **M** : Emily is being so passionate about this band lately.
W : Tell me about it. I can even tell the name of every member and their birthdays now.
Q : What is the woman saying to the man?
9. **W** : The exam was just awful.
M : It could have been worse if Anna didn't include us in her tutoring session.
Q : What does the man mean?
10. **M** : So, the rent for a semester is \$3,500.
W : For a house as good as this? I think you forgot a zero.
Q : What does the woman imply?
11. **W** : Did you know that Professor Watson is going to resign this semester?
M : Really? I didn't see that coming.
Q : What does the man mean?
12. **M** : Now, that our classes are over, what do you think if we go to the new café around the corner?
W : Oh, well, I'm planning to go home after hitting the library today.
Q : What will the woman probably do?
13. **W** : People keep saying that the parking lot would be awful after the renovation, but I don't care for the way the building was renovated.
M : I don't either.
Q : What does the man mean?
14. **W** : Were your friends able to get tickets for the concert?
M : Jonathan couldn't get tickets for the concert, and neither could Chris.
Q : What does the man mean?
15. **W** : Well, to be or not to be, that's the question.
M : Yeah, thanks for the brilliant opinion, Shakespeare.
Q : What does the man imply?

16. **M** : The place was questionable, but I have to admit that's the best beef I've ever had in this town.
W : Isn't it, though?
Q : What does the woman mean?
17. **M** : Say, have I met you somewhere before?
W : We both took European History last semester. Don't you remember?
Q : What does the woman mean?
18. **W** : Jonathan loves to play basketball, so I had his brother go to a store in the suburbs and get him this great basketball for his birthday.
M : That's great. Do you think Jonathan would let his fellow teammates borrow it sometime?
Q : Whom is the basketball for?
19. **M** : We're planning to leave for the trip at about 1 PM.
W : Couldn't we leave before noon?
Q : What does the woman ask?
20. **M** : I have to take advanced biology from Professor Stanton next semester.
W : Don't worry about it. His class is a piece of cake.
Q : What does the woman mean?
21. **W** : Do you know what time your parents are leaving Boston?
M : They have to leave at five o'clock, don't they?
Q : What does the man mean?
22. **W** : It looks like a wonderful apartment.
M : That's what you're saying now. But you should have seen it with your own eyes.
Q : What does the man imply?
23. **M** : I would have called if I know you and Carla were looking for some help with learning English.
W : Oh well. Thanks anyway for thinking of us.
Q : What does the woman mean?
24. **W** : These are the cleanest knitting pattern I've ever seen.
M : I know. I had Jessica get them for me.
Q : What does the man mean?

25. **W** : Why can't I get the door unlocked?
M : Because that isn't the right key for the door.
Q : What does the man mean?
26. **M** : How did they get to their grandmother's house in Oakland in only five hours?
W : It's not like they drove slowly on the trip to Oakland.
Q : What does the woman mean?
27. **M** : I can help if it's math problem, you know.
W : The last time I asked you for help, we ended up playing video games for hours, and my homework is nowhere near done.
Q : What does the woman saying?
28. **M** : If anyone calls for me, tell them I'm not in the apartment.
W : Even if it's your mother?
Q : What does the woman imply?
29. **W** : The soccer game was rained out this morning.
M : Well, I'm not much for watching sports anyway.
Q : What does the man mean?
30. **W** : Is the exam still scheduled at 3 PM on Thursday?
M : As far as I know.
Q : What does the man mean?

PART B

Questions 31 – 35: Listen to a conversation between a man and a woman.

- M** : Excuse me. Could you tell me what the Homestay Program in the brochure is?
- W** : The Homestay Program is designed to promote friendship and language learning. We try to provide the opportunity for cultural exchange between local and international students who attend the university. Local people open their homes to students so that they may experience an exchange of friendship across cultures. Many friendships that last a lifetime have developed from these stays.
- M** : I see. What kind of families do you choose for the hosts?
- W** : All kinds of families participate in this Homestay Program. There are single people with or without children, as well as couples with or without children.

M : Do the hosts know this program well?

W : Yes. The homestay coordinator has visited each family and provided information on the program and explained the responsibilities of the host. They look for people who are kind and friendly and enjoy meeting students from other countries. They make sure the hosts understand that this program is not designed for their financial gain.

M : It sounds good. Is there anything that the student should be aware of?

W : The student must be willing to communicate with the hosts to establish a good relationship with them. Communication will require patience and effort because cultural and language differences sometimes create misunderstandings and confusion. So, you must be willing to interact and understand the bigger picture.

M : That's great. I think it is expected since I, for one, need guidance in understanding things regarding this country. I would be happy to find people whom I can ask about schools and the culture of this country.

W : That's good. I think the programme suits you.

M : I would like to apply for it, Miss...?

W : Hayes, please.

M : Miss Hayes. I'm Austin Park from Korea.

W : Nice to meet you, Mr. Park. You can go to the Homestay Office to fill in some forms. I hope your experience will be a positive one.

31. How did the student know about the Homestay Program?
32. What is the purpose of the Homestay Program?
33. What can we imply about the hosts of the Homestay Program?
34. What does the student think about the program?
35. What will the student do after the conversation?

Questions 36 – 40: Listen to a phone conversation between a man and a woman.

M : Hi, Susan. How are you getting on with your English studies?

W : It's hard. I have been in England for a year, but when people talk, I keep going blank and can't register what they say.

M : Don't worry. You have to be patient and practice English more.

W : It's very strange, you know, my son, Eric, is only four, but he seems to learn English much more quickly than I do. Why is it easy for young children to learn a language?

M : I think part of the answer is that children are learning new things all the time. Their brains are still developing, so it makes their brains more flexible for learning.

W : I agree with you. We, adults, need to learn new things as well, especially when we settle in a foreign country. But it takes us a long time to get used to a new life than young children.

- M : Yes. Another part of the answer is that older people are more fixed in their ways of living. It is not easy for adults to change from one language to another because we have been hearing and talking in one language for a long time. However, children are not used to that.
- W : Yeah. A child's mind is free in his ways. He is free to hear sounds as they are and make them as he hears them. He is free to put new words together and speaks a new language.
- M : I think that is why they learn things so fast. They are more focused and have less expectation of what they should be heard.
- W : That's true. I have had this kind of problem months ago. I was asking the way to the station to someone, and I couldn't recognize the difference between "light" and "right." I thought I was supposed to go right when I should turn at the light. It took me two hours to get to the station.
- M : I'm sorry to hear that. You know, practice makes everything perfect. You can try to talk with others who use the language well. Also, it takes time to learn a language as an adult. Don't beat yourself up for past mistakes.
- W : Thank you. I will take that in mind.

36. What aspect of English does the woman find it hard to understand?
37. What makes children easy to learn languages?
38. What makes adults need time to learn languages?
39. Why did the woman take hours to get to a station?
40. What solution does the man suggest for the woman?

PART C

Question 41 – 45: Listen to a lecture delivered by a man.

The discovery of the planet Neptune was one of the highest points in the development of gravitational theory. You might remember that most people before this time believed in the geocentric view of the Earth. That is the Earth was the center of the universe and the Sun, the Moon, and other planets revolve around it. And it was Copernicus who first propose the heliocentric theory that the Earth and the others planet in the solar system revolve around the sun. Still, it took a couple of hundred years for scientists and researchers to change their view and admit that the heliocentric theory was and is indeed accurate.

At that time, Copernicus could not explain the reason why and how the planets revolve around the Sun, thus making the geocentric theory had been accepted for over a thousand years. Now, this is where the hero of the story of the heliocentric theory, gravity, comes into play. The motion of the planet has to be explained through some type of mechanism, and that turns out to be gravity. It's the gravitational pull that eventually helps astronomers understand how the planets revolve around the Sun. And that leads us to the discovery of Neptune.

So, in the decade following its discovery, the orbit of Uranus had been calculated. But there was a problem. Uranus did not move in the orbit predicted by the theory of gravitational pull. By 1814, over 50 years after it was called a planet, it was clear that Uranus did not move in orbit according to the one predicted by the gravitational theory. In 1843, John Couch Adams, a young English man, began a detailed mathematical analysis of the motion of the Uranus to see whether they might be produced by the pull of an unknown planet. He guessed that there must be a planet more distant from the sun than Uranus and then determined the mass and the orbit it had to have to count Uranus' strange orbit. About a month later, an astronomer in Germany started to look for the planet. He quickly found and identified it. It was less than a degree from the position predicted by Adams. The discovery of this faraway planet, Neptune, was a major triumph for gravitational theory. Because it's dramatically confirmed its laws with a great deal of accuracy.

This discovery was a major step forward in combining gravitational theory with careful observation. Such work continues in our time with the discovery of planets around other stars.

(Source: Fraknoi, A., Morrison, D., & Wolff, S.C. (2016). The birth of modern astronomy.)

41. What is the lecture mainly about?
42. What is the geocentric view of the Earth?
43. Why was Copernicus' heliocentric theory not accepted until hundred years later?
44. Why was the discovery of Neptune so important?
45. What is the professor's opinion on the discovery of Neptune?

Question 46 – 50: Listen to a lecture delivered by a man.

Modern scholars are obsessed with analyzing primary sources of cultures from the ancient world, and that comes with good reason, especially when studying ancient Greeks history. It's kind of like trying to put together a puzzle where most of the pieces are missing.

The most common sources for Greek history fall within two categories: literary works, which include fiction and nonfiction, and archaeological finds.

Homer's epics are considered essential reading for most students. From a historian's perspective, however, they are quite a headache to interpret. You see, the stories of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* were originally oral tales, told through word of mouth rather than written on paper. The events they describe occurred well before they were finally written down by Homer in the 6th century BC. These works most likely do not reflect the society of any particular Greek city-state at any one period, but rather a mixture of places and times. Their value for historians, as a result, rests more on their impact on later Greek culture, rather than on providing information about the time that is written about.

Herodotus mostly described the history of Athens, and from the way he writes it's clear that he is Athenian and very much concerned with making his culture appear dominant, so it's hard to rely completely on his book *Histories*, which describes the Persian War. Besides Homer and Herodotus, we also have the famous philosophies of Plato and Aristotle. Now, even though all of these texts come from different fields, particularly literature, history, and philosophy, we must still be cautious. Besides believing in the superiority of their own culture, the authors of these sources were men and provide very little evidence of the lives and perspectives of women in the Greek world, except as seen through the eyes of men. Secondly, most of the authors were wealthy individuals; thus, their perspective does not reflect that of most citizens and slaves.

Besides literary sources, there is also, thankfully, archaeological evidence that we can examine and, fill in the gaps, so to speak, from the literature. Archaeological sources provide us with key information about different aspects of everyday life in different city-states. For example, in one famous Greek city, archaeologists found that each citizen was given an equal piece of land. Imagine, every single person in a city having an equal amount of space. This one simple find shows that the Greeks were interested in city planning and the inequality of citizens.

So, my point is that by combining literary and archaeological sources, historians can complete much more of the puzzle than would have been possible with just the literature. Still, significant gaps in our knowledge about ancient Greeks remain. But that's one of the joys of studying ancient history, we get to play the part of a detective, attempting to reconstruct the history of events based on just a few available clues.

46. What is the lecture mainly about?
47. What makes *Iliad* and *Odyssey* not ideal for learning about ancient Greeks?
48. What problem does the professor mention with literary sources of ancient Greeks?
49. Why does the professor mention archeology?
50. What is the professor's opinion on studying ancient history?

SECTION
01

PEMBAHASAN LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART A

- Jawab** : D ➡ The book is no longer in most stores
Kata Kunci : *I believe this one has been out of print for years.*
Pembahasan : Si wanita mengatakan bahwa ia mendapat sebuah buku dengan harga murah di sebuah pameran buku. Si pria menanggapi dengan memberitahu bahwa si wanita beruntung karena buku tersebut sudah tidak diproduksi selama bertahun-tahun (*I believe this one has been out of print for years*). Jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"The book is no longer in most stores."*
- Jawab** : B ➡ The meeting was not too bad.
Kata Kunci : *Well, let's say I've had worse.*
Pembahasan : Si pria menanyakan tentang pertemuan si wanita dengan manajer. Si wanita menjawab dengan *"Well, let's say I've had worse"* yang bermakna pertemuan atau *meeting* dengan manajer tersebut berakhir buruk, tapi tidak parah. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"The meeting was not too bad."*
- Jawab** : B ➡ He thinks he ate a lot.
Kata Kunci : *I wish I hadn't eaten so much last night.*
Pembahasan : Si wanita menyapa dan menanyakan apakah si pria menikmati jamuan Thanksgiving tadi malam. Si pria menjawab dengan, *"I wish I hadn't eaten so much last night"* yang bermakna si pria makan banyak tadi malam dan merasa tidak enak badan. Jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"He thinks he ate a lot."*

4. **Jawab** : A ➡ Chris took a week off on his doctor's orders.
Kata Kunci : *His doctor made him take a week off.*
Pembahasan : Si pria menanyakan tentang Chris yang tidak terlihat di tempat kerja hari itu. Si wanita menjawab dengan, "*His doctor made him take a week off*" yang bermakna Chris tidak bekerja hari itu karena ia sedang sakit dan dokternya menyarankan untuk istirahat selama seminggu. Jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*Chris took a week off on his doctor's order.*"
5. **Jawab** : A ➡ Sue and Jonathan were not into science fiction.
Kata Kunci : *Sue didn't like science fiction, and neither did Jonathan.*
Pembahasan : Si pria berpendapat bahwa film yang ia tonton bagus dan mempertanyakan Sue dan Jonathan yang mengatakan sebaliknya. Si wanita menanggapi dengan, "*Well, Sue didn't like science fiction, and neither did Jonathan*" yang bermakna Sue dan Jonathan tidak menyukai film bergenre science fiction. Jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*Sue and Jonathan were not into science fiction.*"
6. **Jawab** : B ➡ He feels better today.
Kata Kunci : *I couldn't be feeling any better today.*
Pembahasan : Si wanita menanyakan tentang flu yang diderita si pria. Kemudian si pria menjawab dengan, "*I couldn't be feeling any better today*" yang bermakna si pria sudah merasa baikan hari ini. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*He feels better today.*"
7. **Jawab** : D ➡ On a store.
Kata Kunci : *Now, we better hurry and check out all of these.*
Pembahasan : Si wanita menanyakan apakah si pria sudah mendapatkan roti, telur, dan susu. Si pria menjawab dengan, "*All cleared. Now, we better hurry and check out all of these*" yang berarti si pria sudah mendapat barang tersebut dan menyarankan untuk segera membayar belanjaan mereka. Ini berarti sedang berada di sebuah toko. Jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*On a store.*"
8. **Jawab** : D ➡ She is not a fan, but Emily made her know things about the band.
Kata Kunci : *Tell me about it.*
Pembahasan : Si pria mengatakan bahwa Emily sedang sangat menggemari sebuah band akhir-akhir ini. Si wanita menanggapi dengan, "*Tell me about it. I can even tell the name of every member and their birthdays*"

now"yang bermakna ungkapan si wanita membenarkan pernyataan si pria dan menambahkan ia bahkan mengetahui hal-hal tentang band itu. Jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"She is not a fan, but Emily made her know things about the band."*

9. **Jawab** : B ➡ It was the worst exam he ever had.

Kata Kunci : *It could have been worse...*

Pembahasan : Si wanita mengomentari tentang ujian yang mereka kerjakan sangat susah. Si pria menanggapi dengan, *"It could have been worse if Anna didn't include us on her tutoring session"* yang bermakna ungkapan sarkastik bahwa menurut si pria ujian tersebut bisa jadi makin susah jika Anna tidak mengajak mereka belajar bersama. Ini berarti si pria menganggap ujian tersebut memang susah. Jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"It was the worst exam he ever had."*

10. **Jawab** : B ➡ She believed the house' rent is supposed to be expensive.

Kata Kunci : *I think you forgot a zero.*

Pembahasan : Si pria menyebutkan biaya sewa untuk sebuah rumah selama satu semester sebanyak \$3,500. Si wanita menanggapi dengan, *"For a house as good as this? I think you forgot a zero"* yang bermakna si wanita tidak percaya biaya sewa untuk rumah yang bagus tersebut tergolong murah dari ungkapan *"forgot a zero."* Ini berarti si wanita pikir biaya sewa rumah tersebut seharusnya mahal. Jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"She believed the house' rent is supposed to be expensive."*

11. **Jawab** : C ➡ He didn't expect Professor Watson to resign.

Kata Kunci : *I didn't see that coming.*

Pembahasan : Si wanita menanyakan jika si pria tahu kabar tentang Profesor Watson yang akan mengundurkan diri semester ini. Si pria menjawab dengan, *"Really? I didn't see that coming"* yang bermakna si pria tidak tahu berita tersebut dan tidak menyangka akan mendengarnya. Jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"He didn't expect Professor Watson to resign."*

12. **Jawab** : A ➡ She is going to the library.

Kata Kunci : *I'm planning to go home after hitting the library today.*

Pembahasan : Si pria mengajak si wanita pergi ke kafe dekat kampus mereka setelah kelas mereka selesai. Si wanita menanggapi dengan, *"Oh, well, I'm planning to go home after hitting the library today"* yang

berarti si wanita berencana pergi ke perpustakaan setelah kelas berakhir. Jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"She is going to the library."*

13. **Jawab** : B ➡ He has the same opinion as the woman.

Kata Kunci : *I don't either.*

Pembahasan : Si wanita mengatakan bahwa ia tidak peduli dengan perubahan dari bangunan yang direnovasi. Si pria menjawab dengan, *"I don't either"* yang walau mempunyai kata negatif, secara keseluruhan bermakna menyetujui pendapat si wanita. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"He has the same opinion with the woman."*

14. **Jawab** : D ➡ Both were unable to obtain tickets.

Kata Kunci : *Jonathan couldn't get tickets for the concert, and neither could Chris.*

Pembahasan : Si wanita menanyakan tentang tiket konser yang dicarikan teman-teman si pria. Kemudian dijawab dengan, *"Jonathan couldn't get tickets for the concert, and neither could Chris"* yang bermakna teman-teman si pria, Jonathan dan Chris, tidak berhasil mendapatkan tiket konser. Jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"Both were unable to obtain tickets."*

15. **Jawab** : D ➡ He is not amused by her answer.

Kata Kunci : *Yeah, thanks, Shakespeare.*

Pembahasan : Si wanita mengatakan kalimat terkenal dari karya Shakespeare, yaitu *"To be or not to be"* yang berarti *"Menjadi atau tidak menjadi."* Dalam konteks percakapan tersebut, si wanita melempar kembali suatu pertanyaan dan membuat percakapan si wanita dan si pria tidak berujung. Tanggapan *"Well, thanks for the brilliant opinion, Shakespeare"* bermakna sarkastik. Jawabannya adalah D *"He is not amused by her answer."*

16. **Jawab** : D ➡ She thought the beef was excellent.

Kata Kunci : *Isn't it, though!*

Pembahasan : Si pria mengomentari tentang daging yang mereka makan sebagai daging terbaik yang ia makan di kota tersebut (*that's the best beef I've ever had in this town*). Si wanita merespon dengan, *"Isn't it though!"* yang bermakna menyetujui pernyataan si pria. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"She thought the beef was excellent."*

17. **Jawab** : C ➡ She and the man were classmates.

Kata Kunci : *We both took European History last semester*

Pembahasan : Si pria menanyakan apakah ia dan si wanita pernah bertemu sebelumnya. Si wanita merespon dengan mengatakan, "Kita berdua mengambil kelas Sejarah Eropa semester lalu. Kau tidak ingat?" yang berarti keduanya pernah bertemu sebelumnya atau dalam konteks ini mereka dulunya teman sekelas. Jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"She and the man were classmates."*

18. **Jawab** : D ➡ Jonathan.

Kata Kunci : *Jonathan loves to play basketball, so I had his brother go to a store...*

Pembahasan : Si wanita bercerita tentang Jonathan yang suka bermain basket, sehingga ia pergi dengan kakak laki-laki Jonathan ke sebuah toko dan membeli bola basket yang bagus untuk ulang tahun Jonathan. Maka bola basket yang dibeli si wanita diniatkan untuk diberikan pada Jonathan. Jawaban yang tepat adalah D.

19. **Jawab** : A ➡ *If it's possible to go before 1 PM.*

Kata Kunci : *Couldn't we leave before noon?*

Pembahasan : Si pria mengatakan mereka berencana berangkat sekitar pukul 1 siang. Si wanita menanggapi dengan bertanya, *"Couldn't we leave before noon?"* yang berarti si wanita menanyakan kemungkinan mereka bisa pergi sebelum siang. Jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"If it's possible to go before 1 PM."*

20. **Jawab** : C ➡ *Professor Stauton's class is easy.*

Kata Kunci : *His class is a piece of cake.*

Pembahasan : Si pria mengatakan bahwa ia harus mengambil kelas biologi lanjutan oleh Profesor Stauton semester depan. Si wanita menanggapi dengan, *"Don't worry about it. His class is a piece of cake"* yang bermakna si pria tidak perlu khawatir karena kelas Profesor Stauton tidak sulit. Jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"Professor Stauton's class is easy."*

21. **Jawab** : B ➡ *He is not completely sure when they are leaving.*

Kata Kunci : *They have to leave at five o'clock, don't they?*

Pembahasan : Si wanita menanyakan kapan orangtua si pria pergi dari Boston. Si pria menjawab dengan, *"They have to leave at five o'clock, don't they?"* yang berarti ungkapan tidak pasti karena si pria tidak yakin jadwal keberangkatan dari Boston. Jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"He is not completely sure when they are leaving Boston."*

22. **Jawab** : C ➡ It was not a nice place.
Kata Kunci : *But you should have seen it with your own eyes.*
Pembahasan : Si wanita mengatakan gambar dari sebuah apartemen terlihat menarik. Si pria menganggap perkataan wanita itu sekarang akan berbeda saat ia melihat langsung apartemen itu (*you should have seen it with your eyes*). Tanggapan pria tersebut mengindikasikan bahwa apartemen itu tidak sebagus gambarnya. Jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*It was not a nice place.*"
23. **Jawab** : D ➡ She doesn't mind that he didn't call.
Kata Kunci : *Thanks anyway for thinking of us.*
Pembahasan : Si pria mengatakan, "*I would have called if I know you and Carla were looking for some help about learning English*" yang berarti ia tidak menelpon karena tidak tahu si wanita dan Carla butuh bantuan dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris. Si wanita merespon dengan "*Thanks anyway for thinking of us*" yang berarti ia tidak keberatan kalau si pria tidak menelponnya. Jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*She doesn't mind that he didn't call.*"
24. **Jawab** : A ➡ He got the knitting pattern from Jessica.
Kata Kunci : *I had Jessica get them for me.*
Pembahasan : Si wanita mengomentari tentang rajutan yang dimiliki si pria sebagai pola rajutan paling rapi yang pernah dilihatnya (*the cleanest knitting pattern I've ever seen*). Si pria merespon dengan, "*I know, I had Jessica get them for me*" yang bermakna si pria juga setuju bahwa pola rajutan tersebut rapi dan ia mendapat rajutan tersebut dari Jessica. Jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*He got the knitting pattern from Jessica.*"
25. **Jawab** : C ➡ The woman has the wrong key.
Kata Kunci : *Because that isn't the right key for the door.*
Pembahasan : Si wanita menanyakan kenapa ia tidak dapat membuka pintu dengan kuncinya. Si pria menjawab dengan, "*Because that isn't the right key for the door*" yang bermakna kunci yang dipakai si wanita bukan kunci untuk pintu tersebut. Jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*The woman has the wrong key.*"
26. **Jawab** : A ➡ They drove rather quickly.
Kata Kunci : *It's not like they drove slowly on the trip to Oakland.*

Pembahasan : Si pria menanyakan bagaimana mereka sampai di rumah nenek mereka di Oakland dalam waktu lima jam. Si wanita menjawab dengan, *"It's not like they drove slowly on the trip to Oakland"* yang bermakna mereka menyetir dengan cepat untuk sampai ke Oakland dari tempat asal mereka yang jauh. Jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"They drove rather quickly."*

27. **Jawab** : D ➡ She doesn't want to ask the man for help.

Kata Kunci : *The last time I asked you for help...and my homework is nowhere done.*

Pembahasan : Si pria mengatakan bahwa ia bisa membantu si wanita mengerjakan tugas matematikanya. Si wanita menanggapi dengan, *"The last time I asked you for help, we ended up playing video games for hours, and my homework is nowhere near done"* yang bermakna terakhir kali si wanita meminta bantuan si pria mereka malah bermain video game berjam-jam dan tugasnya tidak terselesaikan. Ini berarti si wanita tidak mau meminta bantuan si pria lagi. Jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"She doesn't want to ask the man for help."*

28. **Jawab** : C ➡ The man should talk to his mother.

Kata Kunci : *Even if it's your mother?*

Pembahasan : Si pria meminta si wanita untuk tidak memberitahu siapapun yang menelpon untuk mencarinya bahwa ia sedang tidak di apartemen (*If anyone calls for me, tell them I'm not in the apartment*). Si wanita menanggapi dengan *"Even if it's your mother?"* yang bermakna menanyakan apakah si pria akan mengabaikan telpon dari ibunya juga dan menurut si wanita lebih baik si pria tidak mengabaikan telpon dari ibunya. Jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"The man should answer his mother's call."*

29. **Jawab** : D ➡ He doesn't like to watch soccer.

Kata Kunci : *... I'm not much for watching sports anyway.*

Pembahasan : Si wanita mengatakan bahwa pertandingan sepak bola hari ini diguyur hujan (*The soccer game was rained out today*). Si pria menanggapi dengan mengatakan ia tidak begitu suka menonton olahraga (*I'm not much for watching sport anyway*) yang berarti ia tidak begitu suka menonton bola. Jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"He doesn't like to watch soccer."*

30. **Jawab** : C ➡ The schedule has not been changed.
Kata Kunci : *As far as I know.*
Pembahasan : Si wanita bertanya apakah ujian masih dijadwalkan jam 3 sore hari Kamis? Si pria menjawab dengan, "*As far as I know*" yang bermakna menurut si pria tidak ada perubahan jadwal untuk ujiannya. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*The schedule has not been changed.*"

PART B

31. **Jawab** : D ➡ He saw it in a brochure
Kata Kunci : *Could you tell me what the Homestay Program in the brochure is?*
Pembahasan : Pada awal percakapan, si pria menanyakan pada di wanita tentang *Homestay Program* yang ia lihat di brosur (*Could you tell me what the Homestay Program in the brochure is?*). Ini berarti si pria mengetahui program itu dari sebuah brosur. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*He saw it in a brochure.*"
32. **Jawab** : A ➡ To provide the opportunity for cultural exchange
Kata Kunci : *We try to provide the opportunity for cultural exchange*
Pembahasan : Ketika menjelaskan tentang *Homestay Program*, si wanita mengatakan program tersebut bertujuan untuk memberikan kesempatan untuk pertukaran budaya (*We try to provide the opportunity for cultural exchange*). Ini berarti program tersebut bertujuan untuk pertukaran budaya. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*To provide the opportunity for cultural exchange.*"
33. **Jawab** : B ➡ They are people who enjoy meeting international students
Kata Kunci : *They look for people who ... enjoy meeting students from other countries*
Pembahasan : Ketika menjelaskan tentang tuan rumah untuk *Homestay Program*, si wanita mengatakan bahwa koordinator program tersebut mencari tuan rumah yang baik hati, ramah dan senang bertemu dengan mahasiswa dari negara lain (*They look for people who are kind and friendly and enjoy meeting students from other countries*). Ini berarti tuan rumah untuk *Homestay Program* adalah orang yang senang bertemu dengan mahasiswa internasional. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*They are people who enjoy meeting international students.*"

34. **Jawab** : C ➡ It can be useful for understanding a new culture
Kata Kunci : *I, for one, need guidance in understanding things regarding this country*
Pembahasan : Si pria mengatakan bahwa ia menyukai *Homestay Program* yang mengharuskan mahasiswa dan tuan rumah berinteraksi. Si pria pikir peraturan tersebut wajar ada, karena ia sendiri membutuhkan bimbingan dalam memahami hal-hal terkait negara tersebut (*need guidance in understanding things regarding this country*). Ini berarti si pria menganggap program tersebut berguna untuk memahami budaya baru. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*It can be useful for understanding new culture.*"
35. **Jawab** : A ➡ Go to the Homestay Office
Kata Kunci : *You can go to the Homestay Office to fill in some forms*
Pembahasan : Setelah berkenalan, si wanita mengarahkan si pria untuk pergi ke Kantor *Homestay* untuk mengisi beberapa formulir (*You can go to the Homestay Office to fill in some forms*). Ini berarti kemungkinan si pria akan pergi ke Kantor *Homestay* setelah percakapan itu selesai. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*Go to the Homestay Office.*"
36. **Jawab** : B ➡ Speaking
Kata Kunci : *when people talk, I keep going blank and can't register what they say*
Pembahasan : Si wanita mengatakan bahwa ia sempat tinggal di Inggris selama satu tahun, tapi ia sering kali tidak memahami apa yang orang lain katakan (*when people talk, I keep going blank and can't register what they say*). Ini berarti ia kesulitan memahami percakapan dalam bahasa Inggris. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*Speaking.*"
37. **Jawab** : B ➡ Their brains are more flexible for learning
Kata Kunci : *Their brains are still developing*
Pembahasan : Si pria mengatakan bahwa anak-anak sedang dalam fase belajar akan banyak hal. Otak anak-anak juga sedang dalam masa pertumbuhan sehingga membuat mereka lebih fleksibel dalam belajar (*Their brains are still developing, so it makes their brains more flexible for learning*). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*Their brains are more flexible for learning.*"
38. **Jawab** : A ➡ Adults are used to one language for a long time
Kata Kunci : *because we have been hearing and talking one language for a long time*

Pembahasan : Dalam percakapan disebutkan orang dewasa tidak terbiasa berganti bahasa karena mereka terbiasa mendengarkan dan berbicara dalam satu bahasa untuk waktu yang lama (*because we have been hearing and talking one language for a long time*). Ini berarti orang dewasa sudah terbiasa dengan suatu bahasa. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*Adults are used to one language for a long time.*"

39. **Jawab** : C ➞ Because she misheard the direction

Kata Kunci : *I thought I was supposed to go right when I should turn at the light*

Pembahasan : Ketika menceritakan tentang pengalamannya menanyakan arah, si wanita menjelaskan bahwa ia berbelok ke kanan ketika seharusnya berbelok saat bertemu lampu merah (*I thought I was supposed to go right when I should turn at the light*). Ini berarti si wanita salah dengar petunjuk arah. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*Because she misheard the direction.*"

40. **Jawab** : D ➞ Practice speaking more

Kata Kunci : *You can try to talk with others who use the language well*

Pembahasan : Si pria menyarankan si wanita untuk mempraktekkan bahasa Inggris lebih sering dengan mencoba bicara dengan orang yang bisa berbahasa Inggris (*You can try to talk with others who use the language well*) dan si wanita menerima saran tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*Practice speaking more.*"

PART C

41. **Jawab** : C ➞ The importance of the discovery of Neptune

Kata Kunci : *The discovery of the planet Neptune was one of the highest points in the development of gravitational theory*

Pembahasan : Dalam monolog perkuliahan tersebut, si pembicara mengatakan di awal bahwa penemuan planet Neptunus merupakan salah satu titik tertinggi dalam perkembangan teori gravitasi (*The discovery of the planet Neptune was one of highest point in the development of gravitational theory*). Keseluruhan monolog tersebut juga menceritakan bagaimana teori gravitasi berpengaruh dalam penemuan planet Neptunus. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*The importance of the discovery of Neptune.*"

42. **Jawab** : B ➡ Earth is the center of the solar system and other planets revolve around it
Kata Kunci : *That is the Earth was the center of the universe and the Sun, the Moon, and other planets revolve around it*
Pembahasan : Disebutkan dalam monolog tersebut, bahwa orang-orang di masa sebelum sekarang memercayai teori geosentris, yaitu teori bahwa bumi adalah pusat alam semesta, dan matahari, bulan serta planet lain berputar mengelilingi bumi (*the Earth was the center of the universe and that the Sun, the Moon, and others planet revolve around it*). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*Earth is the center of the solar system and other planets revolve around it.*"
43. **Jawab** : A ➡ Copernicus could not explain why the planets revolve around the sun
Kata Kunci : *Copernicus could not explain the reason why and how the planets revolve around the Sun, thus making the geocentric theory had been accepted for over a thousand years*
Pembahasan : Teori geosentris dipercaya selama lebih dari seribu tahun, karena Copernicus, sebagai yang mencetuskan teori heliosentris, tidak dapat memberikan bukti bahwa planet berputar mengelilingi matahari (*Copernicus could not explain the reason why and how the planets revolve around the Sun, thus made the geocentric theory had been accepted for over a thousand years*). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*Copernicus could not explain why the planets revolve around the sun.*"
44. **Jawab** : D ➡ It added further evidence to support the gravitational theory
Kata Kunci : *The discovery of this faraway planet, Neptune, was a major triumph for gravitational theory*
Pembahasan : Penemuan planet Neptunus sangat penting untuk dunia astronomi, karena penemuannya merupakan kemenangan besar untuk teori gravitasi (*The discovery of this far away planet, Neptune, was a major triumph for gravitational theory*). Dalam monolog tersebut juga menyebutkan penemuan tersebut secara dramatis mengkonfirmasi teori gravitasi dengan sangat akurat (*it's dramatically confirmed its laws with a great deal of accuracy*). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*It added further evidence to support the gravitational theory.*"

45. **Jawab** : D ➡ It was an extremely important discovery for the field of astronomy
Kata Kunci : *a major step forward in combining gravitational theory with careful observation*
Pembahasan : Dalam akhir monolog, si pembicara mengatakan bahwa penemuan planet Neptunus merupakan langkah besar dalam menggabungkan teori gravitasi dengan pengamatan cermat benda-benda langit lain (*a major step forward in combining gravitational theory with careful observation*). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*It was extremely important discovery for the field of astronomy.*"
46. **Jawab** : B ➡ Sources of historical information on ancient Greeks
Kata Kunci : *The most common sources for Greek history fall within two categories*
Pembahasan : Dalam monolog perkuliahan tersebut, si pembicara mengatakan bahwa sumber informasi paling umum dalam sejarah Yunani terbagi dalam dua kategori (*The most common sources for Greek history fall within two categories*). Ini berarti monolog tersebut membicarakan tentang sumber informasi sejarah Yunani kuno. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*Sources of historical information on ancient Greeks.*"
47. **Jawab** : D ➡ They do not reflect a particular time and place in history
Kata Kunci : *These works most likely do not reflect the society of any particular Greek city-state at any one period*
Pembahasan : Kisah *Iliad* dan *Odyssey* dipercaya sebagai kisah yang diceritakan secara lisan atau *oral tales* sebelum diabadikan dalam tulisan di abad ke-6 SM. Kisah-kisah itu juga kemungkinan tidak mencerminkan masyarakat kota Yunani dalam satu periode tertentu (*These works most likely do not reflect the society of any particular Greek city-state at any one period*). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*They do not reflect a particular time and place in history.*"
48. **Jawab** : B ➡ They only represent the point of view of wealthy men
Kata Kunci : *the authors of these sources were men and provide very little evidence of the lives and perspectives of women in the Greek world*
Pembahasan : Si pembicara mengatakan bahwa para ahli sejarah juga harus berhati-hati dalam menganalisis kisah Yunani kuno, karena selain mempercayai superioritas budaya mereka sendiri, sumber kisah ini adalah dari para penulis pria dan tidak banyak memberikan bukti kehidupan dan perspektif wanita di Yunani (*the authors of these*

sources were men and provide very little evidence of the lives and perspectives of women in the Greek world). Selain itu disebutkan para penulis pria ini juga termasuk golongan kaum berada di zamannya yang membuat kisah-kisah tersebut tidak menggambarkan keadaan masyarakat keseluruhan dan budak. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"They only represent the point of view of wealthy men."*

49. **Jawab** : A ➡ To use as a possible source for learning the history of ancient Greeks

Kata Kunci : *Archaeological sources provide us with key information about different aspects of everyday life in different city-states*

Pembahasan : Si pembicara mengatakan bahwa selain literatur, ahli sejarah juga bisa mempelajari Yunani kuno melalui arkeologi karena memberikan informasi terkait aspek kehidupan sehari-hari (*Archaeological sources provide us with key information about different aspects of everyday life in different city-states*). Ini berarti sumber arkeologis dapat digunakan untuk mempelajari sejarah Yunani kuno. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"To use as possible source for learning the history of ancient Greeks."*

50. **Jawab** : C ➡ He enjoys trying to figure out what happened

Kata Kunci : *But that's one of the joys of studying ancient history, we get to play the part of a detective, attempting to reconstruct the history of events based on just a few available clues*

Pembahasan : Dalam akhir monolog, si pembicara mengatakan bahwa walau dengan sumber arkeologis, kesenjangan pengetahuan tentang Yunani kuno tetap ada, tapi itulah yang menjadi kesenangan mempelajari sejarah kuno dengan menjadi detektif, mencoba merekonstruksi sejarah peristiwa berdasarkan petunjuk yang tersedia (*But that's one of the joys of studying ancient history, we get to play the part of a detective, attempting to reconstruct the history of events based on just a few available clues*). Ini berarti si pembicara menganggap mempelajari sejarah kuno menyenangkan. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"He enjoys trying to figure out what happened."*

PEMBAHASAN STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

PART A

1. **Jawab** : D ➡ are two

Kata Kunci : Wai Lin in *Tomorrow Never Dies* and Evelyn Wang in *Everything Everywhere All At Once* ...

Pembahasan : Bagian awal kalimat "Wai Lin in *Tomorrow Never Dies* and Evelyn Wang in *Everything Everywhere All At Once*" adalah subjek, sehingga kalimat tersebut belum memiliki predikat. Karena subjek tersebut lebih dari satu atau plural, predikat yang benar adalah *are*. Pilihan B, C, dan D tidak tepat karena memiliki kata ganti sebagai subjek yang tidak dibutuhkan dalam kalimat tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*are two*" sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Wai Lin dalam *Tomorrow Never Dies* dan Evelyn Wang in *Everything Everywhere All At Once* adalah dua dari peran terkenal Michelle Yeoh."

2. **Jawab** : A ➡ became

Kata Kunci : Joanne Kathleen Rowling...

Pembahasan : Subjek dalam kalimat tersebut *Joanne Kathleen Rowling*. Sementara *born in Yate* adalah frasa yang berfungsi menerangkan subjek. Ini berarti kalimat tersebut memerlukan predikat atau kata kerja (*verb*) saja. Pilihan B tidak tepat, karena terdapat kata ganti yang tidak dibutuhkan dalam kalimat tersebut. Pilihan C dan D tidak tepat, karena terdapat kata hubung sebelum kata kerja yang membuat susunan kalimatnya berantakan. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*became*" sehingga membentuk kalimat "Joanne Kathleen Rowling, lahir di Yate, menjadi terkenal sebagai penulis dan dermawan."

3. **Jawab** : A ➡ ordered
Kata Kunci : *in the early 1960s*
Pembahasan : Subjek dalam kalimat tersebut adalah *The then-Governor James Coyne* dan belum memiliki predikat dan/atau kata kerja. Terdapat keterangan waktu "*in the early 1960s*" yang menjadi patokan untuk jawabannya. Dibutuhkan predikat atau kata kerja dalam bentuk lampau. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A "*ordered*" sehingga membentuk kalimat dengan susunan Bahasa Inggris yang tepat dan bermakna, "Gubernur saat itu, James Coyne, memerintahkan pengurangan pasokan uang Kanada pada awal 1960-an ketika inflasi mulai meningkat."
4. **Jawab** : D ➡ are surviving
Kata Kunci : *some polar bears*
Pembahasan : Klausa utama dalam kalimat tersebut adalah *some polar bears ... as homebodies*. Frasa *polar bears* berfungsi sebagai subjek dan kehadiran -s membuat kata tersebut berbentuk jamak atau plural. Ini berarti dibutuhkan predikat untuk subjek jamak atau plural. Pilihan A dan B tidak tepat, karena memiliki predikat untuk subjek tunggal. Pilihan C tidak tepat, karena memiliki subjek yang tidak dibutuhkan dalam kalimat tersebut. Jadi, pilihan yang tepat adalah D "*are surviving*" sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Akan tetapi, di sepanjang garis pantai Greenland tenggara yang lesu, beberapa beruang bertahan hidup sebagai hewan rumahan."
5. **Jawab** : C ➡ which are channeled
Kata Kunci : *impulses ... to differently*
Pembahasan : Klausa induk pada kalimat tersebut sampai pada kata *impulses*. Sisanya adalah *adjective clause* yang menjelaskan klausa tersebut. Dalam *adjective clause* memerlukan *relative pronoun* sebagai subjek lalu dilanjutkan dengan predikat dan/atau kata kerja. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*which are channeled*" sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Materi murni dari persepsi keseluruhan indera terdiri dari impuls saraf yang disalurkan ke berbagai bagian khusus otak."
6. **Jawab** : B ➡ some have equated
Kata Kunci : *which ...*
Pembahasan : Klausa induk pada kalimat tersebut hanya sampai pada frasa "*hyena's distinctive call*". Sisanya adalah *adjective clause* yang

menjelaskan keseluruhan klausa induk tersebut. *Relative pronoun* “which” berfungsi sebagai subjek dalam *adjective clause* tersebut, sehingga harus diikuti oleh sebuah predikat. Dari semua pilihan jawaban, yang mempunyai predikat dengan struktur yang tepat adalah C, “some have equated”. Jadi, secara keseluruhan kalimat tersebut bermakna, “Beberapa suku zaman dahulu mengira auman khas hyena yang oleh beberapa orang disamakan dengan tawa histeris manusia, yang oleh beberapa orang disamakan dengan tawa histeris manusia atau tangisan jiwa-jiwa yang tersesat.”

7. **Jawab** : A ➡ that mass media content is

Kata Kunci : *traditionally assumed ... designed for*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut terdapat kata ganti dan predikat “it is” diikuti kata kerja *assumed*. Agar menjadi kalimat bermakna logis, diperlukan *noun clause* dan untuk menggabungkan diperlukan kata hubung sebelum *noun clause*. Pilihan B dan D tidak tepat, karena tidak ada kata hubung sebelum kata benda *mass media*. Pilihan C tidak tepat, karena terdapat *to be* “is” setelah *that* membuat makna keseluruhan kalimat menjadi tidak ada.

Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah pilihan A “that mass media content is”, sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, “Meskipun secara tradisional diasumsikan bahwa konten media massa dirancang untuk konsumen, mungkin lebih akurat untuk mengatakan bahwa konten media sebenarnya disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan pengiklan.”

8. **Jawab** : B ➡ that will be

Kata Kunci : *creating messages ... meaningful*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut terdapat kata kerja *creating* diikuti kata benda *messages*. Agar menjadi kalimat bermakna logis, diperlukan kata hubung sebelum dilanjutkan kata kerja dan *to be* untuk menciptakan makna “akan.” Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah pilihan B “that will be”, sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, “Organisasi komersial menghabiskan banyak usaha dan uang untuk menamai produk, merancang slogan, dan membuat pesan yang akan bermakna bagi publik pembeli.”

9. **Jawab** : C ➡ extending from

Kata Kunci : *the deserts of Northern Mexico*

Pembahasan : Bagian rumpang dalam kalimat tersebut adalah *adjective clause* atau klausa yang menerangkan kalimat utama *Latin America encompasses many diverse countries and people*. Dalam klausa tersebut dibutuhkan kata kerja dan preposisi sebelum kata benda "*the deserts*." Pilihan B tidak tepat, karena memiliki preposisi sebelum kata kerja yang tidak dibutuhkan dalam klausa dalam kalimat tersebut. Pilihan D tidak tepat, karena memiliki kata ganti sebagai subjek. Pilihan A memiliki kata kerja dan preposisi, tapi tidak tepat, karena kata kerja bentuk *-ing* dibutuhkan dalam klausa tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*extending from*" sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "*Amerika Latin, membentang dari padang pasir Mexiso utara sampai alam liar sedingin es Tierra del Fuefo di Chili dan Argentina, mencakup banyak negara dan orang yang beragam.*"

10. **Jawab** : D ➡ *Australia's second-largest*

Kata Kunci : *and most cosmopolitan city*

Pembahasan : Subjek dalam kalimat tersebut adalah "*Melbourne*." Ini membuat kalimat rumpang di awal kalimat diketahui sebagai klausa yang menerangkan subjek. Dalam klausa yang menerangkan subjek tidak diperlukan predikat, sehingga pilihan B dan C yang mempunyai predikat salah. Pilihan A juga salah, karena mempunyai preposisi yang membuat keseluruhan kalimat menjadi tidak logis. Jadi, pilihan yang tepat adalah D "*Australia's second-largest*" sehingga membentuk kalimat yang bermakna, "*Kota terbesar kedua dan paling cosmopolitan di Australia, Melbourne, adalah rumah bagi orang-orang dari lebih dari 100 negara.*"

11. **Jawab** : C ➡ *Abraham Lincoln*

Kata Kunci : *was assassinated*

Pembahasan : Kalimat tersebut mempunyai predikat "*was*" dan klausa yang menerangkan subjek "*one of the most famous presidents*." Kalimat tersebut membutuhkan kata benda sebagai subjek. Pilihan A tidak tepat, karena terdapat predikat yang tidak dibutuhkan. Pilihan B dan D tidak tepat, karena terdapat kata preposisi yang membuat keseluruhan kalimat menjadi tidak sesuai. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*Abraham Lincoln*", sehingga keseluruhan kalimat bermakna, "*Abraham Lincoln, salah satu dari presiden yang paling terkenal, dibunuh oleh John Wilkes Booth.*"

12. **Jawab** : D ➡ it is metabolized
Kata Kunci : *or slowly ... by the body*
Pembahasan : Kalimat utama dalam kalimat tersebut adalah *"Caffeine's effect will last for several hours"* dan sisanya adalah klausa yang menerangkan kalimat utama. Dalam klausa disebutkan *"how quickly or slowly"* yang mengacu pada subjek *"caffeine's effect."* Dibutuhkan kata ganti, predikat dan kata kerja dalam bentuk pasif, karena terdapat frasa *"by the body"* di akhir kalimat. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"it is metabolized"* sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Efek kafein akan bertahan selama beberapa jam, tergantung pada seberapa cepat atau lambat efeknya dimetabolasi oleh tubuh."
13. **Jawab** : C ➡ commonly remains
Kata Kunci : *The hippo ... underwater*
Pembahasan : Kalimat tersebut mempunyai subjek *"The hippo"* yang berarti membutuhkan predikat dan kata kerja yang menyesuaikan dengan subjek tunggal tersebut. Berdasarkan pilihan jawaban, diketahui adanya kata *"common"* sebagai kata sifat. Akan tetapi kata yang tepat dalam susunan kalimat tersebut adalah kata keterangan untuk kata kerja atau *adverb*. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"commonly remains"* sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Kuda nil biasanya tetap berada di bawah air selama tiga hingga lima menit dan diketahui dapat bertahan hingga setengah jam."
14. **Jawab** : C ➡ lilies
Kata Kunci : *bloom*
Pembahasan : Bagian *"When San Diego's summer heat has withered most flowers"* adalah pelengkap yang menandakan waktu sementara kata *"bloom"* adalah kata kerja. Kalimat tersebut belum memiliki subjek. Jadi, pilihan yang tepat adalah yang memiliki kata benda sebagai subjek, yaitu C *"lilies"*, sehingga membentuk kalimat yang bermakna, "Ketika musim panas San Diego telah membuat Sebagian besar bunga layu, bunga lili mekar."
15. **Jawab** : B ➡ they are combined
Kata Kunci : *and how*
Pembahasan : Kalimat *"The color of texture of a piece of music depends on how the voices or instrumentals are used"* adalah klausa utama, dilanjutkan dengan kata hubung dan klausa tambahan. Dalam klausa tersebut dibutuhkan subjek yang terdapat dalam klausa utama. Subjek

tersebut adalah frasa "*the color or texture of a piece of music*" yang dapat disebut secara praktis dengan menggantinya dengan kata ganti "*they*" diikuti dengan predikat. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*they are combined*" sehingga membentuk kalimat yang bermakna, "Warna atau tekstur karya musik bergantung pada bagaimana suara atau instrumen digunakan, dan bagaimana mereka digabungkan atau diatur."

PART B

16. **Jawab** : C ➡ simultaneous

Kata Kunci : *played*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut terdapat kata *played* sebelum *simultaneous*. Kata *played* merupakan kata kerja (*verb*) dan membutuhkan keterangan untuk menerangkan kata yang menerangkan kata kerja (*adverb*). *Simultaneous* adalah kata sifat (*adjective*), jadi tidak tepat. Kata yang tepat adalah *simultaneously*, sehingga seluruh kalimat bermakna, "Bunyi sejumlah nada berbeda yang dimainkan secara bersamaan menciptakan harmoni."

17. **Jawab** : A ➡ During

Kata Kunci : ...*parasocial relationship still remain*

Pembahasan : Kata *during* adalah kata penghubung yang dapat digunakan dengan sebuah frasa kata benda (*noun*) tanpa predikat, sementara dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan "*During parasocial relationships still remain one-sided*". Kata yang tepat adalah *while* yang dapat dipakai bersama klausa berpredikat, sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Walau hubungan parasosial masih tetap sepihak, hubungan ini telah berubah menjadi lebih interactive, memungkinkan individu untuk berkomunikasi dengan persona mereka."

18. **Jawab** : D ➡ particularly

Kata Kunci : *united in*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut terdapat frasa *united in* sebelum *particularly*. Frasa *united in* merupakan kata sifat (*adjective*) dan membutuhkan kata sifat (*adjective*). *Particularly* adalah kata yang menerangkan kata kerja (*adverb*), jadi tidak tepat. Kata yang tepat adalah *particular*, sehingga seluruh kalimat bermakna, "Seperti halnya seniman yang

digambarkan dalam istilah Gerakan seperti Baroque dan Rococo, sejarah sastra juga didefinisikan oleh penulis yang disatukan dalam gaya, Teknik atau lokasi tertentu.”

19. **Jawab** : C ➡ consequential

Kata Kunci : *large magnitude and*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut terdapat kata *large magnitude* yang merupakan kata benda (*noun*) diikuti *and* sebagai *conjunction* atau kata hubung. Adanya *conjunction* setelah *noun* berarti kata berikutnya juga *noun*. Kata *consequential* adalah kata kata sifat (*adjective*), jadi tidak tepat. Kata yang tepat adalah *consequence*, sehingga membentuk kalimat, “Teori *Black Swan* hanya mengacu pada peristiwa tidak terduga yang besar kekuatan dan konsekuensinya serta peran dominannya dalam sejarah.”

20. **Jawab** : A ➡ stress

Kata Kunci : *A ... person*

Pembahasan : Kalimat tersebut diawali dengan *a stress person* sebagai subjek. Kata *stress* adalah kata benda (*noun*) yang tidak tepat, karena *a ... person* membutuhkan kata sifat (*adjective*). Kata yang tepat adalah *stressed*, sehingga membentuk kalimat, “Orang yang stres mungkin mengalami saat-saat yang mengkhawatirkan, sementara orang yang mengalami kecemasan biasanya mengalami gejala untuk jangka waktu yang lebih lama.”

21. **Jawab** : B ➡ another

Kata Kunci : *and...major nations*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat disebutkan *In the United States, England, and another major nations*. Kata *another* tidak tepat karena disebutkan *nations* di akhir kalimat yang menunjukkan banyak negara lain selain Amerika Serikat dan Inggris. Kata yang tepat adalah *other* sehingga membentuk kalimat, “Di Amerika Serikat, Inggris dan negara-negara besar lainnya, paten diberikan sekitar 5000 paten per tahunnya.”

22. **Jawab** : A ➡ While

Kata Kunci : *... the astronomical polar night*

Pembahasan : Kata *while* digunakan sebagai kata sambung dalam klausa tambahan lengkap (ada subjek dan predikat) sementara dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan frasa kata benda (*noun*) *the astronomical polar night* sebelum dilanjutkan dengan *stars of the sixth magnitude* yang

merupakan klausa utama. Kata yang tepat adalah *during* yang dapat digunakan dengan frasa kata benda, sehingga keseluruhan kalimat bermakna, "Selama malam kutub astronomi, bintang dengan magnitudo keenam, bintang paling redup yang dapat dilihat dengan mata telanjang, akan terlihat sepanjang hari."

23. **Jawab** : D ➡ at

Kata Kunci : ...*into the future ... medicine*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *into the future ... medicine*. Kata *at* adalah kata preposisi atau *preposition* tempat yang tidak tepat digunakan dalam kalimat tersebut. Dibutuhkan kata preposisi yang bermakna kepemilikan atau *belonging*. Kata yang tepat adalah *of* sehingga membentuk kalimat, "Eksperimen menggunakan terapi gen merupakan langkah besar menuju masa depan kedokteran."

24. **Jawab** : A ➡ visited

Kata Kunci : *After...Julia Ward Howe wrote*

Pembahasan : Kalimat *After visited army camps near Washington D.C* adalah klausa yang menyatakan waktu dari keseluruhan kalimat. Penggunaan kata kerja untuk klausa tersebut setelah kata *after* di kalimat tersebut seharusnya diikuti dengan kata kerja bentuk *-ing* atau *verb-ing*. Kata yang tepat adalah *visiting*, sehingga membentuk kalimat dengan tatanan Bahasa Inggris yang tepat dan bermakna, "Setelah mengunjungi kamp tentara dekat Washington D.C, di tahun 1861, Julia Ward Howe menulis *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*."

25. **Jawab** : C ➡ given

Kata Kunci : *people wear to parties ...*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *people wear to parties given subtle insights*. Kata *given* tidak tepat, karena penggunaan kata kerja bentuk ketiga (*verb-3*) dalam tatanan Bahasa Inggris diikuti dengan *have/has/had*. Akan tetapi penambahan tiga kata tersebut memberikan makna "telah dilakukan." Kata yang tepat untuk kalimat tersebut adalah *give*, sehingga membentuk kalimat, "Otoritas tertentu mengklaim bahwa kostum yang dikenakan orang ke pesta memberikan pandangan substil tentang kepribadian mereka."

26. **Jawab** : B ➡ worker

Kata Kunci : *their jobs*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *their jobs*. Penggunaan kata ganti *their* dalam kalimat tersebut menunjukkan kata benda bentuk jamak. Walaupun terdapat frasa *a majority of* dibutuhkan kata benda bentuk jamak. Kata yang tepat adalah *workers*, sehingga membentuk kalimat dengan tata Bahasa Inggris yang tepat dan bermakna, "Meskipun menikmati pekerjaannya, mayoritas pekerja berharap untuk pindah ke pekerjaan lain dalam waktu lima tahun setelah memulai pekerjaan mereka saat ini."

27. **Jawab** : A ➞ *fundamentalist*

Kata Kunci : *The idea of good and evil is ...*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *The idea of good and evil is fundamentalist*. Kata *fundamentalist* adalah kata benda (*noun*) yang membuat kalimat tersebut bermakna tidak tepat dengan bagian selanjutnya. Kata yang dibutuhkan dalam kalimat tersebut adalah *fundamental* yang merupakan kata sifat (*adjective*), sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Gagasan tentang baik dan buruk merupakan dasar bagi banyak kepercayaan, dan agama seringkali berfungsi untuk menawarkan bimbingan moral kepada masyarakat."

28. **Jawab** : D ➞ *for*

Kata Kunci : *freed scholars...the dogma of the church*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *freed scholars for the dogma of the church*. Kata *for* menjadi tidak tepat, karena bermakna "untuk." Kata yang dibutuhkan adalah *from* yang bermakna "dari", sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Faktor pendorong di balik Renaisans adalah produksi terjemahan baru dari teks Yunani dan Romawi kuno yang membebaskan sarjana dari dogma gereja."

29. **Jawab** : A ➞ *simply*

Kata Kunci : *Although the ... definition of literature*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *Although the simply definition of literature*. Kata *simply* merupakan kata keterangan untuk kata kerja (*adverb*) jadi tidak tepat. Kata yang dibutuhkan adalah kata sifat (*adjective*) dan kata yang tepat adalah *simple*, sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Meskipun definisi sederhana dari sastra adalah "segala sesuatu yang tertulis", kata tersebut terutama dikaitkan dengan karya fiksi, drama, dan puisi."

30. **Jawab** : B ➡ *dependence*
Kata Kunci : ...*not solely ... on memory*
Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *the emotions it can stir is not solely dependence on memory*. Kata *dependence* adalah kata benda (*noun*) jadi tidak tepat. Dibutuhkan kata sifat (*adjective*) dalam kalimat tersebut. Kata yang tepat adalah *dependent*, sehingga membentuk kalimat, "Persepsi musik dan emosi yang ditimbulkannya tidak hanya bergantung pada ingatan dan musik tidak harus familiar untuk mengarahkan kekuatan emosionalnya."
31. **Jawab** : C ➡ *construct*
Kata Kunci : *a major source of*
Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *a major source of construct*. Penggunaan kata *construct* tidak tepat karena merupakan kata kerja (*verb*). Dibutuhkan kata benda (*noun*), yaitu *construction*, agar menjadi kalimat yang bermakna, "Bendungan Hoover disetujui oleh Kongres pada tahun 1928, menyediakan sumber utama pekerjaan konstruksi selama tahun-tahun Depresi."
32. **Jawab** : D ➡ *incomer*
Kata Kunci : *agricultural rent*
Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *agricultural rent*. Bisa dipastikan topik dalam kalimat tersebut adalah uang. Kata *incomer* bermakna "imigran", jadi tidak tepat digunakan sebagai pembanding biaya sewa. Kata yang tepat adalah *income* yang bermakna "penghasilan," sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Pada tahun 1688, sewa pertanian yang diterima oleh kelas-kelas pemilik tanah berjumlah 16 persen dari pendapatan nasional."
33. **Jawab** : A ➡ *finds*
Kata Kunci : *which ... is so venomous*
Pembahasan : Frasa *which finds* dalam kalimat tersebut tidak tepat, karena membuat kalimat tersebut memiliki dua predikat yang terlihat dari *is so venomous*. Bagian *which finds in tropical lagoons* adalah klausa yang memberikan informasi mengenai *the blue-ringed octopus*. Keberadaan klausa yang dipisahkan dengan koma tersebut tidak membatasi makna dari keseluruhan kalimat sehingga biasa dituliskan dalam bentuk pasif. Frasa yang tepat adalah *is found*, sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, "Gurita cincin biru, yang ditemukan di laguna tropis, sangat berbisa sehingga dapat melumpuhkan atau membunuh seseorang dalam hitungan menit."

34. **Jawab** : A ➡ other

Kata Kunci : *their of gender socialization is*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *another theory of gender socialization is...* Kata *other* adalah bentuk jamak untuk menyebutkan “yang lain”, sementara dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *is* sebagai *to be* untuk kata benda tunggal. Kata yang tepat adalah *another*, sehingga membentuk kalimat dengan tatanan Bahasa Inggris yang tepat dan bermakna, “Teori sosialisasi gender yang lain menyatakan bahwa peran gender dan sikap saudara yang lebih tua dapat mempengaruhi peran gender yang diadopsi oleh anak yang lebih muda.”

35. **Jawab** : D ➡ burns up

Kata Kunci : *There was...launched in*

Pembahasan : Dalam awal kalimat disebutkan *There was a lunar probe*. Diketahui peristiwa dalam kalimat tersebut terjadi di masa lampau dari penggunaan kata *was*, *launched*, dan *fell back*. Kata kerja yang dipakai dalam kalimat tersebut adalah bentuk lampau, sementara frasa *burns up* adalah kata kerja bentuk pertama. Kata yang tepat adalah *burned up*, sehingga membentuk tatanan kalimat Bahasa Inggris yang tepat dan bermakna, “Dahulu ada probe bulan diluncurkan pada tahun 1958 yang jatuh kembali ke Bumi dan terbakar di atmosfer.”

36. **Jawab** : C ➡ innovative

Kata Kunci : *focus of invention and technical*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat disebutkan *focus of invention and technical*. Kata *invention* adalah kata benda (*noun*) sedangkan *innovative* adalah kata sifat (*adjective*). Kata yang tepat untuk membentuk kalimat yang benar adalah *innovation*, sehingga kalimatnya bermakna, “Selama akhir tahun 1890-an, sepeda menjadi fokus penemuan dan inovasi teknis di seluruh dunia, sama seperti teknik biotek dan komputer saat ini.”

37. **Jawab** : D ➡ specialization

Kata Kunci : *to differently ... parts*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *to differently ... parts*. Frasa tersebut membutuhkan kata sifat (*adjective*) sementara kata *specialization* adalah kata benda (*noun*). Kata yang tepat adalah *specialized* sehingga membentuk kalimat, “Materi murni dari

persepsi keseluruhan indera terdiri dari impuls saraf yang disalurkan ke berbagai bagian khusus otak.”

38. **Jawab** : C ➡ makes

Kata Kunci : ...*brought books*...

Pembahasan : Perhatikan klausa pertama yang menyebutkan *Guttenberg's printing press brought books*. Dalam klausa tersebut dapat menjadi patokan waktu dalam peristiwa tersebut. Kata *brought* adalah kata kerja bentuk lampau, sementara *makes* adalah kata kerja bentuk masa sekarang. Karena kedua klausa dihubungkan oleh kata penghubung *and*, keduanya harus paralel. Kata yang tepat adalah *made*, sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, “Mesin cetak Gutenberg membawa buku ke dalam kehidupan orang biasa, dan penulis seperti Geoffrey Chaucer dan Giovanni Boccaccio menjadikan kehidupan sehari-hari sebagai subjek sastra.”

39. **Jawab** : D ➡ supernaturally

Kata Kunci : *to have a ... quality*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut disebutkan *the natural world to have a supernaturally quality*. Kata *supernaturally* merupakan kata keterangan untuk kata kerja (*adverb*) yang tidak tepat dalam tatanan kalimat tersebut. Kata yang dibutuhkan adalah kata sifat (*adjective*), yaitu *supernatural*, sehingga membentuk kalimat bermakna, “Nenek moyang manusia pemburu-pengumpul dahulu menganggap alam memiliki kualitas supernatural.”

40. **Jawab** : D ➡ a

Kata Kunci : *as ... oyster-producing state*

Pembahasan : Dalam kalimat tersebut terlihat penggunaan *indefinite article* yang tidak tepat. Frasa *a oyster-producing state* salah, karena frasa *oyster-producing* diawali dengan huruf “o.” Kata yang tepat adalah *an*, sehingga membentuk kalimat yang tepat dalam tatanan Bahasa Inggris dan bermakna, “Di Amerika Serikat, Maryland menempati rangking kedua setelah Virginia sebagai negara penghasil tiram.”

PEMBAHASAN READING COMPREHENSION

1. **Jawab** : A ➡ The cause of stress

Kata Kunci : *Do you know what leads you to feel stress? (paragraph 1); they tracked the stress of a large group of graduate students over six months (paragraph 2); The researchers found that the stress an individual experienced was connected to the extent of stress in their social world (paragraph 3)*

Pembahasan : Setiap paragraf membahas tentang stres. Dalam paragraf pertama diawali dengan *"Do you know what leads you to feel stress?"* (Apakah Anda tahu apakah yang menyebabkan stress?) yang mengindikasikan topik yang akan dibahas dalam teks. Dilanjutkan dengan adanya penelitian untuk mencari penyebab dari stress yang dibahas di paragraf 2, *"they tracked the stress of a large group of graduate students over the course of six months"* dan paragraf-paragraf berikutnya. Ini menunjukkan bahwa topik utama teks tersebut adalah penyebab dari stress. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"The caused of stress."*

2. **Jawab** : C ➡ Stress is aligned with the social environment

Kata Kunci : *they found that a person's stress was more apt to fall in line with the stress of those in their social sphere*

Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf kedua disebutkan, *"they found that a person's stress was more apt to fall in line with the stress of those in their social sphere"* (mereka menemukan bahwa stres pada seseorang lebih cenderung sejalan dengan stress orang-orang di lingkungan sosial mereka). Ini berarti stres berhubungan dengan lingkungan sosial seseorang. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"Stress is aligned with social environment."*

3. **Jawab** : B ➡ Long-term
Kata Kunci : *they tracked the stress of a large group of graduate students over six months*
Pembahasan : Frasa "*longitudinal study*" disebutkan dalam kalimat pertama di paragraf kedua, yaitu "*they tracked the stress of a large group of graduate students over the course of six months*" (mereka melacak stres pada sekelompok besar mahasiswa pascasarjana selama enam bulan). Penelitian tersebut dilaksanakan selama enam bulan, maka dapat disimpulkan penelitian tersebut termasuk penelitian jangka panjang. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*Long-term*."
4. **Jawab** : D ➡ neuroticism, conscientiousness, and locus of control
Kata Kunci : *their degree of stress along with three different personality attributes*
Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf kedua disebutkan atribut kepribadian yang dibutuhkan untuk meneliti stress (*their degree of stress along with three different personality attributes*). Secara khusus, para peneliti meminta tiga atribut kepribadian yang dijabarkan dalam keseluruhan paragraf kedua, yaitu *neuroticism*, *conscientiousness*, dan *locus of control*. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D.
5. **Jawab** : C ➡ fitting
Kata Kunci : *they found that a person's stress was more apt to fall in line with the stress of those in their social sphere*
Pembahasan : Kata "*apt*" terdapat dalam paragraf kedua, yaitu "*they found that a person's stress was more apt to fall in line with the stress of those in their social sphere*" yang berarti "mereka menemukan bahwa stres pada seseorang lebih cenderung sejalan dengan stres orang-orang di lingkungan sosial mereka." Kata "*apt*" dalam kalimat tersebut berarti "cenderung" atau "sesuai." Maka, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*fitting*."
6. **Jawab** : C ➡ Social sphere has no impact on someone's stress
Kata Kunci : *they found that a person's stress was more apt to fall in line with the stress of those in their social sphere when the stress among the people in that sphere was comparable*
Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf ketiga disebutkan, "*they found that a person's stress was more apt to fall in line with the stress of those in their social sphere when the stress among the people in that sphere was comparable*" yang berarti "mereka (peneliti) menemukan bahwa stres pada seseorang lebih cenderung sejalan dengan stres orang-orang di lingkungan

sosial mereka ketika stress di antara orang-orang di lingkungan itu sebanding.” Kalimat tersebut dapat menjadi panduan untuk memilih jawaban yang tepat. Pilihan A dan D tidak tepat, karena dalam paragraf tersebut memang disebutkan bahwa stress pada seseorang berhubungan dengan lingkungan sosial mereka dan tingkatnya sebanding dengan satu sama lain. Pilihan B tidak tepat, karena memang disebutkan adanya atribut kepribadian yang mempengaruhi stres. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *“Social sphere has no impact to someone’s stress.”*

7. **Jawab** : D ➡ An individual who experienced stress
Kata Kunci : *they found that there was a weaker tie between a person’s stress and the magnitude of stress in their social life*
Pembahasan : Paragraf ketiga membahas temuan peneliti mengenai stres. Kata *“their”* berada dalam kalimat *“they found that there was a weaker tie between a person’s stress and the magnitude of stress in their social life”* yang berarti “mereka menemukan bahwa ada ikatan yang lebih lemah antara stres seseorang dan besarnya stres dalam kehidupan sosial mereka.” Kalimat tersebut mengacu pada penelitian tersebut, yaitu orang yang diteliti telah mengalami stress. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D *“An individual who experienced stress.”*

8. **Jawab** : C ➡ Perception can be the reason for people to feel stress
Kata Kunci : *locus of control (how much someone views themselves or events around them as determining the result of a situation)*
Pembahasan : Frasa *“locus of control”* disebutkan sejak paragraf kedua. Disebutkan bahwa *locus of control* adalah *“how much someone views themselves or events around them as determining the result of a situation”* yang berarti *“seberapa banyak orang memandang diri sendiri atau peristiwa di sekitar mereka sendiri atau peristiwa di sekitar mereka sebagai penentu hasil dari suatu situasi.”* Ini berarti *locus of control* juga bisa disebut persepsi. Pilihan A tidak tepat, karena tidak sesuai dengan definisinya. Pilihan B tidak tepat, karena disebutkan stress dipengaruhi oleh banyak hal. Pilihan D tidak tepat, karena bukan kesimpulan dari *locus of control*. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *“Perception can be the reason for people to feel stress.”*

9. **Jawab** : A ➡ Because it is human nature to want to fit in
Kata Kunci : *we tend to observe how other people are responding to help us calibrate the most suitable way of reacting so we can socially fit in*

Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf keempat disebutkan, *"we tend to observe how other people are responding to help us calibrate the most suitable way of reacting so we can socially fit in"* (kita cenderung mengamati bagaimana orang lain merespon untuk membantu kita mengkalibrasi cara bereaksi yang paling sesuai sehingga kita dapat menyesuaikan diri secara sosial). Ini berarti sudah sifat manusia untuk berusaha menyesuaikan diri dalam lingkungan sosial. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"Because it is human nature to want to be fit in."*

10. **Jawab** : C ➡ quality

Kata Kunci : *the study merits being repeated to understand whether the results apply to different groups of people*

Pembahasan : Kata "*merits*" terdapat dalam paragraf keempat, yaitu *"the study merits being repeated to understand whether the results apply to different groups of people"* (penelitian ini perlu diulangi untuk memahami apakah hasilnya berlaku untuk kelompok orang yang berbeda). Kata "*merits*" bisa diartikan "perlu" yang dalam konteks tersebut berarti untuk meningkatkan kualitas dari penelitian tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"quality."*

11. **Jawab** : C ➡ Smart Grid technology as the future of efficient energy

Kata Kunci : *To meet these challenges, countries are investing in Smart Grid technology (paragraph 1); Smart Grid technology involves the application of a computer system to the electricity network (paragraph 2); Although Smart Technology is still in its infancy, pilot schemes to promote and test it are already underway (paragraph 5)*

Pembahasan : Setiap paragraf dalam teks tersebut membahas tentang teknologi Smart Grid. Dalam paragraf pertama disebutkan persoalan terkait perubahan dalam penggunaan energi yang mengarah pada penggunaan listrik sebelum dilanjutkan dengan teknologi Smart Grid yang disebutkan menjadi solusi untuk pemahaman industri listrik yang lebih baik dan negara-negara sedang menginvestasi teknologi ini (*countries are investing in Smart Grid technology*). Begitu juga dengan paragraf lain yang membahas teknologi Smart Grid. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"Smart Grid technology as the future of efficient energy."*

12. **Jawab** : B ➡ Some oil production countries are not producing as much oil as they used to
- Kata Kunci** : *In some major oil-producing nations, 'peak oil has already been reached*
- Pembahasan** : Dalam paragraf pertama disebutkan, "*In some major oil producing nations, 'peak oil' has already been reached*" yang bermakna "Di beberapa negara penghasil minyak utama, 'puncak minyak' telah tercapai." Ini berarti beberapa negara penghasil minyak utama tidak lagi menghasilkan minyak sebanyak dulu. Pilihan A tidak tepat, karena berkebalikan dengan kalimat tersebut. Pilihan C dan D tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan dalam paragraf pertama. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*Some oil production countries are not producing as much oil as they used to.*"
13. **Jawab** : C ➡ assist
- Kata Kunci** : *it will pitch in reducing operational and maintenance costs*
- Pembahasan** : Kata "*pitch*" terdapat dalam paragraf kedua, yaitu "*Smart Grid technology basically involves the application of a computer system to the electricity network thus it will pitch in reducing operational and maintenance costs*" yang bermakna "Teknologi Smart Grid pada dasarnya melibatkan penerapan sistem komputer pada jaringan listrik sehingga akan berdampak pada pengurangan biaya operasional dan pemeliharaan." Kata "*pitch*" memiliki makna negatif yang tidak sesuai dengan keseluruhan kalimat. Dari keseluruhan pilihan jawaban, pilihan C "*assist*" memiliki arti "membantu" yang bermakna sesuai keseluruhan kalimat. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*assist.*"
14. **Jawab** : D ➡ It can reduce the amount of energy needed through telephone system
- Kata Kunci** : *Smart meters can also be connected to the internet or telephone system, allowing customers to switch appliances on or off remotely*
- Pembahasan** : Pilihan A dan B terdapat dalam paragraf kedua sehingga tidak tepat. Dalam paragraf kedua disebutkan, "*Smart meters can also be connected to the internet or telephone system, allowing customers to switch appliances on or off remotely*" yang bermakna "Smart meter juga dapat dihubungkan ke internet atau sistem telepon, memungkinkan pelanggan untuk menghidupkan atau mematikan peralatan dari jarak jauh." Ini berarti pilihan C juga terdapat dalam

paragraf tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang benar adalah D *"It can reduce the amount of energy needed through telephone system."*

15. **Jawab** : D ➡ *infamously*

Kata Kunci : *Sources of renewable energy, such as wind, wave, and solar, are notoriously unpredictable*

Pembahasan : Kata *"notoriously"* terdapat dalam paragraf ketiga, yaitu *"Sources of renewable energy, such as wind, wave and solar, are notoriously unpredictable"* yang bermakna, "Sumber energi terbarukan, seperti angin, gelombang, dan matahari, terkenal tidak dapat diprediksi." Kata *"notoriously"* bermakna "tidak baik." Dari keseluruhan pilihan jawaban, pilihan D memiliki arti "terkenal tidak baik" yang bermakna sesuai keseluruhan kalimat. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"infamously."*

16. **Jawab** : A ➡ *They do not supply a continuous flow of energy*

Kata Kunci : *Sources of renewable energy, such as wind, wave, and solar, are notoriously unpredictable*

Pembahasan : Pilihan B dan C tidak tepat, karena tidak ada dalam paragraf ketiga. Dalam paragraf tersebut disebutkan, *"Sources of renewable energy, such as wind, wave and solar, are notoriously unpredictable"* yang bermakna, "Sumber energi terbarukan, seperti angin, gelombang, dan matahari, terkenal tidak dapat diprediksi." Ini berarti pilihan D tidak tepat, karena sumber energi terbarukan tidak dapat memberikan banyak energi. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"They do not supply a continuous flow of energy."*

17. **Jawab** : A ➡ *Building a new electrical infrastructure*

Kata Kunci : *New infrastructures therefore must be built*

Pembahasan : Kata *"this"* terdapat dalam kalimat, *"with improved smart technology, this can be done more efficiently by reducing the reinforcement or construction costs"* (dengan teknologi pintar yang ditingkatkan, hal ini dapat dilakukan secara lebih efisien dengan mengurangi biaya penguatan atau konstruksi." Dalam kalimat sebelum kalimat tersebut, terdapat kalimat *"New infrastructures therefore must be built."* Maka, kata ganti *"this"* digunakan untuk menyebutkan "membangun infrastruktur baru." Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"Building a new electrical infrastructure."*

18. **Jawab** : B ➡ It requires electrical infrastructure
Kata Kunci : *where there is currently a lack of electrical infrastructure*
Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf keempat disebutkan masalah dari sumber pembangkit listrik terbarukan adalah terletak di daerah terpencil dimana infrastruktur listrik saat ini masih kurang (*many renewable power generation sources are located in remote areas ... where there is currently a lack of electrical infrastructure*). Ini berarti sumber pembangkit tenaga listrik terbarukan membutuhkan infrastruktur bertenaga listrik. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"It requires electrical infrastructure."*
19. **Jawab** : A ➡ Smart Grid technology is currently being tested
Kata Kunci : *Although Smart Technology is still in its infancy, pilot schemes to promote and test it are already underway*
Pembahasan : Pilihan B, C, dan D tidak tepat, karena tidak terdapat dalam paragraf terakhir. Pilihan A terdapat dalam paragraf terakhir yang menyebutkan, *"Although Smart Technology is still in its infancy, pilot schemes to promote and test it are already underway"* yang bermakna, "Meskipun teknologi Smart Grid masih dalam tahap awal, skema percontohan untuk mempromosikan dan mengujinya sudah berjalan." Ini berarti teknologi Smart Grid sedang dalam proses tes saat ini. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"Smart Grid technology is currently being tested."*
20. **Jawab** : A ➡ growth period
Kata Kunci : *Although Smart Technology is still in its infancy, pilot schemes to promote and test it are already underway*
Pembahasan : Kata *"infancy"* terdapat dalam kalimat, *"Although Smart Technology is still in its infancy, pilot schemes to promote and test it are already underway"* yang bermakna, "Meskipun teknologi Smart Grid masih dalam tahap awal, skema percontohan untuk mempromosikan dan mengujinya sudah berjalan." Kata *"infancy"* bermakna "tahap awal" atau "sedang berkembang." Frasa *"growth period"* bermakna "masa berkembang." Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"growth period."*
21. **Jawab** : C ➡ The history of bicycle
Kata Kunci : *Bicycles have been around since the early part of the nineteenth century (paragraph 1); A fresh start and the true beginning of bicycles becoming a popular means of transportation can be traced to around 1886 (paragraph 3)*

Pembahasan : Setiap paragraf dalam teks tersebut membahas tentang sepeda. Kalimat pertama dalam paragraf pertama berbunyi, *"Bicycles have been around since the early part of the nineteenth century"* (Sepeda telah ada sekitar awal abad ke-19). Paragraf selanjutnya membahas perkembangan terbentuknya sepeda hingga menjadi seperti bentuk modern yang ada saat ini. Teks tersebut membahas tentang sejarah sepeda. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"The history of bicycle."*

22. **Jawab** : A ➡ People did not like to use the bicycle in 1817

Kata Kunci : *This steerable hobby horse, which could surpass runners and horse-drawn carriages, never became a viable transportation option because of the need for smooth pathways*

Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf pertama terdapat kalimat, *"This steerable hobby horse, which could surpass runners and horse-drawn carriages, never became a viable transportation option because of the need for smooth pathways"* (Kuda hobi yang dapat dikendalikan ini, yang dapat melampaui pelari dan kereta kuda, tidak pernah menjadi pilihan transportasi yang layak karena kebutuhan akan jalan yang mulus). Ini membuat pilihan B dan C tidak tepat, karena disebutkan kereta kuda sudah ada dan digunakan oleh masyarakat saat itu. Pilihan D tidak tepat, karena disebutkan sepeda membutuhkan jalan yang mulus agar dapat berjalan dengan baik. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"People did not like to use bicycle in 1817."*

23. **Jawab** : B ➡ usable

Kata Kunci : *This steerable hobby horse, which could surpass runners and horse-drawn carriages, never became a viable transportation option*

Pembahasan : Kata *"viable"* terdapat dalam paragraf pertama kalimat, *"This steerable hobby horse, which could surpass runners and horse-drawn carriages, never became a viable transportation option"* (Kuda hobi yang dapat dikendalikan ini, yang dapat melampaui pelari dan kereta kuda, tidak pernah menjadi pilihan transportasi yang layak). Kata *"viable"* bermakna *"layak"* atau *"pantas digunakan."* Dari pilihan jawaban yang memiliki makna yang sama adalah B *"usable."*

24. **Jawab** : D ➡ It was uneasy to ride since it had a big front wheel

Kata Kunci : *third, the big front wheel created problems*

Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf kedua menyebutkan bahwa sepeda roda tiga (*velocipede*) memiliki kekurangan, yaitu susah dinaiki, tidak nyaman

dinaiki karena terbuat dari kayu dan hanya adanya jalan berbatu di masa itu, serta punya ban depan yang besar (*third, the big front wheel created problems*). Ini berarti pilihan A tidak tepat, karena tidak sesuai. Pilihan B dan C tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan hal-hal tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*It was uneasy to ride since it had a big front wheel.*"

25. **Jawab** : A ➡ gathering

Kata Kunci : *Despite garnering interest from hobbyists, the velocipede had three major deficiencies as transportation*

Pembahasan : Kata "*garnering*" terdapat dalam paragraf kedua kalimat, "*Despite garnering interest from hobbyists, the velocipede had three major deficiencies as transportation*" (Meskipun menarik minat dari penghobi, sepeda beroda tiga memiliki tiga kekurangan utama). Ini berarti kata "*garbering*" memiliki makna "menarik" atau "mengumpulkan." Dari pilihan jawaban yang memiliki makna sama adalah A "*gathering.*"

26. **Jawab** : B ➡ When it has same-sized wheels

Kata Kunci : *With equal-sized wheels, tubular steel diamond-shaped frame geometry, and a chain-and-sprocket chain drive to the rear wheel, the "safety bike" looked much like the modern version*

Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf ketiga disebutkan, "*With equal-sized wheels, tubular steel diamond-shaped frame geometry, and a chain-and-sprocket chain drive to the rear wheel, the "safety bike" looked much like the modern version*" (Dengan roda berukuran sama, geometri rangka baja berbentuk berlian, and penggerak rantai serta sprocket ke roda belakang, sepeda yang aman ini terlihat sangat mirip dengan versi modern). Ini berarti sepeda yang aman adalah yang memiliki hal-hal tersebut. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*When it has same sized wheels.*"

27. **Jawab** : C ➡ Bicycle-related patents

Kata Kunci : *Many of these patents were decades ahead of the technology to manufacture them*

Pembahasan : Kata "*them*" terdapat dalam kalimat, "*Many of these patents were decades ahead of the technology to manufacture them*" (Banyak dari paten ini hadir beberapa deade lebih awal dari teknologi yang bisa digunakan untuk memproduksinya). Kata ganti tersebut dimaksudkan untuk menyebut paten yang berhubungan dengan

kalimat sebelumnya yang menyebutkan, *"bicycle-related patents comprised close to one-third of all patent-writing activity"* (paten terkait sepeda mencakup hampir sepertiga dari semua aktivitas penulisan paten). Maka, kata *"them"* merujuk pada paten terkait sepeda. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"bicycle-related patents."*

28. **Jawab** : C ➡ Suspension systems were invented when technology wasn't as advanced as now

Kata Kunci : *suspension systems invented a century ago became viable only with modern-day elastic materials and manufacturing technology*

Pembahasan : Pilihan A dan D tidak tepat, karena disebutkan dalam paragraf keempat bahwa, *"In the United States, England, and other major nations, patents were awarded at the rate of about 5,000 per year per nation"* (Di Amerika Serikat, Inggris, dan negara-negara besar lainnya, paten diberikan sebanyak 5.000 paten setiap tahunnya untuk tiap negara). Pilihan B tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan bahwa sistem paten ditemukan satu abad lalu. Pilihan C terdapat dalam kalimat, *"suspension systems invented a century ago became viable only with modern-day elastic materials and manufacturing technology."* Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"Suspension systems were invented when technology wasn't as advanced as now"*

29. **Jawab** : D ➡ The tension-spoked wheel was the last bicycle-related invention

Kata Kunci : *The two most important single inventions of this long-ago era were Starley's tension-spoked wheel and John Dunlop's pneumatic tire*

Pembahasan : Pilihan A tidak tepat karena disebutkan, *"The tension-spoked wheel was and is a marvel of lightweight structures"* yang berarti fitur roda anti tegang sejalan dengan struktur ringan sebuah sepeda. Pilihan B terdapat dalam kalimat, *"the coaster brake appeared in 1889"* dan pilihan C dalam kalimat, *"the pneumatic tire, which Dunlop invented in 1888, vastly improved the bike's comfort."* Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D *"The tension-spoked wheel was the last bicycle-related invention"*, karena tidak disebutkan penemuan tersebut adalah yang terakhir.

30. **Jawab** : A ➡ valuable

Kata Kunci : *Bicycles of that era were hand-made in cottage industries, and were highly sought after and expensive*

Pembahasan : Frasa "*sought after*" terdapat dalam kalimat, "*Bicycles of that era were hand-made in cottage industries, and were highly sought after and expensive*" (Sepeda pada masa itu dibuat dengan tangan di industry rumahan, dan sangat dicari serta mahal). Frasa "*sought after*" bermakna "dicari" atau "bernilai." Dari pilihan jawaban, yang memiliki makna yang sama adalah A "*valuable*."

31. **Jawab** : C ➡ An experiment of looking for where human mistakes come from

Kata Kunci : *why are we so prone to making mistakes? ; humans have designed environments that are too complex for us to fully understand, or we are biologically prone to making bad decisions (paragraph 1); The team wanted to test whether the capuchin monkeys, when put into similar situations as humans, would make the same mistakes (paragraph 2)*

Pembahasan : Setiap paragraf dalam teks tersebut membahas darimana asal dari kesalahan manusia. Dalam paragraf pertama memepertanyakan kenapa manusia sangat rentan membuat kesalahan, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan dibentuk percobaan dengan monyet ketika ditempatkan dalam situai yang sama dengan manusia apakah akan melakukan kesalahan yang sama (*whether the capuchin monkeys, when put into similar situations as humans, would make the same mistakes*). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C "*An experiment of looking for where do human mistakes come from.*"

32. **Jawab** : B ➡ Humans are influenced by the cultural environment around them

Kata Kunci : *However, they are not influenced by any of the technological or cultural environments which affect human decision-making*

Pembahasan : Pilihan A tidak tepat, karena disebutkan bahwa tim peneliti memilih monyet capuchin cokelat untuk diteliti (*the team selected a group of Brown Capuchin monkeys*). Pilihan C tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan dalam paragraf kedua. Pilihan D tidak tepat, karena dalam paragraf kedua disebutkan, "*However, they are not influenced by any of the technological or cultural environments which affect human decision-making*" (Namun, mereka tidak dipengaruhi oleh lingkungan teknologi atau budaya mana pun yang memengaruhi pengambilan keputusan). Jadi, pilihan yang tepat adalah C "*Humans are influenced by cultural environment around them.*"

33. **Jawab** : A ➡ proposed
Kata Kunci : *Laurie Santos from the Comparative Cognition Lab at Yale University posed this question to her team*
Pembahasan : Kata "posed" terdapat dalam paragraf pertama kalimat, "Laurie Santos from the Comparative Cognition Lab at Yale University posed this question to her team" (Laurie Santos dari Lab Kognisi Komparatif di Universitas Yale mengajukan pertanyaan ini kepada timnya). Kata "posed" memiliki makna "mengajukan" atau "mengusulkan." Dari pilihan jawaban, kata yang memiliki makna sama adalah A "proposed."
34. **Jawab** : D ➡ Making mistakes in financial decisions is the focus of the experiment
Kata Kunci : *Of particular interest to the scientists was whether monkeys would make the same mistakes when making financial decisions*
Pembahasan : Pilihan A tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan dalam paragraf ketiga. Pilihan B tidak tepat, karena disebutkan tim peneliti menggunakan cakram logam dan makanan untuk ditukarkan. Pilihan C tidak tepat, karena disebutkan tim peneliti harus memperkenalkan sistem uang pada monyet (*they had to introduce the monkeys to money*). Pilihan D terdapat dalam kalimat "Of particular interest to the scientists was whether monkeys would make the same mistakes when making financial decisions" (Yang menarik bagi para peneliti adalah apakah monyet akan melakukan kesalahan yang sama saat membuat keputusan keuangan). Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "Making mistakes in financial decisions is the focus of the experiment."
35. **Jawab** : D ➡ understood
Kata Kunci : *The monkeys soon cottoned on, and as well as learning simple exchange techniques*
Pembahasan : Frasa "cottoned on" terdapat dalam paragraf ketiga kalimat, "The monkeys soon cottoned on, and as well as learning simple exchange techniques" (Monyet-monyet itu segera mengerti dan juga mempelajari teknik pertukaran sederhana). Frasa "cottoned on" memiliki makna "mengerti" atau "memahami." Kata yang memiliki makna yang sama adalah D "understood."
36. **Jawab** : C ➡ choose the riskier choice
Kata Kunci : *The results were that monkeys, like humans, take more risks in times of loss*

Pembahasan : Pilihan A tidak tepat, karena dalam teks tersebut disebutkan bahwa tim peneliti harus mengenalkan teknik pertukaran sederhana yang berarti tidak memerlukan strategi tertentu. Pilihan B tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan adanya pisang dalam percobaan tersebut. Pilihan D tidak tepat, karena disimpulkan bahwa monyet-monyet tersebut cenderung mengambil lebih banyak risiko saat merugi (*The results were that monkeys, like humans, take more risks in times of loss*) yang berarti monyet tersebut menggunakan alat yang digunakan sebagai uang. Jadi, pilihan yang tepat adalah C *"choose the riskier choice."*

37. **Jawab** : A ➡ To illustrate the two sides of a coin

Kata Kunci : *someone tosses a coin and if it lands 'heads' you receive an additional \$1000, but if it lands 'tails' you receive no more money*

Pembahasan : Dalam paragraf keempat disebutkan, *"someone tosses a coin and if it lands 'heads' you receive an additional \$1000, but if it lands 'tails' you receive no more money"* (seseorang melemparkan koin dan jika muncul "kepala" Anda menerima tambahan \$1000, namun jika mendarat "ekor" Anda tidak menerima uang tambahan). Ungkapan *"heads"* dan *"tails"* digunakan di Amerika Serikat untuk menyebutkan dua sisi koin, yaitu sisi "kepala" yang menunjukkan tampak samping dari figur terkenal di Amerika Serikat dan sisi "ekor" yang menggambarkan logo negara dan nilai koinnya. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"To illustrate the two side of a coin."*

38. **Jawab** : C ➡ planted

Kata Kunci : *maybe human error is not a result of the complexity of our financial institutions, but is imbedded in our evolutionary history*

Pembahasan : Kata *"imbedded"* terdapat dalam paragraf terakhir kalimat, *"maybe human error is not a result of the complexity of our financial institutions, but is imbedded in our evolutionary history"* (mungkin kesalahan manusia bukanlah hasil dari kerumitan lembaga keuangan kita, tapi tertanam dalam sejarah evolusi kita). Kata *"imbedded"* memiliki makna "tertanam" atau "mengakar." Dari pilihan jawaban, kata yang memiliki makna sama C *"planted."*

39. **Jawab** : C ➡ Monkey and human are related thus it is expected to have the same tendency

Kata Kunci : *This experiment implies that because monkeys make the same irrational judgments that humans do, maybe the human error is not a*

result of the complexity of our financial institutions, but is embedded in our evolutionary history

Pembahasan : Pilihan A tidak tepat, karena dalam paragraf terakhir disebutkan ditemukan bahwa monyet membuat penilaian irasional yang sama seperti manusia (*The implications of this experiment are that because monkeys make the same irrational judgements that humans do*). Pilihan B tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan tentang mengatasi keterbatasan untuk memahami hewan. Pilihan D tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan tentang rencana melakukan percobaan tersebut dengan teknologi terbaru. Pilihan C terdapat dalam, *"maybe human error is not a result of the complexity of our financial institutions, but is imbedded in our evolutionary history"* (mungkin kesalahan manusia bukanlah hasil dari kerumitan lembaga keuangan kita, tapi tertanam dalam sejarah evolusi kita). Ini berarti penulis percaya bahwa manusia dan monyet berhubungan dalam teori evolusi. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"Monkey and human are related thus it is expected to have the same tendency."*

40. **Jawab** : A ➡ limitations

Kata Kunci : *On a more optimistic note, however, humans are fully capable of overcoming limitations once we have identified them*

Pembahasan : Kata *"them"* yang dimaksud ada dalam paragraf terakhir kalimat, *"By recognising them, we can design technologies which will help us to make better choices in future"* (Dengan mengenalinya, kita dapat merancang teknologi yang akan membantu membuat pilihan yang lebih baik di masa mendatang). Kalimat ini mengacu pada kalimat sebelumnya, *"On a more optimistic note, however, humans are fully capable of overcoming limitations once we have identified them"* (Namun dalam catatan yang lebih optimis, manusia sepenuhnya mampu mengatasi keterbatasan begitu kita mengidentifikasinya). Ini berarti *"recognizing them"* mengacu pada keterbatasan yang dimiliki manusia. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"limitations."*

41. **Jawab** : C ➡ The career of Robert Capa in photography

Kata Kunci : *Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography (paragraph 1); In 1936, after the breakout of the Spanish Civil War, Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer (paragraph 2)*

Pembahasan : Setiap paragraf dalam teks tersebut membahas Robert Capa. Dalam paragraf pertama disebutkan, *"Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography"* (Robert Capa adalah nama yang selama bertahun-tahun identik dengan fotografi perang). Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan membahas karir Capa selama hidupnya di paragraf-paragraf setelahnya. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"The career of Robert Capa in photography."*

42. **Jawab** : B ➡ comparable

Kata Kunci : *Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography*

Pembahasan : Kata *"synonymous"* terdapat dalam paragraf pertama kalimat, *"Robert Capa is a name that has for many years been synonymous with war photography"* (Robert Capa adalah nama yang selama bertahun-tahun identik dengan fotografi perang). Kata *"synonymous"* memiliki makna "identik" atau "sebanding." Dari pilihan jawaban, yang memiliki makna sama adalah B *"comparable."*

43. **Jawab** : C ➡ He wanted to be known as American

Kata Kunci : *He tried to find work as a freelance journalist and it was here that he changed his name to Robert Capa, mainly because he thought it would sound more American*

Pembahasan : Alasan Robert Capa yang memiliki nama asli Friedmann Endre Ernő disebutkan dalam paragraf pertama kalimat, *"He tried to find work as a freelance journalist and it was here that he changed his name to Robert Capa, mainly because he thought it would sound more American"* (Ia mencoba mencari pekerjaan sebagai jurnalis lepas dan di sinilah ia mengubah namanya menjadi Robert Capa, terutama karena menurutnya itu akan terdengar lebih Amerika). Ini berarti ia mengganti nama agar diketahui sebagai orang Amerika yang populer dilakukan di masa itu. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah C *"He wanted to be known as American."*

44. **Jawab** : D ➡ A patriotic soldier of World War II

Kata Kunci : *Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer*

Pembahasan : Pilihan A terdapat dalam kalimat, *"Capa went to Spain and it was here over the next three years that he built his reputation as a war photographer"* (Capa pergi ke Spanyol dan di sinilah selama tiga tahun berikutnya ia membangun reputasinya sebagai fotografer

perang). Pilihan B terdapat dalam kalimat selanjutnya yang mengatakan bahwa di tahun 1936 ia mengambil gambarnya yang paling terkenal *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier*. Pilihan C juga terdapat dalam paragraf kedua. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah D "*A patriotic soldier of War World II.*"

45. **Jawab** : C ➡ the act of get close to the war scene

Kata Kunci : *And he took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme.*

Pembahasan : Kata "*this*" terdapat dalam kalimat, "His photograph, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier* is a prime example of this as Capa captures the very moment the soldier falls" (Fotonya, *The Death of a Loyalist Soldier*, adalah contoh utama dari hal ini karena Capa mengabadikan saat prajurit itu jatuh). Kata "*this*" mengacu pada kalimat sebelumnya, "*And he took his attitude of getting close to the action to an extreme*" (Dan ia mengambil sikap mendekati aksi secara ekstrim).

46. **Jawab** : B ➡ There were only eight frames left of Capa's work for World War II

Kata Kunci : *Capa, armed only with two cameras, took more than one hundred photographs in the first hour of the landing, but a mistake in the darkroom during the drying of the film destroyed all but eight frames*

Pembahasan : Pilihan A dan D tidak tepat, karena tidak disebutkan dalam paragraf. Pilihan C terdapat dalam kalimat, "*Capa, armed only with two cameras, took more than one hundred photographs in the first hour of the landing, but a mistake in the darkroom during the drying of the film destroyed all but eight frames,*" tapi tidak tepat, karena walau Capa memang mengambil 100 foto, hanya 8 yang tersisa. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B "*There were only eight frames left of Capa's work for World War II.*"

47. **Jawab** : D ➡ claimed

Kata Kunci : *When Life magazine published the photographs, they professed that they were slightly out of focus*

Pembahasan : Kata "*professed*" terdapat dalam kalimat, "*When Life magazine published the photographs, they professed that they were slightly out of focus*" (Ketika majalah Life menerbitkan foto-foto itu, mereka menyatakan bahwa foto-foto itu sedikit tidak fokus). Kata "*professed*" memiliki makna "menyatakan." Kata yang memiliki makna yang sama di antara pilihan jawaban adalah D "*claimed.*"

48. **Jawab** : B ➡ He was once into business but took photography instead
Kata Kunci : *He never attempted to glamorize war though, but to record the horror*
Pembahasan : Pilihan A terdapat dalam paragraf keempat kalimat, *"In 1947 Capa was among a group of photojournalists who founded Magnum Photos."* Begitu juga dengan pilihan D dalam kalimat selanjutnya, *"This was a co-operative organisation set up to support photographers."* Pilihan C terdapat dalam paragraf keempat yang menceritakan bagaimana Capa menerima tugas ke Indochina dan wafat di sana. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah B *"He was once into business but took photography instead."*
49. **Jawab** : A ➡ keep
Kata Kunci : *This was a cooperative organization set up to support photographers and help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work*
Pembahasan : Kata *"retain"* terdapat dalam paragraf keempat kalimat, *"This was a co-operative organisation set up to support photographers and help them to retain ownership of the copyright to their work"* (Ini adalah organisasi koperasi yang didirikan untuk mendukung fotografer dan membantu mereka mempertahankan kepemilikan hak cipta atas karya mereka). Kata *"retain"* memiliki makna *"mempertahankan."* Kata yang memiliki makna yang sama dari pilihan jawaban adalah A *"keep."*
50. **Jawab** : A ➡ Robert Capa's legacy
Kata Kunci : *Capa's legacy has lived on though and in 1966 his brother Cornell founded the International Fund for Concerned Photography in his honor*
Pembahasan : Paragraf terakhir kalimat pertama menyebutkan bahwa, *"Capa's legacy has lived on though and in 1966 his brother Cornell founded the International Fund for Concerned Photography in his honor"* (Warisan Capa tetap hidup dan pada tahun 1966 saudara laki-lakinya Cornell mendirikan *International Fund for Concerned Photography* untuk menghormatinya. Keseluruhan paragraf juga membahas warisan atau legasi dari Robert Capa. Jadi, jawaban yang tepat adalah A *"Robert Capa's legacy."*

SECTION

04

PEMBAHASAN SPEAKING

QUESTION 1

Listen to an announcement. You may read along as you listen. Then read the announcement aloud.

Good day, everyone, and welcome to our regular program on health issues. Today, we are going to talk about the main source of our energy: eating. Do you enjoy eating? Are you careful about what you eat or do you eat what you enjoy?

Nowadays, it's easy to find food with different appearances which makes it more appealing. In one way, it is good for the food industry for they can be creative in making food, but how we should see this phenomenon in terms of health issues? The easiest yet hardest answer to that is to balance your eating. By eating the right amount of calories that your body needs and eating a wide range of foods, your body will still receive all the nutrients it needs.

Here is the list of types of foods according to their calorie concentration.

QUESTION 2

Jawab:

I prefer to study for exams by myself. When I study in my room alone, I can focus entirely on what I need to learn. I can review my notes on subjects that I'm lacking and find better ways to study. When studying in a group, I can't focus on my own weak spots. For example, there was one time when everyone agreed to study Biology because it was the first subject to be tested when I personally needed to study Chemistry more often because I was lacking in that subject. I also tend to be distracted when I study in a group. I remember last year I was preparing for the midterm exam with my classmates but we ended up chatting a lot about a new popular series on a streaming platform instead of studying. I got a bad grade because of that and I learned to study by myself ever since.

QUESTION 3

Jawab:

I think it's because having a solid book in our hands is different than an electronic one. For some people, their first experience in reading is very much reading a physical book since electronic books have still considered a new habit for the last 10 years. By holding a solid book, we can feel the texture of the paper, listen to the crisp sound of turning its pages, also smell the fresh paper scent. We can't get that feeling by reading an electronic book. A physical book can be an anchor to some people as it can be used as a reminder to rest and take things slowly. Besides, having physical books also can serve as a room decorator. People can arrange their physical books based on their color or height as a form of therapy. That's why some people would much rather read a book they can hold.

QUESTION 4

Jawab:

According to the recording, it is mandatory for the students to consult with the academic advisors before they take courses for the next semester. There are lots of students who failed to graduate on time because they took the wrong courses and the campus wants to minimize that. Yet, the man wants to take History II when in fact, he didn't finish History I. I think the man should consult with an academic advisor before he decides what classes to take. Based on the woman's explanation, the teacher for History II will be the same as History I, so there is a chance that the teacher will remember that the man didn't finish his class last semester. Moreover, there is no guarantee that man can follow the materials of History II without a proper understanding of History I. I think he should not waste time by guessing and should consult an academic advisor.