



The background image shows a group of students in a library setting. In the foreground, a student is looking at a laptop screen. Behind them, several other students are seated around a table, looking at books and papers. Bookshelves filled with books are visible in the background.

KUIKK
Kantor Urusan Internasional, Kerja Sama, dan Kebudayaan

Universitas Trisakti

- **Pusat Urusan Internasional**
- **Pusat Budaya**



The image shows an open book with traditional Indonesian illustrations of figures and objects on the right page, and text on the left page.

Program Unit Bahasa

Seminar dan workshop kebahasaan yang meliputi area pengajaran, penelitian, dan penggunaan bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Inggris, serta bahasa asing lainnya

Program Unit Budaya

- Seminar dan workshop di bidang kebudayaan dan keberagaman
- Pentas seni budaya
- Pelatihan dan perawatan gamelan
- Membatik

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Layanan Unit Bahasa

Kursus Bahasa Inggris

- Conversation (General & Business English)
- Academic Writing & Presentation
- TOEFL Preparation
- IELTS Preparation

Kursus Bahasa Asing

- Bahasa Italia (mulai Maret – Free)
- Bahasa Mandarin
- Bahasa Spanyol
- Bahasa Jepang
- Bahasa Jerman
- Bahasa Korea

Tes Kemampuan Berbahasa Inggris

- Trisakti English Proficiency Test (Offline & Online)
- IELTS

Penerjemahan dan Editing

- Bahasa Indonesia → Bahasa Asing
- Bahasa Asing → Bahasa Indonesia

BIPA (Bahasa Inggris untuk Penutur Asing)



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Link Pendaftaran Kursus Bahasa:

<https://kuikpb.carrd.co/>

A collage of three images. On the left, four people (two men and two women) are laughing outdoors under a blue sky. In the middle, there is a stack of colorful notebooks and spiral-bound papers. On the right, a close-up shot of a spiral notebook with a purple cover and gold polka dots.

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Jadwal Kursus Bahasa

(30 hours/ level; 2 hours/ meeting)

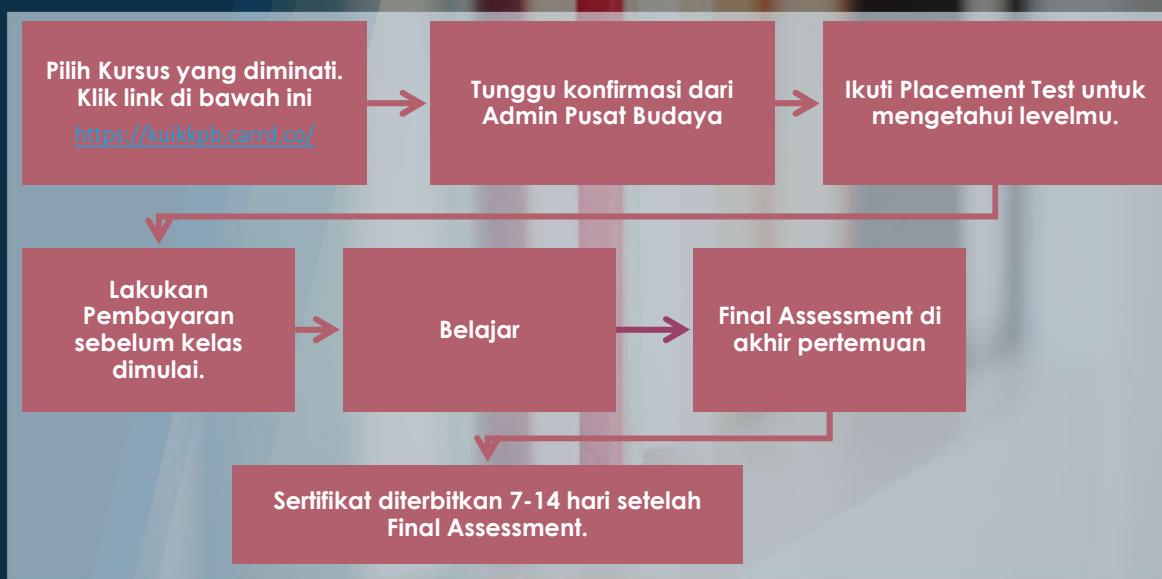
Senin - Jumat		
09:00 - 11 WIB	13:00 - 15:00 WIB	19:00 - 21:00 WIB
Sabtu		
09:00 - 12:15 WIB*		

*Waktu belajar di hari Sabtu dibagi menjadi 2 sesi dan diselingi istirahat selama 15 menit



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Alur Pelaksanaan Kursus:



PROGRAM TEPT

- Program kegiatan yang berkaitan dengan peningkatan/perbaikan nilai TEPT dirancang berjenjang berdasarkan nilai (score) mahasiswa pada saat mengikuti TEPT.
- **Program berbayar:**
 - 12 jam --- 421-449
 - 18 jam --- 401-420
 - 24 jam --- 400-391
 - 34 jam --- di bawah 390
- **Program gratis:**
4 jam (listening, reading, dan structure) setiap bulan Januari dan Agustus
- **Program Remedial:**
Syaratnya: sudah mengikuti kursus 1 x dan tes regular 2x.

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Arie Gilang
0858-10055498

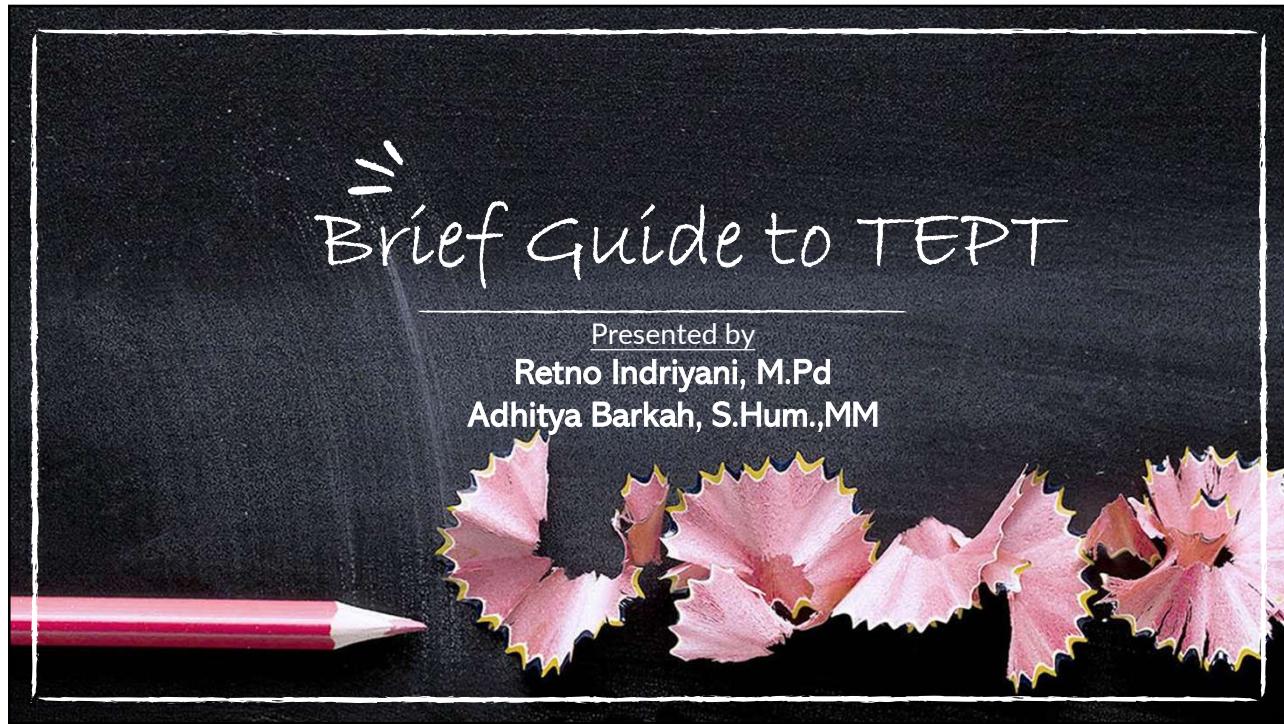
Kukus
0877-85450440

Sugeng Haryady
0856-95335101

Rakha
0812-82698456

**Program Pembekalan TEPT
& Free Test untuk Mahasiswa Tugas
Akhir
(Januari - Maret 2022)**

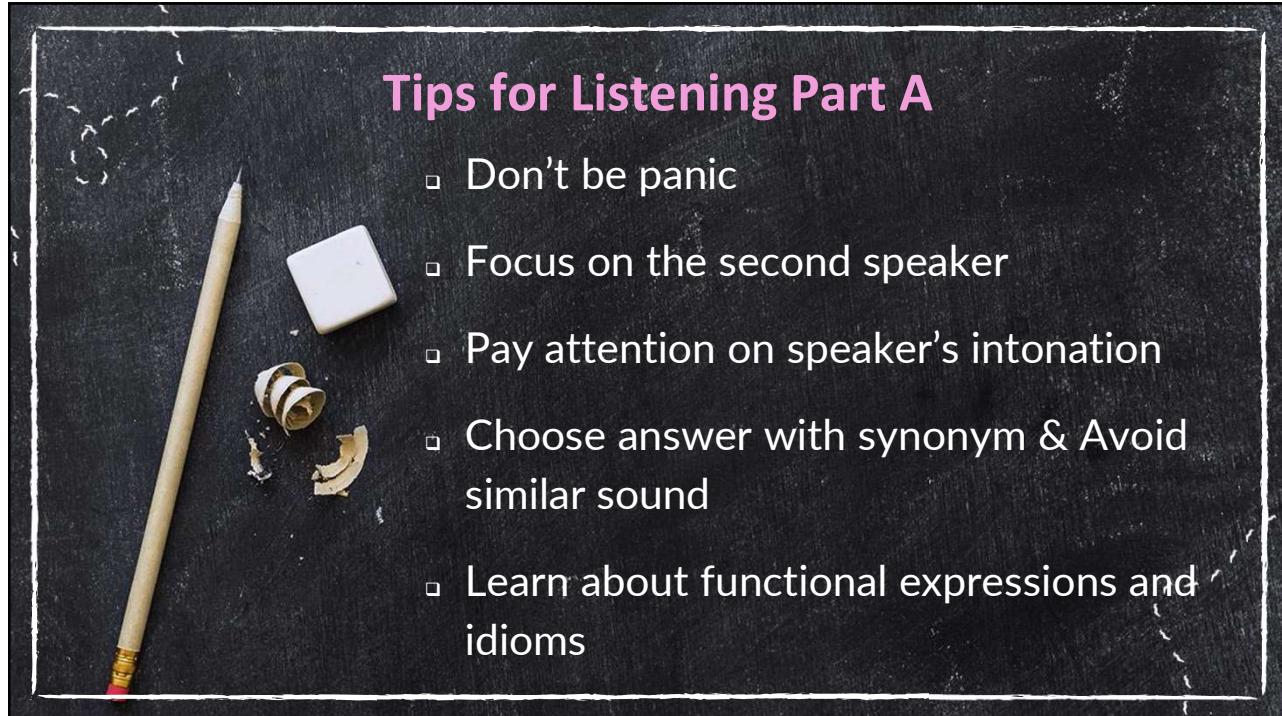
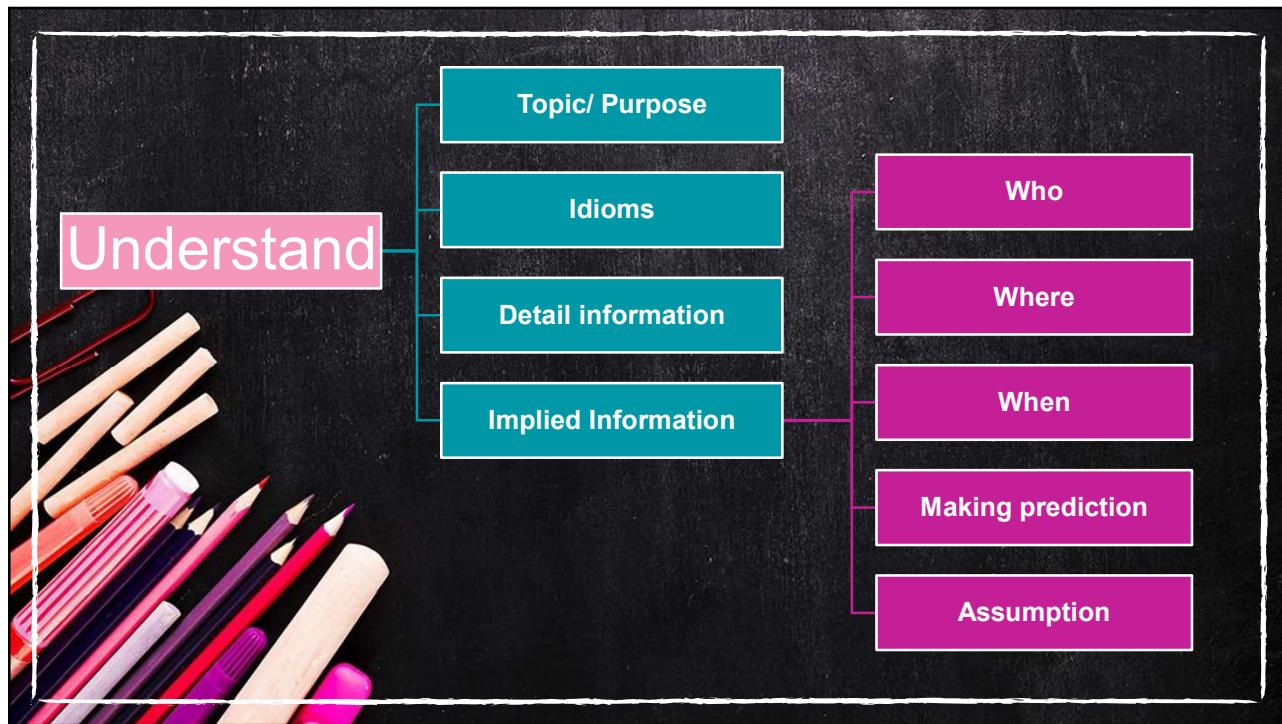
Info Jadwal & Link Pendaftaran:
<https://kuikkpbcarrd.co/>
 (kursus & pembekalan)
sis.pusatbahasa.trisakti.ac.id
 (free test)

A black chalkboard-style background with a white rectangular border. At the top center, the text "Trisakti English Proficiency Test" and "= TOEFL Prediction Test" is written in white. Below this, three circular numbered sections (01, 02, 03) are arranged horizontally. Each section contains a subject name and its details.

01	02	03
LISTENING COMPREHENSION	STRUCTURE & WRITTEN EXPRESSION	READING COMPREHENSION
50 Questions ± 30 minutes	40 Questions 25 minutes	50 Questions 55 minutes

NUMBER CORRECT	CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 1	CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 2	CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 3
50	68	—	67
49	67	—	66
48	66	—	65
47	65	—	63
46	63	—	61
45	62	—	60
44	61	—	59
43	60	—	58
42	59	—	57
41	58	—	56
40	57	68	55
39	57	67	54
38	56	65	54
37	55	63	53
36	54	61	52
35	54	60	52
34	53	58	51
33	52	57	50
32	52	56	49
31	51	55	48
30	51	54	48
29	50	53	47
28	49	52	46
27	49	51	46
26	48	50	45
25	48	49	44
24	47	48	43
23	47	47	43
22	46	46	42
21	45	45	41

Listening Comprehension		Number of Questions
Part A	Short Conversation	30 from 30 short conversations
Part B	Extended Conversation	8 (from 2 conversations)
Part C	Long Talks	12 (from 3 talks)



Tips #1: Choose answer with synonym



- As you listen to the last line of the dialog, focus on key words in that line.
- If you see any synonyms for key words in a particular answer, then you have probably found the correct answer.

1. (woman) <i>Did you see the manager about the job in the bookstore?</i>	(A) He got a job as a bookstore manager.
(man) <i>Yes, and I also had to fill out an application.</i>	(B) The bookstore was not accepting application.
(Question) <i>What does the man mean?</i>	(C) He saw a book about how to apply for jobs. (D) It was necessary to complete a form.

Exercise:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (A) The final exam was harder than the others.
(B) There were two exams rather than one.
(C) He thought the exam would be easier.
(D) The exam was not very difficult. | 2. (A) He's not feeling very well.
(B) He's rather sick of working.
(C) He's feeling better today than yesterday.
(D) He'd really rather not answer the question. |
|--|--|

Tips #2: Avoid similar sounds



- Identify key words in the last line of the dialogue.
- Identify words in the answers that contain similar sounds, and **do not** choose these answers.

1. (woman) <i>I heard that Sally just moved into a new, big house near the beach.</i>	(A) Sally has no sense of responsibility.
(man) <i>But Sally doesn't have a cent!</i>	(B) Sally sent her friend to the house
(Question) <i>What does the man mean?</i>	(C) Sally has no money. (D) Sally is on the set with her.

Exercise:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (A) She has to wait for some cash.
(B) The waiter is bringing a glass of water.
(C) The lawn is too dry.
(D) She needs to watch out for a crash. | 2. (A) The sweater's the wrong size.
(B) The man's feet aren't sweating.
(C) The sweater makes the man seem fat.
(D) The sweet girl doesn't feel right. |
|--|--|

Tips #3: Draw Conclusion About WHO, WHAT, WHERE

It is common for you to be asked to draw one of the following conclusions in the short dialogues:

- **WHO** is probably talking?
- **WHAT** will s/he probably do next?
- **WHERE** does the dialogue probably take place?



1. (man)	<i>I'd like to deposit this check in my account, please.</i>	(A) A store clerk (B) A bank teller (C) An accountant (D) A waitress
(woman)	<i>Would you like any cash back?</i>	
(Question)	<i>Who is the woman?</i>	

Exercise:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. (A) Wash the dishes immediately
(B) Use as many dishes as possible
(C) Wash the dishes for as long as possible
(D) wait until later to clean up | 4. (A) In a bank
(B) In a restaurant
(C) At a service station
(D) In a beauty salon |
|---|--|

Tips #4: Listen For Expressions Of Agreement

Agreement with Positive Statements Agreement with Negative Statements

So do I.
Me, too.
I'll say!

You bet!/ I'm with you.
Isn't it!/ Aren't they!
You can say that again!

Neither do I.
I don't either.



1. (woman)	<i>These paintings are really fascinating!</i>	(A) These paintings aren't very interesting. (B) He isn't fascinated by these paintings. (C) He isn't sure how he feels. (D) He finds these paintings quite interesting.
(man)	<i>Aren't they!</i>	
(Question)	<i>What does the man mean?</i>	

Exercise:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. (A) She is not sure which course she should take.
(B) She's not sure if she should take a trip to France.
(C) She knows that she is not ready for intermediate French.
(D) She wants to take neither beginning nor intermediate French. | 4. (A) The man should repeat what he said.
(B) The man said something foolish.
(C) She thinks that the food is the best she has ever tasted.
(D) She agrees that the food is pretty bad. |
|---|---|

Tips #5: Understanding Assumption/ Expression of Emphatic Surprise

Example	Meaning
Then he <u>is</u> here!	I thought he <u>was not</u> here.
Then you <u>can</u> go!	I thought you <u>could not</u> go.
Then you <u>do</u> play tennis	I thought you <u>did not</u> play tennis.
Then she <u>did</u> read it.	I thought she <u>had not</u> read it.
Then she <u>has</u> gone there.	I thought he <u>had not</u> gone there.

1. (woman)	Would you like to go skiing this weekend?	(A) The woman was a good skier. (B) The woman was going skiing this weekend. (C) The woman did not know how to ski. (D) The woman did not intend to go skiing.
(man)	So you <u>can</u> ski!	
(Question)	What had the man assumed?	

Exercise:

1. (A) Greg always comes to parties.
 (B) Greg would come to the party later.
 (C) Greg was unable to attend the party.
 (D) Greg would stay at the party for only a moment.
2. (A) The woman always rode her motorcycle to school.
 (B) The woman was not coming to school today.
 (C) The woman was an expert motorcycle rider.
 (D) The woman did not know how to ride a motorcycle.

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CONTRARY MEANING

WISHES

UNTRUE CONDITIONS

Tips #6: Wish X reality

KEY INFORMATION ABOUT WISHES		
Point	Example	Meaning
• An affirmative wish implies a negative reality.	I wish I <u>had time</u> to help.	= no time to help
• A negative wish implies an affirmative reality.	I wish I <u>did not have time</u> to help.	= time to help
• A past tense verb implies a present reality.	I wish he <u>were</u> at home.*	= is not at home
• A past perfect tense verb implies a past reality.	I wish he <u>had been</u> at home.	= was not at home

Remember that **were** is used instead of **was** in wishes.

1. (man) *Do you think we'll be able to have the picnic today?*
 (woman) *I wish the sky weren't so cloudy.*
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?*

(A) The sky is not very cloudy.
 (B) The sky yesterday was cloudier than it is today.
 (C) The sky is too cloudy.
 (D) The sky is rather clear.

2. (woman) *Did you enjoy the Thanksgiving dinner?*
 (man) *I wish I hadn't eaten so much.*
 (narrator) *What does the man mean?*

(A) He didn't eat very much.
 (B) He plans on eating a lot.
 (C) He thinks he is eating a lot.
 (D) He ate too much.

1. (A) The line is short.
 (B) There are not very many people in front of them.
 (C) The line in front of them is too long.
 (D) Not many people want to get tickets to the concert.

2. (A) The woman told him about the ticket.
 (B) He wanted the woman to get a ticket.
 (C) He was happy to find out about the ticket.
 (D) The woman did not tell him about the ticket.


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Tips #7: Untrue condition

KEY INFORMATION ABOUT UNTRUE CONDITIONS		
Point	Example	Meaning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An affirmative condition implies a negative reality. A negative condition implies an affirmative reality. 	If she were at home, she could do it.* If she weren't at home, she could do it.	= not at home = at home
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A past tense implies a present reality. A past perfect verb implies a past reality. 	If I had money, I would buy it. If I had had money, I would have bought it.	= do not have money = did not have money
Had can be used without if.	<i>Had I had money, I would have bought it.**</i>	= did not have money

*Remember that *were* is used instead of *was* in untrue conditions: "If I *were* there, I would help."

**This has the same meaning as "If I had had money..." Note that the subject and "had" are inverted.

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Remember that **the best answer** is one that implies **the opposite** of what is said.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (man) <i>Are you going to have something to eat?</i>
(woman) <i>If the food looked fresh, I would eat some.</i>
(Question) <i>What does the woman mean?</i> | (A) She is not going to eat.
(B) The food looks fresh.
(C) She doesn't like fresh food.
(D) She already ate something. |
| 2. (woman) <i>The flight must have taken longer than usual.</i>
(man) <i>Had the flight left on time, we would not have arrived so late.</i>
(Question) <i>What does the man say about the flight?</i> | (A) It arrived early.
(B) It was unusually short.
(C) It left on time.
(D) It departed late. |



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Exercise

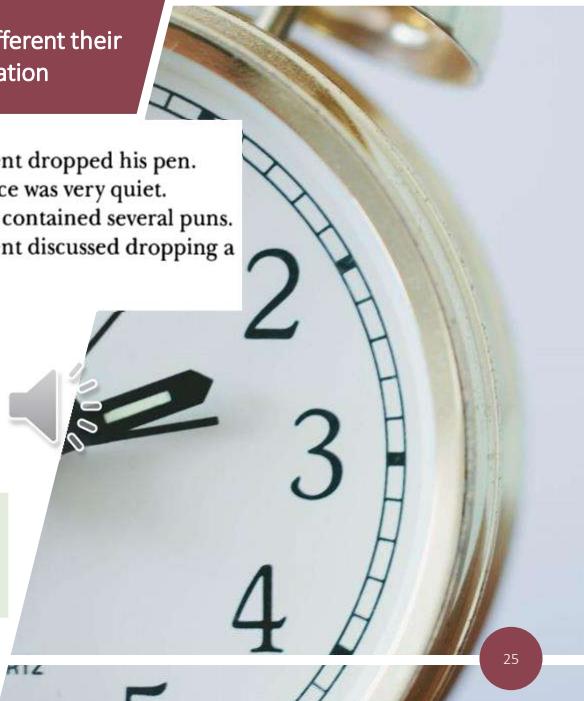
1. (A) The woman did not need to call him.
 (B) The woman called to let him know about the meeting.
 (C) He's not glad that the woman called.
 (D) He already knew about the meeting when the woman called.

2. (A) The man often drives too quickly.
 (B) The police do not stop the man too much.
 (C) The man drove rather slowly.
 (D) The police should not stop the man so often.



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IDIOMS a special expressions whose meanings are different their literal meaning, used to describe certain situation



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3. (man) *What was it like while the president was giving his speech?* (A) The president dropped his pen.
 (woman) *You could hear a pin drop.* (B) The audience was very quiet.
 (narrator) *What does the woman mean?* (C) The speech contained several puns.
 (D) The president discussed dropping a bomb.

1. (A) The man's never late.
 (B) It's good that the man was fifteen minutes late.
 (C) It's never good to be late for class.
 (D) It's good that the man went to class, on time or not.

2. (A) The woman's work is all in her head.
 (B) The woman has to do two experiments rather than one.
 (C) It's a good idea to work together.
 (D) The biology experiment concerns two-headed animals.

TIPS for LISTENING

Part B (Extended Conversations) and Part C (Short Talks)

Before Listening

- Anticipate the topics.
- Anticipate the questions.

While Listening

- Determine the topic.
- Draw conclusions about **who, what, when, where**.
- Listen for answer in orders

Example

1. A. To get help in finding a new college.
B. To change his major.
C. To fill out an application for college.
D. To find out how to change dormitories
2. A. A small school does not offer a wide range of course.
B. His tuition will not be refunded.
C. Changing majors involves a lot of paperwork.
D. He may not be able to transfer all his credits
3. A. He does not like his professors.
B. His classes are too difficult.
C. He cannot transfer his credits from his previous school.
D. He does not get along well with his roommate.
4. A. The registrar's office.
B. The admission office.
C. The housing office
D. The math department



THANK YOU

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Pusat Budaya-Kantor Urusan Internasional, Kerja Sama dan Kebudayaan

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