



## *Section 2*

### Structure and Written Expression



# Sentences



Subject -> Kata Benda (Noun)

Verb -> Kata Kerja -> Tenses -> Subject-verb agreement

Object -> Kata Benda (Noun)

Adverb -> Tempat, waktu, cara, frekuensi, dependent clause  
(anak kalimat)



# Aturan Kalimat

Verb -> Hanya boleh ada 1 dalam 1 kalimat.  
Adverb -> Bisa lebih dari 1

- ✓ **Ketika ada lebih dari 2 Verb -> Salah satu jadikan Adverb (tambahkan kata hubung (conjunctions) di depannya.**

Contoh:

*I didn't come to the party, I was sick* -> WRONG!

*I didn't come to the party because I was sick* -> CORRECT!

- ✓ **Pada S dan O jika ada lebih dari 1 jenis benda (bukan tunggal atau jamak) -> tambahkan and, or, atau preposisi (in, of, from).**

Contoh:

*Apple banana are eaten by him* -> WRONG!

*Apple and banana are eaten by him* -> CORRECT!



# Types of Sentences



- Simple Sentence -> I sleep on my bed
- Compound sentence (For And Nor But Or Yet So) -> I sleep on my bed, *but* my bro sleeps on the couch
- Complex Sentence -> I sleep on my bed *because* it is very comfortable



# Part A: Structure (15 Questions)

- Sentence with **One clause**
- Sentence with **Multiple clause**
- (coordinate connectors, appositive adverb, noun clause connectors, adjective clause connectors, reduced clauses, inverted subjects and verbs).

The North Platte River \_\_\_\_\_ from Wyoming to Nebraska

- A. flowing
- B. it flowed
- C. flows
- D. with flowing water

\_\_\_\_\_ Biloxi received its name from a Sioux word meaning “first people.”

- A. It is in
- B. The city of
- C. The tour included
- D. Located in

\_\_\_\_\_ Big Dipper, a seven-star constellation in the shape of a cup, is part of Ursa Major.

- (A) The
- (B) It is the
- (C) With the
- (D) That the

Patty Berg, the top tournament winner in women’s golf, \_\_\_\_\_ eighty-three golf tournaments from 1935 through 1964.

- (A) she won
- (B) winning
- (C) won
- (D) who won

Each object \_\_\_\_\_ Jupiter’s magnetic field is deluged with electrical charges.

- A. it enters
- B. enter
- C. enters
- D. entering



## Part B. Written Expressions

- Subject/Verb Agreement
- Parallel Structure
- Comparative and Superlatives
- Form of the Verb
- Use of the Verb
- Passive Verbs
- Nouns
- Pronouns,
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Articles,
- Prepositions

4. Scientists at the medical center is trying to determine if there is a relationship between saccharine and cancer.
4. The author Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald is better know as F. Scott Fitzgerald.
5. Fire extinguishers can contain liquefied gas, dry chemicals, or watery.
6. Helium has the most low boiling point of all substances.
7. People voice theirs opinions first in small groups or among friends and acquaintances.

# Pronoun (Kata Ganti)

Subject	Object	Possessive (before noun)	Possessive (after noun)	Reflexive
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself/Yourselfs
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself

# TIPS for Structure & Written Expressions



1

Pahami aturan dasar  
sebuah kalimat  
(S-P-O-K)

3

Kuasai Subject-Verb  
Agreement dan  
Pronouns

2

Identifikasi pola yang  
kurang pada kalimat  
soal (Bagian 1)

4

Cari kata kerja pada  
setiap soal







## *Section 3*

### Reading Comprehension



# Types of Questions

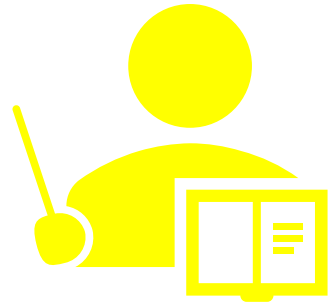
<b>Main Idea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- What does the passage mainly discuss?</li><li>- The passage answers which of the following questions?</li><li>- What is the author's main point in the second paragraph?</li></ul>
<b>Factual Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The author mentions all of the following as a cause of X EXCEPT...</li><li>- Where in the passage does the author give an example of X?</li><li>- According to the passage, which of the following is true of X?</li></ul>
<b>Organizational and Logic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses...</li><li>- In line n, the author mentions X because...</li></ul>
<b>Referential Relationship</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The word "these" in line n refers to...</li><li>- The word "characteristics" in line n most probably refers to...</li></ul>
<b>Vocabulary in Context</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The word X in line n is closest in meaning to...</li></ul>
<b>Inference</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- It can be inferred from the passage that...</li><li>- In the first paragraph, the author implies that...</li><li>- Which of the following can be inferred from the second paragraph about X?</li></ul>



# What is main idea?

***The primary point or concept that the author wants to communicate to the readers about the topic which covers everything the paragraph talks about in a general way, but does not include the specifics.***

Source: Roell, Kelly. (2020, August 25). How to Find the Main Idea. Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/how-to-find-the-main-idea-3212047>



# TIPS: Finding main idea



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Read the first and second sentences of the first paragraph

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Read the first sentence of each paragraph

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# Mistakes when selecting main idea



- ✓ Selecting an answer that is too narrow in scope;
- ✓ Selecting an answer that is too broad; or
- ✓ Selecting an answer that is complex but contrary to the main idea.

Source: Roell, Kelly. (2020, August 25). How to Find the Main Idea. Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/how-to-find-the-main-idea-3212047>



One identifying characteristic of minerals is their relative hardness, which can be determined by scratching one mineral with another. In this type of test, a harder mineral can scratch a softer one, but a softer mineral is unable to scratch the harder one. The Mohs' hardness scale is used to rank minerals according to hardness. Ten minerals are listed in this scale, ranking from talc with a hardness of 1 to diamond with a hardness of 10. On this scale, quartz (number 7) is harder than feldspar (number 6) and is therefore able to scratch it; however, feldspar is unable to make a mark on quartz.

1. Which of the following best states the subject of this passage?
  - (A) The hardness of diamonds
  - (B) Identifying minerals by means of a scratch test
  - (C) Feldspar on the Mohs' scale
  - (D) Recognizing minerals in their natural state
  
2. The main idea of this passage is that
  - (A) the hardness of a mineral can be determined by its ability to make a mark on other minerals
  - (B) diamonds with a hardness of 10 on the Mohs' scale can scratch all other minerals
  - (C) a softer mineral cannot be scratched by a harder mineral
  - (D) talc is the first mineral listed on the Mohs' scale

*Line* Hurricanes generally occur in the North Atlantic from May through November, with the  
(5) peak of the hurricane season in September; only rarely will they occur from December through April in that part of the ocean. The main reason for the occurrence of hurricanes during this period is that the temperature on the water's surface is at its warmest and the humidity of the air is at its highest.

(10) Of the tropical storms that occur each year in the North Atlantic, only about five, on the average, are powerful enough to be called hurricanes. To be classified as a hurricane, a tropical storm must have winds reaching speeds of at least 117 kilometers per hour, but the winds are often much stronger than that; the winds of intense hurricanes can easily surpass 240 kilometers per hour.

5. The passage mainly discusses

- (A) how many hurricanes occur each year
- (B) the strength of hurricanes
- (C) the weather in the North Atlantic
- (D) hurricanes in one part of the world

6. The best title for this passage would be

- (A) The North Atlantic Ocean
- (B) Storms of the Northern Atlantic
- (C) Hurricanes: The Damage and Destruction
- (D) What Happens from May through November

# Vocabulary in context



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Structural  
Clues

Punctuation (comma, parentheses, dashes)

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Restatement (or, that is, in other words, i.e.)

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Example (such as, example, e.g.)

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Contextual  
clues

Any related ideas





Teddy bear is a child's toy, a nice soft stuffed animal suitable for cuddling. It is, however, a toy with an interesting history behind it.

Theodore Roosevelt, or Teddy as he was commonly called, was president of the United States from 1901 to 1909. He was an unusually active man with varied pastimes, one of which was hunting. One day the president was invited to take part in a bear hunt; and inasmuch as Teddy was president, his hosts wanted to ensure that he caught a bear. A bear was captured, clanked over the head to knock it out, and tied to a tree; however, Teddy, who really wanted to hunt a bear, refused to shoot the bear, and in fact, demanded that the bear **extricated** from the ropes; that is, he demanded that the bear be set free.

The incident attracted a lot of attention among journalists. First a **cartoon** – drawn by Clifford K. Berryman to make fun of this situation – appeared in Washington Post, and the cartoon was widely distributed and reprinted throughout the country. Then toy manufacturers began producing a toy bear which they called a “teddy bear.” The teddy bear became the most widely recognized symbol of Roosevelt's presidency.

1. According to line 1 of the passage, what is a “teddy bear?”
  - (A) A ferocious animal
  - (B) The president of the United States
  - (C) A famous hunter
  - (D) A plaything
2. Look at the word pastimes in paragraph 2. This word could be replaced by...
  - (A) past occurrences
  - (B) previous jobs
  - (C) hunting trips
  - (D) leisure activities
3. The word “extricated” in line 7 is closest to meaning with ...
  - (A) shot
  - (B) set free
  - (C) captured
  - (D) demanded
4. In line 9, a “cartoon” could best be described as ...
  - (A) a newspaper
  - (B) a type of teddy bear
  - (C) a drawing with a message
  - (D) a newspaper article

# Referential relationship



Line 5      The astrological nature of the Mayan use of astronomical data explains in part why so few written records exist of that data. The Mayans believed that the passage of the sun continued throughout the night, only, then, *it* was traveling through the underworld. This was believed to be a perilous journey, with many demonic figures lurking in the darkness, waiting to ambush the sun to prevent it from returning to the sky at dawn.

1. The pronoun “it” in line 3 refers to ...
  - (A) Night
  - (B) Sun
  - (C) Passage
  - (D) Data



# Referential relationship



In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness. He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in *them*.

1. The pronoun “them” in line 3 refers to ...
  - (A) Emotions
  - (B) People
  - (C) Photographs
  - (D) Cultures



# Transition Questions



The paragraph **following the passage** most probably discusses ...

**Tips:** Look at the last sentence of the last paragraph

The subject of **the preceding passage** was most likely ...

**Tips:** Look at the first sentence of the first paragraph



# Preceding Passage



Another myth of the oceans concerns Davy Jones, who in folklore is a mean-spirited sovereign of the ocean's depths. The name "Jones" is thought by some etymologists to have been derived from the name "Jonah", the Hebrew prophet who spent three days in a whale's belly.

According to tradition, any object that goes overboard and sinks to the bottom of the ocean is said to have gone to Davy Jones's locker, the ocean-sized, mythical receptacle for anything that falls into the water. Needless to say, any sailor on the seas is not so eager to take a tour of Davy Jones's locker, although it might be a rather interesting trip considering all the treasures located there.

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses
  - (A) the youth of Davy Jones
  - (B) Davy Jones's career as a sailor
  - (C) a different traditional story from the sea
  - (D) preparing to travel on the ocean



# Following Passage



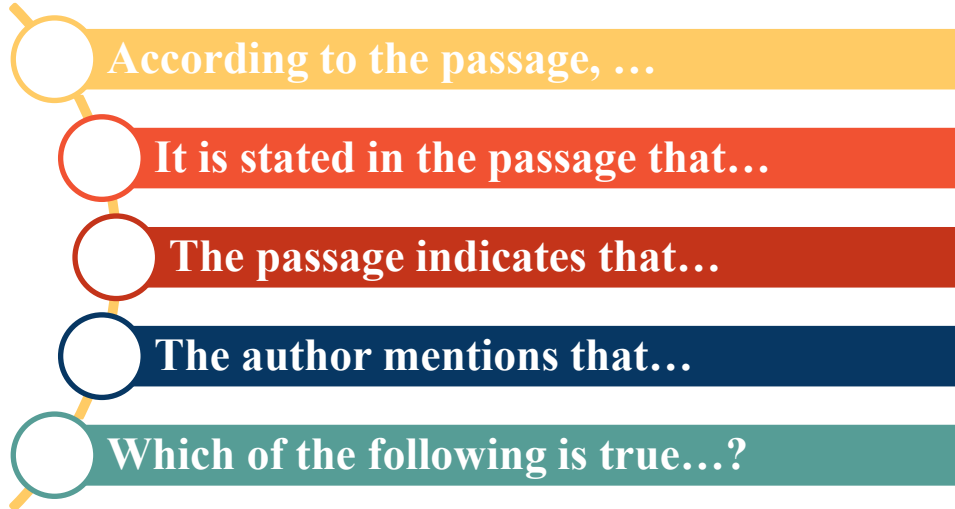
Carbon tetrachloride is a colorless and inflammable liquid that can be produced by combining carbon disulfide and chlorine. This compound is widely used in industry today because its effectiveness as a solvent as well as its use in the production of propellants.

Despite its widespread use in industry, carbon tetrachloride has been banned for home use. In the past, carbon tetrachloride was a common ingredient in cleaning compounds that were used throughout the home, but it was found to be dangerous : when heated, it changes into a poisonous gas that can cause severe illness and even death if it is inhaled. Because of this dangerous characteristic, the United States revoked permission for the home use of carbon tetrachloride in 1970. The United States has taken similar action with various other chemical compounds.

1. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses ...
  - (A) Additional uses of carbon tetrachloride
  - (B) The banning of various chemical compounds by the U.S government
  - (C) Further dangerous effects of carbon tetrachloride
  - (D) The major characteristic of carbon tetrachloride



# Stated Details



## TIPS

- information can be found in order in the text
- find the key words, anticipate the synonym/the use of another words for the keywords

Flutes have been around for quite some time, in all sorts of shapes and sizes and made from a variety of materials. The oldest known flutes are about 20,000 years old; they were made from hollowed-out bones with holes cut in them. In addition to bone, older flutes were often constructed from bamboo or hollowed-out wood. Today's flutes  
*Line* (5) are generally made of metal, and in addition to the holes they have a complicated system of keys, levers, and pads. The instrument belonging to well known flautist James Galway is not just made of any metal; it is made of gold

1. According to the passage, the oldest flutes
  - (A) had holes cut in them
  - (B) were made of metal
  - (C) were made 200,000 years ago
  - (D) had a complicated set of levers and pads
  
2. The passage indicates that James Gaiway's flute is made of
  - (A) Bones
  - (B) Bamboo
  - (C) Wood
  - (D) Gold



# Unstated Details



Which of the following is *not stated*?

Which of the following is *not mentioned*?

Which of the following is *not discussed*?

All of the following *are true, except...*

## Tips:

- Choose a key word in the question.
- Locate the key word in the passage
- Read the sentence carefully.
- Eliminate the answers that are definitely true according to the passage
- Choose the answer that is not true or not discussed in the passage



Line  
(5) Whales are mammals rather than fish, yet they live in the world's oceans rather than on land. Because of the fact that they are mammals, scientists have believed for quite some time that whales are descendant of land mammals. Some interesting evidence to support this theory has recently been found. In Egypt, fossils have been found of a forty-million-year-old whale leg, kneecap, ankle, footbones, and toes. It appears from the fossil evidence that the bones were not very strong and not very large in comparison to the size of the whale. Based on this fossil evidence, the following evolutionary path has been hypothesized. As the whale began its evaluation toward the water, its legs weakened and decreased in size. Then, during its millions of years in the water, the legs slowly disappeared, leaving only the front flippers today.

1. All of the following are true about whales, EXCEPT that
  - (A) they are mammals
  - (B) they live in the ocean
  - (C) they are fish
  - (D) they may have come from the land
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the whale fossils in the passage?
  - (A) They were found in Egypt.
  - (B) They support the theory that whales came from land.
  - (C) They are forty million years old.
  - (D) They showed that ancient whales had flippers.

# Implied Details

- It is *implied* in the passage that...
- It can be *inferred from the passage* that ...
- It is most *likely* that ...
- What *probably* happened ...?

## *Tips:*

- Choose a key word in the question.
- Scan the passage for the keyword (related idea).
- Carefully read the sentence that contains the key word.
- Look for an answer that could be true, according to that sentence.

Line  
(5)

Probably the most recognized board game around the world is the game of Monopoly. In this game, players vie for wealth by buying, selling, and renting properties; the key to success in the game, in addition to a bit of luck, is for a player to acquire monopolies on clusters of properties in order to force opponents to pay exorbitant rents and fees.

(10)

Although the game is now published in countless language and versions, with foreign locations and place names appropriate to the target language adorning its board, the beginnings of the game were considerably more humble. The game was invented in 1933 by Charles Darrow, during the height of the Great Depression. Darrow, who lived in Germantown, Pennsylvania, was himself unemployed during those difficult financial times. He set the original game not as might be expected in his hometown of Germantown, but in Atlantic City, New Jersey, the site of numerous pre-Depression vacations, where he walked along the Boardwalk and visited Park Place. Darrow made the first games by hand and sold them locally until Parker Brothers purchased the right to Monopoly in 1935 and took the first steps toward the mass production of today.

1. The French version of Monopoly might possibly include a piece of property entitled
  - (A) Atlantic City, New Jersey
  - (B) Germantown, Pennsylvania
  - (C) Boardwalk
  - (D) the Eiffel Tower
  - (A) a real estate company
  - (B) a game manufacturing company
  - (C) a group of Charles Darrow's friends
  - (D) a toy design company
2. It is implied that Darrow selected Atlantic City as the setting for Monopoly because...
  - (A) it brought back good memories
  - (B) his family came from Atlantic City
  - (C) the people in Germantown might have been angered if he had used Germantown
  - (D) Atlantic City was larger than Germantown

# Where in the Passage...?



**Can be found in any lines listed in the answers to the questions**

**Choose the keyword or idea**

**Skim the lines**

**Choose the answers that contains the line numbers of a restatement of the question.**



Line  
(5)

Beavers generally live in family clusters consisting of six to ten members. One cluster would probably consist of two adults, one male and one female, and four to eight young beavers, or kits. A female beaver gives birth each spring to two to four babies at a time. These baby beavers live with their parents until they are two years old. In the spring time of their second year, they are forced out of the family group to make room for the new babies. These two-year-old beavers then proceed to start new family clusters of their own.

1. Where in the passage does the author give the name of a baby beaver?
  - (A) Line 1
  - (B) Line 2
  - (C) Line 3
  - (D) Line 4
  
2. Where in the passage does the author indicate why the young beavers must leave their parents' home?
  - (A) Line 1
  - (B) Line 2
  - (C) Line 3 – 4
  - (D) Line 5 – 6



# THANK YOU



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