

Materi 1 - Determining Main Idea, Topic, and Purpose

Main Idea (Gagasan Utama/Ide Pokok)

Main idea Adalah dasar atau inti pembahasan dalam sebuah paragraf atau teks yang menjadi dasar pengembangan sebuah paragraf atau teks.

Main idea harus berupa kalimat lengkap (ada subjek dan predikat).

Contoh: "Climate change has caused environmental issues".

Topic/Topik

Topic adalah inti pembicaraan dari sebuah teks atau paragraf. Bisa disimpulkan jika main idea sudah ditemukan Diekspresikan dalam bentuk frasa.

Contoh: "The impacts of climate change".

Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan):

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
2. The primary idea of the passage is...
3. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the text?
4. What is the best title for the passage?
5. The main topic of the passage is ...
6. What is the topic of the passage above?
7. What is the subject of the passage?
8. What is the author primarily concerned with?
9. What does the passage mainly discuss?
10. The passage is primarily concerned with
11. What is the author's main point in the passage?

Strategi Menentukan Main Idea/Topic

Idealnya adalah kita baca teks secara menyeluruh, tetapi seringkali waktu yang ada tidak memungkinkan. Bagaimana cara cepat tapi juga aman untuk menentukan main idea/topic?

NERONOTES!

1. Cermati paragraf pertama. Kenapa? Main Idea sebuah teks umumnya bisa ditemukan di paragraf pertamanya, baik di awal paragraf atau di akhir paragraf. Kadang ada juga yang harus disimpulkan.
2. Cek apakah paragraf berikutnya mendukung ide pokok yang kita temukan di paragraph pertama. Caranya? Pahami kalimat pertama paragraf 2,3 (paragraf yang ada di tengah). Main Idea paragraf yang terletak di tengah biasanya ada di kalimat pertamanya.
3. Cermati paragraf terakhir, baik kalimat pertama maupun kalimat terakhir. Kenapa? Bagian akhir dari sebuah teks bisa saja menjadi main idea dari teks itu. Main idea disampaikan sebagai sebuah ringkasan/kesimpulan teks.

4. Buat kesimpulan lalu cocokkan dengan opsi jawaban yang tersedia.

Contoh Soal:

In the philosophy of John Dewey, a sharp distinction is made between intelligence and reasoning. According to Dewey, intelligence is the only absolute way to achieve a balance between realism and idealism, between practicality and wisdom of life. Intelligence involves "interacting with other things and knowing them," while reasoning is merely the act of an observer, "a mind that beholds or grasps objects outside the world of things.... With reasoning, a level of mental certainty can be achieved, but it is through intelligence that control is taken of events that shape one's life.

What is the topic of this passage?

- A. The intelligence of John Dewey
- B. Distinctions made by John Dewey
- C. Dewey's ideas on the ability to reason
- D. How intelligence differs from reasoning in Dewey's works.
- E. John Dewey's works in philosophy

Pembahasan:

Jawaban (D) - Cermati bagian awal paragraf (kalimat 1): In the philosophy of John Dewey, a sharp distinction is made between intelligence and reasoning. Artinya: Dalam filosofinya John Dewey, perbedaan tajam dibuat antara kecerdasan dan pertimbangan.

Lihat opsi jawaban mana yang sesuai.

Opsi D adalah yang tepat. (*How intelligence differs from reasoning in Dewey's works.* Bagaimana kecerdasan berbeda dengan pertimbangan dalam karya-karyanya Dewey) Redaksi kalimat berbeda, tetapi esensinya sama. Dalam teks menggunakan kata '*a sharp distinction*', dalam jawaban menggunakan kata *differ*.

Purpose adalah tujuan.

Kata lain dengan arti sama yang mungkin digunakan dalam soal Bahasa Inggris adalah: **OBJECTIVE, INTENTION, AIM.**

Setiap teks ditulis dengan tujuan tertentu. Dalam soal, biasanya yang ditanyakan adalah tujuan dari teks secara keseluruhan, maksud dari sebuah kalimat, atau alasan penyebutan suatu hal.

Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. What is the purpose of the passage?
2. The author's purpose in writing the text is
3. The main point of this passage is to
4. Why does the author mention 'in the passage?
5. What is the objective of the passage?
6. What is the writer's intention in writing the passage?

Opsi jawaban

- To analyze: menganalisis
- To argue: memperdebatkan
- To describe: mendeskripsikan
- To compare: membandingkan
- To discuss: mendiskusikan
- To contrast: mempertentangkan
- To distinguish: membedakan
- To convince: meyakinkan
- To elaborate: menjelaskan secara rinci
- To counter-argue: kontra argument
- To entertain: menghibur
- To define: mendefinisikan
- To highlight: menyoroti
- To exemplify: memberi contoh
- To deny: menyangkal
- To depict: menggambarkan
- To explain: menjelaskan
- To identify: mengidentifikasi
- To illustrate: menggambarkan

Strategi Menjawab

1. Pahami isi teks. Temukan dulu main idea dari bacaan. Tujuan dari sebuah bacaan bisa ditentukan setelah kita tahu apa yang dibahas di dalamnya.
2. Setelah main idea ditemukan, tujuan teks bisa disimpulkan.
3. Pilih opsi jawaban yang paling sesuai.

Contoh soal:

Every day, millions of shoppers hit the stores in full force-both online and on foot-searching frantically for the perfect gift. Last year, Americans spent over \$30 billion at retail stores in the month of December alone. Aside from purchasing holiday gifts, most people regularly buy presents for other occasions throughout the year, including weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, graduations, and baby showers. This frequent experience of gift- giving can engender ambivalent feelings in gift-givers. Many relish the opportunity to buy presents because gift-giving offers a powerful means to build stronger bonds with one's closest peers. At the same time, many dread the thought of buying gifts; they worry that their purchases will disappoint rather than delight the intended recipients.

The authors most likely use the examples in **bolded parts** of the passage to highlight the ---

- A. regularity with which people shop for gifts.
- B. recent increase in the amount of money spent on gifts.
- C. anxiety gift shopping causes for consumers.
- D. number of special occasions involving gift-giving.

E. number of gift shopping every year.

Pembahasan:

Pahami dulu kalimat yang dimaksud: "Setiap hari, jutaan pembeli datang ke toko dengan antusiasme tinggi-baik online maupun datang langsung-mencari hadiah terbaik dengan cemas. Tahun lalu, orang Amerika menghabiskan lebih dari \$30 miliar di toko ritel di bulan Desember saja. Selain membeli hadiah liburan, kebanyakan orang secara teratur membeli hadiah untuk acara lain sepanjang tahun, termasuk pernikahan, ulang tahun, peringatan, wisuda, dan baby shower.

Singkatnya kalimat di atas membicarakan contoh-contoh kapan biasanya orang berbelanja Hadiah. Jadi, bisa disimpulkan bahwa tujuan penulis menggunakan contoh-contoh itu adalah untuk menunjukkan keteraturan kapan orang berbelanja hadiah.

Jawaban: A



Materi 2 - Stated and Unstated Information and Inference

INFERENCE

Infer: menyimpulkan, sedangkan Inference: kesimpulan.

Kata lain yang sering digunakan:

“Menyiratkan” → “Conclude”: Menyimpulkan, Conclusion: Kesimpulan, Imply: menyiratkan

Pertanyaan **INFERENCE** mengharuskan kita bisa menarik kesimpulan dari bacaan secara keseluruhan atau bagian bacaan. Oleh karena itu **penting untuk bisa memahami isi bacaan**, khususnya **menemukan main idea-nya** yang nantinya akan sangat membantu dalam menentukan kesimpulan.

Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. It can be inferred from the text that....
2. Which of the following does the passage imply?
3. It can be concluded from the second paragraph that.....
4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
5. Based on the passage, it can be hypothesized that....
6. It is implied in the passage that....
7. What probably happened....
8. Which is the most appropriate and general conclusion of the passage?
9. Which conclusion is the most appropriate to draw based on the passage?
10. Based on the infographic, we can predict that...
11. From the infographic, we learn that...
12. The phenomena between A and B as described in the passage is similar to the relationship between...

Strategi Menjawab

1. Pahami bacaan dengan cara **menemukan main idea/topic-nya**. Ini akan membantu dalam menentukan kesimpulan secara global.
2. Lihat opsi jawabannya, lalu cari mana yang punya korelasi dengan topic/main idea yang sudah kita temukan.
3. Waspada! opsi jawaban yang menggunakan frasa atau kata yang sama dengan bacaan, karena seringkali untuk mengecoh.
4. Yang dicari adalah **inti informasi yang sama**, bukan yang menggunakan redaksi yang sama.

Contoh soal:

Few deny the vast improvements vaccination has made to public health; a more common concern is their safety. As with any medical treatment, there is a potential for vaccines to cause serious complications, such as severe allergic reactions, but unlike most other medical interventions, vaccines are given to healthy people and so a higher standard of safety is expected. While serious complications from vaccinations are possible, they are extremely rare and much less common than similar risks from the diseases they prevent. As the success of immunisation programmes increases and the incidence of disease decreases, public attention shifts away from the risks of disease to the risk of vaccination, and it becomes challenging for health authorities to preserve public support for vaccination programmes.

Concerns about immunisation safety often follow a pattern. First, some investigators suggest that a medical condition of increasing prevalence or unknown cause is an adverse effect of vaccination. The initial study and subsequent studies by the same group have inadequate methodology-typically a poorly controlled or uncontrolled case series. A premature announcement is made about the alleged adverse effect, resonating with individuals suffering the condition, and underestimating the potential harm to those whom the vaccine could protect. The initial study is not reproduced by other groups. Finally, it takes several years to regain public confidence in the vaccine. Adverse effects ascribed to vaccines typically have an unknown origin, an increasing incidence, some biological plausibility, occurrences close to the time of vaccination, and dreaded outcomes. In almost all cases, the public health effect is limited by cultural boundaries: English speakers worry about one vaccine causing autism, while French speakers worry about another vaccine causing multiple sclerosis, and Nigerians worry that a third vaccine causes Infertility.

What can be inferred from the last sentence?

- A. Culture has an important role in influencing the way people think.
- B. The adverse effects of vaccination are determined by cultural boundaries.
- C. Culture limits the public health effect in several countries in the world.
- D. Different cultures have different adverse effects of vaccination.
- E. Cultural boundaries bring about the occurrence of vaccination.

Pembahasan:

Kalimat terakhir dari bacaan: "Di hampir semua kasus, efek kesehatan Masyarakat dibatasi oleh batasan budaya: orang asli Inggris khawatir tentang satu vaksin yang menyebabkan autisme, sementara orang asli Prancis khawatir tentang vaksin lain yang menyebabkan multiple sclerosis, dan orang Nigeria khawatir bahwa vaksin ketiga menyebabkan kemandulan."

Dari sini dapat kita simpulkan bahwa budaya memegang peranan penting dalam pembentukan cara berpikir masyarakat.

Jawaban: A

Stated and Unstated Detail Information

Tipe soal ini menanyakan informasi yang benar atau yang salah dalam bacaan. Kita dituntut teliti dan jeli menemukan detail informasi yang ditanyakan, baik yang tersurat maupun tersirat. Dari tahun ke tahun, tipe soal ini mengalami perkembangan di mana opsi jawaban yang disediakan terkadang menggunakan redaksi yang berbeda dengan yang digunakan dalam teks.

Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
2. According to the passage, all of the following are true, EXCEPT
3. According to the passage,
4. It is stated in the passage that....
5. The passage indicates that.....
6. Based on the X paragraph,....
7. Which of the following is true...?
8. In which lines does the author mention.....
9. In which paragraph does the author most effectively illustrate
10. Which of the following is NOT

Strategi Menjawab

1. Baca dan pahami soal dengan cermat. Temukan keyword (kata kunci) dalam soal.
2. Cari dalam teks bagian yang memuat kata kunci tersebut dan cermati dengan baik.
3. Periksa opsi jawaban yang tersedia, lalu cocokkan dengan isi bacaan. Eliminasi jawaban yang jelas salah dan pilih yang sesuai dengan isi teks.
4. Waspada! penggunaan **redaksi** (kata/ susunan kalimat) yang sama namun esensi informasi nya berbeda. Jawaban yang benar seringkali justru menggunakan redaksi yang berbeda.

Contoh Soal:

Improving the mental health and wellbeing of young people is a global priority. Approximately 80% of the population will experience mental ill-health at some point in their life. 75% of mental disorders begin before the age of 25. Mental ill-health changes the course of young people's lives. (...) It can also cut lives short through an increased risk of dying by suicide, treatment side effects, and higher rates of chronic physical health conditions. Good- quality, impactful research is essential to helping young people cope with mental health challenges. Young people with lived experience should be integral partners in designing, implementing and translating this research.

Expertise based on experience matters. Young people who experience mental health challenges can provide unique insights that others do not have. Through roles such as youth advisors and peer researchers, they can put that knowledge to use. They are best placed to make a participant's information and consent form meaningful and comprehensible for people their age. They can advise whether an intervention is appealing and practical. In doing this, they should consider time and resource investment in development and testing. Involving people with lived experience in research helps to improve funding success,

recruitment rates and research outcomes. Across the research cycle, young people can increase the chance of research making a real difference.

Young people with the most relevant experience should be offered opportunities. Typically, youth partners are not able to speak on behalf of all young people. However, it is important to ensure that they have experiences that are relevant to the research area. Some- one who has experienced suicidal ideation cannot necessarily speak to the needs of young people who hear voices, Representation of other intersecting experiences and contexts matters too. These may include experiences of voluntary versus involuntary treatment, genders and sexualities, and socioeconomic backgrounds.

1. The author illustrates the importance of involving youths with lived experience in mental health studies in paragraph(s)?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 1 and 2
- E. 2 and 3

2. Based on the passage, if a study focuses on anxiety disorders, the experience included should be taken from someone who....

- A. eats in an unhealthy portion
- B. suffers from physical injuries
- C. regularly lies in different occasions
- D. constantly feels worried for no reason
- E. shows the difficulty of managing suicidal thoughts

Pembahasan:

1. Penulis menggambarkan pentingnya melibatkan pemuda dengan pengalaman hidup dalam penelitian kesehatan kejiwaan di paragraf.... Perhatikan keywords dalam soal: *involving the youths with lived experience in mental health studies*. Kita akan temukan informasi ini di paragraf 2, khususnya di awal paragraf. Dari sini bisa disimpulkan, **penulis menekankan pentingnya keahlian berdasarkan pengalaman, khususnya dari pemuda yang yang punya pengalaman hidup** dengan hal itu. Paragraf 3 juga membahas hal yang sama, dengan lebih mendetail dan menyertakan contoh.

Jawaban: E

2. Berdasarkan bacaan, jika sebuah penelitian difokuskan pada gangguan kecemasan, pengalaman yang disertakan seharusnya dari seseorang yang... Menurut teks, pengalaman yang dibutuhkan adalah pengalaman yang relevan/ sesuai dengan bidang penelitian (Lihat kalimat pertama paragraf 2 dan 3). Maka, dapat disimpulkan bahwa penelitian gangguan kecemasan sangat tepat kalau melibatkan orang yang selalu khawatir.

Jawaban: D

TRANSITION QUESTIONS

Preceding question: menanyakan topik dari paragraf/bacaan sebelum paragraf 1. Kadang digunakan istilah lain: **prior to** atau **previous** → sebelum.

Following question: menanyakan topik dari paragraf/bacaan sesudah paragraf terakhir.

Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. The paragraph preceding this passage most likely discusses
2. The paragraph following this passage most likely discusses
3. What is most likely discussed in the paragraph preceding this passage?
4. What is most likely in the paragraph following the passage?
5. The paragraph that comes before the text would most likely describes

Strategi Menjawab

1. Perhatikan soal, yang ditanyakan preceding atau following.
2. Jika yang ditanyakan adalah PRECEDING maka cermati kalimat pertama paragraf 1. Jika yang ditanyakan adalah FOLLOWING maka cermati kalimat terakhir paragraf terakhir.
3. Buat kesimpulan tentang kemungkinan ide/gagasan pokok yang dibahas sebelum/ sesudahnya.

Contoh Soal

Read the text carefully!

The Oxford English Dictionary aims to be the most extensive and complete record of the English language. In 1884, some parts of the first edition were initially released. The complete first edition was eventually issued in 1928. After that, more volumes of new words were published in the second edition in 1989. This is the version that can be found in most libraries. A digital release, on CD-ROM, followed in 1992.

In March 2000, the dictionary launched an online version. Many of the revised definitions had been more than one hundred years old before they were revised for the online edition. Due to its size, the third edition of the Oxford English Dictionary will not be printed. Furthermore, the revision for the third edition of the dictionary is targeted to be completed in 2034.

At the same time, the editors continue to record the English language as it grows, changes and evolves. In April 2020, the editors of the dictionary did something unusual. For twenty years, they had released updates every three months to announce new words and meanings. However, this year, the editors gave special updates that document the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the English language.

The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses.....

- A The online version of the Oxford English Dictionary
- B How the COVID-19 pandemic changes the English language
- C The role of the Oxford English Dictionary during the COVID-19 pandemic
- D The third edition of the Oxford English Dictionary
- E The changes the Oxford English Dictionary made due to the pandemic

Pembahasan:

Kalimat terakhir berbicara tentang **update khusus Oxford English Dictionary (OED) selama pandemi**, jadi **paragraf berikutnya kemungkinan besar membahas perubahan yang dilakukan oleh OED karena pandemi**, misalnya penambahan kata-kata baru seperti *lockdown*, *social distancing*, *quarantine*, dll.

Jawaban: E

Read the following passage carefully!

The MCMurdo Dry Valleys Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) site is on MCMurdo Sound's western coast, amid the largest, relatively ice-free area on the Antarctic continent. With its low temperatures, limited precipitation, and salt accumulation, the dry valleys region is one where life approaches its environmental limits.

The original objectives of the MCMurdo LTER were to understand the influence of physical and biological constraints on the structure and function of dry valley ecosystems and the effects of erosion and other kinds of material transport. As the work evolved, the objectives expanded to include more complex questions about biodiversity, the impact of climatic legacies, and ecosystem structure and function.

All ecosystems are dependent upon liquid water and shaped to varying degrees by climate and material transport, but nowhere is this more apparent than in the MCMurdo Dry Valleys. In few places on this planet are there environments where minor changes in climate so dramatically affect the capabilities of organisms to grow and reproduce. Indeed, the data LTER researchers collect indicate that the dry valleys are very sensitive to small variations in solar radiation and temperature and that this site may well be an important natural regional scale laboratory for studying responses to human alterations of climate.

The paragraph following this passage most probably discusses....

- A The research made by LTER has impressed many scientists all over the world
- B The animals abilities to reproduce in the harsh weather places
- C Some factors contributed to the building of regional-scale laboratory in Antarctica
- D How solar radiation and temperature affect human ability to adapt with Environment
- E The increasing number of places in the world which have similar feature with The Dry Valley

Pembahasan:

Jawaban yang paling tepat adalah **C** karena kalimat terakhir menyebut bahwa MCMurdo Dry Valleys bisa menjadi laboratorium alami skala regional untuk mempelajari dampak perubahan iklim akibat ulah manusia. Ini menunjukkan bahwa paragraf selanjutnya kemungkinan akan membahas **alasan atau faktor** mengapa lokasi ini cocok dijadikan tempat penelitian iklim. Pilihan lain seperti A dan B tidak relevan karena keluar dari fokus utama, sementara D dan E tidak sesuai konteks karena tidak membahas sensitivitas ekosistem atau fungsi laboratorium yang disebut sebelumnya.

Jawaban E cukup mendekati. Paragraf berikut ingin membandingkan Dry Valleys dengan lokasi lain. Tapi itu **kurang kuat** secara transisi karena paragraf sebelumnya belum menyinggung tempat lain. Fokus utamanya justru adalah **apa yang membuat Dry Valleys unik dan cocok sebagai laboratorium alam.**



Materi 3 - Organization of The Ideas/Informations

AUTHOR'S ATTITUDE

Attitude: sikap

Sikap atau emosi penulis merupakan tipe soal yang memerlukan kejelian dan ketelitian. Soal dalam kategori ini terbagi dalam dua hal:

1. Author's Opinion

Opini penulis adalah pendapat penulis. Opini bersifat subjektif, ada keberpihakan atau kecondongan (bias)

Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. The writer assumes that....
2. How does the author seem to feel about.....
3. Which of the following best reflects the author's opinion about
4. The author would most likely agree with.....
5. The author holds assumption that
6. What motivates the author in writing the passage
7. Which of the following expresses the author's message?

2. Author's Tone

TONE dari sebuah bacaan mewakili sentiment atau sikap penulis terhadap subjek yang dibicarakan dalam bacaan. Dengan kata lain, TONE adalah emosi dominan yang ditampilkan oleh penulis.

Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. The tone of the author is best described as
2. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
3. The attitude of the author toward "X" is best described as

Kosa kata yang sering dipakai untuk mendeskripsikan tone:

1. accusatory
charging of wrongdoing
2. apathetic
indifferent due to lack of energy or concern
3. Awe
solemn wonder
4. cynical
questions the basic sincerity and goodness of people
5. Contemplative
studying, thinking, reflecting on an issue
6. Critical

finding fault

7. Contemptuous

showing or feeling that something is worthless or lacks respect

8. Caustic

Intense use of sarcasm; stinging, biting

9. Concerned

worried, anxious

10. Conventional

lacking spontaneity, originality, and individuality

11. Judgmental

authoritative and often having critical opinions

12. Objective

an unbiased view-able to leave personal judgments aside

13. Optimistic

hopeful, cheerful

14. Pessimistic

seeing the worst side of things; no hope

15. Sarcastic

sneering, caustic

16. Sincere

without deceit or pretence; genuine

17. Sceptical

disbelieving

18. Subjective

prejudiced, biased

Contoh Soal

From small committees to national elections, group decision making can be complicated. Unfortunately, it may not always settle on the best choice. That's partly because some members of the group do research on their own, and others take their cues from the people around them. That distinction is readily observed around election time. "Many voters couldn't tell you the policy platforms for the candidates they're voting for," says applied mathematician Vicky Chuqiao Yang at the Santa Fe Institute. "Many individuals are uninformed, and they're most likely to rely on information they get from others".

Social scientists have long sought ways to study the phenomenon of group decision making, but that's a tricky undertaking. Researchers in a range of disciplines have tried to tackle the problem, with parallel efforts often leading to conflicting conclusions. Most existing models examine the effect of a single variable, which means they don't capture the whole Picture.

"The outcome of collective decision making is the result of complex interactions of many variables," says Yang, "And those interactions are rarely taken into account" in previous work. To overcome that challenge, Yang recently developed a mathematical framework that captures the influence of multiple interactions among members of a group. "You can plug in multiple effects and see their behaviour and how they manifest in the group at the same time," she explains.

Those effects include the influence of social learners. The model predicted, for example, that decision-making groups have a critical threshold of people who get their information from others. Below that threshold, the group chooses the high-quality outcome. Above it, the group can end up choosing the better or worse option.

The mathematical model is both simple and general. It can accurately reflect the multitude of moving parts within a system. The model also predicted a significant role for "committed minorities," or people who refuse to change their minds, no matter the evidence. These committed minorities can be bolstered, Yang says, by social learners, though every group is different. Yang says she hopes the model will help bring together parallel work from different disciplines..... "but we don't yet have a holistic understanding that gives a recipe for good collective decision making," she said. "Our work brings us one step closer to it".

What is the author's message in the passage?

- A. It is impossible to understand interactions in group decision making.
- B. Mathematical models accurately predict collective decision making.
- C. A fuller picture of group decision making has not yet been available.
- D. Interest in collective decision making is new.
- E. Decisions should always be made in groups.

Pembahasan:

Pesan penulis dalam bacaan perhatikan kalimat terakhir bacaan: "... we don't yet have a holistic understanding that gives a recipe for good collective decision making." (artinya, kita belum memiliki pemahaman yang menyeluruh yang memberi resep untuk pengambilan Keputusan kolektif yang baik). Jadi bisa disimpulkan **bahwa gambaran penuh tentang bagaimana pembuatan keputusan kelompok belum ada.**

Jawaban: C

REFERENCE

Reference: rujukan

Soal tipe reference menanyakan kata atau frasa (objek berupa benda atau orang yang digantikan oleh kata ganti (pronoun): they, it, he dan she. Jadi jawaban haruslah berupa noun (kata benda).

Typical Questions

1. The word "... " refers to....
2. What does the word "... " refer to?
3. The pronoun "... " refers to

Strategi Menjawab

1. Kenali pronoun yang ditanyakan.

Singular: she, he, it → maka yang harus dicari adalah kata benda tunggal

Plural: they → maka yang harus dicari adalah kata benda jamak.

2. Cermati kata benda yang ada dalam kalimat sebelumnya dan pilih yang sesuai.

Contoh Soal

What is your small business search engine optimization (SEO) strategy? If you are like the many small business owners, you may be wondering how you can leverage the power of social media and online marketing to get ahead. In fact, only about 27 percent of small businesses have a current SEO plan. When you combine that surprisingly low figure with the fact that only about 40 percent of marketers are using mobile marketing tactics. It is easy to see how sound search engine optimization practices could help you get a leg up on the competition.

Small business owners are an incredibly diverse group of people who know a lot about **their** chosen fields. Slightly, less than half of all small businesses have more than one owner. Sixty percent of small business owners have worked in their industry for more than 20 years. That is a lot of total combined experience. These owners are always looking for new ways to connect to their customers and clients and grow their businesses.

About 63 percent of small businesses find that social media is a good way to increase customer loyalty, and 27 percent plan to increase their investment in social media. When it comes to the impact of social media, 40 percent of small businesses find it helpful for customer reviews. 30 percent find it useful for correcting problems brought up by customers. 18 percent find that it gives them a chance to defend against negative publicity. Finally, only 5 percent feel that social media has hurt their image more than helped. If used correctly, it is clear that social media generally has an overall positive effect on small businesses.

If your small business is one of the 52 percent that plan to increase their SEO budget, it is important to make the most of your investment by implementing a sound small business SEO plan. You can do that with the assistance of an SEO company with lots of experience in managing successful small business SEO.

What does the word "their" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. A group of business marketers
- B. Small business customers
- C. Small business clients
- D. Small business owners
- E. A diverse group of people

Pembahasan:

Kata "their" di paragraf 2 merujuk pada...

Their adalah kata ganti milik untuk benda jamak. Lihat konteks kalimat keseluruhan.

Small business owners are an incredibly diverse group of people who know a lot about their chosen fields. Dari konteks jelas bahwa kata their menggantikan kata small business owners.

Jawaban: D

ORGANIZATION OF IDEAS AND INFORMATION

Menentukan Penyusunan Gagasan/Informasi sering kali muncul pertanyaan tentang bagaimana ide-ide dalam teks disusun, atau bagaimana paragraf yang satu berkaitan dengan paragraf yang lain.

Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan):

1. How is the information in the passage organized?
2. How is the information in the second paragraph related to the information in the first paragraph?
3. How does the author organize the ideas in the passage?

Strategi Menjawab:

1. Temukan main idea dari setiap paragrafnya/paragraf yang dimaksud.
2. Cari kata-kata yang menunjukkan hubungan antar paragraf.
3. Cermati opsi jawaban dan cari yang paling sesuai.

Contoh soal:

Volcanoes are one of nature's most powerful forces. They can erupt with little warning, sending lava, ash, and gases into the atmosphere. Some eruptions are explosive, while others are more gradual and less violent.

Volcanic eruptions have both destructive and beneficial effects. While they can destroy entire towns and cause loss of life, volcanic soil is rich in minerals, making it ideal for farming. Additionally, geothermal energy from volcanic areas is a valuable resource.

How is the information in the passage organized?

- A. By describing a problem and then offering a solution
- B. By listing the causes and then the effects of volcanic eruptions
- C. By comparing two different types of volcanoes
- D. By presenting a general idea and then giving specific examples
- E. By explaining the historical development of volcanic studies

Pembahasan:

Jawaban D

Paragraph 1 presents the general idea: what volcanoes are and how they erupt. **Paragraph 2** gives **specific examples** of the **effects** of volcanoes — both **positive and negative**.

Tidak ada fokus pada solusi (bukan A), tidak membahas penyebab (bukan B), tidak membandingkan tipe (bukan C), dan tidak ada kronologi sejarah (bukan E).



Materi 4 - Cloze Test

CLOZE TEST

Cloze test adalah bentuk tes dimana kita diminta untuk bisa melengkapi paragraf rumpang dari sebuah bacaan. Untuk bisa melengkapi paragraf rumpang itu, pengetahuan tata bahasa tentang 'PART OF SPEECH - kedudukan kata (noun, adjective, adverb, dll) akan sangat membantu.

A. Strategi Menjawab

1. Perhatikan bagian yang rumpang. Apakah posisinya di bagian SUBJEK, PREDIKAT, atau OBJEK.

Posisi Subjek: subjek kalimat harus berupa noun phrase (frasa kata benda)

Contoh: This dangerous activity has attracted many people around the region.

'this dangerous activity' merupakan frasa kata benda, yang terdiri dari:

This : determiner

Dangerous : adjective

Activity : noun (menjadi kepala dari frasa)

Posisi Predikat: predikat kalimat harus berupa verb (kata kerja) atau to be yang disesuaikan dengan tenses dan subjek kalimat.

Posisi Objek: objek kalimat harus berupa noun phrase.

2. Pahami makna kalimat atau bacaan secara keseluruhan. Penentuan kata yang harus dipilih harus disesuaikan dengan konteks juga.

B. Contoh Soal

Today, no one would deny the genius of Albert Einstein _1_ that was not always the case. In his youth, Einstein's parents and teachers _2_ him were both undisciplined and dull. As a child, he was slow to talk, and his parents were _3_ he might be retarded. As an adolescent, he had difficulty adjusting to the strict discipline of the German high school, and his teachers were not pleased with his _4_. Not surprisingly he found college a little better than high school, and again he _5_ the appropriate academic discipline. In the end, he was able to graduate, but only with the help of a friend who kept him up-to-date on all his courses.

1.
(A) since
(B) but
(C) so

- (D) because
- (E) therefore

2.

- (A) declared
- (B) determined
- (C) predicted
- (D) accused
- (E) considered
- (A) hopeful

3.

- (B) amazed
- (C) expectant
- (D) worried
- (E) timid

4.

- (A) success
- (B) increase
- (C) advantage
- (D) program
- (E) progress

5.

- (A) achieved
- (B) served
- (C) lacked
- (D) wasted
- (E) disrupted

Pembahasan :

1. Kata hubung yang diperlukan untuk melengkapi kalimat: Today no one would deny the genius of Albert Einstein 1 that was not always the case. (Sekarang tidak ada yang akan menyangkal kejeniusan Albert Einstein - tidak selalu seperti itu dulu.)

→ Perlu kata hubung yang mengontraskan: tetapi.

Vocabulary!

Since: sejak/karena, so: jadi, because: karena, therefore: oleh karena itu.

Jawaban: B

2. In his youth, Einstein's parents and teachers 2 him both undisciplined and dull. (Pada masa mudanya, orang tua dan guru Einstein --- tidak disiplin dan bodoh.)

→ Kata yang sesuai untuk melengkapi konteks kalimat adalah kata 'menganggap'-'consider

Jawaban: E



3. As a child, he was slow to talk, and his parents were 3 he might be retarded. (Sebagai anak-anak, dia lambat berbicara, dan orang tuanya dia mungkin terbelakang.

→Kata yang sesuai adalah 'khawatir' - worried. Kata yang lain punya nuansa arti yang positif, sedangkan situasinya agak menyedihkan.

Vocabulary!

Hopeful: penuh harapan, amazed: kagum, expectant: yang memberi harapan, timid: malu-malu.

Jawaban: D

4. As an adolescent, he had difficulty adjusting to the strict discipline of the German high school and his teachers were not pleased with his 4. (Sebagai remaja, dia punya kesulitan menyesuaikan terhadap disiplin yang ketat dari sekolah menengah di Jerman, dan guru gurunya tidak senang dengan _4_.

→ Kata yang sesuai untuk melengkapi konteks kalimat itu adalah 'progress' - kemajuan

Vocabulary!

Success: keberhasilan, increase: peningkatan, advantage: keunggulan, program: program

Jawaban: E

5. Not surprisingly he found college a little better than high school, and again he _5_ the appropriate academic discipline. (Tidak mengejutkan, dia menemukan universitas hanya sedikit lebih baik daripada sekolah menengah, dan lagi dia---disiplin akademik yang sesuai)

→Kata yang tepat untuk melengkapi konteks kalimat adalah 'lack' - kurang

Vocabulary!

Achieved: mencapai, served: melayani, wasted: membuang-buang, disrupted: mengganggu

Jawaban: C