

TES BAHASA INGGRIS

Strategi, Tips dan Latihan Soal

KEMAMPUAN BAHASA INGGRIS TINGKAT LANJUT

1. Vocabulary: Kosakata bahasa Inggris yang luas dan kompleks, seperti idioms, phrasal verbs, dan slang.
2. Grammar: Aturan tata bahasa bahasa Inggris yang kompleks, seperti penggunaan tense, conditional, gerunds dan infinitives, modal verbs, subjunctive, dan reported speech.
3. Reading: Kemampuan membaca teks yang panjang dan kompleks, seperti jurnal ilmiah, artikel, dan laporan bisnis.
4. Writing: Kemampuan menulis teks yang panjang dan kompleks, seperti esai, laporan, atau proposal.
5. Listening: Kemampuan mendengarkan dan memahami teks audio bahasa Inggris yang kompleks, seperti presentasi akademik, berita, atau diskusi kelompok.
6. Speaking: Kemampuan berbicara bahasa Inggris secara spontan, mengikuti alur pikiran, dan menyampaikan ide dengan jelas dan terorganisir.
7. Pronunciation: Kemampuan untuk mengucapkan kata dan frasa dengan benar dan jelas.

Learning Focus:

Structure and Reading Comprehension

Meeting 1 - Structure

Review Part of Speech : Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Adverb dll
Pengenal dan penggunaan prepositions of place and time
Pengenal dan Penggunaan to be
Latihan-latihan soal

Meeting 2 - Reading Comprehension:

Pengenal strategi membaca untuk memahami teks
Pemahaman ide utama dari teks yang dibaca
Pengenal dan latihan penggunaan vocabulary in context
Latihan-latihan soal

Meeting 3 - Structure

Review Tenses: Present simple, Continuous, Past Tense dll
Penggunaan dalam kalimat afirmatif, negatif, dan pertanyaan
Pengenal dan penggunaan passive voice
Latihan-latihan soal

Meeting 4 - Reading comprehension:

Membaca dan memahami teks berbahasa Inggris yang terkait dengan topik tertentu
Latihan memahami detail dan informasi tersirat dalam teks
Pengenal dan latihan penggunaan skimming dan scanning untuk membaca cepat dan efektif
Latihan-latihan soal

Part of Speech

Part of speech (Kelas Kata) dikelompokkan berdasarkan fungsi dan karakteristik mereka dalam kalimat.

1. **Nouns (Kata benda)** Contoh: book, desk, chair, flower, love.
2. **Pronouns (Kata ganti)** Contoh: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.
3. **Verbs (Kata kerja)** Contoh: write, read, run, jump, sleep.
4. **Adjectives (Kata sifat)** Contoh: beautiful, happy, tall, red.
5. **Adverbs (Kata keterangan)** Contoh: quickly, happily, very.
6. **Prepositions (Kata depan)** Contoh: in, on, at, for, with.
7. **Conjunctions (Kata penghubung)** Contoh: and, but, or, so, because.
8. **Interjections (Kata seru)** Contoh: oh, wow, ouch, hey.

Noun

1. **Proper Noun:** *John, New York City, Eiffel Tower, Toyota*
2. **Common Noun:** *book, car, city, dog, chair*
3. **Abstract Noun:** *love, happiness, freedom, knowledge, courage*
4. **Concrete Noun:** *table, chair, tree, apple, water*
5. **Singular Noun:** *table, box, person, mouse*
6. **Plural Noun:** *tables, boxes, people, mice*
7. **Collective Noun:** *team, family, herd, flock, swarm*
8. **Countable Noun:** *book, books, cat, cats, teacher, teachers*
9. **Uncountable Noun:** *water, sugar, rice, information, air*

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Singular & Plural Noun (Tunggal & Jamak)

Cat-Cats

Box-Boxes

Car-Cars

Fan-Fans

Apple-Apples

Irregular Plural

Child - Children

Fish - Fish

Foot - Feet

Person - People

Tooth - Teeth

Man – Men

Sheep - Sheep

Woman - Women

Deer - Deer

Goose - Geese

Countable Noun

Kata benda yang dapat dihitung dengan jumlah tertentu.

Contoh: book, car, apple, cat, chair

Uncountable Noun

Kata benda yang **tidak** dapat dihitung dengan jumlah tertentu.

Contoh: water, rice, sugar, milk, coffee

I have two books. ✓

I have two sugar. ✗

I have two kilograms of sugar. ✓

Many, Much, Little, Less

Countable Noun

Menggunakan “many dan less”

Contoh:

I have many friends.

There are less cars in the road.

Uncountable Noun

Menggunakan “much dan little”

Contoh:

I have much sugar.

I only have little money.

Be careful ⚠

I drink much waters. ❌

I drink much water. ✅

Pronoun

Subject

... ran toward the exit.

I
You
We
They
He
She
It

Object

The police hit ...

Me
You
Us
Them
Him
Her
It

Possessive Adj

This is ... house.

My
Your
Our
Their
His
Her
Its

Possessive

This house is ...

Mine
Yours
Ours
Theirs
His
Hers
Its

Reflexive

... hurt ...

Myself
yourself/selves
Ourselves
Themselves
Himself
Herself
Itself

Adjectives

- Degree of Comparison

Equative (as..as)

This house is as big as his.

This phone is as expensive as mine.

Comparative (-er / more)

This house is bigger than mine.

This phone is more expensive than as hers.

Superlative (-est/ most)

This house is the biggest in the neighborhood,

This phone is the most expensive in the world.

- Adjective ending -ed / -ing (participial)

Adjective -ed menunjukkan perasaan subjek.

bored, exhausted, tired, confused, excited.

Adjective -ing menunjukkan penyebabnya

boring, exhausting, tiring, confusing, exciting.

I was boring. The movie was bored. ✗

I was bored. The movie was boring. ✓

Verb

1. Helping verb
2. Transitive & Intransitive
3. Stative & Dynamic
4. Regular and Irregular Verb

Bahasa Inggris selalu membutuhkan kata kerja (VERB) ⚠

Helping Verb (Auxiliary)

Fungsinya sebagai **kata kerja bantuan**.

Example:

I **am** a teacher, he **is** an engineer and they **are** doctors.

Do you like chocolate? I **don't** like it.

Can I go to the toilet? No, you **can't**.

List of auxiliary verb:

is am are

was were

can could

may might

shall should

will would

do does did

Tips untuk mengetahui auxiliary verb:

1. Bisa menerima kata "not". (can not, do not, are not)
2. Bisa bertukar posisi dgn subjek untuk pertanyaan. (are you?, do you? will you?)

Transitive & Intransitive Verb

Transitive verb adalah kata kerja yang **bisa menerima objek.**

Example:

I buy some food.

I read newspaper.

They give donation.

Intransitive verb adalah kata kerja yang **tidak bisa menerima objek.**

Example:

I run everyday.

I sleep on the sofa.

They laugh together.

1. Transitive = climb, make, see, catch, eat, drink, etc
2. Intransitive= go, smile, swim, cry, fly, move, walk etc.

Stative & Dynamic Verb

Action / Dynamic verb adalah kata kerja yang dinamis, butuh pergerakan dari subjek.

Example:

I **draw** a picture.

I **write** a letter.

They **look** at him.

Non action/ stative verb adalah kata kerja yang tidak butuh pergerakan dari subjek, biasanya menunjukkan keadaan.

Example:

I **am wanting** some ice cream. **X**

I **want** some ice cream. **✓**

I **love** my parents.

Action = climb, make, do, catch, eat, drink, etc

Non-action= love, hate, want, need, agree, smell etc

Regular & Irregular Verb

Kata kerja dalam bahasa Inggris bisa berubah-ubah karena dipengaruhi **kejadian (event)** dan **waktunya (time)**.

Regular Verb:

Verb 1
(Base form)
Participle)

Study
Look
Start
Call

Verb 2
(Past simple)

Studied
Looked
Started
Called

Verb 3
(Past

Studied
Looked
Started
Called

Irregular Verb

Verb 1

Verb 2

Verb 3

Eat

ate

eaten

Drink

drank

drunk

Go

went

gone

Do

did

done

Cut

cut

cut

Read

read

read

Adverb

- Adverb of time (When)
Contoh: now, yesterday, tomorrow

I will meet him tomorrow

- Adverb of place (Where)
Contoh: here, there, everywhere

The children played outside in the park.

- Adverb of frequency (How often)
Contoh: always, often, seldom, never

I rarely eat fast food.

- Adverb of manner (How)
Contoh: slowly, badly, loudly, carefully, bravely.
Exception: well, hard, fast, silly.

He drove carefully on the icy road.

Preposition

TIME

In, at, on, since, for, ago, from, until, before, after

At (specific) : I will meet you at 5 PM
On (days/date) : We have a meeting on Monday.
In (long period) : I was born in August.

Exception:

At midnight, at noon.

In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.

PLACE

In, at, on, beside, between, behind, under, above

At (specific) : They are waiting at the bus stop.
On (surface) : The picture is on the wall.
In (room/large area) : I was born in August.

CONJUNCTION

and:

He has a laptop **and** a desktop.

but:

I have a brother **but** I don't have a sister.

so:

The students forgot to do their homework, **so** the teacher was angry.

because:

I came here **because** I want to talk to you.

or:

Is it a boy **or** a girl?

both..and:

Both James **and** Marcus are doctors.

either..or

You can **either** walk to the mall **or** take the bus.

neither..nor:

He can **neither** read **nor** write.

INTERJECTION

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Darn! | 1. I'm disappointed. |
| 2. Hooray! | 2. I'm delighted. |
| 3. Aha! | 3. Now I understand. |
| 4. Shhh! | 4. Be quiet. |
| 5. Oops! | 5. I didn't mean to do that. |
| 6. Brrr.. | 6. I'm really cold. |
| 7. Hey | 7. I want your attention. |
| 8. Yum! | 8. Delicious. |
| 9. Wow | 9. I'm amazed. |
| 10. Phew! | 10. I'm relieved. |

Ah, what a delicious meal!

Aha, now I see what you mean!

Hello, Paul. I haven't seen you for ages.

Hmm, I'm still not convinced.

Well, what shall we do now?

Hey! What are you doing with my car?