

Nerolusi

MATERI UTBK 2024!

Literasi Bahasa Inggris

Tipe soal terbaru dalam SNBT-UTBK adalah soal READING COMPREHENSION, di mana peserta tes diuji kemampuan dalam membaca, memahami informasi, dan ide yang disampaikan. Singkatnya, soal LITERASI BAHASA INGGRIS menguji kemampuan memahami Bahasa Inggris tertulis standar, menganalisis ide-ide yang kompleks, dan kemampuan untuk menarik kesimpulan dari bacaan.

Berdasarkan isi informasi dan kandungan pengetahuan di dalamnya, teks/bacaan yang digunakan dapat dipilah ke dalam 4 kategori, yakni: teks umum (bacaan bergenre inspiratif dan informasi umum), teks sastra (bacaan bergenre novel), teks saintek (bacaan bergenre eksplanatif, ulasan dan argumentatif), dan teks sosial humaniora (bacaan bergenre eksplanatif, ulasan dan argumentatif).

PERMASALAHAN YANG DIHADAPI DALAM READING COMPREHENSION:

1. Pendeknya kemampuan berkonsentrasi
 - Solusi: awalnya harus dengan sedikit memaksa berkonsentrasi dalam membaca dan memahami bacaan, lama-lama akan terbiasa.
2. Tidak tertarik dengan isi bacaan
 - Ini disebabkan kurangnya motivasi dan kurangnya kemampuan memahami bahasa.
 - Solusi: motivasi diri sendiri dan beri penghargaan pada diri sendiri ketika bisa mencapai target.
3. Bacaan yang terlalu sulit dan banyak kosakata yang tidak familiar.
 - Solusi: coba hubungkan kata yang sulit/tidak dimengerti dengan konteks secara keseluruhan untuk memahami makna. Selain itu menambah perbendaharaan kosakata menjadi hal yang wajib.
4. Kurang memahami struktur teks secara keseluruhan dan penyusunan ide bacaan.
 - Solusi: Pembiasaan cara berpikir. Kebanyakan struktur teks: Ide umum spesifik/khusus → ulasan mendalam. Yang terpenting: bisa menangkap ide umum yang disampaikan dalam teks.
5. Kurang memahami hubungan antar paragraf dan kesulitan mengingat informasi.
 - Hal ini biasanya disebabkan oleh kurangnya keingintahuan untuk memahami teks, kurang motivasi dan kurang mampu memahami susunan teks.
 - Solusi: Pahami ide per paragraf. Jadi selalu coba simpulkan inti dari setiap paragraf baru gabungkan untuk keseluruhan teks. Jadi, jangan hanya membaca banyak tapi tidak paham.

Intinya, READING COMPREHENSION adalah tentang MEMAHAMI ISI BACAAN bukan hanya membaca saja.

1) MAIN IDEA AND TOPIC (GAGASAN UTAMA/IDE POKOK/TOPIK)

Soal tentang gagasan utama/ide pokok (main idea) → soal yang selalu muncul dalam tes.

Main Idea (Gagasan Utama/Ide Pokok)

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

- Berupa kalimat lengkap (ada subjek dan predikat).

Contoh: Climate change has caused environmental issues.

Topic/Topik

o → inti pembicaraan dari sebuah teks atau paragraf. Bisa disimpulkan jika main idea sudah ditemukan

o Diekspresikan dalam bentuk frasa.

Contoh: The impacts of climate change.

A. 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?
- B. Strategi Menentukan Main Idea/Topic
7. What is the subject of the passage?
8. What is the author primarily concerned?
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?

B. Strategi Menentukan Main Idea/Topic

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

Trik THE KING

1. Cermati paragraf pertama. Kenapa? Main Idea sebuah teks terkadang 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 paragraf 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.

C. Contoh Soal dan Pembahasan

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:

-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 namun esensinya sama. Dalam teks menggunakan kata 'a sharp distinction', dalam jawaban menggunakan kata differ.

2) DETERMINING THE PURPOSE

Purpose adalah tujuan.

Kata lain bermakna sama yang sering digunakan adalah: OBJECTIVE, INTENTION, AIM
Setiap teks yang ditulis pasti ada alasan/tujuannya. Yang sering ditanyakan dalam soal adalah tujuan dari teks secara keseluruhan, tujuan sebuah kalimat, dan juga tujuan penyebutan sesuatu.

A. 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?

B. 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 exemplify: memberi contoh
- To deny: menyangkal
- To depict: menggambarkan
- To explain: menjelaskan
- To identify: mengidentifikasi
- To illustrate: menggambarkan

C. 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.

D. 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 lines 1-5 of the passage ("Every... showers.") 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:

Trik Praktis!

-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

3) STATED AND UNSTATED DETAIL INFORMATION

Stated artinya dinyatakan, sedangkan Unstated artinya tidak dinyatakan.

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.

A. 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

B. 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.

C. 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 mat ters 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 inclu- ded 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 punya pengalaman hidup dengan hal itu.

Paragraf 3 juga membahas hal yang sama, dengan lebih mendetail dan menyertakan contoh.

Jawaban: E (2 dan 3)

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 (terus-menerus merasa khawatir tanpa alasan)

4) 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.

A. 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 info graphic, we can predict that...
11. From the info graphic, we learn that...

12. The phenomena between A and B as described in the passage is similar to the relationship between...

B. 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.

C. 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 programs 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 programs.

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

253
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 (Budaya memiliki peranan penting dalam mempengaruhi cara berpikir orang-orang.)

5) 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:

- **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?

- **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 fairly 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. (=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** (gambaran yang lebih penuh tentang pengambilan keputusan kelompok belum ada)

6) ORGANIZATION OF THE IDEAS/INFORMATION

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

A. 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?
4. In organizing the ideas, the author starts by
5. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
6. The author organizes the ideas in the passage by
7. How does paragraph 1 relate to paragraph 2?
8. The option that best completes the last sentence of the passage is.....
9. Which of the following sentences can complete the missing sentence in paragraph 1?
10. Which of the statements in paragraph 5 is NOT relevant to the topic discussed in the passage?
11. Here are the jumbled sentences from the paragraph that follows the last paragraph of the passage. Please reorder the following sentences.

B. Strategi Menjawab:

1. Temukan main idea dari setiap paragrafnya/paragraf yang dimaksud.
 - Paragraf 1 main idea bisa di awal (kalimat pertama) tapi bisa juga di akhir (kalimat terakhir)
- Paragraf 2, 3, dst, main idea biasanya ada di awal paragraf.
2. Cari kata-kata yang menunjukkan hubungan antar paragraf.
3. Cermati opsi jawaban dan cari yang paling sesuai.

C. 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.

Which of the following sentences can complete the missing sentence in paragraph?

- A. The lives of young people are valuable so that treatment should be given.

B. It impacts their health and their social, emotional and functional outcomes.

C. An example includes the ways young people deal with their mental disorders.

D. It explains the increasing rates of mental ill-health issues among young people.

E. The changes of lifestyle are thus required to decrease the rate of mental ill-health cases.

Pembahasan:

Manakah berikut ini kalimat yang bisa melengkapi kalimat yang hilang di paragraf?

- Lihat kalimat sebelum dan sesudahnya.
 - Sebelum: Mental ill-health changes the course of young people's lives. (Gangguan jiwa mengubah hidup orang muda).
 - Sesudah: It can also cut lives short through an increased risk of dying by suicide... (Itu juga bisa memangkas hidup dengan cara meningkatkan risiko meninggal karena bunuh diri,...) Kalimat sebelumnya bicara tentang dampak mental-ill health, dan kalimat sesudahnya juga menjelaskan lebih lanjut.
- Kalimat di antaranya yang paling sesuai adalah yang menjelaskan dampak juga)

Jawaban: B (Itu berdampak pada kesehatan, output social, emosional dan fungsional mereka.)

7) TRANSITION QUESTIONS (PRECEDING-FOLLOWING 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

A. 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

B. 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.

C. Contoh Soal

Without audience, men run slower and women faster. The lack of spectators during the coronavirus pandemic appears to have had a noticeable effect on the performance of

athletes at the 2020 Biathlon World Cup, a new study by Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg (MLU) in Psychology of Sport and Exercise shows. According to the new analysis, women also perform better in complex tasks, such as shooting, when an audience was present while men did not.

1 Social facilitation theory states that a person's performance is impacted if other people watch them. 2 The mere presence of an audience improves the performance of simple tasks, especially those that require stamina. 3 "The studies have been relatively clear so far. However, the results are more heterogeneous when it comes to more complex coordinative tasks," explains Amelie Heinrich from the Institute of Sports Science at MLU. 5 In general, it is assumed that performance tends to get worse when there is an audience.

Heinrich is a sports psychology expert. She coaches Germany's Junior biathlon squad. In her new study, she took advantage of the special situation in sport caused by the coronavirus. She compared the running times and shooting successes of male and female athletes from the 2018/2019 season with their performances in the 2020 season in the sprint and mass start events. "The men's results were as expected. They ran faster with an audience present, but performed more poorly in shooting," says Heinrich. While cross-country skiing mainly requires stamina, shooting is a coordinative task. "Interestingly, it was the other way around for women." They ran slower in the presence of spectators, but on average, it took them an entire second less to make their shot and, at least in the sprint, their scoring performance was five percent higher.

"To our knowledge, this is the first time that a study was able to show a different effect of the audience on men and women," says Professor Oliver Stoll, head of the sports psychology section at MLU.....

The paragraph preceding the passage most likely discusses.....

- A. characteristics of athletes that enjoy attention from their fans and audience
- B. examples of sport competitions that draw a limited number of audience
- C. several types of audience watching male and female athletes in competitions
- D. the different levels of engagement between male and female audience
- E. situation where male and female athletes perform without an audience**

Pembahasan:

- Untuk memprediksi paragraf sebelumnya berarti harus mencermati kalimat pertama dari bacaan. Kenapa? Kalimat pertama biasanya merupakan transisi/peralihan ide yang akan
- dibahas, merangkum ide yang sebelumnya dan memberi anjuran-anjuran ide berikutnya. "Without audience, men run slower and women faster." - Tanpa penonton, laki-laki berlari lebih lambat dan perempuan lebih cepat.
- Kalimat ini merangkum apa yang dijelaskan di paragraf sebelumnya. Jadi, kita bisa simpulkan bahwa kemungkinan besar paragraf sebelumnya membahas tentang situasi ketika atlet pria dan wanita beraksi tanpa penonton.

Jawaban: E

8) SYNONYMS

- Sinonim: padanan kata Dalam soal SBMPTN yang sering ditanyakan bisa berupa sinonim sebuah kata atau sebuah frasa.
- Yang harus diperhatikan dalam penentuan sinonim adalah arti kata dalam konteks yang ditentukan dalam teks. Kenapa? Sebuah kata di bahasa Inggris bisa memiliki beberapa arti. Jadi, harus dipilih arti yang sesuai dengan konteks.
- Penguasaan kosa kata yang bagus tentu saja akan mempermudah.

A. Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. The word"... " in line... is closest in meaning to
2. The phrase"... " is closest in meaning to
3. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word "... "?
4. The word"... " can be best replaced by....
5. The word "... " has similar meaning with

B. Strategi Menjawab

1. Arti sebuah kata sangat tergantung pada konteks penggunaannya. Jadi sekalipun kita familiar dengan kata yang dimaksud, selalu cek konteksnya karena sebuah kata dalam bahasa Inggris bisa memiliki beberapa arti.

2. Jika tidak familiar dengan kata yang dimaksud:

-Cek konteks kalimatnya. Arti bisa ditebak dari konteks penggunaan; bisa dalam kalimat sebelumnya, sesudahnya atau kalimat yang memuat kata itu.

3. Perhatikan jenis kata yang dimaksud.

- Jika adjective cari padanan yang Adj
- Jika noun cari padanan yang noun
- dan seterusnya

C. Contoh Soal

Researchers have debunked the myth that extreme sportsmen and women are adrenaline junkies with a death wish. According to professor Brymer from Leeds Beckett University, there had been a gross misunderstanding of what motivates people to take part in extreme sports. Many write it off as an activity for adrenaline junkies.

The word 'debunked' in paragraph 1 in the passage is closest in meaning to...

- A. corrected
- B. disproved**
- C. neglected
- D. discontented
- E. deconstructed

Pembahasan:

- Kata 'debunked' dalam kalimat itu artinya adalah menyangkal. Ini bisa disimpulkan dari konteks kalimat yang melingkupinya (jika tidak tahu arti kata 'debunked') - Makna kata 'debunk' menjadi lebih jelas ketika kita membaca kalimat kedua di paragraf itu.

- Maka padanan kata yang paling sesuai adalah 'disproved = menyangkal

Vocabulary!

- Corrected: memperbaiki/mengoreksi
- Discontented: tidak puas
- Neglected: mengabaikan
- Deconstructed: memeriksa dengan memilah-milah

Jawaban: B (menyangkal)

9) RESTATEMENT/PARAPHRASING AND MAKING SUMMARY

- Restatement: Pernyataan kembali
Paraphrase: Parafrasa

→ Dua istilah di atas maksudnya adalah menyatakan kembali inti informasi dalam sebuah kalimat atau paragraf atau teks dengan menggunakan struktur kalimat, pilihan kata dan frasa yang berbeda dengan informasi aslinya. "INTI INFORMASI HARUS TETAP SAMA".

Yang harus diwaspadai :

- Penggunaan sinonim/antonim
- Penggunaan struktur kalimat: aktif menjadi pasif dan sebaliknya.

Making Summary (Membuat Ringkasan)

→ Ringkasan adalah mengambil inti dari bacaan secara ringkas. Ringkasan harus memuat semua poin penting yang disampaikan dalam bacaan.

A. Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. Another way of saying.. is....
2. Which of the following best restate
3. The sentence "XXXX" could be best restated...
4. The best summary for the passage is....
5. The passage can be best summarized.....

B. Strategi Menjawab

- Restatement
 1. Pahami statement di dalam kalimat pertanyaan. Ambil inti informasinya.
 2. Cermati opsi jawaban. Pilihan yang benar biasanya justru menggunakan kata/frasa/susunan kalimat yang berbeda. Kalimat yang Nampak mirip dengan soal justru memuat informasi yang berbeda.
 3. Harus diingat: Inti informasi harus tetap sama.

Making Summary

1. Temukan main idea dari setiap paragrafnya
2. Rangkum informasi penting dari setiap paragraf dan gabungkan.
3. Pilih opsi jawaban yang paling sesuai. Waspada juga penggunaan redaksi yang berbeda. Sama seperti soal RESTATEMENT, soal tentang SUMMARY juga harus dijawab dengan yang memuat INTI INFORMASI YANG SAMA/TIDAK BERUBAH.

C. Contoh soal:

According to UNODC's World Drug Report 2021, cannabis potency has quadrupled in some parts of the world over the two decades. Meanwhile, the percentage of adolescents who perceived the drug as harmful fell by as much as 40 percent. This perception gap prevails despite evidence that cannabis use is associated with a variety of health and other harms. This is especially among regular long-term users. Moreover, most countries have reported a rise in the use of cannabis during the pandemic.

Which of the following best restates the sentence "This perception gap prevails despite evidence that cannabis use is associated with a variety of health and other harms," in paragraph 1?

A. The perception of the danger of cannabis on a variety of health and other harms varies.

B. Despite evidence indicating cannabis use is linked to health and other consequences, the perception gap persists.

C. Cannabis proves its positive impact on health and other harms, therefore, its use keeps increasing.

D. The views about cannabis keep changing where its use is still associated with destruction.

E. There is a perception that cannabis is beneficial although it has a variety of health and other harms

Pembahasan:

Ingat! Ingat!

Restatement: menceritakan kembali isi kalimat tapi menggunakan redaksi yang berbeda.

- Sinonim/antonim atau susunan kalimat aktif - pasif digunakan
- Berarti pahami kalimat yang dimaksud terlebih dahulu: "Kesenjangan persepsi ini tetap berlaku meskipun ada bukti penggunaan ganja dikaitkan dengan berbagai bahaya kesehatan dan lainnya.

Vocabulary!

- is associated = is linked
- prevails = persists
- .harms = consequences

Jawaban: B (Sekalipun ada bukti yang mengindikasikan penggunaan ganja yang dikaitkan dengan konsekuensi kesehatan dan lainnya, kesenjangan persepsi tetap ada.)

10) 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

A. Typical Questions

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

B. 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.

C. 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

11) 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
Subjek 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.

Contoh:

Forests can function
Verb phrase as a source of herbal medication.

- Posisi Objek: objek kalimat harus berupa noun phrase.

Government has started vaccination program
Objek

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 ang tida 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, ti- mid: 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—.

→ 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 ___ 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

12) COMPARING TWO TEXTS

Setelah beberapa tahun tidak keluar dalam soal-soal SBMPTN, soal dengan dua teks muncul lagi dalam simulasi ujian yang dirilis oleh Kemendikbud. Dalam soal jenis ini, kita diminta untuk membandingkan dua teks yang berbeda, namun biasanya memiliki kemiripan. Tipe soal ini relatif membutuhkan kecermatan dan lebih menantang, karena mau tidak mau kedua teks harus dipahami sepenuhnya untuk bisa menjawab soal.

A. Typical Questions (Model Pertanyaan)

1. Which of the following themes is mainly discussed in both passages?
2. Which of the following statements is the best summary for both passages?
3. Which of the following best describes the themes underlying both passages?
4. The topic discussed in both passages is....
5. Which ideas in passage A is different from that in passage B?
6. Which of the following statements is true according to both passages?
7. Based on the information in both passages, it can be hypothesized that....
8. Based on the passage---, it can be inferred that...
9. Which statement is the most effective comparison of the two passages' purposes?

10. Which choice best describes the relationship between the two texts?

B. Strategi Menjawab

1. Lihat dan pahami dulu pertanyaan dan temukan keyword dari informasi yang harus kita cari dalam bacaan atau bisa juga membaca teksnya dulu. Mana yang dirasa lebih sesuai bisa dilakukan. Pada akhirnya, kedua teks memang harus dibaca dan dipahami untuk bisa menjawab soal.
2. Soal yang berkaitan dengan teks 1 diselesaikan dulu, baru kemudian kerjakan soal yang berkaitan dengan teks 2. Soal yang menanyakan hubungan kedua teks sebaiknya dikerjakan belakangan.
3. Pertanyaan tentang main idea/topic, purpose, maka cari dulu main idea/purpose dari masing-masing teks.

C. Contoh Soal

Contoh 1-4

Text A

Soaring carbon emissions from a meat-hungry developing world could be cut back substantially by improving animal breeds and feed, according to a study. It is estimated that livestock farming contributes 18-51 per cent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Demand for livestock products is predicted to double by 2050 as a result of growing populations, urbanization, and better income in the developing world, which will cause emissions to rise.

The study, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, suggests that 12 percent of total livestock-related emissions in 2030 could easily be shortened with simple improvements in production. These include: switching to more nutritious pasture grasses; supplementing livestock diets based on grass with small amounts of crop residues or grains; restoring degraded grazing lands; growing trees that trap carbon while producing leaves that livestock could eat; and adopting more productive breeds.

"Organizations from the West, especially the WorldWatch Institute, have continued to blame livestock keeping for being one of the major polluters of the world, yet livestock-keeping's positives by far outweighs the negative," said Mario Herrero, co-author of the paper and a senior scientist at International Livestock Research Institute.

Text B

Livestock farmers in developing countries have a relatively small environmental footprint and their animals provide them with food, income and transport for their crops, said John Byron, "What these farmers need are technological options and economic incentives that help them intensify their production in sustainable ways," he added.

Steinfeld, coordinator of the Livestock, Environment and Development Initiative at the Food and Agriculture Organization, said: "If one were able to connect this to smallholder development by making poor farmers benefit through the possibility of carbon offsets and carbon markets that would indeed create a win-win situation where one would have socioeconomic benefits, targeting poor people, while reducing the carbon hoofprints' ie. the carbon footprint of livestock."

Improving livestock production should be done to improve livelihoods and not just for climate reasons, said Kirtana Chandrasekaran, food campaigner for Friends of the Earth. She added that intensive agriculture also contributes to biodiversity loss so it's very dangerous" just to

look at lowering emissions "when there is a whole host of other factor affecting improvement in livestock farming".

1. The theme of these two texts would most likely be.

- A. research for better livestock farming.
- B. livestock farming and carbon emissions,
- C. livestock as a top source of air pollution.
- D. arguments for sustainable livestock farming.
- E. cutting carbon emissions in livestock farming.**

2. The following ideas reflect opinions in two texts, EXCEPT

- A. better management in livestock farming links to less gas emissions.
- B. better life quality should also result from improved livestock farming.
- C. sustainable livestock farming potentially leads to low carbon emissions.
- D. in spite of its carbon emissions, livestock farming gives more advantages.
- E. livestock industries have affected greenhouse gas emissions significantly.**

3. It can be concluded from the two texts that cattle productions are considered successful if they

- A. contribute more to economic benefits for the human livelihood.
- B. address reduction of carbon emissions, biodiversity and better quality of life.**
- C. result from provisions of appropriate technology and economic motivations.
- D. are controlled from the side of economic and technological management.
- E. consider both technology and natural factors affecting livestock farming.

4. Which of the following statements can be hypothetically figured out based on the information in these two texts?

- A. The increase in population, urbanization, and earnings leads to the higher demand for livestock consumption, and thus the higher carbon emissions.
- B. The significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions is due to changes in people's lifestyles and activities, including the higher demand for livestock products.
- C. Desirable livestock farming is parallel with reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, improvement of biodiversity, and better socioeconomic quality of the poor.**
- D. Whatever technological attempts are made to improve livestock production to meet the people's demand, higher carbon emission will constantly increase.
- E. Although it positively affects the poor's socioeconomic status, livestock farming activities negatively influence biodiversity as well as global climate conditions.

Pembahasan:

1. Tema kedua teks ditemukan dengan mencari main idea dari kedua teks.

Cari main idea teks 1: Meroketnya emisi karbon dari Negara berkembang yang lapar daging bisa dikurangi dengan meningkatkan peternakan dan cara budidaya.

. Teks 2: Para peternak harus meningkatkan sistem budidayanya agar lebih efektif dan efisien untuk mengurangi emisi karbon.

Jadi kedua teks membahas tentang pengurangan emisi karbon dalam peternakan.

Jawaban: E

2. Ide yang dicerminkan dalam kedua teks, KECUALI

Jawaban A, B, C, D semua dapat ditemukan dalam kedua teks.

Yang tidak dibahas dalam kedua teks adalah tentang industri peternakan mempengaruhi emisi gas secara signifikan. Teks tidak membahas tentang industrinya.

Jawaban: E

3. Peternakan yang berhasil menurut kedua teks

Dalam teks 1, peternakan yang baik adalah yang berhasil meminimalisir gas buang.

Dalam teks 2, peternakan yang berhasil, selain mengurangi gas buang, juga memperhatikan keragaman hayati dan peningkatan kualitas hidup.

Jawaban: B

4. Membuat prediksi berdasarkan informasi dalam teks.

Peternakan yang diinginkan sejalan dengan rencana pengurangan gas buang, tapi tidak mengabaikan keragaman hayati dan juga meningkatkan kualitas hidup. - Rangkuman teks 1 dan 2.

Jawaban: C