

BAHASA INGGRIS

- Rangkuman Materi
- Contoh Soal dan Pembahasan

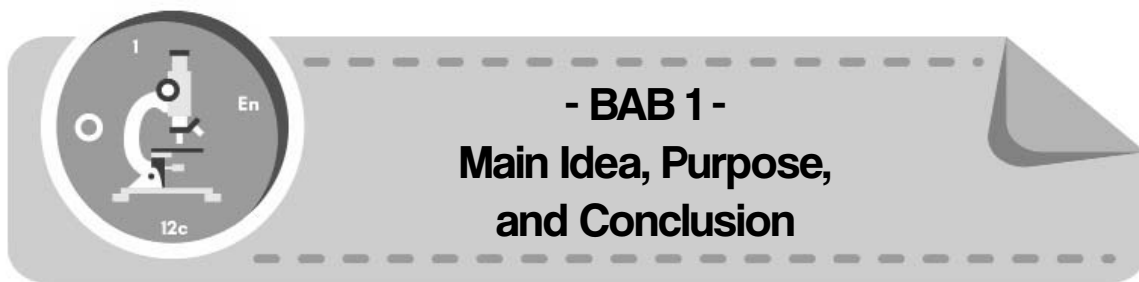
BAB 1 MAIN IDEA, PURPOSE, AND CONCLUSION

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- BAB 1 - Main Idea, Purpose, and Conclusion

Rangkuman Materi

A. Main Idea

Ide pokok adalah inti dari sebuah paragraf. Ide pokok ini biasanya dapat ditemukan pada kalimat pertama atau kalimat terakhir. Dalam lingkup materi ide pokok ini biasanya juga ditanyakan tentang topik, subjek, sudut pandang penulis, dan juga judul. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaan yang sering muncul di soal.

- ✓ What is the **topic** of the passage?
- ✓ What is the **subject** of the passage?
- ✓ What is the **main idea** of the passage?
- ✓ What is the **author's main point** of the passage?
- ✓ What is the **author primarily concerned**?
- ✓ Which of the following would be the **best title**?

B. Purpose of The Text

Untuk menentukan tujuan dari sebuah bacaan dapat dicari dengan menganalisis ide pokok teks tersebut dan juga struktur dari teks tersebut. Berikut ini adalah jenis soal yang biasanya keluar.

- ✓ What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
- ✓ The author's purpose in writing is to
- ✓ Why did the author write the passage?

Untuk contoh jawaban yang sering keluar adalah sebagai berikut.

- *to discuss* (untuk mendiskusikan)
- *to mention* (untuk menyebutkan)
- *to persuade* (untuk membujuk)
- *to summarize* (untuk menyimpulkan)
- *to compare* (untuk membandingkan)
- *to describe* (untuk mendiskripsikan)

- *to tell* (untuk menceritakan)
- *to distinguish* (untuk membedakan)
- *to illustrate* (untuk menggambarkan)
- *to advise* (untuk menyarankan)
- *to criticize* (untuk mengkritik)
- *to explain* (untuk menjelaskan)

C. Conclusion/Inference

- ✓ *it can be concluded from the passage that . . .*
- ✓ *the passage supports which of the following conclusions?*
- ✓ *which of the following conclusions about . . . is supported by the passage?*
- ✓ *which of the following conclusion about . . . can be drawn from the passage?*

Untuk mencari kesimpulan dapat dengan menentukan ide pokok paragraf dan juga paragraf terakhir yang menjelaskan kesimpulan.

Soal dan Pembahasan

TEXT 1

Parents send their children to school with the best of intentions, believing that formal education is what kids need to become productive, happy adults. Many parents do have qualms about how well schools are performing, but the conventional wisdom is that these issues can be resolved with more money, better teachers, more challenging curricula, or more rigorous tests. But what if the real problem is school itself? The unfortunate fact is that one of our most cherished institutions is, by its very nature, failing our children and our society.

Children are required to be in school, where their freedom is greatly restricted, far more than most adults would tolerate in their workplaces. In recent decades, we've

been compelling them to spend ever more time in this kind of setting, and there's strong evidence that this is causing psychological damage to many of them. And as scientists have investigated how children naturally learn, they've realized that kids do so most deeply and fully, and with greatest enthusiasm, in conditions that are almost opposite to those of school.

Compulsory education has been a fixture of our culture now for several generations. President Obama and Secretary of Education Arne Duncan are so enamored of it that they want even longer school days and years. Most people assume that the basic design of today's schools emerged from scientific evidence about how children learn. But nothing could be further from the truth.

Schools as we know them today are a product of history, not of research. The blueprint for them was developed during the Protestant Reformation, when schools were created to teach children to read the Bible, to believe Scripture without questioning it, and to obey authority figures without questioning them. When schools were taken over by the state, made compulsory, and directed toward secular ends, the basic structure and methods of teaching remained unchanged. Subsequent attempts at reform have failed because they haven't altered the basic blueprint. The top-down, teach-and-test method, in which learning is motivated by a system of rewards and punishments rather than by curiosity or by any real desire to know, is well designed for indoctrination and obedience training but not much else. It's no wonder that many of the world's greatest entrepreneurs and innovators either left school early (like Thomas Edison) or said they hated school and learned despite it, not because of it (like Albert Einstein).

1. What is the purpose of the text?
- To describe how American children learn at school and in real-life settings.
 - To remind American parents that the formal school is basically a product of culture.
 - To tell readers that formal schools in the USA have been constantly developed for a long time.
 - To review how compulsory education in the USA has met parents' expectation.
 - To discuss if the American school system is truly effective to educate children.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Teks di atas ditulis untuk mendiskusikan apakah sistem sekolah di Amerika benar-benar efektif untuk mendidik anak-anak.

Jawaban bisa dilihat dari ide pokok bacaan tersebut.

-----**Jawaban: E**

2. What is the topic of the text above?
- Regulations for American children to stay longer in school.
 - Parents' expectation on reformation in American school system.
 - Restrictions in children's freedom at the US schools.
 - Doubts of the effectiveness of American school system.
 - Absence of a research-based school system in the USA.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari ide pokok dapat dianalisis bahwa topik bacaan di atas tentang keraguan efektivitas sistem pendidikan di Amerika terhadap siswanya.

-----**Jawaban: D**

TEXT 2

Text A

Advocates for virtual education say that it has the power to transform an archaic K-12 system of schooling in the primary and secondary levels. Instead of blackboards, school houses, and a six-hour school day, interactive technology will personalize learning to meet each student's need, ensure all students have access to quality teaching, extend learning opportunities to all hours of the day and all days of the week, and innovate and improve over time.

Indeed, virtual education has the potential not only to help solve many of the most pressing issues in K-12 education, but to do so in a cost-effective manner. More than 1 million public education students now take online courses, and as more districts and states initiate and expand online offerings, the numbers continue to grow. But to date, there is a little research or pub-

licity available data on the outcomes from K-12 online learning. And even when data are publicly available, as is the case with virtual charter schools, analysts and education officials have paid limited attention to-and have few tools for analyzing-performance.

Text B

Virtual education is in a period of rapid growth, as school district, for profit providers, and nonprofit start-ups all move into online learning world. But without rigorous oversight, a thousand flowers blooming will also yield a lot of weeds.

Real accountability, including the means to identify and end ineffective practices and programs, must be constantly balanced with the time required to refine new, immature technologies and approaches to learning. Both virtual education advocates and education policy makers should learn from nearly two decades of experience with charter schooling, another reform movement predicated on innovation and change within public education. After nearly 20 years of practice, the charter school movement provides important lesson on how to ensure the improved student outcome remain the top priority.

3. The theme of these two texts would most likely be about ...
- A. modern schooling
 - B. virtual education
 - C. alternative learning
 - D. innovative education
 - E. technology-based learning

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari kata kunci yang sering muncul dan juga ide pokok bacaan tersebut, tema yang tepat untuk bacaan di atas adalah '*virtual education*'.

-----**Jawaban: B**

4. It can be summarized from those two texts that
- A. Any type of learning should be focused on student's improvement.
 - B. More students have the chance to learn through online education.
 - C. Online learning both offers promising sides and faces challenges.
 - D. Sophisticated learning like online education ensures better outcomes.
 - E. Online learning is cheaper as it can widen student's learning chance.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari dua teks di atas dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa pembelajaran secara online lebih mudah karena dapat memperluas kesempatan pembelajaran siswa.

-----**Jawaban: E**

TEXT 3

The process of global warming and the destructive nature of wildfires have created a deadly cycle in which one constantly contributes to the other. Forest fires and global warming have created a dangerous relationship. The link between these two forces has become clear in recent years. As the climate becomes warmer, forests will become drier, spawning the perfect environment for fires. In addition, as forest fires continue and gain intensity, the trees release more carbon into the atmosphere which contribute to the greenhouse effect and which therefore cause global warming.

The increase in forest fires can now be seen as a factor which contributes to global warming. Trees, in the carbon cycle, are labeled a "sink" or a store for carbon. The ability of trees to store carbon dioxide has helped to reduce the amount of CO₂ that is pumped into the atmosphere. But, now that more trees are being burned through increased forest fires, this store carbon is being released and the CO₂ becomes part of

the greenhouse gases effect. So we believe that extra fires intensify global warming. Furthermore, carbon is released in the decomposition of the trees after the fire. There is no doubt the global warming and forest fires are linked to rising temperature.

Global warming is a process which has been occurring for years and whose effects have been more intensively felt by all of living creature. Forest fires have also been recorded for years, but as mentioned they are natural process. Therefore, it would be reasonable to attack global warming first. Much work has been done already to solve this problem. Some plants to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as Kyoto Protocol has been in place for years, but they have shown little results.

Some experts who care about global warming say that the solutions must start at home. People, who suffer from immediate effect of global warming, must realize that their day activities contributes to climate change. But, reducing what is called "carbon footprint" is not difficult. It can be easy as changing travel methods, instead of driving to school or working everyday, biking or walking. Or it can be as easy as buying an energy efficient appliance or switching the light off in rooms which are not being used.

Leadership from ordinary people is what it will take to fight against global warming. People must educate each other on these harmful effects and make them known. But, this process will continue to damage forest around the world unless something is done to reduce the effects of global warming.

5. What Is the topic of the text?
- A. Global warming and the forest fires as factors contributing to rising temperatures.
 - B. The process of global warming and the destructive nature
 - C. Home solution in anticipate the

rising world temperature.

- D. The greenhouse effect as a cause of global warming and the forest fires.
- E. The effect of global warming on the human civilization.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Topik yang paling tepat dari bacaan tersebut adalah pemanasan global dan kebakaran hutan sebagai faktor penyebab peningkatan suhu. Untuk mencari jawaban ini bisa dengan melihat ide pokok pada kalimat pertama di setiap paragraf bacaan tersebut.

-----**Jawaban: A**

6. It is implied in the text that
- A. people can comfortably survive living in the very hot world
 - B. the number of scientists on global warming increases every year
 - C. world rising temperature can only be stopped by intelligent experts
 - D. the education on the danger of global warming has been well introduce
 - E. all people must be effectively involved in saving the world from destruction

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari bacaan di atas disimpulkan bahwa semua orang harus ikut serta dalam menyelamatkan bumi dari kerusakan. Jawaban ini dapat dilihat dari ide pokok setiap paragraf dan paragraf terakhir.

-----**Jawaban: E**

7. The purpose of the text is to
- A. Report the danger of global warming for the survival of living creature.
 - B. Persuade the reader to fight against the world rising temperature.
 - C. Argue for the importance of the efforts to stop global warming

- D. Compare between global warming and the forest fires.
E. Describe the effects of global warming.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Soal di atas menanyakan tujuan dari teks tersebut. Dari ide pokok dan juga struktur paragraf bacaan tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tujuan bacaan tersebut untuk membujuk (*persuade*) pembaca melawan pemanasan dunia yang meningkat.

-----**Jawaban: B**

TEXT 4

Our legal department requires a mature, versatile secretary who will report to one senior counsel and one assistant counsel. The successful candidate should have a solid background in organizational work, advance skill in shorthand and data processing, combined with at least three years of legal secretarial training. Some offers excellent opportunities for personal qualification, beginning at the minimum of \$2,000 per month. A superior benefit package and an attractive incentive program are included. Begin at once. Interviews will be held Mondays through Friday, May 12th to 16th.

8. From the text we may conclude that the company needs a qualified secretary for its business which deals with
- A. counseling in life insurance
 - B. insurance in real estate
 - C. legal secretarial training
 - D. organizational work in insurance companies
 - E. shorthand and data processing skills

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Bacaan di atas membahas tentang perusahaan yang membutuhkan sekretaris

untuk bisnis perusahaan tersebut yang berhubungan dengan pelatihan sekretaris secara legal.

-----**Jawaban: C**

9. From the text we may conclude that the company needs a qualified secretary for its business which deals with
- A. counseling in life insurance
 - B. insurance in real estate
 - C. legal secretarial training
 - D. organizational work in insurance companies
 - E. shorthand and data processing skills

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Bacaan di atas membahas tentang perusahaan yang membutuhkan sekretaris untuk bisnis perusahaan tersebut yang berhubungan dengan pelatihan sekretaris secara legal.

-----**Jawaban: C**

TEXT 5

Earthquakes are one of the most deadly natural disaster. What causes them? Geologists explain them in terms of theory known as plate tectonics. Continents are floating apart from each other; this is referred to as the continental drift. About sixty miles below the surface of the sea, there is a emimolten bed of rock over which plates, or slabs, carry continents and sea floors at a rate of several inches a year. As the plates separate from each other, a new sea floor is formed by the molten matter that was formerly beneath. Volcanic islands and large mountain ranges are created by this type of movement.

10. From the text we can conclude that the movement of plate tectonics ...
- A. destroy existing continents
 - B. are felt sixty miles below sea surface

- C. cause changes on earth
- D. is good for volcanic islands
- E. form new sea floors every years

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Perpindahan lempengan tektonik menyebabkan perubahan bumi. Jawaban bisa didapat dengan menyimpulkan isi teks tersebut.

-----**Jawaban: C**





- BAB 2 -

Transition Questions, Tone, Course, Author's Opinion, and Organization of the Text

Rangkuman Materi

A. Transition Questions (Proceeding and Following Paragraph)

Ada dua macam *transition questions*; *proceeding*, dan *following paragraph*. Berikut ini penjelasannya.

1. Proceeding Paragraph

Proceeding paragraph adalah paragraf yang muncul sebelum paragraf pertama. Untuk menentukan *proceeding paragraph* bisa dengan mencermati kalimat pertama pada paragraf pertama yang tertera pada soal. Kemudian ditarik kesimpulan kira-kira topik sebelumnya itu membahas tentang apa. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaan yang sering keluar.

- The paragraph proceeding the passage probably.
- The paragraph proceeding this passage most probably discusses
- The paragraph proceeding most likely discusses

2. Following Paragraph

Following paragraph adalah paragraf yang muncul setelah paragraf terakhir. Untuk menentukan *following paragraph* yaitu bisa dengan menganalisis kalimat terakhir pada paragraf terakhir dan kemudian diambil kesimpulan kira-kira topik selanjutnya akan membahas tentang apa. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaanya.

- What is most likely in the paragraph following the passage?
- The paragraph following passage most likely contains information on what?
- Which of the following is most likely the topic of the paragraph following the passage?

B. Tone dan Attitude of The Passage

1. Tone of the Passage

Tone itu berhubungan dengan nada atau perasaan (emosi) si penulis ketika menuliskan teks tersebut. Untuk menentukann *tone* dari sebuah bacaan dapat dicari dengan menganalisis emosi si penulis, positif, negatif, atau netral. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaanya.

- The tone of the passage could best be describe as
- What tone does the author take in writing this passage?

Untuk contoh jenis *tone* sebagai berikut.

Positive	Negative	Neutral
- supportive - humorous - favorable	- disbelieving - depressing - unfavorable	- scientific - objective - impersonal

2. Author's Opinion (Attitude) of the Passage

Attitude lebih menyangkut sudut pandang atau sikap penulis terhadap ide yang dituliskannya. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaannya.

- The author's attitude toward ... Could best be describe as
- What is the author's attitude toward
- The author's opinion of ... Could be best described as on of
- How would the author probably feel about?

C. The Course of Reading

Course berhubungan dengan jenis teks (bidang) yang sedang dibahas itu. Untuk menjawab soal yang berhubungan dengan *course* bisa dengan melihat ide pokok dan juga kata kunci yang berhubungan dengan bidang tertentu yang sering keluar. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaannya.

- The passage would most likely be found in
- The passage would most likely be found in a textbook on which of the following subjects.
- The passage was most probably written by a specialist in
- For what course would the passage probably be assigned?

D. Organization of The Text

Bagian ini menyangkut tentang struktur teks yang ada di bacaan tersebut. Jawaban tentang soal yang berhubungan dengan *organization* bisa didapat dari kalimat pertama pada setiap paragraf dan juga mencermati kata kunci yang menjelaskan hubungan antarparagraf tersebut. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaannya.

- How is the information in the passage organized?
- Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the paragraph?

Soal dan Pembahasan

TEXT 1

The information and communication technology revolution can be easily recognized as the latest revolution in the history of mankind, impacting every facet of business, society, and life worldwide with a speed beyond imagination. The last centuries have seen a continuous evolution process which started with the industrial revolution at the end of eighteenth century. This revolution has its roots in the invention of the first electronic computers in the 1940s, continued with the development of information technology during the following decades and exploded in the early '90s. In the 1960s and '70s, computer technology was mainly utilized in business data processing and scientific applications of a mostly number crunching nature. As a result, the use of this technology was limited to those who had a good command of these systems and computer programming languages. With the invention of microprocessors a new idea of distributed information established itself and computers became available on a personal basis. The contemporary development of networking both on a local and a wide area (LAN and WAN) merged computer and information technology with telecommunication. In the 1980s the matching of the two technologies led to the information communication technology, with a strong focus on the management and dissemination of information by both providers and users.

The most noticeable explosion in the information and communication technology revolution was the creation of the World Wide Web (WWW) and its potential in the early 1990s. During the past two decades, WWW technologies have become the driving force in allowing people worldwide to communicate and exchange information

in ways that have created a totally new dimension for mankind, at such a point that "global village" are the words today better describing our planet. In recent years, through the use of web-enabled technologies, organizations of all types and sizes around the world have managed to utilize these technologies to conduct both information processing and dissemination with their prospective customers, suppliers, students, and governments. These technologies, now allowing readily available information for everyone regardless of their geographic location, bring the true meaning of the information age to its full realization and prepare a new era for mankind: the knowledge society.

In recent years, the science of understanding the nature of information processing and management combined with computer and telecommunication technologies to process, disseminate, and manage information has become known as "Information and Communication Science and Technology." It has many resources and components and originated many new disciplines but, what's more, it intervened in changing the mankind's habits and lifestyle.

1. The author organizes the ideas in the text by
 - A. contrasting the technology of earlier year to that of recent years
 - B. showing the revolution of technology in different area
 - C. explaining the cause and its effects of technology across different area
 - D. emphasizing the characteristics of technology in each period
 - E. presenting the development of technology chronologically.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Berdasarkan bacaan di atas, teks tersebut menjelaskan perkembangan teknologi secara urut. Jawaban bisa didapat dengan menganalisis ide pokok dan juga struktur teks tersebut. Di situ tertera penjelasan perkembangan teknologi dari tahun ke tahun secara urut.

-----Jawaban: E

TEXT 2

Non-verbal communication is defined Communication between people by means other than speech. * Non-verbal communication (NVC) derives from the following major sources: (1) eye contact (amount of looking at another person's body and face) (2) mouth (especially smiling or grimacing in relation to eye contact) (3) posture (for example, sitting forwards or backwards) (4) gesture (as with the use of arm movements when talking) (5) orientation (of the body to the addressee) (6) body distance (as when we stand too close or too far away from others) (7) smell (including perfumes) (8) skin (including pigmentation, blushing and texture) (9) hair (including length, texture and style) (10) clothes (with particular reference to fashion)

Non-verbal communication is not quite the same as 'body language' because any claim about a language must refer to an agreed and identifiable grammar and syntax. NVC is not always so precise or advanced; the vocabulary of non-verbal signs is more limited than speech. Even so, it is a mistake to consider NVC as isolated from speech. Instead, some complex interaction is envisaged between word and body signal, and one that is not always complementary. Imagine yourself interviewing job applicants. You might not offer employment to a candidate who refuses to look at you, always frowns, hunches both shoulders, sweats a lot, and has a Mohican haircut – despite the fact that he or she gives thoughtful and interesting replies to your questions.

Take eye contact as an example for discussion. Mutual eye contact (where both people look into each other's eyes) can be a sign of liking, but prolonged gaze leads to discomfort. Goffman (1969), for example, describes the sustained 'hate stare' as exhibited by bigoted white Americans to blacks. The directed eye contact violates a code of looking, where eye contact is frequently broken but returned to, and leads to depersonalization of the victim because an aggressor deliberately breaks the rules which the victim adheres to. Eye contact is often enhanced by size of pupils, eyebrow inflection and movement, and smiling.

2. The author organizes the idea in the text by
- A. Classifying types of nonverbal communication
 - B. Differentiating nonverbal communication from body language
 - C. Defining nonverbal communication and giving examples
 - D. Exposing problems in defining non verbal communication
 - E. Ordering sources of nonverbal communication chronologically

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari kalimat pertama di paragraf pertama " *Non-verbal communication is define*" menunjukkan bahwa bacaan di atas disusun dengan memberi definisi tentang komunikasi nonverbal dan juga memberi contoh.

-----Jawaban: C

TEXT 3

Ecotourism is defined as 'purposeful travel that creates an understanding of cultural and natural history, while safeguarding the integrity of the ecosystem and producing economic benefits that encourage conservation'. The definition recognizes that ecotourism is an important educational tool. Real life exposure to a natural

situation in the accompaniment of an experienced guide leads a greater increase in knowledge than real life exposure without a guide, or exposure to a knowledgeable guide in an artificial setting.

More than 50 years ago, Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget studied the development of human cognitive capability and its dynamic relationship with the physical world. He viewed cognitive development as an interaction between physical maturation of the brain and environmentally induced changes in learning. He observed that, as children grow, they proceed through a series of increasingly abstract thinking styles. Piaget demonstrated that a primary motivation for learning is resolution of cognitive conflict, which he described as 'disequilibrium'.

Borrowing upon principles of cognitive psychology, my colleagues and I have developed an interpretive model for presenting information about marine mammals and their ocean environment during whale-watch excursions in Hawaii and Australia. The model has more recently been extended to include snorkeling excursions to coral reef areas near Maui, Hawaii.

Its application can be examined in the context of a typical 2.5 h commercial whale-watch trip aboard a Pacific Whale Foundation passenger vessel to observe humpback whales in Hawaii. Each whale-watch trip is a different **venture**, controlled by such variable factors as the number and type of passengers, weather conditions, what the whales choose to do (or not to do, as the case may be), the type of vessel, and the experience of the captain. Nonetheless, it is possible to view the trip as a structured experience, and to guide participants through an educational sequence that has very clear goals and objectives that can be monitored and evaluated over time.

3. Paragraph 4 implies that ...
- A. an education is fore fun
 - B. the guide is the instructor
 - C. the captain organizes the trip
 - D. learning is to experiencing
 - E. participants are evaluated at the end of the trip.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Soal tersebut menanyakan kesimpulan dari paragraf ke empat. Dari paragraf tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa kapten mengatur trip dari perjalanan tersebut. Jawaban bisa dicari dengan memahami ide pokok dari paragraf tersebut.

-----**Jawaban: C**

TEXT 4

Forget lions, tigers, and bears. When it comes to the art of war, army ants are among the most frightening creatures on earth.

With powerful mouth parts, these fighters can skillfully cut creatures much larger than themselves into pieces. Acting together in great numbers, army ant colonies succeed at making tens of thousands of such kills each day. Their capabilities do have limits, though. Contrary to popular belief, they almost never take down large animals or people. One of the best places to observe army ants is Barro Colorado, an island in a lake created by the Panama Canal. The island is home to as many as 50 colonies of *Eciton burchellii*, the most studied army ant in the world. It is one of 150 types of army ants in the New World; more than 170 other types live in Asia, Africa, and Australia.

The colonies of this army ant are huge, ranging from 300,000 to 700,000 ants. They never stay in one place long, moving from nest site to nest site. Linking legs together, they use their own bodies to form enormous nests called bivouacs, which they hang beneath a fallen tree. There they stay

for about 20 days as the queen lays as many as 300,000 eggs. When the ants go hunting, as many as 200,000 of them leave the nest in a group that broadens into a fan as wide as 14 meters. This swarm raid takes a slightly different course each day, allowing the hunters to cover fresh ground each time.

Protecting the ants wherever they go are the soldiers, recognizable by their oversized jaws. If their frightening looks don't scare enemies away, soldiers also have a powerful bite and the attack is often suicidal. Because their jaws are shaped like fishhooks, the soldiers can't pull them out again. Amazonian tribes have used soldier ants to close wounds, breaking off the bodies and leaving the heads in place.

Eciton burchellii are blind and can't see what's ahead of them, but they move together in such great numbers that they easily kill the non-army ants, insects, and other small creatures that constitute their prey. When the group happens upon a break in the path, ants immediately link legs together and form a living bridge so that the group can move forward without any delay.

In Japanese the word ant is written by linking two characters one meaning "insect," the other meaning "loyalty." Indeed, individual ants are completely loyal to their fellow ants. They display many examples of selfless cooperation that, while certainly extreme, can't fail to win human admiration.

(adapted from

www.nationalgeographic.com)

4. How is the information in the last paragraph organized?
 - A. A statement is followed by examples and explanation
 - B. A statement is followed by research findings.
 - C. A statement is followed by explanation organized in cause and effect
 - D. A statement is followed by definition and explanation.

- E. A statement is followed by definition.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Berdasarkan bacaan di atas, paragraf terakhir tersebut memaparkan definisi kemudian diikuti penjelasan. Jawaban tersebut dapat dilihat dari *'In Japanese the word ant is written by linking two characters one meaning'*

-----Jawaban: D

TEXT 5

A Spanish researcher and a Paraguayan scientist have presented the most complete and detailed European study into the repertoire of sounds used by bottlenose dolphins (*Tursiops truncatus*) to communicate. The study reveals the complexity and our lack of understanding about the communication of these marine mammals.

Until now, the scientific community had thought that whistles were the main sounds made by these mammals, and were unaware of the importance and use of burst-pulsed sounds. Researchers from the Bottlenose Dolphin Research Institute (BDRI), based in Sardinia (Italy) have now shown that these sounds are vital to the animals' social life and mirror their behaviour.

"Burst-pulsed sounds are used in the life of bottlenose dolphins to socialise and maintain their position in the social hierarchy in order to prevent physical conflict, and this also represents a significant energy saving," Bruno Díaz, lead author of the study and a researcher at the BDRI, which he also manages, said

According to the experts, the tonal whistle sounds (the most melodious ones) allow dolphins to stay in contact with each other (above all mothers and offspring), and to coordinate hunting strategies. The burst-pulsed sounds (which are more complex and varied than the whistles) are used

"to avoid physical aggression in situations of high excitement, such as when they are competing for the same piece of food, for example," explains Díaz. According to Díaz, bottlenose dolphins make longer burst-pulsed sounds when they are hunting and at times of high aggression: "These are what can be heard best and over the longest period of time," and make it possible for each individual to maintain its position in the hierarchy.

The dolphins emit these strident sounds when in the presence of other individuals moving towards the same prey. The "least dominant" one soon moves away in order to avoid confrontation. "The surprising thing about these sounds is that they have a high level of uni-directionality, unlike human sounds. One dolphin can send a sound to another that it sees as a competitor, and this one clearly knows it is being addressed," explains the Spanish scientist.

5. The paragraph following the text most probably discusses ...
- A. Dolphin's most favorite preys
 - B. "least dominant" dolphin's eating habits
 - C. Another kind of sounds made by dolphin
 - D. The characteristics of burst-pulse-sound
 - E. Hunting dolphins' use of sounds to communicate.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Soal di atas menanyakan membahas tentang apakah paragraf selanjutnya itu. Berdasarkan paragraf sebelumnya, paragraf selanjutnya kemungkinan besar membahas tentang bunyi lain yang dibuat oleh lumba-lumba. Jawaban bisa didapat dengan memahami paragraf terakhir dibacaan tersebut.

-----**Jawaban: C**

TEXT 6

Many modern educational experts claim that teaching facts and academic skills is less important than achieving other social objectives. For some liberals, the schools must first change attitudes or provide nurturing in place of failed families or help establish equality and social justice. For some conservatives, the schools must first prepare kids for the workplace by molding them into supple corporate citizens, while others want the focus to be on family values, a competitive spirit, or other social or behavioral objectives. But the idea of simply educating kids seems to have taken a back-seat to most educational experts and administrators. They miss the point that kids with real academic skills, especially skills in reading, writing, and mathematics, are more likely to overcome social barriers, more likely to have genuine self esteem, and most likely to be genuinely prepared for the challenges of life and the workplace. By emphasizing so many things besides a genuine, classical education, the educational establishment tends to sell our kids short and bring about many of the problems they claim to be solving.

Consider the case of Wesley Elementary School in Houston. According to Richard Nadler in the article, "Failing Grade", Wesley has all the demographic markers of a school bound for failure. Over 80% of the students qualify for subsidized lunches, and nearly all are minorities (92% black. 7% Hispanic). Yet it ranks 15 among the best schools of Houston, with first-graders placing at the 82nd percentile level in reading tests which is 50 points higher than the expected level for similar at-risk schools.

What has made Wesley so successful? The answer is classical education in the form of Direct Instruction curriculum designed by Siegfried Engelmann, an example of the much ridiculed "sage-on-the-stage" approach. This Direct Instruction system boosts reading, writing, and math scores by

30 to 40 percentile points in at risk schools. Sadly, Engelmann, like others who successfully challenge popular fads in educational reform, has been rejected by much of the educational establishment. His success is an embarrassment to them.

6. Which of the following best reflects the author's opinion about schools?
- A. Teaching social skill is more important than academic skills
 - B. Schools must be able to change the attitude of the students
 - C. Teaching academic skills is more important than social skills
 - D. Teaching social skills should use conventional methods
 - E. Teaching academic skills is somehow contemporary.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dengan menganalisis hasil opini penulis, dapat disimpulkan bahwa bacaan tersebut merefleksikan bahwa mengajarkan keterampilan akademik lebih penting daripada keterampilan sosial. Jawaban bisa didapat dengan menganalisis hasil opini penulis.

-----**Jawaban: C**

7. The second paragraph is related to the first paragraph in which the second paragraph presents
- A. an elaboration of purpose of an effective schools
 - B. a discussion on the requirement for the good school
 - C. a real example rather than an opinion of good school
 - D. an illustration to support the opinions on school subject
 - E. evidence in favor of the value of social objectives.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Berdasarkan bacaan di atas, paragraf kedua berhubungan dengan paragraf pertama di mana paragraf kedua mem-

bahas tentang contoh nyata daripada sebuah pendapat yang bagus tentang sekolah.

-----**Jawaban: C**

8. In writing the text, the writer's tone could be best described as
- A. persuasive
 - B. descriptive
 - C. informative
 - D. evaluative
 - E. conservative

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Penulis menuliskan teks tersebut terlihat memberi informasi yang bagus tentang sekolah. Jadi, *tone* yang tepat adalah 'informative'.

-----**Jawaban: C**

9. From the second paragraph, it can be inferred that
- A. Wesley is a successful prestigious school
 - B. the students at Wesley are from the haves
 - C. the students at Wesley are mostly colored
 - D. the colored students usually perform better
 - E. Wesley curriculum is adopted by other school.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Berdasarkan ide pokok dari paragraf kedua dapat disimpulkan bahwa Wesley adalah sekolah yang bergengsi dan sukses.

-----**Jawaban: A**

TEXT 7

John Apollos is losing weight the old-fashioned way - by eating less. A whole lot less. As a volunteer in the two year Comprehensive Assessment of Long-Term Effects of Reducing Intake of Energy (CALERIE) study at Tufts University in Boston, Apollos has lowered his daily calorie intake 25%

over the past eight months. The fat, not surprisingly, has melted away; the 52-year-old physical trainer has lost more than 11 kg since the study began 5 and is down to his high school weight.

Yet, that's not the real reason Apollos and the other participants in the program are eating only three quarters of what they used to. The researchers running the multi-center CALERIE study are trying to determine whether restricting food intake can slow the aging process and extend our life span. "I feel better and lighter and healthier," says Apollos. "But if it could help you live longer, that would be pretty amazing." The idea is counter intuitive: If we eat to live, how can starving ourselves add years to our lives? Yet, decades of calorie restriction studies involving organisms ranging from microscopic yeast to rats have shown just that, extending the life spans of the semi starved as much as 50%. Last July a long-term study led by researchers at the University of Wisconsin nudged the implications of this a bit closer to our species, finding that calorie restriction seemed to extend the lives of humanlike rhesus monkeys as well. The hungry primates fell victim to diabetes, heart and brain disease and cancer much less frequently than their well-fed counterparts did.

However, there may be more than just the absence of disease operating here. Anytime you go on a diet, after all, you stand a good chance of lowering your blood pressure, cholesterol level and risk of diabetes and other health woes. All that can translate into extra years. With calorie restriction, usually defined as a diet with 25% to 30% fewer calories than normal but still containing essential nutrients, something else appears to be at work to extend longevity.

10. As mentioned in the text, the study held at the multi center CALERIE, Tufts University in Boston has employed a research method that seems to be
- A. conventional
 - B. complicated
 - C. temporary
 - D. ultramodern
 - E. methodological

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Bacaan di atas menjelaskan bahwa penelitian yang diadakan di pusat CALERIE Universitas Tufts di Boston telah mempekerjakan sebuah metode penelitian secara metodologi.

-----**Jawaban: E**



- BAB 3 - Detailed Information

Rangkuman Materi

A. Stated Detailed Questions

Pertanyaan pada bagian ini menanyakan tentang pernyataan yang sesuai dengan bacaan. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan seperti ini yang perlu dilakukan adalah dengan mencermati kata kunci pada soal dan kemudian menganalisis pernyataan pada bacaan yang mengandung kata kunci.

Berikut ini contoh pertanyaanya.

1. **according** to the passage
2. it is **stated** in the passage
3. the passage **indicates** that
4. which of the following is **true**?

B. Unstated Detail Questions

Pertanyaan pada bagian ini menanyakan tentang pertanyaan yang tidak sesuai dengan pernyataan yang terdapat dibacaan. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan ini bisa dengan mencermati kata kunci pada pertanyaan dan kemudian menganalisis pernyataan yang mengandung kata kunci tersebut. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaannya.

1. Which of the following is **not stated**?
2. Which of the following is **not mentioned**?
3. Which of the following is **not discussed**?
4. All of the following are true **except**?

Soal dan Pembahasan

TEXT 1

Stand-up comedians have long joked that some things, like the actual components of chicken nuggets, are better left mysterious. Recently, Mississippi researchers found out why: two nuggets they examined consisted of 50 percent or less chicken muscle tissue, the breast or thigh meat that comes to mind when a customer thinks of "chicken."

The nuggets came from two national fast food chains in Jackson. The three researchers selected one nugget from each box, preserved, dissected and stained the nuggets, then looked at them under a microscope.

The first nugget was about half muscle, with the rest a mix of fat, blood vessels, and nerves. Close inspection revealed cells that line the skin and internal organs of the bird, the authors write in the American Journal of Medicine.

The second nugget was only 40 percent muscle, and the remainder was fat, cartilage and pieces of bone. "We all know white chicken meat to be one of the best sources of lean protein available and encourage our patients to eat it," lead author Dr. Richard D. deShazo of the University of Mississippi Medical Center in Jackson, said. "What has happened is that some companies have chosen to use an artificial mixture of chicken parts rather than low-fat chicken white meat, batter it up and fry it and still call it chicken," deShazo told Reuters Health. "It is really a chicken by-product high in calories, salt, sugar and fat that is a very unhealthy choice. Even worse, it tastes great and kids love it and it is marketed to them."

The nuggets he examined would be okay to eat occasionally, but he worries that since they are cheap, convenient and taste

good, kids eat them often. His own grandchildren "beg" for chicken nuggets all the time, and he compromises by making them at home by pan-frying chicken breasts with a small amount of oil, deShazo said. "Chicken nuggets are an excellent source of protein, especially for kids who might be picky eaters," said Ashley Peterson, vice president of scientific and regulatory affairs for the National Chicken Council (NCC), a non-profit trade group representing the U.S. chicken industry. "This study evaluates only two chicken nugget samples out of the billions of chicken nuggets that are made every year," Peterson said. A sample size of two nuggets is simply too small to generalize to an entire category of food, she says.

1. The NCC vice president, Asley Peterson, argued against the result of the Mississippi research on chicken nuggets because
A. Children eat them a lot
B. The children were not picky eaters
C. The sample of the study was too small
D. In facts chicken nuggets are good for kids
E. There are billions of chicken nuggets made every year

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari soal di atas wakil presiden NCC, Asley Peterson menentang hasil dari penelitian Mississippi pada nugget ayam karena sampel dari penelitian terlalu sedikit. Untuk mencari jawaban tersebut bisa dilihat di paragraf terakhir.

-----**Jawaban: C**

2. Chicken nuggets can be considered as healthy food because they contain
A. fat

- B. good taste
- C. red meat
- D. lean protein
- E. high calories

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Pernyataan ini dapat ditemui di paragraf 5. Nugget ayam sangat bagus untuk kesehatan karena banyak mengandung protein.

-----**Jawaban: D**

TEXT 2

TEXT A

Advocates for virtual education say that it has the power to transform an archaic K-12 system of schooling in the primary and secondary levels. Instead of blackboards, school houses, and a six-hour school day, interactive technology will personalize learning to meet each student's need, ensure all students have access to quality teaching, extend learning opportunities to all hours of the day and all days of the week, and innovate and improve over time.

Indeed, virtual education has the potential not only to help solve many of the most pressing issues in K-12 education, but to do so in a cost-effective manner. More than 1 million public education students now take online courses, and as more districts and state initiate and expand online offerings, the numbers continue to grow. But to date, there is a little research or publicity available data on the outcomes from K-12 online learning. And even when data are publicly available, as is the case with virtual charter schools, analysts, and education officials have paid limited attention to-and have few tools for analyzing-performance.

TEXT B

Virtual education is in a period of rapid growth, as school district, for profit provi-

ders, and nonprofit start-ups all move into online learning world. But without rigorous oversight, a thousand flowers blooming will also yield a lot of weeds.

Real accountability, including the means to identify and end ineffective practices and programs, must be constantly balanced with the time required to refine new, immature technologies and approaches to learning. Both virtual education advocates and education policy makers should learn from nearly two decades of experience with charter schooling, another reform movement predicated on innovation and change within public education. After nearly 20 years of practice, the charter school movement provides important lesson on how to ensure the improved student outcome remain the top priority.

3. The theme of these two texts would most likely be about

- A. modern schooling
- B. virtual education
- C. alternative learning
- D. innovative education
- E. technology-based learning

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dilihat dari isi kedua bacaan di atas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tema yang tepat adalah 'virtual education'. Kata ini sering muncul di bacaan. Selain itu, jawaban bisa dilihat dari ide pokok setiap paragraf.

-----**Jawaban: B**

4. The ideas in the following sentences reflect factual the information in either text, except

- A. This kind of education has been applied to K-12 levels
- B. The education discussed reflects individualized learning
- C. Online learning has reached different levels of education
- D. An innovative schools provides an

- excellent model to learn
- E. The effectiveness of the learning mode is not yet revealed

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari pernyataan yang terdapat dalam pilihan jawaban tersebut, pernyataan yang tidak ada di teks adalah pernyataan tentang keefektifitasan 'learning mode' tidak diungkapkan.

-----Jawaban: E

5. With regard to online education in the text, it can be hypothetically predicted that
- A. learning will be more difficult but joyful
 - B. student's learning will be more optimum
 - C. teacher's role will be replaced by machines
 - D. students can have classes at their homes
 - E. more students can learn at their own place.

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari bacaan di atas tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa dengan adanya pendidikan online, dapat diprediksi bahwa pembelajaran siswa akan lebih optimum.

-----Jawaban: B

6. The two texts above similarly deal with these points about online education, except
- A. virtual charter school
 - B. teacher's responsibilities
 - C. quality teaching practice
 - D. evaluation of its effectiveness
 - E. increasing trends applications

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Untuk mencari jawaban dari pertanyaan ini dapat dianalisis kata kuncinya dan juga mencocokkan pilihan jawaban tersebut dengan pernyataan di bacaan

Kedua teks tersebut mempunyai kesamaan kecuali dievaluasi keefektifitasannya.

-----Jawaban: D

TEXT 3

Although this term has not been commonly used to describe health in years past, sustainable health is a growing movement. Health can be defined as a state of feeling good. The word sustainability describes the process by which something can keep going. Thus, sustainable health describes being in a state where you feel good not just once but over an extended period of time. Some major areas of interest surrounding sustainable health include: food additives, animal welfare, biodiversity, community farming, genetic engineering, and pesticides.

Youths are increasingly being exposed to unhealthy diets, including diets are high in saturated fats and low in fruits, vegetables, and complex carbohydrates. Probably the most worrying realities of unhealthy eating practices have been the increased risk of diseases like diabetes, heart failure, malnutrition, and obesity. In 2006 the WHO reported that 400 million out of the 1.6 billion adults who were diagnosed as overweight were simultaneously diagnosed as obese in both developed and developing countries.

Research studies have shown that educating school-aged children and young people on healthy and sustainable nutritional habits will increase the likelihood of those children and young people remaining healthy in the future regardless of socioeconomic background. These educational programs not only teach nutrition, but also teach youth how to prepare and handle food in safe and sustainable ways, achieve a balanced diet with limited resources, and to decrease their risk of acquiring a nutrition-related disease or disorder. The Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) has been used by

many research studies on nutrition to predict the factors that affect youth decision-making with regards to eating healthy. A study found that youth in a multicultural low-income community in the United States of America who participated in a 10-week program significantly improved in nutrition and eating habits. The success of the nutrition education program for multicultural youth identified several factors that were important to positively influencing the nutrition choices, which includes: a nutrition and cooking curriculum that emphasized culturally diverse foods; participatory learning activities (role-playing), sustainable gardening lessons, in addition to skills to fight racism and poverty discrimination. TPB model has also been used to help identify the ecological and cultural factors that affect indigenous youth in the Americas.

7. In the passage above the author mainly deals with
- values of being healthy
 - ways to healthy lives
 - sustainable health
 - keeping healthy
 - youth's health

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Dari bacaan di atas, penulis membahas tentang 'sustainable health'. Jawaban bisa dicari dengan menganalisis kata kunci yang sering muncul.

-----**Jawaban: C**

8. Concerning food consumption, the author suspects that young people
- Lack knowledge of types of healthy food
 - Tend to consume a lot of junk food
 - Are unaware of consuming poison our food
 - Become the victim of eating harmful food
 - Are unfamiliar with the risk of unhealthy food

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Berhubungan dengan konsumsi makanan, penulis mengira bahwa anak muda tidak peka bahwa mereka telah mengonsumsi racun dalam tubuhnya. Jawaban bisa ditemukan di paragraf dua.

-----**Jawaban: C**

9. To promote a school sustainable health program a school principal would probably encourage everyone in school to
- have regular health checks
 - practice cooking classes
 - do sustainable gardening
 - put more lesson on health
 - hold meeting by nutritionists

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Pernyataan ini dapat ditemukan di paragraf terakhir. Untuk mempromosikan kesehatan yang ramah lingkungan, kepala sekolah akan memotivasi setiap siswa dengan mendapat pengarahan tentang kesehatan.

-----**Jawaban: D**

TEXT 4

Scientists have discovered the bones of what may be the largest meat-eating dinosaur ever to walk the earth. The discovery was made by a team of researchers from Argentina and North America in Patagonia, a desert on the eastern slopes of the Andes in South America. Besides the interesting facts that the dinosaurs were huge and horrifying, it is even more astounding that the bones of a number of the dinosaurs were found together. This discovery challenges the prior theory that the biggest meat-eaters lived as loners and instead indicates that they may have lived and hunted in packs. The Tyrannosaurus Rex live in North America and was believed to hunt and live alone.

The newly discovered meat-eater

appears to be related to the Giganotosaurs family, being as closely related to it as fox would be to a dog. It is actually not of the same family at all as the Tyrannosaurus Rex, being as different from it as a cat is from a dog.

The fossilized remains indicate that the animals lived about 100 million years ago. With needle-shape noses and razor sharp teeth, they were larger than the Tyrannosaurus Rex, although their legs were slightly shorter, and their jaws were designed to be better able to cut the body of their prey into pieces quickly and precisely.

10. Researcher found the bones of a new type of dinosaur in

- A. Argentina
- B. North America
- C. East Patagonia
- D. The Andes Forests
- E. South America

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Pernyataan ini dapat ditemukan di paragraf pertama kalimat kedua. Peneliti menemukan tulang dari tipe baru dinosaurus di Patagonia Timur.

-----**Jawaban: C**





- BAB 4 - References and Vocabulary

Rangkuman Materi

Pada pernyataan ini menanyakan kata ganti yang tepat dari sebuah *pronoun*. Untuk menentukan jawaban bisa dengan menganalisis kata benda (*noun*) di kalimat sebelumnya. Ini contoh soalnya.

1. the pronoun "... " in line X refers to
2. which of the following?
3. 'he' refers to
4. ... some of students
5. What does the word 'some' refer to?

B. Vocabulary

Pada pertanyaan ini biasanya menanyakan tentang makna dari sebuah kata. Untuk menjawabnya bisa dengan menemukan kata atau ekspresi pada teks, lalu baca kalimat yang mengandung kata tersebut dan yang terakhir dengan mencermati konteks yang dibahas untuk mendapatkan petunjuk. Berikut ini contoh pertanyaanya.

1. *What is the meaning . . . ?*
2. *Which of the following is closest meaning to?*
3. *could best be replaced by which of the following?*

Soal dan Pembahasan

TEXT 1

"Burst-pulsed sounds are used in the life of bottlenose dolphins to socialise and maintain their position in the social hierarchy in order to prevent physical conflict, and this also represents a significant energy saving," Bruno Díaz, lead author of the study and a researcher at the BDRI, which he also manages, said.

The study, published by the publishing house Nova Science Publishers in the book *Dolphins: Anatomy, Behaviour and Threats*, presents the most complete repertoire ever

of these burst-pulsed sounds and whistles, gathered using bioacoustics since 2005 in the waters off Sardinia (Italy).

According to the experts, the tonal whistle sounds (the most melodious ones) allow dolphins to stay in contact with each other (above all mothers and offspring), and to coordinate hunting strategies. The burst-pulsed sounds (which are more complex and varied than the whistles) are used "to avoid physical aggression in situations of high excitement, such as when they are

competing for the same piece of food, for example," explains Díaz.

1. The word 'these' in 'These are what can be heard . . . ' refers to
- A. whistles
 - B. high aggression
 - C. hunting dolphins
 - D. other individuals
 - E. burst-pulsed sounds

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Kata 'these' menggantikan kata 'burst-pulsed sounds'. Pernyataan ini dapat dilihat pada kata sebelumnya.

-----Jawaban: E

TEXT 2

The chemical principles basic to photography were also described well before photography was 'invented'. John Schuleze, in 1727, demonstrated that silver salts turn dark when exposed to light. Carl W. Scheele, in 1777, showed that ammonia retarded the effects of light, and he indicated a possible way of stabilizing the photo chemical process. By the end of the 18th century, the necessary equipment (the camera obscura) were available at least to produce semi permanent photographic images.

2. The synonym of 'invented' is
- A. seen
 - B. found
 - C. examined
 - D. identified
 - E. studied

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Kata 'invented' mempunyai arti menemukan mempunyai arti sama dengan kata 'found'. Kata yang lain salah karena kata 'seen' = melihat, 'examined' = memeriksa, 'identified' = mengidentifikasi, 'studied' = mempelajari.

-----Jawaban: B

3. The word 'he' in "... and he indicated a possible way of stabilizing ..." refers to

- A. Aristotle
- B. Francis Bacon
- C. Johann Schulze
- D. Carl W. Scheele
- E. Jacques Charles

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Kata 'he' mengacu pada frasa orang tunggal pada kalimat yang sama yaitu Carl W. Scheele.

-----Jawaban: D

TEXT 3

This may sound obvious; however, in this region, no one had a clue which diseases caused the most trouble, so the first task was to find out. Researchers were sent out to carry out a door-to-door survey, asking representative households whether anyone had been ill or died, recently, and if so with what symptoms. These raw numbers were then crunched to produce a 'burden of disease' profile for the two districts. In other words, researchers sought to measure how many years of life were being lost to each disease, including the damage done to families when breadwinners die.

4. The term a 'burden of disease' means
- A. the worse the disease the more the burden
 - B. the relative effects of different diseases on a society
 - C. a disease is burdensome for the poor
 - D. each society and family has its own burden caused by disease
 - E. a disease affects not only the sick but also breadwinner

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Kata/istilah 'burden of disease' semakna dengan efek dari penyakit yang be-

ragam terhadap masyarakat.

-----**Jawaban: B**

TEXT 4

Identifying ingredients in old paintings can help curators decide how best to maintain, display and restore them. The 17th-century Dutch artis, Rembrandt, was found to use wheat, according to new advanced analysis of two of his works. It is the first study to identify wheat starch in any of Rembrandt's work, even though scientists have performed numerous analyses on more than 150 of his.

In Rembrandt's time, artists mixed their own paints, which **they** then spread onto canvas in layers. Often, individual layers of the same piece of art contained different binding agents, pigments, varnishes and other ingredients. Besides color, each layer was mixed to just the right level of thickness, glossiness, texture, **evenness** on the surface, drying time and more.

However, paint layers are though to analyze because they are spread so incredibly thin. The thinness ones rise just a thousandth of a millimeter above the layer below them. Using a variety of chemical and physical analytical methods, along with old written records, scientists have been able to identify pigments and other inorganic materials in many ancient paintings.

For the new study, the scientist used some of the most high-tech equipment around to look at the "Portrait of Nicolaes Van Bambeeck," which Rembrandt van Rijn painted in 1641. First they took a cross-section from a miniscule section of the painting. Then they used a variety of methods to probe the layers, including a technique called Time of Fly — Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometry (ToF-SIMS). This technique involves sending a focused, high-energy beam of ions at the layered sample, then observing the ions that bounce back. By analyzing the energy and chemical nature of the ejected ions, scientists can deduce

detailed information about the types of elements and chemical bonds held within.

For the second greyish layer of paint on the "Portrait of Nicolaes van Bambeeck," the scan showed, Rembrandt mixed oil and a small amount of lead with wheat flour. It's not clear yet whether Rembrandt used wheat earlier or continued to use ingredient after painting the "Portrait of Nicolaes van Bambeeck," who was a rich wool merchant. But the researchers also found wheat in the "Portrait of Agatha Bas," the merchant's wife.

-
5. What does the word 'they' in ". . . own paints, which they then " refers to?
- A. layers
 - B. artists
 - C. paints
 - D. pigments
 - E. ingredients

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Kata 'they' mengacu pada kata 'artists'. Kalimat itu bermakna 'artists mencampur cat-cat mereka yang mereka sebar di atas kanvas dalam bentuk lapisan - lapisan.

-----**Jawaban: B**

6. According to paragraph 1, which of the following words can best describe scientists' effort to identify ingredients in Rembrandt's paintings?
- A. Glorious
 - B. Effortless
 - C. Involuntary
 - D. Lengthy
 - E. Laborious

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Pernyataan ini bisa ditemukan di paragraf pertama "*even though scientists have performed numerous analysis one more than 150 of his.*" Usaha-usaha yang dilakukan oleh ilmuwan untuk mengidentifikasi bahan-bahan yang di-

gunakan pada lukisan - lukisan Rembrandt's adalah sangat sulit dan melelahkan (*laborious*).

-----Jawaban: E

TEXT 5

Parents send their children to school with the best of intentions, believing that formal education is what kids need to become productive, happy adults. Many parents do have qualms about how well schools are performing, but the conventional wisdom is that these issues can be resolved with more money, better teachers, more challenging curricula, or more rigorous tests. But what if the real problem is school itself? The unfortunate fact is that one of our most cherished institutions is, by its very nature, failing our children and our society.

Children are required to be in school, where their freedom is greatly restricted, far more than most adults would tolerate in their workplaces. In recent decades, we've been compelling them to spend ever more time in this kind of setting, and there's strong evidence that this is causing psychological damage to many of them. And as scientists have investigated how children naturally learn, they've realized that kids do so most deeply and fully, and with greatest enthusiasm, in conditions that are almost opposite to those of school.

Compulsory education has been a fixture of our culture now for several generations. President Obama and Secretary of Education Arne Duncan are so enamored of it that they want even longer school days and years. Most people assume that the basic design of today's schools emerged from scientific evidence about how children learn. But nothing could be further from the truth.

Schools as we know them today are a product of history, not of research. The blueprint for them was developed during

the Protestant Reformation, when schools were created to teach children to read the Bible, to believe Scripture without questioning it, and to obey authority figures without questioning them. When schools were taken over by the state, made compulsory, and directed toward secular ends, the basic structure and methods of teaching remained unchanged. Subsequent attempts at reform have failed because they haven't altered the basic blueprint. The top-down, teach-and-test method, in which learning is motivated by a system of rewards and punishments rather than by curiosity or by any real desire to know, is well designed for indoctrination and obedience training but not much else. It's no wonder that many of the world's greatest entrepreneurs and innovators either left school early (like Thomas Edison) or said they hated school and learned despite it, not because of it (like Albert Einstein).

7. Which of the following closest meaning to the word 'qualms'?

- A. beliefs
- B. request
- C. remarks
- D. views
- E. doubts

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Kata 'qualms' mempunyai arti keraguan. Jadi, sinonim yang tepat adalah 'doubts'.

-----Jawaban: E

TEXT 6

Non-verbal communication is defined as communication between people by means other than speech. *Non-verbal communication (NVC) derives from the following major sources: (1) eye contact (amount of looking at another person's body and face) (2) mouth (especially smiling or grimacing in relation to eye contact) (3) posture (for example, sitting forwards or backwards) (4)

gesture (as with the use of arm movements when talking) (5) orientation (of the body to the addressee) (6) body distance (as when we stand too close or too far away from others) (7) smell (including perfumes) (8) skin (including pigmentation, blushing and texture) (9) hair (including length, texture and style) (10) clothes (with particular reference to fashion)

Non-verbal communication is not quite the same as 'body language' because any claim about a language must refer to an agreed and identifiable grammar and syntax. NVC is not always so precise or advanced; the vocabulary of non-verbal signs is more limited than speech. Even so, it is a mistake to consider NVC as isolated from speech. Instead, some complex interaction is envisaged between word and body signal, and one that is not always complementary. Imagine yourself interviewing job applicants. You might not offer employment to a candidate who refuses to look at you, always frowns, hunches both shoulders, sweats a lot, and has a Mohican haircut – despite the fact that he or she gives thoughtful and interesting replies to your questions.

Take eye contact as an example for discussion. Mutual eye contact (where both people look into each other's eyes) can be a sign of liking, but prolonged gaze leads to discomfort. Goffman (1969), for example, describes the sustained 'hate stare' as exhibited by bigoted white Americans to blacks. The directed eye contact violates a code of looking, where eye contact is frequently broken but returned to, and leads to depersonalization of the victim because an aggressor deliberately breaks the rules which the victim adheres to. Eye contact is often enhanced by size of pupils, eyebrow inflection and movement, and smiling.

8. The word 'code' is closest meaning to
- sign
 - program
 - symbol
 - rule
 - instruction

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Kata 'code' bersinonim dengan kata 'sign' yang berarti tanda. Kata lain bermakna 'program' = program, 'symbol' = simbol, 'rule' = aturan, 'instruction' = instruksi.

-----**Jawaban: A**

9. According to the text, NVC
- does not have established rules
 - has an identifiable grammar
 - may be derived from hair color
 - is isolated in language study
 - is more complicated than body language

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Menurut teks NVC tidak memiliki aturan yang tepat. Informasi tersirat pada paragraf kedua, baris kedua.

-----**Jawaban: A**

TEXT 7

The MV Akademik Shokalsky, a highly ice strengthened Russian tour ship built in Finland in 1984 "for polar and oceanographic research" is stranded in Antarctica's summer ice with 74 passengers and crew members abroad. The group, which includes two Guardian journalists, is retracing the harrowing 1911 Antarctic expedition led by Sir Douglas Mawson who lost many of his learn members and nearly died himself on the frigid continent a century ago.

10. The phrase 'the group' refers to?
- crew
 - passengers
 - passengers and crew

- D. members
- E. learn members

Pembahasan CERDAS:

Frase 'the group' pada baris ke tiga mengacu pada 'passengers and crew' yang terdapat pada kalimat sebelumnya yaitu, 'is stranded in Antarctica's summer ice with 74 passengers and crew members abroad'.

-----**Jawaban: C**



