STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 minutes

This section tests your ability to recognize grammar and usage suitable for standard

written

English. This section is divided into two parts, each with its own directions.

Struct

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Structure

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Items in this part are incomplete sentences. Following each of these sentences, there are four words or phrases. You should select the one word or phrase-(A), (B), (C), or (D)-that best completes the sentence. Then fill in the space on your answer sheet that matches the letter of

the answer that you have selected.

1. If possible, the researchers should cultivate the ulin tree bearing jackfruit. *				
A. Be able				
B. Be able to				
C. Be able to be				
O. Able to				
2. The 13 were part of a 21-man crewwere released on Friday apparently * after Singaporean authorities paid a ransomto the Somali pirates.				
after Singaporean authorities paid a ransomto the Somali pirates.				
after Singaporean authorities paid a ransomto the Somali pirates. A. Which				
after Singaporean authorities paid a ransomto the Somali pirates.A. WhichB. Who				

3. The show the true inner resilience of the people that needs to be explored.
A. Demonstrate
B. Demonstrates
C. Demonstrating
O. Demonstration
4. I think it's taken some time for people the importance of improved *sanitation
A. Realize
B. Realizes
C. Have realized
D. To realize
5. What kind of losses might wein the absence of improved sanitation? *
A. Incure
O B Incures
O C Incuring
D Incured

6. The tanker was hijacked it was carrying palm oil from Indonesia to * Europe in March.
A. Who
O B. Whose
C When
O D Where
7. We have official letters to the Foreign Ministry, the police, the * Transportation Ministry and the Manpower and Transmigration Ministry to investigate the seafarers' recruitment.
A. Send
O B. Sends
C. Sending
D. Sent
8. From a management science perspective, managing expectations of diverse * stakeholders a difficult job.
O A. Is
O B. Are
C. Were
O D. Do

 A. Have-manages B. Have-manage C. Has-manage D. Has-manages 10. The ultimate goal of disaster risk science to understand disasters and * risks. A. Are B. Is C. Were D. Have 11. In Indonesia, the systematic study of disasters through an inter-disciplinary * approach A. Are just beginning B. Were just beginning B. Were just beginning B. Were just beginning	9. They generallyvery clean beaches and they waste well. *
C. Has-manage D. Has-manages 10. The ultimate goal of disaster risk science to understand disasters and risks. A. Are B. Is C. Were D. Have 11. In Indonesia, the systematic study of disasters through an inter-disciplinary approach A. Are just beginning B. Were just beginning	A. Have-manages
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C. Were D. Have 11. In Indonesia, the systematic study of disasters through an inter-disciplinary * approach A. Are just beginning B. Were just beginning	A. Are
 D. Have 11. In Indonesia, the systematic study of disasters through an inter-disciplinary * approach A. Are just beginning B. Were just beginning 	B. Is
11. In Indonesia, the systematic study of disasters through an inter-disciplinary * approach A. Are just beginning B. Were just beginning	C. Were
approach A. Are just beginning B. Were just beginning	O D. Have
B. Were just beginning	
	A. Are just beginning
	B. Were just beginning
C. Is just beginning	C. Is just beginning
O D. Have just begun	O D. Have just begun

12. The students are now about the language, culture, and geography of *Germany at the Institute for Community Development at the Indonesian Education University in Bandung.					
A. Learning					
O B. Learnt					
C. To learn					
O D. Learn					
13. In a dance, there are being stagnant. stops, and the stops are not about *					
O A. A					
O B. An					
C. Several					
O D. One					
14. Many people want to know is going on in Aceh eight years after the tsunami.					
A. Who					
O B. Why					
C. Whose					
D. What					

15. One of the kids that I interviewed at the museum*			
A. Is name El.			
B. Was named			
C. Are named			
O. Were named			
Written Expression			
Directions: The items in this part have four underlined words or phrases, (A), (B), (C), and (D). You must identify the one expression that must be changed for the sentence to be correct. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and fill in the space corresponding to the letter.			
16. (<u>Did (A)</u> you both (<u>understand (B)</u> all the points in the lecture and (<u>catching (C)</u> * all the (<u>information (D</u>)?			
(A)			
(B)			
(C)			
(D)			

17. (<u>According (A)</u> to the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Ministry's data, (<u>Indonesia's (B)</u> fish production (is (C) 10.83 (million (D) tons last year.	*
O A	
ОВ	
O D	
18. If <u>(I look at (A)</u> it in the arc of my career, <u>(it was (B)</u> a tiny <u>(jobs (C)</u> , and in place that hasn't really been that significant, <u>(frankly (D)</u> , to me.	*
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
19. They <u>(thought (A)</u> I was not normal (<u>because (B)</u> I was (<u>very (C</u>) (<u>difference from (D</u>) everybody else in my family.	*
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	

20. I (<u>would have expect (A)</u> some discussion in the management A discussion and analysis of (<u>how (B)</u> this (<u>has had (C)</u>) a positive impact on these (<u>banks' operating (D</u>) results.	*
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
21. I (<u>asked (A</u>) officials (<u>at (B</u>) Citigroup and Morgan Stanley (<u>about (C</u>) these (<u>disclosure (D</u>).	*
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
22. They ($\underline{\text{both }(A)}$ know ($\underline{\text{how }(B)}$ ($\underline{\text{to think }(C)}$) outside the box and ($\underline{\text{created }(D)}$) success after success.	*
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	

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23. My lesson to my students <u>(are (A)</u> they <u>(have to (B)</u> be open and alert <u>(at (C)</u> * every turn.
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
24. A war (<u>with (A)</u> China over Taiwan or the Spartly Islands (<u>are (B)</u> simple A (<u>to</u> * <u>start (C)</u> but hard to end, and could very (<u>easily (D)</u> escalate.
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
25. The professor (<u>will tells (A)</u> you the big picture (<u>or (B)</u> the (<u>general (C)</u> plan (<u>of * (D)</u> the lecture.
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

26. (<u>The (A)</u> rules (<u>is found (B)</u> in a section of the (<u>S.E.C.'s (C)</u> Codification of A B * Financial (<u>Reporting (D)</u> Policies.
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
27. Investors (<u>didn't know (A</u>) (<u>what (B</u>) bad the situation (<u>was (C)</u> at (<u>these (D)</u> institutions.
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
28. Numbers (<u>for (A</u>) (<u>individual (B</u>) companies (<u>was (C</u>) (<u>equally (D</u>) astonishing. *
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

29. The Fed (<u>says (A</u>) that the money it lent in (<u>these programs (B</u>) was A paid back (<u>without (C</u>) (<u>generates (D</u>) any losses.	
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
30. Some companies (can be (A) successful (use (B) traditional ways of creating * new products, (but (C) other companies are successful (when (D) they think outside the box.	
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
	_
31. The rules (grows out (A) of the savings and loan crisis, during (which (B) hundreds of banks (failed (C) and others (received (D) government help.	
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
	_

32. Other banks (<u>kept silent on (A)</u> these activities (<u>or(B)</u> (<u>mentioned (C)</u> them A in passing with (<u>few specific (D</u>)	*
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
33. (<u>During (A</u>) a group discussion, it (<u>can be (B</u>) difficult for the group (<u>to know (C</u>) how and when (<u>begin (D)</u> the discussion.	*
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
34. Please, (<u>decide (A)</u> on three things (<u>to observes (B)</u> that (<u>will give (C)</u> you information (<u>about (D)</u> the pace of life at your school.	*
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	

35. General Electric (<u>is (A)</u> most famous for (<u>his (B)</u> electric appliances, (<u>but (C)</u> it * also (<u>makes (D)</u> jet engines, electric motors, and much more.
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
36. Vossoughi found out that most people (<u>prefers (A)</u> attractive A headsets (<u>that * B</u>) they can (<u>touch (C)</u> and (<u>use (D)</u> without thinking.
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)
37. (<u>Using (A)</u> an informal outline with indentation (<u>will help (B)</u>) you remember (<u>who (C)</u> information is more important and which c information (<u>is related (D)</u> but less important.
(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

38. (<u>Because of (A)</u> Barbara (<u>works (B)</u> at the restaurant in the morning, she usually (<u>arrives (C)</u> five to ten minutes late (<u>to (D)</u> class.	
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	
39. You (<u>should listen (A</u>) for the words and <u>(expression (B) (that (C)</u> professors * use <u>(to tell (D)</u> you the big picture of the lecture.	
(A)	
(B)	
(c)	
(D)	
40. <u>(To help (A)</u> students <u>(understand (B)</u> the listening strategy, (<u>she (C)</u> <u>(should</u> * <u>discuss (D)</u> the situation and answer the questions.	
(A)	
(B)	
(C)	
(D)	

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