

EBOOK

TOEFL

MASUK PERGURUAN TINGGI NEGERI



TENTANG TOEFL

TOEFL Paper-Based Test

TOEFL merupakan test *proficiency*, yaitu tes yang digunakan untuk: mengukur kemampuan bahasa Inggris seseorang tanpa dikaitkan secara langsung dengan proses belajar mengajar. Dengan demikian TOEFL berbeda dengan *achievement test*, yaitu tes yang lingkup ujinya terbatas pada bahan yang telah dipelajari siswa dalam satu kelas bahasa Inggris. TOEFL mencakup empat aspek yaitu (1) *Listening Comprehension*, (2) *Structure dan Writen Expression*, (3) *Reading Comprehension*, dan (4) *Test of Written English (TWE)*.

Ada tiga macam tes TOEFL yaitu *International TOEFL test*, *Institutional TOEFL test*, dan *TOEFL Like-Test*. Perbedaannya adalah bahwa soal *International TOEFL* baru dalam setiap pelaksanaan tes. Sedangkan soal *institusional test* dan *TOEFL Like-test* bersumber pada soal-soal beberapa tahun sebelumnya dari *Internasional TOEFL test*. Masa berlaku tes TOEFL berbeda-beda. Untuk *International TOEFL test*, masa berlakunya adalah dua tahun yang dapat diterima di seluruh universitas di dunia. Ia juga dapat digunakan untuk melamar beasiswa ke luar negeri. Bagi *Institutional TOEFL Test*, masa berlakunya hanya enam bulan, biayanya jauh lebih rendah, tidak dapat digunakan untuk mendaftar ke universitas di luar negeri tetapi ada kalanya dapat dipakai untuk melamar beasiswa ke luar negeri. *TOEFL-like test* tidak dapat digunakan untuk mendaftar ke universitas luar negeri, hanya untuk memenuhi persyaratan universitas tertentu di Indonesia.

STRUKTUR TEST TOEFL PBT (Paper – Based Testing)

TOEFL menguji keterampilan bahasa yang disesuaikan dengan bidang akademik dan profesi. Bidang-bidang tersebut dikemas dan dibagi menjadi beberapa bagian. Biasanya TOEFL terdiri dari tiga bagian (*section*) dengan 140 pertanyaan. Tes TOEFL ini selalu dimulai dengan *Listening Comprehension* yang terdiri dari Part (bagian) A, B, dan C, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan *Structure and Written Expression* yang terdiri dari Part A dan B, dan yang terakhir adalah *Reading Comprehension*.

Section 1:

Listening Comprehension (pemahaman dalam mendengarkan)

Bagian (*section*) ini menguji kemampuan Anda dalam mendengarkan percakapan ataupun pidato pendek dalam bahasa Inggris melalui tape atau media audio lainnya yang disediakan oleh panitia tes TOEFL.

Jumlah soal: 50 soal dengan waktu: 40 menit.

Section 2

Structure and Written Expression (struktur dan ungkapan tertulis)

Bagian ini berkaitan dengan *Grammar* atau tata bahasa. Bagian ini menguji kemampuan Anda dalam memahami tata bahasa Inggris dan ungkapan-ungkapan yang lazim ada dalam bahasa tulis di dalam bahasa Inggris. Selain itu, bagian ini juga menuntut kemampuan Anda dalam menggunakan dan mengetahui letak kesalahan dari ungkapan atau tata bahasa tersebut.

Jumlah soal: 40 soal dengan waktu: 25 menit.

Section 3

Reading Comprehension (pemahaman bacaan)

Bagian (*section*) ini menguji kemampuan Anda dalam memahami berbagai jenis bacaan ilmiah berkaitan dengan: topik, ide utama, isi bacaan, arti kata atau kelompok kata, serta informasi detail yang berkaitan dengan bacaan tadi. Karena tingkat kosakata dan tingkat kesulitan teks yang dipakai dalam bacaan cukup tinggi, Anda harus menggunakan strategi yang tepat dalam mengerjakan bagian ini. **Jumlah soal: 50 soal dengan waktu: 55 menit.**

Section 4

Test of Written English (TWE) (menulis)

Bagian (*section*) ini menguji kemampuan Anda dalam menulis bahasa Inggris dalam bentuk esai. Anda akan diberikan satu topik tertentu dan selanjutnya Anda diminta untuk menuangkan dalam bentuk tulisan esai pendek. Namun tidak semua tes TOEFL mengujikan TWE, bahkan hanya sedikit yang memasukkannya sebagai salah satu materi pengujian. Skor TWE diberikan secara terpisah dari skor TOEFL secara keseluruhan. Skala penilaiannya berkisar antara 1-6. Bila TWE termasuk bagian yang diujikan dalam sebuah tes TOEFL, biasanya ia dilaksanakan sebelum ujian *Listening Comprehension*.

Jumlah soal: 1 soal dengan waktu: 30 menit.

Sub Test	Jumlah Soal	Waktu (menit)
Listening Comprehension	50	40
Structure & Written Expression	40	25
Reading Comprehension	50	55
Test of Written English	1 topik esai	30

Menghitung Skor TOEFL

Untuk mengetahui skor TOEFL, Anda dapat menggunakan tabel konversi yang ada di bawah ini.

Contoh menghitung skor TOEFL:

Sub Test	Jawaban Benar	Nilai Konversi dengan Tabel
Listening Comprehension	47	65
Structure & Written Expression	36	61
Reading Comprehension	45	60
Jumlah score hasil konversi		186
Faktor pengali = $10/3$		1860/3
Score TOEFL Anda		620

TOEFL SCORE CONVERSION TABLE

Soal	Listening	Structure	Reading
50	68	-	67
49	67	-	66
48	66	-	65
47	65	-	63
46	63	-	61
45	62	-	60
44	61	-	59
43	60	-	58
42	59	-	57
41	58	-	56
40	57	68	55
39	57	67	54
38	56	65	54
37	55	63	53
36	54	61	52
35	54	60	52
34	53	58	51
33	52	57	50
32	52	56	49
31	51	55	48
30	51	54	48
29	50	53	47
28	49	52	46
27	49	51	46
26	48	50	45
25	48	49	44
24	47	48	43
23	47	47	43
22	46	46	42
21	45	45	41
20	45	44	40
19	44	43	39

18	43	42	38
17	42	41	37
16	41	40	36
15	41	40	35
14	38	38	34
13	37	37	32
12	37	36	31
11	35	35	30
10	33	33	29
9	32	31	28
8	32	29	28
7	31	27	27
6	30	26	26
5	29	25	25
4	28	23	24
3	27	22	23
2	26	21	23
1	25	20	22
0	24	20	21

SECTION 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PEMAHAMAN MENDENGARKAN

Listening Comprehension bertujuan menguji kemampuan Anda dalam memahami bahasa lisan. Akan tetapi, untuk bisa memahami bahasa lisan tersebut, di samping harus membiasakan diri mendengarkan bahasa Inggris lisan, Anda harus memiliki pengetahuan struktur bahasa (tata bahasa) Inggris yang memadai. Semua kalimat dalam bagian ini menggunakan kalimat yang *gramatikal* (benar menurut tata bahasa) dan biasanya dalam bentuk kalimat lengkap. Semua kalimat tersebut diucapkan dalam percakapan bahasa Inggris.

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan *listening comprehension* dengan baik, Anda dituntut memiliki kemampuan untuk:

- (1) memahami tekanan dan nada,
- (2) memahami perbedaan bunyi,
- (3) memahami idiom,
- (4) memahami ungkapan-ungkapan percakapan,
- (5) memahami kelompok atau frasa kata kerja,
- (6) menemukan informasi yang tersirat (tak dinyatakan secara jelas),
- (7) memahami perbandingan, dan
- (8) memahami makna/isi percakapan atau pembicaraan.

Tips

1. Pahami bentuk-bentuk perintah (*direction*) pada masing-masing bagian (*part*) dengan baik sebelum hari-H ujian.
2. Bacalah pilihan pada masing-masing soal sebanyak mungkin ketika narator sedang membacakan *direction* dan contoh soal (*example*).
3. Dengarkan dengan penuh konsentrasi dan fokuskan perhatian Anda pada percakapan yang sedang Anda dengarkan.
4. Maksimalkan kemampuan *listening* Anda pada soal-soal pertama pada masing-masing *part*.

JENIS-JENIS PERTANYAAN

Anda sangat perlu memahami berbagai bentuk pertanyaan *Listening Comprehension* seperti:

1. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan Pikiran Utama (*Main Idea*)
 - What are they talking about?
(Apa yang sedang mereka bicarakan?)
2. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan Topik Pembicaraan
 - What is the topic of this talk?
(Apa topik dari percakapan ini?)
3. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan Kesimpulan (*Conclusion/Inference*)
 - What can we infer from the talk?
(Apa yang dapat kita simpulkan dari pembicaraan tersebut?)
4. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan Informasi yang Detail (*Detailed Information*) mengenai: Siapa (*Who*), Apa (*What*), Di mana (*Where*), Kapan (*When*), dan Bagaimana (*How*).
 - Where did it happen?
(Di mana terjadinya?)

5. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan Saran (*Suggestion/Advice*)
 - What should the man do?
(Apa yang seharusnya laki-laki itu kerjakan?)
6. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan Implikasi (*Implication*)
 - What does this statement imply?
(Apa implikasi dari pernyataan ini?)
7. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan Tujuan (*Purpose*)
 - What is the purpose of the talk?
(Apa tujuan dari percakapan tersebut?)
8. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan Judul (*Title*)
 - What is the best title of the talk?
(Apa judul yang terbaik untuk percakapan tersebut?)
9. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan tentang Sikap/Pandangan Pembicara (*Speaker's View*): apakah puas (*satisfied*) sedih (*sad*), bahagia (*happy*), kritis (*critical*), dan sebagainya, misalnya:
 - What does the speaker's feel about it?
(Apa yang pembicara rasakan tentang ini?)
10. Pertanyaan yang menanyakan tentang Peserta Ceramah (*Audience*)
 - Who is the speech addressing to?
(Ditujukan kepada siapa pidato tersebut?)

STRUKTUR LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Listening Comprehension terdiri dari tiga bagian dengan **50** pertanyaan.

- Bagian A (*Part A*) terdiri dari 30 pertanyaan.
- Bagian B (*Part B*) terdiri dari tujuh sampai delapan pertanyaan.
- Bagian C (*Part C*) terdiri dari 11 sampai 13 pertanyaan.

Untuk menjawab 50 pertanyaan tersebut, Anda diberi waktu 35-40 menit. Jadi, Anda memiliki waktu antara 12-15 detik untuk menjawab 1 soal.

Semua soal akan diperdengarkan melalui *tape* dan tidak ada *headphone*, melainkan menggunakan *speaker* (pengeras suara) yang telah dipersiapkan untuk tes TOEFL. Pembicara dalam *tape* menggunakan pengucapan dan ekspresi *American English* (bahasa Inggris Amerika) yang ucapan maupun ekspresinya agak berbeda dengan *British English* (bahasa Inggris Britania). Anda perlu sekali memahami perbedaannya, terutama cara pengucapannya. Pengetahuan yang cukup mengenai perbedaan bahasa Inggris Britania dan bahasa Inggris Amerika khususnya dalam hal *pronunciation* (pengucapan) akan sangat mendukung kemampuan Anda dalam mengerjakan tes *listening comprehension*.

PART A

Pada *Part A*, Anda akan mendengar sekitar 30 percakapan pendek (*short conversation/dialogue*) antara dua orang, dan setiap satu percakapan akan diikuti oleh satu pertanyaan. Rata-rata satu pembicara hanya berbicara satu kali. Ketika Anda mendengarkan percakapan Anda harus memperhatikan dengan cermat ungkapan yang diucapkan oleh pembicara kedua, karena biasanya kata kunci untuk menjawab berada pada kalimat yang diucapkan oleh pembicara kedua.

Pembicara kedua biasanya akan memberikan informasi penting yang membuat Anda bisa menjawab pertanyaan. Setelah satu percakapan selesai, Anda akan mendengar sebuah pertanyaan. Empat pilihan jawaban sudah tersedia dalam lembar soal. Semua jawaban disusun secara gramatikal, dan tampaknya semua benar. Namun sebenarnya **HANYA ADA SATU** jawaban yang benar. Anda hanya diberi waktu 10 sampai 12 detik untuk menjawab setiap soalnya.

Pada lembar soal (sebelum mengerjakan soal *listening*) Anda perlu membaca dengan cermat petunjuk mengerjakan soal. Berikut adalah petunjuk atau perintah yang harus Anda pahami.

PART A

Directions

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

Petunjuk

Pada Bagian A, Anda akan mendengarkan percakapan-percakapan pendek antara dua pembicara. Di akhir setiap percakapan, ada suara ketiga yang menanyakan tentang apa yang diungkapkan dalam percakapan. Pertanyaan hanya akan diucapkan sekali. Setelah Anda mendengarkan sebuah percakapan dan pertanyaan tentang percakapan tersebut, bacalah keempat pilihan jawaban dan tentukan mana yang merupakan jawaban terbaik dari pertanyaan yang telah Anda dengar. Kemudian, pada lembar jawab Anda, lihatlah nomor soal dan hitamkan pilihan jawabannya.

Setelah membaca petunjuk di atas, Anda akan mendengar sebuah percakapan pendek sebagai berikut.

- Man : I am trying to find a book by author Sterling Watson. Do you know where I should look?
- Woman : He's a fiction writer, isn't he? Log on to this computer. Click on fiction, and then search by author name. See? Oh, he has written quite a few books, although I've never heard of him.
- Man : His books were never in the top ten, but I like his style. I took a class from him at the University of Florida.

Q. What does the man say about Sterling Watson?

Tulisan dalam buku tes Anda:

- A. He is required to read one of his books but does not like his writing.
- B. He has never read any of his works previously.
- C. He appreciates his writing style.
- D. He learned about his books from a computer.

Jawab : C ➡ He appreciates his writing style.

Kata kunci : I like his style

Pembahasan : Laki-laki tersebut menjelaskan, *"His books were never in the top ten, but I like his style."* Ini artinya buku-buku pengarang tersebut tidak pernah berada pada urutan sepuluh terbaik (atau terlaris) tetapi dia menyukai gayanya. Ini berarti bahwa laki-laki tersebut menghargai gaya tulisan sang penulis.

Tips: Part A → Short Conversation

1. Fokuskan pendengaran Anda pada orang kedua.
2. Jangan panik jika tidak bisa memahami kata demi kata dalam percakapan secara komplit. Anda hanya perlu menangkap ide atau isi percakapan.
3. Bila Anda sama sekali tidak bisa memahami apa yang dibicarakan pembicara kedua, pilihlah jawaban yang paling berbeda dari apa yang anda dengar.
4. Pahami bentuk-bentuk *functional expresion* seperti *agreement* (persetujuan), *uncertainty* (ketidakpastian), *suggestion* (saran), *surprise* (keterkejutan), *idiomatic expression*, dan situasi ketika pembicaraan dilakukan.

Setiap pertanyaan dimulai dengan *Question Words* (Kata-kata tanya) terutama:

- (1) *What* (Apa/Apa yang/Berapa)
- (2) *Where* (Di mana atau Ke mana) dan
- (3) *When* (Kapan)

JARANG SEKALI pertanyaan dimulai dengan:

- (1) *Why* (Mengapa)
- (2) *Which* (Yang mana)
- (3) *Who* (Siapa/Siapa yang)
- (4) *How* (Bagaimana/Berapa)

PART B

Pada *Part B*, Anda akan mendengar sebuah percakapan panjang (*long conversation/ dialogue*) antara dua orang dan setiap satu percakapan panjang akan diikuti oleh beberapa pertanyaan.

Tips: Part B → Longer Conversation

1. Ketika narator membacakan *direction* untuk *Part B* Anda sebaiknya membaca pilihan jawaban secara sekilas kemudian merekamnya dan memperkirakan tema apa yang akan menjadi perbincangan.
2. Ketika menyimak *conversation*, Anda harus mengetahui apa tema/topik yang dibicarakan.
3. Waspada terhadap masing-masing pertanyaan.
4. Cermati kondisi dan situasi yang terjadi selama percakapan berlangsung, yakni menyangkut tempat dan waktu pembicaraan, apa dan siapa yang dibicarakan.

Teks lisan setiap percakapan panjang terdiri atas 140 s.d. 290 kata dan berlangsung sekitar 40 sampai 80 detik. Topiknya bersifat lebih akademis bila dibandingkan dengan *Part A* dan materinya berbicara seputar sejarah, ilmu pengetahuan, atau organisasi universitas, dan kadang-kadang Anda perlu memerhatikan informasi yang berkaitan dengan angka-angka yang terdapat dalam percakapan ini. Di sini, Anda memiliki waktu kira-kira 12 detik untuk menjawab beberapa pertanyaan dalam satu percakapan panjang.

Setelah percakapan panjang selesai, Anda akan mendengar beberapa pertanyaan yang diucapkan sekali. Pertanyaan tersebut biasanya dimulai dengan kata-kata tanya (*question words*) terutama:

- *What* (Apa/Apa yang/Berapa),
- *How* (Bagaimana/Berapa, Bagaimana),
- *Where* (Di mana, ke mana),
- *Why* (Mengapa)
- *Who* (Siapa), dan
- *Whom* (Kepada/Dengan siapa)

Berikut ini adalah contoh soal dan skrip percakapan panjang.

PART B

Directions

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Petunjuk

Di Bagian B, Anda akan mendengar percakapan-percakapan yang lebih panjang. Setelah satu percakapan panjang diperdengarkan, Anda akan diberi beberapa pertanyaan. Percakapan dan pertanyaan-pertanyaan hanya akan diucapkan sekali. Pertanyaan-pertanyaan itu tidak akan dijumpai di lembar soal, sehingga Anda harus mendengarkan dengan cernat supaya bisa memahami dan mengingat apa yang dibicarakan oleh pembicara.

Ketika Anda mendengarkan satu pertanyaan, bacalah pilihan-pilihan jawaban yang ada di buku soal dan tentukan satu yang merupakan jawaban terbaik dari pertanyaan yang telah Anda dengar. Kemudian pada lembar jawab, temukan nomor soal dan hitamkan bundaran yang sesuai dengan pilihan Anda.

Setelah membaca petunjuk dengan jelas, Anda akan mendengar sebuah percakapan panjang yang diikuti oleh beberapa pertanyaan.

Perhatikan contoh percakapan panjang berikut ini.

Script Part B

Man : I can't believe we have to read this entire book by Monday.

Woman : Some teachers think you have nothing else to do besides prepare for their class.

Man : Well, my boss thinks the same thing about my job—that it's the only thing I have to do.

Woman : Oh, I didn't know you were working. What do you do?

Man : I do bookkeeping work for a small company on Saturdays. This weekend, I have to prepare end of the quarter reports to give to the accountant on Monday.

Woman : You'd better start reading soon.

Q.What does the man imply about the assignment?

Tuliskan dalam buku tes Anda:

- A. It is too much to read in such a short time.
- B. He has already read the material.
- C. He can read at work.
- D. The teacher knows that he has a job.

Pembahasan untuk soal di atas adalah:

Jawab : A ➡ It is too much to read in such a short time.

Kata kunci : I can't believe we have to read this entire book by Monday

Pembahasan : Ucapan si pria *"I can't believe we have to read this entire book by Monday"* (aku tak percaya kita harus membaca seluruh buku ini sebelum hari Senin) berarti jumlah halaman yang harus dibaca sangat banyak sementara ia hanya mempunyai waktu sedikit.

Pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang sering diperdengarkan dalam Part B ini antara lain:

1. What is the main topic of this conversation?
(Apa topik utama percakapan ini?)
2. Where does the conversation take place?
(Di mana percakapan ini berlangsung?)
3. When did it occur?
(Kapan ini terjadi?)
4. What will the man probably do next?
(Apa yang mungkin akan dilakukan pria itu kemudian?)
5. How is the woman decide to buy a ...?
(Bagaimana wanita itu memutuskan untuk membeli ...?)
6. Who is the guest speaker?
(Siapa pembicara tamu itu?)

PART C

Pada *Part C*, Anda akan mendengarkan teks lisan berupa ceramah pendek (*short lecture/talk*) dan setiap satu ceramah pendek akan diikuti oleh beberapa pertanyaan. Biasanya setelah kuliah atau ceramah pendek, Anda akan mendengar 3 (tiga) sampai 7 (tujuh) pertanyaan.

Teks lisan setiap ceramah terdiri atas 140 sampai 290 kata dan berlangsung sekitar 40 sampai 80 detik. Topiknya bersifat lebih akademis bila dibandingkan dengan *Part A* dan materinya berbicara seputar sejarah, ilmu pengetahuan, atau organisasi universitas, dan kadang-kadang Anda perlu memperhatikan informasi yang berkaitan dengan angka-angka yang terdapat dalam percakapan ini. Di sini, Anda memiliki waktu kira-kira 12 detik untuk menjawab beberapa pertanyaan dalam satu ceramah.

Berikut ini adalah sebuah contoh soal serta skrip salah satu ceramah.

PART C

Directions

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Petunjuk

Pada Bagian C, Anda akan mendengar beberapa pembicaraan/ceramah. Setelah ceramah, Anda akan diberi beberapa pertanyaan. Teks ceramah dan pertanyaan-pertanyaan akan diucapkan sekali saja. Teks ceramah dan pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut tidak akan ditunjukkan secara tertulis kepada Anda, karena itu Anda harus mendengarkan secara cermat agar bisa memahami dan mengingat apa yang diucapkan oleh pembicara.

Ketika Anda mendengar sebuah pertanyaan, bacalah keempat pilihan jawaban di buku soal Anda dan tentukan satu jawaban terbaik untuk pertanyaan yang telah Anda dengar. Kemudian pada lembar jawab, temukan nomor soal dan hitamkan huruf yang cocok dengan pilihan jawabannya.

Setelah membaca petunjuk di atas, bacalah soal yang mengikutinya. Berikut ini adalah contoh cuplikan soal *listening* untuk Part C.

Skrip Part C

The reason we're meeting today is to introduce the plan for our new office layout. Starting next month, instead of cubicles, we will have an open office. There will be no cubicle walls or partitions. Instead, desks will be arranged in clusters for each department. The desks in each department will be facing each other in clusters of four or six. We feel this will facilitate better communication between workers in each department. It will also create a more welcoming environment for clients. The department managers will still have their own offices, but each will have large windows and glass doors, to make employees and clients feel welcome to come inside. We're also going to paint the walls and put in new carpeting. The project will start on the first of next month and should take about three weeks to complete. We will be moving to the third floor during that period.



Q.What is the speaker mainly discussing?

Tulisan dalam buku tes Anda:

- A. An office renovation.
- B. Building construction.
- C. A marketing campaign.
- D. New carpeting.

Jawaban untuk soal di atas adalah:

Jawab : A ➞ *An office renovation.*

Kata kunci : *our new office layout*

Pembahasan : Dari frasa *our new office layout* (denah baru kantor kita) kita dapat menyimpulkan bahwa kantor tersebut akan direnovasi.

Tips: Part C ➞ Short Lecture/Talk

1. Bila Anda memiliki waktu, lihatlah pilihan-pilihan jawaban yang tertera pada lembar soal dan temukan kata kuncinya.
2. Waspadailah pembicaraan pada kalimat pertama karena biasanya akan menjadi topik bagi kalimat-kalimat selanjutnya.
3. Fokuskan pendengaran Anda pada hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan pertanyaan 5W+1H (*what, who, when, where, why* dan *how*).
4. Buatlah kesimpulan/inferasi atas situasi yang terjadi saat pembicaraan dilakukan.

Setelah ceramah selesai, Anda akan mendengar beberapa pertanyaan yang diucapkan sekali. Pertanyaannya biasanya dimulai dengan *question words* (kata-kata tanya) terutama:

- *What (Apa/Apa yang/Berapa),*
- *How (Bagaimana/Berapa),*
- *Where (Di mana? Ke mana),*
- *Why (Mengapa)*
- *Who (Siapa), dan*
- *Whom (Kepada/Dengan siapa)*

Contoh pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang sering diperdengarkan dalam Part C ini meliputi *main ideas*, *details*, *purpose*, dan *implication*:

1. Pertanyaan tentang *main idea* (pikiran utama) termasuk:
What are the speakers discussing?
(Apa yang sedang dibicarakan oleh para pembicara?)
2. Pertanyaan mengenai detail termasuk:
What does the man/woman want?
(Apa yang diinginkan laki-laki/wanita tersebut?)
3. Pertanyaan mengenai *purpose* (tujuan) termasuk:
Why does the speaker mention ...?
(Mengapa pembicara menyebutkan ...?)
4. Pertanyaan mengenai *implication* (implikasi) termasuk:
What does the speaker imply about ...?
(Apa yang pembicara maksud tentang ...?)
5. Pertanyaan lainnya dalam bagian ini termasuk memilih gambar, mencocokkan pertanyaan, dan mengorganisir atau mengelompokkan pilihan jawaban.

Contohnya:

You may be asked to pick out the correct drawing from what was described in words.

(Kamu akan diminta untuk memilih gambar yang sesuai dengan penjelasan.)

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

STRUKTUR KALIMAT DAN UNGKAPAN TERTULIS

'**Structure and Written Expression**' dalam TOEFL bertujuan untuk menguji kemampuan Anda dalam mengidentifikasi bahasa Inggris tulis yang digunakan dalam situasi formal (*formal written English*). Banyak ekspresi bahasa Inggris yang bisa diterima dalam komunikasi lisan, namun tidak bisa diterima atau tidak lazim digunakan dalam komunikasi tulis, apalagi yang bersifat formal.

Anda dituntut untuk bisa menentukan kalimat-kalimat mana yang paling efektif, dan benar dalam pengungkapannya, sehingga pengetahuan yang cukup tentang *grammar* sangat diperlukan karena Anda bisa dengan mudah mengidentifikasi kesalahan-kesalahan yang ada pada kalimat-kalimat tersebut.

STRUKTUR AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Structure and Written Expression terdiri dari dua bagian, yaitu struktur kalimat dan ekspresi bahasa Inggris tulis (*written expression*). *Structure and Written Expression* terdiri dari 40 soal, yang terdiri atas 15 soal *structure* (nomor 1 sampai dengan 15) dan 25 soal untuk *written expression* (nomor 16 sampai dengan 40). Waktu untuk mengerjakan 40 soal ini adalah 25 menit.

Tips: Structure and Written Expression

1. Pahami bentuk-bentuk perintah (*direction*) pada masing-masing bagian (*part*) dengan baik sbelum hari-H ujian.
2. Kerjakan soal-soal *structure* terlebih dahulu.
3. Lanjutkan pada soal-soal *written expression*.



PART A

STRUCTURE

Part A, yang terdiri dari 15 pertanyaan/soal, dirancang untuk menguji kemampuan Anda dalam mengenali bahasa yang tepat dipakai dalam bahasa Inggris tulis standar (*standard written English*). Kelima belas pertanyaan tersebut semuanya berupa kalimat tidak lengkap. Di bawah masing-masing kalimat, Anda akan menjumpai empat pilihan (A, B, C, atau D) yang berupa kata atau frasa. Anda harus memilih salah satu dari keempat pilihan tersebut yang paling tepat digunakan untuk melengkapi kalimat soal.

Tips: Part A → Structure

1. Dalam menjawab setiap soal atau pertanyaan pada *Part A*, strategi yang bisa Anda gunakan antara lain sebagai berikut:
2. Baca satu kalimat secara keseluruhan yang dilengkapi dengan jawaban yang ada pada pilihan (A).
3. Jika kalimat itu tidak benar, coba temukan alasan mengapa kalimat itu tidak benar.
4. Jika Anda bisa menemukan alasan mengapa jawaban (A) tidak benar, lanjutkan ke jawaban (B), (C), dan (D).
5. Jika Anda tetap tidak yakin, coba ingat-ingat pola kalimat pada soal tersebut.
6. Jika Anda tidak bisa menemukan jawaban yang benar, abaikan jawaban-jawaban yang jelas-jelas salah dan tebaklah.

Berikut ini adalah petunjuk mengerjakan soal pada *Part A* disertai satu contoh soal beserta jawaban dari soal tersebut.

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

PETUNJUK

Pertanyaan 1-15 berupa kalimat-kalimat tidak lengkap. Di bawah masing-masing kalimat Anda akan melihat empat kata atau frasa yang ditandai dengan huruf (A), (B), (C) dan (D). Pilihlah satu kata atau frasa yang paling tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat tersebut. Kemudian pada lembar jawab Anda temukan nomor pertanyaan tersebut dan hitamkan bulatan yang sesuai dengan huruf (pilihan) jawaban Anda. Hitamkan sampai huruf di tengah bulatan tersebut tidak terlihat.

1. There ... antique furniture available in this gallery three days ago.
A. was not
B. was no
C. is not
D. is no
2. ... you fatter when you studied in senior high school?
A. Was
B. Are
C. Were
D. Have

Jawaban dan Pembahasan

1. **Jawab** : **B** ➞ was no
Kata kunci : *there; antique furniture*
Pembahasan : Penggunaan *there* di awal kalimat harus diikuti *to be*. Karena setelah *to be* yang dibutuhkan terdapat frasa kata benda (*antique furniture*) maka dibutuhkan *no*. Terakhir, karena ada penggunaan adverbial *three days ago* yang menunjukkan waktu lampau, maka bentuk *to be*-nya harus lampau, yaitu *was*.
2. **Jawab** : **C** ➞ were
Kata kunci : *studied*
Pembahasan : *Fatter* merupakan kata sifat jadi dibutuhkan *to be*. Penggunaan *studied* menunjukkan bahwa kalimat ini bersifat lampau, jadi *to be*-nya juga harus lampau. Terakhir, karena subjeknya *you*, *to be* yang tepat adalah *were*.

PART B

Written Expression

Part B, yang terdiri dari 25 pertanyaan, berupa kalimat-kalimat. Masing-masing kalimat memiliki empat kata atau frasa yang digaris bawah, dan ditandai dengan huruf (A), (B), (C), atau (D). Anda diminta memilih salah satu dari keempat kata atau frasa tersebut yang harus diganti untuk membuat kalimat itu menjadi benar. Dengan kata lain, Anda diminta untuk memilih salah satu dari keempat kata/frasa **yang salah**.

Berikut ini adalah petunjuk mengerjakan soal pada *Part B* disertai satu contoh soal beserta bahasan jawaban dari soal tersebut.

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16-40, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined part of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

PETUNJUK

Pada soal no. 16-40 setiap kalimat memiliki empat kata atau frasa yang digaris bawah. Keempat bagian kalimat yang digaris bawah tersebut ditandai dengan huruf (A), (B), (C) dan (D). Temukan satu kata atau frasa yang digaris bawah yang harus diganti agar kalimat itu menjadi benar. Kemudian, pada lembar jawab Anda, temukan nomor soal/pertanyaan tersebut dan hitamkan bulatan sesuai dengan huruf jawaban yang telah Anda pilih.

Contoh:

1. Venomous snakes with modified teeth connected to
A
poison glands in which the venom is secreted and stored.
B C D

Jawab : A ➔ with

Kata kunci : *modified*

Pembahasan : Kata *modified* pada kalimat adalah predikat kalimat, jadi tidak membutuhkan preposisi. Dengan demikian kata *with* seharusnya dihilangkan.

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

PEMAHAMAN BACAAN

Reading Comprehension bertujuan menguji kemampuan Anda dalam memahami, menginterpretasikan, dan menganalisis teks/bacaan mengenai berbagai macam topik. Bagian ini terdiri dari empat sampai 6 teks/bacaan, yang kira-kira terdiri atas 200 s.d. 450 kata. Setiap teks biasanya diikuti oleh 7 sampai 12 pertanyaan. Jumlah soal untuk *Reading Comprehension* adalah 50 soal. Topik bacaan biasanya berkaitan dengan masalah-masalah akademik, terutama teks mengenai biologi, geografi, fisika, sejarah Amerika, biografi, ekonomi, ilmu-ilmu sosial dan seni.

Materi yang diujikan dalam tes *reading* memiliki pola-pola dan standar tertentu. Anda diminta untuk mengetahui tema bacaan, menentukan *main idea*, mengetahui arti dari kosa kata tertentu, mengetahui informasi tertentu, melakukan penyimpulan, melakukan identifikasi atas pengecualian-pengecualian, dan mengetahui rujukan dari *pronoun* tertentu.

Tema bacaan yang diujikan pada bagian *reading comprehension* sangat bervariasi, akan tetapi secara umum bacaan tersebut memiliki tema-tema tertentu seperti perkuliahan, bahasan akademik yang diajarkan di universitas Amerika Serikat seperti seni, geologi, biologi, kesehatan, astronomi, geografi, antropologi, sosiologi, sistem pendidikan, sejarah, sastra, arsitektur, dll.

Konteks bacaan bahasa Inggris adalah kombinasi dari kosa kata dan tata bahasa (*grammar*) yang digunakan pada sebuah kata. Ini bisa berupa sebuah kalimat, paragraf, atau bacaan. Dengan memahami sebuah konteks Anda akan bisa memperkirakan arti sebuah kata.

Tips: Reading Comprehension

Beberapa strategi yang bisa Anda gunakan dalam mengerjakan soal-soal bacaan antara lain:

1. Teks bacaan tidak perlu dibaca semua (dari awal hingga akhir). Hal ini hanya akan membuang-buang waktu.
2. Bacalah pertanyaannya dahulu dan pahami maksudnya kemudian baru cari jawabannya di dalam teks.
3. Jangan berpikir terlalu lama pada kata atau frasa yang Anda sendiri tidak tahu maksudnya. Cobalah menebak maksudnya sebab waktu Anda sangat pendek.
4. Identifikasi kata benda dan kata kerja yang penting.
5. Bacalah sekilas, amati kalimat pertama masing-masing paragraf.
6. Bacalah teks dengan cermat, tandai poin-poin utama, nama-nama, definisi, kesimpulan, tempat, dan angka-angka.
7. Jawablah pertanyaan, namun jangan terlalu lama pada satu pertanyaan.
8. Anda harus mengisi semua jawaban. Jika harus menebak jawaban, pilihlah jawaban **B** atau **C**. Ingat, jawaban yang salah tidak akan mengurangi nilai Anda.

JENIS PERTANYAAN

Menjawab pertanyaan bagian *reading comprehension* dapat dipersiapkan dengan memahami berbagai jenis pertanyaan. Berikut ini adalah berbagai tipe pertanyaan yang sering muncul di TOEFL.

A. Pertanyaan tentang Topik atau Tema

Topik utama merupakan subjek utama bacaan, tentang apa bacaan itu. Topik atau tema bisa berupa: inti isi tulisan (*the text is about*) atau judul tulisan (*title*). Topik merupakan salah satu unsur yang hampir bisa dipastikan keluar pada setiap tes TOEFL.

Contoh pertanyaan topik:

What is the main topic of this passage?

(Apa topik utama bacaan ini?)

Tips: Pertanyaan tentang Topik atau Tema

Untuk mengetahui topik sebuah bacaan Anda tidak perlu membaca secara detail dan mendalam. Yang perlu Anda lakukan:

- Membaca kalimat pertama dan terakhir pada tiap-tiap paragraf bacaan.
- Temukan kata kunci (*key word*) yang selalu diulang-ulang baik pada bagian awal, tengah, atau akhir terutama bagian kesimpulan.
- Kata kunci (*key word*) ini dapat berupa sinonim atau kata yang sama artinya.
- Jika pertanyaan mengenai suatu topik, maka jawabannya berupa **satu kata** atau **bentuk frasa** (kelompok kata).

B. Pertanyaan tentang Gagasan Utama (*Main Idea*)

Main idea adalah pokok pikiran dari sebuah paragraf yang memuat keterangan, penjelasan, uraian atau pendapat dari si penulis tentang topik (pokok bahasan). Gagasan utama merupakan penjelasan untuk judul dari topik, menjelaskan dari sudut pandang si penulis. Gagasan utama merupakan penjelasan topik, maka akan lebih panjang dan berupa kalimat lengkap.

Contoh pertanyaan tentang gagasan utama (*main idea*)

What is the main idea of this passage?

(Apakah gagasan utama bacaan ini?)

Tips: Pertanyaan tentang Gagasan Utama (*Main Idea*)

Untuk mencari gagasan utama, yang perlu Anda lakukan:

- Cari dulu topik/tema dari paragraf pertama.
- Perhatikan kata-kata/frasa dalam mengembangkan topik.
- Perhatikan kesimpulan dari paragraf tersebut yang akan mengungkapkan gagasan utamanya.
- Gagasan utama sebuah bacaan biasanya terdapat pada dua kalimat pertama.
- Jika ada pertanyaan tentang gagasan utama, maka jawabannya berupa **kallmat lengkap** (*complete sentence*), yaitu terdiri dari subjek dan predikat.

C. Pertanyaan tentang Judul (*Title*)

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan jenis ini, bacalah paragraf satu, atau beberapa paragraf awal. Judul biasanya berupa kata, frasa, atau kalimat sangat pendek.

Contoh pertanyaan judul:

What will be the most suitable title for the passage?

(Apa judul yang paling tepat/sesuai untuk bacaan ini?)

D. Pertanyaan tentang Tujuan (Purpose, Aim)

Tujuan merupakan alasan utama penulis menulis suatu bacaan. Tujuan ini dapat ditemukan pada paragraf pertama atau kedua, dan biasanya berhubungan erat dengan gagasan utama.

Contoh pertanyaan tentang tujuan:

What is the purpose of the text?

(Apa tujuan/maksud bacaan ini?)

E. Pertanyaan tentang Informasi Detail (*Detailed Information*)

Salah satu bagian penting dalam *reading comprehension* adalah menjawab tentang detail. Pertanyaan ini menanyakan fakta-fakta yang terdapat dalam bacaan mengenai: *who, what, where, when, dan how*.

Sebagian besar pertanyaan pada bagian pemahaman bacaan termasuk dalam kategori tipe pertanyaan detail. Tipe pertanyaan ini bertanya mengenai sebagian kecil dari bacaan, bukan bacaan secara menyeluruh dan sekaligus bertanya mengenai informasi tersurat yang diungkapkan dalam bacaan.

(Detailed Information)

Beberapa hal yang perlu Anda perhatikan antara lain:

- Pertanyaan macam ini menyangkut rincian atau detail yang terdapat pada bagian-bagian tertentu dalam bagian.
- Jawaban atas tipe pertanyaan ini pada umumnya dapat langsung ditemukan dalam bacaan.
- Jawaban atas pertanyaan macam ini umumnya diberikan secara berurutan dalam bacaan.
- Dalam banyak hal, pertanyaan detail menuntut Anda untuk memilih jawaban yang merupakan parafrasa, atau pengungkapan ulang intonasi yang sama dengan kata-kata yang berbeda, dan fakta yang terdapat dalam bacaan. Suatu parafrasa menyampaikan makna yang sama, tetapi sedikit berbeda dalam pemakaian kosakata maupun tata bahasa.

Bentuk-bentuk berikut dapat digunakan untuk mengawali pertanyaan *detail*:
According to the passage ...
(Menurut teks tersebut ...)

F. Pertanyaan tentang kesimpulan (*Conclusion*)

Kesimpulan merupakan rangkuman dari bacaan. Kesimpulan terletak pada bagian akhir bacaan.

Contoh pertanyaan kesimpulan:

What can be inferred from the passage?
(Apa yang bisa disimpulkan dari bacaan itu?)

G. Pertanyaan tentang rujukan kata (*Reference*)

Kata-kata *pronoun* seperti: *he-him-his-himself, she-her-hers-herself*, dan sebagainya, digunakan oleh penulis untuk mengganti kata benda yang baru saja disebutkan. Jadi tidak harus mengganti dengan kata benda yang sama. Penulis cukup menggunakan *reference*.

Kata acuan seringkali, tetapi tidak selalu, berupa pronomina atau *pronoun*. Kata ini dapat mengacu pada satu nomina (*noun*) atau satu frasa nomina (*noun phrase*) yang tersusun dari beberapa kata.

Contoh Reading Comprehension:

PASSAGE

Robert Moog was an American inventor who developed the Moog Synthesizer. It was one of the first synthesizers to gain widespread use as a musical instrument. Moog's synthesizers were an important part of musical innovation in rock and jazz music in the 1960s and 1970s. Robert Arthur Moog was born in Queens, a borough of New York City 75 years ago. He became fascinated with electronics as a teenager, particularly an early electronic music instrument called the theremin. Moog studied physics and electrical engineering at Queens College and Columbia University, both in New York City, and later received a Ph.D. in engineering physics from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. In 1954, while still an undergraduate student, Moog formed his own company to sell theremins and theremin kits.

Soon after, Moog began working on a keyboard instrument that could replicate the sound of any musical instrument electronically. Working with American composer Herbert Deutsch, Moog introduced the prototype Moog Synthesizer at a convention in 1964. The device represented a significant advance over previous electronic synthesizer because of its use of new semiconductor technology, which made it smaller and considerably cheaper than earlier machines. The Moog, as ***it*** was known, was soon in demand by musician all over the world.

In 1964, Moog began a collaboration with American composer and organist Walter Carlos (now Wendy Carlos), who released the bestselling electronic music album Switched-On Bach in 1968. Rock groups such as the Beatles and Yes and jazz musicians such as Herbie Hancock and Chick Corea began incorporating Moog Synthesizer into their recordings, a trend that increased when the company introduced the compact and portable Minimoog in 1970. A Moog Synthesizer was also ***prominently*** featured on the soundtrack to the movie A Clockwork Orange in 1971.

(Source: *Encyclopedia of World Biography*, 2008)

1. The word “prominently” in paragraph 3 can easily be replaced by
 - A. significantly
 - B. perfectly
 - C. accurately
 - D. excellently
2. The passage describes theremin as a/an
 - A. prototype of Moog Synthesizer
 - B. initial electronic music instrument
 - C. musical instrument to replicate the sound
 - D. instrument of electronic tool
3. The pronoun “it” paragraph 2 refers to
 - A. electronic synthesizer
 - B. a keyboard instrument
 - C. prototype of Moog Synthesizer
 - D. new semiconductor technology

4. According to the passage, all of the following are true about The Moog, EXCEPT
 - A. it was invented by Robert Moog
 - B. it was first introduced in 1964
 - C. it initiated new technology which was smaller and cheaper than previous machines
 - D. it was the first synthesizer in the world

5. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
 - A. collaboration between The Moog and other musicians
 - B. the description of compact and portable Mini moog
 - C. the improvement of Moog Synthesizer
 - D. trend in the music industry about synthesizer

6. The main idea of paragraph three is
 - A. the Moog's collaboration in music field
 - B. the Moog in the movie soundtrack
 - C. the introduction of Minimoog
 - D. the collaboration of The Moog with music groups

Jawaban dan Pembahasan

1. **Jawab** : A ➡ significantly
Kata kunci : *A Moog Synthesizer was also prominently featured*
Pembahasan : Kata *prominently* berarti "menonjol". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "menonjol" (*significantly*), "sempurna" (*perfectly*), "akurat" (*accurately*), dan "baik" (*excellently*). Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah *significantly*.

2. **Jawab** : B ➡ initial electronic music instrument
Kata kunci : *an early electronic music instrument called the theremin*
Pembahasan : Pada paragraf pertama bacaan disebutkan *an early electronic music instrument called the theremin* (alat musik elektronik pertama yang disebut *theremin*). Kata *early* bersinonim dengan *initial* yang sama-sama bermakna "awal". Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah *initial electronic music instrument*.

3. **Jawab** : C ➡ prototype of Moog Synthesizer
Kata kunci : *The Moog, as it was known, was soon in demand*
Pembahasan : Lihat kalimat terakhir pada paragraf kedua: "*The Moog, as it was known, was soon in demand by musician all over the world*" (The Moog, begitu alat ini dinamakan, dengan segera dicari oleh para musisi di seluruh dunia). Kata *it* pada kalimat ini merujuk pada subjek *The Moog*. Jadi jawaban yang tepat adalah *prototype of Moog Synthesizer*.

4. **Jawab** : D ➡ it was the first synthesizer in the world
Kata kunci : *smaller and considerably cheaper than earlier machines*
Pembahasan : Pilihan A, B, dan C dapat ditemukan pada teks. Di kalimat ketiga paragraf kedua disebutkan bahwa "*which made it smaller and considerably cheaper than earlier machines*" (yang membuatnya lebih kecil dan karenanya lebih murah daripada alat-alat sebelumnya). Jadi The Moog bukan *synthesizer* pertama di dunia.

5. **Jawab** : C ➡ the improvement of Moog Synthesizer
Kata kunci : *In 1964, Moog began a collaboration with American composer*
Pembahasan : Paragraf terakhir bacaan membahas kerja sama Moog dengan banyak musisi terkenal dan berbagai film. Jadi jika bacaan ini akan diteruskan dengan paragraf baru, kemungkinan besar paragraf baru itu akan membahas perkembangan Moog selanjutnya (*the improvement of Moog Synthesizer*).

6. **Jawab** : A ➡ the Moog's collaboration in music field
Kata kunci : *In 1964, Moog began a collaboration with American composer*
Pembahasan : Kalimat pertama paragraf ketiga diawali dengan *In 1964, Moog began a collaboration with American composer* (Di tahun 1964, Moog memulai kolaborasi dengan komposer Amerika). Kelanjutan paragraf ini juga membahas kolaborasi-kolaborasi lain yang dilakukan The Moog. Jadi gagasan utama paragraf ini adalah kolaborasi Moog di bidang musik (*the Moog's collaboration in music field*).

PRACTICE TEST

Section 1

Listening Comprehension

Section 2

Structure and Written Expression

Section 3

Reading Comprehension

SECTION 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Time: Approximately 40 Minutes (50 Questions)
Now set your clock for 40 minutes

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand conversations and talks in English. There are three parts to this section with special directions for each part. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in this test. When you take the actual TOEFL test, you will not be allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

PART A

DIRECTIONS

In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Now begin work on the questions.

1. (A) She hopes to go.
(B) She still may be able to go.
(C) She is planning to go.
(D) She is unable to go.
2. (A) Dropped out of school.
(B) Quit one class for another.
(C) Decided to take a more advanced math class.
(D) Decided to take the honors level of geometry.
3. (A) He is asking whether Jim submitted his application on time.
(B) He means that Jim submitted his application late.
(C) He means that Jim was awarded financial aid.
(D) He means that he submitted his application too early.
4. (A) She formerly lived on 34th Street.
(B) She lives on 34th Street.
(C) She is very accustomed to her apartment.
(D) She is temporarily living on 34th Street.
5. (A) She had to work so she did not go to Seattle.
(B) She has a new job in Seattle.
(C) She does not like to fly.
(D) She plans to go to Seattle after work.

6. (A) She eats too much at her desk.
(B) She writes messages that contain incorrect information.
(C) She refuses to write down phone numbers.
(D) She is rude to callers.
7. (A) That he wants to leave his house before he sells it.
(B) That he can't find anybody to buy his house.
(C) That he cannot stay in his house for a while after he sells it.
(D) That he already closed on his house.
8. (A) They must cancel it.
(B) An error was probably made in figuring the employee cost.
(C) A complete report must be provided of the estimated cost.
(D) They have to determine the cost.
9. (A) She has no time to relax.
(B) She is disappointed that the man never helps.
(C) She arrived too soon.
(D) She wasn't expecting the baby at this time.
10. (A) He was not afraid.
(B) Nothing really happened. The accident was just a rumor.
(C) He was not driving the car at the time of the accident.
(D) He was extremely frightened.
11. (A) The new employee is lazy.
(B) The new employee is on a lunch break.
(C) The new employee is extremely helpful.
(D) The new employee is able to do her work efficiently while reading.
12. (A) She left to make a call.
(B) She had to leave.
(C) She is having a baby.
(D) She will be back quite soon.
13. (A) Signify where in the manual she can find the procedure.
(B) Advise her if she makes an error.
(C) Leave her alone.
(D) Point to the correct answer.

14. (A) He studied too much.
(B) He lost his book.
(C) He did not prepare adequately for the test.
(D) He is tired because he spent too much time studying.
15. (A) He is sick.
(B) He did not wish to attend the function.
(C) He came to the party, but the man did not see him.
(D) He is in jail in another city.
16. (A) Christopher was late because he stopped somewhere on the way.
(B) Christopher has been attending, but the man has missed him.
(C) Christopher has quit attending.
(D) Christopher did not attend because of the rain.
17. (A) Take a cruise with his friends.
(B) Forget about the cruise.
(C) Go with other friends on the cruise.
(D) Take a flight instead.
18. (A) She is tired of trying to get into the university.
(B) She has already entered a university.
(C) She took a job instead of going to college.
(D) She has continued to try to find a university that will accept her.
19. (A) He thinks somebody broke the machine and kept quiet about it.
(B) He thinks the machine has been repaired.
(C) There are insects in the machine.
(D) He damaged the machine.
20. (A) He bought the house.
(B) He is still trying to buy the house.
(C) He chose not to purchase the house.
(D) He was unable to buy the house.
21. (A) The jury probably will not make a decision today.
(B) The jury has already made a decision.
(C) The jury is voting right now.
(D) The jury will likely make a decision tonight.

22. (A) Ellen is likely to seek a degree in English.
(B) Ellen has already been accepted into the linguistics program.
(C) Ellen has already received her doctorate.
(D) Ellen does not intend to go to graduate school of any sort.
23. (A) He definitely will go.
(B) He will go in May.
(C) He may go.
(D) He definitely will not go.
24. (A) The computer is used by many people.
(B) The computer she is considering has fallen out of favor.
(C) The price of the computer has been reduced.
(D) The computer is out of service.
25. (A) He has not exercised and his body shows it.
(B) He has been exercising while traveling.
(C) He does not want to exercise anymore.
(D) He is not able to exercise because he does not feel well.
26. (A) He was totally satisfied with his experience at the exhibit.
(B) He did not like the exhibit.
(C) He felt it took too long.
(D) He wanted to see more than he was able to see.
27. (A) He is at his family's beach house.
(B) His sister says that he uses the beach house too much.
(C) His sister says that he does not use the beach house enough.
(D) He is angry at his sister, so he does not want to see her at the beach house.
28. (A) His father believes a well-known school is better.
(B) Rob wants a school farther away from home.
(C) Rob would prefer a smaller school.
(D) His father wants him to make better grades.
29. (A) Give up.
(B) Keep trying.
(C) Look at the book.
(D) Call the help desk.

30. (A) She is ill.
(B) She will work tomorrow.
(C) She has quit her job.
(D) She cancelled the doctor's appointment.

PART B

DIRECTIONS

In Part B, you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation, you will be asked some questions. The conversations and the questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

31. (A) That she would be in a new building.
(B) That her deposit would be returned.
(C) That the unit air conditioner would cool well.
(D) That she would be in one of the original buildings.
32. (A) It costs too much.
(B) The utilities are charged separately.
(C) The air conditioning is insufficient.
(D) It's too cold.
33. (A) Bananas ripen too quickly.
(B) Her plants are wilting.
(C) She can't sleep at night.
(D) Her food spoils.
34. (A) A difficult book.
(B) A computer program.
(C) A mathematics problem.
(D) A composition.

35. (A) Read the book.
(B) Write the procedure.
(C) Try harder.
(D) Give up.
36. (A) Take notes.
(B) Ask the woman again.
(C) Get the manual.
(D) Experiment.
37. (A) No, because he wasn't paying attention.
(B) Yes, because he wrote down the procedure.
(C) Yes, because the woman will remember.
(D) No, because they couldn't figure it out the first time.

PART C

DIRECTIONS

In Part C, you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says.

When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

38. (A) An ancient tool.
(B) An old book.
(C) Ancient artwork.
(D) Fossilized bones.
39. (A) That Africans were more advanced than Middle Easterners.
(B) That Middle Easterners were more advanced than Africans.
(C) That the Chinese were more advanced than both Middle Easterners and Africans.
(D) That Africans and Middle Easterners were more advanced than anybody else.

40. (A) They are quite similar.
(B) They are quite different.
(C) The tools were used for different purposes.
(D) The designs are similar, but the materials are different.
41. (A) Because using the endoscope in that system is more painful than in other systems.
(B) Because there is a natural flow, facilitated by the body itself.
(C) Because the digestive juices will not dissolve the capsule.
(D) Because there is more incidence of illness in the digestive system than in other areas.
42. (A) Locating a tumor in the bowel.
(B) Locating pre-cancer cells in the esophagus.
(C) Obtaining tissue for a biopsy.
(D) Viewing abnormalities in the stomach lining.
43. (A) The endoscope is uncomfortable.
(B) The endoscope does not have as many unique benefits as the capsule will.
(C) The endoscope is more expensive to operate.
(D) The endoscope is outdated.
44. (A) A camera.
(B) Lights.
(C) A transmitter.
(D) A scalpel.
45. (A) The capsule is an advance in science along the same lines as digital and wireless technology.
(B) The capsule will be easy to control as it moves through the body.
(C) Scientists generally believe that this technology will replace endoscopes in a few years.
(D) The capsule will dissolve before it reaches the end.
46. (A) Alcoholism is not a disease.
(B) Alcoholism seems to run in families.
(C) Alcoholism is believed to have no chemical basis.
(D) Alcoholism results merely from a lack of willpower.

47. (A) An enzyme.
(B) A hormone.
(C) Morphine.
(D) A reaction.
48. (A) The alcoholic responds more strongly to beta-endorphin release.
(B) An alcoholic can will beta-endorphin to be released without needing to drink.
(C) An alcoholic has no beta-endorphin and must replace it with alcohol.
(D) An alcoholic does not have a reaction to beta-endorphin when drinking.
49. (A) Both parents must carry the trait for it to be inherited.
(B) There is a specific mathematical calculation to determine who will inherit the disease.
(C) Even though it can be inherited, it is not expected to be subject to testing.
(D) It can be inherited but is not inherited by all family members.
50. (A) Yes, it is inevitable if one has the trait.
(B) No, only some people with the trait react strongly to alcohol.
(C) No, because they may choose not to drink to excess.
(D) No, if they take the proper medicine.

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: Approximately 25 Minutes (40 Questions)
Now set your clock for 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

STRUCTURE

DIRECTIONS

Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

1. A fire in the _____ building could be a problem for firefighters.
(A) ninety-story-tall
(B) ninety-tall-story
(C) ninety-stories-tall
(D) ninety stories
2. The soldiers were unable to determine where _____.
(A) the jeep had been left
(B) had been leave the jeep
(C) had the jeep been left
(D) had the jeep left
3. The faculty of the university is not expected to approve the collective bargaining proposal, and _____.
(A) the administration either
(B) neither is the administration
(C) neither the administration
(D) the administration is not neither
4. The gymnasium facilities of this public school are _____ those of the finest private school in the county.
(A) second after
(B) second only to
(C) first except for
(D) second place from

5. In spite _____ seen as a comfortable and open speaker, Larry dislikes public speaking and will do almost anything to avoid it.
(A) have been
(B) of being
(C) being
(D) having been
6. The Old Man and the Sea, a novel about an old fisherman's harrowing adventure catching a huge fish, is one of Ernest Hemingway's _____ books.
(A) most famous
(B) the most famous
(C) are most famous
(D) and most famous
7. Nobody knows why _____ postponed until next week.
(A) the meeting
(B) was the meeting
(C) did the meeting
(D) the meeting was
8. If the driver's own car _____ damaged, the favorite probably would have won the race.
(A) had not been
(B) not
(C) no had been
(D) has no be
9. The committee has met and _____
(A) have approve the budget
(B) budget was approved
(C) its approval of the budget
(D) approved the budget
10. The man displayed his anger when he discovered that the ATM was _____ order.
(A) out
(B) out of
(C) no on
(D) outside

11. Whereas many people visit internet sites where products are sold, a great number of them still _____ to actually make purchases online.
(A) are hesitant
(B) hesitating
(C) hesitation
(D) being hesitant
12. The Strangler Fig Tree, _____ Borneo, grows from seeds deposited in the top of trees around which the Fig Tree grows.
(A) native to
(B) native from
(C) how native to
(D) is native to
13. Neither Professor Johnson nor any other faculty member _____ to apply for the dean's position.
(A) intend
(B) intends
(C) are intending
(D) has intend
14. It is not clear when _____, although there are many different theories.
(A) dinosaurs becoming extinct
(B) dinosaurs extinction
(C) dinosaurs became extinct
(D) did dinosaurs become extinct
15. Internet companies rely heavily on income from online purchases, but _____.
(A) traditional companies as well
(B) traditional companies too
(C) also traditional companies
(D) so do traditional companies

WRITTEN EXPRESSION

DIRECTIONS

In questions 16-40, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

16. The workers attempted to free the cat from the trap, but several obstacles were
A B C
in way.
D
17. Attorneys who practice in the area of personal injury generally spending
A
considerably more money on advertising in telephone books and on television
B
than other types of attorneys.
C D
18. Effective speaking and proficient writing is generally seen as requirements for
A B C D
a professor to achieve tenure.
19. Some people enjoy preparing their own meals while another would rather eat
A B C D
out regularly.
20. The professor decided to allow the students to take the examination a second
A B C
time because the low scores.
D

21. Overeating, in addition to lack of attention to nutrition, are said to be the major cause of obesity in the United States.
- A B C
- D
22. Spanish is the only course that it is not offered in the summer term, but there are several classes offered in the fall.
- A B
- C D
23. Students may buy used books if they had been readily available and correctly priced.
- A B C
- D
24. The knee is the recipient of constant pressure, which causes them to fail often and requires replacement with artificial parts.
- A B C D
25. For years, this varsity athletes have been known throughout the country for their tremendous abilities.
- A B C
- D
26. Some professors enjoy writing articles and performing research, while another s would be more content to devote all their time to teaching.
- A B C
- D
27. The Dean of the College of Education has already to decide whether to permit the meeting to be held on campus.
- A B C
- D
28. Only when black bear has been spotted by the forest rangers will this portion of the park be closed down.
- A B C
- D

29. After the data has received and reviewed, the finance department employees
A B
should be able to determine the best course of action.
C D
30. Listening to recorded books while driving is a means of utilize time wisely.
A B C D
31. The company had been operate in an old warehouse since its inception, when
A B
it built a huge, efficient and modern office building.
C D
32. John's wisdom teeth were troubling him, so he went to a dental surgeon to see
A B
about having them pull.
C D
33. The meeting is being held in the fifth floor of the convention center, but there
A B C
are functions on every floor.
D
34. Not only could the younger people completed all the work quickly and accu-
A B
rately, but the retired workers could also.
C D
35. If the Board had not reserved its position on the petition to approve the fence,
A B
the owner would had to remove it.
C D
36. In 1947, Jackie Robinson became a first Black American to play major league
A B C D
baseball.

37. With so many choices of wireless technology available, it is often difficulty to determine which offers the best value and quality.
- A B C D
38. The congressman, accompanied by secret service agents and aides, are preparing to enter the convention hall within the next few minutes.
- A B C D
39. The professor had already completed calculation of the final grades and had submit them to the office when Elizabeth delivered her paper.
- A B C D
40. Had Jim be able to complete his thesis instead of returning to work, he would have graduated a year ago.
- A B C D

SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Time: Approximately 55 Minutes (50 Questions)
Now set your clock for 55 minutes

DIRECTIONS

In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For this section, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the Letter of the answer you have chosen.

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 1-12

Line	
(5)	Bees, classified into over 10,000 <u>species</u> , are insects found in almost every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost regions. One commonly known species is the honeybee, the only bee that produces honey and wax. Humans use the wax in making candles, lipsticks and other products, and they use the honey as a food. While gathering the nectar and pollen with which they make honey, bees are <u>simultaneously</u> helping to fertilize the flowers on <u>which</u> they land. Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the pollen from blossom to blossom.
(10)	Bees live in a structured environment and social structure within a hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey. The different types of bees each perform a unique function. The worker bee carries nectar to the hive in a special stomach called the honey stomach. Other workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a waterproof mass of six-sided compartments, or cells. The queen lays eggs in completed cells. As the workers build more cells, the
(15)	queen lays more eggs.
(20)	All workers, like the queen, are female, but the workers are smaller than the queen. The male honeybees are called drones; they do not work and cannot sting. They are developed from unfertilized eggs, and their only job is to impregnate a queen. The queen must be fertilized in order to lay worker eggs. During the season where less honey is available and the drone is of no further use, the workers block the drones from eating the honey so that they will starve to death.

1. Which of the following is the best title for this reading?
(A) The Many Species of Bees
(B) The Useless Drone
(C) The Honeybee—Its Characteristics and Usefulness
(D) Making Honey
2. The word *species* in the line 1 is closest in meaning to
(A) mates
(B) varieties
(C) killers
(D) enemies

3. The word *which* in line 6 refers to
 - (A) fertilizer
 - (B) flowers
 - (C) honey
 - (D) bees
4. The word *simultaneously* in line 6 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) stubbornly
 - (B) concurrently
 - (C) skillfully
 - (D) diligently
5. According to the passage, a *hive* is
 - (A) a type of honey
 - (B) a nest
 - (C) a type of bee
 - (D) a storage space
6. According to the passage, the drone
 - (A) collects less honey than workers
 - (B) mates with the queen and has no other purpose
 - (C) comes from eggs fertilized by other drones
 - (D) can be male or female
7. The author implies that
 - (A) bees are unnecessary in the food chain
 - (B) drones are completely dispensable
 - (C) the queen can be a worker
 - (D) drones are never females
8. According to the passage honey is carried to the hive in a honey stomach by the
 - (A) queens
 - (B) drones
 - (C) males
 - (D) workers

9. In what way does the reading imply that bees are useful in nature?
- (A) They pollinate fruit and vegetable plants
 - (B) They make marvelous creations from wax
 - (C) They kill the dangerous drones
 - (D) They create storage spaces
10. All of the following are characteristics of a honeycomb except
- (A) it contains hexagonal sections
 - (B) it is made of honey
 - (C) it is made of wax
 - (D) it is impermeable
11. The passage implies that bees can be found in each of the following parts of the world except
- (A) Africa
 - (B) China
 - (C) Europe
 - (D) Antarctica
12. It can be inferred from the reading that beeswax is
- (A) absorbent
 - (B) pliable
 - (C) complex in structure
 - (D) sweet

Questions 13-25

Line	
(5)	The term <i>lichen</i> refers to any of over 20,000 species of thallophytic plants that consists of a symbiotic association of algae and fungi, plural for alga and fungus. <u>Previously</u>, lichens were classified as single organisms until scientists had the benefit of microscopes, at which time they discovered the association between algae and fungi. Thus, the lichen itself is not an organism, but the morphological and biochemical product of the association. Neither a fungus nor an alga alone can produce a lichen.
(10)	The <u>intimate</u> symbiotic relationship between these two living components of a lichen is said to be <i>mutualistic</i>, meaning that both organisms benefit from a relationship. It is not certain when fungi and algae came together to form lichens for the first time, but it certainly occurred after the mature development of the separate components.
(15)	It appears that the fungus actually gains more benefit from the relationship than does the alga. Algae form simple carbohydrates that, when excreted, are absorbed by fungi cells and transformed into a different carbohydrate. Algae also produce vitamins that the fungi need. Yet, fungi also contribute to the symbiosis by absorbing water vapor from the air and providing shade for the algae, which are more sensitive to light.
(20)	Lichens grow relatively slowly, and it is uncertain how they propagate. Most botanists agree that reproduction is vegetative because portions of an existing lichen break off and fall away to begin a new organism <u>nearby</u>.
(25)	Lichens are <u>hardy</u> organisms, being found in <u>hostile</u> environments where few other organisms can survive. Humans have used lichens as food and as sources of medicine and dye. The presence of lichens is a sign that the atmosphere is pure. Lichens help reduce erosion by stabilizing soil. They also are a major source of food for the caribou and reindeer that live in the extreme north.

13. Which of the following is true about the association of the lichen?
- (A) The association is more beneficial to the alga
 - (B) The association is solely of benefit to the fungus
 - (C) The association is merely a joint living arrangement, with neither organism receiving any benefit from the other
 - (D) The association is beneficial to each organism, although it provides more benefit to the fungus

14. The word *previously* in line 3 is closest in meaning to
(A) currently
(B) formerly
(C) believed
(D) no longer
15. Prior to the invention of microscopes, what did scientists believe about lichens?
(A) The entire plant was an alga
(B) The entire plant was a fungus
(C) A lichen constituted a single plant
(D) The fungus was the catalyst of the association
16. The word *intimate* in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) distant
(B) parasitic
(C) close
(D) unusual
17. The author uses the word *mutualistic* in line 9 to describe
(A) the fungus' benefits from the association
(B) the harmful effects of the relationship
(C) the joint benefit each organism receives from the relationship
(D) the alga's benefits from the association
18. The author implies that
(A) neither plant requires carbohydrates to survive
(B) the fungus manufactures carbohydrates on its own
(C) the alga receives carbohydrates from the fungus
(D) the fungus uses the carbohydrates manufactured by the alga
19. The author states that the relationship between the words *fungus/fungi* and *alga/algae* is
(A) singular/plural
(B) compound/complex
(C) symbiotic/disassociated
(D) mutual/separate

20. The author implies that vegetative reproduction means
(A) vegetables combine with other vegetables
(B) reproduction occurs using vegetable plant growth
(C) new organisms are grown from pieces of existing organisms
(D) propagation occurs slowly
21. The author states that
(A) fungi are more sensitive to light than algae
(B) neither plant is sensitive to light
(C) neither plant individually can thrive in sunlight
(D) algae are more sensitive to light than fungi
22. The word *nearby* in line 21 is closest in meaning to
(A) almost
(B) completely
(C) connected
(D) close
23. The word *hardy* in line 22 is closest in meaning to
(A) tender
(B) ubiquitous
(C) scarce
(D) strong
24. The word *hostile* in line 22 is closest in meaning to
(A) unusual
(B) dry
(C) harsh
(D) complex
25. The author indicates that lichens are beneficial because they
(A) purify the air
(B) reduce fungi
(C) destroy algae
(D) reduce soil erosion

Questions 26-32

Line	
(5)	It was previously believed that dinosaurs were cold-blooded creatures, like reptiles. However, a recent discovery has led researchers to believe <u>they</u> may have been warm-blooded. The fossilized remains of a 66 million-year-old dinosaur's heart were discovered and examined by x-ray. The basis for the analysis that they were warm-blooded is the number of chambers in the heart as well as the existence of a single aorta.
(10)	Most reptiles have three chambers in their hearts, although some do have four. But those that have four chambers, such as the crocodile, have two arteries to mix the oxygen-heavy blood with oxygen-lean blood. Reptiles are cold-blooded, meaning that they are dependent on the environment for body heat. Yet the fossilized heart had four chambers in the heart as well as a single aorta. The single aorta means that the oxygen-rich blood was completely separated from the oxygen-poor blood and sent through the aorta to all parts of the body.
(15)	Mammals, on the other hand, are warm-blooded, meaning that they <u>generate</u> their own body heat and are thus more tolerant of temperature extremes. Birds and mammals, because they are warm blooded, move more swiftly and have greater physical endurance than reptiles.
(20)	Scientists believe that the evidence now points to the idea that all dinosaurs were actually warm-blooded. Ironically, the particular dinosaur in which the discovery was made was a Thescelosaurus, which translates to "marvelous lizard". A lizard, of course, is a reptile.

26. The word *they* in line 2 refers to
- (A) researchers
 - (B) discoveries
 - (C) reptiles
 - (D) dinosaurs
27. According to the author, what theory was previously held and now is being questioned?
- (A) That dinosaurs were warm-blooded
 - (B) That dinosaurs had four-chambered hearts
 - (C) That dinosaurs were swifter and stronger than reptiles
 - (D) That dinosaurs were cold-blooded

28. What is the basis of the researchers' new theory?
- (A) They performed mathematical calculations and determined that dinosaurs must have had four-chambered hearts
 - (B) They found a fossil of an entire dinosaur and reviewed the arteries and veins flowing from and to the heart
 - (C) They found a fossil of a dinosaur's heart and discovered it had four chambers and one aorta
 - (D) They viewed a fossil of a dinosaur's heart and discovered that it had two aortas
29. The author implies that reptiles
- (A) have four-chambered hearts
 - (B) have one aorta
 - (C) are cold-blooded
 - (D) are faster and have more endurance than mammals
30. The word *generate* in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- (A) produce
 - (B) lose
 - (C) use
 - (D) tolerate
31. The author implies that birds
- (A) move faster and have greater endurance than reptiles
 - (B) move slower and have less endurance than reptiles
 - (C) move faster and have greater endurance than dinosaurs
 - (D) move slower and have less endurance than dinosaurs
32. What does the author imply by the sentence: *Ironically, the particular dinosaur in which the discovery was made was a Thescelosaurus, which translates to "marvelous lizard"*.
- (A) It is paradoxical that the dinosaur's name includes the word *lizard*, because now scientists believe it is not a lizard
 - (B) It is unusual that the creature would have a name with the suffix of a dinosaur
 - (C) It is surprising that the fossilized heart was discovered
 - (D) It should have been realized long ago that dinosaurs were warm-blooded

Questions 33-39

Line	Lightning has been a mystery since early times. People of ancient civilizations believed angry gods threw lightning bolts from the sky. Nobody understood that lightning resulted from electricity until Ben Franklin flew a kite with a key dangling from the string, and it was struck by lightning.
(5)	In current times, it is known that lightning has a very scientific cause. Generally, within a storm cloud, friction from water and ice-laden clouds creates a negative charge at the bottom of the cloud. When that charge grows too great for the air to hold it back, it is united with a positive charge from the Earth, creating a channel of electricity that flows between the two points. The charge remains invisible as it
(10)	moves towards the ground until it meets the charge rising from the ground. Once they meet, a fifty thousand degree current superheats the air around the channel, resulting in an explosion of sound known as thunder. In fact, very recently it has been discovered that occasionally the positive charges appear at the bottom of the cloud, which are then met by negative charges from earth.
(15)	Florida leads the nation in lightning deaths. Approximately ten people die each year in Florida from lightning, which surpasses the number of deaths caused by the winds of other weather events such as tornados and hurricanes. Lightning is much harder to forecast than a storm. Forecasters can indicate when a storm is likely to produce lightning, but there is no way to know when or where lightning
(20)	will actually strike. It is known that it can actually strike up to 25 miles from the center of a storm, which occurs when lightning originates under a cloud but travels horizontally for a time before turning towards earth. Thunder is only heard up to ten miles from where lightning strikes, so it is possible to be struck by lightning without even realizing there is a storm in the area.
(25)	Generally, people are injured by lightning when they are in the open, near or in water, or near tall structures like trees. Golfers, swimmers, beach-goers, and outdoor workers are in greatest danger. The greatest number of victims are males, but it is believed that this is because males are more likely to be in the places where lightning strikes. When lightning is about to strike, one feels an odd, tingling sensation, and one's hair stands on end. Of course, there is little chance to do anything
(30)	about it, because the full blow will occur within a second and be over in a couple of seconds. The victim may be thrown, lose consciousness, be burned, die, or suffer permanent injury. Some people recover completely, but others do not.

33. According to the passage, the first recorded evidence that lightning came from electricity was discovered by
- (A) people of ancient civilization
 - (B) Ben Franklin
 - (C) researchers from the 1400s
 - (D) modern researchers
34. The word *dangling* in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) connected
 - (B) hanging
 - (C) tied
 - (D) sewed into
35. According to the passage, the relationship between the charge in the cloud and that from earth is that
- (A) they meet each other in the sky
 - (B) they are the same polarity
 - (C) the charge from earth travels to the cloud
 - (D) the charge from the cloud reaches the ground before they meet
36. According to the passage, the primary cause of the charge in the storm cloud is
- (A) ice build-up
 - (B) friction
 - (C) unknown
 - (D) water
37. The author implies that as the lightning comes towards the earth, but before it strikes,
- (A) it can be seen in the sky
 - (B) it can turn back
 - (C) its approach can be felt by someone about to be struck
 - (D) thunder is heard several miles away
38. The author indicates that thunder is created when
- (A) the charge from the earth meets the charge from the cloud
 - (B) lightning strikes the ground
 - (C) friction occurs in the cloud
 - (D) lightning leaves the cloud

39. The author indicates that lightning can strike far from the center of a storm when
- (A) it travels horizontally first
 - (B) the storm cloud is large
 - (C) lightning has already emanated from the same cloud
 - (D) it emanates from a positive charge in the cloud

Questions 40-50

Line	
(5)	The Greenland Shark, whose scientific name, <i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>, means “small-headed sleeper”, has <u>eluded</u> study until recently and is unique among sharks of the world. As one might imagine, the water of Arctic Bay is extremely frigid, but the Greenland Shark is perfectly suited for it. The shark itself may appear ghoulish, having large nostrils, gray and blotched skin, a mouth full of sharp teeth, and milky eyes (like those of dead fish) with something that appears like a tassels hanging from each of <u>them</u>.
(10)	Its jaw and teeth look quite similar to those of other sharks, with entire layers of teeth being discarded together and replaced with a new set. The <u>lethargic</u> shark feeds on seals, fish and <u>carrion</u>, with a power to such in huge pieces of meat. It is known to grow at least 20 or more feet and to live for at least 16 years, although there is not much data on the subject.
(15)	Curiously, when the flesh of one of these sharks is ingested by any being other than another Greenland Shark, a strong neurotoxin causes extreme intoxication. Researchers have spotted packs of wild dogs that have eaten a dead Greenland Shark and become so intoxicated that <u>they</u> could not walk. The shark meat can be detoxified by soaking it in salt water for several days, and then there is no adverse effect.
(20)	The tassel-like object hanging from the eyes is, in fact, a certain type of parasite called a <u>copepod</u> that regularly attaches itself to the cornea of Greenland Sharks, severely damaging their eyesight. The three-inch invertebrate exhibits two claw-like appendages that hook on to the cornea. A <u>scar</u> is created where the copepod latches on and where it moves back and forth across the eye. This is what results in the milky eyes. Unbelievably, the shark still appears to see through the fogginess and the annoying copepod hanging in front of the cornea, although its
(25)	sight does not appear to be that important. Naturally, it has a keen sense of smell to make up for the lack of sight.

40. The word *eluded* in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) undergone
(B) escaped
(C) met
(D) fulfilled
41. The word *them* in line 7 refers to
(A) eyes
(B) sharks
(C) mouths
(D) tassel
42. The author implies that instead of losing a tooth, the Greenland Shark
(A) loses an entire set at once
(B) retains all its teeth for life
(C) loses two at a time
(D) can regenerate a broken tooth like the tail of a lizard
43. The author implies that due to the extremely cold water
(A) the shark does not live long
(B) it has been difficult to observe the shark to any great degree
(C) the shark hibernates
(D) the sharks only move around in daylight
44. The word *lethargic* in line 9 is closest in meaning to
(A) sluggish
(B) energetic
(C) angry
(D) violent
45. The author implies in paragraph two that *carrion* is
(A) dead animal flesh
(B) a bacteria
(C) a Greenland Shark
(D) a tooth

46. The author indicates that the Greenland Shark's flesh contains
- (A) tasty meat
 - (B) a material that causes intoxication
 - (C) an amoeba
 - (D) more fat than that of other sharks
47. The word *they* in line 16 refers to
- (A) researchers
 - (B) dogs
 - (C) sharks
 - (D) parasites
48. The passage indicates in the last paragraph that a *copepod* is
- (A) a type of shark
 - (B) a type of dog
 - (C) a type of parasite
 - (D) a researcher
49. The word *scar* in line 21 is closest in meaning to
- (A) disfigurement
 - (B) cornea
 - (C) copepod
 - (D) shark
50. Which **two words** from the last paragraph mean the same as *cloudiness*?
- (A) eye, milky
 - (B) milky, foggiess
 - (C) foggiess, copepod
 - (D) copepod, eye

KUNCI, SKRIP DAN PEMBAHASAN

Section 1

Listening Comprehension

Section 2

Structure and Written Expression

Section 3

Reading Comprehension

Kunci

Practice Test 04

Section 01				Section 02				Section 03			
Listening Comprehension				Structure and Written Expression				Reading Comprehension			
1	D	26	D	1	A	21	B	1	C	26	D
2	B	27	B	2	A	22	A	2	B	27	D
3	B	28	A	3	B	23	B	3	B	28	C
4	A	29	C	4	B	24	C	4	B	29	C
5	A	30	A	5	B	25	A	5	B	30	A
6	B	31	A	6	A	26	C	6	B	31	A
7	C	32	C	7	D	27	B	7	D	32	A
8	B	33	A	8	A	28	A	8	D	33	B
9	A	34	B	9	D	29	A	9	A	34	B
10	D	35	B	10	B	30	C	10	B	35	A
11	A	36	A	11	A	31	A	11	D	36	B
12	B	37	B	12	A	32	D	12	B	37	C
13	D	38	A	13	B	33	B	13	D	38	A
14	C	39	D	14	C	34	A	14	B	39	A
15	A	40	A	15	D	35	C	15	C	40	B
16	C	41	B	16	D	36	B	16	C	41	A
17	A	42	C	17	A	37	C	17	C	42	A
18	D	43	A	18	C	38	B	18	D	43	B
19	A	44	D	19	D	39	C	19	A	44	A
20	D	45	C	20	D	40	A	20	C	45	A
21	A	46	B					21	D	46	B
22	A	47	B					22	D	47	B
23	C	48	A					23	D	48	C
24	B	49	D					24	C	49	A
25	A	50	C					25	D	50	B

SECTION 1

SKRIP LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART A

1. **Man** : You're going on the cruise to Nassau, aren't you?
Woman : I wish I could, but I've got to finish a project.
Narrator : What does the woman say about going on the cruise?
2. **Woman** : I heard you dropped geometry. Is that right?
Man : I just couldn't follow it. I needed something more basic.
Narrator : What do the speakers say that the man did?
3. **Man** : Had Jim submitted his application earlier, he could have gotten financial aid.
Woman : He always puts things off till the last minute.
Narrator : What does the man mean?



4. **Man** : You live in the apartments on 34th Street, don't you?
Woman : I used to, but I moved.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
5. **Man** : I thought you were going to fly to Seattle today. What happened?
Woman : I had planned to, but I couldn't find anybody to work for me.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
6. **Man** : I'm fed up with the new receptionist. Not once has she written down a phone number correctly.
Woman : I know, and she has a poor attitude, too.
Narrator : What do the speakers say about their opinions of the receptionist?
7. **Woman** : You haven't had much success trying to convince the buyers to let you stay for a while after closing, have you?
Man : On the contrary, they called last night and agreed to it.
Narrator : What had the woman assumed about the man?
8. **Man** : We're way over budget on this project.
Woman : Somebody must have miscalculated the cost of temporary staff.
Narrator : What does the woman say about the project?
9. **Woman** : No sooner had I sat down than the baby started whimpering again.
Man : Next time, I'll take care of her. You need to relax a while.
Narrator : What is the woman's problem?
10. **Man** : I have never been so frightened. I lost control of the car on the wet highway and flew away across both lanes of traffic. I was lucky I didn't get hit by traffic or hit one of the trees.
Woman : You are very lucky. That highway is always so busy, and wet roads are very dangerous.
Narrator : What does the man imply about what happened on the highway?
11. **Woman** : This is the last straw. I have yet to see that new employee offer to help anybody or do anything but sit there reading her novel.
Man : I'm glad you realize it. It was bugging me, too.
Narrator : What do the speakers imply about the new employee?

12. **Man** : Where is Donna? I had expected her to be here this morning.
Woman : She was called away due to a family emergency, but I imagine she will call soon.
Narrator : Why does the woman say Donna is not present?
13. **Woman** : If you see me doing this wrong, would you please point it out to me? I keep having trouble with the final calculations.
Man : Sure, but you seem to be doing just fine.
Narrator : What does the woman ask the man to do?
14. **Woman** : How did you do on the exam?
Man : Not great. I should've studied last night, but I was too tired.
Narrator : What is the man's problem?
15. **Woman** : What happened to John? I thought he was coming tonight.
Man : He came down with a cold and needed the rest.
Narrator : What does the man say about John?
16. **Man** : I haven't seen Christopher at a coin club meeting for a while.
Woman : He stopped coming because he said it was boring.
Narrator : According to the woman, why hasn't the man seen Christopher?
17. **Woman** : I heard that you and some friends were organizing a cruise to the Caribbean.
Man : It never really got off the ground. But I'm still planning to go, alone if I have to.
Narrator : What does the man plan to do?
18. **Man** : I thought you had already been accepted at the university.
Woman : If I had I certainly wouldn't be still submitting applications. But I'm not giving up yet.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
19. **Woman** : The copy machine's broke. It was jammed when I tried it.
Man : It bugs me when somebody does that and just leaves it that way.
Narrator : What does the man imply?

20. **Woman** : You bought a new house recently, didn't you?
Man : I would have, but I couldn't get the financing I needed.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
21. **Man** : Has the jury reached a verdict yet?
Woman : Not yet, and they probably won't tonight.
Narrator : What does the woman mean?
22. **Man** : I think Ellen is going to enter the doctorate program in linguistics.
Woman : Don't be so sure. She's been looking into the English literature program.
Narrator : What does the woman say about Ellen's plans?
23. **Woman** : Are you going to the meeting at the library tonight?
Man : I may.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
24. **Woman** : This computer has received good reviews, hasn't it?
Man : It used to. But lately it's been looked down upon. Service is the issue, I think.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
25. **Woman** : I haven't seen you at the gym lately. Are you still working out?
Man : I've been out of town a lot, and I'm really out of shape.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
26. **Woman** : Did you enjoy the exhibit?
Man : It was okay, but I wish I hadn't been so rushed. I didn't get to spend as much time in some areas as I had hoped.
Narrator : What does the man mean?
27. **Man** : I heard that Jim isn't going to his family's beach house this weekend after all.
Woman : Right. He and his sister are having a problem because she says he uses it more often than she does.
Narrator : What does the woman say about Jim?

28. **Man** : I thought Rob was happy at this school, but I hear he's thinking of leaving.
Woman : Yes, his father would rather that he went to a more well-known university. But he's just looking into it at the moment.
Narrator : According to the woman, why is Rob considering changing schools?
29. **Man** : I've been trying to figure out this program for hours.
Woman : Why not reading the manual?
Narrator : What does the woman suggest that the man do?
30. **Man** : Janet said she's going to the doctor tomorrow, but what about her work?
Woman : She had to take the afternoon off for the appointment.
Narrator : What does the man imply about Janet?

PART B

Questions 31 – 33: Listen to the following discussion between two students.

- Woman** : I can't stand it. How did I even end up here in this old dormitory? I was sure I had been approved for the new building.
- Man** : What do you mean? They switched you?
- Woman** : Yeah, that's right. I applied for the new dorm. I gave a deposit. They took the deposit. Then I showed up and they said it was never guaranteed that I would get it. It was just a request.
- Man** : That's annoying. But what's wrong with it? It looks okay.
- Woman** : The new buildings have central heat and air. These have window units and they don't work well. It's sweltering in here. Bananas ripen in an hour. I run the air for hours, and it seems to get hotter.
- Man** : Are you going to do anything about it?
- Woman** : I filed a complaint, but it seems they don't care. I'm stuck.

31. What had the woman assumed?
32. What does the woman indicate is the biggest problem with the old dormitory?
33. What does the woman give as an example of the temperature problem?

Questions 34 – 37: Listen to the following conversation about a computer program.

- Man** : Can you help me with this computer program? I'm trying to create a report, and I can't figure it out.
- Woman** : Show me what you've done. Have you written it down?
- Man** : No, I haven't. But I remember. Let's see, first I clicked reports. Then I chose, uh, I chose budget. Or was it profit and loss?
- Woman** : Okay, the first thing you need to do is write down what steps you take. That's the only way to either do the same thing or not do the same thing if it's not working.
- Man** : I know, you're right. Alright, let's try budget. I wrote it down. Okay, click budget comparison. No, budget report.
- Woman** : We'll start with budget comparison. Let's choose this, and this, and that. Got 'em?
- Man** : Got 'em.
- Woman** : What's the date range? Want to choose last month to see?
- Man** : Yeah, okay, I wrote it down. Wow, that's it! You got it. Why couldn't I do that?
- Woman** : You know what I'm going to say.
- Man** : Right, I couldn't have repeated it if I hadn't written it down.

34. What are the speakers talking about?
35. What does the woman advise the man to do?
36. What is the man likely to do the next time he has a computer problem?
37. Is the man probably going to be able to repeat the procedure that the woman showed him?

PART C

Questions 38 – 40

Listen to the following talk.

This is a tool made of stone. It could be used for digging, cutting or various other things. Scientists used to believe that the most advanced Stone Age tools were developed in the Middle East and Africa. However, these tools were discovered in China recently, and they're certainly as advanced as those of the other continents, with the

same sophisticated shape and consistency of design as the other tools. These tools were found near the Chinese border with Vietnam, and they appear to be about 800,000 years old. It is a particularly interesting discovery, because now scientists know that in spite of slight differences, similar techniques were used over a very great distance.

38. What is the narrator talking about?

39. What had scientists believed before these tools were found?

40. How does the speaker describe the comparison between the new tools and the tools found previously?

Questions 41 – 46: Listen to the following talk about medical technology.

Computers, wireless technology and other innovations have changed our lives in many ways. Someday, intrusive medical procedures may be replaced with new technology. For example, scientists have created a new camera that will remind you of a ride at Epcot Center. They have invented a capsule containing a tiny camera, which is placed within the body and allowed to move through it, gathering information as it goes. The most logical initial use for the camera is in the digestive system, since it has a beginning and an end, and the capsule will move through on its own.

People with health problems in the esophagus, stomach, intestines and colon currently undergo invasive tests with instruments called endoscopes inserted through the nearest orifice.

Such internal views are necessary when looking for abnormal blood vessels, tumors, ulcers, lymphomas and abnormalities of the various organ walls through which the endoscope passes. Skeptic points out that endoscopes have become very sophisticated and allow much more control than the capsule allows. For example, a doctor can back up and aim at a particular area with an endoscope, which will not be possible with the capsule. Endoscopes even provide the ability to perform biopsies and other tests as well as surgical procedures, whereas the capsule will not permit that. But for simple viewing, endoscopes are uncomfortable, so this new technology is believed to be a less intrusive choice.

The capsule, no larger than a medicinal capsule, will be swallowed by the patient and will light its way with built-in lights. It will transmit video images in color as it progresses through the body. The video that it records can be up to five hours long and is later downloaded to a computer for viewing.

41. Why does the speaker indicate that the digestive system is the best place for the new technology?

- 42. For which of the following items would the capsule not be helpful?
- 43. What is the main reason that some scientists believe the capsule would be helpful?
- 44. Which of the following does the speaker imply would not be part of the capsule?
- 45. Which of the following does the speaker imply is true?

Questions 46 – 50: Listen to the following speech about alcoholism.

It has long been recognized that those people with a family history of alcoholism are at much higher risk of becoming alcoholics themselves. And it's also known that this isn't just sociological, because it happens even when the children don't grow up in the same home with the alcoholic. Researchers in the United States have located a specific hormone in the brain that can indicate a predisposition for the disease.

Beta-endorphin is a hormone that produces euphoria and acts like morphine. The body produces this hormone to help control pain during childbirth and other physical trauma. The hormone also contributes to the feeling of well being that accompanies intoxication. It's now known that in people with a family history of alcoholism, the response to the beta-endorphin is greater and more prolonged than in those people who aren't apt to abuse alcohol. This hormone reaction is what causes a potential alcoholic to crave alcohol. Researchers also learned that the manner in which the person responds to the hormone can be inherited.

Of course, not everybody in the family of an alcoholic will abuse alcohol. This is because the reaction to the hormone does not affect everybody who is genetically related to the alcoholic. It's believed that with the new knowledge, doctors will soon be able to test a family and determine who is likely to abuse alcohol and who is not.

However, researchers are quick to point out that people who are prone to alcoholism many times do not succumb to the disease simply because they choose not to drink and never get to the point that the inherited trait affects them.

- 46. What fact does the speaker state as common knowledge?
- 47. What is beta-endorphin, according to the speaker?
- 48. What does the speaker indicate is the difference between a person with alcoholic tendencies and a person without them?
- 49. What does the speaker say about family members inheriting the alcoholic trait?
- 50. Does the speaker indicate that everybody with the reaction to beta-endorphin will become alcoholic?

SECTION 1

PEMBAHASAN

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

PART A

- Jawab** : D ➔ She is unable to go.
Kata kunci : *I wish I could*
Pembahasan : Pada dialog si wanita berkata, *I wish I could, but I've got to finish a project* (Seandainya aku bisa, tapi aku harus menyelesaikan proyek). Ini berarti ia tidak bisa (*unable*) pergi.
- Jawab** : B ➔ Quit one class for another.
Kata kunci : *I needed something more basic*
Pembahasan : Pada dialog si pria berkata, *I just couldn't follow it. I needed something more basic* (Aku tidak bisa mengikutinya. Aku memerlukan yang lebih mendasar). Jadi si pria berhenti mengikuti satu mata kuliah dan berniat memilih mata kuliah lain (*quit one class for another*) yang lebih mudah.
- Jawab** : B ➔ He means that Jim submitted his application late.
Kata kunci : *submitted ... earlier*
Pembahasan : Pada dialog si pria berkata, *Had Jim submitted his application earlier, he could have gotten financial aid* (Jika Jim mengajukan permohonannya lebih awal, ia mungkin akan mendapatkan bantuan keuangan). Ini berarti Jim terlambat (*late*) menyerahkan permohonannya.
- Jawab** : A ➔ She formerly lived on 34th Street.
Kata kunci : *I used to*

- Pembahasan** : Pada dialog, ketika si pria menanyakan apakah si wanita tinggal di satu alamat, ia menjawab, *I used to, but I moved* (Dulunya, tapi aku sudah pindah). Ini berarti si wanita sebelumnya (*formerly*) tinggal di alamat tersebut.
5. **Jawab** : A ➡ She had to work so she did not go to Seattle.
Kata kunci : *couldn't find anybody to work for me*
Pembahasan : Pada dialog si wanita mengatakan, *I had planned to, but I couldn't find anybody to work for me* (Rencananya begitu, tapi aku tak bisa menemukan orang untuk menggantikanku). Ini berarti ia batal pergi karena harus bekerja.
6. **Jawab** : B ➡ She writes messages that contain incorrect information.
Kata kunci : *not once ... correctly*
Pembahasan : Pada dialog si pria mengatakan, *Not once has she written down a phone number correctly* (Tidak sekalipun ia menulis nomor telepon dengan benar). Ini berarti si resepsionis menuliskan pesan yang berisi informasi yang tidak tepat (*incorrect information*).
7. **Jawab** : C ➡ That he cannot stay in his house for a while after he sells it.
Kata kunci : *haven't had much success ... let you stay*
Pembahasan : Pada dialog si wanita mengira, *You haven't had much success trying to convince the buyers to let you stay for a while after closing* (Kau belum berhasil meyakinkan pembeli untuk mengizinkanmu tinggal sebentar setelah penjualan).
8. **Jawab** : B ➡ An error was probably made in figuring the employee cost.
Kata kunci : *must have miscalculated*
Pembahasan : Perkataan si wanita *Somebody must have miscalculated the cost of temporary staff* (Seseorang pasti salah menghitung biaya staf temporer) berarti ada kesalahan dalam menghitung upah pegawai (*employee cost*).
9. **Jawab** : A ➡ She has no time to relax.
Kata kunci : *you need to relax*
Pembahasan : Perkataan si pria, *you need to relax* berarti si wanita tidak punya waktu untuk bersantai-santai.

10. **Jawab** : D ➞ He was extremely frightened.
Kata kunci : *I have never been so frightened*
Pembahasan : Ucapan si pria, *I have never been so frightened* (Aku belum pernah merasa setakut itu sebelumnya). Jadi ia sangat (*extremely*) ketakutan.
11. **Jawab** : A ➞ The new employee is lazy.
Kata kunci : *but sit there reading*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *I have yet to see that new employee offer to help anybody or do anything but sit there reading her novel* (Aku belum pernah melihat sekalipun karyawan baru itu membantu siapa pun atau melakukan apa pun kecuali duduk di sana dan baca novel). Ini berarti si karyawan baru itu pemalas (*lazy*).
12. **Jawab** : B ➞ She had to leave.
Kata kunci : *she was called away*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *She was called away due to a family emergency* (Dia harus pergi karena ada urusan keluarga yang mendesak). Ini berarti Donna harus pergi.
13. **Jawab** : D ➞ Point to the correct answer.
Kata kunci : *point it out to me*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *If you see me doing this wrong, would you please point it out to me?* (Jika kau melihatku melakukannya dengan salah, maukah kau menunjukkannya?). Ini berarti jika si wanita salah menjawab, ia meminta si pria agar menunjukkan jawaban yang tepat (*the correct answer*).
14. **Jawab** : C ➞ He did not prepare adequately for the test.
Kata kunci : *I should've studied last night*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *I should've studied last night, but I was too tired* (Aku seharusnya belajar tadi malam, tapi aku terlalu lelah). Jadi si pria tidak mempersiapkan diri dengan cukup (*adequately*) untuk ujian tersebut.
15. **Jawab** : A ➞ He is sick.
Kata kunci : *with a cold*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *He came down with a cold and needed the rest* (Ia terkena flu dan butuh beristirahat). Jadi John sedang sakit (*he is sick*).

16. **Jawab** : C ➡ Christopher has quit attending.
Kata kunci : *stopped coming*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *He stopped coming because he said it was boring* (Dia berhenti datang karena katanya membosankan).
17. **Jawab** : A ➡ Take a cruise with his friends.
Kata kunci : *still planning*
Pembahasan : Karena si pria berkata, *I'm still planning to go, alone if I have to* (Aku masih berencana pergi, sendirian kalau harus), jadi ia masih berencana akan pergi dengan teman-temannya.
18. **Jawab** : D ➡ She has continued to try to find a university that will accept her.
Kata kunci : *not giving up yet*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *If I had I certainly wouldn't be still submitting applications. But I'm not giving up* (Jika sudah aku pasti tidak akan terus mengajukan lamaran. Tapi aku tidak menyerah). Ini artinya si wanita masih terus mencari universitas yang akan menerimanya (*a university that will accept her*).
19. **Jawab** : A ➡ He thinks somebody broke the machine and kept quiet about it.
Kata kunci : *just leaves it that way*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *It bugs me when somebody does that and just leaves it that way* (Mengganggu ketika seseorang melakukan itu dan membiarkannya saja). Ini berarti si pria merasa ada orang yang merusakkan mesin fotokopi dan tidak melaporkannya (*kept quiet*).
20. **Jawab** : D ➡ He was unable to buy the house.
Kata kunci : *couldn't get the financing*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *I would have, but I couldn't get the financing I needed* (Seharusnya, tapi aku tidak bisa mendapatkan pembiayaan yang kubutuhkan). Ini berarti si pria tidak mampu (*unable*) membeli rumah itu.

21. **Jawab** : A ➡ The jury probably will not make a decision today.
Kata kunci : *probably won't tonight*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *Not yet, and they probably won't tonight* (Belum, dan mungkin tidak akan malam ini). Ini berarti kemungkinan juri belum akan mengambil keputusan hari ini (*will not make a decision today*).
22. **Jawab** : A ➡ Ellen is likely to seek a degree in English.
Kata kunci : *English literature*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *She's been looking into the English literature program* (Ia mencari tahu program sastra Inggris). Jadi dapat disimpulkan Ellen mungkin akan mempelajari sastra Inggris (*English*).
23. **Jawab** : C ➡ He may go.
Kata kunci : *I may*
Pembahasan : Karena jawaban si pria adalah, *I may* (Sepertinya), maka ia mungkin akan pergi (*He may go*).
24. **Jawab** : B ➡ The computer she is considering has fallen out of favor.
Kata kunci : *looked down upon*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *But lately it's been looked down upon* (Akhir-akhir ini komputer ini diremehkan). Ini berarti orang-orang sudah tidak menginginkan komputer tersebut (*has fallen out of favor*).
25. **Jawab** : A ➡ He has not exercised and his body shows it.
Kata kunci : *out of shape*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *I've been out of town a lot, and I'm really out of shape* (Aku sering keluar kota akhir-akhir ini, dan badanku terasa kendor). Ini berarti si pria sudah lama tidak berolahraga dan badannya menunjukkan hal itu (*his body shows it*).
26. **Jawab** : D ➡ He wanted to see more than he was able to see.
Kata kunci : *didn't get to spend as much time*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *I didn't get to spend as much time in some areas as I had hoped* (Aku tidak bisa berlama-lama di area seperti yang aku harapkan). Ini berarti ia ingin melihat lebih banyak (*to see more*).

27. **Jawab** : B ➞ His sister says that he uses the beach house too much.
Kata kunci : *she says he uses it more often*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *He and his sister are having a problem because she says he uses it more often than she does* (Ia dan saudara perempuannya sedang bermasalah karena ia berkata Jim menggunakan rumah itu lebih sering daripada saudaranya).
28. **Jawab** : A ➞ His father believes a well-known school is better.
Kata kunci : *a more well-known university*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *his father would rather that he went to a more well-known university* (ayahnya menginginkannya berkuliah di universitas yang lebih terkenal). Dengan kata lain ayahnya percaya sekolah yang lebih terkenal lebih baik (*a well-known school is better*).
29. **Jawab** : C ➞ Look at the book.
Kata kunci : *reading the manual*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita menyarankan, *Why not reading the manual?* (Mengapa tidak membaca panduannya?). Ini berarti si wanita menyarankan agar si pria melihat buku panduannya (*look at the book*).
30. **Jawab** : A ➞ She is ill.
Kata kunci : *going to the doctor*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *Janet said she's going to the doctor tomorrow* (Janet berkata ia akan pergi ke dokter besok). Ini berarti Janet sedang sakit (*ill*).

PART B

31. **Jawab** : A ➞ That she would be in a new building.
Kata kunci : *I was sure I had been approved*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *I was sure I had been approved for the new building* (Aku yakin sudah disetujui diterima di gedung baru). Ini artinya sebelumnya si wanita berasumsi dia akan diterima di gedung baru.

32. **Jawab** : C ➡ The air conditioning is insufficient.
Kata kunci : *sweltering*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *It's sweltering here* (Di sini panas membara). Ini berarti masalah utama si wanita akan gedung lama adalah kurangnya penyejuk udara.
33. **Jawab** : A ➡ Bananas ripen too quickly.
Kata kunci : *ripen in an hour*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *Bananas ripen in an hour* (Pisang masak dalam waktu satu jam). Ini berarti pisangnya masak terlalu cepat.
34. **Jawab** : B ➡ A computer program.
Kata kunci : *this computer program*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si pria berkata, *Can you help me with this computer program?* (Bisakah kau membantuku dengan program komputer ini?).
35. **Jawab** : B ➡ Write the procedure.
Kata kunci : *write down what steps you take*
Pembahasan : Pada percakapan si wanita berkata, *the first thing you need to do is write down what steps you take* (hal pertama yang perlu kau lakukan adalah menuliskan langkah-langkah yang kau ambil). Ini berarti si wanita menyarankan agar si pria menulis prosedur yang ia lakukan.
36. **Jawab** : A ➡ Take notes.
Kata kunci : *if I hadn't written it down*
Pembahasan : Karena si pria berkata *I couldn't have repeated it if I hadn't written it down* (Aku tidak mungkin bisa mengulanginya jika aku tidak menuliskannya), ini artinya jika nanti si pria mengalami masalah lagi, ia akan menuliskannya (*take notes*).
37. **Jawab** : B ➡ Yes, because he wrote down the procedure.
Kata kunci : *I couldn't have repeated it if I hadn't written it down*
Pembahasan : Karena si pria berkata *I couldn't have repeated it if I hadn't written it down* (Aku tidak mungkin bisa mengulanginya jika aku tidak menuliskannya), ini artinya nanti ia bisa mengulangi prosedur itu karena ia sudah mencatatnya.

PART C

38. **Jawab** : A ➡ An ancient tool.
Kata kunci : *a tool made of stone*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *This is a tool made of stone* (Ini adalah alat yang terbuat dari batu). Karena keseluruhan teks membahas tentang Stone Age atau Zaman Batu, maka si narator sedang membahas tentang alat zaman purba (*an ancient tool*).
39. **Jawab** : D ➡ That Africans and Middle Easterners were more advanced than anybody else.
Kata kunci : *scientists used to believe*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *Scientists used to believe that the most advanced Stone Age tools were developed in the Middle East and Africa* (Para ilmuwan dulu beranggapan alat-alat Zaman Batu yang paling maju dikembangkan di Timur Tengah dan Afrika). Jadi mereka beranggapan masyarakat Timur Tengah dan Afrika zaman dulu lebih maju daripada siapa pun.
40. **Jawab** : A ➡ They are quite similar.
Kata kunci : *similar techniques were used*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *in spite of slight differences, similar techniques were used over a very great distance* (walaupun ada sedikit perbedaan, teknik yang serupa digunakan pada rentang jarak yang cukup besar).
41. **Jawab** : B ➡ Because there is a natural flow, facilitated by the body itself.
Kata kunci : *will move through on its own*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *digestive system, since it has a beginning and an end, and the capsule will move through on its own* (sistem pencernaan, karena mempunyai awal dan akhir, dan kapsul akan bergerak dengan sendirinya). Jadi sistem pencernaan adalah tempat paling sesuai karena ada aliran alami (*natural flow*) yang digerakkan oleh tubuh.

42. **Jawab** : C ➡ Obtaining tissue for a biopsy.
Kata kunci : *endoscopes ... to perform biopsies, which will not be possible with the capsule*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *Endoscopes even provide the ability to perform biopsies ..., whereas the capsule will not permit that* (Endoskopi bahkan membuat dokter mampu melakukan biopsi ..., sementara kapsul tidak bisa). Jadi dari hal-hal pada pilihan jawaban, yang tidak dapat dilakukan kapsul adalah biopsi.
43. **Jawab** : A ➡ The endoscope is uncomfortable.
Kata kunci : *endoscopes are uncomfortable*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *for simple viewing, endoscopes are uncomfortable* (untuk pengamatan sederhana, endoskopi tidak nyaman).
44. **Jawab** : D ➡ A scalpel.
Kata kunci : *light its way ... transmit video images*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *The capsule, ... will light its way ... will transmit video images* (Kapsul ... akan menyinari jalannya sendiri ... akan mentransmisi citra video). Jadi yang tidak disebutkan adalah *scalpel*.
45. **Jawab** : C ➡ Scientists generally believe that this technology will replace endoscopes in a few years.
Kata kunci : *may be replaced with new technology*
Pembahasan : Karena narator menyebutkan, *Someday, intrusive medical procedures may be replaced with new technology* (Suatu hari, prosedur medis yang mengganggu akan diganti dengan teknologi baru). Karena menurut teks ini endoskopi cukup tidak nyaman, mungkin teknologi kamera ini akan menggantikan endoskopi.
46. **Jawab** : B ➡ Alcoholism seems to run in families.
Kata kunci : *family history of alcoholism*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *It has long been recognized that those people with a family history of alcoholism are at much higher risk of becoming alcoholics themselves* (Telah lama diketahui bahwa orang-orang dengan riwayat alkoholisme dalam keluarga berisiko lebih besar menjadi seorang alkoholik). Hal ini dianggap pengetahuan umum (*common knowledge*).

47. **Jawab** : B ➡ A hormone.
Kata kunci : *Beta-endorphin is a hormone*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *Beta-endorphin is a hormone* (Beta-endorfin termasuk hormon).
48. **Jawab** : A ➡ The alcoholic responds more strongly to beta-endorphin release.
Kata kunci : *the response to the beta-endorphin*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *in people with a family history of alcoholism, the response to the beta-endorphin is greater and more prolonged than in those people who aren't apt to abuse alcohol* (untuk orang dengan sejarah alkoholisme dalam keluarga, respon pada beta-endorfin lebih besar dan lebih berkepanjangan daripada orang-orang yang tidak ada kecenderungan mengonsumsi alkohol).
49. **Jawab** : D ➡ It can be inherited but is not inherited by all family members.
Kata kunci : *not everybody in the family*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *not everybody in the family of an alcoholic will abuse alcohol* (tidak semua anggota keluarga alkoholik akan menyalahgunakan alkohol). Jadi walaupun alkoholisme diturunkan, mungkin tidak akan turun kepada semua anggota keluarga.
50. **Jawab** : C ➡ No, because they may choose not to drink to excess.
Kata kunci : *choose not to drink*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *do not succumb to the disease simply because they choose not to drink and never get to the point* (tidak tunduk pada penyakit itu hanya karena mereka memilih untuk tidak minum dan tidak pernah sampai pada tahap alkoholik).

SECTION 2

PEMBAHASAN

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESION

- Jawab** : A ➔ ninety-story-tall
Kata kunci : *building*
Pembahasan : Karena kata benda yang diterangkan adalah *building*, maka keseluruhan kata benda di depannya menjadi *adjective*. Karena itu bentuk *story* tidak menjadi jamak walaupun di depannya ada kata keterangan jumlah *ninety*.
- Jawab** : A ➔ the jeep had been left
Kata kunci : *where*
Pembahasan : Setelah kata sambung *where*, urutannya adalah *subject + verb*.
- Jawab** : B ➔ neither is the administration
Kata kunci : *not expected*
Pembahasan : Struktur untuk *neither* adalah *neither + auxiliary verb + subject*. Pilihan A dan C tidak mempunyai *auxiliary verb*, dan D menjadi *double negative* karena penggunaan *not neither*.
- Jawab** : B ➔ second only to
Kata kunci : *those of*
Pembahasan : Bentuk ini termasuk idiom.
- Jawab** : B ➔ of being
Kata kunci : *in spite*
Pembahasan : Bentuk *in spite of* tidak boleh dipisahkan, tidak seperti *despite*.

6. **Jawab** : A ➞ most famous
Kata kunci : *Ernest Hemingway's*
Pembahasan : Karena frasanya berbentuk kepemilikan (*Ernest Hemingway's*), tidak mungkin *adjective* didahului oleh *definite article* ataupun yang lainnya.
7. **Jawab** : D ➞ the meeting was
Kata kunci : *why*
Pembahasan : Dalam pertanyaan yang digabung dengan pernyataan, urutan kalimat dibalik setelah kata tanya. Misalnya, jika kalimat tanyanya *Why was the meeting postponed?* maka pada pertanyaan dalam kalimat pernyataan menjadi *why the meeting was postponed*.
8. **Jawab** : A ➞ had not been
Kata kunci : *if, would have won*
Pembahasan : Kata *if* menunjukkan kalimat *conditional* dan *would have won* menunjukkan bahwa ini adalah kalimat *conditional* tipe-3. Bentuk yang tepat sebagai pasangan *would have* + *verb*₃ adalah bentuk *past perfect* atau *had* + *verb*₃.
9. **Jawab** : D ➞ approved the budget
Kata kunci : *and*
Pembahasan : Kata-kata yang dibandingkan oleh kata sambung *and* harus setara. Pada kalimat ini salah satu kata tersebut adalah *met*. Karena kata ini berbentuk *verb*₃, maka pasangannya pun harus *verb*₃ yaitu *approved*.
10. **Jawab** : B ➞ out of
Kata kunci : *order*
Pembahasan : Bentuk idiomnya adalah *out of order*, yang berarti 'rusak'.
11. **Jawab** : A ➞ are hesitant
Kata kunci : *a great number of them*
Pembahasan : Karena klausa pertama bergantung pada klausa kedua, klausa ini harus mempunyai *conjugated verb*, yaitu *are hesitant*.
12. **Jawab** : A ➞ native to
Kata kunci : *The Strangler Fig Tree*

- Pembahasan** : Jawaban *native to* merupakan singkatan dari *which is native to*, yang menerangkan kata benda *the strangler fig tree*.
13. **Jawab** : B ➞ intends
Kata kunci : *any other faculty member*
Pembahasan : Kata benda setelah *nor* mengatur bentuk *verb*. *Any other faculty member* mempunyai gagasan tunggal, karenanya *verb* yang mengikutinya diberi akhiran *-s*.
14. **Jawab** : C ➞ dinosaurs became extinct
Kata kunci : *when*
Pembahasan : Ini adalah pertanyaan dalam kalimat pernyataan, jadi urutannya adalah *subject + verb* tanpa *auxiliary*.
15. **Jawab** : D ➞ so do traditional companies
Kata kunci : *rely*
Pembahasan : Karena kata kerja pada klausa pertama adalah *infinitive* maka klausa kedua menggunakan *do*.
16. **Jawab** : D ➞ in way
Kata kunci : *in way*
Pembahasan : *In the way* adalah bentuk idiom yang berarti 'sedang berlangsung'.
17. **Jawab** : A ➞ spending
Kata kunci : *attorneys who practice*
Pembahasan : Setelah subjek *attorneys* belum ada *verb* yang menjelaskan keseluruhan kalimat atau *conjugated verb*. Klausa yang diawali *who* merupakan *relative clause* dan tidak bisa dianggap *verb* keseluruhan kalimat. Subjek kalimat adalah *attorneys* sehingga kata kerjanya adalah *spend*.
18. **Jawab** : C ➞ is
Kata kunci : *and*
Pembahasan : Kata sambung *and* membandingkan frasa *effective speaking* dan *proficient writing* yang membuat subjek kalimat berbentuk jamak. Karena itu kata kerjanya adalah *are*.

19. **Jawab** : D ➞ another
Kata kunci : *people*
Pembahasan : Subjek kalimat (*people*) berbentuk jamak, karena itu pronomina yang merujuk pada subjek juga harus jamak. Karena itu bentuk *another* seharusnya *others*.
20. **Jawab** : D ➞ because
Kata kunci : *the low scores*
Pembahasan : Karena *because* diikuti oleh frasa kata benda *the low scores*, bentuknya seharusnya *because of*.
21. **Jawab** : B ➞ are
Kata kunci : *overeating*
Pembahasan : Subjek kalimat adalah *overeating*. *Gerund* sebagai subjek menandakan bentuk tunggal, jadi *verb*-nya seharusnya *is*.
22. **Jawab** : A ➞ it
Kata kunci : *that*
Pembahasan : *Relative pronoun 'that'* berfungsi menggantikan kata benda, jadi *pronoun 'it'* pada kalimat merupakan pengulangan.
23. **Jawab** : B ➞ had been
Kata kunci : *may buy*
Pembahasan : Konteks kalimat dan kata kerja klausa pertama adalah *present*, bukan *past*. Karena ini adalah kondisi nyata, *tense* tidak mundur ke masa lampau.
24. **Jawab** : C ➞ them
Kata kunci : *the knee*
Pembahasan : Karena subjek (*the knee*) berbentuk tunggal, maka *pronoun* yang menerangkannya harus *it*.
25. **Jawab** : A ➞ this
Kata kunci : *athletes*
Pembahasan : *Pronoun* yang dibutuhkan menjelaskan *varsity athletes* yang berbentuk jamak. Karenanya *pronoun* yang tepat harus jamak juga, yaitu *these*.

26. **Jawab** : C ➡ *anothers*
Kata kunci : *professors*
Pembahasan : Jawaban *anothers* bukan kata karena bentuk yang tepat adalah *another* (tunggal) ataupun *others* (jamak).
27. **Jawab** : B ➡ *already to decide*
Kata kunci : *has*
Pembahasan : Jika ingin mempertahankan *already* maka bentuk yang tepat adalah *has already decided*. Jika ingin mempertahankan *to decide*, maka bentuk yang tepat adalah *has yet to decide*.
28. **Jawab** : A ➡ *when black*
Kata kunci : *when black*
Pembahasan : Dibutuhkan artikel *a*.
29. **Jawab** : A ➡ *has received*
Kata kunci : *has received*
Pembahasan : Klausa pertama adalah *passive voice* dalam bentuk *present perfect*, yang seharusnya berpola *subject + have been + verb₃*. Jadi bentuk *has received* seharusnya disisipi *been* menjadi *has been received*.
30. **Jawab** : C ➡ *utilize*
Kata kunci : *of*
Pembahasan : Setelah preposisi, kata kerja berbentuk *gerund* harus digunakan. Jadi *utilize* seharusnya *utilizing*.
31. **Jawab** : A ➡ *operate*
Kata kunci : *had been*
Pembahasan : Karena diawali oleh *had been*, bentuk *verb* yang tepat adalah *operating* untuk membentuk *past perfect continuous* atau *operated* untuk membentuk *passive voice*.
32. **Jawab** : D ➡ *them pull*
Kata kunci : *them pull*
Pembahasan : Kalimat ini adalah struktur *passive voice* yang disederhanakan, dikombinasikan dengan *causative verb*. Bentuk yang tepat seharusnya *having them pulled*.

33. **Jawab** : B ➔ in
Kata kunci : *the fifth floor*
Pembahasan : *Preposition* yang tepat untuk lantai suatu gedung adalah *on*.
34. **Jawab** : A ➔ completed
Kata kunci : *could*
Pembahasan : Kata kerja ini adalah bagian dari frasa kata kerja dengan modal *could*. Karena itu bentuknya harus sederhana, yaitu *complete*.
35. **Jawab** : C ➔ would had
Kata kunci : *would*
Pembahasan : *Modal* harus selalu diikuti bentuk sederhana kata kerja. Jadi *had* seharusnya *have*.
36. **Jawab** : B ➔ a
Kata kunci : *first*
Pembahasan : Artikel sebelum *superlative* atau benda khusus atau angka seharusnya *definite article* yaitu *the*.
37. **Jawab** : C ➔ difficulty
Kata kunci : *it is often*
Pembahasan : Jawaban yang dibutuhkan adalah *adjective (difficult)*, bukan *noun (difficulty)*.
38. **Jawab** : B ➔ are
Kata kunci : *the congressman*
Pembahasan : Subjek kalimat adalah *the congressman* yang berbentuk tunggal, karena itu kata kerjanya harus *is*. Kata-kata di antara dua koma diabaikan saja karena tidak mempengaruhi kata kerja.
39. **Jawab** : C ➔ had submit
Kata kunci : *had*
Pembahasan : Karena kalimat ini bernuansa *past perfect*, maka bentuk *had* harus diikuti oleh kata kerja bentuk ketiga, yaitu *submitted*.
40. **Jawab** : A ➔ be
Kata kunci : *had*
Pembahasan : Frasa kata kerja *had + subject + verb* dalam *past participle* berarti sama dengan *if + subject + had + verb* dalam *past participle*. Jadi bentuk yang tepat adalah *been*.

SECTION 3

PEMBAHASAN

READING COMPREHENSION

Questions 1-12

Line	Bees, classified into over 10,000 <u>species</u>, are insects found in almost every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost regions. One commonly known species is the honeybee, the only bee that produces honey and wax. Humans use the wax in making candles, lipsticks and other products, and they use the honey as a food. While gathering the nectar and pollen with which they make honey, bees are <u>simultaneously</u> helping to fertilize the flowers on <u>which</u> they land. Many fruits and vegetables would not survive if bees did not carry the pollen from blossom to blossom.
(5)	
(10)	Bees live in a structured environment and social structure within a hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey. The different types of bees each perform a unique function. The worker bee carries nectar to the hive in a special stomach called the honey stomach. Other workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a waterproof mass of six-sided compartments, or cells. The queen lays eggs in completed cells. As the workers build more cells, the queen lays more eggs.
(15)	
(20)	All workers, like the queen, are female, but the workers are smaller than the queen. The male honeybees are called drones; they do not work and cannot sting. They are developed from unfertilized eggs, and their only job is to impregnate a queen. The queen must be fertilized in order to lay worker eggs. During the season where less honey is available and the drone is of no further use, the workers block the drones from eating the honey so that they will starve to death.

1. **Jawab** : C ➡ The Honeybee—Its Characteristics and Usefulness
Kata kunci : *bees*
Pembahasan : Judul yang tepat dan mencakup isi teks adalah *The Honeybee—Its Characteristics and Usefulness*. Pilihan A terlalu bermakna luas dan B serta D terlalu bermakna sempit.
2. **Jawab** : B ➡ varieties
Kata kunci : *species*
Pembahasan : Kata *species* berarti “jenis”. Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti “pasangan” (*mates*), “variasi” (*varieties*), “pembunuh” (*killers*) dan “musuh” (*enemies*). Jadi kata *species* bermakna mirip dengan *varieties*.
3. **Jawab** : B ➡ flowers
Kata kunci : *which*
Pembahasan : Dari kalimat *helping to fertilize the flowers on which they land* (membantu menyuburkan bunga-bunga tempat mereka hinggap), dapat kita simpulkan bahwa kata *which* merujuk pada *flowers*.
4. **Jawab** : B ➡ concurrently
Kata kunci : *simultaneously*
Pembahasan : Kata *simultaneously* berarti “secara terus-menerus”. Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti “dengan keras kepala” (*stubbornly*), “secara bersamaan” (*concurrently*), “dengan penuh keahlian” (*skillfully*) dan “diligently” (*dengan rajin*). Jadi kata *simultaneously* bermakna mirip dengan *concurrently*.
5. **Jawab** : B ➡ a nest
Kata kunci : *a hive, which is a nest*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *a hive, which is a nest with storage space for the honey* (sarang, yaitu tempat tinggal dengan tempat penyimpanan madu).
6. **Jawab** : B ➡ mates with the queen and has no other purpose
Kata kunci : *their only job*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *male honeybees are called drones; they do not work and cannot sting ... and their only job is to impregnate a queen* (lebah madu jantan disebut *drone*; mereka tidak bekerja dan tidak menyengat ... dan tugas satu-satunya adalah menghamili ratu lebah).

7. **Jawab** : D ➞ drones are never females
Kata kunci : *impregnate a queen*
Pembahasan : Karena pada teks disebutkan, *their only job is to impregnate a queen* (tugas satu-satunya adalah menghamili ratu lebah), dapat disimpulkan *drone* pasti berjenis kelamin jantan.
8. **Jawab** : D ➞ workers
Kata kunci : *worker bee carries nectar*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *The worker bee carries nectar to the hive in a special stomach called the honey stomach* (Lebah pekerja membawa nectar ke sarang dalam perut khusus yang disebut perut madu).
9. **Jawab** : A ➞ They pollinate fruit and vegetable plants
Kata kunci : *helping to fertilize*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *bees are simultaneously helping to fertilize the flowers on which they land* (lebah juga membantu menyuburkan bunga-bunga tempat mereka hinggap).
10. **Jawab** : B ➞ it is made of honey
Kata kunci : *beeswax ... a waterproof mass of six-sided compartments*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb, which is a waterproof mass of six-sided compartments* (pekerja membuat lilin dan membentuknya menjadi ruang madu, yaitu kompartemen segienam yang tahan air).
11. **Jawab** : D ➞ Antarctica
Kata kunci : *except the northernmost and southernmost*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *found in almost every part of the world except the northernmost and southernmost regions* (ditemukan di hampir seluruh penjuru dunia kecuali di wilayah paling utara dan paling selatan). Jadi lebah tidak ditemukan di Antartika, yaitu wilayah paling selatan bumi.
12. **Jawab** : B ➞ pliable
Kata kunci : *shape it*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *workers make beeswax and shape it into a honeycomb* (lebah pekerja membuat lilin dan membentuknya menjadi ruang madu). Ini berarti lilin bersifat mudah dibentuk (*pliable*).

Questions 13-25

Line	
(5)	The term <i>lichen</i> refers to any of over 20,000 species of thallophytic plants that consists of a symbiotic association of algae and fungi, plural for alga and fungus. <u>Previously</u>, lichens were classified as single organisms until scientists had the benefit of microscopes, at which time they discovered the association between algae and fungi. Thus, the lichen itself is not an organism, but the morphological and biochemical product of the association. Neither a fungus nor an alga alone can produce a lichen.
(10)	The <u>intimate</u> symbiotic relationship between these two living components of a lichen is said to be <i>mutualistic</i>, meaning that both organisms benefit from a relationship. It is not certain when fungi and algae came together to form lichens for the first time, but it certainly occurred after the mature development of the separate components.
(15)	It appears that the fungus actually gains more benefit from the relationship than does the alga. Algae form simple carbohydrates that, when excreted, are absorbed by fungi cells and transformed into a different carbohydrate. Algae also produce vitamins that the fungi need. Yet, fungi also contribute to the symbiosis by absorbing water vapor from the air and providing shade for the algae, which are more sensitive to light.
(20)	Lichens grow relatively slowly, and it is uncertain how they propagate. Most botanists agree that reproduction is vegetative because portions of an existing lichen break off and fall away to begin a new organism <u>nearby</u>.
(25)	Lichens are <u>hardy</u> organisms, being found in <u>hostile</u> environments where few other organisms can survive. Humans have used lichens as food and as sources of medicine and dye. The presence of lichens is a sign that the atmosphere is pure. Lichens help reduce erosion by stabilizing soil. They also are a major source of food for the caribou and reindeer that live in the extreme north.

13. **Jawab** : D ➡ The association is beneficial to each organism, although it provides more benefit to the fungus

Kata kunci : *fungus actually gains more benefit*

Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *both organisms benefit from a relationship ... It appears that the fungus actually gains more benefit from the relationship than does the alga* (kedua organisme diuntungkan oleh hubungan ini ... Tampaknya *fungus* mendapatkan lebih banyak keuntungan daripada alga).

14. **Jawab** : B ➞ formerly
Kata kunci : *previously*
Pembahasan : Kata *previously* berarti "sebelumnya". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "saat ini" (*currently*), "awalnya" (*formerly*), "dipercaya" (*believed*) dan "tidak lagi" (*no longer*). Jadi kata *previously* bermakna mirip dengan *formerly*.
15. **Jawab** : C ➞ A lichen constituted a single plant
Kata kunci : *previously*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *Previously, lichens were classified as single organisms until scientists had the benefit of microscopes* (Sebelumnya, *lichen* diklasifikasikan sebagai organisme tunggal sampai para ilmuwan memanfaatkan mikroskop). Jadi sebelum penemuan mikroskop, ilmuwan menganggap lumut sebagai tumbuhan tunggal.
16. **Jawab** : C ➞ close
Kata kunci : *intimate*
Pembahasan : Kata *intimate* berarti "dekat". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "jauh" (*distant*), "parasitik" (*parasitic*), "dekat" (*close*) dan "tidak biasa" (*unusual*). Jadi kata *intimate* bermakna mirip dengan *close*.
17. **Jawab** : C ➞ the joint benefit each organism receives from the relationship
Kata kunci : *mutualistic*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *The intimate symbiotic relationship between these two living components of a lichen is said to be mutualistic* (Hubungan simbiosis yang dekat antara kedua komponen hidup *lichen* dianggap sebagai hubungan mutualistik).
18. **Jawab** : D ➞ the fungus uses the carbohydrates manufactured by the alga
Kata kunci : *Algae form simple carbohydrates*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *Algae form simple carbohydrates that, when excreted, are absorbed by fungi cells and transformed into a different carbohydrate* (Alga dari karbohidrat sederhana yang, ketika dikeluarkan, diisap oleh sel-sel *fungus* dan bertransformasi menjadi karbohidrat yang berbeda).

19. **Jawab** : A ➡ singular/plural
Kata kunci : *plural for*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *consists of a symbiotic association of algae and fungi, plural for alga and fungus* (terdiri atas hubungan simbiosis *algae* dan *fungi*, bentuk jamak untuk *alga* dan *fungus*).
20. **Jawab** : C ➡ new organisms are grown from pieces of existing organisms
Kata kunci : *to begin a new organism*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *Most botanists agree that reproduction is vegetative because portions of an existing lichen break off and fall away to begin a new organism nearby* (Kebanyakan ahli botani sepakat bahwa reproduksi termasuk vegetatif karena banyaknya *lichen* yang ada terpecah dan jatuh untuk memulai organisme baru di sekitarnya).
21. **Jawab** : D ➡ algae are more sensitive to light than fungi
Kata kunci : *more sensitive to light*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *Yet, fungi also contribute to the symbiosis by absorbing water vapor from the air and providing shade for the algae, which are more sensitive to light* (Namun, *fungi* juga berkontribusi pada simbiosis dengan menyerap uap air di udara dan memberikan naungan pada *algae*, yang lebih sensitif terhadap cahaya).
22. **Jawab** : D ➡ close
Kata kunci : *nearby*
Pembahasan : Kata *nearby* berarti "dekat". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "hampir" (*almost*), "menyeluruh" (*completely*), "terhubung" (*connected*) dan "dekat" (*close*). Jadi kata *nearby* bermakna mirip dengan *close*.
23. **Jawab** : D ➡ strong
Kata kunci : *hardy*
Pembahasan : Kata *hardy* berarti "kuat". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "lembut" (*tender*), "di mana-mana" (*ubiquitous*), "jarang" (*scarce*) dan "kuat" (*strong*). Jadi kata *hardy* bermakna mirip dengan *strong*.

24. **Jawab** : C ➡ harsh
Kata kunci : *hostile*
Pembahasan : Kata *hostile* berarti "liar". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "tidak biasa" (*unusual*), "kering" (*dry*), "kasar" (*harsh*) dan "kompleks" (*complex*). Jadi kata *hostile* bermakna mirip dengan *harsh*.
25. **Jawab** : D ➡ reduce soil erosion
Kata kunci : *help reduce erosion*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *Lichens help reduce erosion by stabilizing soil* (Lichen membantu mengurangi erosi dengan menstabilkan tanah).

Questions 26-32

Line	It was previously believed that dinosaurs were cold-blooded creatures, like reptiles. However, a recent discovery has led researchers to believe <u>they</u> may have been warm-blooded. The fossilized remains of a 66 million-year-old dinosaur's heart were discovered and examined by x-ray. The basis for the analysis that they
(5)	were warm-blooded is the number of chambers in the heart as well as the existence of a single aorta.
(10)	Most reptiles have three chambers in their hearts, although some do have four. But those that have four chambers, such as the crocodile, have two arteries to mix the oxygen-heavy blood with oxygen-lean blood. Reptiles are cold-blooded, meaning that they are dependent on the environment for body heat. Yet the fossilized heart had four chambers in the heart as well as a single aorta. The single aorta means that the oxygen-rich blood was completely separated from the oxygen-poor blood and sent through the aorta to all parts of the body.
(15)	Mammals, on the other hand, are warm-blooded, meaning that they <u>generate</u> their own body heat and are thus more tolerant of temperature extremes. Birds and mammals, because they are warm blooded, move more swiftly and have greater physical endurance than reptiles.
(20)	Scientists believe that the evidence now points to the idea that all dinosaurs were actually warm-blooded. Ironically, the particular dinosaur in which the discovery was made was a Thescelosaurus, which translates to "marvelous lizard". A lizard, of course, is a reptile.

26. **Jawab** : D ➞ dinosaurs
Kata kunci : *they*
Pembahasan : Perhatikan dua kalimat pertama di paragraf pertama, *It was previously believed that dinosaurs were cold blooded creatures, like reptiles. However, a recent discovery has led researchers to believe they may be warm-blooded* (Sebelumnya dipercayai bahwa dinosaurus merupakan makhluk berdarah dingin, seperti reptil. Namun, penemuan terbaru membuat para ilmuwan percaya bahwa mereka bisa jadi berdarah panas). Jadi kata *they* mengacu pada *dinosaurs*.
27. **Jawab** : D ➞ That dinosaurs were cold-blooded
Kata kunci : *it was previously believed*
Pembahasan : Disebutkan di awal teks, *It was previously believed that dinosaurs were cold blooded creatures, like reptiles* (Sebelumnya dipercayai bahwa dinosaurus merupakan makhluk berdarah dingin, seperti reptil). Pemahaman ini kemudian dibantah oleh penemuan baru.
28. **Jawab** : C ➞ They found a fossil of a dinosaur's heart and discovered it had four chambers and one aorta
Kata kunci : *analysis that they were warm-blooded*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *The basis for the analysis that they were warm-blooded is the number of chambers in the heart as well as the existence of a single aorta* (Dasar analisis bahwa mereka berdarah panas adalah jumlah bilik pada jantung juga adanya aorta tunggal).
29. **Jawab** : C ➞ are cold-blooded
Kata kunci : *cold blooded creatures, like reptiles*
Pembahasan : Disebutkan di awal teks, *It was previously believed that dinosaurs were cold blooded creatures, like reptiles* (Sebelumnya dipercayai bahwa dinosaurus merupakan makhluk berdarah dingin, seperti reptil). Pilihan lainnya tidak sesuai dengan ciri-ciri reptil.
30. **Jawab** : A ➞ produce
Kata kunci : *generate*
Pembahasan : Kata *generate* berarti "menghasilkan". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "menghasilkan" (*produce*), "kehilangan" (*lose*), "menggunakan" (*use*) dan "mentoleransi" (*tolerate*). Jadi kata *generate* bermakna mirip dengan *produce*.

31. **Jawab** : A ➡ move faster and have greater endurance than reptiles
Kata kunci : *move more swiftly*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *Birds and mammals ... move more swiftly and have greater physical endurance than reptiles* (Burung dan mamalia ... bergerak lebih cepat dan mempunyai ketahanan fisik lebih besar daripada reptil).
32. **Jawab** : A ➡ It is paradoxical that the dinosaur's name includes the word *lizard*, because now scientists believe it is not a lizard
Kata kunci : *A lizard, of course, is a reptile*
Pembahasan : Yang menjadi paradoks adalah penggunaan kata *lizard* pada nama dinosaurus itu karena *lizard* atau kadal adalah reptil, yang berdarah dingin, sementara kini diketahui bahwa dinosaurus tidak berdarah dingin seperti reptil, melainkan berdarah panas.

Questions 33-39

Line	Lightning has been a mystery since early times. People of ancient civilizations believed angry gods threw lightning bolts from the sky. Nobody understood that lightning resulted from electricity until Ben Franklin flew a kite with a key dangling from the string, and it was struck by lightning.
(5)	In current times, it is known that lightning has a very scientific cause. Generally, within a storm cloud, friction from water and ice-laden clouds creates a negative charge at the bottom of the cloud. When that charge grows too great for the air to hold it back, it is united with a positive charge from the Earth, creating a channel of electricity that flows between the two points. The charge remains invisible as it
(10)	moves towards the ground until it meets the charge rising from the ground. Once they meet, a fifty thousand degree current superheats the air around the channel, resulting in an explosion of sound known as thunder. In fact, very recently it has been discovered that occasionally the positive charges appear at the bottom of the cloud, which are then met by negative charges from earth.
(15)	Florida leads the nation in lightning deaths. Approximately ten people die each year in Florida from lightning, which surpasses the number of deaths caused by the winds of other weather events such as tornados and hurricanes. Lightning is much harder to forecast than a storm. Forecasters can indicate when a storm is likely to produce lightning, but there is no way to know when or where lightning
(20)	will actually strike. It is known that it can actually strike up to 25 miles from the center of a storm, which occurs when lightning originates under a cloud but travels horizontally for a time before turning towards earth. Thunder is only heard up to ten miles from where lightning strikes, so it is possible to be struck by lightning without even realizing there is a storm in the area.
(25)	Generally, people are injured by lightning when they are in the open, near or in water, or near tall structures like trees. Golfers, swimmers, beach-goers, and outdoor workers are in greatest danger. The greatest number of victims are males, but it is believed that this is because males are more likely to be in the places where lightning strikes. When lightning is about to strike, one feels an odd, tingling sensation, and one's hair stands on end. Of course, there is little chance to do anything
(30)	about it, because the full blow will occur within a second and be over in a couple of seconds. The victim may be thrown, lose consciousness, be burned, die, or suffer permanent injury. Some people recover completely, but others do not.

33. **Jawab** : B ➡ Ben Franklin
Kata kunci : Ben Franklin
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *Nobody understood that lightning resulted from electricity until Ben Franklin flew a kite with a key dangling from the string, and it was struck by lightning* (Tidak seorang pun memahami bahwa petir diakibatkan oleh listrik sampai Ben Franklin menerbangkan layang-layang dengan kunci tergantung pada tali, dan kemudian disambar petir).
34. **Jawab** : B ➡ hanging
Kata kunci : *dangling*
Pembahasan : Kata *dangling* berarti “menggantung”. Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti “terhubung” (*connected*), “hanging” (*menggantung*), “terikat” (*tied*) dan “dijahit pada” (*sewed into*). Jadi kata *dangling* bermakna mirip dengan *hanging*.
35. **Jawab** : A ➡ they meet each other in the sky
Kata kunci : *meets the charge*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *The charge remains invisible as it moves towards the ground until it meets the charge rising from the ground* (Muatan listrik ini tak terlihat saat bergerak ke bumi sampai bertemu dengan muatan yang naik dari bumi).
36. **Jawab** : B ➡ friction
Kata kunci : *negative charge*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *within a storm cloud, friction from water and ice-laden clouds creates a negative charge at the bottom of the cloud* (di dalam awan badai, gesekan dari air dan awan yang mengandung es menciptakan muatan negatif di bagian bawah awan).
37. **Jawab** : C ➡ its approach can be felt by someone about to be struck
Kata kunci : *When lightning is about to strike*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *When lightning is about to strike, one feels an odd, tingling sensation, and one's hair stands on end* (Ketika petir akan menyambar, seseorang merasakan sensasi yang aneh, menggelitik, dan rambut-rambutnya akan berdiri). Jadi sebelum petir menyambar, kedatangannya dapat dirasakan oleh seseorang.

38. **Jawab** : A ➡ the charge from the earth meets the charge from the cloud
Kata kunci : *resulting in an explosion of sound known as thunder*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *Once they meet, a fifty thousand degree current superheats the air around the channel, resulting in an explosion of sound known as thunder* (Begitu bertabrakan, lima puluh ribu derajat muatan listrik memanaskan udara di sekitar saluran, mengakibatkan ledakan suara yang disebut sebagai petir).
39. **Jawab** : A ➡ it travels horizontally first
Kata kunci : *up to 25 miles from the center of a storm*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *it can actually strike up to 25 miles from the center of a storm, which occurs when lightning originates under a cloud but travels horizontally for a time before turning towards earth* (dapat menyambar sampai 25 mil dari pusat badai, yang terjadi ketika petir berawal dari bawah awan namun bergerak secara horizontal sebelum membelok ke bawah menuju bumi).

Questions 40-50

Line	
(5)	The Greenland Shark, whose scientific name, <i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>, means “small-headed sleeper”, has <u>eluded</u> study until recently and is unique among sharks of the world. As one might imagine, the water of Arctic Bay is extremely frigid, but the Greenland Shark is perfectly suited for it. The shark itself may appear ghoulish, having large nostrils, gray and blotched skin, a mouth full of sharp teeth, and milky eyes (like those of dead fish) with something that appears like a tassels hanging from each of <u>them</u>.
(10)	Its jaw and teeth look quite similar to those of other sharks, with entire layers of teeth being discarded together and replaced with a new set. The <u>lethargic</u> shark feeds on seals, fish and <u>carrion</u>, with a power to such in huge pieces of meat. It is known to grow at least 20 or more feet and to live for at least 16 years, although there is not much data on the subject.
(15)	Curiously, when the flesh of one of these sharks is ingested by any being other than another Greenland Shark, a strong neurotoxin causes extreme intoxication. Researchers have spotted packs of wild dogs that have eaten a dead Greenland Shark and become so intoxicated that <u>they</u> could not walk. The shark meat can be detoxified by soaking it in salt water for several days, and then there is no adverse effect.
(20)	The tassel-like object hanging from the eyes is, in fact, a certain type of parasite called a <u>copepod</u> that regularly attaches itself to the cornea of Greenland Sharks, severely damaging their eyesight. The three-inch invertebrate exhibits two claw-like appendages that hook on to the cornea. A <u>scar</u> is created where the copepod latches on and where it moves back and forth across the eye. This is what results in the milky eyes. Unbelievably, the shark still appears to see through the
(25)	fogginess and the annoying copepod hanging in front of the cornea, although its sight does not appear to be that important. Naturally, it has a keen sense of smell to make up for the lack of sight.

40. **Jawab** : B ➡ escaped

Kata kunci : *eluded*

Pembahasan : Kata *eluded* berarti “menghindar”. Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti “mengalami” (*undergone*), “terlepas” (*escaped*), “bertemu” (*met*) dan “memenuhi” (*fulfilled*). Jadi kata *eluded* bermakna mirip dengan *escaped*.



41. **Jawab** : A ➞ eyes
Kata kunci : *them*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *milky eyes (like those of dead fish) with something that appears like a tassels hanging from each of them* (mata berkabut (seperti mata ikan mati) dengan sesuatu yang tampak seperti jumbai yang menggantung dari masing-masingnya). Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa *them* merujuk pada kata *eyes*.
42. **Jawab** : A ➞ loses an entire set at once
Kata kunci : *teeth being discarded together*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan *entire layers of teeth being discarded together and replaced with a new set* (keseluruhan lapisan gigi tanggal secara bersamaan dan digantikan dengan satu set gigi baru). Jadi gigi hiu ini tidak tanggal satu per satu melainkan sekaligus.
43. **Jawab** : B ➞ it has been difficult to observe the shark to any great degree
Kata kunci : *extremely frigid*
Pembahasan : Dari teks dapat disimpulkan bahwa suhu air yang sangat dingin membuat sulit pengamatan spesies ini.
44. **Jawab** : A ➞ sluggish
Kata kunci : *lethargic*
Pembahasan : Kata *lethargic* berarti "lesu". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "bermalas-malas" (*sluggish*), "energik" (*energetic*), "marah" (*angry*) dan "bengis" (*violent*). Jadi kata *lethargic* bermakna mirip dengan *sluggish*.
45. **Jawab** : A ➞ dead animal flesh
Kata kunci : *fish and carrion*
Pembahasan : Kata *carrion* berarti daging bangkai.
46. **Jawab** : B ➞ a material that causes intoxication
Kata kunci : *flesh of one of these sharks is ingested*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *when the flesh of one of these sharks is ingested by any being other than another Greenland Shark, a strong neurotoxin causes extreme intoxication* (ketika daging salah satu hiu ini dimakan oleh makhluk lain kecuali sesama Hiu Greenland, racun syaraf yang kuat menyebabkan keracunan hebat). Jadi daging hiu ini mengandung bahan yang menyebabkan keracunan (*intoxication*).

47. **Jawab** : B ➡ dogs
Kata kunci : *they*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *packs of wild dogs that have eaten a dead Greenland Shark and become so intoxicated that they could not walk* (segerombolan anjing liar yang telah memakan Hiu Greenland mati dan sangat keracunan sampai-sampai mereka tidak bisa berjalan). Jadi kata *they* merujuk pada *dogs*.
48. **Jawab** : C ➡ a type of parasite
Kata kunci : *parasite called a copepod*
Pembahasan : Pada teks disebutkan, *a certain type of parasite called a copepod* (sejenis parasit yang disebut *copepod*).
49. **Jawab** : A ➡ disfigurement
Kata kunci : *scar*
Pembahasan : Kata *scar* berarti "bekas luka". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "cacat" (*disfigurement*), "kornea" (*cornea*), "copepod" (*copepod*) dan "hiu" (*shark*). Jadi kata *scar* bermakna mirip dengan *disfigurement*.
50. **Jawab** : B ➡ milky, fogginess
Kata kunci : *cloudiness*
Pembahasan : Kata *cloudiness* berarti "berawan". Sementara itu masing-masing pilihan jawaban berarti "mata" (*eye*), "seperti susu" (*milky*), "berkabut" (*fogginess*) dan "copepod" (*copepod*). Jadi kata *cloudiness* bermakna mirip dengan *milky* dan *fogginess*.

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