English Proficiency Examination

Buku Pendamping Khusus Tunanetra

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Buku Pendamping Khusus Tunanetra

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KATA PENGANTAR

Alhamdulillah segala puji bagi Allah, yang semoga senantiasa melimpahi kita dengan berkah, kemudahan dan keselamatan dunia akhirat. Sholawat dan salam juga dihaturkan kepada kekasihNYA, Muhammad SAW.

Buku yang ada ditangan anda ini merupakan versi modifikasi cetak dari versi aslinya yaitu braille, yang di desain bagi pendamping. Buku ini saya kira diperlukan mengingat UIN Salatiga diberkahi dengan kehadiran beberapa mahasiswa tuna netra sehingga diperlukan terobosan semacam ini untuk semakin memberikan pelayanan kepada setiap lapis mahasiswa yang kami miliki.

Sebagai wakil rektor bidang akademik saya memang memerintahkan UPTPB untuk melayani seoptimal mungkin mahasiswa kami termasuk mahasiswa tuna netra dengan sebaik-baiknya. Oleh karenanya buku ini tentu merupakan kabar gembira karena upaya terus dilakukan menuju pelayanan yang lebih baik kepada mahasiswa. Dengan beragam kewajiban yang dikerjakan, serta waktu penulisan yang cukup singkat, tentu buku ini memiliki banyak kekurangan, tetapi saya melihat kesungguhan serta ikhtiar optimal untuk memberikan manfaat kepada banyak orang. Oleh sebab itu, meski banyak kekurangan disana sini, saya percaya dimasa mendatang akan terus dilakukan perbaikan dan penyempurnaan

Ucapan terimakasih dan semua doa baik juga saya sampaikan kepada tim yang telah bekerja amat keras dari proses

pembutan soal, penyelenggaran ujian, hingga semua produk turunannya. Smeoga dicatat menjadi amal salih.

Wakil Rektor 1 UIN Salatiga

Prof. Dr. H. Muh. Saerozi, M.Ag.

PRAKATA

English Proficiency Examination (EPE) merujuk pada SK Rektor nomor B-1222/Un.29/PP.05.3/03/2023 diawal tahun 2023 merupakan tes bahasa Inggris yang wajib diikuti mahasiswa Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga (UIN Salatiga) sebagai syarat untuk mengikuti ujian skripsi, tesis dan disertasi.

Tes EPE ini diselenggarakan oleh Pusat Bahasa UIN Salatiga yang disebut Unit Pelaksana Teknis Pengembangan Bahasa (UPTPB) sejak Maret 2023. EPE wajib diikuti setiap mahasiswa, tanpa terkecuali, termasuk beberapa mahasiswa luar biasa kami yang tuna netra.

Oleh karenanya sebagai kepala UPTPB, secara pribadi saya mewajibkan diri sendiri untuk mempersiapkan test EPE Braille. EPE Braille Edition tentu juga harus dilengkapi dengan buku pelatihan dalam versi Braille, yang bisa diakses oleh para mahasiswa mahasiswa luar biasa tersebut.

Kebutuhannya kemudian meningkat lagi kepada pendamping belajar mereka. Pendamping yang dapat melihat bisa jadi kurang mahir dalam membaca huruf braile menggunakan sentuhan tangan, sehingga disimulasikan bahwa buku versi cetak ini juga dibutuhkan. Jadi dalam praktiknya kurang lebih gambarannya adalah, disaat pendamping mengajar maka yang dipegang adalah buku ini, sedangkan versi Braille dipegang oleh mahasiswa tuna netra.

Jadi meski buku ini sebenarnya dikhususkan untuk mempermudah pendamping dari pembelajar EPE yang Tuna Netra, sejatinya buku ini bisa dipelajari oleh siapa saja. Baik pembelajar awal, menegah sampai level mahir.

Secara umum materi yang ada didalamnya adalah materi dasar penguasaan bahasa Inggris, seperti listening, reading, struckture dan teman-temannya. Oleh karenanya penulisan buku ini sebenarnya tidak hanya digunakan untuk mendapatkan skor tinggi di EPE tetapi juga bisa digunakan untuk meningkatkan skill umum bahasa Inggris. Siapa saja bisa membaca buku ini dan mulai berlatih mengerjakan soal yang ada didalamnya.

Terutama bagi pembelajar awal, tetap disarankan untuk setidaknya mendiskusikan dan membahas hasil latihannya dengan guru bahasa Inggris di lebaga pendidikan atau diluar lembaga.

Jadi buku ini memang tidak memberikan semuanya dari A sampai Z kepada pembaca, namun khusunya untuk pembelajar awal, diharapkan dapat mengikuti proses belajar secara natural dan tidak instan.

Proses yang dimaksud bermula dari memiliki buku ini (ketika awal dicetak rencananya akan di bagikan secara gratis kepada yang membutuhkan), kemudian menginvestasikan waktu untuk membaca, belajar mengaitkan dengan materi yang dulu jaman sekolah pernah didapat sebelumya, membandingkan di internet dan seterusnya, sampai mencari teman yang ahli atau guru untuk membahas yang sudah dikerjalan, hingga melakukan repetisi dari kegiatan ini. Itu semua adalah lingkaran upaya agar mendapatkan ridho Allah.

Sejatinya ilmu itu milik Allah, sebagaimana tadabbur saya di QS. Al Baqoroh ayat 32, *Subhanaka laa ilmalana illa maa alamtana*, maka hasil tadabbur dari ayat tersebut adalah bahwa tidak ada sedikitpun peluang untuk tinggi hati dan sombong,

ilmu dan kecakapan apapun yang didapat baik melalui upaya atau leha-leha, sepenuhnya milik Allah.

Maka upaya mengikuti dan mengulangi dan mengkreatifi proses belajar adalah ikhtiar untuk mengetahui fadhilah yang diberikan olah Allah.

Seumpama setelah mengulang, merubah metode belajar dan terus mengupayakan peningkatan skill hasilnya masih saja buruk, bisa jadi Allah menutup pintu ini dan telah menyiapkan pintu yang lain agar kita dapat berperan secara paripurna sebagai khalifah dimuka bumi.

Dimesi lain dari proses belajar adalah bersyukur. Ujung langkah dari ikhtiar belajar melalui buku ini adalah menanyakan hasil latihan kepada yang ahli, bisa guru, teman atau siapa saja yang amanah dan memiliki kapasitas untuk mendampingi dan mengajari. Di tahap ini pembelajar seharusnya memperhitungkan cara bersyukur dan beterimakasih kepada yang membantunya. Dimulai dari mengirimkan pesan yang sopan, menjaga adab dan akhlak saat bertemu dan minta tolong serta mengakhirinya dengan rasa syukur. Rasa syukur itu dapat berbentuk buah tangan yang dibawa, sekedar mentraktir mie ayam bakso, atau minimal ucapan terimakasih yang diiringi doa tulus memohon keselamatan dunia akhirat kepada yang telah memberikan pertolongan.

Berangkat dari rasa syukur itulah kemudian kami berdoa dan berharap agar buku ini bermanfaat dunia akhirat, dan pada ujung nanti manfaat yang didapat tiada lain kecuali semakin mendekatkan diri kepada Allah dan Rasulullah Muhammad SAW.

31 Agustus 2023

Rifqi Aulia Erlangga

حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى يَقْتَتِلَ فِئَتَانِ دَعْوَاهُمَا وَاحِدَةٌ حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ هَمَّامٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنْ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى يَقْتَتِلَ فِئَتَانِ فَيَكُونَ بَيْنَهُمَا مَقْتَلَةٌ عَظِيمَةٌ دَعْوَاهُمَا وَاحِدَةٌ وَلَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى يُبْعَثَ دَجَّالُونَ كَذَّابُونَ قَرِيبًا مِنْ ثَلَاثِينَ كُلُّهُمْ يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

***Artinya**: Telah bercerita kepada kami Al Hakam bin Nafi' telah bercerita kepada kami Syu'aib dari Az Zuhriy berkata, telah mengabarkan kepadaku Abu Salamah bahwa Abu Hurairah radliallahu 'anhu berkata; Rasulullah shallallahu 'alaihi wasallam bersabda: "Tidak akan terjadi hari kiamat hingga ada dua kelompok (kelompok 'Ali dan Mu'awiyah) yang saling berperang, yang keduanya mengaku satu agama (Islam) ". Telah bercerita kepadaku Abdullah bin Muhammad telah bercerita kepada kami 'Abdur Razzaq telah mengabarkan kepada kami Ma'mar dari Hammam dari Abu Hurairah radliallahu 'anhu dari Nabi shallallahu 'alaihi wasallam bersabda: "Tidak akan terjadi hari kiamat hingga ada dua kelompok yang saling berperang, ketika itu para korban yang terbunuh sangat banyak padahal keduanya mengaku satu agama (Islam) dan tidak akan terjadi hari kiamat hingga timbul para dajjal pendusta yang jumlahnya hampir mendekati tiga puluh orang semuanya mengaku dirinya Rasul Allah".* (HR. Bukhari No. 3340)

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LISTENING SECTION

Materi Pendamping Khusus Tunanetra

Rifqi Aulia Erlangga

2023

أَخْبَرَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ خَالِدٍ حَدَّثَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ وَمَالِكِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ الْقَصْدُ فِي السُّنَّةِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ الِاجْتِهَادِ فِي الْبِدْعَةِ

Artinya: *Telah mengabarkan kepada kami Musa bin Khalid telah menceritakan kepada kami 'Isa bin Yunus dari Al A'masy dari 'Umarah dan Malik bin Harits dari Abdur Rahman bin Yazid dari Abdullah ia berkata: "Pertengahan, sederhana, (tidak berlebih-lebihan dan tidak meremehkan) dalam menjalankan sunnah lebih baik dari pada bersungguh-sungguh dalam melakukan bid`ah"*

(HR. Darimi No. 219)

LISTENING SECTION

1. INTRODUCTION

Bagian pertama pada test EPE adalah Listening section yang bertujuan untuk mengukur kemampuan dalam memahami bahasa Inggris lisan. Dengan durasi waktu 30 – 40 menit, kita harus mampu menjawab 50 pertanyaan, yang terbagi menjadi 3 bagian, yakni:

1. Part A terdiri dari dialog pendek antara dua orang dan satu dialog hanya digunakan untuk satu soal. Ada 30 butir soal yang harus dijawab di bagian ini.
2. Part B terdiri dari dialog yang lebih panjang antara dua orang atau lebih dan satu dialog digunakan untuk beberapa soal. Ada 8 butir soal yang harus dijawab di bagian ini.
3. Part C terdiri dari monolog panjang seperti ceramah dosen, dan satu recording digunakan untuk beberapa soal. Ada 12 butir soal yang harus dijawab di bagian ini.

Semua soal akan diperdengarkan melalui tape recording dan tidak ada headphone, melainkan menggunakan speaker (pengeras suara) yang telah dipersiapkan untuk tes EPE. Pembicara dalam rekaman menggunakan pengucapan dan ekspresi American English yang ucapan maupun ekspresinya agak berbeda dengan British English. Sehingga kita perlu sekali memahami perbedaannya, terutama cara pengucapannya. Pengetahuan yang cukup mengenai perbedaan bahasa Inggris British dan bahasa Inggris Amerika khususnya dalam hal pronunciation (pengucapan) akan sangat mendukung kemampuan Anda dalam mengerjakan tes Listening Comprehension. Selain itu perlu diingat bahwa script dialog tidak tertulis di naskah soal, karena yang ditulis hanyalah pilihan jawaban (pilihan ganda) sedangkan pertanyaan akan dibaca-

kan di recording. Jadi, kita harus benar-benar fokus mendengarkan recordingnya. Berikut adalah strategi umum yang harus diperhatikan ketika mengerjakan tes EPE:

1. Petunjuk pengerjaan Listening section pada semua tes EPE adalah sama. Jadi, kita tidak perlu menghabiskan banyak tenaga dan waktu untuk membacanya pada saat tes. Usahakan kita telah memahami petunjuk tersebut sebelum waktu pelaksanaan tes.
2. Konsentrasi penuh pada apa yang akan kita dengarkan, karena rekaman listening hanya diputar satu kali.
3. Pahami bahwa tingkat kesulitan soal dimulai dari yang paling mudah hingga paling sulit. Maka, dari 1-50 soal, 1-10 adalah yang paling mudah, dan 41-50 adalah yang paling sulit.
4. Kita memiliki jeda waktu 12 detik dari soal yang satu ke soal lainnya. Jadi, dalam 12 detik, kita harus sudah menjawab pertanyaan dan membaca pilihan jawaban soal selanjutnya.
5. Jawab semua pertanyaan, walaupun kita ragu atau tidak tahu jawabannya. Tebaklah. Tidak ada pengurangan skor pada penilaian tes EPE apabila jawaban salah.

A. Listening Part A



Di listening section part A kita akan mendengarkan 30 percakapan singkat antara 2 orang. Pada setiap percakapan, kita harus menjawab satu pertanyaan (karena itu kita harus menjawab 30 pertanyaan untuk bagian ini). Percakapan dan pertanyaan tidak akan diulang, oleh karena itu sangatlah penting untuk mendengarkan dengan cermat. Setelah membaca pertanyaan, ada 4 pilihan jawaban di naskah soal. Pilihlah jawaban yang benar di lembar jawaban. Selanjutnya, ada beberapa strategi khusus yang harus dikuasai untuk menjawab listening section Part A. Untuk memahami strategi tersebut, kita bisa menyimak uraian dan penjelasan berikut ini:

1. Skill 1 (Fokus Pada Pembicara Kedua)



Kita harus fokus ke pembicara kedua, karena soal biasanya menanyakan apa yang dimaksud/yang dibicarakan oleh pembicara/speaker kedua.

Contoh:

Man : Can you tell me if today's matinee is a comedy or romance?

Woman : I have no idea. (Saya tidak tahu)

Narrator : What does the woman mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si wanita (speaker ke-2)?

a. She has strong idea about the movies.
b. She prefers comedies over romances.
c. She doesn't like today's matinee.
d. She doesn't know.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah: **D. She does not know. (Dia tidak tahu)**

Latihan Soal

1. Man : Do you mind if I turn the television off?
   Woman : Well, I'm in the middle of watching a program.
   What does the woman imply?
   a. The man should watch the program too.
   b. The man should leave the television on.
   c. The program will be over soon.
   d. She will watch television later.

2. Man : There's car parked in my spot even though the sign says that this space is reserved.
   Woman : I guess we'll have to park somewhere else. What does the woman mean?
   a. She doesn't like the place he chose.
   b. She doesn't want to get into the car.
   c. She's glad the spot is reserved.
   d. They can't park the car there.
3. Man : Can I still register for the economic class?

Woman : It's too late. The registration was closed the day before yesterday. What does the woman say about the registration?

a. It should have been closed yesterday, but it will be closed in two days.
b. It will be closed two days from now.
c. It was closed two days ago.
d. The registration for the class is late.

2. Skill 2 (Pilih Jawaban Yang Mempunyai Arti Sama)



Pilihlah pilihan jawaban yang mempunyai arti sama/ sinonim dengan apa yang diutarakan/yang dibicarakan oleh pembicara kedua.

Contoh:

Woman : Did you see the manager about the job in the bookstore?

Man : Yes, and I also had to fill out the application. (Iya, dan saya harus mengisi formulir itu)

Narrator : What does the man mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si laki-laki (speaker ke-2)?

a. He got a job as bookstore manager.
b. The bookstore was not accepting applications.
c. He saw a book about how to apply for jobs.
d. It was necessary to complete a form.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **D. It was necessary to complete a form. (perlu mengisi formulir) --- memiliki arti yang sama dengan yang diucapkan oleh speaker 2**

Latihan Soal

1. Man : Jim's been so difficult since he gave up smoking.
   Woman : Yes, but it'll make a new man of him in the long run.
   What does the woman mean?
   a. Jim is beginning to act like an adult.
   b. Jim will eventually benefit from giving up cigarettes.
   c. Jim has been having a hard time since he started smoking.
   d. Jim is becoming a better long-distance runner.

2. Man : Are you prepared for the test, Wulan?
   Woman : I found it extremely difficult to learn all that material.
   What does the woman mean?
   a. It was hard for her to learn so much material.
   b. She learned the difficult extremes.
   c. She wasn't able to materialize the difficulties.
   d. She found the material after a difficult search

3. Woman : Did you have to wait at the airport for a long time?
   Man : No, the plane landed right on schedule.
   What does the man mean?
   a. He didn't look at the right schedule.
   b. The plane landed in the right place.
   c. The plane arrived on time.
   d. He had to wait for the plane to land.

3. Skill 3 (Menghindari Memilih Jawaban Yang Mirip)

SKILL NO. 3
Menghindari Memilih Jawaban Yang Mirip

Hindari untuk memilih jawaban yang mempunyai cara pengucapan yang sama, dengan salah satu kata yang diucapkan oleh pembicara kedua.

Contoh:

Woman : I heard that Sally just moved into a new, big house near the beach. Man : But, Sally doesn't have a cent!. (Perhatikan kata cent!!!)

Narrator : What does the man mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si laki-laki (speaker ke-2)?

Cara menjawab:

Pilihlah pilihan jawaban yang cara pengucapannya berbeda dari kata "CENT". Kita identifikasi masing-masing pilihan jawaban yuukkk!!!

a. Sally has no sense of responsibility. (Cara pengucapan kata sense hampir mirip dengan kata cent, jadi bukan jawabannya)
b. Sally sent her friend to the house. (Cara pengucapan kata sent hampir mirip dengan kata cent, jadi bukan jawabannya)
c. Sally has no money. (Tidak ada satupun kata yang pengucapannya mirip dengan kata cent)
d. Sally is on the set with her. (Cara pengucapan kata set hampir mirip dengan kata cent, jadi bukan jawabannya)

Jadi Jawaban yang benar adalah: **C. Sally has no money**

Latihan Soal

1. Man : Do you think it'll rain today?
   Woman : I heard on the news that a bad storm is heading in.
   What does the woman mean?
   a. The weather will probably get worse later.
   b. The newspaper headlines described a bad storm.
   c. There was news about a headstrong man.
   d. He had a new bed.

2. Woman : Why are you waiting here by the front door?
   Man : The mail should arrive at noon, and I'm expecting something important.
   What does the man mean?
   a. The meal will be served at noon.
   b. The males should be driven there by noon.
   c. He's expecting the ice melt before noon.
   d. The letters ought to be delivered at 12:00.

3. Woman : Let's stop and get something to drink.
   Man : Some coffee would be nice.
   What does the man mean?
   a. He would like some iced coffee.
   b. A drink seems like a good idea.
   c. He wants to stop drinking coffee.
   d. He needs to drink something to stop his coughing.

4. Skill 4 (Mendengarkan Siapa Yang Berbicara, Di Mana Percakapan Berlangsung dll)

SKILL NO. 4

Mendengarkan Siapa Yang Berbicara,
Di Mana Percakapan Berlangsung

Di Listening Bagian A, biasanya ada soal yang menanyakan tentang:

a. Siapa (WHO) yang sedang berbicara?
b. Apa (WHAT) yang akan dilakukan oleh speaker 1/speaker 2?
c. Di mana (WHERE) percakapan tersebut terjadi/berlangsung?

Untuk menjawab soal seperti itu, kita harus benar-benar menyimak percakapan supaya kita bisa menebak/menyimpulkan kira-kira siapa yang sedang berbicara atau apa yang akan dilakukan oleh speaker 1/speaker 2, atau di mana percakapan tersebut terjadi.

Contoh:

Man : I'd like to deposit this check in my account, please.
Woman : Would you like any cash back?(Apakah anda membutuhkan uang tunai?)
Narrator : Who is the woman? (Siapa wanita tersebut? (speaker ke-2)?

a. a store clerk
b. a bank teller
c. an accountant
d. a waitress

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **B. A bank teller**

Latihan Soal

1. Woman : Good afternoon, I'm Indah, your flight attendant . Welcome aboard.

   Man : Hello. I've got seat A8. I hope it's by a window so that I can see the view.

   Where did the conversation most probably take place?

   a. On a train
   b. On a boat
   c. On a plane
   d. On a bus

2. Man : I need to have this prescription filled, please.

   Woman : All right, but you'll have a fifteen-minute wait.

   Where did the conversation most probably take place?

   a. A supermarket
   b. A department store
   c. A pharmacy
   d. A car repair shop

3. Man : Do you think I have a chance of proving my case?

   Woman : Definitely, and we're going to sue for punitive damages as well.

   What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman?

   a. Lawyer and client
   b. Doctor and patient
   c. Dentist and patient
   d. Bank teller and customer

5. Skill 5 (Mendengarkan Bentuk Kalimat Pasif)



Perhatikan!!!

JIKA Speaker kedua (dalam percakapan) menggunakan:

a. Kalimat AKTIF maka pilih jawaban yang menggunakan Kalimat PASIF
b. Kalimat PASIF maka pilih jawaban yang menggunakan Kalimat AKTIF

Contoh:

Woman : Alice needs to pay her tuition today.
Man : But, her tuition has already been paid. (Tapi SPP nya sudah dibayar)-
--kalimat pasif
Narrator : What does the man imply? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si laki-laki (speaker ke-2)?

a. Alice's education has paid off.
b. Alice's tuition needs to be paid.
c. Alice has already paid her fees.
d. Alice has already received the money.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **C. Alice has already paid her fees. (Alice sudah membayar SPP nya) --- kalimat aktif**

Latihan Soal

1. Woman : Why didn't you order some food?
   Man : I thought it had already been ordered.
   What does the man imply?
   a. He didn't want the food that the woman ordered.
   b. He wasn't sure if the woman wanted food.
   c. He assumed the woman had ordered food.
   d. He was unaware that food had already been ordered.

2. Man : Would you like to go to the new restaurant on the corner?
   Woman : Is that the one that serves vegetarian food?
   What does the woman want to know?
   a. If the restaurant is on the corner.
   b. If the man would like to go to the restaurant.
   c. If the vegetables are fresh.
   d. If vegetarian food can be obtained.

3. Man : What happened when the business people arrived in the office?
   Woman : Well, first they were greeted by the receptionist.
   What does the woman mean?
   a. The receptionist welcomed the business people.
   b. The man created a shipping and receiving business.
   c. The business people were rather greedy.
   d. The business people greeted the receptionist.

6. Skill 6 (Mendengarkan Siapa dan Apa)

SKILL NO. 6
Mendengarkan Siapa dan Apa

Pada skill ini, kita harus benar-benar mendengarkan siapa (who) kata bendanya (Kata benda bisa sebagai Subject/Object) dan apa (what) yang dilakukan oleh kata benda. (fokus ke pembicara kedua)

Contoh:

Man : Why is Bill not at work this week?

Woman : His doctor made him take a week off. (Doktornya menyuruhnya (Bill) untuk beristirahat selama seminggu)

Narrator : What does the woman mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si wanita (speaker ke-2)?

a. The doctor decided to take some time off from work.
b. The doctor told Bill he wasn't too weak to work.
c. Bill was mad when the doctor took some time off.
d. Bill took a vacation on his doctor's orders.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **D. Bill took a vacation on his doctor's orders. (Bill mengambil cuti/libur atas permintaan dokternya)**

Latihan Soal

1. Man : Why were you so late in getting home from work?

   Woman : My boss had me finish all the month-end reports.

What does the woman mean?

a. The boss was working on the reports.
b. She would have to finish the reports before the end of next month.
c. She was directed to stay late and finish some work.
d. She could finish the reports at home.

2. Man : Ms. Intan did not look too happy as she left her classroom.

   Woman : She was angered by her rowdy students.

   What does the woman mean?

   a. The boisterous students made the teacher mad.
   b. The teacher angered the students with the exam results.
   c. The students were angry that the teacher was around.
   d. The angered students complained to the teacher.

3. Woman : Do you know how I can find the journal article that we're supposed to read for class tomorrow?

   Man : The professor copied it and put it on reserve in the library.

   What does the man mean?

   a. The article was placed on reserve.
   b. The woman must ask the professor for a copy.
   c. The woman should look through a number of journals in the library.
   d. He has reservations about the information in the article.

7. Skill 7 (Mendengarkan Ungkapan Yang Bermakna Negatif)

SKILL NO. 7
Mendengarkan Ungkapan Yang Bermakna Negatif

Pernyataan yang bermakna negatif (kalimat negatif) juga sering digunakan dalam percakapan, baik oleh speaker 1 maupun speaker 2, dan biasanya pilihan jawaban yang benar yang harus kita pilih adalah yang mempunyai makna berlawanan (kalimat positif)

Contoh:

Man : I can't seem to get the door unlocked.

Woman : That isn't the right key for the door. (Ini bukan kunci dari pintu itu)---kalimat negatif.

Narrator : What does the woman mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si wanita (speaker ke-2)?

a. The key in the drawer is on the right.

b. The man should write the message on the door.

c. The man has the wrong key.

d. The right key isn't in the drawer

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **C. The man has the wrong key. (Laki-laki itu punya kunci yang salah) kalimat positif**

Latihan Soal

1. Woman : Do Tiyas and her husband go fishing together?
   Man : Tiyas dislikes going fishing with her husband, even though she goes quite often.
   What does the man mean?

a. Tiyas hates to eat fish.
b. Tiyas often fishes with her husband, but she doesn't like it.
c. Tiyas hates her husband after he has been fishing.
d. Tiyas likes to eat fish, but her husband likes to fish too much.

2. Man : Is Lukman doing a good job in the office?
Woman : He never manages to turn in his budget reports on time.
What does the woman say about Lukman?
a. He reported that the time for the budget meeting had been set.
b. He is always late in submitting his accounting figures.
c. He never manages to budget his time well.
d. He is never too late in turning in his reports.

3. Man : Is Jack going with us to the restaurant tonight?
Woman : I was unable to convince him to go with us.
What does the woman mean?
a. She convinced Jack to go.
b. She will not able to go to the restaurant.
c. Jack has convinced her to go to the restaurant.
d. Jack is not going.

8. Skill 8 (Mendengarkan Kalimat Yang Bermakna Hampir Negatif)



Hati-hati dan dengarkan dengan cermat kalimat yang terdiri dari kata dengan makna yang hampir negatif.

Contoh:

barely enough (hampir tidak cukup)

rarely visit (jarang berkunjung/hampir tidak pernah berkunjung hardly any food (hampir tidak ada makanan)

Kata-kata tersebut dia atas sering muncul di listening yang maknanya hampir negatif.

Contoh mengerjakan soal dalam listening adalah seperti ini:

Man : I hear that Mona's been offered the manager's job?

Woman : But, she has hardly any work experience. (Namun, dia hampir tidak punya pengalaman kerja)

Narrator : What does the woman say about Mona? (Apa yang diucapkan si wanita tentang Mona (speaker ke-2)?

a. Mona hasn't worked hard.

b. Mona's experience has been hard.

c. Mona's job as manager is hard.

d. Mona hasn't worked for very long.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **D. Mona hasn't worked for very long. (Mona belum lama bekerja) --- jadi bisa kita simpulkan kalau Mona belum punya pengalaman kerja yang banyak)**

Latihan Soal

1. Woman : Why was Susan so late the other night?
   Man : She couldn't hardly find a seat in the dark theater.
   What does the man say about Susan?
   a. She found a hard seat because the theatre was dark.
   b. She couldn't find a seat in the dark.
   c. She couldn't seat her friends.
   d. She had some difficulty finding a seat.

2. Man : Your new secretary seems to be doing a great job.
   Woman : Rarely do new employees take such initiative.
   What does the woman imply?
   a. New employees are rarely initiated into the company.
   b. New workers don't generally undertake actions on their own.
   c. New employees are initially rated.
   d. It's rare for employees to make new suggestions.

3. Man : I need for you to work on these new accounting reports.
   Woman : But I scarcely have time to finish the ones I already have.
   What does the woman mean?
   a. She doesn't have time to complete additional reports.
   b. She cannot finish the reports that she is already working on.
   c. She is scared of having responsibility for the reports.
   d. It is not time for the accounting reports to be compiled.

9. Skill 9 (Mendengarkan Kalimat Bermakna Negative Dengan Perbandingan)



Hati-hati dan dengarkan dengan cermat kalimat bermakna negatif dengan perbandingan.

Contoh:

Woman : Have you gotten over your cold yet?

Man : I couldn't be feeling any better today.

Negative comparative

(Saya tidak pernah merasa lebih baik dari hari ini.)

Narrator : What does the man mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si laki-laki (speaker ke-2)?

a. He's feeling terrific.
b. He felt a lot worse today.
c. He's not feeling too well today.
d. He's a bit better today.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **A. He is feeling terrific. (Dia merasa sehat/bahagia)**

Latihan Soal

1. Woman : How do you think you did on the final exam in Mathematic?

   Man : Nothing could have been more difficult than that exam?

What does the man mean?

a. Nothing was very difficult.
b. The exam wasn't at all easy.
c. The exam couldn't have been easier.
d. The exam had nothing difficult on it.

2. Man : Do you really want to move to Bali?
Woman : I couldn't want anything more!
What does the woman mean?

a. She does want to see the movie of Bali.
b. It's really important to her to go.
c. She doesn't want to go to there anymore.
d. She really couldn't move there.

3. Woman : What did Tasya say about the job I did?
Man : She couldn't have said nicer things.
What does the man say about Tasya?

a. She said some terrible things.
b. She didn't say anything nice.
c. She didn't have any nice things.
d. She said really wonderful things.

10. Skill 10 (Listen for Expressions of Agreement)



Ungkapan yang bermakna setuju (agreement) juga sering keluar dalam soal listening Untuk menunjukkan setuju (agreement) bisa dengan dua cara, yakni:

a. Dengan Pernyataan Positif Contoh:

Man : I think that both candidates for county supervisor are unqualified?

Woman : Me, too. (Menurutku juga begitu) Positive agreement

Narrator: What does the woman mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si wanita (speaker ke-2)?

a. She agrees with the man.
b. She thinks he should become county supervisor.
c. She thinks the candidates are qualified.
d. She has no opinion about the candidates for county supervisor.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **A. She agrees with the man. (Dia setuju dengan laki-laki itu)**

b. Dengan Pernyataan Negatif Contoh:

Woman : I don't really care for the way the building was renovated. (aku tidak begitu peduli dengan renovasi bangunan itu)

Man : I don't either. (Saya juga tidak)

Narrator: What does the man mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si laki- laki itu (speaker ke-2)?

a. He thinks the building was not renovated.
b. He has the same opinion of the building as the woman.
c. He doesn't care about the renovation of the building.
d. He suggests being careful in the renovated building.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **B. He has the same opinion of the building as the woman (Dia memiliki pendapat yang sama dengan si wanita tentang bangunan itu)**

Latihan Soal

1. Woman : The prices at this store are really outrageous!
   Man : You can say that again.
   What does the man mean?
   a. The prices are reasonable.
   b. The store is too far out of town.
   c. He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
   d. He agrees with the woman.

2. Man : I don't think the news report can possibly be true.
   Woman : Neither do I.
   What does the woman mean?
   a. She doesn't think the news report is false.
   b. She has never before reported on the news.
   c. She never watches the news on television.
   d. She shares the man's opinion about the report.

3. Woman : Look at those waves coming in. They're as huge as I've ever seen them.
   Man : I'll say.
   What does the woman mean?

a. He cannot see the huge waves.
b. The waves are not coming in.
c. He would like the woman to repeat what she said.
d. He agrees with the woman.

11. Skill 11 (Mendengarkan Ungkapan Uncertainty)



Ungkapan yang bermakna ketidakyakinan (uncertainty) dan saran/nasehat (suggestion) juga sering keluar dalam soal listening

Contoh:

Man : Do you know what time they're leaving for the city?

Woman : They have to leave at four o'clock, don't they?

Narrator : What does the woman mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si wanita (speaker ke-2)?

a. She's not completely sure when they are leaving.
b. They are returning from the city about 4:00
c. She knows when they are leaving.
d. She doesn't have any idea when they are leaving.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **A. She's not completely sure when they are leaving. (Dia tidak begitu yakin jam berapa mereka akan berangkat.)**

Latihan Soal

1. Man : Where are the children?
   Woman : They've gone to the park to play ball, haven't they?
   Narrator: What does the woman mean?
   a. She knows where the children are.
   b. The children have finished playing ball.
   c. She's going to the park to find the children.
   d. She believes that the children are in the park.

2. Woman : Do you know when the papers for Professor Slamet's science class are due?
   Man : They are due next week, aren't they?
   What does the man mean?
   a. The science class begins next week.
   b. He thinks the papers should be turned in next week.
   c. He has already done the paper for next week.
   d. The papers are not due to next week.

3. Woman : Lukman, do you know when the recital starts?
   Man : It starts at 2 o'clock, doesn't it?
   What does the man mean?
   a. The recital starts in three hours.
   b. He intends to recite three different poems.
   c. He received a citation on the third of the month.
   d. He thinks the performance begins at three.

Skill 12 (Mendengarkan Ungkapan Yang Menggunakan Kata "Wish")

SKILL NO. 12
Mendengarkan Ungkapan Yang Menggunakan Kata "Wish"

Penggunaan kata wish (berharap) dalam sebuah kalimat juga sering muncul dalam soal listening. Kalimat dengan wish (berharap) memiliki arti yang berlawanan dengan makna sebenarnya. Jadi kita harus berhati-hati dalam mengartikan penggunaan kata wish (berharap) dalam soal listening.

Contoh :

I wish I had time to meet you. ARTI SEBENARNYA I have no time (SAYA TIDAK PUNYA WAKTU)

I wish I didn't have time to go shopping. ARTI SEBENARNYA I have time (SAYA PUNYA WAKTU)

Contoh:

Woman : Did you enjoy the Thanksgiving dinner?

Man : I wish I hadn't eaten too much. (Aku berharap aku tidak makan terlalu banyak)

Narrator : What does the man mean? (Apa yang dimaksud oleh si laki-laki (speaker ke-2)?

a. He didn't eat very much.
b. He plans on eating a lot.
c. He thinks he is eating a lot.
d. He ate too much.

Maka jawaban yang benar adalah : **D. He ate too much. (Dia makan terlalu banyak)**

Latihan Soal

1. Woman : Are you going to organize that closet this morning?

   Man : I wish I didn't have to.

   What does the man mean?

   a. He should put the organ in the closet.
   b. The closet has already been organized.
   c. He needs to rearrange the closet.
   d. He wishes the closet were closer.

2. Man : How do you think you did on the literature exam that you had this morning?

   Woman : I really wish I could take it over again.

   What does the woman mean?

   a. She is going to take the test over again.
   b. She thinks she did a good job on the exam.
   c. She has not yet taken the literature exam.
   d. She's unhappy with how she did.

3. Man : I can't believe that there's going to be an exam tomorrow.

   Woman : I wish the professor had announced the exam a little bit earlier.

   What does the man imply?

   a. The professor made an early announcement about the exam.
   b. The professor failed to announce the exam.
   c. The professor announced the exam too soon.
   d. The professor didn't give enough notice for the exam.

B. Listening Part B



Ketika narator membacakan petunjuk untuk Part B kita sebaiknya membaca pilihan jawaban secara sekilas kemudian mengingat dan memperkirakan tema apa yang akan dibicarakan. Jangan lupa untuk mencermati 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 kita perlu memperhatikan informasi yang berkaitan dengan angka-angka yang terdapat dalam percakapan di Part 2 ini. Di sini, kita memiliki waktu kira-kira 12 detik untuk menjawab beberapa pertanyaan dalam satu percakapan panjang.

Setelah percakapan panjang selesai, kita akan mendengar beberapa pertanyaan yang diucapkan sekali. Pertanyaan tersebut biasanya dimulai dengan kata-kata tanya (question words) seperti berikut ini:

- √ What (Apa/Apa yang/Berapa
- √ How (Bagaimana)
- √ Why (Mengapa)
- √ Who (Siapa)

√ Where (Di mana, Ke mana)
√ Whom (Kepada/Dengan Siapa)

Contoh pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang sering diperdengarkan Part B ini antara lain:

1. What is the main topic of this conversation? (Apa topik utama percakapan ini?)
2. Wheredoes the conversation take place? (Di mana percakapan in 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 does the woman decide to buy? (Bagaimana wanita itu memutuskan untuk membeli...?)
6. Who is the guest speaker? (Siapa pembicara tamu itu?)

Contoh:

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

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.

Question :

1. What does the man imply about the assignment?
   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.

   Jawaban : (A) It is too much to read in such a short time

   Pembahasan : Ungkapan "can't believe" mengindikasikan bahwa yang diungkapkan tersebut suatu hal yang luar biasa/memberatkan.

2. What does the man imply about some teachers?
   a. They are understanding.
   b. They give thought-provoking assignments.
   c. They act like taking their class is the only thing a student has to do.
   d. They are unprepared.

   Jawaban : (C) They act like taking their class is the only thing a student has to do

   Pembahasan : Kalimat pada kata kunci mengimplikasikan bahwa para guru tidak terlalu peduli pada kesibukan para siswa, dan para guru berfikir bahwa para siswa tersebut hanya mengikuti kelas mereka.

3. What does the woman suggest that the man do?
   a. Skip work
   b. Begin work on the assignment as soon as possible
   c. Quit the class
   d. Stay up all night

   Jawaban : (B) Begin work on the assignment as soon as possible

Pembahasan : Kalimat pada kata kunci mengindikasikan bahwa sebaiknya sang laki-laki segera memulai pekerjaannya secepat mungkin.

4. What does the man say about his work?
   a. He does manual labor.
   b. He dislikes his job.
   c. His employer is very understanding.
   d. He works with figures.

   Jawaban : (D) He works with figures

   Pembahasan : Dari yang diucapkan laki-laki tersebut bisa disimpulkan bahwa dia bekerja pada orang lain.

Latihan Soal

Tika : Hi. It is good to see you, Alan.

Alan : Same here, Tika. It has been a long time since I last saw you.

Tika : Yes, the last time we saw each other was one year ago. How are you doing?

Alan : I am doing OK. It would be better if I have a new job right now. Tika: You are looking for a new job? Why?

Alan : I already finished my studies and graduated last week. Now, I want to get a job in the Finance field.

Tika : How long have you been looking for a new job? Alan: I just started this week.

Tika : Didn't you have any interviews with those firms that came to our campus last month? I believe quite a few companies came to recruit students for their Finance departments.

Alan : I could only get one interview with Sentosa Company because of my heavy work- schedule.

A month has already gone by, and I have not heard from them. I guess I did not make it.

Tika : Don't worry, Alan. You always did well in school. I know your good grades will help you get a job soon. Besides, the job market is pretty good right now, and all companies need financial analysts.

Alan : I hope so.

Tika : You have prepared a resume, right? Alan: Yes.

Tika : Did you mail your resume to a lot of companies? How about recruiting agencies?

Alan : I have sent it to a dozen companies already. No, I have not thought about recruiting agencies. But, I do look closely at the employment ads listed in the newspaper every day.

Tika : Are there a lot of openings?

Alan : Quite a few. Some of them require a certain amount of experience and others are willing to train.

Tika : My friends told me that it helps to do some homework before you go to an interview. You need to know the company well—what kind of business is it in? What types of products does it sell? How is it doing lately?

Alan : Yes, I know. I am doing some research on companies that I want to work for. I want to be ready whenever they call me in for an interview.

Tika : Good decision! It seems that you are well prepared for your job search. I am sure you will find a good job in no time.

Alan : Thank you!

1. Why does Alan want a new job?
   a. He wants a change of scenery.
   b. He finished his studies and graduated.

c. He's bored with his current job.
d. He's moving to a new city

2. Why did Alan only have one interview with Sentosa Company?
   a. He wasn't interested in other companies.
   b. He had a heavy work schedule.
   c. Sentosa Company was the only one recruiting.
   d. He missed the interview dates

3. What advice does Tika give to Alan about interviews?
   a. Dress formally
   b. Research the company beforehand
   c. Don't send a resume
   d. Ignore employment ads

4. What does Tika think about Alan's job prospects?
   a. She's worried he won't find a job.
   b. She's confident he'll find a job soon.
   c. She thinks he should change career paths.
   d. She believes he's not qualified for the positions he's applying for

5. How does Alan plan to prepare for interviews?
   a. By memorizing the company's products
   b. By conducting thorough research on companies
   c. By practicing his interview skills with friends
   d. By focusing on his good grades

6. What does Tika mention as helpful for interviews?
   a. Wearing a lucky charm
   b. Knowing the interviewer's personal background
   c. Being able to explain personal problems
   d. Being familiar with the company and its products

C. Listening Part C



Pada Part C kita akan mendengarkan satu monolog atau ceramah pendek (a short lecture/talk) dan setiap satu monolog pendek akan diikuti oleh sekitar 3-7 beberapa pertanyaan. Berikut ini adalah tips dan trik untuk menjawab soal listening di bagian C.

SEBELUM SOAL DIBACAKAN (BEFORE LISTENING)

Langkah 1 (Mengira-ira Topik)

> Ketika instruksi sedang diputar , kita tidak perlu mendengarkan, lebih baik waktunya digunakan untuk membaca PILIHAN JAWABAN (ABCD) untuk mengira-ngira topik apa yang sedang dibicarakan oleh pembicara (Karena jika kita paham topiknya, ini akan sangat membantu sekali untuk menjawab soal)

Langkah 2 (Mengira-ira Pertanyaan yang akan muncul)

> Setelah mengira-ira topik, langkah selanjutnya adalah mengira-ira pertanyaan yang akan muncul dengan panduan pilihan jawaban yang tersedia

KETIKA SOAL DIBACAKAN (WHILE LISTENING)

1. Tentukan topik percakapan
2. Buat kesimpulan siapa, apa, kapan dan dimana kira-kira percakapan terjadi
3. Pertanyaan yang muncul biasanya mempunyai jawaban yang urut

Setelah monolog selesai, kita 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, Bagaimana),
- 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, and implication:

(1) Pertanyaan tentang main idea (pikiran utama) biasanya meliputi:
   - What is the main idea of the talk?
     (Apa pikiran utama dari percakapan tersebut?)
   - What is the talk mainly about? (Tentang apa percakapan tersebut?)
   - What are the speakers discussing?
     (Apa yang sedang dibicarakan oleh para pembicara?)
   - What would be a good title for the lecture? (Judul apa yang baik untuk kuliah tersebut?)

(2) Pertanyaan mengenai detail percakapan (details) biasanya meliputi:

- What does the man/woman say about...?

  (Apa yang dikatakan laki-laki/wanita tersebut tentang...?)
- What does the man/woman want?

  (Apa yang diinginkan laki-laki/wanita tersebut?)
- What does the man/woman suggest about...? (Apa saran laki-laki/wanita tersebut tentang...?)
- What is the man/woman describing?

  (Apa yang laki-laki/wanita tersebut deskripsikan?)

(3) Pertanyaan mengenai tujuan (purpose) biasanya meliputi:

- Why did...?

  (Mengapa (bentuk lampau)...?)
- Why is... ?

  (Mengapa (bentuk kini)...?)
- Why does the man/woman think...?

  (Mengapa laki-laki/wanita tersebut mengira...?)
- Why does the speaker mention...? (Mengapa pembicara menyebutkan...?)

(4) Pertanyaan mengenai maksud atau implikasi (implication) biasanya meliputi:

- What does the speaker imply about...? (Apa yang pembicara maksud tentang...?)
- What does the speaker infer about...?

  (Apa yang pembicara simpulkan tentang...?)
- What does the man/woman mean when he/she says...?

  (Apa yang laki-laki/wanita tersebut maksud ketika dia mengatakan...?)

Contoh:

The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis is based on the idea that people experience their world through their language, and that they therefore understand their world through the culture embedded in their language. The hypothesis, which has also been called linguistic relativity, states that language shapes thought. Studies have shown, for instance, that unless people have access to the word 'ambivalent' they don't recognize an experience of uncertainty due to conflicting positive and negative feelings about one issue which is the definition of ambivalent. Essentially, the hypothesis argues, if a person can't describe the experience, the person is not having the experience.

1. What is the topic of the lecture?
    a. If certain words don't exist in your language, there's a reason
    b. The idea that language affects our experiences
    c. How linguistic relativity shapes the way we think
    d. You can predict what someone is thinking based on their language

2. Why does the professor talk about the word 'ambivalent'?
    a. To prove that linguistic relativity is a viable hypothesis
    b. To provide an example of linguistic relativity
    c. To argue that linguistic relativity is not an accurate hypothesis
    d. To further explain the concept of linguistic relativity

Latihan Soal :

Listen to a talk in an animal behaviour class.

Today's discussion is about a common animal reaction—the yawn. The dictionary defines a yawn as "an involuntary reaction to fatigue or boredom." That's certainly true for human yawns, but not necessarily for animal yawns. The

action can have quite different meanings in different species. For example, some animals yawn to intimidate intruders on their territory. Fish and lizards are examples of this. Hippos use yawns when they want to settle a quarrel. Observers have seemed two hippos yawn at each other for as long as two hours before they stop quarrelling. As for social animals like baboons or lions—they yawn to establish the pecking order within social groups, and lions often yawn to calm social tensions. Sometimes animals yawn for a strictly physiological reason—that is, to increase oxygen levels. And curiously enough, when they yawn for a physical reason like that, they do what humans do—they try to stifle the yawn by looking away or by covering their mouths.

1. What is the speaker's main point?
   a. Animals yawn for a number of reasons.
   b. Yawning results only from fatigue or boredom.
   c. Human yawns are the same as those of other animals.
   d. Only social animals yawn.

2. According to the speaker, when are hippos likely to yawn?
   a. When they are swimming
   b. When they are quarrelling
   c. When they are socializing
   d. When they are eating

3. What physiological reason for yawning is mentioned?
   a. To exercise the jaw muscles
   b. To eliminate fatigue
   c. To get greater strength for attacking
   d. To gain more oxygen

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION SECTION

Materi Pendamping Khusus Tunanetra
Rifqi Aulia Erlangga

2023

أَخْبَرَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ قَالَ قَالَ سُفْيَانُ مَا أَعْلَمُ عَمَلًا أَفْضَلَ مِنْ طَلَبِ الْعِلْمِ وَحِفْظِهِ لِمَنْ أَرَادَ اللَّهَ بِهِ قَالَ قَالَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ إِنَّ النَّاسَ لَيَحْتَاجُونَ إِلَى هَذَا الْعِلْمِ فِي دِينِهِمْ كَمَا يَحْتَاجُونَ إِلَى الطَّعَامِ وَالشَّرَابِ فِي دُنْيَاهُمْ

Artinya: *Telah mengabarkan kepada kami [Ya'qub bin Ibrahim] telah mengabarkan kepada kami [Waki'] dia berkata: [Sufyan] berkata: "Aku tidak mengetahui suatu amalan yang lebih utama dari pada mencari ilmu dan menjaganya, bagi siapa yang Allah kehendaki. Sufyan juga berkata: Berkata Al Hasan bin Shalih: 'Manusia membutuhkan ilmu ini untuk agamanya, sebagaimana mereka membutuhkan ilmu untuk makanan dan minuman dalam dunia mereka'.* (HR. Darimi No. 328)

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

A. INTRODUCTION

Ada 40 butir soal di bagian Structure and Written Expression yang merupakan sesi kedua dari tes EPE yang harus dikerjakan dalam waktu 25 menit. Semua pertanyaan dalam bentuk pilihan ganda dengan empat kemungkinan pilihan jawaban.

Bagian pertama terdiri dari 15 butir soal yang mana kita diminta untuk melengkapi kalimat rumpang dengan cara memilih satu jawaban yang paling benar dari empat pilihan jawaban yang disediakan.

Bagian kedua terdiri dari 25 butir soal, dan kita diminta untuk mengidentifikasi kata atau frasa yang salah.

Untuk mengerjakan test EPE pada bagian yang kedua ini kita perlu menguasai beberapa strategi. Adapun strategi-strategi tersebut bisa kita pelajari melalui latihan soal berikut ini.

1. STRATEGI 1 (Kata Kerja)



Di tipe soal ini kita diminta untuk mengidentifikasi kata kerja yang benar. Dengan banyaknya ragam kata kerja yang ada di Bahasa Inggris, maka kita harus paham betul mana kata kerja yang dibutuhkan untuk melengkapi kalimat soal tersebut. Di bagian pertama pilih mana kata kerja yang tepat untuk mengisi kalimat rumpang. Sedangkan di bagian kedua, pilih kata atau frasa yang salah dalam pilihan yang digaris bawahi.

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. The company … some new equipment before the strike began.
   a. orders
   b. will order
   c. had ordered
   d. has ordered

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang C. had ordered

2. After learning all the details about the project, the contractor … us at the planning meeting.
   a. told
   b. tell
   c. are telling
   d. was told

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang A. told

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. When Aska were sick, his mother made him eat chicken
   A B C
   soup and rest in bed.
   D

   Kata yang salah yakni A. were sick

2. Lisa did not do well in exam because he fails to study
   A B C
   properly.
   D

   Kata yang salah yakni C. fails

Latihan Soal:

1. We … Fatih about the change in plans regarding our weekend trip to mountains.

a. would be asked
b. can informed
c. should have informed
d. must be asked

2. While attempting to reach her home before the exam, ….
   a. the bicycle of Ulya broke down
   b. it happened that Ulya's bike broke down
   c. the storm caught Ulya
   d. Ulya had an accident on his bicycle

3. Lying along the equator, Indonesia … tropical climate, therefore it is warm and sunny throughout the year.
   a. is having
   b. will have
   c. has
   d. had

4. No longer satisfied with the emphasis of the previous school, Erna … of new state school in 2017.
   a. has moved
   b. has been moving
   c. will move
   d. moved

5. Mosquitoes … at only stage of the parasite's complex life cycle.
   a. will accept the malaria parasite
   b. will be accepted the malaria parasite
   c. had accepted the malaria parasite
   d. will accepts the malaria parasite

2. STRATEGI 2 (Parallel Structure)



Sebuah kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris dikatakan baik dan benar, jika parallel:

I like to sing and dancing. (TIDAK PARALEL)

I like to sing and to dance. (PARALEL)

I like singing and dancing. (PARALEL)

Berikut ini penjelasan lebih detailnya:

Ketika informasi di dalam sebuah kalimat disusun dalam sebuah rangkaian atau rentetan, maka semua komponennya harus setara atau parallel. Adapun komponen dalam kalimat yang harus dibuat parallel yaitu, kata benda, kata kerja, kata sifat, frase, dan klausa utama.

Kata benda/Noun

I need to talk to manager **(Noun)** **or** the assistant manager **(Noun).**

She is not a teacher **(Noun)** **but** a lawyer **(Noun).**

You can choose from activities such as hiking **(Noun)** **and** swimming **(Noun)**.

Kata kerja/Verb

He eats **(Verb)** **and** sleeps **(Verb)** only when he takes a vacation.
You can stay **(Verb)** home **or** go **(Verb)** to movies with us.

Irsan entered **(Verb)** the room, sat down **(Verb)**, and opened **(Verb)** his book.

Kata sifat/adjectives

The exam that he gave was short **(Adjective)** but difficult **(Adjective)**. My friend is smart **(Adjective)**, nice **(Adjective)**, and humble **(Adjective)**.

Frase

There are students in the classroom ***and*** in front of the building. The checks will be ready not at noon ***but*** at 1:00.

Klausa

She always takes her fully intention in what you say ***or*** what you do. Panji likes to go home early, ***but*** his wife prefer to stay late.

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. After retirement he plans on travelling to exotic locations, … and playing a lot of golf.
   a. will go for breakfast
   b. dining in the finest restaurant
   c. having presentation
   d. to enjoy the memorable moment

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang B. dining in the finest restaurant

2. Laras is a scholar, an athlete, and …
   a. an singer
   b. an artist
   c. artistic
   d. be student

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang b. an artist

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. A well-composed baroque opera achieves a delicate
   A B
   balance by focusing alternately on the aural, visual,
   C
   emotional, and philosophy elements.
   D

   Kata yang salah yakni D. philosophy

2. Ecologist are trying to preserve our environment for
   A B
   future generations by protecting the ozone layer, purifying
   C
   the air, and have replanted the trees.
   D

   Kata yang salah yakni D. have replanted

Latihan Soal:

1. Marmots spend their time foraging among meadow plants and flowers or …
   a. gets sun on rocky cliffs
   b. they sat down on rocky cliffs
   c. laid down on rocky cliffs
   d. sunning on rocky cliffs

2. All third-semester students have to conduct their laboratory experiments accurately and ….
   a. safety
   b. carefully
   c. with safe manner
   d. in being careful

3. The first matches were too hard to ignite, … or too dangerously easy to ignite.
   a. a mess
   b. a messy time
   c. a huge mess
   d. too messy

4. The Moon has no atmosphere, no air and no ....
   a. sunny
   b. watery
   c. shines
   d. water

5. The examiner would also ask about where you live and ….
   a. who looks for a job
   b. why is the applicant absent
   c. what you do for living
   d. how is your recent study

3. STRATEGI 3 (Penggunaan Comparative and Superlative Adjective)



Di EPE test bagian kedua ada tipe soal yang meminta kita untuk mengidentifikasi penggunaan kata sifat berakhiran -er (comparative) dan kata sifat berakhiran -est (superlative) dalam kalimat. Kedua jenis kata sifat tersebut mempunyai fungsi berbeda-beda, sehingga kita harus paham rumusnya:

Comparatives	Superlatives
The comparative is used to compare two equal things. **e.g:** ✓ **The history class is larger than the math class.** ✓ **Samis more intelligent than Yuna.**	**The superlatives is used to show which one of many is in some way the most outstanding.** **e.g:** ✓ **The history class is the largest in the school.** ✓ **Dimas is the most intelligent of all the students in the class.**

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. The speed of light is … the speed of sound.
   a. faster
   b. much faster than
   c. the fastest
   d. as fast

Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang B. much faster than

2. The use of detail is … method of developing a controlling idea, and almost all students employ this method.
   a. most common
   b. common
   c. more common
   d. the most common

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang B. much faster than

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. Until recently, California was largest producer of oranges
   A B C D
   in the U.S.

   Kata yang salah yakni B. largest

2. Protein molecules are the most complex than the molecules
   A B C
   of carbohydrates.
   D

   Kata yang salah yakni B. the most

Latihan Soal:

1. Sukma is … of all the students who have tried out for the part in the play.
   a. the more capable
   b. most capable
   c. the most capable
   d. more capable than

2. Astronomers say they may have glimpsed __galaxy ever spotted.
   a. the most distant
   b. the more distant

c. more distant than
d. the distant

3. The workers on the day shift … the workers on the night shift.
   a. is the most resting compared with
   b. are more rested than
   c. were more resting than
   d. look more rested

4. He always tries to do the best and … that he can do.
   a. the more serious program
   b. more meaningful standard
   c. the most valuable result
   d. most effective job

5. Due to the daily hotel rates reaching all-time highs, many visitors are looking for … options.
   a. least expensive
   b. lesser paid
   c. fewer cost
   d. less expensive

4. STRATEGI 4 (Penggunaan Kalimat Pasif)



Di tipe soal ini kita diminta untuk mengidentifikasi penggunaan bentuk pasif yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat rumpang. Maka dari itu, kita harus mengerti arti dari kalimat soal. Berikut ini adalah rumus dan contoh kalimat pasif dalam Bahasa Inggris.

THE FORM OF PASSIVE	BE+ past participle (BY+object)

Contoh:

1. The letter is written by Ratih.
2. The letter was written by Ratih.
3. The letter will be written by Ratih.
4. The letter is being written by Ratih.
5. The letter had been written by Ratih.

Di bagian kedua kita diminta untuk menemukan kesalahan penggunaaan bentuk pasif dari sebuah kalimat. Berikut ini contoh kesalahan penggunaan bentuk pasif di dalam sebuah kalimat.

The portrait ***was painting*** by a famous artist.

The project ***will finished*** by Arjun.

Kalimat pertama menggunakan bentuk pasif yang salah, seharusnya setelah ***to be was*** diikuti **past participle (V3)** sehingga bentuk yang benar yaitu ***was painted.*** Sedangkan kalimat kedua salah karena belum ada kata **be** setelah kata **will**, sehingga seharusnya ***will be finished.***

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. A great deal of property ... by hurricanes each year.
   a. being destroyed
   b. had destroyed
   c. is destroyed
   d. was destroying

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang C. is destroyed

2. … discussed by the board of directors when it was proposed again by the supervisors.
   a. The problem had already
   b. The problem is already
   c. The problem has already
   d. The problem had already been

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang D. The problem had already been

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. The proposal has repealed after a thirty-minute discussion
   A B
   and a number of objections to its failure to include our
   C D
   district.

   Kata yang salah yakni A. has repealed

2. This class has canceled because too few students
   A B C
   had registered before registration closed.
   D

   Kata yang salah yakni A. has canceled

Latihan Soal:

1. The bridge … by a large ship during a sudden storm last week.
   a. hits
   b. will hit
   c. was hitting
   d. was hit

2. Before the painting arrived in exhibition, the owner invited some committees to help determine where … placed.
   a. should the painting be
   b. did the painting be
   c. it should be the painting
   d. the painting should be

3. … by this university when you heard about the other scholarship?
   a. You have already been accepted
   b. Have you already been accepted
   c. Did you already been accepted
   d. Had you already been accepted

4. Isna's report … discussed when I called Prof. Dirga this afternoon.
   a. being
   b. have been
   c. was being
   d. been

5. The competition … by the other team tomorrow. They are a lot better than we are.
   a. will probably win
   b. will probably be winning
   c. probably won
   d. will probably be won

5. STRATEGI 5 (Penggunaan Pronoun/Kata Ganti)



Soal jenis ini seringkali dijumpai di bagian kedua, dimana kita diminta untuk mengidentifikasi kata ganti yang benar, biasanya untuk menghindari pengulangan kata benda. Kata ganti bisa tunggal atau jamak sesuai dengan kata benda yang dirujuknya.

Irsyad gave **the book** to **Maya**.

He gave **it** to **her.**

Pada kalimat kedua, kata ganti orang HE digunakan untuk menggantikan kata benda IRSYAD, sedangkan IT menggantikan kata benda THE BOOK, dan HIM menggantikan kata benda MAYA.

Tabel di bawah ini menunjukkan jenis dari kata ganti.

Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine	myself
2nd person	you	you	your	yours	yourself
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his	himself
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers	herself
3rd person	it	it	its	(not used)	itself
1st person (plural)	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person (plural)	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. If a person really wants to succeed, … must always work hard.
   a. they
   b. his
   c. he
   d. we

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang C. he

2. In spite of ... small size, these video recorders produce excellent tapes.
   a. their
   b. our
   c. mine
   d. its

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang A. their

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. Many different kinds of aspirin are on the market, but
   A B
   theirs effectiveness seems to be equal.
   C D

   Kata yang salah yakni C. theirs

2. Before the report is finalized, the information in their
   A B
   notes and our must be proofed.
   C D

   Kata yang salah yakni C. our

Latihan Soal:

1. Because Satya and Rena had done all of work …, they were unwilling to give the results to Bayu.
   a. theirs
   b. theirselves
   c. themselves
   d. them

2. In spite of ... small size, these video recorders produce excellent tapes.
   a. their
   b. our
   c. mine
   d. its

3. Some of … have to study our lessons more carefully if we expect to pass this examination.
   a. her
   b. us
   c. their
   d. me

4. … the rubberized asphalt can hardly be classified as cutting edge.
   a. At this stage in their development,
   b. At this stage in our development,
   c. At this stage in its development,
   d. The development of their stage,

5. Banks are rushing to merge because consolidations enable them to slash …
   a. the expand of theirs cost
   b. their costs and expand
   c. they cost the expand
   d. they expand the cost

6. STRATEGI 6 (Subject Verb Agreement)



Di bagian kedua soal EPE kita juga kerap kali diminta untuk mengidentifikasi apakah kata kerja yang digunakan sudah sesuai dengan subjek dalam kalimat tersebut. Untuk lebih jelasnya bisa kita lihat contoh berikut ini.

Contoh 1:

The boy walks to school. **The boys walk to school**.

Subjek tunggal (kalimat pertama) diikuti kata kerja ber-imbuhan –s/-es. Subjek jamak (kalimat kedua) diikuti kata kerja asli tanpa imbuhan –s/-es.

Contoh 2:

The key to the doors **are** in the drawer. **(SALAH)**

Kalimat di atas salah karena kita harus benar-benar teliti mencari mana **Subjek aslinya**.

Subjek aslinya bukan **the doors** tapi the key (tunggal) maka kalimat yang benar seharusnya:

The key to the doors **is** in the drawer. **(BETUL)**

Contoh 3:

All (of the **book**) was interesting. **(BETUL)**

Kalimat di atas betul karena subjek yang asli yaitu "**the book" (tunggal)** maka diikuti **tobe was**.

All (of the **books**) were interesting. **(BETUL)**

Kalimat di atas betul karena subjek yang asli yaitu "**the books" (jamak)** maka diikuti **tobe was**.

All (of the **information**) was interesting. **(BETUL)**

Kalimat di atas betul karena subjek yang asli yaitu "**the information" (tunggal)** maka diikuti **tobe was**. Kata "**the information" merupakan UNCOUNTABLE NOUN (kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung) seperti air, gula, kebahagiaan dkk, dan semua UNCOUNTABLE NOUN selalu dianggap TUNGGAL (singular)**.

Jika terdapat subject/object seperti yang ada di dalam kotak , maka selalu dianggap singular (tunggal), dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

SUBJECT/VERB AGREEMENT AFTER CERTAIN WORDS				
These words or expressions are grammatically singular, so they take singular verbs:				
anybody	*everybody*	*nobody*	*somebody*	*each* (+ noun)
anyone	*everyone*	*no one*	*someone*	*every* (+ noun)
anything	*everything*	*nothing*	*something*	

Every ----
Any -----
No ----
Some----
Each ---

} + is/was/does/(Verb+s/es)

Contoh:

Everyone is busy.

Nobody submits the paper.

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. The interrogation conducted by three police officers ... for several hours.
   a. are last
   b. will be lasted
   c. have been lasting
   d. has lasted

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang D. has lasted

2. Each of the doctors in the building … have a separate reception area.
   a. don't need
   b. needs to
   c. is needed
   d. will be needed

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang A.

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. The average temperature of rocks (A) on the surface (B) of the earth are (C) 55 degrees F (D).

   Kata yang salah yakni C. are

2. Not one in a hundred seeds develop (A) into a healthy plant, (B) event under (C) laboratory conditions. (D)

   Kata yang salah yakni C. develop

Latihan Soal

1. Many theories on conserving the purity of water …, but no one has been as widely accepted.
   a. has been proposed
   b. have been proposed
   c. will be proposed
   d. should be proposed

2. … that your teacher assigned is due on Friday unless you have made prior arrangements to turn in late.
   a. Several homeworks
   b. The homeworks
   c. Those homework
   d. That homework

3. Some people do their best to avoid confrontations, while … to get involved in confrontations.
   a. another people seem
   b. people doesn't seem
   c. other people seem
   d. some others don't seem

4. This year will be difficult for this organization because ….
   a. they have less money and volunteers than they had last year
   b. it has less money and fewer volunteers than it had last year
   c. the last year it did not have as few and little volunteers and money
   d. there are fewer money and volunteers that in the last year there were

5. The number of people in capital city …, resulting a lot of job vacancies there.
   a. increase significantly
   b. is increasing lately
   c. are increased recently
   d. has been increased

7. STRATEGI 7 (Present Participle Yang Berfungsi Sebagai Adjective)



Ketika mengerjakan bagian 2 dalam test EPE, kita juga akan akan menemukan jenis soal yang berkaitan dengan Present Participle. Present Participle adalah semua kata kerja berimbuhan -ing.

Contoh:

Read (verb) + -ing = Reading Take (verb) + -ing = Taking

HATI-HATI!!! Present Participle ini berfungsi sebagai kata kerja (jika didahului dengan to be) dan sebagai kata sifat. Penggunaan:

a. Sebagai Kata Kerja

Contoh :

The man is talking to his friend. (Pria itu *sedang berbicara*
Verb Kata Kerja

dengan temannya)

Kata talking adalah kata kerja karena didahului to be yaitu "is"

b. Sebagai Kata Sifat

Contoh :

The man talking to his friend *has* a beard.
Adjective verb

(Pria *yang sedang berbicara* dengan temannya *mempunyai*
Kata sifat kata kerja

jenggot)

Kata **talking** adalah bentuk present participle (V-ing) yang fungsinya untuk memberikan sifat pada pria (memberikan deskripsi tentang pria yang dimaksud). Sedangkan kata kerja di kalimat di atas adalah yang "*has" (mempunyai)*.

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. The child … in the yard is my son.
   a. is playing
   b. playing
   c. plays
   d. played

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang **B. playing**

   Penjelasan: Kata yang dibutuhkan melengkapi rumpang di atas adalah **playing** (bentuk V-ing) sebagai kata sifat, karena disitu ada kata '**"is"** my son yang merupakan kata kerja sebenarnya. Kata playing (V-ing) berfungsi untuk mensifati "the child", sehingga kalimatnya menjadi ***The child playing in the yard is my son*** (Anak yang bermain di lapangan itu adalah anak laki-lakiku).

2. The advertisements … the half-day sale received a lot of attention.
   a. announced
   b. were announcing

c. announcing
d. are announced

Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang **C. announcing**

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. The fans supported (A) their team (B) always come out (C) to the games in large numbers (D).

   Kata yang salah yakni A. supported (it should be supporting)

2. The children sat (A) in the fancy (B) restaurant found it difficult (C) to behave (D).

   Kata yang salah yakni A. sat (it should be sitting)

Latihan Soal

1. The paper … at 2:00 will contain the announcement about the legal policy.
   a. delivering
   b. is delivering
   c. it is delivering
   d. delivered

2. For three weeks at the beginning of the semester, the students … good score can add additional courses.
   a. having
   b. had

c. have
d. who has

3. Each object ... Jupiter's magnetic field is deluged with electrical charges.
   a. enters
   b. entered
   c. it enters
   d. entering

4. Captain Henry, … crept slowly through the underbrush.
   a. being remote from the enemy
   b. attempting to not encounter enemy
   c. trying to avoid enemy
   d. not involving himself in the enemy

5. Those applicants ... at the earliest date have the highest priority.
   a. who are returns their completed forms
   b. returning their completed forms
   c. returned their completed forms
   d. who were returned their completed forms

8. STRATEGI 8 (Past Participles Yang Berfungsi Sebagai Adjective)



Selanjutnya adalah penggunaan **past participle** yang juga sering muncul di test EPE bagian kedua. **Past Participle** adalah semua kata kerja bentuk **kedua dan ketiga (V2 dan V3). V2 dan V3 ini ada 2 (dua jenis) yaitu regular dan irregular (beraturan dan tidak beraturan).**

Contoh:

	V1	V2	V3
Regular (berakhiran –ed)	Look Call Study	Looked Called Studied	Looked Called Studied
Irregular	Sing Take Think	Sang Took Thought	Sung Taken Thought

HATI-HATI!!! Past Participle ini berfungsi sebagai kata kerja dan sebagai kata sifat**. Penggunaan:**

a. Sebagai Kata Kerja

Simple Past Tense (V2)

She ***painted*** this picture**. (Dia *melukis* gambar ini)**
Verb **Kata Kerja**

Kata painted adalah kata kerja. Simple Perfect Tense (V3)

She ***has/have/had painted*** this picture**. (Dia *telah melukis***
Verb **Kata Kerja**

gambar ini)

Kata painted adalah kata kerja.

Kalimat Pasif (tobe + V3)

This picture ***is painted*** by her**.** (Gambar ini ***dilukis***

Verb **Kata Kerja**

olehnya)

Kata painted adalah kata kerja.

b. Sebagai Kata Sifat (V3)

Contoh :

The picture ***painted*** by Karen ***is*** **now in a museum.**

Adjective **verb**

(Gambar *yang dilukis* oleh Karen *berada* di museum

Kata sifat **kata kerja**

sekarang)

Kata painted adalah bentuk past participle (V3) yang fungsinya untuk memberikan sifat pada gambar (memberikan deskripsi tentang gambar yang dimaksud) . Sedangkan kata kerja di kalimat diatas adalah yang "*is" (berada)*

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. The packages_____mailed at the post office will arrive Monday.
   a. mails
   b. will mail
   c. mailed
   d. mailing

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang **C. mailed**

   Penjelasan: Kata yang dibutuhkan melengkapi rumpang di atas adalah **mailed** (bentuk V3) sebagai kata sifat, karena disitu ada kata ''will arrive/akan sampai" yang

merupakan kata kerja sebenarnya. Kata mailed (V3) berfungsi untuk mensifati "the packages" sehingga kalimatnya menjadi ***The packages mailed at the post office will arrive Monday*** (Paket-paket *yang dikirim* lewat kantor pos akan sampai pada hari Senin).

2. A stock … at an inflated price is called a watered stock.
   a. issued
   b. is issued
   c. it is issued
   d. which issued

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang **A. issued**

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. The food placing (A) on the picnic table attracted (B) a large number (C) of flies. (D)

   Kata yang salah yakni A. placing (it should be placed)

2. We will have (A) to return the merchandise (B) purchasing (C) yesterday at the store. (D)

   Kata yang salah yakni C. purchasing (it should be purchased)

Latihan Soal

1. The money … by the client was not accepted.
   a. is offered
   b. was offered
   c. offered
   d. which is offering

2. The need for justice and equality ... became the main topic of the seminar.
   a. it is explained by the speaker
   b. be explained by the speaker
   c. is being explaining by the speaker
   d. explained by the speaker

3. Small companies may take their goods abroad for trade shows without paying foreign
   value-added taxes by acquiring … an ATA account.
   a. a documents calls
   b. a document called
   c. calls a document
   d. called a document

4. The people … last month had to take a training course this month.
   a. hired
   b. who had hired
   c. who was hired
   d. hiring

5. Aisya … student in her campus made her parents very happy.
   a. was one of
   b. involving in some organizations
   c. becomes the best
   d. chosen as the most outstanding

9. STRATEGI 9 (Penggunaan Noun Clause)



Di soal EPE bagian kedua akan kerap kita jumpai jenis soal yang berhubungan dengan Noun Clause/ Klausa Benda. Noun Clause adalah Klausa (S+V) yang fungsinya sebagai *Noun*. Letak Noun Clause bisa sebagai Subject atau Object dalam sebuah kalimat.

Contoh :

a) I know when he will arrive.
S V Object(Noun Clause)

b) When he will arrive is not important.
Subject/Noun Clause V Adjective

c) I am concerned about when he will arrive.
S V Object(Noun Clause)

Noun Clause biasanya diawali dengan connectors (KATA PENGHUBUNG) berikut ini:

what, when, where, why, how whatever, whenever, whether, if, that

Contoh soal bagian pertama:

1. … was late caused many problems.
   a. That he
   b. The driver
   c. There
   d. Because

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang **A. That he**

2. … was on television made me angry.
   a. It
   b. The story
   c. What
   d. When

   Jawaban yang tepat adalah yang **C. what**

Contoh soal bagian kedua:

1. Why the condition of the patient deteriorated so rapidly
   A B C

   it was not explained.
   D

   Kata yang salah yakni D. it (the word it should be omitted)

2. It was difficult to distinguish what on sale and what was
   A B C D

   merely on display.

   Kata yang salah yakni C. what on sale (it should be what was on sale)

Latihan Soal

1. … will be carried in the next space shuttle payload has not yet been announced to the public.
   a. It
   b. What
   c. When
   d. That
2. … have at least for hours of hazardous materials response training is mandated by federal law.
   a. All police officers
   b. All police officers must
   c. That all police officers
   d. For all police officers

3. No one explained to me ….
   a. whether was coming or not
   b. if they comes or not
   c. if the she were not there
   d. whether he was coming or not

4. What is most important in this situation ….
   a. it is to finish on time
   b. is to finish on time
   c. about to finish on time
   d. should finish on time

5. In a 1988 advanced officers' training program. Sampson developed a plan to incorporate police in enforcing environmental protection laws whenever … feasible.
   a. it is
   b. is
   c. has
   d. it has

READING SECTION



Materi Pendamping Khusus Tunanetra

Rifqi Aulia Erlangga

2023

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ اللَّهُمَّ انْفَعْنِي بِمَا عَلَّمْتَنِي وَعَلِّمْنِي مَا يَنْفَعُنِي وَزِدْنِي عِلْمًا وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَلَى كُلِّ حَالٍ

***Artinya**: Telah menceritakan kepada kami [Abu Bakr bin Abu Syaibah] berkata, telah menceritakan kepada kami [Abdullah bin Numair] dari [Musa bin Ubaidah] dari [Muhammad bin Tsabit] dari [Abu Hurairah] ia berkata; Rasulullah shallallahu 'alaihi wasallam berdo'a: "Ya Allah, berilah aku manfa'at dengan ilmu yang Engkau ajarkan kepadaku, ajarilah aku sesuatu yang bermanfaat bagiku, dan tambahkanlah ilmu kepadaku, segala puji bagi Allah atas setiap kondisi."* (HR. Ibnu Majah No, 247)

READING SECTION

A. INTRODUCTION

Reading section merupakan bagian ketiga atau bagian akhir dari tes EPE. Dalam waktu 55 menit yang disediakan kita harus menyelesaikan 50 butir soal. Di bagian ini, akan ada beberapa teks bacaan dengan 5-7 soal yang harus dijawab berkaitan dengan masing-masing teks bacaan. Topik yang disajikan pada teks tidak jauh dari yang sudah pernah dipelajari di bangku sekolah yaitu tentang Indonesia, Salatiga, Keislaman dan berkaitan dengan bidang studi di Perguruan Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri (PTAIN). Dalam mengerjakan bagian terakhir test EPE, kita membutuhkan trik tertentu supaya lebih efektif. Secara umum strategi yang dipakai untuk mengerjakan soal Reading adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Sebelum melaksanakan test EPE, kita harus mengenal jenis pertanyaan yang sering muncul di soal Reading, yang biasanya hampir sama, yakni menanyakan tentang topik bacaan, ide pokok dalam paragraf, tentang sinonim atau antonim kata, atau tentang factual questions dalam bacaan. Factual Questions biasanya berupa pertanyaan 5W 1H (who, what, where, when, why, how)
2. Saat mengerjakan bagian reading, kita tidak perlu membaca teks bacaan secara menyeluruh. Karena tidak semua informasi yang ada dalam bacaan ditanyakan dalam soal, maka bacalah pertanyaannya terlebih dahulu. Fokus membaca soal terlebih dahulu, pahami dengan teliti pertanyaan dalam soal, kemudian cari jawaban di teks bacaan.
3. Setelah membaca soal dengan seksama, langkah selanjutnya yaitu mencari jawaban pada teks bacaan dengan teknik membaca *Skimming* dan *Scanning*. *Skimming* adalah membaca cepat keseluruhan *passage* untuk mendapatkan

konsep yang dibicarakan dalam bacaan. Jadi membaca keseluruhan teks secara cepat dan berusaha menangkap inti bacaan. Sedangkan *Scanning* adalah membaca cepat untuk mencari kata atau kalimat khusus. Dalam soal sering kita diminta untuk mencari kata pada baris tertentu bacaan, dan *scanning* merupakan teknik membaca yang digunakan untuk langsung mencari kata tersebut tanpa memperhatikan isi dari bacaan. Contoh: kita diminta mencari kata *election*, maka kita bisa langsung mencari kata yang berawalan **e**, tanpa membaca bacaan tersebut.

4. Jangan berhenti pada soal yang terlalu sulit. Hindari menghabiskan banyak waktu untuk sebuah soal yang sulit. Lebih baik tinggalkan dulu soal tersebut dan beralih ke soal lainnya yang lebih mudah dijawab. Kalau mengatur waktu dengan baik, kita akan bisa menjawab soal yang sulit di sisa waktu tes dengan lebih tenang.
5. Terakhir hindari membiarkan jawaban kosong, bahkan pada saat tidak merasa yakin atas jawaban sekali pun. Karena jika menjawab salah pun tidak akan ada pengurangan nilai. Barangkali tebakan jawaban yang diberikan adalah pilihan yang benar.

Sedangkan strategi khusus yang bisa kita pakai untuk mengerjakan soal Reading akan dibahas secara lebih detail lengkap dengan latihan soalnya, seperti berikut ini:

1. STRATEGI 1 (Menjawab Pertanyaan Terkait Ide Pokok Dari Bacaan)



1. Jika bacaan hanya terdiri dari 1 (satu) paragraf saja, maka kita hanya perlu membaca kalimat pertama dan terakhir untuk mencari topik dan ide pokok bacaan. Topik dan ide pokok bacaan biasanya terletak di awal atau akhir paragraf.

   Contoh:

   Teks

   In Indonesia, bargaining is a common practice where people negotiate to get a fair or cheap price. Locals see it as a challenge and sometimes vendors consider the customer's ability to pay rather than the item's actual cost. This can make it harder for foreigners who may be quoted higher prices. Bargaining can be seen as frustrating, but it's also like a game that can be fun if we know the rules. In some markets, prices are already low, so it's better to ask for a discount rather than offering a very low price. If we feel the price is still too high after negotiating, we can leave and try another shop offering similar items. Often, the vendor will call us back and accept our last offered price. If not, it means our price was too low or the vendor is not willing to sell at that price. Visiting a few stalls selling the same item will give us an idea of its actual cost.

   Pertanyaan

   What is the main idea of the passage?

   a. The art of bargaining
   b. The benefit of negotiation in trading

c. The practical usage of fun game
d. The steps to offer product in market

Pembahasan

Jawaban yang tepat adalah A. The art of bargaining

2. Jika bacaan terdiri lebih dari 1 (satu) paragraf saja, maka kita perlu membaca kalimat pertama pada tiap paragraf kemudian menarik kesimpulan untuk menentukan topik atau ide pokok dari teks bacaan tersebut.

Contoh:

Teks

In the past few years, technology has undergone significant advancements. As an increasing number of individuals embrace digital media, it has become crucial for educators to incorporate the latest available tools into their teaching practices to captivate students' attention. To foster student engagement in the learning process, teachers must adopt innovative approaches and introduce fresh concepts that spark excitement about the subject matter. Given its significance in today's education sector, the integration of educational technology has become a necessary component for teachers.

Technological progress achieved over time has had a profound influence on various aspects of our lives. With increased accessibility, technology has permeated every facet of our daily existence, leading to heightened expectations for advanced technological features in the devices we use. Similarly, educational institutions have integrated technology into their teaching methodologies, incorporating computer science courses where students acquire coding skills and utilize computers for their assignments.

Pertanyaan

What is the topic of the passage?

a. The way to foster students' achievement by using conventional method
b. The importance of integrating educational technology for the effective teaching
c. The courses made by teachers about the use of digital media
d. The development of technology in education and transportation sectors.

Pembahasan

Jawaban yang tepat adalah B. The importance of integrating educational technology for the effective teaching

Berikut ini adalah tipe-tipe pertanyaan yang sebetulnya memiliki pengertian yang sama yakni menanyakan tentang ide pokok dari suatu bacaan:

a. What is the topic of the passage?
b. What is the main idea of the passage?
c. What is the author main point in the passage?
d. What is the author primarily concerned?
e. What is the subject of the passage?

Latihan Soal

A mosque is a special place where Muslims go to worship. They come together to pray, celebrate important events, and learn about their faith. Sometimes, mosques also have schools and places where the community can gather. You might see a tall tower called a minaret at many mosques. At the top of the *minaret*, there is a person called the *muezzin* who calls everyone to prayer five times a day. Inside the mosque, there is a big room called the prayer

hall. People sit on the floor to pray there. In the prayer hall, there is a special wall called the *mihrab*. It shows the direction of a city called Mecca, which Muslims

face when they pray. There is also an area where Muslims can perform *wudu* before praying, called the ablutions area.

What is the topic of the passage?

a. The overview of place to pray and its function
b. The significance and the features of mosque in Muslim religious practice
c. The importance of building mosque for studying
d. The positive impact of learning the history of mosque in this era

2. STRATEGI 2 (Menentukan Informasi Yang Benar Berdasarkan Teks Bacaan)

STRATEGI NO. 2
Menentukan Informasi Yang Benar Berdasarkan Teks Bacaan

Bagian ini akan meminta kita untuk mencari informasi yang sesuai atau benar berdasarkan bacaan. Jenis pertanyaannya meliputi :

a. According to the passage …,
b. It is stated in the passage that…,
c. The passage indicates that …,
d. The author mentions that …,
e. Which of the following is true ...?

Jawaban pertanyaan tersebut dapat ditemukan dengan menentukan kata kunci dari pertanyaan, membaca cepat teks untuk menemukan letak kata kunci, membaca kalimat yang mengandung kata kunci dengan teliti, melihat pilihan jawaban yang mungkin disajikan dalam redaksi yang berbeda namun bermakna sama (restatement), lalu pilihlah jawaban yang paling sesuai.

Contoh Soal

Teks

Visual learning is a way of learning where some students like to use pictures, drawings, colors, and maps to share their ideas and thoughts. These learners need to see things to understand and remember them better. They are good at picturing things in their minds, noticing how things fit together, and paying attention to colors. They find it helpful to use colors in their notes, make lists, and draw maps to organize their ideas and thoughts. Those who are visual learners have more immediate recall of the words that are visually presented.

In school, visual learners are fond of taking notes and do well when they can see diagrams on the chalkboard or watch slideshows to help them learn. They consciously solve problems, prepare their ideas in advance and arrange them by writing them down. They like to read the narratives and descriptions, even they might have a special ability to remember things like photographs.

Pertanyaan

Which of the following is **true** about the passage?

a. Visual learners prefer auditory learning methods.
b. Visual learners use colors and drawings to organize their ideas.

c. Visual learners struggle to remember words presented visually.
d. Visual learners do not enjoy reading narratives or descriptions.

Pembahasan

Tipe soal ini meminta kita untuk mencari jawaban yang benar berdasarkan teks. Dari empat pilihan jawaban (A) salah karena siswa yang visual sebenarnya lebih suka metode belajar yang bersifat visual (bisa dilihat), (B) benar karena siswa yang visua sebenarnyal suka dengan warna dan gambar untuk menyampaikan ide, (C) salah, karena siswa yang visual sebenarnya sangat mudah mengingat teori yang disampaikan dengan gambar, (D) salah, karena sebenarnya siswa yang visual sangat suka membaca dalam bentuk narasi dan deskripsi. Sehingga **jawaban yg tepat adalah B. Visual learners use colors and drawings to organize their ideas.**

Latihan Soal

Assessment for learning is a process that teachers use to figure out how well students are doing in their learning journey, where they should go next, and how to help them get there. The focus is on using different assessment methods to gather information about students' progress. This information helps teachers make decisions about their teaching methods and directly improve students' learning experience. The assessments used in this process are meant to directly aid in learning. The term "assessment" here simply means gathering information to make informed judgments. A lot of this information comes from everyday classroom activities. For example, if a student gives an unexpected answer to a question, it tells the teacher that there might be a misunderstanding. If students look puzzled, it may mean that the teacher needs to explain

something more clearly. This kind of assessment is called "formative assessment" because it informs and shapes the learning process. It's different from "summative assessment," which is like a summary of what students have learned so far. Summative assessments often come at the end of a unit, like tests used for grading and certification.

Which of the following is true based on the passage?

a. Summative assessment is the primary focus of assessment for learning.
b. Assessment for learning doesn't involve using evidence to improve teaching decisions.
c. Assessment for learning helps teachers understand where students are in their learning process.
d. Formative assessment is only based on end-of-unit tests.

3. STRATEGI 3 (Menentukan Informasi Yang Salah Berdasarkan Teks Bacaan)



Bagian ini akan meminta kita untuk menemukan informasi yang salah atau tidak sesuai berdasarkan teks bacaan. Tipe-tipe pertanyaan yang biasanya muncul adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Which of the following is not stated …?
b. Which of the following is not mentioned …?
c. Which of the following is not discussed …?
d. All the following are true **except** ….

Contoh soal:

The passage

Air pollution can have different effects on people's health. These effects can be divided into two categories: short-term and long-term. Short-term effects are temporary and can cause illnesses like pneumonia or bronchitis. They can also make people feel uncomfortable by irritating their nose, throat, eyes, or skin. Air pollution can even lead to symptoms like headaches, dizziness, and nausea. Unpleasant smells from factories, garbage, or sewer systems are also considered air pollution, but they are not as serious. Long-term effects of air pollution last for a long time, sometimes even a person's whole life, and can be very harmful. They can cause serious diseases like heart disease, lung cancer, and respiratory problems such as emphysema. Air pollution can also damage important organs like the brain, kidneys, liver, and nerves. Some scientists believe that air pollution can even lead to birth defects. It's shocking to know that nearly 2.5 million people die every year worldwide because of the effects of air pollution.

The Question:

Which of the following is **not true** based on the passage?

a. Short-term effects of air pollution can include discomfort such as irritation to the nose, throat, eyes, or skin.
b. Air pollution can cause long-term damage to various organs including the brain, kidneys, and liver.
c. Unpleasant smells from factories, garbage, or sewer systems are not considered forms of air pollution.
d. Long-term effects of air pollution can lead to serious diseases such as heart disease and lung cancer.

Pembahasan:

Tipe soal ini meminta kita untuk mencari jawaban yang tidak benar berdasarkan teks. Dari empat pilihan jawaban (A) benar karena efek jangka pendek dari polusi yakni bisa menyebabkan peradangan pada hidung, tenggorokan, mata, dan kulit, (B) benar karena polusi udara bisa menyebabkan kerusakan pada organ tubuh seperti otak, ginjal dan hati, (C) tidak benar jika bau yang tidak sedap dari pabrik, sampah, atau limbah pembuangan bukan merupakan polusi udara, (D) benar bahwa polusi udara dapat memicu adanya penyakit seperti serangan jantung dan kanker paru-paru. Sehingga **jawaban yg tepat adalah C. Unpleasant smells from factories, garbage, or sewer systems are not considered forms of air pollution.**

Latihan Soal:

Gratitude holds immense significance within the Islamic faith, and there are two notable advantages of practicing gratitude that you will undoubtedly find worthwhile incorporating into your daily routine. The initial benefit is that expressing gratitude directly contributes to improved physical well-being. Various studies indicate that individuals who exhibit gratitude tend to report higher levels of happiness and fewer instances of physical discomfort. Additionally, grateful individuals are more inclined to engage in regular exercise, prioritize their health, and attend regular medical check-ups. The second advantage lies in the ability of a grateful mindset to effectively manage and alleviate stress. When we express gratitude to Allah (SWT), we are shielded from disappointment and unnecessary anxiety or stress. It is important to note, however, that in certain cases, medical assistance may be required to address depression.

Which of the following is **not true** in the passage?

a. Expressing gratitude contributes to improved physical well-being.
b. Grateful individuals are less likely to experience physical discomfort.
c. A grateful mindset can effectively manage and alleviate stress.
d. Medical assistance is always required to address depression.

4. STRATEGI 4 (Menentukan Informasi Yang Tersirat)



Pada bagian ini kita diminta untuk menemukan informasi yang tersirat dari bacaan yang disajikan. Sehingga setelah mendapatkan poin yang sesuai, kita perlu menarik kesimpulannya sendiri. Jenis pertanyaan yang digunakan adalah:

a. It is implied in the passage that …
b. It can be inferred from the passage that …
c. It is most likely that …

Contoh Soal:

The passage

During the ASEAN-Japan Post Ministerial Conference in Jakarta, Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi of Indonesia expressed an invitation to Japan for collaboration in the development of the electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem in ASEAN. The objective is to establish the Indo-Pacific region as a center of growth by focusing on two areas of cooperation. Firstly, there is a need

to encourage the development of the EV ecosystem in ASEAN countries. Secondly, cooperation in maintaining peace and stability in the region is essential. Indonesia believes that Japan shares the desire for a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Indo- Pacific region. The meeting also emphasized the importance of identifying other strategic collaborations, such as energy transition, science and technology, cultural and tourism cooperation, and youth engagement. In the health sector, the meeting promoted the establishment of the ASEAN Centre for Public Health Emergencies and Emerging Diseases (ACPHEED). Japan has expressed readiness to support a more resilient ASEAN by endorsing the Asia Zero Emission Community (AZEC) initiative and facilitating quality infrastructure development.

The Question

It can be inferred from the passage that...

a. the ASEAN-Japan Post Ministerial Conference in Jakarta only focused on Enhancing cultural and tourism cooperation
b. Japan's involvement can potentially attract investments and technological advancements to the region.
c. Indonesia will be the headquarters of ACPHEED.
d. The invitation reflects the drawback of international cooperation in advancing sustainable transportation solutions.

Pembahasan:

Isi dari teks tersebut adalah membahas kerjasama antara Jepang dan Indonsia, sehingga **jawaban yang tepat yakni B. Japan's involvement can potentially attract investments and technological advancements to the region.** Sedangkan jawaban yang lain salah karena bertentangan dengan isi teks.

Latihan Soal

Through the use of Merdeka Curriculum, which is in line with other Merdeka Belajar projects, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology continues to raise the standard of education in Indonesia. The Merdeka Curriculum gives teachers more opportunities to improve their students' character, literacy, and numeracy skills. Future student accomplishment will be better as long as students have better reading, numeracy, and character skills. One of the key features of the Merdeka Curriculum is its emphasis on fundamental knowledge and encouragement of raising learning standards. This feature gives teachers room to plan differentiated instruction. Teacher can employ a range of learning tools in addition to textbooks when using differentiated learning. Based on the students' learning needs, the teacher may also pick out specific chapters from a book or choose a book from a higher or lower level. In addition to using textbook, teachers are also encouraged to adapt or use a variety of other learning resources, including those already available on the Merdeka Mengajar platform.

It is implied in the passage that …

a. The Merdeka Curriculum aims to lower the standard of education in Indonesia.
b. The Merdeka Curriculum emphasizes the raise of learning standards and allows the use of various resources to promote the differentiated learning.
c. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology encourages the use of only textbooks in teaching.
d. Teachers in Indonesia have limited flexibility in planning differentiated instruction under the Merdeka Curriculum.

5. STRATEGI 5 (Menemukan Makna Yang Sama Seperti Yang Diminta)



Pada bagian ini kita diminta untuk menemukan makna yang sama seperti yang diminta oleh pertanyaan. Sehingga jenis pertanyaan yang muncul seperti:

a. What is the meaning …?
b. Which of the following is closest in meaning to … ?
c. … could be best replaced by which of the following?".

Jawaban untuk pertanyaan jenis ini hanya dapat ditemukan pada baris atau kalimat yang sudah disediakan pada pertanyaan. Sehingga langkah yang ditempuh untuk menjawab adalah dengan menemukan kosakata yang dimaksud pada bacaan, membaca teliti kalimat tersebut, menemukan konteks kalimat yang membantu penemuan makna kata yang tepat, terakhir mencari jawaban yang sesuai.

Contoh Soal:

The passage

Indonesia is a tropical country, so it doesn't experience the usual four seasons like spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Instead, it has two main seasons: rainy and dry, which are not fixed and depend on the region. In many parts of the country, including Java and Bali, the dry season occurs from April to October, while the wet season lasts from November to March. However, due to global warming, the predictability of these seasons has been affected, making it less reliable to anticipate when they will occur.

The Question

The word "usual" in the first line could be replaced by …

a. Typical
b. Uncommon
c. Extraordinary
d. Unpredictable

Kata 'usual' berarti 'biasanya'. Kemudian kita langsung mencari tahu arti dari keempat kata tersebut. Dari keempat pilihan tersebut, mari kita terjemahkan satu per satu: (A) typical berarti 'khas/lazim'. (B) uncommon berarti 'tidak umum'. (C) extraordinary berarti 'luarbiasa'. (D) unpredictable berarti 'tidak dapat diramalkan'. Oleh karena itu jawabannya adalah : **(A) typical**

Latihan Soal

Outdoor activities have social benefits for both young and old. Outdoor recreation is a great way to forge enduring friendships, whether it is through competing with friends or attempting a new sport. These encounters can also result in relationships that endure long after our time spent participating in activities. In addition to bringing happiness, participating in outdoor activities might be the ideal method to reset and reconnect with our surroundings. Spending time outside allows us to take a break from the daily tasks because we are all often too busy to stop and take in what is around us.

The word "encounters" in line 3 means ….

a. Limitations
b. Disconnections
c. Achievements
d. Meetings

6. STRATEGI 6 (Menjawab Soal Tentang Rujukan (Pronoun Reference))



Pronoun reference adalah kata ganti yang merujuk kepada sebuah benda tertentu. Dalam soal tipe seperti ini, kita diminta mencari rujukan dari sebuah kata ganti. Berikut adalah cara yang efektif untuk mengetahui rujukan dari kata ganti:

a. Temukan baris dimana pronoun (kata ganti) tersebut.
b. Lihat kata benda yang muncul sebelum pronoun (kata ganti).
c. Baca kalimat yang terdapat pronoun reference itu dengan seksama.
d. Eliminasi jawaban yang sudah pasti salah dan pilih jawaban yang paling tepat diantara jawaban yang tersisa.

Contoh soal yang termasuk dalam *reference question*:

- *The word X in line Y refers to ….*

  (Kata X pada baris ke-Y merujuk pada ….)
- The Pronoun "…" in line … refers to which of the following?
- What does (it/he/she/they/etc) refer to …?

Personal Pronoun	Relative Pronoun (conjunctions)	Demonstrative Pronoun
I, you, we, they, he, she, it Me, you, us, them, him, her, it My, your, our, their, his, her, its Myself, yourself, themselves, himself, herself, itself	Who, whom, whose, which, when, where, that	Singular: this, that Plural: these, those

Contoh soal:

The passage:

Nasi goreng, a popular dish in Indonesian cuisine, is prepared by combining vegetables and either chicken or seafood. What sets Indonesian fried rice apart is its delightful sweetness, achieved through the incorporation of a thick sweet soy sauce called kecap, along with an assortment of vegetables. Additionally, **it** is also commonly accompanied by pickled cucumber, carrots, and fried eggs. This dish known as nasi goreng is said to be a flavourful and versatile stir-fried rice dish that has gained popularity among people in Southeast Asia. **They** say it is not only a national dish but also an important staple of Indonesian cuisine.

The Question:

1. The pronoun **"it"** in line 4 refers to …
   a. Dish
   b. Vegetables and seafood
   c. Indonesian fried rice
   d. Kecap

Pembahasan:

Kata ganti "it" merujuk pada subjek atau objek berupa benda yang disebutkan di kalimat sebelumnya. Sedangkan subjek di kalimat sebelumnya yaitu Indonesian fried rice, sehingga **jawaban yang tepat adalah C. Indonesian fried rice.**

2. The pronoun **"they"** in line 7 refers to …
   a. Stir-fried rice
   b. Indonesian food
   c. People in Southeast Asia
   d. Staple

Pembahasan:

Kata ganti "they" biasanya merujuk pada subjek atau objek orang yang disebutkan di kalimat sebelumnya. Sedangkan objek orang di kalimat sebelumnya yaitu people in Southeast Asia, sehingga **jawaban yang tepat adalah C. Indonesian fried rice.**

Jawaban yang tepat adalah **C. People in Southeast Asia**

Latihan Soal

Archery is a sport that appeals to a wide range of people, regardless of their age, gender, or skill level. ***It*** is enjoyed in various countries, both advanced and developing. One of the unique aspects of archery is its inclusivity, as it allows both able-bodied individuals and those with disabilities to participate equally. So, whether ***they*** have any physical limitations or not, they can still engage in archery and compete on a level playing field.

1. The pronoun **"it"** in line 2 refers to …
   a. the sport
   b. the gender
   c. skill level
   d. archery

2. The pronoun **"they"** in line 4 refers to …
   a. the inclusivity
   b. both able-bodied individuals and those with disabilities
   c. unique aspects
   d. various countries

   Lake Toba, Likupang, Borobudur, Mandalika, and Labuan Bajo are all considered prominent tourist destinations in Indonesia. ***They*** have been chosen as new symbols of Indonesian tourism because of their natural beauty and distinct characteristics. These places have captured the attention of travellers and locals alike. Among them, Lake Toba stands out as a particularly remarkable location. With its expansive area of approximately 1,145 kilometres, it is often likened to a "small sea." Not only is Lake Toba the largest natural lake in Southeast Asia, but ***it*** also ranks among the world's deepest lakes. Recognizing their immense potential, the Indonesian government has given these destinations the special designation of super-priority tourist spots. They are actively promoting these places to attract more visitors and stimulate the growth of the tourism industry in the country.

3. The pronoun **"they"** in line 2 refers to …
   a. The symbols
   b. Lake Toba, Likupang, Borobudur, Mandalika, and Labuan Bajo

c. The chosen tourism places
d. The countries

4. The pronoun **"it"** in line 7 refers to …
   a. Labuan Bajo
   b. A small sea
   c. Southeast Asia
   d. Lake Toba

7. STRATEGI 7 (Menjawab Pertanyaan Tentang Detail Tersurat)



Beberapa pertanyaan di bagian Reading dari tes EPE akan membutuhkan jawaban yang secara langsung ada di teks tersebut. Pertanyaan jenis ini dinamakan pertanyaan tentang detail tersurat, dimana pertanyaan ini membutuhkan jawaban berupa sedikit informasi dari teks, bukan tentang informasi teks secara keseluruhan. Jawaban atas pertanyaan detail seperti ini biasanya terdapat dalam teks. Sehingga kita harus mampu menemukan jawaban untuk pertanyaan jenis ini tanpa harus menyimpulkan. Adapun jenis pertanyaan yaitu seperti Kapan dan di mana peristiwa itu terjadi, Seperti apa karakter/tokoh yang diceritakan dalam teks, dan lain sebagainya.

Contoh:

Islam does not compel Muslim parents to give their children Arabic or non- Arabic names. It is up to parents to

name their children. However, specific Islamic standards should be followed while choosing names because Islam emphasizes the importance of Muslims having excellent names and giving good names to their children. The first rule for naming children is to avoid names that suggest shirk or the connection of partners with Allah. The second is that we must avoid names with offensive or negative connotations. Harb (War) became Salam (Peace), 'Asiyah (Rebellious) became Jamilah (Beautiful), Sa'b (Difficult) became Sahl (Easy to Deal With), and so on. Then we are encouraged to offer names with good or noble meanings or associations, because names may unwittingly motivate a person to pursue great things or avoid vices. It's a terrific idea to use the names of prophets or famous people who have served as role models of virtue and piety. Nothing in Islamic scriptures suggests that we must only give our children Arabic names. There are no such requirements because Islam is a universal religion. Any name is acceptable as long as the preceding criteria are met. But, at the same time, we must do our best not to jeopardize our Islamic identity when selecting names.

1. What is the Islamic perspective on naming children?
   a. Muslim parents must give their children Arabic names.
   b. Muslim parents have complete freedom in choosing any name for their children.
   c. Muslim parents can choose any name, but it should have a positive meaning.
   d. Muslim parents must only choose names of prophets for their children.

2. Why is it important to follow specific Islamic standards when choosing names for children?
   a. To show allegiance to Arabic culture.
   b. To emphasize the importance of a unique name.

c. To fulfill a requirement set out in Islamic scriptures.
d. To ensure that the names have good meanings and associations.

3. What is the first rule for naming children according to the passage?
   a. The name should be unique and uncommon.
   b. The name should have a connection with partners of Allah.
   c. The name should have a negative connotation.
   d. The name should not suggest shirk or connection with partners of Allah.

4. Which of the following transformations of names is provided in the passage?
   a. Harb (War) became Salam (Peace)
   b. Fatima (Chaste) became Amina (Trustworthy)
   c. Ibrahim (Prophet) became Yusuf (Joseph)
   d. Zainab (Fragrant Flower) became Khalid (Eternal)

5. Why does Islam encourage offering names with good meanings or associations?
   a. Names can motivate a person to pursue great things or avoid vices.
   b. Islamic scriptures specifically require names with good meanings.
   c. Only names of prophets can have good meanings.
   d. Good names are needed for cultural reasons.

6. What is the stance of Islam regarding the origin of names for children?
   a. Names must only be of Arabic origin.
   b. Names should be chosen from a specific list provided in Islamic scriptures.

c. Names from any origin are acceptable if they meet the criteria.

d. Names should be chosen based on the parents' personal preferences.

7. How should Muslim parents select names to avoid jeopardizing their Islamic identity?

a. By choosing names that are difficult to pronounce.

b. By selecting names with popular modern meanings.

c. By ensuring the names have good meanings and associations.

d. By choosing names that are very common and easy to remember.

Latihan Soal

A lifestyle idea known as frugal living places a strong emphasis on minimalism. An individual who practices frugal living will be more aware of the advantages of the items or services acquired compared to the costs involved. A frugal individual is generally perceived as being stingy. In actuality, the idea of modest living encompasses more than simply that meaning. A minimalist lifestyle is different from being frugal. Efficiency in the use of expenses is prioritized in the concept of frugal living. A frugal person will carefully consider the advantages to be gained with each expense incurred. It's possible that they will favor products that are inexpensive but offer the most advantages. A person who adheres to the minimalist principle is not bothered with an item's price, in contrast to someone who is frugal. They place more value on quality than they do on a product's price. A person who adheres to the minimalist philosophy is more concerned with the quality of things at a slightly higher price because they believe these goods will last longer.

Living simply and using the principle of frugal living is preferable to living for the sake of prestige. If you are uncertain about paying a credit card at the end of the month, you don't need to purchase expensive clothing. If you keep forcing a lifestyle that is beyond of your means, it will only lead to tension and debt in the long run. A thrifty person will reserve more money for investing and saving. Free of consumer debt, making it easier to acquire the desired asset more quickly. A frugal does not worry excessively about unforeseen circumstances because of this. mainly because they usually have an emergency reserve. Although it could feel heavy at first, after doing it repeatedly, you will undoubtedly grow accustomed to it.

Implementing frugal living will help someone get closer to the idea of financial freedom. Financial independence refers to the state of not needing to rely on others or "work hard" to meet one's requirements in life, especially their financial needs. As a result, it can be claimed that someone who has attained financial freedom has more than adequate assets. Living on a tight budget encourages one to make wise financial decisions. So, a thrifty person will set aside more money for savings or investments. As a result, achieving the idea of financial freedom will be simpler.

1. What is the central emphasis of frugal living?
   a. Accumulating luxurious items
   b. Focusing on minimalism
   c. Pursuing a prestigious lifestyle
   d. Ignoring the cost of items

2. How does a frugal individual differ from a minimalist one?
   a. A frugal person values quality over price.
   b. A minimalist is concerned with expenses' efficiency.

c. A frugal person doesn't prioritize quality.
d. A minimalist is focused on acquiring expensive goods.

3. What is the main advantage of living frugally when it comes to expenses?
   a. Favouring expensive products
   b. Prioritizing quality over cost
   c. Emphasizing prestige
   d. Carefully considering advantages and costs

4. Why might a person adhering to the minimalist principle be willing to pay a higher price for something?
   a. They prioritize inexpensive products.
   b. They focus on product advantages.
   c. They care more about prestige.
   d. They value lasting quality.

5. What does living beyond one's means lead to in the long run?
   a. Increased financial independence
   b. Debt and tension
   c. Wise financial decisions
   d. Thrifty behavior

6. How does frugal living contribute to achieving financial freedom?
   a. By relying on others for financial support
   b. By accumulating luxurious assets
   c. By making wise financial decisions
   d. By avoiding savings and investments

أَخْبَرَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ خَالِدٍ حَدَّثَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ عَنْ عُمَارَةَ وَمَالِكِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ الْقَصْدُ فِي السُّنَّةِ خَيْرٌ مِنْ الِاجْتِهَادِ فِي الْبِدْعَةِ

***Artinya**: Telah mengabarkan kepada kami [Abu Al Mughirah] telah menceritakan kepada kami [Al `Auza'i] dari [Yunus bin Yazid] dari [Az Zuhri] ia berkata: "Tak terlewat satu pun dari ulama-ulama kita melainkan mereka berkata: ' Berpegang teguh kepada sunnah merupakan kesuksesan, dan ilmu akan dicabut dengan cepat, penegakkan ilmu itu merupakan penegakkan agama dan dunia, dan dengan hilangnya ilmu maka hilanglah semua itu".*

(HR. Darimi No. 96)

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